WHY SHOULD "WOMAN'S BEST FRIENDS" PAY WITH THEIR LIVES FOR HER BEAUTY?

Most cosmetic firms use harsh, cruel and senseless experiments on live animals to test their products. Many times these animals are destroyed in the name of beauty research.

Introducing Beauty Without Cruelty—the first high fashion, full line of beauty products developed completely without animal experimentation or animal by-products. BWC cosmetics contain only the highest quality ingredients available. Proven, safe ingredients—even for the most sensitive skin.

Beauty Without Cruelty now offers women the opportunity to look their beautiful best with a complete color range of foundations, eye shadows, blushers, mascaras, lipsticks, eye pencils and more. Plus the flexibility to mix and match eye shadows in a unique magnetic case. We call it Colour Options.*

Today's women are demanding cosmetics that are safe, free of animal by-products and cruelty-free. That's BWC.

When you use Beauty Without Cruelty you'll do a lot more for yourself than just look great. You'll feel beautiful.

BWC
Beauty Without Cruelty

The cosmetics that care.™

INTRODUCING THE ALTERNATIVE.

12 Terror in Tintyown? -- The Miniature Animal Craze
BY PHIL MAGGITI
During the past dozen years, the miniature pet population grew exponentially. Why people are attracted to minipigs, minihorses, pygmy goats, and other "grumpy" pets.

16 Feral Animals: Alien Menace?
BY MERRITT CLIFTON
Exterminating feral and wild exotic animals isn't just inhumane; it's usually bad ecology. Ferals and wild exotics don't disturb native species so much as replace native species who have already been exterminated.

42 Prehistoric Extinction and Human Overkill
BY MARK SUNLUN
Were the massive extinctions of 10,000 years ago the result of climate changes, as commonly believed, or were they caused by early human hunters?
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 successful, and also deeply concerned about the welfare of other people. It seems that a significant majority of these readers believe that animal activists are social misfits, politically disinclined, and potentially violent.

The survey included a random sample of ANIMALS’ AGENDA subscribers who were chosen for the survey because "they provided a valuable cross-section of animal-profile of animal activists as a collectivity," according to Rebecca Temple-Timmins, for whom the survey was the basis of the sociological dissertation.

Confirming informal observations, female animal activists were shown to outnumber the men two to one (57.37 percent male; 42.63 percent female). Twenty-nine of their thirty were under 60, and 43.7 percent were between 35 and 65 years of age. Only one animal activist had their hair in a ponytail; 10 percent in their thirties; 10 percent in their twenties; and 80 percent in their forties; 70 percent in their fifties; and 10 percent sixty or over. Although it is an overwhelmingly white movement (97 percent), animal activists appear to be predominantly urban, 68 percent in the urban population; 34 percent in the suburban population; 16 percent in the rural population; and 16 percent in the urban population.

Movement detractors commonly characterize animal activists 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 in other progressive social movements. Ninety-two percent reported in the environmental movement; 86.5 percent in the civil rights movement; 83 percent with feminism; 86 percent with the anti-apartheid struggle; 86.5 percent with the anti-war movement; 70 percent with the civil liberties movement; 70 percent with the women’s movement; 67 percent with the gay and lesbian movement; and 64 percent with the anti-nuclear movement. On the sensitive subject of abortion, 61 percent favored abortion rights, and 39 percent opposed.

While virtually everyone surveyed reported personal involvement in animal defense, only about a fifth (20 percent) claimed any "activism" by strict definitions—demonstrating, going to meetings, passing out flyers, and so on.

Just over 70 percent of respondents indicated that a particular event or experience motivated them to become involved in the animal liberation movement. Books or articles or viewing films were included in this category along with more personal experiences, such as seeing animals in pain. About a third had had an experience involving a specific event or experience. No matter how many people have been directly contacted by animal liberation groups via mail or phone, millions of people have been直接影响ing others. Examples of influential events has been a topic of discussion for many years.

In general, animal liberationists believe that the movement's goal is to free and liberate animals from all forms of oppression. This includes not only ending the use of animals in agriculture and industry, but also protecting animals from the cruelties of human society. Animal liberationists believe that the lives of all animals are valuable in their own right, and that it is the responsibility of humans to ensure the well-being of all living beings.

Animal liberationists also believe in the importance of building coalitions with other groups to achieve their goals. They recognize that many of the struggles against animal oppression are connected to struggles against other forms of oppression, such as racism, sexism, and classism. Animal liberationists believe that by standing together, they can achieve greater victories for the freedom and well-being of all living beings.

Despite these challenges, animal liberationists are committed to the cause and remain hopeful about the future. They believe that as awareness of animal suffering increases, more people will come to understand and support the movement, and that progress will be made towards a more compassionate and just world for all living beings.
Continued from page 3

gonizations 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 activities 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
Atoz, NJ

Against War
I was very excited to see Dorothy Harte’s letter in the Jan./Feb. ’91 issue, expressing concern about the possible environmental impact 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 aim 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
Continued on page 7

SHARE THE MESSAGE!
Use our highest quality rubber stamp to personalize your correspondence. Greeting cards, checks, envelopes, gifts, etc.

$1.95
includes ready to use inks pad and shipping.
A2 size is valid 0.7% box

Spread the word with pride!

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION.
We Don’t Buy It!
Your tax dollars, as well as corporate and private funding, keep a lot of people in business and a lot of animals in pain. Each year, over 55 million animals are burned, shocked, maimed, shot and blinded in U.S. laboratories. Consider, for example, that millions of tax dollars are spent to addict animals to drugs and alcohol, while treatment programs for human addicts go begging. This is a tragedy for both animals and people.

Let The American Anti-Vivisection Society show you what you’re paying for.

Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City ____________________ State ______ Zip ______

The Animals’ Agenda
March 1991

Announcing the end of the silent check.

“Here’s another way to give animals a voice. Every time you use your PETA Message/Checks you’ll increase awareness of our critical work and also help us fund our programs to save animal lives.”

Alex Pacheco
PETA Chairperson

A special offer for PETA members.
Now you can speak out with every check you write. You can tell those you do business with that you want ANIMAL TESTING STOPPED. You can show you are saying “NO” to products that cause pain and suffering. And “YES” to a compassionate and cruelty-free society.

The startling facts. If you’re like the average PETA supporter, you write about 300 checks last year. And every one of them was silent. Now, your checks can make a bold statement about where you stand. Your PETA checks will start discussions. And allow you to help others understand what PETA is all about.

Do they work? Absolutely. Your PETA checks carry the same banking and personal information that’s on your present checks. In fact, there’s only one difference between these checks and the checks you’re using now. The message.

PETA makes a buck. Every time you order a supply of PETA checks, PETA makes $1.00. That may not seem like much, but remember all the other PETA supporters. Together, you are making a very big difference for PETA.

So get the word out. Don’t write another silent check. Not when you could be showing your support for PETA’s actions.

To order the PETA check shown above, complete and return this form:

1. Select a check style: (single or duplicate)

☐ SINGLE $14.95 per 200 checks ............... ☐ DUPLICATE $14.95 per 150 checks (Required)

2. Indicate shipping preference:

☐ FIRST CLASS Add $2.50 ............... ☐ BULK MAIL No additional charge (Limited stocks)

3. Attach all 3 of the following to this form:

☐ Re-order form from present check supply OR voided check with a starting number indicated for your new order.

☐ Deposit ticket from the same account.

☐ Payment check payable to Message/Check Corp.

4. Daytime phone where you can be reached:

Area Code ___________ Number ___________

5. Mail to: Message/Check Corp., 911 East Pike, PO Box 3206 PETA-a, Seattle, WA 98114

Sirs: Canadian and Ohio style checks are not available. Will residents add 8.1% sales tax. Questions? Call (206) 324-7782 © Message/Check Corporation, 1990
Rainbow Beats Navy
(NEAVS Quarterbacks Victory)

Offense:
New England Aquarium plots to trade Rainbow the bottlenose dolphin to the Navy for military research.

Defense:
NEAVS pulls together a play that hits Navy (and New England Aquarium) for a loss. Rainbow is saved from draft.

Latest Line: Odds are that with your help the dolphin draft will end, and no animal will end up in military research.

Join the NEAVS team, for the animals.

NEAVS
Research Modernization and Animal Rights
333 Washington St., Suite 850
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 323-4623

Please sign me up to work for the animals and send me one year's subscription to NEAVS Members' Quarterly and NEAVS Now. Enclosed is my $10 tax-deductible donation.

Name
Phone
Address
City
State
Zip Code

Continued from page 4

average "natural" dog is healthier than the average purebred "The Customized Companion Dog," Nov. 1990). Most of us, however, do not choose our dogs 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 long-term 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 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 of no avail to a "natural dog" if nobody is willing to give it 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 noise 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-

Taxonomy for the 90's

BOVINE
FELINE
CANINE
EQUINE
PISCINE
URSINE
PORCINE
ASININE

THE FUND FOR ANIMALS

In conjunction with our National Anti-Hunting Campaign, we introduce our new line of T-SHIRTS:

March 1991

The Animals' Agenda
THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR ANIMALS

invites you to attend our sixth annual INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL RIGHTS SYMPOSIUM
June 21-24, 1991 in Washington, DC

- OVER 50 OF THE MOST RENOWNED
  ENVIRONMENTAL & ANIMAL RIGHTS
  SPEAKERS IN THE NATION

- OVER 45 WORKSHOPS AND PANELS

- ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE COLLECTIONS OF
  ANIMAL RIGHTS LITERATURE

- UPDATES ON ISSUES AND LEGISLATION

- VIDEO PRESENTATIONS

Among the many featured speakers are:

CAROL ADAMS • RIVER PHOENIX • COLMAN MCCARTHY • TOM REGAN • INGRID NEWKIRK • MICHAEL W. FOX • MICHAEL KLAPE • HOLLY HAZARD • PETER GERARD • DON BARNES • NEAL BARNARD • JIM MASON • GARY FRANCIONE

DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL EVENT!
For more information, please contact
National Alliance for Animals
P.O. Box 2978, Washington, DC 20033, (703) 684-0688

*Coordinates of the lectures, June 10, 1990 MARCH FOR THE ANIMALS

“The Alliance’s National Seminar is the premier animal rights conference in the United States.”

—Jeremy Rifkin

Doctor Fadali, a prominent member of the medical profession, is an ardent advocate of animal rights. COPING AND BEYOND is Dr. Fadali’s passionate, yet calm and scientific plea to all of us to rearrange ourselves, relearn to be, and make a turn in the right direction.

Little wonder if you find it a house-cure to the heart.

“Dr. Fadali’s splendid new work, COPING AND BEYOND, is a fitting tribute to the man himself. Surgeon, philosopher, scholar, author, visionary and animal rights activist, Dr. Fadali is a twentieth-century renaissance man.”

Gretchen Wyle, Vice Chairwoman - The Fund for Animals, Inc.

“COPING AND BEYOND portrays the inspiring thought and reflections of Dr. Fadali, a humanist who has dedicated himself to the welfare of humans and animals alike. A motivating book. Read it.”

Gill Michaels, Publisher - THE ANIMAL’S VOICE Magazine

“Our work is tough-hearted, with news of ecological crises, military conflict and criminal despotism. Standing beside this troubled sea of human history, COPING AND BEYOND beckons like a lighthouse. Dr. Fadali’s book projects a gentle yet indomitable call to each of us to keep faith with compassion and hope.”

Earl Hindman, President - Actors & Others For Animals

Paid for by Los Angeles Office
THE FUND FOR ANIMALS, INC.

March 1991
The Animals’ Agenda

Your bookstore can order COPING AND BEYOND, or you may order by phone: 1-800-237-6906
Published by DeLenn & Company
$10.95 Paperback
Letters

Hannu Hippolainen’s article “Letters” on page 16 is reprinted with the following addresses to reflect his correct name:

331 Thomas St., Suite 101
St. Paul, MN 55102

Dear Mr. Hippolainen,

I would like to express my appreciation for the thoughtful article you wrote in this issue of The Animals’ Agenda. Your insights on the intersection of animal welfare and human health are both timely and illuminating. As an animal rights activist, I often find myself wondering about the broader implications of our actions on the well-being of non-human animals. Your article helped me see the bigger picture and consider the interconnections between animal suffering and human health.

Sincerely,

[Name]

Dear Editor,

I was pleased to see the article by Hannu Hippolainen on the importance of providing caregivers with training in animal welfare. As someone who works in the field of animal welfare, I fully agree with his points. Training is crucial for ensuring that animals receive proper care and are not subjected to unnecessary suffering.

[Name]

Dear Hannu Hippolainen,

I read your article on the impact of animal welfare on human health with great interest. As an animal rights activist, I find your analysis both compelling and timely. It is clear that the welfare of animals has a direct impact on the health of humans, and we must continue to work towards creating a more compassionate and ethically responsible world.

Sincerely,

[Name]

Dear Editor,

I was interested in reading Hannu Hippolainen’s article about the importance of training caregivers in animal welfare. As someone who is involved in animal rescue and adoption, I agree that proper training is essential in ensuring that animals are treated with care and respect.

[Name]

Dear Hannu Hippolainen,

I appreciated your article discussing the connection between animal welfare and human health. Your points about the impact of animal suffering on human health are well-founded and compelling. As an animal rights activist, I believe that more education and awareness are needed in this area.

Sincerely,

[Name]
Terror in Tinytown?


The miniatures getting the most press recently are potbellied pigs, who arrived in the United States in 1984 from Southeast Asia by way of Canada. By Thanksgiving 1990 the Potbellied Pig Registry Service in Lakelands, Indiana, had cataloged "close to 10,000 pigs at an average of six pigs per litter." THIS FROM BETTY BEEMAN, CO-FOUNDER OF PRRS, 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 gauged 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 downsizing as upsizing a more serious perversion of the human-animal relationship?

Psychologists have yet to distribute number 2 pencils and Opus 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 them selves apart from the crowd," says Randall Lockwood, Ph.D., vice-president of field services of the Humane Society of the United States. "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 infallible 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 Kiser's. 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 pigpigs is furnished by Kipoko Hancock, a former educator now in the pig trade in Modesto, California. "When people call me about buying a pig," says Hancock, "they usually tell me they have like 30 little piggy things in their house. They have piggy banks, piggy photographs, piggy ceramic piggy rugs, piggy blankets—everything pigs."

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 dollhouse. This happened to Daphne, a miniature horse so badly deformed at birth that 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 blimp 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 Hobsperrier, 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 1983 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. Minitet market quotes from newspapers around the country suggest that despite a recent shakeout, miniature pigs were still selling from the mid three figures (for solid-bodied, pig-nick-entacles) to $1,500 and more for females a week before Christmas 90. And prices at Continued on next page
By Merritt Clifton

Helicopters strafe the Hawaiian jungle, killing pigs and sheep whose ancestors came with captain Cook circa 1778. Shooters pick off pigs, goats, and even bisons who roam coastal islands off southern California. Cows are the targets on three of the Aleutian Islands. Vigilants shoot horses and burros. And that’s just the western front, in a war against the alien menace: feral and wild exotic animals, introduced but no longer kept by human beings.

“Virtually all introduced exotic species have negative impacts on native fauna and flora.” Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection biologist Gregory Chasko intoned recently, seeking authorization to cut the state’s 150-year-old wild mute swan population from 1,900 to 400 by shaking their eggs. His rhetoric was well-rehearsed. It’s the same routine almost every wildlife management agency uses to warrant killing introduced species by the thousand. Never mind that the same agencies often stock field and forest with Afghan and Chinese (ringnecked) pheasant, fill ponds with European brown trout, and have extended the range of Alaskan and Canadian mountain goats into Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and South Dakota. In fact, of 93 species relocations wildlife biologist Brad Griffith tracked between 1973 and 1986 in the U.S., Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, “Ninety percent were game species,” Griffith told Barbara Sleeper of Animals in 1989.

Not surprisingly, many of the most dramatic instances of introduced species upsetting a habitat have been perpetrated by game agencies hoping to sell more hunting and fishing permits. The New York Department of Environmental Conservation recently stocked the Mengaup River with non-native white bass, who annihilated the native alewives and trout. The white bass haven’t survived well, either, and the river will take 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 myxus 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 half the salmon run. As recently as 1981, 639 bald eagles gathered over the lake, but only 83 salmon remained. Fortunately the department googled against 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 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 1900. They soon spread across the U.S., eating other hole-nesting birds from their homes, and today are generally considered a nuisance, even blamed for causing several passerine 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 mainland. The eradication of rabbits is widely blamed for causing slower-breeding native burrowing marsupials to decline.

Rabbits are that feral (once domesticated) and exotics (never domesticated) are by themselves the problem intractably falters when each situation is viewed in context. Starlings thrive in North America not so much at the expense of native species, but in place of them, principally filling the ecological niche occupied 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 shot/gunned, 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. Crop-damming grasses sprout, growing 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. Running deeper, breeding faster, making more efficient use of what food remained to them. Even rabbit eradication expert Ivan Nolans of the Kyoto Turnbull Research Institute in Victoria admits that Australia’s 158 million sheep eat six times as much as the estimated 209 million Australian rabbits (since each individual sheep eats about eight times as much as 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 $87,000 per year by rearing 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 remaining 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 750 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 1990 has never been a big money-maker. Citing horse 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 with will until 1976, when the mustang population was lower 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 “ colloction 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 from the mountains to attack livestock when equids are unavailable. The California mountain lion population reportedly doubled between 1972 and 1985, not only
Continued from previous 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 Swettich of the U.S. Forest Service documented from 1962 to 1982 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 checkable by human supervision—which we can certainly monitor better than hiring, round-up, and predator control, a euphemism for killing native grizzlies, wolves, mountain lions, and coyotes, along with thousands of smaller domestic animals. A case can be made, meanwhile, that mustangs are also an authentic native species, existing 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 have a similar history. An estimated 3 million 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 the 1840s. By 2008, 300,000 burros have fallen to government gunners during the past decade, but both species continue filling an evolutionary niche left open to them by the wholesale slaughter of large kangaroos, three million of whom are massacred every year to secure habitat for sheep, who are native to Australia but not to its indigenous species of rabbits or marsupials.

Known for both unique native species, due to long geographic isolation, and invasive feral populations, Australia also has as many 570,000 wild cattle, seven million wild pigs, 350,000 wild goats, 150,000 water buffalo (down from 500,000 before an aggressive culling effort began in 1972), and approximately 35,000 camels, the last major free-ranging population in the world, who descend from 110 that Captain Cook took aboard his 1920 voyage. 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 cattle pose an ongoing dilemma to animal rights philosopher Peter Singer, founder and longtime president of Animal Liberations Victoria.

"We should not let the fact that they are classed as pests or vermin deter us from helping for their welfare," Singer wrote recently. "They are sentient creatures, capable of suffering, and there is no doubt that many make us feel uncomfortable for the sake of our own self-image. They are, after all, a classic illustration of the extent to which man has sought to dominate the natural world, and in so doing, at the same time 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 recommended to the Montana 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 also need trimming, but lacked a "clearly defined and acknowledged policies" for helping create a "rehabilitation problem." Rather than relying on hunting, he recommended the application of birth control methods to control wild horse breeding. He also proactively warned that native species, such as camels, would become less competitive for forage from free-ranging domestic chickens, whom they also eat mainly grain and grasses, and that feral pigs descended from feral pigs whose ancestors were domesticated. Feral pigs descended from Russian boars released by hunters and escaped domestic stock and were protected game species in North Carolina and Tennessee. But, unrecognized, the most remarkable recent example is the emergence of the Maine coon cat, found in the wild throughout upper New England, maritime Canada, and nearby parts of Quebec.

Mute Swan

Australia

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. Mongeseese brought to the Virgin Islands in the mid-19th century by New Englanders were 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, there is no clear evidence that any more harm than the human destruction of rainforest to clear plantations. Mongeseese might actually have helped to protect some species by competing for food with free-ranging domestic chickens, whom they also eat mainly grain and grasses, and that feral pigs descended from feral pigs whose ancestors were domesticated. Feral pigs descended from Russian boars released by hunters and escaped domestic stock and were protected game species in North Carolina and Tennessee. But, unrecognized, the most remarkable recent example is the emergence of the Maine coon cat, found in the wild throughout upper New England, maritime Canada, and nearby parts of Quebec.

Genetic diversity

Non-native animals also contribute to genetic diversity, by adding new species to the habitat, by consuming them, and by breeding with them. "Many species of birds, fish, fish, and bugs are so abundant that they are breeding with domestic stock and even with some domestic species. They also breed with wild species in the area, creating new hybrids. In the United States, the Sharpshooter has been found in every state, from Maine to California. This unexpected diversity is a result of the global exchange of species, which is a result of human activity."

Maine coon cats

Unlike other feral cats, Maine coons have developed numerous distinctive traits enhancing their ability to survive in a cold climate. They have long hair up and down, according to Barbara Holland in her 1988 book, Secrets Of The Cat, and appear rather clumsy on their big snowshoe feet, with brashy 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 short-hairs, brought from Europe by settlers, mixed with Persians or Angoras brought by sailors, perhaps a Captain Coon, in the 1880s. 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 (as advertised by cat shows) surfaced in 1891, not giving the genes to come together to reach the purpose. 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 Norwegian skuladat from a Maine...
ecoon, and Maine coons are selling freely in the very regions the Vikings are known to have explored and briefly colonized. There they have thrived recently in places that were trapped-out-hips.

The red fox also offers an instance of an introduced species competing with the traditional animal 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 16th-century America was without red foxes." The first red fox known in the temperate portion of North America were brought from England by land by Hudsonians in 1730. Red foxes who escaped the hunt to reproduce reached Pennsylvania by 1789, Virginia by 1814, and Georgias in 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-faxes (red foxes with obvious gray traits) have apparently helped reverse the severely dwindled gray fox population.

It presumes that the "natural" habitats of 500 years ago could (and should) be restored. If only feral and wild exotic animals were eradicated, then more than 3,000 non-native plants have also taken hold in North America, including tamarisk, eucalyptus, dandelion, and English ivy. All of which and the majority of the rest have long since become as integral to their habitats as any native species. In fact, probably; and when they are they are not part of nature in an attitude still popular among the biocentric school of environmentalists, which is the assumption that anything which originates from the Biblical claim that humankind was uniquely created in the image of God to have domination over the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea, and the beast of the field, that the taxonomic table that organically creates is just another of numerous catalogues supplied by Englands that native habitat changes like the kangaroo rat, the beaver, phloxiplant, and any animal which 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.

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

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 animals who “belong” in any wild habitat are those whom somehow arrived before Europeans. This assumption presumes that wild species are habitat entities, not inclined to change by themselves—a presumption that leading ecologists now reject. What is more, it is a major cause of the failure of managing national parks and forests to prevent natural as well as human-caused forest fires. The present wildlife management agenda further presumes that new species will not find their own way into ecological niches where they may in fact be needed.

The ones nobody loves

While aesthetically pleasing ferals and wild exotics such as muskox, 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 might be more heavily trapped but less lucrative muskrats. They did. Throughout the late 1970s and early 1980s, Louisiana trappers killed no fewer than 100,000 nutria a year (plus 100,000 muskrats). Under equally aggressive trapping and hunting pressure, natural predators including bobcats, coyotes, and alligators were kept scarce. As recently as 1986, Louisiana collected license sales, taxes, and royalties on pelts sales of $4.6 million a year, representing 3.3 million dead animals, the majority of whom were nutria and muskrat. However, as the international animal fur market fell into disfavour, the number of animals trapped in Louisiana dropped to just 300,000 last year, worth $1.4 million—and trappers now only collect nutria and muskrat, whose pelts have plummeted to record lows. With revenues declining, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Department of Wildlife and Fisheries cut the license fee for 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. Nutrias, in particular, are portrayed as unscientifically unnatural in an economically dangerous invaders. But in truth, nutria and muskrat are both significant parts of the diet for alligators. Alligators reach the century mark in the century of their arrival, and the fact that these two predators are a major cause of the alligator hunting season.) The actual causes of shoreline erosion are the flood and the saltwater intrusion and the percolating the Mississippi, which speeded up the flow; increased salt; the increased salinity, which results from soil erosion and the alligators who are known to consume them in the Midwest; dredging of ship passages; ecological effects of offshore oil drilling; and hurricane damage.

Maur Dolan of the Los Angeles Times recently, "using him as a front to a 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 term and clapper rail are primarily endangered species, but that’s not predation they are killing red foxes has perhaps helped them back away from the verge of extinction, but clapper rails are scarcely less aggressive, intelligent, and nimble than foxes.

Continued on next page
Burro and goat rescues

Activism on behalf of unpopular feral and wild exotic animals has been led since 1968 by The Fund for Animals, which rose to national prominence largely because of its efforts to rescue the Grand Canyon's feral burros from extinction in 1981 and the 4,000 feral goats from San Clemente Island in 1981-1985. The Navy killed another 27,000 goats there in eradication efforts that lasted from 1972 through 1980. Concerned People for Animals recently joined the cause by orchestrating a protest against the removal of feral goats from the island, whose visitors might see if bitten by pigs, the National Park Service has budgeted $300,000 to $800,000igious for 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 information, call CPA at 805-585-2042.)

However, the approach to solving feral and wild exotic animal problems practiced by the Fund and often recommended by other animal groups isn't really a long-term solution. The Fund's rescue efforts 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 which various government agencies want to remove from public lands. Finding practical solutions will require policy and legal changes. The attitude shifts toward recognition of the worth of feral and wild exotic species, together with serious, well-funded birth control efforts where overpopulation of any species, native or introduced, is genuinely threatening a habitat.

The University of California for Animal Welfare and Cat Action Trust have introduced a new approach toward this problem. Recognizing that feral cats often replace encountered species in controlling rodents and birds, but can become an ecological menace if too numerous, UFAW and CAT have tried trapping, spaying or neutering the numbers of 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 stable, healthy populations will decline gradually rather than abruptly, enabling slower-breeding and less plentiful native species that also eat rodents and birds to have a chance to live and breed without the cats' places.

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

CHALLENGEING THE PREVAILING CAST AGAINST FERAL AND WILD EXOTICS, Michael Fromme suggested to the members of Defenders of Wildlife in 1987 that such animals 'have survived because they are 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 real threat of our society and the rights of fellow creatures.'

Economists Martin Rheel 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.

**Biological Waste!**

The federal government pumps billions of dollars into animal experimentation every year.

The results?

Inconclusive, redundant, and cruel experiments that waste millions of dollars and countless animal lives. If you want to help clean up biomedical research, contact:

United Action for Animals
201 E. 46th St., New York NY 10017
1-800-473-5315

---

**Stop the Suffering!**

Join Doris Day, Casey Kasem, River Phoenix, Chriselle Hynde, Kevin Nealon, and Cesar Chavez, in the GREAT AMERICAN MEATOUT

Beginning on March 1st, thousands of animal and consumer protection advocates will ask their friends and neighbors to pledge that they will 'kick the meat habit' on March 20th and explore a less violent, more wholesome diet.

JOIN THE LARGEST GRASS-ROOTS CAMPAIGN IN THE HISTORY OF OUR MOVEMENT!

SEND COUPON BELOW OR CALL 305/530-1737!

**Farm Animal Reform Movement**

10101 Ashburn Lane, Bethesda, MD 20817

---

**Professional Video Duplication**

Custom Packaging & Design

Fulfillment Services

Very Special Rates for Animal and Environment Advocates.

Call Nancy at 800-999-HAVE

---

**Havem**

309 Power Ave, Hudson, NY 12534

Specialists in Audio & Video Technologies

We're dedicated animal rights activists and have been helping not-for-profit groups for over 13 years.

Let us help you get the message across.

---

**Request Our Book Order Form.**

Order books to spread the word! The ANIMALS' AGENDA has books on a variety of animal issues, vegetarian cookbooks, and heart-warming fictional stories. All great for gift giving! Call or write for a free copy of our book list today.

Books will be shipped the same day your order is received!

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
456 Monroe Turnpike
Monroe, CT 06468
203-452-0446

---

**Animal Rights Conference**

Topic: Great American Meatout

Log on to Compuserve via your computer on Wednesday, March 14th at 10pm EST, type GO OPEC, and select section 14 for Animal Rights. Join a live, online conference and exchange ideas with fellow activists throughout the country.

Sponsored by:
Animal Rights Electronic Network
P.O. Box 17531
Raleigh, NC 27619-7521
(919) 839-0423 (Days)
To join Compuserve call (800) 888-8189

---

Future conferences:
April 24th with guest speaker John Mc Ardle to discuss World Week for Lab Animals.
June 22nd with guest speaker Ben Senger to discuss Animal Rights Awareness Week.
COMMENTARY

Squirrels, Mountains, and the Endangered Species Act

BY MIRIAM DAVIDSON

A light rain fell as the tree-cutters began their work. They had to stop several times along the way. First they came to a protesting group who had blocked their gate with a Kryptonite lock. The tree-cutters waited while their police escorts cut down the gate, the protesters 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 nabs thrown in the road and moved aside barricades built of logs, stones, and dirt. When they finally reached the fog-shrouded mountain top, they encountered more protesters, 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 his burrow. Hidden as the last of her would-be saviors was dragged away and the tear of her home began to fall.

The ten-year fight for Mt. Graham is over, and the University of Arizona has gained. 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 1989, 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 mountains closed to all users, including the astronomers. Congress also tied completion of the project to the squatters' removal. The population is found to be declining after the first three telescopes are built, the final four will be delayed. Thus the University of Arizona has a vested interest in seeing that the squatters are driven away, and in ironic twist, their survival may be ensured by 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 illustrates the difficulties of relying on the Endangered Species Act to preserve public lands. The squirrels 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.
**DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL**

The World Bank has begun a three-year pilot program for a global environmental fund, meant to provide up to $1.5 billion for projects in developing countries to promote sustainable land use, conservation, and biodiversity. The project, which is the first of its kind, is expected to protect or restore the habitats of endangered species and other ecosystems. The funding is intended to encourage countries to adopt more sustainable land use practices and to support conservation efforts around the world.

**INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS**

**Panama/Adler Corp. v. Toralmena, G.M.F., et al.**

The U.S. Supreme Court has ordered Panama/Adler Corp. to pay costs and interest to the owners of the VASA 10, a Panamanian vessel, which fought a 24-year legal battle over the vessel's ownership. The court ruled that Panama/Adler Corp. should have filed a claim with the Maritime Claims Commission to retrieve the vessel after it was seized in 1969, rather than seeking to retain ownership through court proceedings. The case has implications for international sea law and the rights of ship owners.

**Nabamblaww Law now threatens to pull a NBF off the market with fines of $500,000 plus 20 years in prison.**

Despite the global trade in ivory, prices have fallen sharply in recent years. The WTO has come under fire for its failure to address the issue. The U.S. government has proposed a ban on the sale of ivory, but the measure has met with resistance from countries that rely on the ivory trade for revenue. The issue has also caused tensions between the United States and China, which have been working on a joint approach to the problem.

**Peachers in India are electrocuting snakes by chaining them into wire boxes to be sold to cover lines, says Farrar Martin of the World Wild Fund for Nature.**

Over eight million Indians are engaged in the illegal trade of wildlife. The WWF has launched a campaign to raise awareness about the issue and to encourage the government to take action. The organization is also working with local communities to develop alternative livelihoods and to promote conservation.

**Whale watching is up all over the world, scientists say, as one of the main draws of the world's oceans.**

With the increasing popularity of whale watching, there is a growing need for regulations to ensure that the activity is sustainable and does not harm the whales. The International Whaling Commission has adopted measures to limit the number of whales that can be killed in certain regions, but there is a need for more international cooperation to address the issue.

**The Ivory Trade:\**

The World Bank has announced that it will provide $1 billion in funding for a global environmental fund, which will support projects aimed at conserving and restoring the habitats of endangered species and other ecosystems. The funding is intended to encourage countries to adopt more sustainable land use practices and to support conservation efforts around the world.
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

There is but one activist in Pakistan, to the best of my knowledge. The Handicap International for the disabled reports for Nepal. In France, for the handicapped, the Syndicat National des Familles de Parents et Amis des Handicapés is notably active. For the deaf, the International Coordination of Associations for the Deaf is active. For the blind, Handicap International for the disabled reports for Nepal. Asia Society for the Blind, International Federation for the Blind, and World Health Organization (WHO) are also active. However, the only activist in Pakistan, to the best of my knowledge, is the Handicap International for the disabled.

The death of four carp in a fishing commercial farm in the Western Cape do not seem out of place. South Africa is known for its abundant fisheries, and the animals are seen as a source of food and income. However, the death of four carp in a single incident is unusual and warrants investigation to determine the cause of death.

Maurice A. Rondeau, a grocery store owner in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec, was killed by a robber who entered the store and demanded money. Rondeau was known for his community involvement and was a popular figure in the area. The investigation into the murder is ongoing, and the motive behind the crime is unclear.

Human rights activists say that the government of China is tightening its grip on the Uighur minority in Xinjiang, a region in China's northwest. The activists claim that the Chinese government is using forced labor, mass surveillance, and cultural assimilation policies to suppress the Uighur culture and language. The government denies these claims and says that it is promoting economic development in the region.

The World Wildlife Fund reported that the number of tigers in Thailand has declined by 50% in the past decade. The report attributes the decline to habitat loss, poaching, and illegal trade. The Thai government has pledged to take action to combat these issues, but the effectiveness of its efforts remains to be seen.

Sylvie, a 15-year-old girl from the village of Kpalime in Togo, was killed by a landmine while she was playing near a road. The mine exploded as she stepped on it, and she died instantly. The incident highlights the ongoing issue of landmines in the region, which continue to claim lives despite efforts to clear them.

NEWS SHORTS

Nellie Walker, 73, of DeKalb, Georgia, shot her husband in the stomach to stay in the house for her chickens for breakfast. She then called her daughter, who was on her way to work, to pick her up. The incident is currently under investigation.

Backed by the racing industry as a public relations play, Baffert's horse, American Pharoah, wins the Preakness Stakes with ease at Pimlico Race Course in Baltimore, Maryland. The win sets the stage for a potential Triple Crown victory in the upcoming Belmont Stakes.

The Argentine government has sold its remaining stake in the state-run oil company, YPF, to the Chinese company, Sinopec. The sale is a significant step in the country's efforts to diversify its energy sources and reduce its dependence on oil imports.

The Army Corps of Engineers is investigating reports of military graves being disturbed. The investigation is ongoing, and the cause of the disturbance is unknown. The Army Corps of Engineers is working with local authorities to determine the cause and take appropriate action.

Clear-cutting on steep slopes of the Cascade Mountains apparently has caused massive flooding in southwestern Washington State. The Skagit River basin has been hit by severe flooding in recent years, and the community is concerned about the long-term effects of clear-cutting.

Measures to save the northern spotted owl have been in place for nearly two decades, but the species continues to decline. The 2015 update of the Recovery Plan for the Species has been developed to address the current status and needs of the species. The plan includes measures to reduce habitat loss, improve habitat quality, and monitor the population.

Milling, the White House spansel, has been spared, after being党的建设的《companions》和几次失败的“大跃进”.

Four 50-million-year-old skulls of a new species of marine reptile called anoplochelis in Saskatchewan, Canada, suggest that the most distant human ancestors may have left Africa and spread across the globe before migrating to Asia rather than Asia or Africa.

The New Orleans city council has voted to rezone the eastern portion of the city into a commercial area, allowing for more commercial development. This move is expected to bring in new businesses and increase property values.

Washington D.C. adopted a carsharing program bylaws Dec. 18, a week after two carsharing owners were charged with engaging in illegal activity. The program was formed in 2014 and is expected to expand as more companies are approved. The program provides a way for people to access transportation without the need for a car.
Continued from page 10... injuries made the infants more vulnerable to predators.

The Navy gave reserve a go, which they did, but the new sailors were not able to find a job.

The Army took advantage of the Persian Gulf crisis to acquire 20,000 acres of land for its experimental Center in California, where it plans to conduct research on desert environments. The Army has purchased 6,000 acres of land from the University of California, and it plans to use the land for training purposes.

California sport fishing license sales have fallen from 1,910,000 in 1965 to 1,468,000 in 1990, partly due to drought and pollution damage popular fishing areas. However, experts believe that the fishing population has aged.

The Ten Commandments, by its author, a retired judge, is now a best-seller.

The Nature Industry Foundation, a pro-consumption group, is seeking $275,000 to fund anti-animal rights ads in radio and newspapers in six major cities. The ads are being produced by the same group responsible for the anti-vaccination campaign.

The Oregon Land Coalition, a pro-logging group, has attacked Muir's treaty for a Barbie doll at an auction that failed to sell. The children can help the world if they keep the trees from burning, kick the eagles, and leave the coast untouched. The act of buying a Barbie doll is not only a waste of money, but it also promotes consumerism.

The Nat. Marine Fisheries Service has found high levels of pollutants in PCBs in 23 marine mammals that were stranded, caught by fishermen, or killed under special permits in coastal and Puget Sound. The testing also found that PCBs are causing abnormalities in the testes, ovaries, and brains of marine mammals.

Continued on page 11...
A.M. on Oct. 22, bring at close range at least eight crews of four; after a hard day's work, he'll see a wolf and that as a hunter he knows what another look is like. The department defended the action—such as in California, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., and in New York—the use of dogs. If the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Assoc. will act, they know that during the harvest season, and that some of the large owners are the cattle breeders are getting better.

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

The Green Committees of Correspondence (the U.S. Green Party) has called a policy in favor of public ownership of the nation's parks, forests, and wildlife areas.

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

An unknown species has killed a total of 12 people in the last 10 years.

The USDA has approved Auburn University's plan to see how well controlled breeding programs can spread genes from true strain in outdoor wild populations. Scientists will study the sheep only if they are attached to headless objects, e.g., mugs and keychains.

Three young Chinese alligators and two rare Slate-sided Warblers have been found to be extinct in the wild—were seen fishing on the St. Augustine, Fla. Alligator Farm on Nov. 5. The Chinese alligators required three years of care and the reptiles had been habitats for the Bronx Zoo.

The Water Institute, of Philadelphia, wants to test a new device that can effectively remove nitrates from drinking water. The institute found that 65 percent of the nitrates were removed by eating vegetables, and 60 percent by eating fruits and vegetables.

A last-minute amendment to a Hollywood, Fla., ordnance that was designed to ban hawks and buzzards was defeated in the Hollywood City Council. The amendment was defeated by 2 to 1, and the city attorney advised it would be unconstitutional and unenforceable.

Patrons of the 112 Fair Lanes bowling alleys in New York City were upset by the fact that they were asked to pay $10 to attend an event.

Thanksgiving gathering for the needy got two chances to knock down 10 pins during the tournament.

A Mexican food, offering multiple vegetarian options, is the fastest-growing segment of the nation’s food. The USDA’s demand for $2.5 billion in 1990 is expected to rise to $8.0 billion in 1990. The increase is expected to be $2.5 billion over the same period, while each of the three crops, namely corn, beans, and beans, is expected to decline.

A 20-page study has warned of the dangers of high and low levels of mercury.

A report by a group of researchers in Japan has identified the presence of mercury in fish and shellfish from the Pacific Ocean. The researchers found that the mercury levels were higher in the Pacific Ocean than in the Atlantic Ocean, and that the levels were higher in the Pacific Ocean than in the Indian Ocean.

An unprecedented drought and high acidity rain—when rain falls—has affected the flours and millers in Mexico. The report by researchers in Mexico has indicated that the farmers have been hurt by government policies. Farmers have been forced to sell their crops and their profits have been reduced.

The Unlv. of Western Sydney University Research Laboratory, in New South Wales, N.B., wants to prevent the introduction of Japanese zosteri in theDelaware Bay. Parasites affecting native oysters are the common cause of mortality.
Continued from previous page inches deep," according to their statement. Because the dogs were suspected of being stolen, they were not put into the kennel to recover. The Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley, Calif., reported that Aryan Pet Law there are no facilities for keeping the deceased pets.∗∗

The Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley, Calif., reported that a number of puppy mills in the area are operating illegally. One of the largest puppy mills in the area is a business operated by Melissa Weider, 20, of a 600-square-foot home in the rural area of Hollister, Calif. The Humane Society has received numerous complaints about the conditions at the mill, which includes overcrowded living conditions, inadequate food and water, and lack of veterinary care for the dogs. The Humane Society is investigating the allegations and has requested that the local authorities take action.

The Ohio (Rev.) Animal Welfare Foundation rescued 66 puppies from a puppy mill in Pennsylvania, and 25 rabbits were also rescued. The animals were found to be in poor health and were in need of medical attention. The foundation is calling for stricter regulations to protect animals from puppy mills.

The Animals' Agenda

The Animals' Agenda

March 1991

Pet Law

The Smokeyh, Wash., County Court on Dec. 27 awarded a judgment to Johnsons of Redmond, Wash., a pet store, for breach of contract. The store had purchased 40 dogs from Aryan Pet Law and, as a result of Aryan Pet Law's failure to deliver the dogs, the store had to pay the Johnsons for the loss of profit.

The Smokeyh, Wash., County Court on Dec. 27 awarded a judgment to Johnsons of Redmond, Wash., a pet store, for breach of contract. The store had purchased 40 dogs from Aryan Pet Law and, as a result of Aryan Pet Law's failure to deliver the dogs, the store had to pay the Johnsons for the loss of profit.

The Foundation on Economic Trends sued the Dept. of Agriculture on Nov. 29, challenging the Natl. Dairy Promotion and Research Board's decision to implement a new program that would require all fluid milk processors to offer milk with high-quality, low-fat milk. The Foundation argues that the program would have a negative impact on the dairy industry and would harm consumers.

The Foundation on Economic Trends sued the Dept. of Agriculture on Nov. 29, challenging the Natl. Dairy Promotion and Research Board's decision to implement a new program that would require all fluid milk processors to offer milk with high-quality, low-fat milk. The Foundation argues that the program would have a negative impact on the dairy industry and would harm consumers.

March 1991

The Animals' Agenda

Los Angeles has asked the El Dorado County Superior Court to reverse a 1990 ruling prohibiting taking water before water rights are granted. The lake's water rights are held by the U.S. Forest Service and the El Dorado National Forest. In a similar case, a Los Angeles court ruled in favor of the U.S. Forest Service and the El Dorado National Forest. In a similar case, a Los Angeles court ruled in favor of the U.S. Forest Service and the El Dorado National Forest.

The Rutgers Univ. Environmental Law Center has been named as a defendant in a New Jersey State Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP) suit against the city of New Brunswick for allegedly using PFAS in its drinking water supply. The DEP has alleged that the city has used PFAS in its drinking water supply to reduce the risk of contamination and has failed to comply with state and federal regulations.

In the case of potential ramifications for real estate and PFAS, the court has indicated that the city of New Brunswick may be liable for the costs of remediation and for the loss of property values. The case is currently pending in court.

The Federal Disability Program (FDP) has announced that it will begin a new program to provide job training and placement services for individuals with disabilities. The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.

The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.

The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.

The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.

The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.

The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.

The program, which is funded by the Social Security Administration, will provide services to individuals with disabilities who are unemployed or underemployed.
**Animal Newsline**

**Furriers Falling**

The Ontario Trappers Association filed for bankruptcy Jan. 5, according to media reports, making them the third fur trade company to list in the past two months. Both the Canadian Fur Commission and the Trappers Association of Canada have also filed for bankruptcy in recent years.

The bankruptcy came after a series of documents were filed under Canada’s Bankruptcy Act, which listed the company’s debt and assets. The documents included a list of creditors and the company’s assets and liabilities.

The bankruptcy filing affects the company’s operations and its ability to pay its debts. The company’s creditors may be able to recover some of their losses through the bankruptcy process.

**The Human Cost Of Hunting**

Fremont Davis, 32, and wife Georg, of the town of Three, caught their three children for a few minutes in a large snowbank on Nov. 18, to ask a crowd of hunters to quit shooting a jackalope into their yard. As the hunters pulled up a turn in the middle of the road and the Darrelts backed up to go home, their vehicles bumped into the Darrels, killing Freeman dead. Edwin Arricott, 24, is charged with murder. Attesting authorities can’t control poaching and jackalope shooting in the Lizardrino area, the state game commission has nicknamed residents pleases and closed it to deer hunting for 1991.

**Flying Animals**

Joining the fight against the war on wildlife in Europe, the German national airline Lufthansa announced November 1991, that it has no longer accepted shipments of wildcaught birds. Lufthansa was 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 trade vs. the value of a global regulation for flying animals safely after the death of at least 1,286 birds, not the National Airlines list of the Naibor, Kenya airport list last September, from a shipload of 10,000 en route from Tanzania to the U.S. pet trade.

The Lufthansa pulled out last September 1991 major airlines still flying exotic birds into the U.S. E.H. Mccartney, Jr., Vice President and General Manager, was charged with capital murder (leaving the death penalty) for allegedly killing game wardens Hugh Hiltom Shomeake on a

**Animal Newsline**

Cheyenne Bracy, 26, of Harrisburg, S.C., burned to death Nov. 20 behind the wheel of his moving van in a geyser of fire 14-18 wheel machines and eight cars near Lincoln, Ia., caused when someone from a fire by hunters to drive rabbits from over obscured visibility on Interstate 11. Two others were hospitalized in conditions ranging from status to critical: another 14 were injured.

Four-year-old Brandon Willison of Anchorage, Alaska, was on his way to Sunday school Dec. 2, when a deer stuck going through his mother’s car, having lost velocity, a well on her shoulder. She was lucky: at least seven people died in lost hunting accidents last year, while 40 more were injured.

Two deer hunters died in Pennsylvania two by gunfire and the rest of other vehicular accidents or heart attack. Pennsylvania turkey hunters accidentally shot each other 42 times: four died.

Cut out Oct. 10 by a fellow hunter who mustook him for an elk, hunter Pat Benson, 32, of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, bragged his 14-year-old son to end his misery. The boy didn’t do it. “I sure made a mistake,” Pat Benson said later from his hospital bed. “The kid was precious. It’s very responsible that I might quit hunting.”

**Flying Animals**

Joining the fight against the war on wildlife in Europe, the German national airline Lufthansa announced November 1991, that it has no longer accepted shipments of wildcaught birds. Lufthansa was 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 trade vs. the value of a global regulation for flying animals safely after the death of at least 1,286 birds, not the National Airlines list of the Naibor, Kenya airport list last September, from a shipload of 10,000 en route from Tanzania to the U.S. pet trade.

The Lufthansa pulled out last September 1991 major airlines still flying exotic birds into the U.S. E.H. Mccartney, Jr., Vice President and General Manager, was charged with capital murder (leaving the death penalty) for allegedly killing game wardens Hugh Hiltom Shomeake on a

**The Human Cost Of Hunting**

Fremont Davis, 32, and wife Georg, of the town of Three, caught their three children for a few minutes in a large snowbank on Nov. 18, to ask a crowd of hunters to quit shooting a jackalope into their yard. As the hunters pulled up a turn in the middle of the road and the Darrelts backed up to go home, their vehicles bumped into the Darrels, killing Freeman dead. Edwin Arricott, 24, is charged with murder. Attesting authorities can’t control poaching and jackalope shooting in the Lizardrino area, the state game commission has nicknamed residents pleases and closed it to deer hunting for 1991.
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 ResearchAmerica, 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 health and often unpleasant work of animals in such research.

But investigations of research spending at several major institutions suggest much of the present budget is wasted. A Government Accounting Office probe of out-shooting experiments by federal injury researchers Dr. Martha Carey at the Louisiana State University Medical Center reported Dec. 14 that although military injury research should be a medical priority, Carey’s team used poor methodology to get incomplete, inconclusive results. Excavation of the cats killed, and didn’t give the cats who survived "optimum post-operative pain relief."

Suspected pending completion of the GAO report in Nov. last year, Carey’s study has cost $1.5 million so far, of which $2 million was allocated toward it, and has killed an estimated 750 cats. It can resume only with specific Congressional approval. While the American Medical Association defends Carey’s work, Dr. Wendell Stanley 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 putting facilities, and to think he had the university-owned field for free housing. Adams paid $5,000 a year to house four or five, and allegedly endangered some students with shotgun fire, and made uncorrected donations of produce to two state senators and the LSU chancellor.

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 quarternary is that we not part conflicts with another. When we make the decision that benefits nonhuman animals—eliminating animal products from our diet, for example, or switching to cruelty-free cosmetics—that change also adds new meaning to our lives, to other people, and of the environment. It is a wondrous ripple effect.

Let’s look at each of the four aspects of compassionate living. One of the topics that I recognize—allowing, for instance, that the fact you may see many others. We’ll start where we start everything, with ourselves. We can say that on the whole, we are already giving far too much care too much for ourselves. Other animals, we are learned 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 recreations that bring 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 nurture around nurturing children as people worthy of respect rather than the factory model. Natural birth and breastfeeding, alternative schools and home-schooling, are part of our future, but adults as well as children need to be treated with care. The soul in a body of any age is delicate.

Compassion toward nonhuman 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 believe the animals are only there for their own benefit and not as a part of the inextricable bond with other creatures, and even those 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 resources.

Compassion, however, is to be practiced at home—or in 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 I think is living compassionately toward the planet, which more and more people have come to regard not as an object but as a living thing, a majestic being here with us. The things we can do in our daily lives often have an impact on earth may seem tiny, but their impact at practical re- repeatedly can be tremendous. We take a mug to work instead of a paper cup, 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 up an entire garden place as a hedge.

And when we do any of these we’re planning compassion, too...
Prehistoric Extinctions and Human Overkill

BY MARK SUNLIN

"Man regards himself as Lord of the Earth, and so he is, though regretfully so..." — Konrad Lorenz

About 10,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, the middle of the Ice Age, the Earth suffered 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, among those proposing that the extinction of the Pleistocene giant was not so much a die-off as a killing-off by human hunters. Martin has shown that these extinctions generally correlate with human encroachment onto continents and only occasionally with climate change.

On the death list are creatures known only by fossils: wooly rhinos, wooly mammoths, mastodons, giant sloths, giant Irish deer, lizards, and American horses and camels. Also disappearing were the large predators that depended on these giants for food, including the saber-toothed cat, the American lion, the dire wolf, and vultures with 12-foot wingspans. Martin observes that of more than 70 species of large mammals that once lived together in North America, only 14 survive today. And he is unperturbed 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 mammoths off cliffs or into boggy areas 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 fires were a "major weapon" in bringing about Pleistocene extinctions.

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 ecosystems consisting of approximately 20 tons of mammal bones each have been excavated in the Ukraine. The scavenging 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 extinctions simply because it inhabited Greenland and the far north of Canada. The humans were not found. Woolly mammoths may have inhabited 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—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 occurred. The climate of Madagascar, meanwhile, did not differ from that of the nearby African mainland, which suffered its extinctions 9,000 years earlier.

The initial impact of Pleistocene extinctions 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 isles from Martin's Hawaii, was "at least twice as rich" in bird life before human habitation, not only because of fossil evidence of extinct eagles, owls, corvids, flightless geese, flightless birds, and many mammals, but also because of Hawaiian honeycreepers. Easter Island, according to Martin, "tundra-like grassland, yet trees prehistorically covered the island and much of the culture thrived, even then mysteriously vanished, coinciding with deforestation. Other islands, such as the Pichilemu 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 climate change during this period. The Caribbean has no native monkeys today, but had at least five species as recently as 6,000 years ago, when the climate was as it is now—and humans had yet to arrive. So large a die-off in such a short time suggests a 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 sharks, pelicans, birds, and reptiles. An estimated 90 percent of the land-dwelling species had already vanished before Columbus brought yet another wave of destruction.

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

As a last blast, the Galapagos islands in the eastern Pacific were never inhabited prehistorically. There most of the forest birds from forests that 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 bird life, there were "the fauna of the Galapagos remained inviolate." And this is explained in part by the fact that the Galapagos remained a "bit of an island" to which most of the species of land birds from 4,000 years ago are still represented and are now living on these islands today. When extinctions...
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 1993, 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 enthousiasms of some "surplus" dogs and cats, generated generated more interest than a million misleadingly-spayed pets 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 making 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."

"In this, 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. Purrched 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.
"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. Failing 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 as early as possible, find that animals are already used, in the course of their training, to teach the students useful techniques and tools.

For years, 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 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, in Great Britain, an anatomy class could outlaw 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 Sneed 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 Sneed’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 surgical 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.
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 "homming" these animals, to spaying or neutering all cats not used for breeding, and to educating the public about all aspects of cats.

With 18,000 members spread throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the 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. "Unhomable" 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 the CPL's book, *A Passion for Cats* (reviewed in *ANIMALS' AGENDA*, Oct. '80 issue), also generates revenue.

In addition to its shelter work, the 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 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

Labelled by her supervisor a "disobedient 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 the side of her employer. 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 story is that of a population silently accepting atrocities in order 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 opposition in the workplace, against racism and sexism. Then, in 1960, some details of Stanford's abuse of animals came to her attention through a medical student. "It was told that dogs were left without pain relief after highly invasive surgery; that they died in agony; that escaped mice were stomped to death or smashed with a hammer."

University officials did not feel threatened when Lise made these charges 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 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 allow 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 McCluskey, both 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 consultantship, urged the board of Supervisors to demand that Stanford complete an Environmental Impact Report. When Stanford was stung when the Supervisors agreed.

The story is undated 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 laboratory due to the objecting to Stanford's proposal to build a state-of-the-art animal laboratory...these delays will cost Stanford some 82 million. Stanford estimated the delay at $35 million. Lise plagued Stanford further by counterattacking Donald Kennedy in the *Wall Street Journal*, which netted her invitations to write on animal rights in *Penhouse* 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 Tenure of our oppression 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 worst struggle there is."

—Shelley Frost

The Elsa Wild Animal Appeal

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 throughout the world. 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 exposing 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 (708-833-8986), or to Box 4572, North Hollywood, CA 91017-0572.
MEDICINE:

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, and other military locations have exposed animals to various forms of infectious bacteria and viruses. In August 1985, 254 hamsters and two lambs were infected with Rift Valley Fever to determine whether monoclonal, or taxon, therapy could be used to control the disease. The virus is almost always fatal for hamsters.

In 1986, 346 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 the anthrax contaminant Bacillus anthracis and Borrelia burgdorferi bacteria to find the dose that would kill all the subjects. Twelve animals died within six to eleven days from weight loss, dehydration, pulmonary discharge, and rapid breathing.

In 1985, chimeric mice were inoculated with the Junin virus. Seven died. The following year, 12 more mice were inoculated with two strains of the Junin virus. All died between 19 and 35 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 chimeric mice were inoculated 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 veins, and poisoned with T-2 mycotoxin or ethanol alcohol as a control. Eight died of heart attacks, lowered blood pressure, and circulatory shock. Another eight were observed for 14 hours. All the pigs were killed after six hours.

Not only do these experiments cause suffering to animals, involving production of vaccines and antibiotics to defend against potential biological weapons, but are inexcusable in futility. It is difficult enough to produce vaccines against organophosphates in nature; it is impossible to keep up if new strains are intentionally developed. There are naturally multiple variations of organophosphates in water or bacteria, and new biological weapons can be easily and quickly developed. Yet 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, 1980, the commander of the Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Col. David L. Housh, 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 be too late, especially since it takes time for vaccines to stimulate development of protective antibodies. Microbiologist Jonathan King of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harkee 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 100,000 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 regulations are poor, especially at contractor facilities. In 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 slimy defense. In biological warfare, 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 6522, Washington, DC 20015; 302-686-2210.

IN LAY TERMS

By Neal D. Barnard, M.D.

YOUR FACE DESERVES THE BEST!

Sombra is a make-up foundation that is truly a supply, you don't have to be an artist to achieve a flawless, blended finish. It contains no waxes, no talc, no silicon oil and no preservatives.

Sombra is a totally new concept in make-up foundation resulting from years of research and testing. It combines only the richest and finest ingredients so you may experience the most sensational exciting make-up foundation ever.

Sombra manufactures a complete line of fine skin care products, moisturizers and hair preparations.

No animal testing. No animal testing.

For information write or call SOMBRA COSMETICS INC.
9000 K.G. Lend Bluff C.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109
(505) 298-2210

New Mexico and Alaska

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE A COMMITMENT!

While there are many national and grassroots groups addressing animal rights, The ANIMALS' AGENDA serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. The ANIMALS' AGENDA presents the issues and provides a forum for rational dialogue.

To ensure that THE ANIMALS' AGENDA is to continue its work in educating people worldwide, we are developing a new ethic for animals, we would greatly appreciate your help now, at this crucial time. As a subscriber, please fill out the form and return it to us today. By publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital.

We Appeal To You
To Make A Pledge Of Support

YES! Sign me up as an ANIMALS' AGENDA subscriber (3250 to $3999 per year)

$1,000 to $2,999 per year

$5,000 to $9,999 per year

Beneficiary ($10,000 or more per year)

Enclosed is $______________

As a subscriber, I will receive a quarterly statement for the balance due. Charge my VISA American Express

Signature

Address

Mail to:
THE ANIMALS' AGENDA
P.O. Box 49278
Portland, Oregon 97285

The Animals' Agenda: How You Can Help Our Work

March 1991
An “Animal Rights” Murder Mystery

The book's dedication, "For all the Joeoffs," 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 Reene, a lesbian private eye, sets 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 bot-shoot 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 problems presented by it. The book touches on veganism, but with no resolution of the issue. Caitlin, one of the "radicals," tells Caitlin: "No one wants to think about... real calves being confined to spaces so small they can’t turn around. But

Urban Wildlife

Hodge hasn’t handled in his 20-odd years as a wildlife expert for the Humane Society of the U.S. and aren’t many tricks he and a team, including four experts in chapters describing how to cope with the 25 species most likely to go to homeless owners. Other chapters explain how to recognize, treat, and prevent the illnesses most commonly seen in wildlife, and list sources for problem control paraphernalia such as percupine and electric fence, and live traps.

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


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

 reviews

Healthy Books

Your Heart, Your Planet


Any advertising pro knows that good copy on the front of the package can out-sell the product. Diamond’s Your Heart, Your Planet, as well-chosen words separate it from the crowd. The information presented—environmental urgency and their connection to a meat-based diet—is heavy stuff. Presented melodramatically or burlarly, 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, co-author 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 is written with the planetary issue. He gives the facts about the role played by agricultural practices, deforestation, under-use and over-use of water and pollution, energy consumption, deforestation, and the Greenhouse Effect, and offers a remedy he calls "The Ten-Percent Solution." It does not require cutting back, but it does require an attitude change. The book has a total vegetarian (vegan) day a week—no meat, dairy, eggs, or fish.

Those who are already vegetarians may be apt to say: "One day?" With living, the seven days of the week, Diamond’s Ten-Percent Solution puts in perspective the 93 billion chickens and 1 million turkeys who would be brought about some astounding results, including saving 1 billion chicken-b breasts, 42 billion pounds of chicken, 49 billion pounds of beef, 38 billion pounds of eggs, 15 million gallons of chicken, 24 billion pounds of beef, and 23 billion pounds of eggs.

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


Anyone who answers calls about "eaves" wildlife will want to keep Hodge’s Pocket Guide to the Human Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns beside the telephone. There aren’t many wildlife problems

reviews

Healthy Books

Your Heart, Your Planet


Any advertising pro knows that good copy on the front of the package can out-sell the product. Diamond’s Your Heart, Your Planet, as well-chosen words separate it from the crowd. The information presented—environmental urgency and their connection to a meat-based diet—is heavy stuff. Presented melodramatically or burlarly, 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, co-author 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 is written with the planetary issue. He gives the facts about the role played by agricultural practices, deforestation, under-use and over-use of water and pollution, energy consumption, deforestation, and the Greenhouse Effect, and offers a remedy he calls "The Ten-Percent Solution." It does not require cutting back, but it does require an attitude change. The book has a total vegetarian (vegan) day a week—no meat, dairy, eggs, or fish.

Those who are already vegetarians may be apt to say: "One day?" With living, the seven days of the week, Diamond’s Ten-Percent Solution puts in perspective the 93 billion chickens and 1 million turkeys who would be brought about some astounding results, including saving 1 billion chicken-b breasts, 42 billion pounds of chicken, 49 billion pounds of beef, 38 billion pounds of eggs, 15 million gallons of chicken, 24 billion pounds of beef, and 23 billion pounds of eggs.

Other Power of Your Plate: A Plan for Better Living


I wasn’t past chapter one in Dr. Neil 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."

March 1991

the Animals’ Agenda

Continued on next page

The Animals’ Agenda

March 1991

the Animals’ Agenda

March 1991

the Animals’ Agenda

March 1991

the Animals’ Agenda

March 1991
The Power
Of Your Plate

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
eric 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
sufficiently simple. Despite the
professional background in
psychiatry, he places emphasis on
the process of change, of getting
beyond willpower to make those
changes stick. A unique contribu-
tion 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, "it'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 nineteenth-century rural English
landscapes, one tends to think of
sheepherding—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,
indulges 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
years in London for an education.
As in many of Hardy's novels, Jude
illu-

strates the struggle of the poor and
the injustice of society toward those
who toil with their hands. Also, like
his earlier works, Jude explores
how the structure and convention
of marriage destroys love and self-
respect.

Hardy illustrates these themes
through descriptive human
relationships with animals. Jude is
meant for a life of greater intellectual
challenge and finer sensitivity. He
does not feel the way the rats
run among the people in the rural area where
he grows up—his unusual empathy
among 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, immor-al
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
cloaker 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
feeling united his own life with
them. Jude is caught and beaten
by the farmer. In disgrace he
returns to his unhappy home. On
route he beholds scores of coupled
earthworms and he hesitates to
 crush them." He was a boy who
would not bear to hurt anything.
He had never brought home a nest of
young birds without waking
in misery half the night after, and
often reimplanting them and
bringing them in their original place
the next morning. He could scarcely bear
to see trees cut down or lifted, from
a fancy that it hurt them; and late
pruning, when the sap was going up
and the tree bled profusely, had been a
positive grief to him in infancy." The
double standard and false pieties
of his fellow humans puzzle the
young Jude. "That mercy towards
one species, 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
the sex drive, and he is undone
when he meets the lusty Arabella.
The reader knows she is out of the
same fabric as Jude when she
slaughters 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
in assumed its third and final tone,
the shriek of agony, its glaring eyes
ripping themselves on Arabella's
with the equally keen reproach of
a creature magnifying 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 irre-
concilability.

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

The Animals' Agenda
March 1991

54

The Animals' Agenda
March 1991

World Laboratory
Animal Liberation
Week

April 21-28, 1991

It's time to end
the horrors.

For further information about World
Laboratory Animal Liberation Week and
how you can get involved in your area,
contact:
In Defense of Animals
816 W. Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901
(415) 453-9984

Reviews Continued on Page 57
JUST ONE LITTER IS ONE TOO MANY

Every time people decide to let their pet have "just one litter" they add to the problem of pet overpopulation. Even people who plan on finding homes for each of their pets are often contributing to the pet surplus with "just one litter." The sad truth is, only in five puppies or kittens will find a good home—the rest will die. The Humane Society of the United States invites you to become part of the solution.

Writing Green History

Eco-Warriors
By Rik Scarse; Noble Press (213 W. Institute Place, Suite 508, Chicago, IL 60610; 1996; 281 pages, hardcover, $19.95)

Submitted "Radical Environmentalism and the Unmaking of Civilization," Christopher Manes' Green Rage could be considered a definitive history of radical environmentalism to date only if Rik Scarse hadn't so thoroughly authored Eco-Warriors, more modestly subtitled "Understanding the Radical Environmental Movement." The two books are identical in length and emphasis focus upon Earth First!, the largest and loudest of many radical environmental groups. Both are sympathetic to the aims and frustrations of people who believe logging, mining, and piracy whaling ships, and otherwise try to destroy our planet. But although these groups try to block it by legal and political means, otherwise they could scarcely continue to operate. Scarse' book is mentioned here because it is more frequently involved in his chief concern, saving wilderness. Greenpeace gets only nine brief mentions.

In "Green Rage," Manes removed the environmentalists from the history. Only Earth First! threads are mentioned in his book, which is partially true. Manes, a law student, former sailor aboard the Sea Shepherd, and longtime Earth First! Journal correspondent, devotes nearly half his pages to apocryphal popularizations that the planet is dying, underscoring his contention that sabotaging Earth First! is essential to a response to an urgent crisis that we all must support so badly that one wonders if he has any understanding of ecology at all: if he realizes that ecological niches and she believes the future will be better. "When people of a later age look back upon the barbaric customs and superstitions of the times that we have the unhappiness to live in, what will they say? What is it?" The reader often wishes the novel did not seem quite so contemporary. A hundred years later, how surprised and dismayed Hardy would be to find people still using the steel trap, bleeding pigs, and refusing to acknowledge a kinship with other creatures. Certainly the advice the schoolmaster gave to young Jude, although well-heeded, did not in the end help Jude find his place in the world. That's why a good boy remembers: and be kind to animals and birds and read all you can.

-James Rechet

RISK SCARSE

BE R��L. WITH THE HUSBAGS PRIVE

[Image 10x10 to 2430x1634]
**CLASSIFIED**

**Merchandise**

**FREE SAMPLES—QUALITY COSMETICS:** Cruelty-free, hypoallergenic skin/face care products, makeup, fragrances. 10% profits help animals/environment. Send $1 for handling. Patricia Allison, 44700AIA

**FREE CATALOG—Cruely-free & environmentally conscious products. Portion of profits help animals/environment. EarthWISE, Dept. AA, P.O. Box 683, Roseville, Mn 55668-0683.**

**FREE CATALOG—Cruely-free & environmentally conscious products. Portion of profits help animals/environment. EarthWISE, Dept. AA, P.O. Box 683, Roseville, Mn 55668-0683.**

**CONNECTICUT RETAIL STORE** offering cruelty-free, environmentally conscious products and gifts. CLINIC CORNER, INC., 145 Talcottville Rd. (860) 775-2400, Vernon, CT 06066. (303) 270-6355, 1-800 Ext 64, 1/4 mile north on Route 83. Catalog coming soon. Please Write!

**WILD LIFE DESIGNS**

**WEAR NOLER ANIMALS.** Join the thousands of men and women who want to make the world better for animals. Send $1 for a catalog which will be credited toward your purchase. Heartland Products, Ltd. Box 218, Dakota City, Ne 69730.

**STICKERS!** Great for use in clothing stores & superstores: FUR IS CRUEL! THIS MEAT BROUGHT TO YOU COURTESY OF THE DEATH CAMPS. 216 stickers for $10. Write to: Project Progress, 73 Walker Str., Quincy, Ma 02169.

**VEGETARIAN WORLD BY THE YEAR 2000** bumper sticker. Send $1.00 plus SASE to: South Texas Vegetarian Society, Dept. Ag, P.O. Box 314, West Lewisville, Texas 75066.

**HEALING ANIMAL LOSS TAPSE.** Comforting guidance through the grieving process by professional pet loss counselor/therapist. Send $12.00 (includes p/h) to: Animal Bereavement Center, P.O. Box 1576, Summit, Nj 07901.

**WILDLIFE CATALOG.** Unique collection of Wildlife-T-shirts, books and gifts. Send $1.00 to: "Gong Wild" Belling & Johnson, P.O. Box 189, St. German, Wa 54556.

**CLASSIFIED**

**L'AROME PARFUMS (USA)**: Peta-endorsed cruelty-free French fragrances for men/women. No animal testing or ingredients. 1-800-798-3129

**FOR WHO PEOPLE CARE ABOUT THEIR WORLD AND THE ANIMALS IN IT. A liquid laundry detergent free of perfumes, dyes, and alcohol.**

**LEATHER ALTERNATIVE** Quality selection of leather-free wallets, belts, shoes, and other accessories. Men's and women's styles. Avoid using animal skins. FREE catalog. Aseco Unlimited, Dept. 303, P.O. Box 215, Cambridge, Ma 02140.

**AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL PROTECTION SYSTEM.** Recommended by PETA, Peking Day Animal League Action, 81K and more. Pain-free permanent ID provides ultimate theft determent, loss and laboratory recovery. Small membership fees covers all pets. Send $2 to: "Membership info," NDR, Box 166, Dept. AAC, Woodstock, Ny 12498, or call 1-800-622-DOGS. Earn More, Raise Funds—Ask for Authorization Kit.

**NEED HELP WITH YOUR DOG? Talk to a professional trainer with 20 years experience. Compassionate, practical advice and solutions from housebreaking to aggression problems. Also order direct my respected video, "Good Puppy." Call me, Jeanne Carson, at 206-598-2451.**

**CLASSIFIED**

**EXQUISITELY DETAILED COMPANION ANIMAL PORTRAITS in full color created from your photos.** For information and samples, send four 25-cent stamps to: Noreen Mola, P.O. Box 204, New Canaan, Ct 06840.

**ANIMAL CARE would like to find the one person who will give their entire life to stray and abused animals. We will do our best to love and care for them in no matter how hard the work. An elderly retired person who has always loved and helped stray and taken them in is what we are looking for. We need a selfless person or persons who are willing to put the animals before themselves. Anyone wanting a warm experience, and who looking for a real life experience should not apply. We need a human being who cares for animals. It is important for that person to be able to be successful in areas and call many people and they would get minimum wage, which is $3.80. They would have to be responsible and we prefer non-smokers, non-drinkers, naturally not hunting, and we prefer vegetarians. Only people who want to make animals their sole love of their lives need apply Mountain top, isolated area. ANIMAL CARE SANCTUARY. P.O. Box 6, East Smithfield, Pa 16701, 720-592-2920.**

**FARM ANIMAL SANCTUARY, a unique farm animal shelter and education center, is looking for dedicated individuals to work in our shelter, promotion, and education programs. For further information please call 607-593-2295.**

**Employment**

**HOUSEKEEPER** - COUPLE for a vegetarian family with large home to do cleaning, cooking, driving. Your private room with refrigerator, oven, television, bathroom, Salary open. Alexander Group, 1200 North Federal Highway, Boca Raton, Fl 33432.

**FARM ANIMALS NEED YOU! The Farm Animal Reform Movement needs an experienced, secondary school teacher. We offer room and board, monthly minimum wage and an unparalleled opportunity for growth and fulfillment. FARM Box 30594, Bethesda, Md 20030, (301) 670-1377.


**Classified Ad Information:**

Classified Rates: $1.00 per word, $20.00 minimum. Please count all words, including zip code. All ads must be prepaid. No exceptions or refunds after deadline (the 15th of the second month preceding issue month).

Mail to: The Animals' Agenda

Classifieds

456 Monroe Tumpke

Monroe, Ct 06468

Ads are subject to approval.
DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL. Learn to CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR HEALTH. For sample copy of Journal of Natural Hygiene please send $2.50 to Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2122-3A, Huntington, CT 06844.

WORKING FOR ANIMALS? RIGHTS? Want to write letters? Boycott? Protest? We'll tell you who, what and where. Our bimonthly publication compiles information from dozens of national and grassroots organizations. $12.00/year; $2.00/sample. Bunny-Huggers' Gazette-AAS, P.O. Box 601, Temple, TX 76503-0601.

P.A.R. T-SHIRTS

ORDER SIZE: M L XL XXL
COLOR: Black/White/Red/Blue
PRICE: $11.00 each

MEET SINGLES sharing values on animal rights, ecology, peace, personal growth, natural living, social responsibility. FREE DETAILS AT THE GATE. Box 95908-3A, Columbus, OH 43293.

HELP! Small, struggling Humane Society needs volunteers and other help to maintain a kill shelter for abandoned and abused animals. Contact the Volunteer Humane Society, 505 Center Bridge Road, Lancaster, PA 15126. (412) 355-0470.

URGENT: For three years we have been sheltering stray cats in Northern NJ. Have exhausted every cent saved, working 3 jobs, not enough. Need people to help trap or I will be forced to stop. There is so much to be done. Please: Annette Lambert, 27 Jackson St, Little Falls, NJ 07424.

WANTED: LOVING, LIFETIME HOMES for puppy mill breeding stock. Our full service shelter in Northeast Kansas has several--all adult age, occasional puppies. Mostly small breeds, including Shih Tzu, Chihuahua and Maltese. These kids have come a long way toward socialization, but may never be a "normal" family pet or completely housebroken. They are affectionate, nonaggressive animals despite their concentration camp lives. Heartworm free. We will spay/neuter, vaccinate, deworm, dentals, and groom. You pay shipping and a nominal adoption fee. If it doesn't work out, we will pay return shipping. We do not bottle feed or foster. Call 316/256-1433 Monday-Friday 10am-6pm. The Parsons Humane Society's Pet Center, Marion Harris, Director, 4230 15th Street, Parsons, Kansas 67357. Be prepared for the third degree.

APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:

March 1991 The Animals' Agenda

Friends of Animals is targeting U.S. Surgical Corporation because of its cruel, unnecessary, and irrelevant practice of training salespeople to market its line of surgical instruments by cutting, stapling and killing thousands of dogs each year.

Buses from New York leave at 10 am. Call FaO's New York office for information and reservations: 212-247-8120.

Others should congregate at FaO's Connecticut headquarters at 11:30 am to be bused to US Surgical as parking is limited. Call FaO for reservations and driving directions: 203-866-5223.

Friends of Animals

Join Friends of Animals' ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION AT US SURGICAL CORP., 150 GLOVER AVE., NORWALK, CT.

In observance of WORLD WEEK FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS.

Friday, April 19, 1991 12:30 pm to 2 pm

"We, the Surgeons of the world, do not need to 'learn' from salespeople of any firm. For years we have learned from other physicians, under direct supervision, on human beings. It is my opinion that animals, and specifically dogs, should not be utilized in any way for the marketing and selling of any staple products."

-Stephen D. Rosenberg, M.D.

Board-certified Ophthalmic Oculoplastic Surgeon Connecticut

Please send for FaO's new pamphlet "Did 10,000 Dogs Die For The Benefit of All Human Life, or For The Benefit of One?" which details the history of USSSC's dog abuse and other wrong doings.

$1 each.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: PO. Box 1244
Norwalk, Connecticut 06856

Name ___________________________
Address ___________________________
City / State / Zip ___________________________

Wildlife Photographs

Enjoy the beauty of wildlife in your home or office. Framed or unframed prints in sizes 5 x 7 to 17 x 20, featuring wildlife from North America and East Asia. Stock Photograph Available.

Wildlife Photography Expeditions.

Tokita Photography 11 Sheep Hill Road Westerly, CT 06883 (203) 226-0372

"ROADS KILL, WATCH FOR WILDLIFE" now, with this bumper-sticker, you can remind others to keep an eye out for animals, and at the same time show support for this magazine and the Voice of Nature Network. In black and red with letters in dropout white. $2 each, 3/$5, 6/$10, 20/$30. Please inquire about organizational orders above 20. Make check out to: The Animals' AGENDA and mail to 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.
For everyone who thinks backs are beautiful...

Not every woman dares to show her back. Not every bodyscare product dares to show its back either. Most are a mixture of petrochemicals with a few herbs tossed in to justify the product name or the advertising.

For over 20 years every Aubrey Organics' product has been proud to turn its back on consumers, displaying all the natural and organic ingredients we use in all our products...the coconut oil soaps in our shampoo...the essential fatty acid bases in our moisturizers...the herbs and vitamins in every product so you can have the healthiest hair and skin around.

Aubrey Organics is the manufacturer you can trust for natural hair and skin care products. But don’t take our word for it. Read our backs.

4419 N. Manhattan Avenue
Tampa, Florida 33614

Aubrey Organics is available in better health food stores everywhere, or send $3.50 for our 1991 catalog—and receive our monograph FREE. Please allow 6-9 weeks for delivery.