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"What's wrong with people, anyway?"
"How can people be so insensitive?"

Animal advocates ask themselves such questions often, not really expecting answers. Since having a baby 18 months ago, I've thought a lot about why people go wrong: how innately sensitive beings become callous and cruel.

Psychologists tell us that true cruelty, or sadism, arises out of one's own experience of mistreatment as a child, usually at the hands of abusive parents. The connection between child abuse and animal abuse is finally being understood, as evidenced in media reports discussing the Jeffrey Dahmer murders, and it should foster dialogue between animal cruelty investigators, child welfare workers, and law enforcement officials.

Garden variety insensitivity to the suffering of others probably has less dramatic origins. Thinking about how babies are treated in modern society has caused me to suspect that part of the blame may be due to common childrearing practices.

Writing in the fall '91 issue of *Mothering* magazine, therapist Jean Liedloff tells how she came to understand that "the immeasurable harm caused by even the most loving and devoted parents in Western culture, and abetted by the most well-intentioned 'experts,' was the consequence of a longstanding and profound incomprehension of the eminently respectable nature of our species, especially in our perception of children." This harm manifests, says Liedloff, "as a deep sense of being wrong," evoking unconscious beliefs that "have informed our views of both self and self-in-relation-to-other." Among the negative experiences that contribute to these unconscious perceptions is the frantic, futile screaming of the infant left to sleep alone in a crib. His or her desperate cries for comfort and attention go unheeded, leading to a feeling that "Nothing I am able to do has the power to move others, I want people who don't want me, I must be wrong to want a response." Feelings of self-doubt, insecurity, and inadequacy in the infant surely diminish the natural empathetic bond connecting us with others.

Parents whose babies wake up crying at night are usually advised to provide the children with *things*—a flannel blanket, a fuzzy toy—to attach themselves to and gain security from, so that the parents will not be disturbed. I cannot help but wonder if this substitution of an object for the warm presence of another being doesn't also have something to do with emotional detachment, as well as with the rampant materialism of Western society. Of course it wouldn't be the only factor in any case. Neither would an infant's sleeping alone be solely responsible for a weakening of the empathic bond with others. Cultures where children sleep cozily with their parents may display profound indifference to the needs and feelings of others, or may have a similar drive to acquire material goods. But our infantile experiences do program the unconscious mind with a sense of what's right and wrong, good and bad, which bears heavily on all our later actions and values.

For people already detached from the empathic bond, reconnection normally involves a lengthy healing process, though it may follow some sort of epiphany. It would be far better for us—and for the animals—if this bond were never broken, as the ability to empathize is a prerequisite for a compassionate heart.

Finding out why people are the way they are must go beyond the rhetorical if we're to succeed in creating a more compassionate world. Promoting more humane methods of raising, training, and teaching children is everyone's business, and it's central to the business of animal protection. Keeping children off the road to apathy and cruelty demands that we involve ourselves in humane education in schools (the topic of Zoe Weil's article on page 20, "Teaching Animal Issues") and discover ways to foster the bond of kinship with animals felt by children much younger.

When barely six months old, my little boy burst into tears at the sight of someone spanking a dog. As soon as he began crawling, he began offering bits of cracker and cookie to any animal he could get close enough to, instinctively perceiving food as a love offering. His first word was "kitty," his second, "bird." He'll never be told by his parents that animals don't matter, or that they're for eating or hunting, or that they're inferior to humans. I want always to see a light flash in his eyes when he sees a squirrel or a deer or a sparrow. But I want much more: I want to see that same light brighten the eyes and soul of every other human baby, and I want the light never to die out.

—The Editor

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The Fallacy of "Ownership"

Thanks for the December '91 article, "Who Helps the Helpless Child?". A phrase in the closing paragraph sums up my own belief: "What we're doing also has limitless potential to help people, by making us into a more ethical, more compassionate species."

Working to make the world a safer place for animals has been one of my most effective therapies for the effects of child abuse. I'm one of the thousands who identifies with the victimization of animals because of my own victimization at the hands of two alcoholic, deeply troubled parents. The love and loyalty of animal companions was a great comfort to me during those years of constant fear and anguish. It's immensely satisfying to see the change in public consciousness with regard to the welfare of dependents—human and otherwise.

Our biggest enemy in the struggle against all cruelty is the belief that we can "own" a dependent, rather than be responsible for his or her welfare. Thanks for your efforts to educate with regard to this dangerous fallacy.

—Cathryn Bauer
Oakland, CA

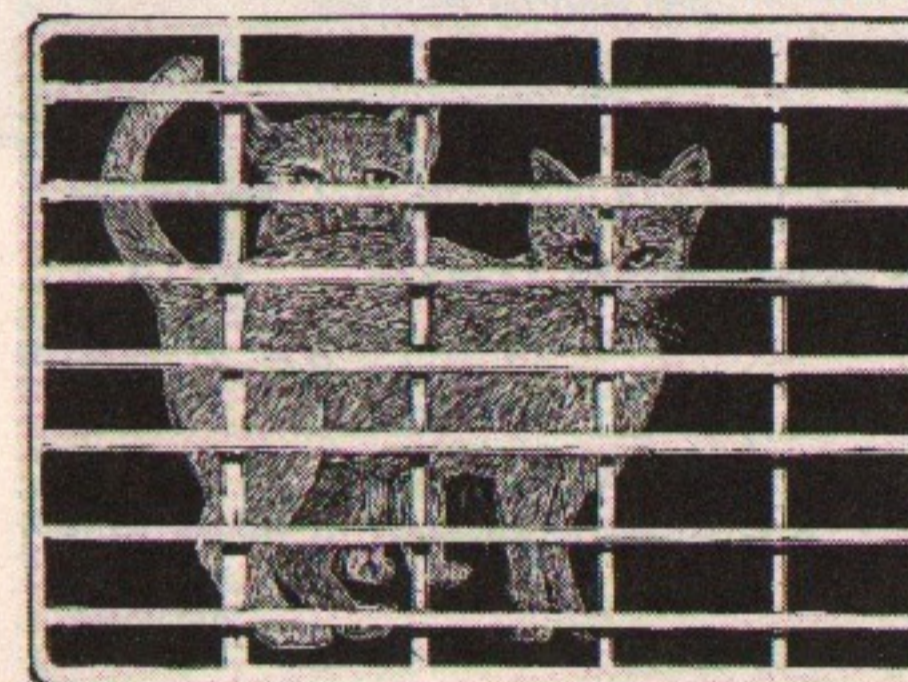
Inhumane Science Discourages Best Students

Your coverage of my research with Dr. John Broida in the November '91 issue is very much appreciated. However, you might want to share the following observations with your readers. Near the end of the article you refer to the sensate and thinking types as being more focused on "obtaining new information." This is somewhat misleading. New possibilities, new horizons, new approaches, etc., are the primary interests of the intuitive type of individual, who is more likely to be opposed to vivisection. Overall, the pro-vivisection crowd tended to show a more conservative attitude in a variety of areas, and the quest for truth is no exception.

Unfortunately, the article did not mention some of the important implications for education. Using the Myers-Briggs terminology, the "NF" temperament (the intuitive feeling types) were found to be twice as likely to be against vivisection than any of the other three temperaments. NFs tend to be about 12 percent of the general population, but around 30 percent of college students. As a rule, NFs tend to exhibit superior academic performance. In one study, NF males were found to be only 6.4 percent of the non-college-prep students, but 19.7 percent of the college-prep

students, 30.1 percent of the national merit finalists, and 49 percent of Rhodes Scholars. Female students yielded a similar progression. In general, the NFs are characteristically the most innovative, creative, and imaginative members of society in addition to their superior academic performance. Clearly, science should be taught as humanely as possible. Otherwise, some of the best and most innovative students are likely to be discouraged.

—Robert S. Kimball
NEAVS
333 Washington St., Ste. 850
Boston, MA 02108-5100



Tina Hawkins

Fanciers Can Be Pro-Animal Rights

In reference to the December '91 cover story, "If You Can Grow It, You Can Show It—A Guide to Animal Fancies in America," I consider myself pro-animal rights, but am also definitely a member of what the author calls "the dog fancy." Although I do not breed, I own purebred dogs and participate in a number of dog activities. I would be the first to agree that there are problems with and abusers in the "dog fancy," as there are in any group, but there are also those within that group who are working to correct the problems. Your article perpetuates several misconceptions designed to create an unnecessary gulf between two groups of animal lovers.

I would first take issue with the idea that purebred pets from breeders "take good homes away" from pets in shelters. The animals are not in competition with each other for good homes. That there are too many pets and not enough good homes is sad but true; however, trying to force people to adopt shelter animals by curtailing purebred breeding doesn't make any sense. The truth is that there are more people who want purebred animals, and too many people who are uncaringly breeding crossbred animals.

Take a look at the statistics presented in the article itself: seven percent of dogs left at shelters are purebred; therefore, something like 93 percent are crossbred. Since only 22 percent of all dogs in

America are crossbred (Gallup Poll, September 1990), obviously a very disproportionately high percentage of crossbred dogs end up at shelters.

There are at least two reasons why this is true. First, right or wrong, most people value purebred pets more: they have to pay several hundred dollars for one, so they are less likely to be impulsive about it. Second, purebreds are physically predictable: if mom and dad are huge and hairy, junior will be, too. One of the main reasons dogs end up in shelters is that they become something the owner did not expect (i.e., too big, too hairy, too energetic, too yappy, too aggressive). With crossbreds, no one knows what the young animals will grow up to be.

Trying to force people to adopt pets from shelters is a short-term bandaid that

Continued on next page

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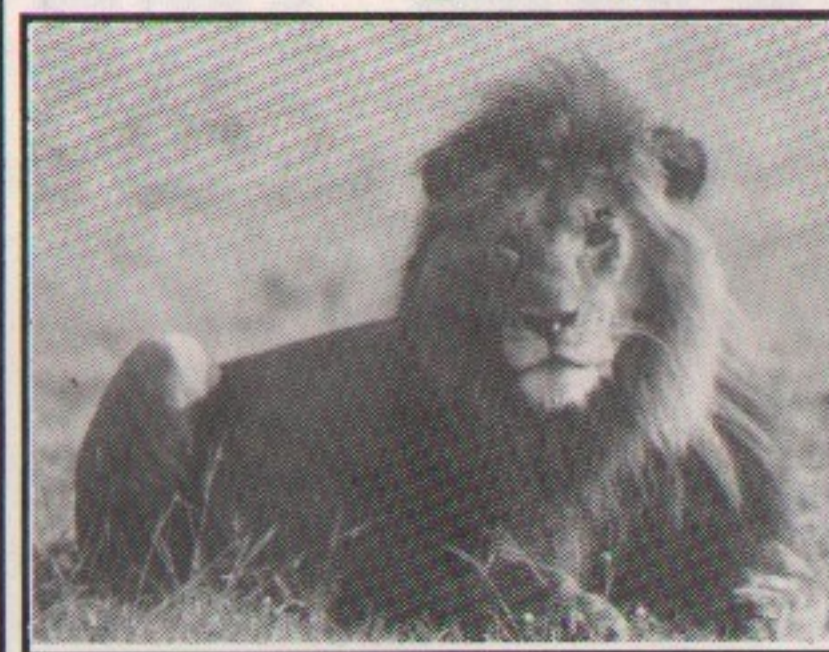
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Continued from page 4

hanging on the overhead conveyor were not properly stunned and were still conscious. On October 25, 1991, Dan Matthews of PETA stated on Philadelphia Channel 10 news, "We showed this video to vets across the country who stated that these animals are not simply twitching and having reflexes, but they are still alive. We are talking about a concentration camp for cows shortly north of Philadelphia."

I have studied the tapes in detail. The movements were reflexes and the animals were unconscious. The veterinarians who viewed the tape were probably not experienced with slaughter. When unconsciousness is induced with drugs, the legs and body will stay still. When unconsciousness is induced by gunshot, captive bolt, or electricity, the limbs and sometimes the body will move. Vigorous movements of the legs and body can occur in animals whose brains are completely destroyed. The tape taken in the hog plant showed nothing substandard; the tape taken in the cattle plant showed some excessive prodding and stunner placement problems, but the main accusation was false. On the basis of the tapes, PETA filed a complaint with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, which recently ruled that the two slaughter plants had *not* violated the Humane Slaughter Act. I basically agree with the USDA's conclusion.

The two plants videotaped were not perfect, but they are two of the better ones in the industry. They have spent thousands of dollars upgrading and improving their facilities. PETA should have picked out a real dump to videotape, instead of picking on a plant with relatively few problems.

Making false accusations damages efforts to make improvements in conditions. The attitude of many people in the meat industry after viewing the newscasts was: "No matter what we do to improve conditions, they will keep on attacking us, so we should spend our time and resources on fighting animal rights groups instead of improving conditions for animals." The PETA tapes motivated meat plants to invest in bigger fences and security guards instead of new handling and slaughter equipment. This hampers efforts to eliminate cruel practices.

—Temple Grandin, Ph.D.
Asst. Professor
Dept. of Animal Sciences
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Rights vs. Welfare

Thank you for your excellent *Page Two* editorial of November '91 on the "New Fundamentalism." I suggest that the reason why concern with animal welfare must go hand in hand with concern over animal rights is that drawing attention to the one can and usually does lead to the other.

Certainly the *elimination* of the human contribution to animal suffering is the only sane and humane destination to head for, but along the way there is much to be done to alleviate the day-to-day miseries.

The unthinking public is not even aware of the need or arguments for improved animal welfare, let alone for ceasing the exploitation of sentient species altogether. With eyes opened to the fact that a battery cage is an obscenity, the mind can be led to accept that a hen's egg is a non-necessity and that the best fate for a domestic hen is the condition of non-existence.

A fundamentally compassionate society will be achieved only by the slow process of humane education. This is a frustrating fact for many of us to face, but one whose truth and implications simply cannot be avoided if animals are ever to be voluntarily and permanently spared the torments we inflict on them.

—Jon Wynne-Tyson
Fontwell, Sussex, U.K.

In 1987 I was not an animal rights advocate. Then I met Tom Regan. The correctness of his position and the clarity of his thought were unassailable. Tom Regan turned a non-active, distant sympathizer into a hands-on activist. My story is not unique. I have, subsequent to traveling my own road to Damascus, met countless people whom Tom Regan has converted to the animal rights movement.

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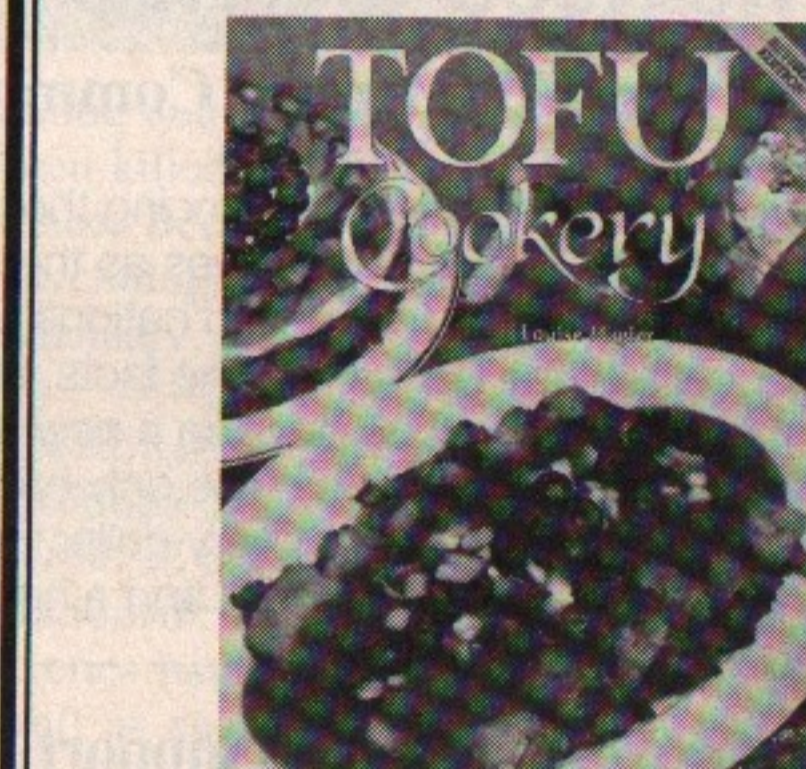
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Continued from previous page

It is all but redundant to say that I am outraged by your attack on Tom Regan and Gary Francione in the November '91 Page Two editorial. I have but one question for you: Who is paying you to sell out?

—James Oestereich
Minneapolis, MN

When the mailboxes of animal rights advocates contain, almost daily, fresh evidence of atrocities being committed against animals, it is easy to understand the rage that can erupt into an all-or-nothing, no-compromise stance. However, for me, Peter Singer put this issue into perspective in a talk he gave in New York City several years ago. He pointed out that it is no consolation to the veal calf suffering in a crate today to be told that, at some indeterminate future time, animals will no longer be slaughtered for meat.

Further, Dr. Singer convincingly made the case that it is easier to achieve change in incremental steps than to force the public to accept total change in one leap. As an example, he described the process by which women acquired the right to vote in England (I believe): first, it was given to women 30 years or older; then it was eventually extended to the same age as men.

By adopting a no-compromise position, we could be denying that veal calf some comfort in his short life—in effect,

forcing him to sacrifice himself to our own larger goals.

—Mildred Braverman
Holbrook, NY

Animal welfare has changed little over the years. Energy and large sums of money are spent by humane societies on maintaining the status quo, frantically mopping up the floor when we should be trying to turn off the tap.

Two cases in point: 1) trying to find homes for discarded exotic animals (turtles, ferrets, snakes, etc.) instead of lobbying to ban the sale of exotics in pet shops altogether; and 2) working to adopt out relatively few dogs and cats (with the vast majority destroyed) rather than seriously attempting to deal with the pet overpopulation problem through education, spay/neuter programs, restrictions on breeding, and exposing the exploitive pet industry.

Welfarists and abolitionists should be able to cooperate, but I've been around long enough to experience many frustrating moments when welfarists have actually been detrimental to progress for animals. If animal welfarists had their way, they would still be looking for ways to make the Canadian seal hunt humane! So, bravo Gary Francione and Tom Regan. I'm with you!

—Anne Streeter
Montreal, P.Q., Canada

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While there are many national and grassroots groups actively advancing the goals of the animal rights movement, there is only one magazine...The ANIMALS' AGENDA...that serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information and insight. In over four dozen nations around the world, ten times a year,

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Profile

Pat Derby and PAWS: A Home for "Retired" Animal Actors

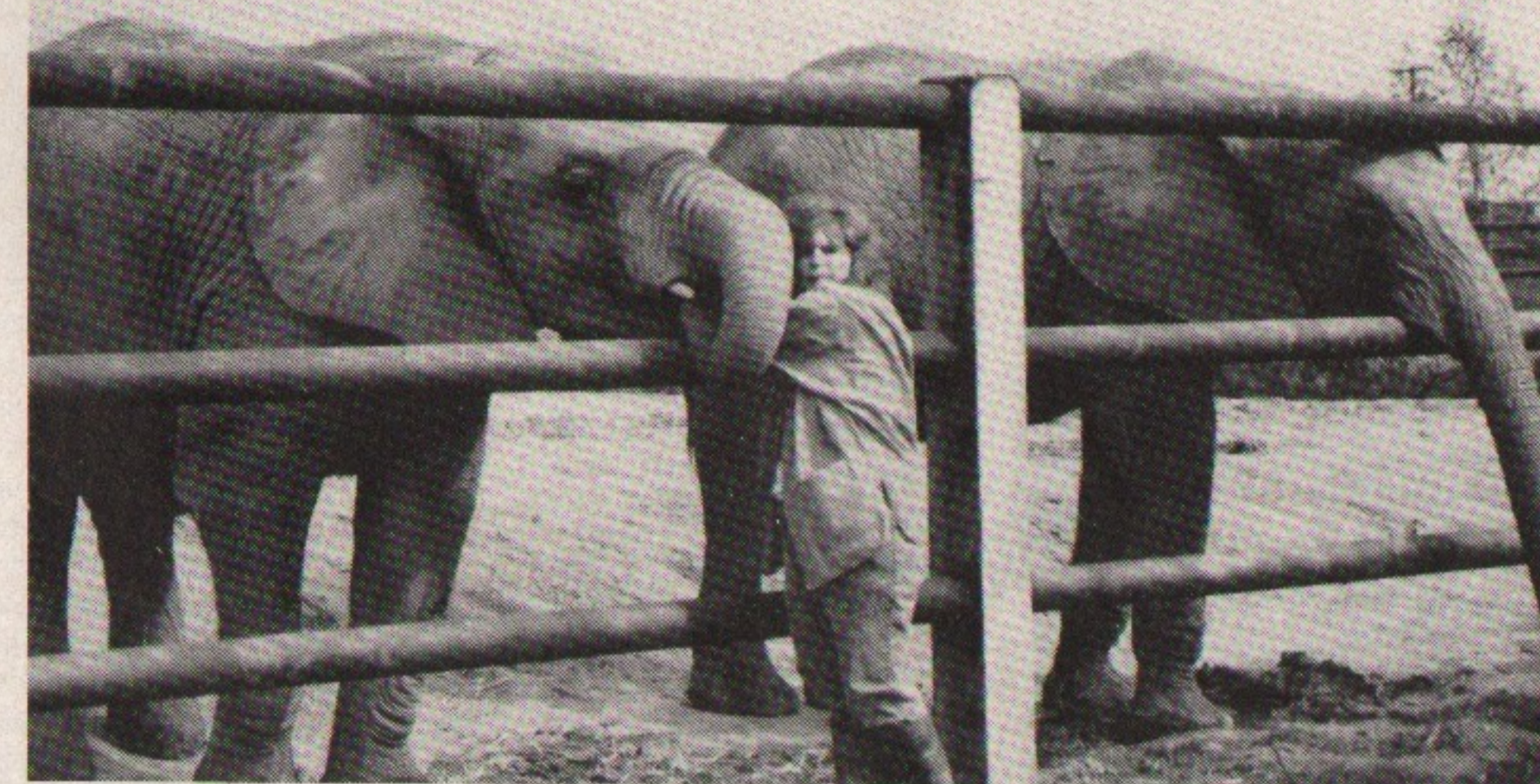
The roads to the Performing Animal Welfare Society's animal sanctuary are nondescript and burdened with mini-malls and motels. Arriving at PAWS, one is hardly prepared for the sight of its exotic residents—among them, lions, cougars and a pair of elephants. Many of the animals are ex-Hollywood performers; others are "surplus" zoo animals or former pets who outgrew the furniture. And although the animals are from diverse and different backgrounds they share a common benefactor. Her name is Pat Derby.

Once a Hollywood animal trainer herself, Derby now devotes most of her time to the 20-acre compound in Galt, California, which is the only sanctuary dedicated to rescuing performing animals.

Derby's 25 years in entertainment had her training animals for such series as *The Monroes*, *Lassie*, *Sierra*, and assorted Disney productions. She was also trainer and owner of all the cougars in Ford's Lincoln Mercury commercials. Her stories of working in the entertainment industry are grimly documented in her book, *The Lady and Her Tiger*. It traces a feeling of kinship with animals from her childhood in Sussex, England, where she was raised vegetarian and was taught reverence for all living things—a world away from watching half-starved animals be poked and prodded to perform for the camera. Although her training methods were based on positive reinforcement and not cruelty, Derby concedes that even under the best of circumstances, wild and exotic animals "never like to perform; they learn to tolerate it." Her discovery that no humane society was focused on this issue spurred her to start PAWS.

"When we started, we were trying to convince other organizations to focus attention on exotic animals. But issues like puppy mills and laboratory animals were so great no one felt the importance. We formed PAWS because no one else was doing it," Derby explains.

Since 1984, Derby and her companion, Ed Stewart, have taken in unwanted



exotic animals who would have otherwise been killed or left to live a miserable existence. Because the animals' physical and psychological comfort are priorities at the sanctuary, it is not open to the public.

Although Derby is opposed to the breeding of exotics, she helped pass a landmark bill in California that requires a permit in order to breed. But her pursuit of standards for the care and treatment of exotics has been sprinkled with defeats as well as successes. Her numerous appearances before legislators pleading for the most basic rights for captive exotics have taught her that there is power in numbers.

"We have an ongoing battle with Ringling Brothers," she says. "We tried to get a bill passed that allows elephants off their chains for 12 hours a day. It didn't pass. Ringling lobbied it to death and won...that day was the bleakest day of my life. Ringling brought in a cast of thousands. We had five people."

The frustration of that defeat, however, was made more agonizing by what Derby calls "a cancer within the animal rights movement": disunity.

"I am very 'anti' the attitude that we

should divide ourselves into camps. Combined we are a force that must be reckoned with. There is no way we can be defeated. But fragmentation will destroy us. If I was the opposition I would take advantage of that."

And the opposition, according to Derby, is winning on the performing animal front. Major studios such as Disney have continually employed the roughest trainers, yet maintain a squeaky clean image, claims Derby. And former performing animals still end up in roadside zoos and/or canned hunts with discouraging frequency.

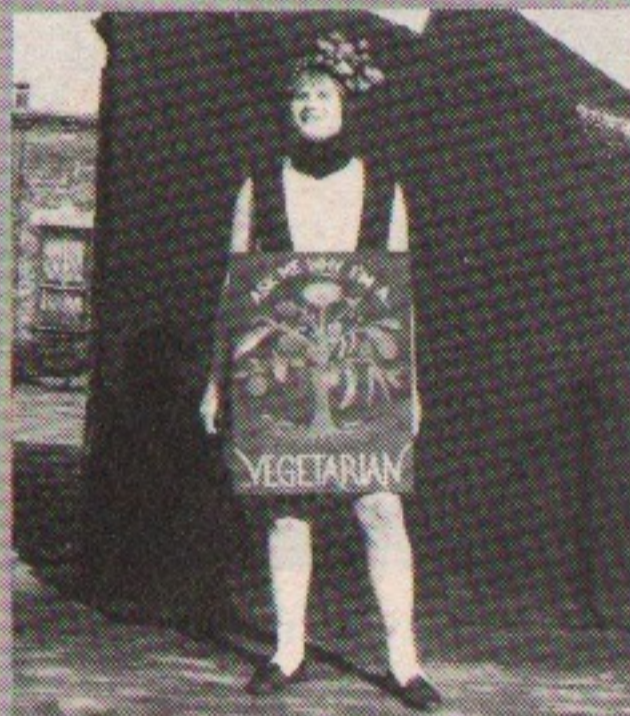
Until there are laws against these atrocities, Derby believes the "show will go on." Sometimes, when the show is too difficult to watch, Pat Derby takes comfort in knowing and saying that in her backyard, "there are two less elephants in the world who are on chains."

—Susan Carbone

The Performing Animal Welfare Society is located at 11435 Simmerhorn Rd., Galt, CA 95632; 209-745-2606.

Tactics

The Delaware Valley branch of the N.J. Animal Rights Alliance served a free vegetarian meal to 120 homeless people on Dec. 27—and gave them all several items of warm clothing as well. ♦ The Whistleblower Bulletin Board modem number for reports of government fraud, waste, and abuse is 202-225-5527. The line is monitored by the House Government Operations subcommittee on government information, justice, and agriculture. ♦ Pamela Teisler of the VivaVeg Society promotes vegetarianism in New York City with a sandwich board reading, "Ask Me Why I'm A Vegetarian," passing out copies of her flyer, *101 Reasons Why I'm A Vegetarian*. For details, send SASE to the VivaVeg Society, 234 Mulberry St., #17, New York, NY 10012.



♦ Environmental consultant Bret Peters is preparing a set of cruelty-free principles applicable to corporate policy, modeled after the Valdez Principles for corporations claiming environmental consciousness. For details, send SASE to P.O. Box 3004, McLean, VA 22103. ♦ For info on Global Response, an environmental letter-writing network, write P.O. Box 7490, Boulder, CO 80306-7490. ♦ The Tokyo Consumers' Co-operative Union invites U.S. activists to join an "echo system" network to amplify the effects of correspondence: 4-1-13, Sendagaya, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 151, Japan. ♦ Students Concerned About Dissection have set up a hotline for New Mexico students: 1-800-479-SCAD. ♦ The Animal Alliance of Canada has opened an "animal rights store" in Toronto to sell cruelty-free products, books, magazines, videos, and protest paraphernalia.

Edited By Merritt Clifton

Group News

The Coalition Against The Horse Slaughter Trade and Horse Welfare Committee are working for stronger horse protection laws in 18 states. For details, write Ursula Liakos, P.O. Box 907, Penn Grove, CA 94951. ♦ Sinapu, a group formed to promote wolf reintroduction in Colorado, publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Colorado Wolf Tracks*, and may be reached c/o P.O. Box 3243, Boulder, CO 80307. ♦ Animal Rights Mobilization Chicago is no longer affiliated with the national group Animal Rights Mobilization, which recently merged with the Rocky Mountain Humane Society. ARM-Chicago remains at P.O. Box 805859, Chicago, IL 60680; 312-993-1181. ♦ A new group, Justice for Animals, has formed to work on animal control and pet theft issues: P.O. Box 33051, Raleigh, NC 27636. This new group has no connection whatever with the New York City group called Justice for Animals, which has recently been leafleting *against* spay/neuter (as an alleged infringement of the rights of the animals). ♦ The New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance has moved to P.O. Box 174, Englishtown, NJ 07726. ♦ Christians Helping Animals and People may be reached at P.O. Box 272, Selden, NY 11784. ♦ The Westchester Coalition for Animal Rights has moved to 51 Fieldstone Drive, #70, Hartsdale, NY 10530. ♦ The Corolla Wild Horse Fund is working to save the Spanish mustangs of Currituck Sound, N.C., who arrived circa 1580 and are believed to be the last wild herd of pure Spanish stock: Box 361-PMM, Corolla, NC 27927. ♦ The Born Free Foundation, formerly called ZooCheck, has opened a U.S. office at 6 Pepper Rd., Towaco, NJ 07082; 201-316-5474. ♦ Advocates for Wild Sanctuaries have formed to oppose hunting and trapping on McHenry County Conservation District lands. Write P.O. Box 573, Woodstock, IL 60098. ♦ The Northern Calif. chapter of Animal Allies has merged with the Fund for Animals.

Dogs And Cats

Data extrapolated by Andrew

Rowan of the Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy from a poll of 118 New Jersey pounds and shelters by Tufts Univ. student Anne Marie Manning indicates that only 2.3 to 3.0 million homeless dogs and cats were euthanized in the U.S. during 1990. The estimate was verified by comparison with Massachusetts data gathered by the Massachusetts SPCA. This is markedly fewer than all previous estimates, which ranged as high as 20 million circa 1980, dropping to 10 million by 1988. The data shows the success of spay/neuter drives. "Even if the number of dogs and cats killed annually is only three million," Rowan concluded, "this is still a lot of animals and we can certainly do a better job of reducing it further." ♦ A survey of 475 pet keepers by Laura Hunyadi of Stilwell, Kansas, recently found that 78 percent of the adults and 46 percent of the adolescents were aware of pet overpopulation—but that awareness did not significantly affect their decision about letting pets breed. ♦ The *American Journal on Veterinary Research* reports that 5,000 cats per year are killed by cars in Baltimore; this suggests a national toll of 1.5 million roadkilled cats per year. Although 40 percent of the pet cats in Baltimore are allowed to roam outside, 91 percent of the roadkill victims had escaped from indoors—and 90 percent had not been spayed or neutered. ♦ Refusing to *sell* dogs and cats, the Arizona-based pet supply chain PetsMart now promotes shelter adoptions at 34 locations in nine western states. Similar efforts by Animal Fair, of Columbus, Ohio, have placed over 2,500 animals for the Capital Area Humane Society since 1988. ♦ Free-roaming dogs have killed 811 deer in Vermont since 1988, mainly by chasing them to death. Wardens in most states shoot deer-chasing dogs on sight. ♦ Over two months after fire razed 3,354 homes in the hills of Berkeley and Oakland, Calif., rescuers were still finding fire-scarred and frightened animals—mostly cats. As of Christmas, according to In Defense of Animals, 500 animals had been taken in, about 200 of whom had been reunited with

their families. IDA coordinated efforts to find, feed, and humanely capture the animals.

♦ The Doris Day Pet Foundation contributed \$10,000 of \$30,100 raised recently by the Monterey, Calif., SPCA to fund a spay/neuter drive.



Hoax

Even the American Kennel Club has now acknowledged in public statements that animal rights activists have never, anywhere, at any time released show dogs from cages or tried to poison them. Still, rumors of such actions, spread by anti-breeding regulation groups, continue to spread. Protect Our Earth's Treasures, of Columbus, Ohio, has traced the rumors of dog releases back to an item in a June 1991 installment of *From The Trenches*, a syndicated column circulated by the anti-animal rights group Putting People First. The column claimed activists had been arrested and the Ringling Brothers Circus shut down for a day because of animal releases in Pittsburgh—none of which ever happened! Earlier, The ANIMALS' AGENDA traced rumors of dog poisonings back to equally dubious allegations circulated in May and November 1991 by the National Rifle Assn.

People

Royd Brown, 28, of Glendale, Calif., pulled two people from a burning home on Nov. 31, then dashed back inside when seven-year-old Megan Teixeira cried that her pet rats had been left behind. Brown got the 13 rats out before the building was engulfed. ♦ In front of 250 cheering gradeschoolers, Leland Coddling, fire chief in Medina, Ohio, rescued a dog who had fallen through thin ice Jan. 3. ♦ Susan Regan, formerly with the Assn. of Veterinarians for

Animal Rights, now runs the public information office for the Intl. Society for Animal Rights at 1515 Monterey St., Pittsburgh, PA 15212; 412-322-4804. ♦ Environmental consultant Burr Heneman has been named Pacific Region director for the Center for Marine Conservation.

Offerings

The Jan./Feb. issue of *Vegetarian Journal* features a current rundown of vegetarian and vegan offerings at fast-food restaurants. Send \$3.00 to P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. ♦ A research paper by Philip Becker entitled *Diet and Disease: A Behavior Modification Program for Elementary Level School Children* is available for \$5.00 from the Pennsylvania Animal Welfare Society, P.O. Box 28599, Philadelphia, PA 19149. ♦ *Saving Animals: A Guide For College Students* is free from the American Anti-Vivisection Society, 801 Old York Road #204, Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685. ♦ Leaflets on down production are available for a donation from The Vulture's Quill, P.O. Box 1124, Ukiah, CA 95482. ♦ A cookbook, *Instead of Chicken, Instead of Turkey: A Poultryless "Poultry" Potpourri*, is \$9.00 from United Poultry Concerns, P.O. Box 59367, Potomac, MD 20859. ♦ Brochures on *Living With Beavers* and *Living With Deer* are available from the Fund for Animals, 850 Sligo Ave., Suite LL2, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Letters

The parliament of the province of Catalonia, Spain, will vote on a proposed bullfight ban in May. The province is to host the 1992 Summer Olympics. Catalanian activist Pilar Taberner i Cuesta asks that letters supporting the ban and threatening a boycott of the Olympics be addressed to Parlament de Catalunya, Parc Ciutadella S/N, 08003-Barcelona, Spain. ♦ The Atlanta Humane Society and SPCA asks that Georgia Gov. Zell Miller be asked to restore the budget for the Animal Protection Division of the state Dept. of Agriculture, which has been almost erased: c/o State

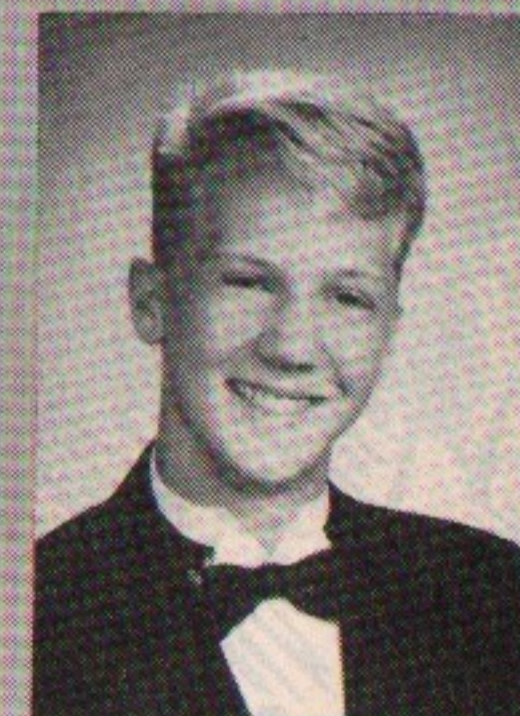
Capitol, Atlanta, GA 30334.

♦ The Animal Rights Action League asks that letters protesting the use of live animals in teaching at Albany Medical School be sent to Dean Anthony Tartaglia, 47 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY 12208. ♦ Pro Kennel Supply sells spiked quail harnesses for use in teaching dogs to retrieve slain birds, and sells captive-bird shooting paraphernalia including training traps and catapult releases. Protest on kennel or shelter letterhead to P.O. Box 25226, Little Rock, AR 72221-5226. ♦ The Utah Wilderness Assn. asks that letters protesting the resumption of aerial gunning of coyotes in the Mt. Naomi Wilderness be directed to Gray Reynolds, Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, 324 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401. This is the only one of the nearly 500 U.S. Wilderness Areas that permits aerial gunning. ♦ The Manitoba Animal Rights Coalition asks that letters opposing the recent introduction of horse-drawn carriages to Winnipeg streets be sent to Mayor Bill Norrie, 2nd Floor, Council Bldg., Civic Centre, 510 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 1B9. ♦ Protest support of the Natl. Rifle Assn. through donation of coupons by Ryder truck rental (P.O. Box 020816, Miami, FL 33102-0816); Dunkin' Donuts (14 Pacella Park Dr., Randolph, MA 02368-1700); KOA Campgrounds (530 N. 31st St., Billings, MT 59101-1123); Precision Tune (1319 Shepherd Dr., Sterling, VA 22170-4487); Travelodge (1973 Friendship Dr., El Cajon, CA 92020-1191); and Cruise America motorhome rental (5959 Blue Lagoon Dr., Suite 205, Miami, FL 33126-2066). ♦ The Doris Day Animal League asks that letters be addressed to Congress in support of H.R. 3918, the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act, which calls on federal agencies to review animal testing requirements. ♦ Detroit Edison recently promoted the pro-hunting and trapping Michigan United Conservation clubs with an enclosure in billing statements. Michigan residents may protest to Detroit Edison c/o 2000 2nd Ave., Detroit, MI 48226. ♦ Protest the sale of glue traps for catching rodents by Loyo Stores, Main St., Coalport, PA 16656; and Grand Union,

201 Willowbrook Blvd., Wayne, NJ 07470-7010.

Awards and Honors

Longtime cat rescuer George Vedder of Monroe, Conn., was named The ANIMALS' AGENDA Humanitarian of 1991. Vedder, 75, helped The ANIMALS' AGENDA to capture and spay/neuter over 40 feral/stray cats during the last two months of the year. Those who could be tamed were put up for adoption. The rest were released under supervision of neighbors who feed them. The ANIMALS' AGENDA's effort to humanely control the local feral cat population continues. ♦ The German Shepherd Club of America named Hope, from Holcomb, Kansas, National Hero Dog of 1991 for pushing two-year-old Gregory Garcia away from an oncoming train. ♦ American University freshman Michael Markarian received the 1991 Bill Rosenberg Award, presented by the Farm Animal Reform Movement, for cofounding the Student Organization for Animal Rights while a high school student in Buffalo, N.Y., and for persuading the Marriott Corp. to quit serving veal in the American Univ. dining halls.



♦ The Ark Trust will present the sixth annual Genesis Awards for individuals in the media who promote public awareness of animal rights on March 1 at the Beverly Hills, Calif., Hilton Hotel. Get details from 213-936-7900.

Victories

At the request of the New Jersey SPCA, the N.J. Bureau of Amusement Games Control has decertified three county fair games that gave live animals as

prizes, and has announced that in compliance with state law, it will no longer license any games using live animals or offering them as prizes. ♦ Wonder Works has agreed to quit promoting Grow-A-Frog kits. ♦ After students complained, the Physical Education Dept. at San Francisco State Univ. asked an archery teacher to quit using pictures of animals as targets. ♦ The Univ. of New Mexico at Albuquerque and Joel Barlow High School in Easton, Conn., are among the many institutions that now offer students an alternative to classroom dissection.

Coming Events

Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals and the Medical Research Modernization Committee are cohosting a Research Modernization Advocacy Workshop in Washington D.C., April 3-5. Get details from 301-963-4751. ♦ The American Anti-Vivisection Society will hold a workshop on teaching animal issues, April 11-12 in Pottstown, Penn.; registration is \$75. Get details from Zoe Weil, 215-887-0816. ♦ The fourth annual Illinois Animal Rights Convention will be held April 24-25 in Skokie. Get info from Lisa Lockard, 312-427-6065. ♦ World Day for Laboratory Animals, April 25, will again be marked by a march and rally in London, U.K.; 18,000 people marched there last year. ♦ Animals And Us, the sixth international conference on Human/Animal Interactions, will be held July 21-25 in Montreal. Get details from the Human/Animal Bond Assn. of Canada, P.O. Box 46066, 2399 Ogilvie Rd., Gloucester, Ontario K1J 9M7; 613-747-0262. ♦ United Poultry Concerns will hold a 24-hour vigil outside the Perdue chicken slaughterhouse in Salisbury, Maryland, beginning at 7:30 a.m. on May 1. For details, call 301-948-2406.

Actions

Creature Features, a pro-animal performance group, staged an original musical called *Earthlings* at the Kresge Theater in Cambridge on Dec. 13 and 14. For info about Creature Features,

Continued page 50

See How They Run: A Look at the Hidden Side of Greyhound Racing

BY PHIL MAGGITT

One evening near Lubbock, Texas, 20 greyhound owners gather to train their dogs. The men belly up to a chain-link fence enclosing a small field, unaware that among them is an investigator for the Humane Society of the United States.

Someone releases a jackrabbit onto the field and sends two greyhounds after it. The owners shout at the rabbit when he scrambles toward the fence, trying to escape.

A fresh dog races into the field as the greyhounds tire. She catches the rabbit, who screams again and again as the dogs tear his flesh.

Several youngsters run to fetch the dying rabbit. One boy flings the animal to the ground and stomps on him. He picks the rabbit up by his hind legs and bashes his head against a fence. The other boys jump aside to avoid the spattering blood. Their mothers,

no doubt, would scold them for getting their clothes dirty.

In addition to seven other coursing sessions, the owners stage several training races on an oval track. They cut the dead rabbits from the coursing runs in half and tie them to the end of a motor-driven, steel "arm" that swings around the track just ahead of the pursuing greyhounds. After each race, dogs gnaw on the rabbit carcass. Considering the night's activities, the owners might as well be wearing togas.

"Walking to my car, I saw children about four or five years old playing with a dead rabbit," the HSUS investigator reports. "I asked myself what kind of human beings allow their young to view and participate in such cruelty. I am at a loss to understand them."

Greyhound racing is the sixth-most-attended spectator sport in this country. In 1990, 29.4 million people wagered \$3.5 billion at 57

tracks in 18 states. From 1980 through 1990, annual attendance at greyhound races grew 41 percent, and betting increased 67 percent. Since 1948, when there were only 13 greyhound tracks in five states, the industry has grown by an average of one new track each year.

Greyhounds race at distances from 3/16ths of a mile (990 feet) to 9/16ths (2,970 feet). The two most popular distances are 5/16ths (1,650 feet) and 3/8ths of a mile (1,980 feet). At warp speed, greyhounds reach 40 miles an hour, hurtling 5/16ths of a mile in 30 seconds.

Critics of greyhound racing are at a loss to understand other industry practices besides the use of live animals in training. Additional charges in a multicount indictment of racing include: wholesale "culling" of tens of thousands of greyhounds every year; the greyhound's gulag existence; frequent racing injuries; and a

substandard diet.

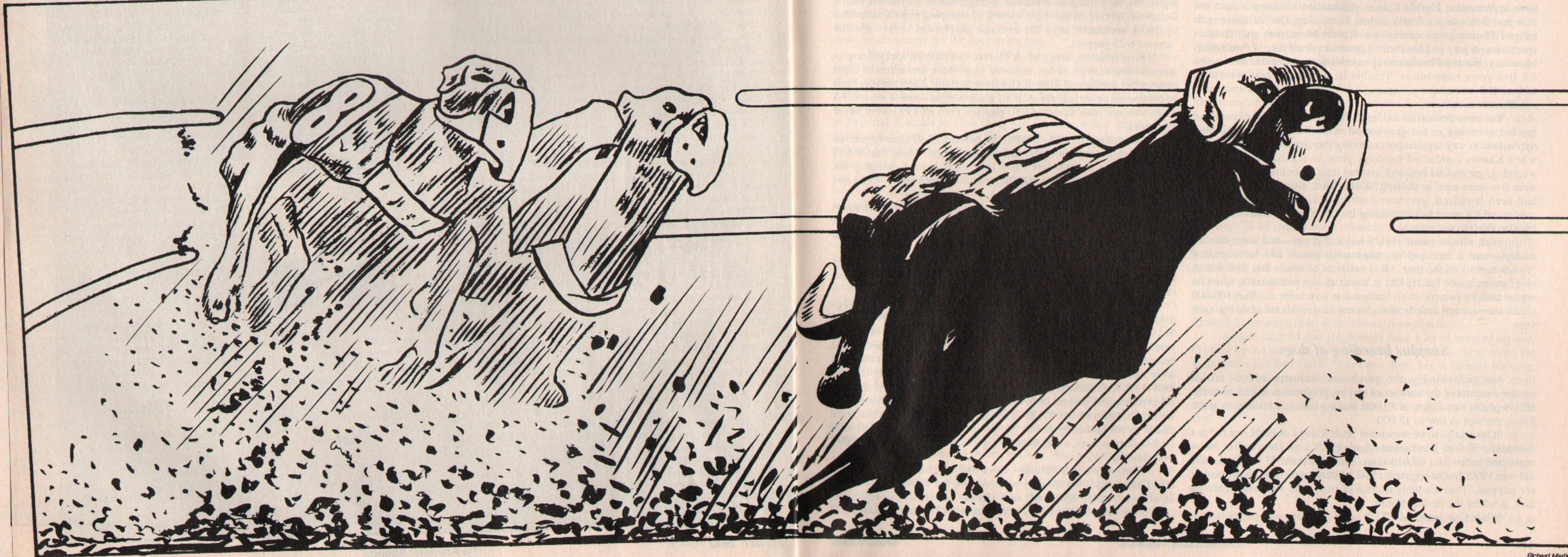
Industry officials acknowledge that some abuses and routine killing of the dogs occur, but they accuse their critics of knowingly exaggerating the extent of these occurrences. Officials also contend that they are not remiss in identifying and punishing miscreants.

"We're doing everything we can to weed out bad trainers," says Tim Horan, managing editor of *The Greyhound Review*, a monthly publication funded by the National Greyhound Association.

Live-lure training continues

No issue damages greyhound racing more than the use of live animals in training. NGA, founded in 1906, officially detaches itself from this custom and advises its 8,000 members and associates to

Continued on next page



use mechanical lures. NGA does not, however, censure anyone for using live bait.

"We leave that to state racing commissions and the statutes of the land," says Gary Guccione, secretary/treasurer of NGA and executive editor of *The Greyhound Review*. "But we have gone beyond merely stating that we're against the use of live lures. We have tried to show our people that it can be done with artificial lures, and we have tried to develop better ones."

Guccione, whose family raced greyhounds, told *Dog Fancy* magazine last year that the use of live lures is "very low and gets closer to zero all the time." Yet with few variations, *Deliverance*-like productions such as the one in Lubbock have been observed by HSUS investigators in other states. Sometimes live rabbits are tied to the mechanical arm instead of dead ones. Sometimes trainers break one of the rabbit's legs before sending the animal into the coursing field. Some nights the kids have homework.

On April 4, 1991, an Alabama Game and Fish officer filmed three men training greyhounds with live jackrabbits on a farm belonging to Greg Salter of Repton, Alabama. When Salter's farm was raided on June 21, investigators found three lists, totalling five pages, containing the names of greyhound trainers who had bought jackrabbits from him.

On October 15, 1989, state and federal wildlife officers and HSUS investigators visited George McCarron of St. Elmo, Alabama. They confiscated 330 jackrabbits who had been shipped in from Texas. According to Ken Johnson, southeast region investigator for HSUS, "McCarron was moving a thousand to 1,500 rabbits a month, buying them at \$6 and selling them for \$15."

On two occasions during recent years, HSUS investigators have apprehended Florida trainers red-handed violating a state law that prohibits using animals as bait in training. One of those raids bagged Florida greyhound maven Robert Mendheim and 11 other sportsmen. A jury of Mendheim's peers acquitted him of four counts of cruelty, but the Florida racing commission suspended his license for five years nonetheless. Trouble is, no Florida law prevents a suspended owner from signing his dogs over to his son, who continues to race them.

The most persuasive evidence that live-lure training is still par for the coursing is the greyhound establishment's predictable opposition to any legislation curtailing the practice. Six years ago when Kansas conducted hearings prior to legalizing parimutuel wagering, greyhound breeders assured legislators that rarely, if ever, were live lures used in training. A year later, after parimutuel racing had been legalized, greyhound officials vigorously opposed the passage of a Kansas bill forbidding the "rare" use of live lures. State legislators were not amused.

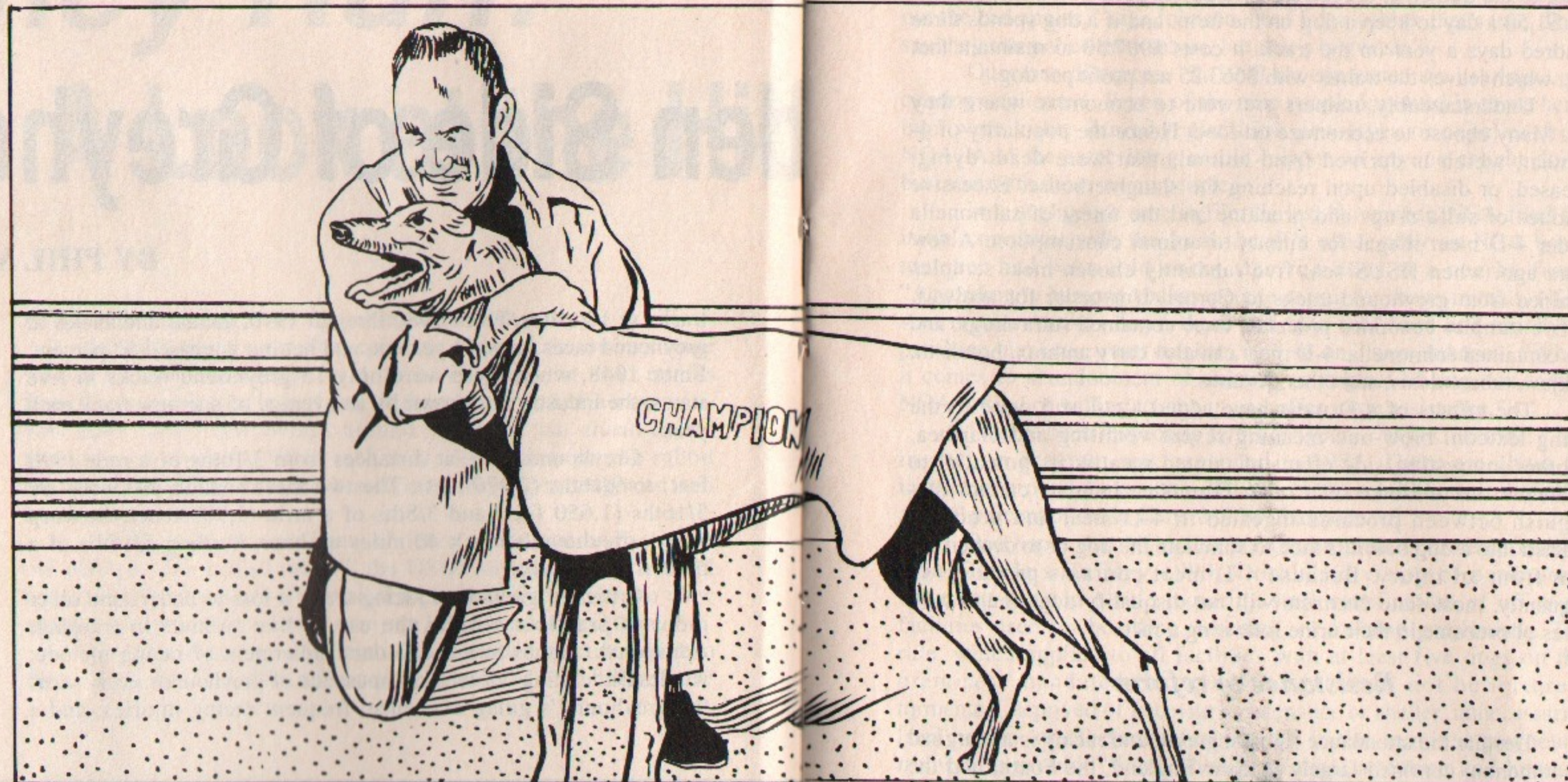
With all the proof HSUS has collected—and continues to collect—one is hard put to imagine the use of live lures getting "closer to zero all the time." It is easier to conclude that Bob Baker, chief investigator for HSUS, is much closer to the truth when he argues that 90 percent of all trainers use live lures and that 100,000 small animals are cruelly slaughtered in greyhound training each year.

Surplus breeding of dogs

Not surprisingly, the greyhound industry and its critics disagree regarding the number of surplus greyhounds killed annually. HSUS places that figure at 50,000. Racing officials claim it is much lower, perhaps as low as 15,000.

"Obviously, if we registered 38,615 dogs in 1990, we did not euthanize 50,000 greyhounds that year," says Horan. But NGA registered more than 38,615 dogs—most of them 17 or 18 months old—in 1990. It also registered 9,473 litters containing an average of six puppies. That amounts to 56,838 pups, and right there, racing fans, is where the fussing begins.

While Guccione and HSUS agree that not every puppy born is



registered, they disagree about the average size of greyhound litters. Guccione, relying on two-year's worth of whelping reports submitted by NGA members, says the average greyhound litter contains "around 6.25 puppies."

Ken Johnson, who cites a Florida veterinarian specializing in reproductive science as his authority, says there are seven or eight puppies per greyhound litter. If Guccione is right, 2,368 puppies born in 1990 were never registered. If Johnson is right—and if we use 7.5 as an average litter size—14,210 puppies born in 1990 were never registered.

According to NGA, roughly 80 percent of all litter-registered puppies are eventually registered as adult dogs. Thus, the 38,615 dogs registered in 1990 left 9,654 littermates behind, bringing the surplus-greyhound count to 12,022 by industry estimates—to 23,864 by HSUS's reckoning.

Further attrition occurs because some registered greyhounds fail to become racing greyhounds. NGA does not know what that percentage is, says Horan, "but obviously it's not 90 percent, and obviously it's not 50 percent."

How about 75 percent? At that rate an additional 9,654 dogs wash out, raising the surplus-dog total to 21,676 by industry estimates—and to 33,518 by HSUS figures.

The greatest number of surplus greyhounds are the dogs retired from racing. If 75 percent of the 38,615 adult dogs registered in 1990 became racers, then 28,961 new dogs went to the races that year. If 20 percent of those dogs were needed to fill additional demand created through industry expansion, then 23,168 new dogs were needed to replace retirees, bringing the surplus-dog total to 44,844. If, as Guccione argues, we must factor out retired dogs used for breeding (30 percent or 6,951 dogs, according to Guccione), and we also factor out the 6,000-7,000 greyhounds NGA claims were placed in pet homes by rescue groups in 1990, we are still left with 30,893 surplus dogs, using industry figures, or 45,103 dogs by HSUS calculations.

The greyhound industry vows that surplus greyhounds are killed humanely. "We strongly recommend—we insist really—that it be done by lethal injection," says Horan. But some trainers prefer culling the drug-free way—by starvation. Last November nearly 200

greyhounds were found starving on a farm in Florida. James Henry Fors, lessee of the farm and owner of a racetrack in Venezuela, had been ruled off a Daytona Beach track earlier in the year for failing to provide adequately for the dogs in his care.

Five other times since 1988 investigators found brutally neglected dogs on Florida farms or at a Key West racetrack. The most repulsive of those episodes occurred in August 1989 when Lake City Shelter Director Margaret Smith found 102 starving greyhounds, layered with fleas and ticks and lying in their own filth, at Imperial Kennels in Live Oak. Not far from where the dogs lay dying, 400 pounds of food sat in unopened bags. The dogs' caretaker refused Smith's order to feed the dogs because he had not been paid in six weeks.

Seventy-six Imperial dogs were in such dismal condition they had to be euthanized within a week. Don Mitten, master of the kennel, agreed to destroy them, but he refused to bury them. He left that task for his neighbors. Eventually, he was relieved of his last 26 dogs, 20 of whom had to be destroyed, because they, too, were near starvation. Mitten was convicted of cruelty and put on probation. Florida revoked his parimutuel license. NGA suspended him.

Last year Florida finally shut down the Key West track for a dozen or so violations of state and natural law. One parimutuel official called Key West "a veritable cauldron of animal abuse," but the offense that brought out the padlock was a pool of liquid dog waste three feet wide and 13 feet long in the track parking lot. The puddle appeared after track workers dumped the waste into a sewer, overloading its pump. The sewage system at the track had to be shut off; otherwise toilets at the track would have backed up when flushed, human waste would have floated up through manhole covers around the facility, and the shit would have hit the fans. But for that inconvenience, Key West would have remained open: the only reason for closing a track during mid-run is when the health, safety, and welfare of the betting public is threatened.

Investigators learned during the Key West inquiry that on February 15, 1991, 51 greyhounds had been removed from the track in violation of a judge's order. At least 15 of those dogs had been "improperly killed." Their trainers could not produce papers certifying that the dogs had been legally disposed of by veterinary injection.

Landfills are favorite burying grounds for some greyhound trainers. When Baker visited a landfill outside Abilene, Kansas, two years ago, he found plastic bags containing the remains of greyhounds who had been shot. The dogs appeared to be less than a year old.

In 1983 city workers at a landfill in Key West observed greyhound trainer Milton Blackwell drive in with six dogs in a truck. He unloaded them and shot each one in the head with a .22-caliber pistol. One dog who survived the bullet was left bleeding to death.

Workers at the landfill called the cops. Blackwell was charged with cruelty to animals and with discharging a firearm on city property. Lawyer Marshall Gifford argued that Blackwell had done nothing wrong because "once a dog outlives its usefulness, it's got to be destroyed." A Florida jury agreed, convicting Blackwell on the firearms charge but acquitting him of all cruelty charges. The director of parimutuel wagering in Florida suspended Blackwell, "not because I thought the dogs suffered, but because he embarrassed the industry."

Some dogs sold to labs

Some trainers embarrass the industry—and cause dogs to suffer—by selling them to research labs. In 1988, the *Fairfield County Advocate*, of Westport, Connecticut, reported that 1,500 to 2,000 greyhounds a year were sold to Massachusetts laboratories alone, including those of Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tufts.

Vivisectors, in their own peculiar way, are greyhound fanciers. Dr. Sallie B. Cosgrove, staff veterinarian at the University of California at Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, sent a memo to a colleague a few years ago touting the greyhound as "the ideal animal for your research." Greyhounds can be had "at a price only slightly above that of a conditioned pound dog," enthused Cosgrove. Furthermore, they are models of uniformity and are user friendly. "Having been handled extensively in their racing careers, these animals are extremely tractable [and] friendly, lead easily, and stand quietly for bleeding."

Selling a spent racer to a research lab effects a \$40 to \$60 turnaround: \$20 to \$30 saved on euthanasia fees and another \$20 or \$30 cash in hand for the dog. So many trainers choose the carry-and-cash alternative that NGA was moved to pass a regulation forbidding trainers from selling dogs to vivisectors without the consent of the dogs' owners.

The racing life

A racing greyhound is function-honed to a stiletto point. Standing 26-28 inches at the shoulder and weighing 50-85 pounds, the greyhound has an elegant, narrow head set on a beautifully sculpted neck. An aerodynamic torso gathered into a dramatic tuck up; arched and seriously muscled loins; long, sturdily boned legs; and a protracted balance-beam of a tail enable the greyhound to accelerate like a rail car at a drag strip. Yet for all its raciness, the greyhound has a deep bellows of a chest that houses industrial-strength lungs and a heart almost twice normal size.

Critics contend that greyhounds need a lot of heart to survive. Puppies spend most of their first year in spacious runs, some the length of a football field. "But once dogs begin serious training, they're kept in cages their entire lives," says Baker. Cages so small (three feet by four feet by three feet high) the dogs have room only to stand up and turn around—about as much room as a calf raised for veal.

Greyhounds live in their wire shoeboxes for two or three years, if they are good enough, beginning around their first birthday. "The backs of the thighs of many racing dogs are worn bare," says Baker, "and some dogs develop sores from lying in their cages for extended periods."

Continued on next page

Greyhounds pass 22.5 hours a day in crates. Their free time, divided into four or five segments, is spent being groomed, walked on the end of a lead, or turned out with a few other dogs in a 20 by 15 foot exercise pen. Except when they eat, greyhounds wear muzzles, "mainly to protect them from each other," says Horan, pointing out that muzzles do not prevent the dogs from barking, as some people claim.

Greyhounds' freest moments come in the handful of seconds they spend racing. Dashing pell mell after the mechanical lure, they most resemble their Egyptian ancestors who trained on live lures for the Pharaohs. Yet freedom is not without risk. Dogs rocketing out of their starting boxes are bunched tightly. Turns on the racetrack are challenging. Spills can fracture bones and cause other injuries; and the normal rigors of racing every three to five days for months on end cause foot-pad abrasions, sprained ligaments, and fractured right-front hocks, which absorb most of the concussion as dogs bend around counterclockwise turns.

"The breakdown rate in greyhounds is just as serious as it is in horse racing," says Baker, who has investigated both activities in detail. At Plainfield Greyhound Park in Connecticut, 160 dogs were destroyed after suffering severe racing injuries during the 12 months preceding July 31, 1983. At the Naples-Fort Myers track in Florida four years ago, the mechanical lure broke down and a dog had to be destroyed after crashing into it and breaking a leg. In St. Petersburg, Florida, three years ago, two dogs died in one race: one was electrocuted after being bumped through the inside rail and landing on the supply line that provides electricity to the mechanical lure. When the lure came around the track again, it hit the dead dog's body and stopped. A second dog hit the lure and stopped.

Most greyhounds are raced by kennel operators who lease dogs from their owners. Trainers and owners split purses 65-35, and trainers pay for a dog's care and maintenance out of their 65 percent. In 1990 greyhounds raced for \$115 million in purses. Assuming there were 45,000 greyhounds in competition that year, a reasonable

assumption, the average runner earned \$2,555.00, with \$1,660.75 going to the trainer. If it costs \$3.00 a day to keep a dog on the track and \$1.50 a day to keep a dog on the farm, and if a dog spends three hundred days a year on the track, it costs \$997.50 to maintain that dog, which leaves the trainer with \$663.25 net profit per dog.

Understandably, trainers are wont to economize where they can. Many choose to economize on food. Hence the popularity of 4-D meat, which is derived from animals that were dead, dying, diseased, or disabled upon reaching the slaughterhouse. Excessive residues of sulfa drugs and procaine and the threat of salmonella render 4-D meat illegal for human or animal consumption. A few years ago, when HSUS sent five randomly chosen meat samples obtained from greyhound tracks to Cornell University for analysis, all five samples contained procaine, three contained sulfa drugs, and one contained salmonella. 4-D meat can also carry anthrax, botulism, lockjaw, tuberculosis, and other diseases.

The effects of 4-D meat have added a colorful word to the racing lexicon: blow-out, meaning severe vomiting and diarrhea. Another interesting side effect of tainted meat is its potential to influence the outcome of a race. Forensic chemists cannot distinguish between procaine ingested in 4-D meat and procaine injected into a dog before a race to stimulate the dog or to deaden the pain from an injury. Because 4-D meat contains procaine so frequently, most state chemists will not disqualify dogs found with traces of procaine in their urine following a race.

Resistance to reform

Despite the attendance figures, greyhound racing is a marginal phenomenon, confined largely to New England, the South, and the Midwest. Network television ignores greyhound racing—though owners and trainers have been seen breaking the law in television documentaries—and except for Pizza Hut, Ralston Purina, and the Abilene Super 8 Motel, there were no nationally recognizable sponsors of NGA's 1991 fall racing meet.

This near underground status is a function of geography and image. The sport is not legal in New York or California, where major media nuclei pulsate, and even longtime racing fans like Jonathan Rand of *The Kansas City Times* allow that racing has "a horribly dark side.

"As someone who frequented dog tracks for the last 20 years," declared Rand in 1989, "I never dreamed I would be writing this, but it is time that states stop licensing greyhound racing until the industry cleans up its act."

Five years ago the American Greyhound Track Operators Association (AGTOA) set about hiring a new public-relations firm to clean up the industry's image. Ketchum Public Relations in Washington, D.C., the first choice for the job, declined the invitation. Ronald Mueller, a senior vice-president at Ketchum, told AGTOA, "In order for image-enhancement programs to work, the client must be willing and able to make substantive, important changes in its operations. In our interviews with several of your members, we did not find a consistent and eager willingness to make changes."

The two major obstacles to his firm's participation, said Mueller, were the live-lure issue and the disposition of nonracing greyhounds. "We looked into this [live-lure question] extensively," he said, "and found no measurable difference in the performance of greyhounds trained on live lures and those trained on mechanical devices."

Mueller's assertion contradicted testimony that had been presented the year before by Michael LaBarbera, representing the Greyhound Breeders Association, in hearings held by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. LaBarbera claimed that greyhounds trained on live lures qualify for racing twice as often as dogs trained on mechanical lures. LaBarbera's testimony also appears to contradict Guccione's contention that greyhounds can be trained just as well on mechanical lures as on live ones.

The greyhound industry imagines itself suffering, in the words of one official, from a "perception problem." As long as the industry

confuses perceptions with ethics, reforms benefitting greyhounds and jackrabbits will be limited. "NGA says they're interested in weeding out the bad apples," says Johnson, "but I don't think that's true. They say they can police themselves, but that's hogwash."

Guccione disagrees. "In 1990 we conducted six hearings concerning negligence. Seven of the nine people involved in those hearings were either denied registration privileges or expelled from NGA. And the same thing would happen to anyone caught doing business with those seven people."

In a negligence case in Florida last November, NGA filed the initial complaint with the local sheriff's office after an NGA board member had been told about starving dogs at a nearby farm. "According to humane society people caring for those animals, NGA sent representatives down there and also sent food and money to purchase blankets, water buckets, and so on," says Johnson. "When it comes to abandonment of animals or neglect of dogs on farms, NGA is kind of willing to step in and offer some assistance."

"We've been inspecting farms for years," says Guccione. "The inspection program was expanded in 1987. There are about 65 inspectors around the country. We expect to visit 200 farms this year, and 90 percent of those visits will be unannounced."

One hopes that NGA's inspection program is more successful than Florida's. In May 1990, Florida's division of parimutuel wagering enacted a rule requiring state certification of off-track facilities used for boarding, breeding, or training greyhounds. The rule, which applied to all facilities with at least five dogs on the premises, mandated that greyhounds "shall not be tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance or shelter, unnecessarily [sic] beaten, or otherwise mistreated." It also required greyhound trainers to provide "food, shelter, medical attention and humane attention" for their dogs.

The regulation met with gruff opposition from greyhound people. Only nine of an estimated 1,150 farms in Florida had bothered to register by September of 1990. And by October 1991 the bill had been repealed because the state did not have the resources to enforce it. Representing the Florida Greyhound Association in discussions with the state was suspended greyhound owner Robert Mendheim.

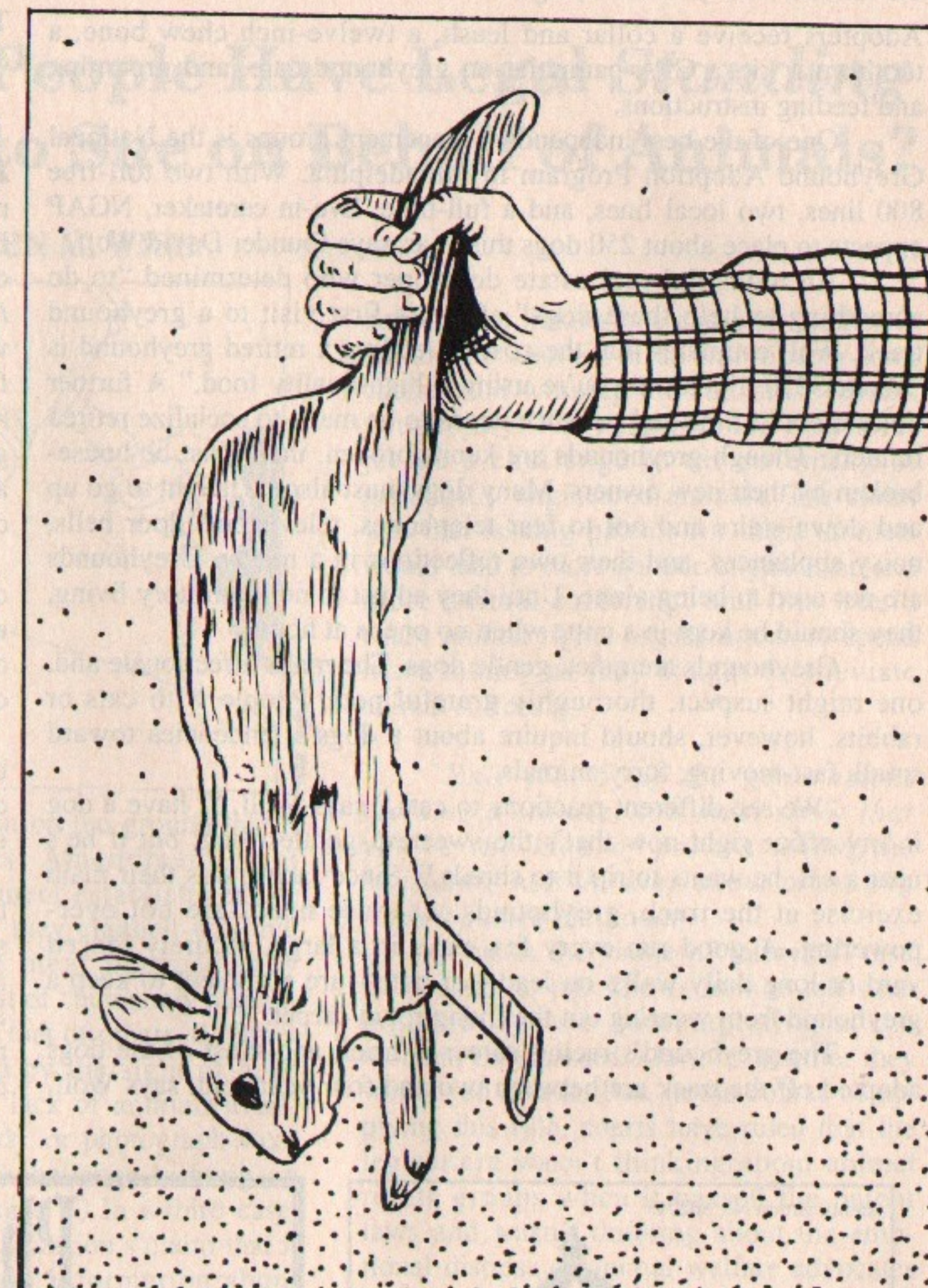
About ten years ago representatives from HSUS, NGA, and AGTOA held meetings to discuss racing reform. "The humane society refused to work with us," says Guccione. "We were basically told: 'No matter what you do, we're still going to be opposed to you.'"

"HSUS is unalterably opposed to greyhound racing because of the cruelties inherent in the sport, especially live-lure training and overproduction of dogs," says Baker. "But we have told the greyhound industry that if they could rectify these problems, we could work with them on some of our other objections."

Baker insists that NGA should have a rule prohibiting live-lure training. "Why is NGA afraid to assert any penalties against its members for using live lures if this is an obsolete practice? NGA officials told us in a private meeting that they would lose their jobs if they passed a rule like that."

With NGA unwilling to discipline trainers who use live lures, progress in that regard will have to come from the states. Wisconsin, one of the most recent states where greyhound racing was made legal, demands that all dogs racing in its jurisdiction be trained in states that specifically prohibit the use of live lures in training. Though existing anti-cruelty statutes in all states theoretically proscribe this practice, theory is often abrogated by inbred, back-water juries, and explicit legislation is the best antidote for this sickness. Only a few states specifically forbid the use of live lures, and in at least one of those states the offense is scarcely more serious than jaywalking.

The "mass destruction" of greyhounds could be reduced by limiting the number of puppies a breeder is allowed to produce or by increasing adoptions of surplus dogs. NGA does not seem inclined to limit production, but Guccione says that by March of this year NGA will make "a major announcement that will significantly increase the



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number of greyhounds being adopted." The present number, 6-7,000 according to industry estimates, represents no more than 16 percent of the surplus greyhound population.

Greyhound adoptions

An alphabet soup of acronyms staff the organizations that rehabilitate greyhounds: GPA (Greyhound Pets of America), GAP (Greyhounds As Pets), ReGAP (Recycled Greyhounds As Pets), RR (Racers Recycled), and so on. According to *Dog Fancy*, the industry-funded Greyhound Pets of America, with 30 chapters and sub-chapters in 41 states and British Columbia, claims to have placed 2,500 to 3,000 dogs in 1990. If this figure is accurate, at least half the retired greyhounds are placed by independent rehab groups, and the number of greyhounds adopted more than doubled between 1990 and 1991.

Racing industry critics, while pleased that some greyhounds are being spared premature death, view GPA as more of a public relations than a humanitarian effort. The quality of the programs is spotty, they claim, and retired greyhounds compete for homes with dogs already waiting for adoption in shelters. Moreover, the often well-publicized greyhound adoption programs may have the effect of reassuring the public into believing that all's well with greyhound racing.

Wisconsin's state-mandated adoption programs are often cited as industry models. All adopted dogs are socialized, sterilized, and examined for heartworms and other parasites. The \$75 adoption fee also covers vaccinations, teeth cleaning, grooming, nail clipping, bathing, medical treatment, and corrective surgery, if necessary.

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Adopters receive a collar and leash, a twelve-inch chew bone, a toothbrush kit, a GPA pamphlet on greyhound care, and grooming and feeding instructions.

One of the best independent placement groups is the National Greyhound Adoption Program in Philadelphia. With two toll-free 800 lines, two local lines, and a full-time, live-in caretaker, NGAP expects to place about 250 dogs this year, says founder David Wolf.

An industrial real estate developer who determined "to do something to help these dogs" after his first visit to a greyhound track, Wolf estimates that the cost of feeding a retired greyhound is "about \$250 a year, if you're using a high-quality food." A further investment of time and patience needs to be made to socialize retired runners. Though greyhounds are kennelbroken, they must be housebroken by their new owners. Many dogs must also be taught to go up and down stairs and not to fear telephones, televisions, door bells, noisy appliances, and their own reflections in a mirror. Greyhounds are not used to being alone. Until they adjust to nondormitory living, they should be kept in a crate when no one is at home.

Greyhounds are quiet, gentle dogs. The make affectionate and, one might suspect, thoroughly grateful pets. People with cats or rabbits, however, should inquire about a dog's tendencies toward small, fast-moving, furry animals.

"We see different reactions to cats," says Wolf. "I have a dog in my office right now that's the sweetest, gentlest dog; but if he's near a cat, he wants to rip it to shreds." Since racing was their main exercise at the track, greyhounds' exercise needs are not overpowering. A good run every few days in a large, securely fenced yard or long daily walks on lead—or both—are sufficient to keep a greyhound from wearing out the living room carpet.

The greyhound's racing career is brief, and most of the dogs adopted off the track are between two and four years old, says Wolf.

Their life span is 12 to 14 years. Only a small percentage fail to adapt to their new homes.

Like Kansas legislators, the public deserves all the facts before making a decision about greyhound racing. After a recent spate of bad press had hung the industry's dirty laundry on a glossy clothesline, Guccione complained in last November's *Greyhound Review*: "The media's coverage of greyhound racing and the animal welfare issues seems to get worse and worse—almost as if each new feature tries to out-sensationalize the previous one. The natural reaction is to want to demand that the media make a retraction or give us equal time. Never happens. (How many victims of media assassination do you ever see get equal time after the damage is done?)"

One suspects that prevailing customs and in-house assassins do the real damage to greyhound racing and the landfills' worth of animals it chews up each year. One of the sport's proponents even defends the technique of breaking a rabbit's leg before setting the dogs on him.

"Didn't you ever go to the market and get a chicken with a broken leg? The way they handle chickens, putting them on conveyor belts so fast, they break a lot of legs. You gonna stop eating chicken?"

At the risk of being labeled an assassin, one must observe that there is something gross and offensive about such statements: A swaggering, dim-witted arrogance and a ham-fisted, sniggering assumption that human interests are in all ways superior to those of animals. That mere brutes, that all of creation, in fact, from polluted rivers to the ozone layer, exists at humankind's whim and for human disposal. How utterly offensive. How dangerously untrue. ♦

The Legal Activist:

When Do People Have Legal Standing to Sue on Behalf of Animals?

BY STEVEN M. WISE

There has long been a fog shrouding the simple subject of who has legal standing to file lawsuits concerning animals. When do humans have legal standing to sue for the benefit of animals? And when do animals have standing to sue for themselves? These, and all related questions, can be answered by reference to the following seven simple rules.

Rule No. 1: Animals don't count.

No matter what we do to them, animals have no legal standing to sue us in our courts. Animals, in a legal sense, do not yet count. This should not be surprising. At one time people held as slaves didn't count. Neither did women. Accordingly, neither had legal standing to sue for injuries. Humans declare their sovereignty over the rest of the animal kingdom. It is an elementary rule of law that the sovereign cannot be sued in its courts unless it grants permission. So animals must beg the sovereign's pleasure. The last time I checked, the sovereign wasn't even paying attention.

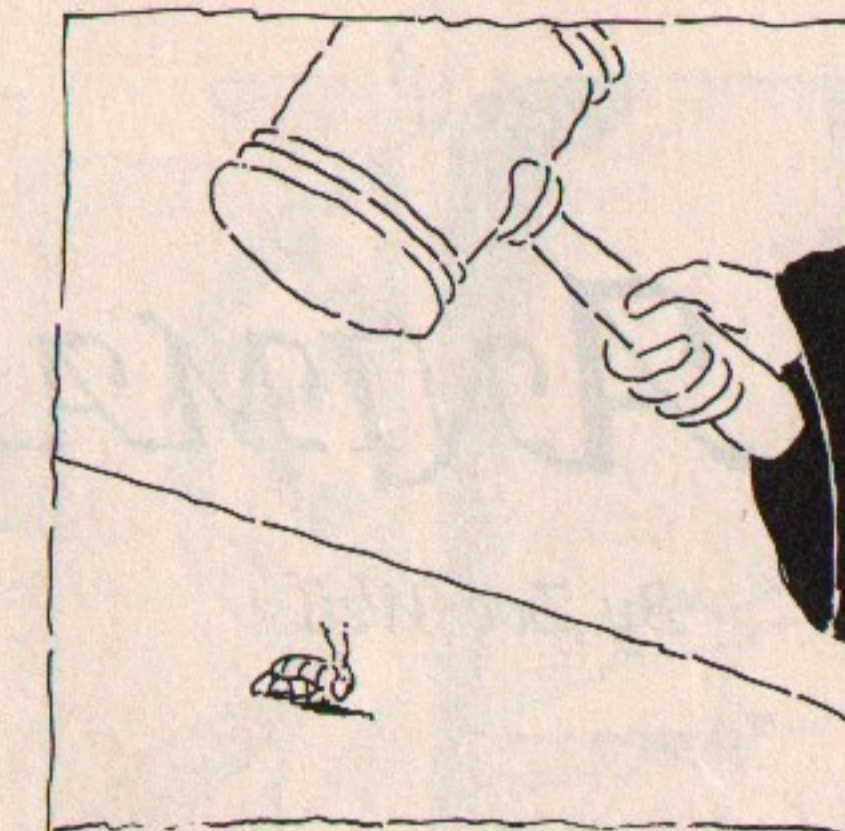
Rule No. 2: Animals don't count.

This cannot be overemphasized.

Rule No. 3: Only injured humans count.

Most judges see human standing something like this: no matter how interested you may be in a matter, you may not sue on it unless you have been injured. For example, you may spend all your waking hours thinking about wolves. You may ceaselessly badger your public representatives to protect wolves. You may write letters, give speeches, picket, and donate money on behalf of wolves. But if someone intends to harm wolves or their habitat, you have no standing to sue to try to stop it unless you can demonstrate that the wolf-harmer will also harm you. It needn't be a terrible harm; your injury may be trifling. It may be an injury to your economic, aesthetic, environmental, informational, or recreational interests. But the harm must be yours and not the wolf's.

Here are a few examples of standing victories. 1) Standing was granted to challenge the religious slaughter exemption to the federal Humane Slaughter Act. This statute generally required that mammalian food animals be slaughtered after being rendered unconscious by stunning, but it had an exception for kosher and other religious slaughter. The plaintiffs chal-



lenged this exception on the ground that it violated their First Amendment right against the government establishment of religion. The injury they claimed was that they couldn't eat meat because they couldn't tell the meat of "humanely slaughtered" animals from that of others. 2) Other plaintiffs, disturbed by the sight of dead animals and by the lack of animals available to observe, study, or photograph were granted standing to challenge hunting on federal wildlife refuges. 3) In a third case, an animal rights organization's claim that it was unable to obtain information about how rats, mice, and birds were being used in federally-funded laboratory experiments and thus was unable to relay this information to its members was granted standing to challenge the refusal of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture to protect rats, mice, and birds under the federal Animal Welfare Act. 4) Finally, animal protection organizations whose members sought an undiminished opportunity to observe seals off the coast of South Africa were given standing to challenge the Commerce Department's grant of permits to import South African sealskins.

Of course, there have been more than a few defeats along the way. For example, legal standing was denied to plaintiffs who sought to force a city zoo to treat its animals humanely; to others who challenged the authority of the U.S. Patent Office to patent genetically engineered animals; and to those who tried to prevent the National Institutes of Health from killing several of the Silver Spring monkeys.

Not only must the defendant harm you, this harm must be reasonably linked to the defendant's act. No Rube Goldberg

harms here, linking one cause to another to another in an improbably long chain. And winning the suit must redress your injury. For example, the courts rejected a challenge to the patenting of genetically engineered animals. The claim was that issuing patents for these animals would lead to more genetic engineering and more animal suffering; and this would cause animal rights organizations to spend more money as they sought to alleviate animal suffering.

This is the "zone of interests" test. Of course, no one knows how to tell what legislators were contemplating at the moment they passed a law, or whether they were even awake. But, in the course of applying this rule, courts have ruled that the legislature wasn't thinking about animal rights groups when it passed the patent laws and wasn't thinking about the emotional distress of animal welfare advocates when it required Environmental Impact Statements under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Rule No. 6: Organizations can only complain about something related to their purposes.

Organizations must surmount a few further barriers. The main one is that organizations can sue only about an issue germane to their organizational goals. Judges won't allow plastics trade organizations to claim that recycling laws are harming the environment, or animal rights groups to allege that automobile airbags are defective.

Rule No. 7: The first six rules may be wrong.

Until this article, the law of legal standing was often seen as arbitrary. No more. Today's rules have been clearly explained. Now, tomorrow's.... ♦

Steven Wise is a practicing attorney in Boston and president of the Animal Legal Defense Fund (1363 Lincoln Ave. No. 7, San Rafael, CA 94901; 415-459-0885).

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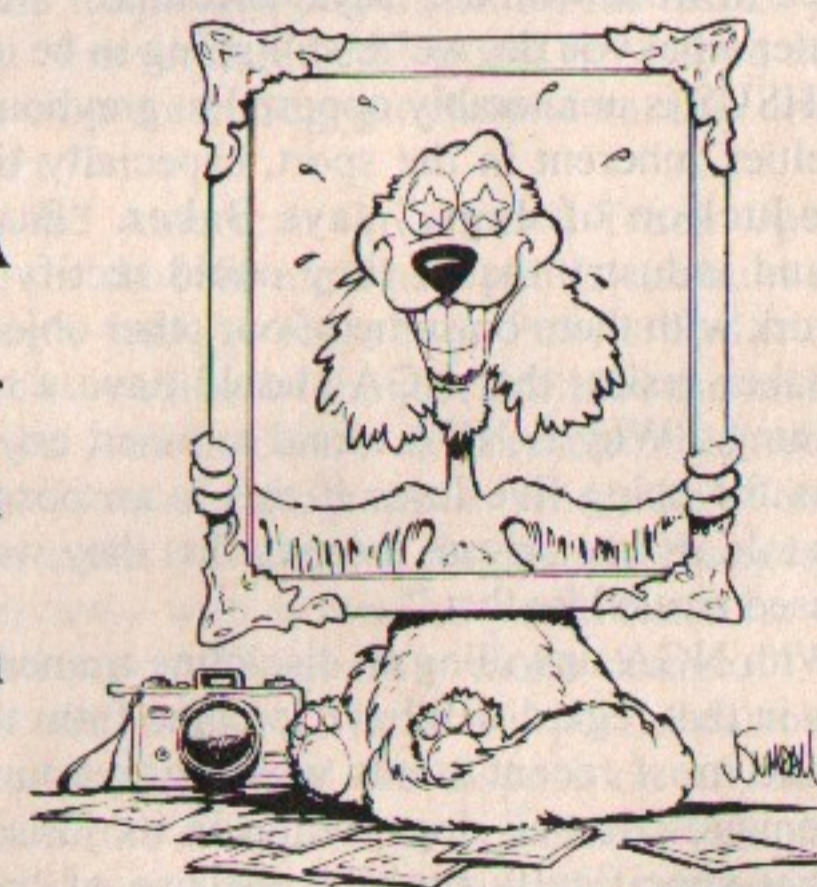
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Activist

TEACHING ANIMAL ISSUES

By Zoe Weil

Most animal advocates recognize the importance of humane education, realizing that it is the next generation which will carry on the work of compassion—or of exploitation.

Over the years, humane education has usually fallen within the purview of SPCAs and humane societies, which have too often approached the task with a very narrow agenda. While some shelters and societies are quite progressive in their educational mission, many programs are directed only toward elementary school students and do not stray from noncontroversial issues such as spaying and neutering, selecting a pet, pet responsibility, and related companion animal topics. If animal rights advocates want humane education to teach humane values for *all* animals, and to include curricula for all ages, they must take on at least part of the job themselves.

The purpose of this article is to help you become one of the educators. Although you need not be formally trained or a professional teacher, you *do* need to know your subject thoroughly. You must not only read *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* and become familiar with the growing library of animal rights books and videos, but must also review the periodicals of the opposition: the Foundation for Biomedical Research, the factory farming industries, the hunting fraternity, and government wildlife departments.

Schools need comprehensive programs that include classes, whole series of presentations, and relevant texts. Students benefit from after-school and summer courses, too. These programs need not be the exclusive domain of humane organizations, but can be offered by any individual

who likes working with young people and is adequately informed about the issues.

How to teach

To get started, type up a sheet explaining your presentations and scheduling information. If you have the backing of an organization or financial resources of your own, do a mailing to let the teachers in your area know that you are willing to come and speak to their students. (You can contact your area school districts for lists of schools, and send your materials to the heads of social studies and life science departments.) Talk to any teachers or students you know personally and contact churches, synagogues, scout groups, and any learning centers. Take out an ad in the local paper. You just need to let people know that you are available, and you will soon find yourself in demand.

The first thing to remember when you give a talk is that you are there to teach, not to indoctrinate. Rather than tell the students what and how to think, it is important to let them evaluate the issues for themselves. You need not embellish the facts with much commentary—except to add insight, relevant points to consider, or even humor—because the facts speak for themselves. Present the issues fairly, and make sure that you offer well-documented and accurate studies and statistics to back up your statements.

Whenever there is a controversy surrounding a particular issue (vivisection, for example), it is worthwhile to present materials from both sides. You can distribute questionnaires which ask the students to identify inflammatory, manipulative, or emotionally-charged language in

the articles, to consider when they are being offered opinions masquerading as facts, and to decide which articles are more persuasive and why.

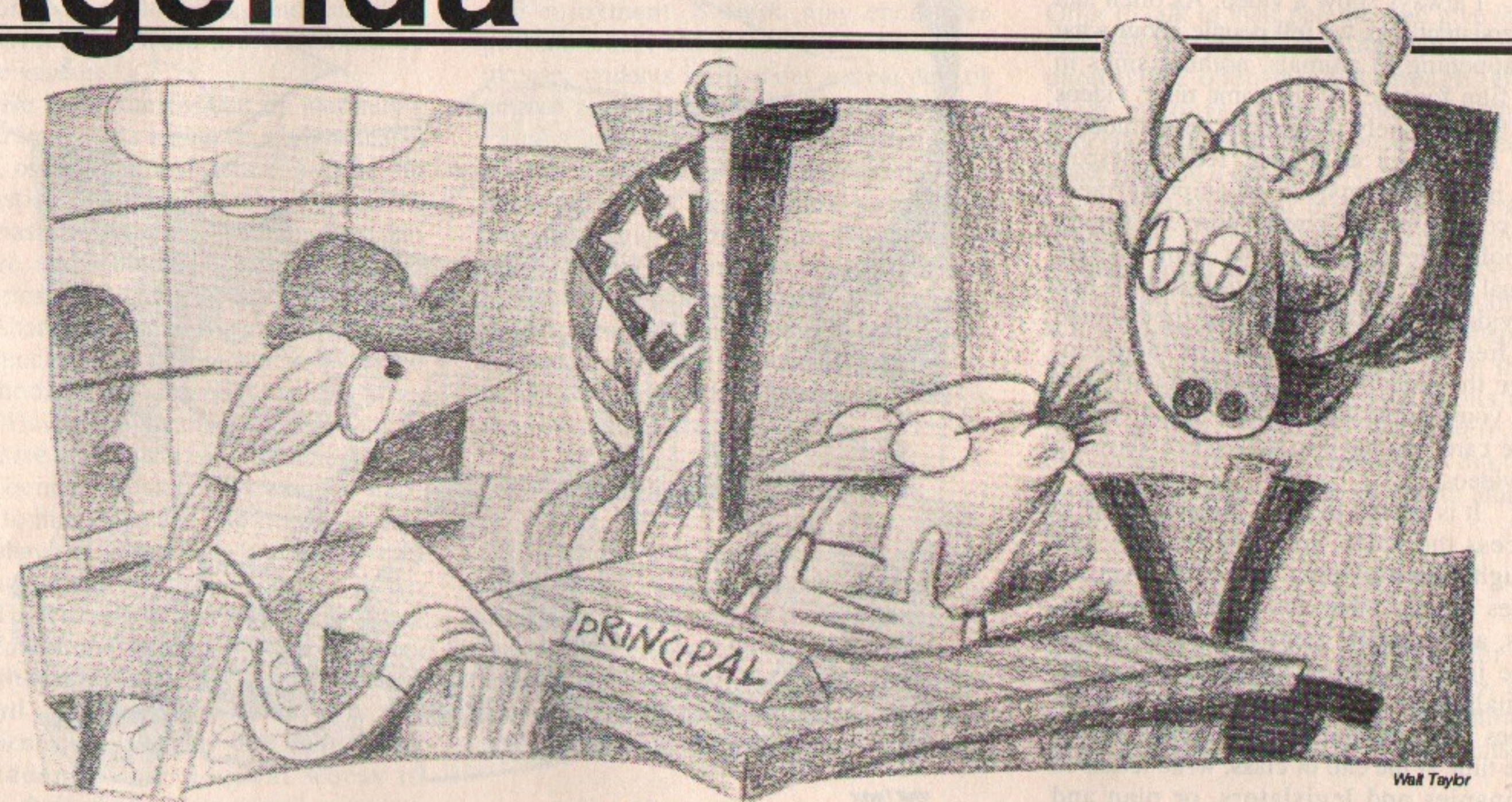
Remember that your students, like most of us, have *already* been indoctrinated with the prejudice of speciesism. We are taught at a young age that horses are meant to pull carriages, that cows are meant to be eaten, that only certain animals should receive protection from abuse, and that satisfying our desires and whims is reason enough to kill nonhuman animals. Teaching students to critically evaluate that indoctrination is good and sound education.

To the best of your ability, make sure that you live consistently with the values you are sharing with your students. They will look to you to be a role model, and they will be acutely aware of any hypocrisy or inconsistency they perceive. If you are wearing leather, if you toss your soda can into the garbage, if you have a coral bracelet around your wrist, or if you are unsympathetic to other social issues, the students will notice, and you are likely to lose some credibility with them.

Don't become nonplussed if you give a talk at a junior high school and the students start giggling and whispering. You must prove yourself to them and capture their attention by being lively, interesting, and by presenting a worthwhile, informative, and compelling talk. I subscribe to a teen magazine in order to understand what is going on in the world of adolescents. If you want them to listen to you, you'd better be on their wavelength. Avoid becoming defensive at school presentations. Practice role playing to learn how best to respond to hostility.

Be available to any students who

Agenda



wish to speak to you after your presentation. At an assembly program or one-time presentation, students may be overwhelmed by a video or by the information you have shared. Always provide a brochure suggesting positive actions they can take, and list other contacts.

Your first talk will not be your best. That's okay. Keep practicing and keep teaching. Attend any lectures presented by speakers whom you respect and from whom you can learn, and take notes. Obtain cassette tapes of worthwhile lectures as well. Learn from your students, too. Hand out evaluation forms at the end of your course and pay attention to their criticisms.

Dealing with opposition

Groups opposed to animal rights may try to stop you from teaching young people, and you should be prepared to face such conflicts when you offer animal issues classes. A course I taught to secondary school students at the University of Pennsylvania was cancelled when influential vivisectionists at the university exerted significant pressure on the director of the program.

Sometimes a teacher will schedule a presentation only to have the school's principal cancel it, or a parent will try to stop a course when his or her child comes home with ideas that conflict with family habits and behaviors.

These experiences can be opportunities. When my course was cancelled, I contacted the media and university administrators. The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Village Voice*, and other newspapers published articles on the violation of academic freedom, bringing a good deal of attention to animal rights. In addition, the university's Committee on Academic Freedom found in my favor, sending a clear message to those who had fought the course that such attempts at censorship are unacceptable.

If you live in a large urban area, it is sometimes not worth fighting for access to a particular school, since there are so many other teachers and schools who will welcome you and keep you quite busy. You can always try to let students know how they can reach you, and offer programs outside the classroom. If you feel you are missing an important opportunity because of one administrator or parent, however, you may consider contacting the media or school board and bringing the issue to the attention of the general public, which generally dislikes censorship.

I have encountered far more positive and encouraging responses than opposition. True educators want information made available to young people, and they want students to think about and evaluate all issues of the day, including animal issues. If you do encounter opposition, fight it as best you can, and move on—there are plenty of students to educate, and plenty of

teachers who will be thrilled that their students are learning, growing, and becoming more concerned, compassionate citizens. And most parents (even those who support vivisection and eat animals) are pleased when their children want to spend their free time learning about and helping others—even if those others are nonhuman.

Structure

You may give several one-time presentations before you find a group of students interested in taking a whole course. At each school, there may only be one or two students who want to learn the issues in depth, so you should keep a list. Once you have a small group, you can offer the course out of your home or in one of their schools.

You might want to offer a loosely structured weekly setting for a discussion of animal issues with neighborhood youth, or you might prefer to plan out a whole course, and provide a syllabus outlining the classes, duration, topics, and reading. I prefer the latter approach.

In the first class of a course, I present the philosophies of animal rights, animal liberation, and animal welfare. I also give a general overview of what is happening to animals in the food, biomedical, entertainment, companion animal, fur, and bloodsport industries. Each sub-

Continued on next page

sequent class addresses a single topic. Usually I teach a class on animals in entertainment, hunted and trapped animals, vivisection, factory farming, companion animals, and wildlife and the environment.

I always show a video. As often and as persistently as we tell people about what is happening to animals, nothing sinks in like film footage. At the same time, videos can be extremely disturbing, and students may sometimes walk away feeling despair and impotence instead of empowerment and commitment. I rarely show elementary school students videos that depict actual animal abuse, and I always tell students that the video is optional, and that they should feel free to close their eyes. The more sensitive the student (and most students who take your course will be quite sensitive) the more care you have to take when showing the videos.

It is crucial to leave plenty of time to process the video, to share feelings and thoughts, and to plan activities. Animal issues classes must also offer ideas, projects, and practical steps for action. If you have just discussed product testing on animals, give the students a list of companies which do not test on animals. If you have time at the end of class, write letters to companies and legislators, or plan and brainstorm about future activities.

Try to make time for some role playing during which the kids can take turns asking each other tough questions and making aggressive comments (such as, "God put animals on the earth for people to eat," or, "Why don't you do something for people instead of animals?"). Kids can be



Walt Taylor

very hard on one another, and students who are concerned about animals get more than their share of hostile remarks. Role playing gives them an opportunity to calmly articulate responses and to constructively critique each other's positions.

Holding a "council"

For the last meeting of a course, I hold a "Council of All Beings." This council, developed by Joanna Macy, John Seed, Pat Fleming, and Arne Naess in the

book *Thinking Like a Mountain: Toward a Council of All Beings*, is an experiential workshop designed to deepen connections with the natural world and the animals who share it with us. The students, who have up to that point learned a great deal about the pain and suffering animals endure, have an opportunity to explore their understanding and appreciation from a different, more positive vantage.

We begin the council by meditating upon an image of a being, be it a landscape, animal, or other part of nature, and, in our imaginations, we become that being. We make masks to represent the animal or part of nature, and behind these masks, we share our experiences. For example, "Cow" might share the experience of having her calf wrenched away from her at birth and being hooked up to a milking machine, while "Hawk" might offer the wisdom of perspective and clear vision to humans. All of the beings speak about what is happening to them, and ask that people change their behaviors so that they and their world can continue and flourish.

The council is very simple, and very powerful. Sometimes people cry; sometimes they laugh. Sometimes they feel awkward or silly. Kids who are very shy and reticent in class may don their masks and suddenly find eloquent words to describe their plight as an animal or tree or ocean.

When the Council ends, and we have put down our masks, I ask each student to make a promise—not a grand promise which will not be kept, but a small promise—to change their own behavior in some way to help protect the being for whom they have spoken during the council.

Summer programs

Summer programs offer a number of advantages, and some disadvantages, to the school-year format. Day-long classes offer greater possibilities than an hour or two after school. You can take trips to animal sanctuaries, to legislators' offices, to the woods, or to the health food store. You can spend a morning teaching vegan cooking, or an afternoon watching *The Animals' Film*. You can plan and actually put on a demonstration, and the students can learn about writing press releases in the process. You can write and act out skits. You can spend time role playing. Each day can be devoted to a different topic, which you can explore thoroughly through both experiential and didactic work.

Unfortunately, few people can take off a week to offer an animal issues summer program, and few have the financial resources to pay for buses for field trips without charging a substantial fee for participation. On the other hand, full-time teachers, writers, and some other profes-

sionals may have a week free during the summer, and anyone can try to hook up with local camps and learning centers to offer programs within their existing structures.

Summer programs offer the advantage of in-depth learning, participation, and enjoyment, but you may encounter problems as well. Because the format is intense, students learn about a great deal of animal abuse in a short amount of time. Parents may not respond well when their teenagers come home after the first day and declare that they have become vegetarians and are going to throw out their leather shoes. During school year courses, change generally happens more slowly, and students can share the handouts and information they receive with their families over weeks or months. There are fewer surprises and fewer conflicts.

Moral support also needed

I have had students whose parents force them to eat animals. They may not shove steak down their throats, but they threaten to "ground" them if they won't eat meat. Parents may be involved in animal industries, and may feel threatened by what you are teaching. It is important to remem-

ber that your students have to live and get along with their families. Be supportive. If their parents make them eat animals or participate in animal exploitation in other ways, be sure that the advice and guidance you give them is responsible and takes into consideration their needs and priorities. Offer to talk to their parents, and give them materials and videos to bring home, if their parents are open-minded enough. Give them encouragement, and help them understand that one day they will be free to make their own choices.

Persevere, no matter what arises. Education is the key to a future without animal exploitation, and young people are eager and willing to learn and change. When students find out what is happening to animals, they start groups, teach their friends, and change their own habits and those of their families. With their enthusiasm and willingness to work for change, they may yet put an end to animal exploitation. ♦

Zoe Weil is director of education for the American Anti-Vivisection Society, and author of *Animals in Society*, an animal-issues text for secondary school students.

Materials and resources

* *Animals in Society: Facts and Perspectives on our Treatment of Animals* is a secondary school text that I wrote to cover the range of animal issues. It offers appendices with statistics, names and addresses of animal rights and animal use organizations, alternatives to dissection, and other relevant information for further research projects and action. It is available from ANIMALEARN/AAVS.

* *Saving Animals: A Student Guide*, an eight-page booklet providing general guidelines and specific ideas for young people, is also available from ANIMALEARN/AAVS (free for distribution to students).

* Tom Regan has written an excellent booklet geared toward secondary school students, available from the Culture and Animals Foundation, 3509 Eden Croft Dr., Raleigh, NC 27612.

* Videos are available from a number of sources. PETA's videos are short and topic-

specific. *Inside Biosearch* is perfect for a discussion on product testing, and *Unnecessary Fuss* is good for ninth graders and older to accompany a talk on vivisection. *Classroom Cut-ups* reveals cruelty occurring at the Carolina Biological Supply Company, the largest distributor of animal carcasses for dissection. These videos are available at low cost from PETA, P.O. Box 42515, Washington, DC 20015.

* Focus on Animals, P.O. Box 150, Trumbull, CT 06611, offers a range of useful, age-appropriate videos for rent or purchase.

* Factory farming films are available from Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891.

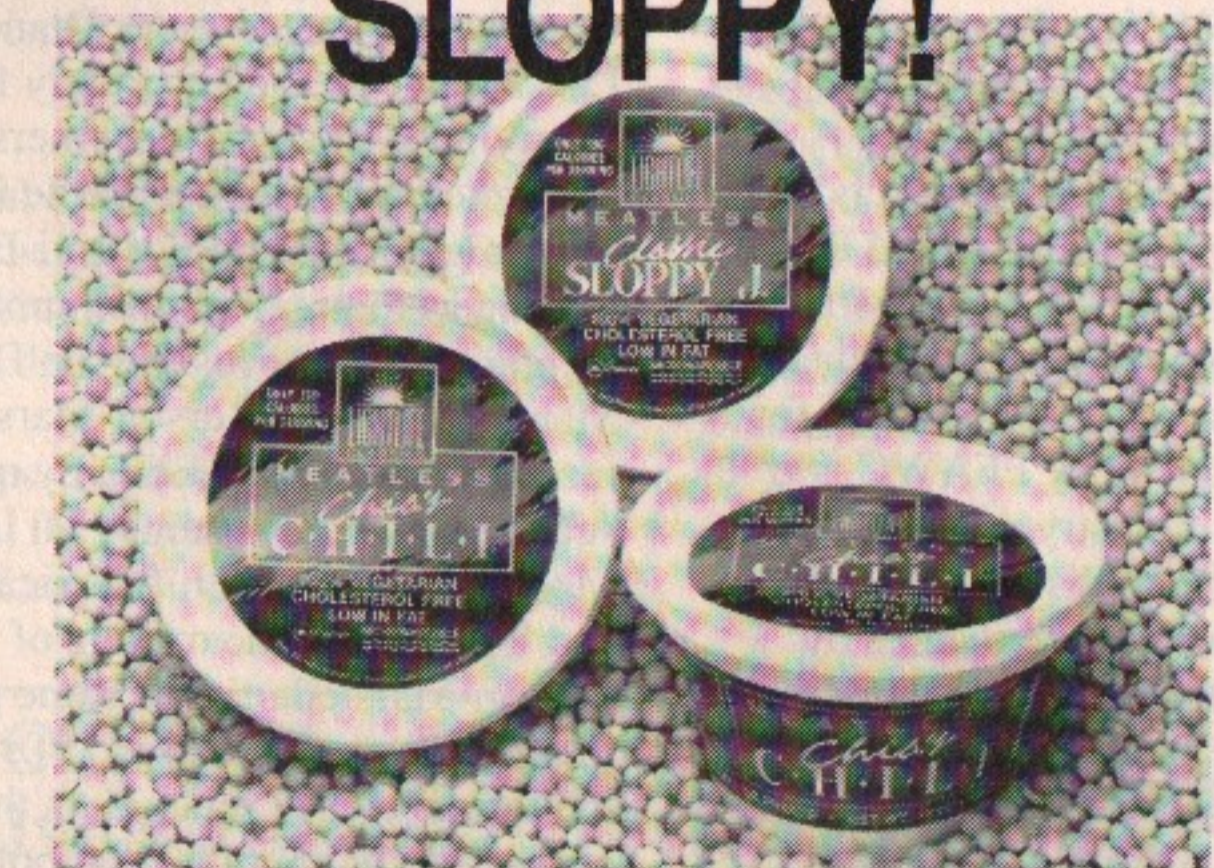
* These books are classics which should be read by anyone aspiring to teach animal issues: *Animal Liberation* by Peter Singer; *The Case for Animal Rights* by Tom Regan; *The Cruel Deception* by Robert Sharpe; *Diet for a New America* by John Robbins;

and *In Defense of Animals*, edited by Peter Singer.

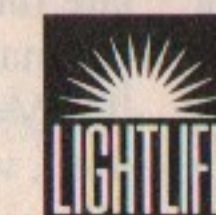
* The following groups produce materials for secondary school students: ANIMALEARN/AAVS (801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046-1685; 215-887-0816) provides a packet of teaching materials including outlines for classes and relevant handouts, in addition to the secondary school text and student guide. The Animal Legal Defense Fund (1363 Lincoln Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901; 415-459-0885) offers booklets for secondary school and college students concerning dissection. New England Anti-Vivisection Society (333 Washington Ave. #850, Boston, MA 02108; 617-523-6020) is publishing a teacher's guide. The Student Action Corps for Animals (P.O. Box 15588, Washington, DC 20003; 202-543-8983) produces a newsletter written for, and often by, students.

—Z.W.

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News Shorts

Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON

The Fund for Animals has established from books and articles dating to 1844, 1896, and 1917 that the supposedly exotic mountain goats who are slated for extermination in Olympic National Park as an alleged threat to wildlife are in fact a native species. Park officials claim the goats were introduced by hunters during the 1920s, and that they menace endangered plants, a contention unsupported by "a shred of evidence," according to Fund national director Wayne Pacelle. Letters may be sent to Paul Crawford, Interagency Goat Management Team, c/o Olympic Natl. Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362.

Creating clones at a frantic rate, the Issue Strategies Group of St. Paul, Minn., is the parent of the Fur Farm Animal Welfare Coalition, a five-year-old front for the fur trade named to sound like an animal rights group, under executive director Robert Buckler and until recently, president Harold DeHart. ISG also houses the U.S. branch of an international FFAWC clone, the Intl. Welfare Organization for Fur Farmed Animals, whose president is Harold DeHart, with Robert Buckler as executive director. Last fall, ISG formed yet another group, the Animal Welfare Foundation Inc., whose president is Harold DeHart. Just weeks later, ISG published a set of standards for dog breeding kennels under the banner of American Professional Pet Distributors Inc., an umbrella group for pet breeders, naming as spokesperson Robert Buckler. The standards, like the sets of fur farm standards produced by FFAWC, are modeled on current industry norms, and are priced at \$250 per set to discourage activists from embarrassing breeders by pointing out their shortcomings. Buckler and DeHart may be branching out into defending dog breeders either because nearly half of all U.S. fur farmers have gone bust since the FFAWC was formed, or because the fur industry is now pushing dog fur ski boots (see *Animal Newslines*).

The FDA on Dec. 14 rejected animal health studies produced by the Monsanto Corp. to show that bovine somatotropin (BST) is safe. The synthetic hormone is used to stimulate milk production. The FDA action came after Rep. Bernie Sanders (Ind.-Vt.) called for a two-year moratorium on the sale of milk from cows using BST until safety questions are resolved.



Richard Pileggi

Explained Tim Atwater of the farm advocacy group Rural Vermont, "Data that has leaked out from the herd" tested by the Univ. of Vermont and Monsanto, "shows a clear pattern of deception, cover-up, and stonewalling." The university also went so far as to offer 10,000 pediatricians a unit of course credit for listening to a tape claiming that milk produced through use of BST is safe for children. Sanders' demand came two days after the European Community Commission recommended that the Council of Agriculture Ministers should extend the current European BST ban for two more years; it was to have expired in January. Pressure to approve BST had mounted since Nov. 22, when Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson vetoed a bill that would have renewed a state ban on BST, which has been used legally in some states since 1985.

The public relations firm Burson-Marsteller appears to be infiltrating groups opposed to BST use, John Dillon of the Rutland *Herald* and Barre-Montpelier *Times-Argus* revealed Nov. 24. Women identifying themselves as Diane Moser and Lisa Ellis from the apparently fictitious "Maryland Citizens Consumers Council" have attended meetings of the Pure Milk Campaign, a coalition of anti-BST groups, leaving as their telephone number one belonging to the Washington D.C. Burson-Marsteller office. Burson-Marsteller has recently represented Eli Lilly and two subsidiaries of Monsanto; Eli Lilly and Monsanto, along with American Cyanamid and Upjohn, are the makers of BST. Burson-Marsteller is the same public relations firm that in the 1970s represented the former Argentinian junta that killed an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 political dissidents, and more recently represented the U.S. fur industry.

Biomedical firms including U.S. Surgical are funding a new Washington D.C. anti-animal rights group called the Americans for Medical Progress Educational Foundation, which in turn funds a pro-school dissection group named Educators for Responsible Science, with a mail drop in Westport, Conn.—a 10-minute drive from the U.S. Surgical corporate headquarters. The new groups appear to be modeled after

Conn. United for Research Excellence, another anti-animal rights umbrella set up last year by U.S. Surgical and other firms in the headquarters of the American Heart Assn. at Wallingford, Conn.

Testing only raccoons who have had contact with people or pets, Connecticut has discovered that just 192 out of the first 1,200 actually had rabies. Panicky state residents are nonetheless killing raccoons on sight in many areas, opening habitat to potentially rabid newcomers. A rabid raccoon and a rabid house cat have been found very close to the locations of feral cat colonies who have been spayed/neutered and inoculated against rabies by volunteers coordinated by The ANIMALS' AGENDA, a clear indication that the effort is succeeding, at least so far, in keeping the disease out of the colonies, from which it otherwise could spread rapidly to housecats and people. Panic over rabies is so severe in New Jersey that some local shelters reportedly refuse to take in stray cats.

The Maine Progressive, a Portland-based monthly newspaper, in December published a multi-part expose of labor abuse over the past 40 years by DeCoster Egg Farms, of Turner, Maine. Reporters Avi Chomsky and Claire Holman found that imported Latino workers live in substandard company housing (up to 11 men share a single trailer), are often paid below the minimum wage, get little or no time off, are routinely expected to put in 16-hour days (dissidents are punished by having their hours and pay reduced), suffer frequent injuries on the job, and rarely receive contractual or safety information in Spanish. In 1981, DeCoster was fined \$2,400 for employing five 11-year-olds and a nine-year-old. Unionization efforts have been crushed by a variety of tactics apparently including dismissal of workers and threats of violence.

Genetically engineered vaccines including vaccine-viruses that can replicate and transmit themselves just like diseases offer new hope for stopping rabies—and wildlife population explosions—*The New York Times* reported Dec. 26. Within days, deer contraceptive vaccine researchers John Turner, Jay Kirkpatrick, and Irwin Liu announced that their vaccine will probably be on the market by fall 1994, at \$5.00 to \$8.00 per dose. Each dose will last for one year. The Wistar Institute's anti-rabies vaccine, which can be seeded with bait instead of being injected (but is not self-replicating and self-transmitting), is already in use in France and Belgium, and is being field-tested in Pennsylvania.

Two Atlantic salmon spawned Oct. 31 in the Salmon River near East Haddam, Conn., a tributary of the Connecticut River.

They were the first salmon to spawn in the Connecticut basin since 1763, when dams cut off traditional spawning routes.

The Office of Naval Research has upped its estimate of research overbilling by Stanford Univ. during the 1980s to \$480 million.

The Great America amusement park in Santa Clara, Calif., has dropped a performing dolphin exhibit in favor of performing exotic birds.

Child therapists in Florida and Connecticut report success in using contact with dolphins to stimulate young victims of autism and paralytic depression.

Sea World Orlando in January obtained the male orca from Sealand in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, who was involved along with two females in drowning trainer Keltie Byrne, 20, in Feb. 1991. The male arrived under a "temporary import permit issued for medical treatment," according to Ric O'Barry of the Dolphin Project, but is expected to stay: the Sea World chain justifies keeping orcas despite an extremely high mortality rate by touting a captive breeding program that includes only one other male. Sea World has also applied for permits to import the two Sealand females. Meanwhile, Sea World staffers have been told to use the word "acquired" rather than "captured" to describe where the marine mammals on exhibit come from; "enclosure" or "aquarium" rather than "cage" or "tank" to describe where they are kept; the tricks they perform are to be called "behaviors"; sex is to be known as "courtship behavior"; evolution is to be called "adaptation"; the animals are supposed to be in "a controlled environment" rather than "captivity"; and if asked about what happened to animals who have died, staffers are warned to respond, "I don't know."

Three eyewitnesses and a dairy farmer who lost 14 heifers and a cow in a single attack claim an eastern panther is on the prowl near Orwell, Vermont. The eastern panther has been officially extinct since the late 19th century, but some of the last panthers killed by hunters were in that general area.

Put within concrete banks by the Army Corps of Engineers during the late 1930s, the now mostly dry Los Angeles River may be restored, or may be converted into a freeway, under rival plans now before the Calif. state legislature.

Brown Univ. researcher Patrick Aebischer suggested Nov. 10 that studies of baboon-to-human tissue transplants might enable doctors to avoid the moral questions

inherent in using human fetal tissue to fight Parkinson's Disease and Huntington's Disease.

Nearly a million turkeys per year die of round heart syndrome, in which the birds' hearts expand to four times normal size, bringing on either cardiac arrest or kidney failure. Pennsylvania State Univ. hopes to find out why. (Raising the birds to three or four times the size they reach in nature may have something to do with it.)

Livestock and poultry prices are likely to plunge in 1992, *Feedstuffs* predicts, as total production climbs eight percent above the 1985 level and 11.5 percent above the 1980 level, even as per capita consumption of most products stagnates or drops. USDA data shows that total per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and seafood grew from 210 pounds in 1980 to 226 pounds in 1991, as turkey consumption doubled to 19 pounds, seafood consumption increased from 13 pounds to 15, and chicken consumption jumped from 47 pounds to 76. However, chicken, turkey, and seafood consumption have all leveled off since 1990. Pork consumption fell from 57 pounds per capita in 1980 to 51 pounds in 1990; egg consumption dived from 273 eggs apiece to just 230; and beef consumption dipped from 76 pounds per capita to 68. Overall, per capita food consumption in the U.S. climbed 8 percent from 1970 to 1990, but use of animal products rose less than one percent while use of crop products was up 16 percent, including a 24 percent rise in fresh fruit consumption (to 94 pounds per person) and a 38 percent rise in fresh vegetable consumption.

Kraft General Foods has closed a 30-month-old turkey slaughterhouse at Tulare, Calif., dismissing 1,400 workers, because of anticipated declining demand for turkey.

Trying to hype livestock and poultry consumption, the Agricultural Council of America has formed FoodWatch, a branch

whose job will be attacking consumer groups who criticize eating habits.

The Bush administration on Nov. 22 backed away from a proposal to relax wetlands definitions so much as to open nearly half of the currently protected territory to development. The move came less than a week after EPA officials leaked word that the White House had tried to suppress studies showing the full extent of the wetlands that would have lost protection—including 40,000 acres inside Everglades Natl. Park. Dec. 12, the Natl. Research Council recommended that the U.S. should not only demand the "no net loss of wetlands" George Bush promised during his 1988 election campaign, but should also seek a net gain of at least 10 million acres of wetlands by 2010.

A second, even hardier species of zebra mussel has been found in Lake Ontario. An accidental import from Europe, the mussels have badly disrupted the ecology of the Great Lakes. The new variety is adaptable to warmer water, and could spread as far south as Florida, Cornell researcher Dr. Bernie May warned. Ducks eat zebra mussels—and 383 ducks drowned between Dec. 2 and Dec. 13 while trying to retrieve mussels from underwater intake pipes at the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant near Bridgman, Mich.

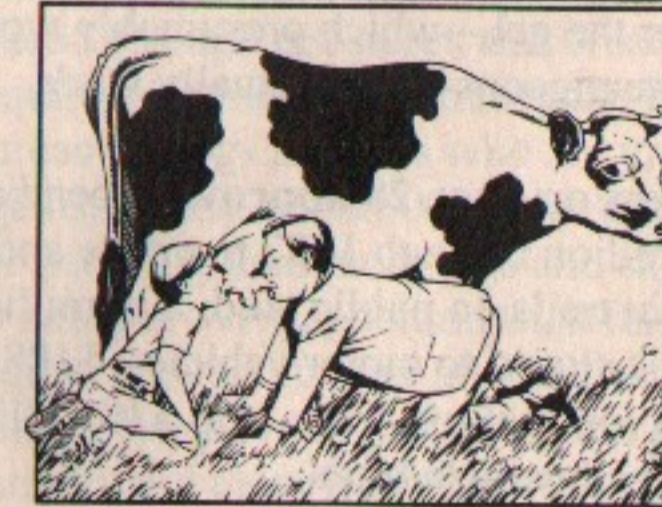
A North Carolina State Univ. research team has discovered a previously unknown toxic algae that may have killed millions of fish along the mid-Atlantic coast.

Harlon B. Carter, a board member and executive with the National Rifle Association from 1951 through 1985, died on Nov. 22, 1991 in Green Valley, Ariz., at age 78. Carter was convicted of murder at age 17 (a year after joining the NRA) for shooting a 15-year-old, but the conviction was later reversed on a technicality.

Continued on next page

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News Shorts

Continued from previous page

Killing a fox with hounds is legal in Florida—but shooting a fox isn't.

The Univ. of Fla. Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee in mid-Nov. suspended all animal use projects by researcher Jack Gaskin at least until May 1992. Gaskin was caught keeping rats, mice, and gerbils in crowded and unsanitary conditions inside a trailer belonging to the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, without prior approval.

The 1991 Gallup Youth Survey revealed that "Two teens in three say they support the animal rights movement. A plurality of 41 percent support the movement very much, and are joined by 26 percent who say they are somewhat in favor of it," according to pollsters Alec Gallup and George Gallup Jr., while only 18 percent are somewhat opposed, and just 14 percent very much opposed. Strongly supporting animal rights were 35 percent of males; 46 percent of females; 43 percent of those aged 13 to 15; 38 percent of those aged 16 to 17; 42 percent of Caucasians; 39 percent of non-Caucasians; 42 percent of those from white-collar backgrounds; 41 percent of those from blue-collar backgrounds; 39 percent of above-average students; 43 percent of the rest; 41 percent of easterners; 36 percent of midwesterners; 42 percent of southerners; and 45 percent of westerners. The survey also found that 89 percent of teens support protecting endangered species, even if it costs a lot of money; 53 percent support protecting endangered species very much.

The New Orleans Aviation Board has paid an exterminator \$13,524 to spread a sticky gel on top of 42 covered walkways to deter roosting pigeons. It isn't clear whether the gel—which presumably won't harm the pigeons—will actually work.

Congress on Nov. 28 approved spending \$180 million through 1997 to create and maintain trails on public land: \$36 million for trails closed to motor vehicles, \$108 million for dual-use trails, and \$36 million for offroad vehicle trails.

Ernesto Nunez, of Dade City, Fla., was named 1991 farmer of the year for the southeastern U.S. at the recent Sunbelt Farm Expo in Moultrie, Ga.: in 1984 when his pigs began dying from bad feed, he bought alligators to eat the corpses, and

now factory-farms both species. Nunez and a Colorado pig farmer now plan to start an alligator farm in Colorado, to take advantage of the offal from several major slaughterhouses.

U.S. Surgical Corp. has given \$35,000 to the Natl. Dog Registry, with which to tattoo 1,000 Connecticut dogs. However, although based in Connecticut, U.S. Surgical buys the dogs it uses in product demonstrations from Pennsylvania and New Jersey sources, according to data gathered by Friends of Animals and the Fund for Animals.

NASA has patented a design for bioreactors that can grow artificial human and animal organs from cell tissue in conditions of weightlessness. Conventional bioreactors can grow cell tissue only four layers deep, but in weightlessness, depth is apparently unlimited. The technology could eventually make many forms of animal experimentation obsolete by expanding the capabilities of cell culture research.

The Univ. of South Fla. spent \$30,000 on a bathhouse to accommodate an estimated 10,000 bats who were displaced by stadium renovations—but the bats have vanished, refusing to occupy it.

The Calif. Board of Forestry admitted Nov. 23 that public officials have created a "statewide emergency" by allowing timber companies to overcut to the extent that half the usable timber on private lands has been logged off in only 10 years. Privately-owned old growth has dropped from 51,000 acres in 1984 to just 5,000 acres now. Ten days later, Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican, announced a compromise plan to slow the rate of cutting on private land, replacing a plan passed by the Democrat-dominated state legislature that Wilson had vetoed. The new plan was supported by the timber industry and the Natl. Audubon Society, but opposed by the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society because it still permits old growth logging.

Appalled at poor regulation of puppy mills in Pennsylvania, Dog Law Advisory Board member Dotsie Keith recently suggested that enforcement powers and funding be taken from the state Dept. of Agriculture and be given instead to humane societies. Keith also is a leading figure in the Pa. Federation of Dog Clubs.

Jasper Rine of the Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley is coordinating an effort to map dog genetics that will require systematically mating large numbers of dogs of contrasting traits. The apparent purpose of the exercise is to enable breeders to more accurately screen breeding animals.

Dr. Charles Holister of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute has proposed dumping sewage sludge into the deepest portions of the ocean. Responds Dr. Elliott Norse, marine ecologist for the Center for Marine Conservation, "Large amounts of nutrient loading in an ecosystem will bring about profound changes. The open ocean ecosystems, although much larger than the coastal systems, also are more vulnerable because the organisms in them are adapted to cope with low levels of nutrients and have no experience with the toxic materials in sewage sludge."

Recently released regulations for enforcing the anti-pet theft clauses of the 1990 amendments to the Animal Welfare Act need to be clarified, according to Mass. SPCA legislative director Martha Armstrong, to require animal dealers to list the evident component breeds of mongrels on identification forms; to require microchip or tattoo identification of animals released by pounds and shelters for sale; and to add a licensing requirement for pounds and shelters who sell animals. The Natl. Assn. for Biomedical Research is already trying to get the amendments repealed. "The 1989 regulatory changes... caused a precipitous drop in the number of dogs and cats used in research," said *NABR Update* for Dec. 6, 1991. "The number of dogs used in fiscal year 1990 declined 30 percent, and cats 34 percent, over the previous year. This one-year reduction far exceeds the total reduction of the preceding 10 years... It is feared that... research projects which depend on random source dogs and cats will be adversely affected by further regulatory changes."



The amount of money bet at Longacres race track in Renton, Wash., increased only 1.9 percent in 1991—an increase barely keeping even with inflation, indicating interest in horse racing has leveled off.

Thirty-one pilot whales were euthanized Christmas day after becoming inextricably stranded on a sandbar off Cape Cod. "They were all either dead or in very bad shape when we got here," said Daniel Morast, executive director of the Intl. Wildlife Coalition, based in nearby Falmouth. "With the cold water and early sunset, we had no chance to save them."

Thirty-one starving, staph-ridden, manure-encrusted dairy cattle were sent to slaughter Jan. 9, and 230 more were scheduled for veterinary assessment, as Alaska shut down an 1,850-acre farm set up at Point MacKenzie 18 years ago under a failed scheme to seek agricultural self-sufficiency. The Point MacKenzie venture cost Alaska taxpayers \$200 million in all, as well as nearly bankrupting a succession of individual participants. Only one of the several dairy farms established at Point MacKenzie remains in business.

Disbanded last May, the Lincoln Park Gun Club of Chicago left over 1,000 tons of lead from expended ammunition in Lake Michigan; the cleanup cost is estimated at over \$1 million.

New York City began a five-week rat-poisoning blitz of Central Park on Dec. 10, hoping to cut the rat population by 90 percent.

New Louisiana governor Edwin Edwards put William "Corky" Perret in charge of the state's advisory committee on fish and wildlife. Perret was indicted in 1988 for helping oyster poachers to evade fines. The charges were dropped as part of a plea bargain in Sept. 1990.

A team headed by Dr. Greg Winter of the Medical Research Council in Cambridge, Mass., announced Dec. 17 that it has successfully synthesized human antibodies without using cells from immunized animals—a major breakthrough in both immunology and alternatives to animal use in medicine.

Several hundred rangers who lost a lawsuit over an increase in the amount they pay the Natl. Park Service for housing have been billed for a total of \$358,349 in back rent. The bills often exceed \$3,000; a seven-year ranger earns just \$21,500 a year. Congress has allocated \$37 million over the past four years to improve ranger housing,

but NPS director James Ridenour says \$500 million would be needed to bring it all up to standard. Despite widespread unemployment, applications for ranger jobs are down 80 percent over the past decade.

Acting Detroit Zoo director Khadejah Shelby, 62, the only black zoo chief in the U.S., has halted routine killing of surplus animals and improved staff morale, but has been excluded from consideration for the permanent job because of her age and lack of formal credentials in animal care.

Guffey, Colo., has elected as mayor a former alley cat named Whiffey le Gone. The third consecutive cat to hold the post, she replaces Smudge le Plume, who vanished in Oct. 1990, after succeeding Paisley, who died in office in 1989. Guffey, pop. 22, began electing cats in 1987 to draw attention to lack of state help with community problems.

Continued on page 49

Animal Newsline

San Mateo Breeding Ordinance Guttled

The San Mateo County, Calif., animal breeding regulation ordinance that sparked national awareness of pet overpopulation goes into effect March 1—without the six-month moratorium on breeding that drew much of the public attention, and with a loophole in the system for issuing cat and dog permits that may make enforcement impossible.

"If someone had shown me this ordinance two years ago," ordinance backer Kim Sturla of the Fund For Animals said, "I would have been exuberant and surprised as hell." But the various associations of dog and cat fanciers, laboratory animal traffickers, and general opponents of animal rights who rallied against the ordinance as originally proposed also proclaimed victory.

Sturla, then executive director of the Peninsula Humane Society, the major shelter serving San Mateo County, introduced the essentials of the ordinance at a televised press conference in October 1990, euthanizing several homeless animals on camera to underscore the need for it.

The main feature of the ordinance as adopted is that all dogs and cats over six months of age must be altered unless a veterinarian states it would be detrimental to the health of the animal, or the guardian

purchases a \$25 breeding permit—but an ordinary ownership permit, required for both dogs and cats, "shall be issued for an unaltered dog or cat if the owner signs a written statement that such animal will not be allowed to breed unless the owner has first obtained a breeding permit." The cost of licensing an unaltered dog or cat is \$15 more than the cost of licensing one who has been altered, but still markedly less than the usual cost of the surgery.

"This sort of deterrent is going to have an effect on nobody except the very poorest people," commented Rutgers University Animal Rights Law Clinic director Gary Francione.

Other aspects of the ordinance are problematic. By making it illegal to either give away or sell unwanted puppies and kittens without a business permit, and by exposing people who bring them to humane shelters to fines for violating the altering requirement, the ordinance may tend to encourage irresponsible guardians to simply abandon animals. A clause holding anyone who feeds an animal for 30 days responsible for altering the animal might discourage senior citizens on fixed incomes from feeding strays and ferals, without increasing the number of strays and ferals who are captured for altering. There is an exemption from the clause for cats, if "an

organization for humanely trapping cats" is notified, but most cat-feeders will not cooperate with groups who euthanize the cats they catch. Finally, the ordinance would limit pet ownership to two dogs and two cats per household. A fanciers' permit, yet to be defined, would allow up to 10 dogs and/or cats per household. Intended to curb the excesses of animal collectors, this language also limits the number of homes available to animals, particularly cats, in a county including affluent suburbs whose spacious homes, in some instances, may already comfortably accommodate 20 cats.

Other provisions of the ordinance create a paper trail for all cats and dogs placed through pet stores and breeders; require veterinarians to notify the license bureau of dogs and cats who are vaccinated against rabies; put \$5.00 of the surcharge for licensing unaltered dogs and cats into an anti-pet overpopulation trust fund; require shelters to alter all animals before release (already the practice); and bring kennels and catteries under closer regulation.

The full text of the ordinance is available from the Fund for Animals, 808 Alamo Dr., #306, Vacaville, CA 95688.

—M.C.

More Risk For The Endangered

Endangered and threatened species from the Pacific Northwest to the Florida Keys gained little respite over the winter. With the Congressional battle over renewal of the 1973 Endangered Species Act warming up, case after case demonstrated either weaknesses in the present ESA and state companion acts, or an apparently widespread lack of political will to protect scarce animals from human economic interests during an election year.

♦ Responding to repeated requests from the National Fisheries Institute and other political arms of the commercial fishing industry, the Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration moved on Nov. 10 to delete the California grey whale from the endangered species list, claiming the whales now number 21,000—equal to their numbers in the mid-19th century. Taking the whales off the ESL would open large sections of the California coast to the possibility of offshore oil exploration and drilling.

♦ The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service warned Nov. 17 that survival of the last 500 clapper rails could be jeopardized by relaxation of mercury discharge standards for San Francisco Bay area sewage treatment plants, but three major plants serving Santa Clara County have been unable to meet the standards anyway. Also to protect the clapper rails, the USFWS is aggressively trapping foxes, coyotes, and raccoons throughout their nesting habitat.

♦ Nov. 21, Fla. Gov. Lawton Chiles refused to halt a hunting season for Florida black bears, even as the Fund for Animals, all 19 Florida members of Congress, and both Florida Senators petitioned to have the species added to the federal threatened list. Fewer than 1,000 Florida black bears remain, although the state claims there may be 1,500. In 1990, 723 Florida hunters bought bear licenses, killing 39 bears. Their low rate of success indicates how scarce the bears have become.

♦ Nov. 25, the American Sheep Industry Assn. petitioned to have the red wolf dropped from the ESL because new genetic evidence indicates it is not a true species, but rather a hybrid of gray wolves and coyotes. The USFWS was expected to deny the petition, pending completion of several studies on red wolves now underway. However, if the outcome of the studies confirms the hypothesis that the red

wolf is a hybrid, continued political pressure for delisting could end a 20-year federal effort to return the species to wilderness areas in Tennessee and North Carolina.

♦ Dec. 9, the Fund, American Humane Assn., and 14 local groups jointly revealed that the University of South Florida is shotgunning at least 70 extremely scarce Sherman's fox squirrels to study their reproductive habitats, under contract with the Fla. Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Over 88 percent of the black-masked squirrel's preferred habitat in mature pine forest has already been lost to logging and development. Although considered threatened by both the Fla. Natural Areas Inventory and the USFWS, the squirrel does not yet have ESL protection, and is also under heavy pressure from sport hunters. (Protest to Col. Robt. Brantly, Fla. Game and Fresh Water Comm., 620 S. Meridian St., Tallahassee, FL 32399.)

♦ Dec. 10, the *Portland Oregonian* reported that although 105 animals are on the Oregon state list of endangered species, the state offers them no legal protection whatever; the Ore. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife assigns only 15 people from a staff of over 1,000 to work on nongame species; and only \$1.5 million of the \$65 million departmental budget goes to aid nongame species.

♦ Dec. 11, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approved a captive breeding protocol for the highly endangered Florida panther that included capturing six panther kittens during January. But the USFWS did not respond to the Fund's contention that even if the kittens breed successfully in captivity, there will be no suitable reintroduction sites for the offspring if heavy hunting pressure continues to disrupt and remove food species from their habitat.

♦ Dec. 22, Florida wildlife officials reported that despite new regulations restricting boat speed, and despite spending an average of \$1,800 per surviving manatee on habitat protection during 1991, a record 66 manatees died from human causes during 1991, including 52 who were killed from collisions with boats and boat propellers—also a record. Many of the manatees are believed to have been lured into dangerous proximity to boats by tour guides, sightseers, and photographers to toss lettuce overboard to insure themselves



of a close-range sighting. A total of 174 manatees died during the year, more than in any year except 1990 since the animals became endangered species. In 1990, manatee mortality hit 206, due to unprecedented cold weather that caused 47 manatees to die of exposure.

♦ Dec. 12, the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that construction of the \$200 million Mt. Graham observatory near Tucson, Arizona, may continue, whether or not it imminently imperils the Mt. Graham red squirrel, population 300, mostly near the telescope site. Congress specifically exempted the telescope project from further environmental review in 1988, after construction had been repeatedly delayed by legal actions on behalf of the squirrels.

♦ Dec. 31, the USFWS added the Louisiana black bear to the threatened species list, in an apparent attempt to forestall a lawsuit filed a week earlier on the bear's behalf by Defenders of Wildlife and the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund—but logging is allowed to continue in the bear's habitat. No more than 80 Louisiana black bears survive, down from more than 50,000 when European settlers first invaded the region they inhabit.

♦ Lower automotive speed limits through the Florida Keys and increased vigilance by game wardens failed to lower the death toll of Florida Key deer below 60; 1991 was the sixth year in a row the toll has been close to 60. Fewer than 300 of the dog-sized deer remain.

♦ Jan. 2, the USFWS formally refused to list the Florida black bear as threatened, admitting the bear is eligible, but giving it a lower priority than approximately 150 other species on the list of 600 presently awaiting review for listing. Another 3,000 species are believed to be

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endangered or threatened without having received a place on the waiting list.

♦ At deadline, the fate of the endangered northern spotted owl was still as uncertain as ever. After reporting Dec. 24 that the spotted owl apparently reproduces only in old growth forests, even though it may be seen sometimes in second growth, the USFWS presented U.S. District Judge Thomas Zilly of Seattle with a scaled down designation of 6.8 million acres as critical owl habitat on Jan. 9; 11 million acres were designated under the first owl protection plan, and 8.2 million acres under the previous plan, both of which were rejected by the Bush administration. The USFWS estimated that the new plan would cost about 33,000 jobs, 22,700 of them in the logging industry—and added that most of those jobs would be lost within 15 to 30 years anyway, at the present rate of cutting. The new plan could also lead to the loss of about 1,500 of the 3,000 remaining spotted owls, Natl. Audubon Society ornithologists predicted.

The USFWS recommendations were considered likely to be overturned by the Cabinet-level "god squad" committee convened to review spotted owl protection on Jan. 8. Environmental Protection Agency head William Reilly withdrew

from the "god squad" hearings just hours later. As former head of both the World Wildlife Fund and the Conservation Foundation, Reilly had been considered the strongest voice for the owl on the six-member panel. Other members are Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, an outspoken advocate of restructuring the ESA to give economic interests more weight; Agriculture Secretary Edward Madigan, whose farming constituents are also heavily opposed to the ESA; Army Secretary Michael Stone; Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration head John Knauss; Michael Boskin of the Council of Economic Advisors, an opponent of government regulation in many spheres; and tentatively, former Oregon Board of Forestry head Tom Walsh, whose longtime ties to the timber industry suggest little sympathy for owls.

As the debate went on, syndicated columnist Shirley Ragsdale argued that saving the owls is a feminist issue. "Our sisters are fighting an equally difficult battle for survival," she wrote. "Women are being denied access to the latest treatment for breast and ovarian cancer for similar reasons. Clear cutting and other wasteful practices by the timber industry have nearly eradicated the Pacific yew tree, the source of taxol," a powerful anticancer drug that

once grew plentifully in the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest where the spotted owl thrived. As loggers rush to strip out old growth before it can be legally protected, Ragsdale charged, "sixty to 70 percent of all yew bark and needles are being destroyed. With the destruction goes the hope of 44,500 women who die of breast cancer and 12,500 succumbing to ovarian cancer each year."

Meanwhile, flexing political muscle, a coalition of New Mexico ranchers who oppose the reintroduction of Mexican wolves reportedly urged schools throughout the state to cancel visits from the pro-wolf Clem and Jethro Lecture Service—and boycotted advertisers of *Wilderness Outlook*, a pro-wolf newspaper edited by Kate Keely.

There was, however, some good news for endangered species: California and the USFWS set up a \$1.2 million program to save coastal sage scrub, the preferred habitat of endangered animals including the California gnatcatcher. And Sloan Construction Co. of Orlando, Fla., kept an asphalt plant idle for nearly two days, at cost of \$6,000, to protect the eggs of a great horned owl. "You can't just turn your head," said plant manager Larry Ashmore. "You have to do what's right."

—M.C.

Nepotism At NAVS?

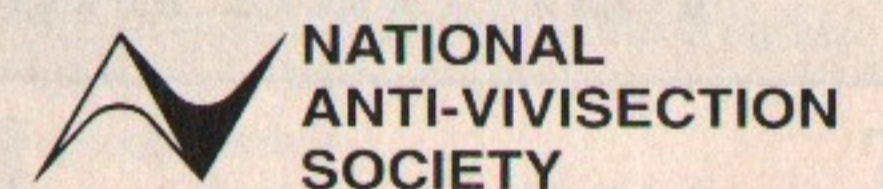
The Christmas season fundraising drives of Friends of Animals, the National Anti-Vivisection Society, and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals received a setback Dec. 3, when the National Charities Information Bureau included them on a list distributed to media of 45 charities that "fail to meet one or more standards set by NCIB," including "spending at least 60 percent of annual expenses for program activities, accurate disclosure, no high-pressure tactics, and proper use of funds."

The NCIB listed FoA and PETA because salaried employees—FoA president Priscilla Feral and PETA president Alex Pacheco—also chair their respective boards of directors. Both groups have been accused of financial impropriety before, but the charges have never stood up to scrutiny. *The Washingtonian* magazine in 1990 accused PETA of concealing income, and recently paid PETA a substantial sum to settle resulting libel charges out of court. FoA founder Alice

Herrington and several of her associates have repeatedly sued Feral for alleged offenses including "racketeering," but each suit has been dismissed or withdrawn early in the legal process.

NAVS, however, is another case. The NCIB listed NAVS because board members are paid what NAVS attorney Reed Millsaps termed "a modest honorarium to its board members for attendance at board meetings." But the listing came as The ANIMALS' AGENDA was investigating allegations by a substantial number of NAVS staffers, current and former, that the group functions mainly as a private charity for family and friends of executive director Mary Margaret Cuniff.

Cuniff is daughter of former NAVS president George Trapp. The six-member NAVS board of directors includes Cuniff's sister, Catherine T. Curran; her brother-in-law Patrick J. Rocks; and her uncle, Robert T. Mahoney, who is married to Trapp's sister. The honorariums they receive were not listed—as required by



law—on the multiple copies of recent IRS Form 990 filings for NAVS that The ANIMALS' AGENDA obtained from various state charity bureaus, the IRS itself, and NAVS.

Expense-paid annual meetings of the board have been held at Florida resorts for the past several years "because of the age and poor health of one of the officers of the organization," according to Millsaps. But the officer in question, former vice president Louis Rosky, of Hollandale, Fla.,

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is deceased. The 1992 annual meeting was nonetheless scheduled for Florida in mid-February.

Cunniff's salary has increased from \$58,750 in 1989 to \$68,111 in 1990 to approximately \$80,000 in 1991. (Two sources put it higher, at \$85,000.) Cunniff reportedly works for NAVS an average of four days per week.

Her husband Kenneth Cunniff is on retainer as an attorney. He received \$58,640 in 1989 and \$52,671 in 1990 for work variously described as "two hours a month," and "invisible." Two sources averred that NAVS issued Kenneth Cunniff neither IRS Form 1099 nor Form W-2 for the calendar year 1990, meaning his income was not reported by the organization. Kenneth Cunniff maintains a separate law practice at 20 South Clark Street, Chicago. Despite repeated requests, NAVS refused to provide an accounting in hours of what Kenneth Cunniff does for the organization. The Cunniff legal practice does well enough to provide part-time work for Millsaps after the 25-30 hours per week for which NAVS pays him.

In 1990, NAVS spent approximately \$22,000 to acquire a Chevrolet mini-van to replace the former staff car, a 1985 Buick. Equipped with TV, a double stereo system, a cellular telephone, and by some accounts a wine rack, the mini-van is by all accounts used primarily by Kenneth Cunniff as personal transportation. NAVS also is said to have paid for a cellular telephone used primarily on the Cunniff family boat; a \$2,000 video camera used primarily on

personal occasions by the Cunniffs; orthodontia for one or more of the Cunniff children (an expenditure purportedly approved by the NAVS board); and a family portrait of the Cunniffs by a noted Chicago-area photographer. On at least one occasion, NAVS staffers were allegedly assigned to help a Cunniff child with homework.

Several other relatives of the Cunniffs have been on the payroll at various times, along with numerous longtime family friends. Secretary Mary Ouellette, paid \$37,800 in 1990, is apparently a cousin of George Trapp. And Millsaps acknowledged that office supplies are often purchased, "at competitive prices," through a firm "which employs a Cunniff family relative."

Chicago attorney and lobbyist Larry Suffredin, believed to be a relative of the Cunniffs by marriage, was paid approximately \$24,000 in 1990, although no one who spoke with The ANIMALS' AGENDA either could or would cite any specific duty he performed. Suffredin's law partner, Ray Simon, is head trustee of the Helen V. Brach Foundation, which granted NAVS \$20,000 in 1990 to make an anti-dissection video; Suffredin's wife was apparently among the video subcontractors, receiving a sum believed to be in excess of \$20,000.

At least one non-family member is believed to have literally dipped into the NAVS till, pocketing rather than recording cash donations. This individual, a 13-year employee, resigned in mid-1991 after being accused of taking approximately \$100 a day. No charges were filed, and NAVS

pressed no claim for restitution, although at \$100 a day, the missing funds would total more than \$25,000 per year, \$250,000 over a decade.

NAVS has, however, charged subcontractor Paul Kellogg with fraud, in a motion filed in connection with Kellogg's October 2, 1991 declaration of bankruptcy. According to Millsaps, NAVS "originally retained the services of Paul Kellogg when he was associated with Brian Keith Advertising in 1985." Kellogg later "established his own corporation," Millsaps said, although it was never listed in the *Standard Directory of Advertising Agencies*, the reference of record in the industry. NAVS would pay Kellogg for advertising, and Kellogg would then pay the publications who published the ads. When Kellogg went bankrupt, he owed *Newsweek* \$15,145 on NAVS accounts, owed *Vegetarian Times* an estimated \$2,000, and owed The ANIMALS' AGENDA \$1,459 (which NAVS covered with a special grant of \$1,500, apparently after becoming aware the The ANIMALS' AGENDA was probing the organization's affairs).

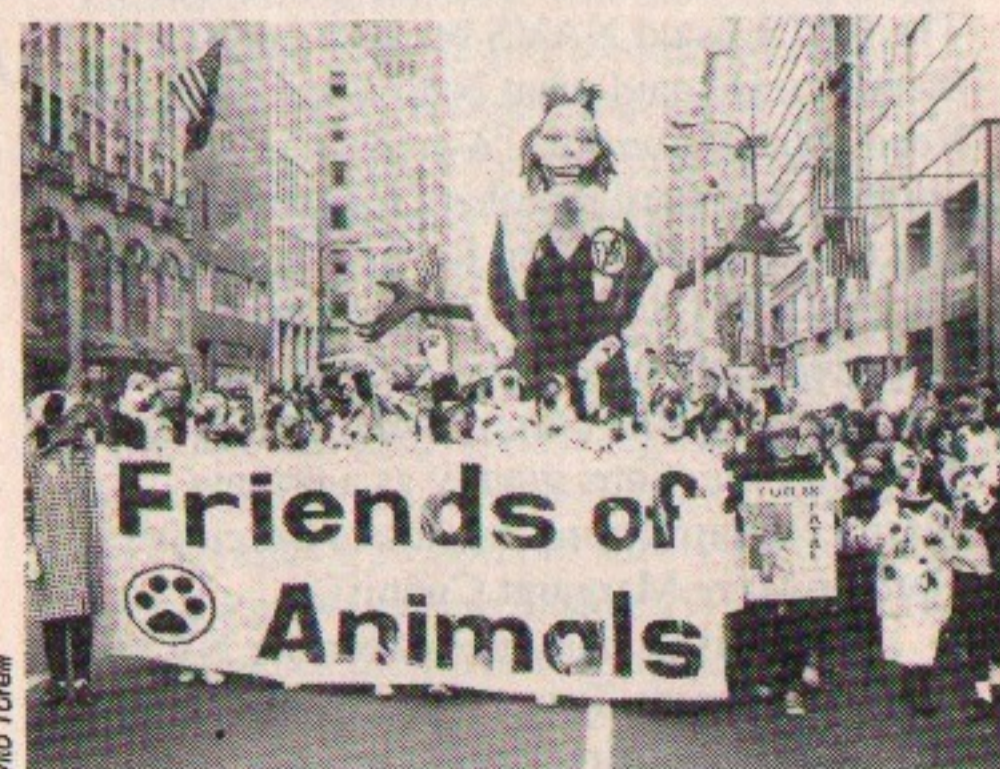
The identities of the multiple NAVS staffers who have made complaints of improprieties must be concealed to protect their jobs, but most of their allegations were supported by former staffer Desire Hoolhorst, who said she resigned in disgust at the misuse of funds in March 1991. Hoolhorst now works for *Vegetarian Times*.

—M.C.

Fur And Bloody Murder

Furriers shrieked bloody murder in letters to trade papers for more than six weeks over the Dec. 8, 1991 edition of the CBS news program *60 Minutes*—and bloody murder is what the viewing public saw, including video of numerous animals in leghold traps and neck-breaking on a mink farm.

Ironically, both the trapping and neck-breaking segments were taken at the behest of members of the fur trade. The trapping footage was initially part of a Canadian government effort to convince the public that leghold trapping is humane, while the mink farm footage—showing neck-breaking by hand, not the usual procedure—was shot in connection with a financially troubled farmer's effort to sell



out of the collapsing business. The videos were made public by the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals and Friends of Animals, respectively.

It was a hard winter once again for

furriers, whose fastest-selling new items were ski boots lined with dog fur, imported from China, where dogs are commonly eaten and superstition holds that the more painfully a dog dies, the better his/her flesh will taste. (The boots were sold under the Tecnica brand. Protest to the firm at 19 Technology Dr., West Lebanon, NH 03784.)

Still shaking over the Nov. 4 European Economic Community ban on imports of leghold-trapped pelts beginning Jan. 1, 1995, which will cut off 70 percent of the market for trapped fur, the fur trade press completely missed the import of the Dec. 16 decision of the Canadian government to grant political authority over a fifth of the Canadian land mass to the 17,500 Inuit (Eskimos). Including limited mineral rights, the deal gives the Inuit title to unexploited resources for the first time since Europeans introduced alcohol to the region nearly 250 years ago, then put the

Inuit to work trapping and hunting furbearing animals to earn the wherewithal to buy alcohol. With access now open to more lucrative work, the Inuit—who already rate trapping low on their list of job choices—are likely to soon abandon trapping entirely.

While final 1991 retail fur sales figures won't be available for some time yet, the 34 Jindo and Fur Vault salons reported a decline of 15 percent. Projected over the fur industry as a whole, this would indicate total sales of about \$950 million, down from \$1.35 billion in 1990 and \$1.85 billion in 1987, the all-time peak. The lower figure would also indicate the lowest sales volume in dollars since 1980 (\$944 million), and the lowest volume in inflation-adjusted dollars since 1975, at which point fur sales had been stagnant for nearly 20 years.

The American Fur Industry Inc., a fur trade umbrella, admits that since 1987 the number of U.S. retail furriers has fallen from 2,400 to 2,200, while the number of fur wholesalers fell even more sharply, from 200 to 150. Among the many furriers going out of business in late 1991 were Chudik Furs in Birmingham, Mich.; Lazare's Furs in Windsor, Ont.; the fur salons in the Filene's department store chain, in and around Boston; Stefani Furs of San Mateo, Calif.; Sommers Furs of San Francisco; By Lynda, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Lloyd's, of Denver and Colorado Springs, Colo.

Fur shorts: The Australian chapter of the World Wildlife Fund has reiterated its policy of opposition to hunting and trapping furbearers, and to fur farming. "In the past," a press release explained, "the Fur Council of Australia sent WWF donations and then used the WWF name and logo in their promotional material, claiming they were supporters of WWF...It is illegal for the WWF name and logo to be used in fur

fashion parades or promotional material."

◆ The last arctic fox farm in England closed recently, according to the Animal Protection Foundation. ◆ The Danish Winter Olympic Team planned to wear sealskin jackets during the opening ceremonies on Feb. 8 at Albertville, France. ◆ Hudson, N.H., recently became the first town in the state to ban leghold trapping. ◆ Rep. John Cox of Illinois tells constituents that "Although I am in support of animal rights," he opposes efforts to ban leghold trapping because such a ban might hurt farmers. Studies of trapper demographics done by various state agencies during the 1980s indicated that fewer than five percent of all trappers were farmers, while most furbearing animals do more to control potentially crop-damaging mice, rats, and insects than to harm any sort of crop. Cox may be written c/o 501 Cannon Bldg., Washington, DC 20615. ◆ An unidentified trapper on Dec. 8 skinned a rabid raccoon in Fairfield, Conn., leaving the carcass on a residential porch. The trapper almost certainly came in contact with the rabies virus, health officials stated—but apparently didn't seek medical treatment. ◆ Two of the biggest losers during the 1991 pre-Christmas retail season were Bloomingdale's and Macy's, two of the largest department stores who still stock furs. ◆ Animal Emancipation asks that letters protesting the promotion of fur at I. Magnin stores be sent to Rosemary Bravo, Pres., 135 Stockton St., San Francisco, CA 94108. ◆ Responding to letters about a Dec./Jan. cover that apparently showed an infant in a fur cap, *Child* editor Freddy Greenberg stated, "*Child* is strongly opposed to fur trapping and farming, as well as to any other form of cruelty to animals." The cap in question was acrylic faux fur. ◆ Letters protesting promotion of fur by the Hudson's chain may be sent to Univ. Park Mall, 6501 N. Grape Rd.,

Mishawaka, IN 46545-9963.

Antifur Actions Self-confessed former "fur junkie" June Josey, 60, of Belvedere, donated 15 fur garments valued at over \$50,000 to In Defense of Animals on Dec. 23 for use in antifur demonstrations. "One thing that made my choice easier," Josie said, "was seeing women on television who own furs. Their attitude was, 'they're just animals. I don't care what happens to them.' I thought, 'I want to be on the more caring side.'" IDA collected another \$25,000 worth of furs from other owners during Fur Amnesty Week, the week before Christmas. ◆ The Alliance for Animals picketed the Intl. Mink Producers' Expo in Madison on Jan. 11, passing out detailed fact sheets about the short, miserable lives of ranched furbearers. ◆ Flemington, N.J., denied the New Jersey Animal Rights Assn. a permit to protest in front of Flemington Furs on Fur Free Friday—so instead of holding one two-hour mock funeral for furbearers as planned, the group held a four-hour series of mini-funeral processions all over town. Cited for failure to comply with local ordinances, disorderly conduct, and failure to apply for parade permits, NJARA expected to go to court Jan. 23. ◆ An unidentified man and woman stripped naked in subfreezing weather Dec. 7 to tote a banner reading "We'd rather be naked than wear fur!" through a fur salon in Yorkville, Ontario. The two evaded police, but photographs made page one in papers all across Canada. The action brought heavy press coverage to subsequent antifur demonstrations, as well. ◆ Santa Claus wears only faux fur, according to a press release distributed Nov. 21 by the Fund for Animals. ◆ The ANIMALS' AGENDA regrets that space doesn't permit individual acknowledgment of each of the hundreds of other antifur protests during the winter. We were informed of a record number.

HUNTING ROUNDUP

National Park Opened To Hunting

Prodged by the National Rifle Association, the House of Representatives voted 235 to 193 in late November to open the proposed Mojave National Park to hunting. Approval of the pro-hunting amendment to the Desert Protection Act, which would create the new park, took most animal and habitat protection lobbyists by surprise. With the exception of

Grand Teton National Park, where hunters are authorized to kill elk during hard winters, the entire National Park system has been off limits to hunting and trapping since it was created in 1916.

The Senate version of the Desert Protection Act, S. 21, introduced by Calif. Sen. Alan Cranston, still bars hunting. "Given that the House has passed the bill, the Senate is our only chance to protect

wildlife in national parks," explained Wayne Pacelle, national director for the Fund for Animals. "Contact your two Senators immediately."

Since the Mojave desert area has no abundance of wildlife, and is home to numerous endangered species, the move to open it to hunting is widely seen as an attempt by the gun lobby to set a precedent

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for allowing hunters into the National Park system as a whole.

And The Killing Goes On

The North American Hunter Education Association claims to have cut the number of hunting accidents by 58 percent over the past 20 years—but during the same years the number of licensed hunters fell by a third, from over 20 million to barely 14 million. Hunting accidents killed 137 people in 1990, only 11 fewer than the number of U.S. combat deaths in the Persian Gulf War.

The 1991 toll, still incomplete, will include Gene Bulak, 41, of Taberg, N.Y., who shot himself on Nov. 24, minutes after accidentally killing his son Michael, 18; Craig Cuttita, 33, of New York City, gunned down Nov. 30 by his father, Ignatius, 61; Charles Ritter, 37, of Nora Springs, Iowa, shot by his 11-year-old son; Joe Bowles, 62, of Warren County, Ky., who flipped his all-terrain vehicle while hauling a deer out of the woods Nov. 10, and was crushed to death by the combined weight of the vehicle and the carcass; Terry Alan Forest, 34, of Hemingway, S.C., who shot himself in the head on Dec. 29 while falling out of a deer stand; and Leo Dwayne Matthews, 33, of Columbia, S.C., who on Dec. 27 tried to adjust the deer stand he was sitting in, loosened the bolt supporting it, and fell 35 feet, breaking his neck.

One of the most bizarre accident reports of the season came from Donald Baker, 40, of York County, Pa. Baker claimed to have been hunting wild turkeys on Nov. 7 with a rifle, a weapon more often used on deer, and to have unloaded the rifle to quit for the day, when a six-point buck charged, driving his horns into Baker's groin. Four hours later, according to the story told to wardens, Baker's buddies found him clutching the buck's antlers, with his legs wrapped around the buck's neck, holding on for his life. The buddies claimed to have tried unsuccessfully to tie up the buck—who had purportedly escaped from captivity—before finally shooting him.

Names were not released in many accidents involving juveniles, including one in Clinton, Iowa, in which a hunter handed his five-year-old stepson a loaded shotgun. The gun discharged, seriously injuring the boy's three-month-old sister. In Texas, a 10-year-old girl lost most of her hand when a hunter handed her a loaded

rifle, which discharged. Also in Texas, a five-year-old who had been given a .22 rifle chased down and shot his four-year-old sister. By Dec. 1, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. had received 74 reports of hunting accidents, including seven fatalities, up from 61 accidents including eight fatalities in all of 1990.

As usual, more of the mayhem than just the hunting was deliberate. Bowhunter Paul Ramey, 49, was charged with murder on Dec. 27 in Phoenix, Ariz., after killing his former girlfriend's lover with an arrow in a local motel room, and injuring the former girlfriend as she fought—successfully—to keep him from stringing a second arrow apparently meant for her.

In Kendallville, Ind., circa Nov. 25, two hunters aged 15 and 16 allegedly beat a dog belonging to chiropractor Donald Danklefsen with a tire iron, then dragged her behind their car. They claimed the dog had eaten part of a deer they killed. Danklefsen found the badly injured dog on Dec. 7. Legal action against the youths was still pending at deadline, and it was still uncertain if the dog would survive.

Hunters unhappy at having their right to hunt questioned took the usual crude vengeance. Near St. Cyrille, Quebec, one member of a group of hunters being evicted from a farm that was posted against hunting hit the farmer's son in the back with the butt of a rifle, while a second hunter shot holes in the radiator of the farmer's vehicle. A buckskin and skull were dumped in the yard of Middletown (Oh.) Animal Rights Community chair Kathy Cornett shortly after a local paper published her letter criticizing hunting, while Mary Christiansen of Newberry, N.H., found deer entrails draped over one of the "No Hunting" signs on her land, and a bloody deer skull jammed into her mailbox.

Not surprisingly, a national survey of hunting education coordinators done by the Izaak Walton League recently found that 97 percent identify deer hunting with the greatest amount of illegal and unethical behavior.

Wife-Beating Up In Deer Season

Surveying the directors of shelters for battered women around Vermont, Bryan Pfeiffer of the Vermont Press Bureau found that deer season also coincides with a sharp rise in battering complaints. "During the hunting season it just seems like everyone is telling us that there is alcohol involved, there are weapons involved," said Naomi

Dean of Battered Women's Services Inc., in Washington County. "This time of year is particularly bad," Bonnie Gainer of the Rutland County Women's Network and Shelter agreed. Jeri Martinez of the Governor's Commission on Women identified hunting and alcohol as "correlative factors" in domestic violence. "There is a kind of ethic around it," added Judith Joseph of Women Helping Battered Women, a Burlington shelter. "It's one of God's rights to men to hunt—and to batter." Joseph added that hunting season does offer respite of a sort to the victims: when men are away for several days at deer camp, women who may be battered year-round are finally free to "make calls for help." (See "Killing The Female," Sept. 1990.)

Some hunters responded to criticism of their violence against people by pointing toward the Nov. 1991 issue of *Earth First!*, in which self-identified ex-CIA agent Robert Marten apparently advocated hunting hunters despite a postscript disclaimer. The Marten article was immediately disavowed by 10 nationally recognized *Earth First!* activists and hunt saboteurs, including Judi Bari and Daryl Cherney, who were the victims of a car bomb in 1990 that many believe may have been planted by government operatives. The 10 *Earth First!*ers withdrew their names from the *Earth First!* contact list, noting that whether or not Marten is an *agent provocateur*, the effect of his article is to endanger activists who "are unarmed facing armed hunters," whose "safety depends on the moral authority of knowing that they are unarmed."

Said the 10 in a group statement, "We are literally putting our lives on the line to defend our ecosystem, and we cannot afford the luxury of associating with people who either don't understand this or don't share our views on nonviolence."

The violence against animals meanwhile escalated with a series of predator killing contests, modeled after the Top Dog prairie dog-killing contest held each of the past two summers in Nucla, Colorado. The Ten Ring Gun Club, sponsors of the prairie dog shoots, were to hold a three-day coyote killing contest, beginning on Valentine's Day. The Northeast Nevada Mule Deer Chapter simultaneously posted a \$1,500 prize for the hunter who kills the most bobcats, coyotes, and mountain lions by April 1. While Nevada Wildlife Dept. game warden Steve Allen called the contest "biologically unsound," because the object is to artificially increase the mule deer herd by

eliminating competition from nonhuman predators, he said he didn't have the authority to stop it. In Colorado, the state similarly refused to intervene, but Animal Rights Mobilization began petitioning to have a proposed ban on killing contests placed before state voters.

In Mission Viejo, Calif., it was left to 16-year-old Geeta Bahl to begin a petition drive against an annual coot massacre sponsored by the Lake Mission Viejo Homeowners Assn., who claim the small ducks do hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage to the landscaping. The Audubon Society counted 500 coots in the area on Christmas Day. The shoot sponsors had permits to kill 450 of them.

Tough Sledding For Mushers

The 20th annual Iditarod 1,049-mile dog sled race from Anchorage to Nome—the longest, oldest, and most prestigious event in the sport—got underway in March after a winter of renewed allegations that dog sled racing and long-distance trekking are inherently cruel.

Despite numerous reforms since the early years, when as many as 30 dogs in a relatively small field may have died from injuries and exhaustion, six to 10 dogs die in a typical Iditarod, and about a third of the 500-plus dogs who start drop out—an attrition rate comparable to that of ultra-long-distance races for humans. (Humans die less often chiefly because humans are treated even for the most severe injuries, while dogs are euthanized.)

But the focus of protest wasn't the Iditarod itself, but rather a 3,250-mile stunt journey from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, to Churchill, Manitoba, led by veteran dog sled adventurer Lonnie Dupre of Buffalo, Minnesota. Failing to carry adequate dog food, the expedition lost 10 of 12 dogs from one team and a total of 15 dogs from the 36 they set out with after hitting bad weather on the first 1,000-mile leg of the route. Sled drivers Jon Nierenberg and Tom Viren dropped out at that point—along with disgusted sponsors DuPont Cordura and Natural Life Pet Food. Four-time Iditarod winner Susan Butcher, the Animal Rights Coalition of Minnesota, the Humane Society of the U.S., the Animal Defense

Hunting Notes: Lynn Tate of El Reno, Okla., was lauded in state newspapers for tracking and finally dispatching a trophy buck six days after wounding him. Whether Tate would have bothered if the buck wasn't "the largest I had seen" was never mentioned. ♦ The Maine Fish and Wildlife Dept. has ceased stocking pheasant; hunters hadn't bought enough pheasant permits to support the program since 1977. ♦ The number of deer permits sold in Tennessee fell from 197,661 in 1989 to barely 190,000 in 1990, and may have fallen again in 1991. ♦ The New Mexico Game Commission has approved a plan to reduce the state hunting population by 15,000 to 24,000 hunters over the next four years, to let mule deer

populations recover. ♦ Despite massive protest from residents, deer hunting returned to Princeton Township, N.J., for three days each in Dec. and Jan., ending a 20-year-ban on hunting within town limits. ♦ Over 200 women and about 20 men turned out Jan. 6 to protest deer hunting in Tyler State Park, Pa.; there were 125 hunters, all men. ♦ The New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance held a 16-hour vigil at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, Jan. 17-18, to protest a three-day deer hunt. ♦ George Bush killed 23 quail in his annual Christmas shoot at a Texas canned hunting ranch.

—M.C.

numbers of dogs, keeping those with ideal qualities for racing and killing the rest if they can't be sold quickly. "Dog mushing does not have to be raising 100 dogs and getting one of 100 to win. That is not what dog mushing is about," she said.

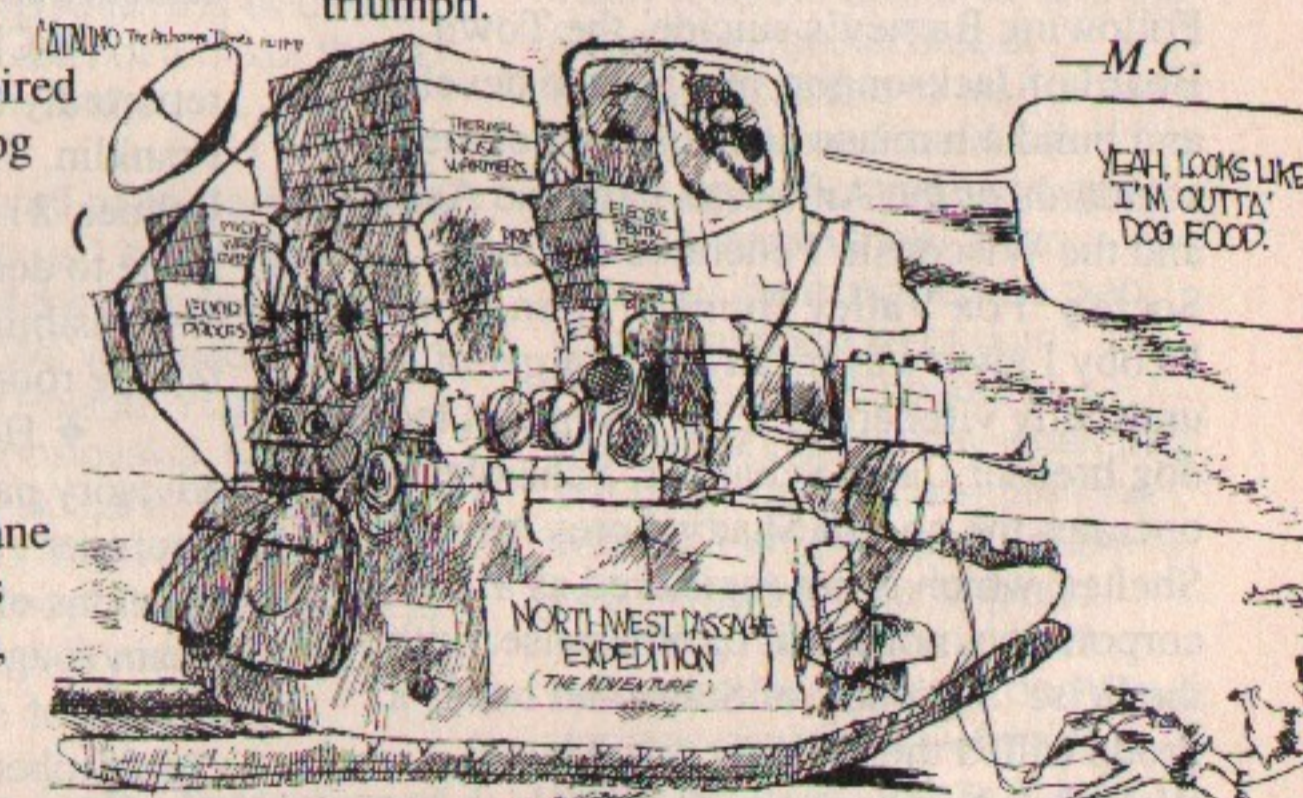
Butcher, who raises about 30 puppies a year to replenish her several teams, drew resounding applause from the symposium attendees. She drew immediate fire from traditionalists, however, who have been attacking her since 1985 when, because she refuses to carry a gun, an enraged moose was able to kill two of her dogs, seriously injure six others, and force her from the race.

In the 1991 Iditarod, Butcher held a one-hour lead over fellow four-time winner Rick Swenson with just 101 miles left to go, but stopped to wait out a blizzard rather than put her dogs—and herself—at risk. Swenson pushed through it to claim the \$50,000 prize and unprecedented fifth triumph.

—M.C.

The Winkler incident inspired Butcher to warn the Intl. Sled Dog Symposium on Oct. 13 that mushers need to reform their behavior. "We wouldn't, as a group, pass anybody's idea of humane treatment of animals," Butcher said. "As a group, we don't pass my standards of humane treatment of animals...I hope this sport dies if we can't, as a group, educate each other and work together to clean up our act."

Butcher was especially critical of mushers who breed huge



COURT CALENDAR

Humane Enforcement

♦ U.S. District Judge Charles Richey of Washington D.C. ruled Jan. 8 that the USDA must extend Animal Welfare Act protection to mice, rats, and birds. Although the Animal Welfare Act as amended in 1970 was supposed to protect all animals used in research, the USDA had eased the burden of enforcement—and the need for institutions to comply with the

AWA—by intentionally excluding mice, rats, and birds from its definition of "animal." Wrote Richey in granting a summary judgement requested by the Animal Legal Defense Fund and the Humane Society of the U.S., "The defendants' failure to pursue the humane care and treatment of birds, rats and mice...allows the mistreatment of birds, rats and mice to continue unchecked by the

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agency charged with the protection of laboratory animals. The Court cannot believe that this is what Congress had in mind." Mice, rats, and birds will now be covered by the USDA regulations already applied to all warmblooded animals used in research except for dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, nonhuman primates, and marine mammals, who are covered by separate regulations.

♦ The USDA has recommended a fine of \$21,000 against dissection lab animal supplier Noel Leach, of Chase City, Virginia, for a variety of record-keeping offenses. Leach reportedly will appeal. A 1990 undercover probe by Friends of Animals accused Leach of illegally obtaining animals, beating dogs to death, improperly disposing of waste, and keeping animals in inhumane conditions.

♦ David Barney, 47, of Jacksonport, Wisc., shot himself Oct. 24, just before Door County sheriff's deputies and animal handlers from the Fox Valley Humane Assn. and Portage County Humane Society were to impound the 83 dogs and 44 cats on the premises of his Animal Welfare Assn. of Door County no-kill shelter. Barney, heir to a \$6.5 million trust fund, set up the shelter in 1988 because the county had no humane society. He reportedly got many of his animals by adopting them from the Door County pound just before they were to be euthanized. He failed to meet kennel permit requirements, however, partly due to opposition from neighbors; and although animal care at the facility was reputedly good, crowding and poor maintenance were ongoing problems. Circuit Judge Dennis Luebke ordered the shelter closed on August 8, 1991. Following Barney's suicide, the Town Board of Jacksonport resolved to develop and build a humane society to meet the standards of the American Humane Assn. and the Wisconsin Federated Humane Society. Fox Valley Humane Assn. director Debby Lewis was meanwhile target of an unusually vituperous letter campaign led by dog breeder Carol Schaidler. Schaidler also operates the no-kill Shady Acres Animal Shelter, which is not registered as a corporation, nonprofit or otherwise, with the Wisc. Secretary of State, and heads a group called the Alliance for Animal Welfare—Northeastern Wisc., which has little clear history, but has adopted a name very similar to that of the well-respected Alliance for Animals, based in Madison. Although Lewis was not involved in the long-running case until Door County sought help with the animal removal in early September, Schaidler blamed her for the suicide, and accused her of running an "animal Auschwitz" to provide carcasses for sale to dissection labs. The Fox Valley shelter, like many others in Wisc., does sell some cat carcasses for use in dissection, at

less than the cost of euthanasia, to discourage pet theft and breeding for dissection. The carcasses of kittens and spayed/neutered cats are not sold. Further, according to Lewis, Schaidler herself has twice been charged with animal abuse. Charges of practicing veterinary medicine without a license were dismissed on a technicality, while Schaidler reached an out-of-court settlement on charges of abusing a horse.

♦ Edna Ann Senecal of the no-kill Esthersville Animal Shelter in Greenfield Center, N.Y., was convicted by a jury Dec. 9 on 100 counts of starving dogs and cats to death—but continues to operate the shelter, housing 30 dogs and 40 cats as of Dec. 26, and to appeal for funds (reportedly taking in \$50,000 in 1990, with a bequest of \$175,000 pending). Senecal founded the shelter in 1954, keeping up to 400 animals at a time in conditions various authorities have found inhumane at least since 1973. Adoptions were never permitted. (For details, see *Understanding The Esthersville Animal Shelter*, available from the Companion Animal Resource and Education Society, P.O. Box 1375, Schenectady, NY 12301.) The New York Humane Assn. asks that letters requesting closure of the Esthersville shelter be sent to the N.Y. Dept. of the Attorney General, State Capitol, Room 221, Albany, NY 12224.

♦ Humane societies throughout Vermont have found homes for 149 of the 150 animals seized in early 1990 from animal collectors Dorothy and Raymond Thompson. Dorothy was found incompetent to stand trial for cruelty in August 1991; Raymond drew a suspended sentence in October 1991.

♦ Child psychologist George Turk reportedly told animal control officers in Franklin, Tenn., that he allowed Yuri Shane Fulmer, 21, to starve a two-year-old Great Dane to death in an effort to teach Fulmer responsibility. Fulmer is son of Turk's female roommate.

♦ Houston, Tex., has formed an advisory panel to probe allegations of improper euthanasia at the city pound. Sean Hawkins of the Houston Animal Rights Team sought cruelty charges against Bureau of Animal Regulation and Care chief Robert Armstrong, D.V.M., last fall after observing that "Dogs were held up by their front legs over the dead pile and the veterinarian stabbed them in the chest with a syringe containing the euthanasia solution. No attempts were made to find the heart, the proper site for intercardiac injections."

♦ Tom A. Rotts of Ephrata, Wash., was charged Dec. 15 with wanton cruelty to fowl—with a maximum penalty of \$1,000 plus 90 days in jail—after state wildlife agents found 1,228 starving pheasants crammed into modified dog pens on his

property, along with countless bird skeletons and rotting carcasses.

♦ Gary Spillers, manager of the now-defunct Sunhill Plantation hunting club in Macon, Ga., drew a fine of \$1,200 and two years probation Dec. 15 for leaving 13 dogs without food or water for three weeks. Six dogs died.

♦ The Ariz. Dept. of Racing is seeking whoever dumped the bodies of over 100 greyhounds in an orange grove near Chandler.

♦ A potentially precedent-setting prosecution of Lake Megantic, Quebec, trapper Roland Philippon for cruelty was dropped during the fall by the Crown Attorney because of a supposed procedural flaw. "Afterwards," added Michel Larose of the Sherbrooke Society for the Protection of Animals, "excuses were made to us, because there was no flaw at all." Philippon left his traps unattended for at least 13 days, during which time a bear was caught and remained alive for at least six days.

♦ Dog breeder Eileen Myers, of Spencer, Oh., was convicted by a jury Dec. 13 on two counts of cruelty, but five others were dropped, after a week-long trial that pointed out the failure of Ohio anti-cruelty law to define adequate conditions for housing animals.

♦ Eighteen people were arrested for dogfighting Nov. 16 in Licklog, North Carolina. Fifteen pit bull terriers were found at the site.

♦ A 13-year-old Georgetown, S.C., boy was sentenced to eight years in juvenile prison Dec. 12 for breaking into a grade school and massacring numerous gerbils and hamsters kept as classroom pets.

♦ Brian Gerard Dembanski, 27, of Sturgis, Ind., drew four months in jail on Nov. 22 for hanging a cat belonging to the daughter of his landlord. Circa 1864, Mark Twain—who loved cats—fled Virginia City, Nev., just ahead of a lynch mob for having merely jested that he'd done such a thing.

♦ Cindy Ruggiero, 29, of Easthampton, Pa., sued the New Jersey SPCA on Dec. 12 for damages resulting from cruelty charges filed against her in April after Monica Doerr, 19, of Browns Mills, N.J., claimed to have seen her pushing a dog out of a car. Ruggiero was acquitted on Oct. 17 after testifying that she had actually been attempting—unsuccessfully—to capture a stray. The ANIMALS' AGENDA received calls and letters from activists who vouched for Ruggiero's integrity and concern for dogs, and from others who roundly condemned her; and for refusing to take issue with the verdict from 250 miles away, was accused of participating in a three-state journalistic conspiracy by Doerr, who cancelled her subscription.

Crime Against Humans

♦ Scotland Yard arrested 10 people in four British cities on Nov. 13 for alleged involvement in a plot to contaminate soft drinks. Early reports reaching the U.S. identified two of the participants as animal rights activists who planned the deed to protest animal testing by SmithKline, the parent firm of Beecham PLC, the maker of the drinks in question. Later reports suggested simple extortion as the motive, without mentioning the animal rights angle.

At deadline, details remained scarce.

♦ Canadian Cold Buster candy bars were pulled from shelves across Canada in early January after news media in Edmonton, Alberta, received anonymous notes from a group calling itself the Animal Rights Militia, claiming 87 bars had been injected with oven cleaner to protest animal testing done to develop the bar. No poisoned bars were found. The action was immediately denounced as a probable effort to discredit animal rights activists by

Stephanie Brown of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies and Liz White of the Animal Alliance of Canada. Just a few months earlier, Edmonton police acknowledged that a rock-throwing incident they had initially attributed to animal rights activists was in fact the work of a jilted suitor of an activist, who tried unsuccessfully to pin the blame on her. The Canadian Cold Buster was developed by Univ. of Alberta physiologist Larry Wang.

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INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Edited By Merritt Clifton



Judy Mills/WSPA

AIDS may have infected humans via malaria experiments in which humans were injected with monkey and chimpanzee blood, Dr. Charles Gilks of Oxford Univ. and the Kenya Medical Research Institute revealed in the Nov. 28 issue of *Nature*. At least 72 people, including prisoners and researchers themselves, were inoculated either directly or indirectly with nonhuman primate blood between 1922 and the mid-1950s. Two people received the blood of mangabeys, who often carry a virus called SIV, a lookalike for HIV-2 (the so-called African AIDS virus), while 34 received chimp blood and 33 others received blood from people who had earlier received chimp blood. At least one wild chimp has been found to carry a virus closely resembling HIV-1, the virus linked to AIDS in the U.S. and Europe.

The civil war in Yugoslavia had killed "more than one million livestock animals" by Dec. 5, according to the World Society for the Protection of Animals, "as a result of shelling in Croatia." The toll included about 120 of the 320 Lipizzaner horses, some of whom were allegedly used as living shields by advancing Yugoslav troops; 18,809 cattle; 143,784 pigs; and 854,700 poultry. WSPA estimated that another 500,000 animals kept on 170 farms were in imminent danger. WSPA European director Janice Cox begged combatants to avoid shelling farms and sensitive natural habitats—an unlikely prospect considering the ferocity of the fighting among longtime neighbors. Cox noted, however, that although Croatian irregulars had occupied the Osijek zoo in early October, drawing incoming fire that killed some animals, "The Croatian government and the military appear genuinely concerned about the well-being of their animals," helping zoo staff to

evacuate most of the menagerie and setting up shelters for the pets of refugees. Ana Stamberga of the San Francisco-based Office of Croatian Affairs issued a press release Dec. 31 asking animal rights groups to become involved on behalf of the animal victims in Croatia.

The city council in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has directed legal staff to draft a bylaw banning use of wild animals in circuses held within city limits.

Ten lions and two tigers left by the closure of the Leisureland tourist park in New Zealand have been flown to the Wildlife Waystation sanctuary in southern Calif. courtesy of United Airlines. The arrangements were made by WSPA, while Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) cut the red tape.

Conoco has withdrawn from oil development in the Ecuadorian rainforest, but five other firms are going full speed ahead, including four based in the U.S.—Maxus Ecuador Inc., Canam Offshore Ltd., Murphy Ecuador Oil Co., and Nomenco Ecuador Oil Co.

The British Ministry of Agriculture has killed 40,000 badgers since 1971, supposedly to control bovine tuberculosis,

but more than 90 percent of the badgers were healthy, and the Ministry has never even proved that badgers can pass tuberculosis to cattle, according to the Dartmoor Badgers Protection League. The Ministry of Agriculture also recently renewed a grant of nearly \$100,000 a year to the Fox Destruction Club, despite overwhelming evidence that foxes are not a major threat to any farm animal.

"We have all of eastern Europe opening to us," boasts James Shubert of the American Archery Council. "We've already made inroads in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. Now we're looking at Bulgaria, Romania, Germany...These countries need hard currency. They are ready to do whatever it takes to attract hunters."

The Assn. for the Protection of Wild Animals and Natural Patrimony, a French group, has called a tourist boycott of the Gironde (Bordeaux region) to protest the refusal of Gironde General Council President Philippe Madrelle to enforce a 22-year-old law against dove hunting. Letters of protest may be sent to Jacques Negre, President, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie, 10 Place Bourse, 3300 Bordeaux, France.

Captive bears in Japan are forced to fight to amuse tourists, WSPA investigator Wim de Kok alleges in a newly published report on Japanese bear parks. The biggest and oldest bear park, Noboribetsu, on Hokkaido, has killed an estimated 1,050 bears over the past 33 years, for gall bladders (used in traditional Asian medicines), meat, and fur. Killing methods range from peppering penned bears with up to 20 bullets each, to shooting them with a captive bolt gun—like cattle—at the nearby Mouhikaku slaughterhouse, where over 100 adult bears and numerous cubs were processed in early 1991. The captive bolt pistol reportedly failed to stun some bears until the tenth try. The so-called park veterinarian has no veterinary credentials. The owner, Katsuo Kamori, owns the Steamboat Springs ski resort in Colorado, the Heavenly Valley resort in California, and the Sabal Point golf course in Florida, according to de Kok, as well as the Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary in Australia and other ski resorts in France. "In an interview, he explained his plan to have a stockpile of pure Hokkaido brown bears in preparation for the day when the last of the species is shot in the wild," the WSPA report continues. Aggressive hunting and poaching may wipe out both brown bears and black bears in Japan's diminishing wilderness within five to ten years. At least four other bear parks operate in emulation of Noboribetsu, albeit on a smaller scale. One of them, Aso, reportedly confines 40 bears in a space the size of a tennis court. At all the bear parks, bears are kept from hibernating in order to be exhibited year round; cubs are forcibly weaned at three months; and the food consists entirely of refuse. For details, write WSPA, P.O. Box 190, 29 Perkins St.,

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INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

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Boston, MA 02130-9904. Protest to the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 115 E. 57th St., 6th floor, New York, NY 10022-2049; and the Japanese Embassy, 2520 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008-2822.

Japanese activist Akiko Sato asks ANIMALS' AGENDA readers to watch for and protest the scheduled appearance of a Japanese monkey show called Saru-mawashi in New York City and possibly other locations. "Monkey showmen/trainers insist that monkey shows are traditional Japanese entertainment, but in fact this is nothing but outdated monkey abuse," Sato states, adding that training includes hours of enforced practice every day; whipping; and starvation.

The Dublin Zoo has been acquitted of abusing an elephant by keeping her in inadequate conditions. Brought by former zookeeper Brendan Price, the private prosecution illustrated the failure of Ireland's 1911 Protection of Animals Act to address negligence as well as deliberate acts of cruelty. In England, the Edinburgh, Bristol, and Blackpool zoos are phasing out elephant exhibits because of the difficulty of keeping elephants healthy in the climate of the British Isles.

Quebec has banned hunting and trapping bobcats, a threatened species.

Francois Dalle, former president of L'Oreal cosmetics, was charged Nov. 21 in Paris with illegally firing a Jewish executive in an attempt to win business from Arab League nations.

A consortium of British biomedical research charities has formed an umbrella organization, the Research for Health Charities Group, to fight the antivivisection movement.

The Rev. Andrew Linzey refused to preach Nov. 17 after finding staff of the Univ. of Essex killing rabbits just outside the campus chapel.

The collapse of the Soviet Union meant the collapse of the

federal ministry for Natural Resources Management and Environmental Protection as well. Responsibility for environmental protection is now divided among the various republics, few if any of which have the mandate, the personnel, and the means to take any effective action.

Pollution and overfishing have wiped out all but remnants of 21 out of the 26 species who were caught on the Black Sea as recently as 1970. The Russian sturgeon catch peaked at over a thousand tons in the 1950s, but fell to just 10 tons in 1989; the Turkish anchovy catch fell from 340,000 tons to 15,000 tons just between 1987 and 1989.

Pro-Animal, a Chilean magazine modeled on The ANIMALS' AGENDA, was to debut in midwinter, edited by Dr. Hermann Matamala. For info, write c/o Calle Martin Rivas #6841, La Reina, Santiago, Chile.

Japan agreed Nov. 26 to comply with the current United Nations moratorium on drift-netting. Half the Japanese fishing fleet is to quit driftnetting by the June 30 U.N. deadline, while the remainder are to have quit by the end of 1992. South Korea and Taiwan have also agreed to obey a U.N. resolution calling for an end to driftnetting by Dec. 31, 1992.

Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, and probably South Africa are expected to ask the March meeting of the Convention on Intl. Trade in Endangered Species to exempt them from the 1989 global ban on ivory trafficking. Botswana plans to kill 300 to 600 elephants this year, and to kill up to 3,000 elephants a year thereafter, claiming this is necessary to hold the national herd to 55,000. Zimbabwe wants to reduce its national herd to 45,000 from the present 68,000, by killing 5,000 elephants per year. Because elephants have an exceptionally tight family bond, the so-called culling requires the annihilation of young and females as well as older males.

Australia in October became the first nation to permit the sale of a genetically altered organism

to the general public, authorizing Biocare Technology Pty Ltd. to market a slightly strengthened natural control for a plant disease called crown gall.

Data released by the Royal SPCA at a recent seminar on farm fire prevention indicates that 75,000 animals including 5,000 cattle died in British barnfires during 1989. Said RSPCA veterinarian Ilona Billings, "The number of chickens and pigs who suffer horrifying deaths by fire increases every year. Most of these animals are kept intensively and under these circumstances, if fire breaks out, it is very difficult to rescue animals." Mike Baxter of the Center for Rural Building estimated that barnfires break out once per 300 to 2,000 farm-years—or as often as one fire per 300 farms per year, approximately the ratio discovered by The ANIMALS' AGENDA in a 1988 survey of barnfires in southern Quebec and northern Vermont.

The Hannah Research Institute in Scotland is seeking a way to turn off the hormone that tells cows to produce less milk if they are milked only once a day instead of twice.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told reporters in early December that Britain will seek specific language to protect animal rights in a forthcoming discussion of revisions to the European Community's governing treaty. Responded a Spanish EC representative, "We are not opposed to a narrowly defined declaration on animal rights, but we don't want to see it affecting popular traditions and national festivals," such as bullfighting and throwing goats out of bell towers at religious events.

A long awaited European Community directive on livestock transport, released in late October, allows Britain to continue a ban on the export of horses for slaughter, but will apparently oblige relaxation of British rules governing the treatment of cattle, pigs, and sheep in transit. An EC directive on stock rearing ignored a European Parliament mandate to end veal crating, although individual nations are still allowed to ban the practice, as Britain has since Jan. 1, 1990. Sow

tethers will be banned in 2005; new tether systems may not be installed after 1995. The European Parliament had requested a prompt ban of sow tethers in both 1987 and 1990.

Animal rights activists were initially blamed for a bombing that destroyed a fur store and other buildings in London during early December, but the blast turned out to be the work of the Irish Republican Army, whose target was a nearby government office.

Over a year after the invading Iraqi army trashed the Kuwait Zoo, Kuwaiti citizens are still bringing back animals they rescued from starvation and massacre. One man kept three llamas in his house throughout the Persian Gulf War; several women separately sheltered the two Malaysian sun bears; and other people saved a female baboon, a crowned crane, and numerous peacocks.

The European Parliament on Nov. 22 recommended a European Community ban on tuna caught by methods that kill dolphins. Italy, a leading buyer of Mexican-caught tuna, is the main importer.

The Government of Indian Animal Welfare Board and Blue Cross of India have cancelled use of the chemical sterilant Talsur on stray dogs following disastrous results in field testing. Many dogs suffered swollen testes; some injured themselves by biting and licking the afflicted area; some were attacked by other dogs; some were incapacitated for days; some even exhibited symptoms that passersby mistook for rabies. Overall, summarized Blue Cross vice chair S. Chinny Krishna, "The mode of sterilization is inhuman, the expense of care to be bestowed on the injected dog is great, the risk factor is not at all negligible, the suffering is too much, and the results are not satisfactory...It is our firm view that efforts should be diverted to surgical spaying...by organizing spaying camps in every possible corner."

T.N. Seshan, chief election commissioner of India, has barred the use of animal symbols in election campaigns, to prevent

political partisans from torturing and killing the animals representing their opponents at rallies, and to prevent the suffering of mascots during campaign tours.

Parched Jordan tapped the Azraq oasis as a water supply in the mid-1980s—and has already drained it, displacing more than 300 bird species. Jordan is now planning a pipeline to the nation's last untapped oasis, Disi, and hoping to gain a usable share of the Jordan River in eventual negotiations with Israel.

Tens of thousands of nesting penguins continue to die after coming in contact with a crude oil slick of unknown origin that hit the Valdes Peninsula of Patagonia last September.

Jamal Aziz Amin, a Kurd headmaster who was tortured by Iraqi troops (who killed many of his pupils), took *New York Times* reporter Chris Hedges to one spot in particular after the Sulaimaniya prison was captured. "Here," he said, "is where we would come at night so we could pull ourselves up the walls to hear the sound of the dogs barking in the distance. To hear the dogs, this was everything for us."

Brazilian president Fernando Collor de Mello followed up the creation of a 30,000-square-mile reservation for the Yanomani in mid-November by establishing a 19,000-square-mile reservation for another rainforest tribe, the Kaiapo, on Nov. 30. The two reservations are respectively the size of Portugal and Switzerland. Gilberto Mestrinho, governor of Amazonas state, has threatened to use his 5,500-member police force to fight federal agents assigned to enforce the reserves. Mining and ranching interests in both Amazonas and the neighboring state of Roraima are reportedly in near-revolt.

Residents of Quebec's Lower North Shore have been urged to quit eating seabirds' eggs, which contain so much PCB that those who consume them have seven times as much PCB in their blood as most North Americans.

The Canadian Atmospheric Environment Service warned Dec. 13 that global warming is inevitable; will flood some coastal areas; will bring more frequent

thunderstorms, tornadoes, and lightning-caused forest fires; will thaw much of the northern permafrost, disrupting oil pipelines; will dry out wetlands, severely harming wildlife; will cut ski traffic by 40 to 70 percent; will reduce the volume of water in the Great Lakes by 25 to 50 percent; will enable more than 30 new fish species to take hold there, driving out native species; and won't particularly help agriculture, because while the climate for crops will be better in the north, the soil there isn't right for growing them.

A record 168 pilot whales stranded themselves on a remote Tasmanian beach in early December. Wildlife officials shot the last 51 survivors after failing to rescue any. Groups have to be pulled free simultaneously; otherwise, individual free whales will beach themselves again to be with the rest.

Iceland announced Dec. 27 that it will quit the Intl. Whaling Commission in June and defy the international ban on whaling imposed since 1986. Norway plans to kill 382 minke whales over the next three years for "research," while Japan kills about 300 minke whales each year under the same rationale.

Nine Polish animal rights and vegetarian groups agreed at a national conference Sept. 27-29 to set up an umbrella organization, Animal, to coordinate antifur, anticircus, antivivisection, and pro-vegetarian campaigns. Earlier, protests against an attempted introduction of bullfighting to Poland held attendance to 3,000; the promoters had expected 65,000. The protesters were severely beaten in the city of Chorzow, however, by police, toreadors, and bullfight fans—even though city officials had banned the event. One toreador tried to force a young female protester to fellate him in the middle of the ring. For further info, contact The Community of All Beings, ul.Zwierzyniecka 19 A/M 4, 15-312 Bialystok, Poland.

The St. Louis-based World Bird Sanctuary and the Cincinnati Zoo rescued 210 exotic and endangered animals from Grenada in January, after indicted wildlife trafficker Jagdishwar Lal Sadhu fled the

country. Sadhu apparently used Grenada, which isn't a member of the CITES treaty, as a relay point for animals—mostly birds—who were smuggled in from Africa, China, and Surinam. His operation was raided after a pit full of dead birds was found on a beach; many of the birds had been gutted, apparently so that their body cavities could be filled with illegal drugs. "It's not unusual for a shipment of birds or reptiles to come into the U.S. with half of them dead," said WBS director Walter Crawford. "But what inspector is going to reach into a dead animal to find out if it might contain a bag of cocaine?" (See "Wildlife: Wanted Dead Or Alive," June 1991.)

The Swiss Natl. Kennel Club has banned breeding of the famed St. Bernards at the Great St. Bernard Pass hospice, charging that the dogs spend up to 20 hours a day in unheated, inhumanly cramped quarters, almost always under electric light. Ancestors of the dogs rescued at least 2,500 people from avalanches between the late 17th century and the beginning of the 20th, but the dogs today don't do rescue work, serving mainly as a tourist attraction.

Australian farmers killed 12 million unsalable sheep during 1991 in an unsuccessful effort to drive up wool and mutton prices. The cooperatively owned Australian Wool Corp. has 4.5 million bales of unsold wool and debts of \$2 billion; 82 percent of Australian farms are losing money.

The Australian Natl. Parks and Wildlife Service wants sheep ranchers to turn to kangaroo ranching for meat and hides instead. "A managed kangaroo industry would help to relieve pressure on Australia's overgrazed grasslands and might discourage the illegal and often inhumane killing of the animals," summarized *New Scientist* correspondent Leigh Dayton. Ranchers already kill about four million kangaroos a year to make grass and water available to sheep. About two million kangaroos are skinned. The carcasses are otherwise left to rot.

The Intl. Wildlife Coalition has called a boycott of Puma, Florsheim, Browning, and Adidas

footgear, because the firms are major customers of kangaroo leather.

Sudan has indicated it will seek the death penalty for camel drivers who tried to smuggle 1,600 of the animals into Egypt.

Meat-hungry Russians stole eight rabbits from the zoo at Kharhov, Ukraine, circa Jan. 1, but agricultural inspectors in Moscow refused a donation of 120 tons of British beef only days later, fearing it might be infected by bovine spongiform encephalopathy. The beef was rerouted to the Arctic Circle, where there are no native cattle, and Britain suspended plans to give the Russians another 2,200 tons of beef. In Vladivostok, meanwhile, across the nation, a zoo tiger who hadn't been fed in five days killed his keeper, whose husband then shot the tiger.

Prince Charles of Britain took his seven-year-old son Harry and 10-year-old niece Zara on a hare hunt with the North Norfolk Harriers on Dec. 30. Said hunt master Ray Bradbury, "Two hares popped up in the middle of the hounds...and they were gobbled up." Charles is among the organizers of the Campaign for Hunting, formed to fight a bill in Parliament that would outlaw fox and hare hunting with hounds. Britain has 194 registered hunting packs, with 48,000 members and about 400,000 fans who follow the packs on foot to watch the mayhem; but a Gallup poll commissioned by the League Against Cruel Sports found that 79 percent of the British public would vote to ban pack hunting, up from 67 percent in 1987. (See "Hounded To Death," July/Aug. 1988.)

A study by the Natl. Hospital in Oslo, Norway, shows that a meatless diet aids rheumatoid arthritis sufferers.

The South African edition of Reader's Digest reports that 71 percent of South African dog owners keep the animals for personal protection—and a mania for breeding ever more aggressive dogs resulted in 4,692 dogbites requiring hospital care in Cape Town alone during 1990. An estimated 65 percent of the victims were children younger than five.

INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Can a Perdue Campaign Put Factory Farming on the National Agenda?

BY HENRY SPIRA

In 1979, I worked with a broad coalition to launch a campaign against Revlon, demanding that the cosmetic industry cease blinding rabbits for yet another shampoo. Within a year, Revlon and other major cosmetic and household product companies spearheaded programs to replace the Draize rabbit-blinding test and the LD50 death test with non-animal procedures. But while these initiatives are changing the industry's view of the estimated 50 million lab animals used as if they were test tubes with whiskers, more than 95 percent of animal suffering is caused by the meat industry, which every year victimizes more than six billion birds, cattle, veal calves, pigs, and other sensitive living beings whom the public perceives collectively as "dinner."

The animal agribusiness monolith is a far more complex problem than either the Draize or LD50 tests. But it does have certain similarities: it is largely invisible to the public, and it is resistant to change.

In 1989, looking for a starting point in the agribusiness industry, my organization, Animal Rights International, landed on Frank Perdue. He, like Revlon, was a suitable target that: a) personified a problem; b) would not be able to effectively dispute the facts; and c) had the potential for high media visibility.

Frank Perdue (a name of French origin defined in *Heath's Dictionary* as lost, ruined, undone, done for, wasted, wrecked, dishonored, or obsolete), high-flying broiler mogul of the northeastern U.S., represents far more than abused chickens. He personifies the attitude that makes cruelty to all animals possible. He not only abuses chickens for profit, he also treats his workers—mostly poor minority women—as expendable commodities.

Perdue has been fined for hazardous working conditions in his slaughter plants and for willfully concealing worker injuries from government agencies. *The Washington Post* reported that his female workers sometimes urinate on the poultry processing line because they cannot get permis-

sion to leave it. When workers attempted to better their conditions by organizing, Perdue sought the assistance of the Mafia to keep the unions out.

His record of abuse is not limited to people and birds. Perdue has also been fined for environmental damage in Virginia, the first to achieve this distinction. And he somehow managed to beat a vehicular homicide charge after speeding his Mercedes the wrong way along a one-way lane. According to NBC-TV, Perdue has received 34 convictions for moving traffic violations in the last 20 years without having his driving license revoked.

And if abuse of people, nonhuman animals, the environment, and even the legal system were not enough, Perdue is also promoting an industry that represents a major threat to public safety. The incidence of potentially fatal salmonella and campylobacter is now so rampant (estimates go as high as 90 percent of all slaughtered chickens) that New York City's Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, Mark Green, is now calling on the U.S. Department of Agriculture to label chickens with a consumer health warning.

These facts notwithstanding, the public continues to be manipulated by Perdue's advertising (including health-related claims he was forced to withdraw) into paying a premium price for a potentially toxic product.

Immediate reaction to our campaign exceeded expectations. We anticipated that both he, and we, would receive a fair amount of mail. Within days after our full-page ad ran in *The New York Times*, we were contacted by *Sixty Minutes* and other major media outlets, as well as by advocacy groups concerned with worker safety and the environment. Within weeks there were TV and radio shows carrying reports about Perdue. The fact that these reports often focus on other aspects than Perdue's chickens is not a problem: it is all working to turn Perdue's folksy TV image upside down.

Perdue's consistent record of abuse has probably given the chicken issue more

credibility than it would have received if chickens had been the only issue. And it has laid the foundation for collaboration with other public interest groups who might not otherwise be working with the animal protection community.

Industry may, in fact, have been the most attentive audience to this campaign. The Council on Economic Priorities, publisher of the bestselling handbooks *Shopping for a Better World* and *Rating America's Corporate Conscience*, recognizes that corporate America is now ready to confront the issue of factory farming. In 1990, they awarded Perdue their "Dishonorable Mention" award. And CEP has expanded its corporate questionnaires on animal welfare to include farm animal issues. These questionnaires, sent to all major corporations, will further legitimize the issue of farm animal well-being in the minds of the corporate sector as well as among the general public.

For more than a year before we launched our campaign, we attempted a dialogue with Frank Perdue. While many of us would prefer that society be transformed overnight to a vegetarian diet, we need to recognize that people's eating habits tend to change slowly. We believe the strategy of the "three Rs"—Replacement, Reduction, and Refinement—have the greatest potential for broad public support. A realistic program needs to focus on ethical reasons for a meatless diet (Replacement); eating fewer animals on ethical, environmental, and health grounds (Reduction); and relentlessly pressuring industry and government to develop, promote, and implement systems to reduce farm animal pain and suffering so long as people continue to eat them (Refinement).

We feel Perdue has an obligation to fund crash programs to improve working conditions and to develop and implement methods that reduce the level of routine violence in U.S. chicken production, as is beginning to happen elsewhere. Perdue could go down in history as a trailblazer for less abusive farming systems. Instead, he

chooses to remain the symbol of everything that's wrong with factory farming.

In spite of his record on many fronts, Perdue was recently appointed to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, reportedly after donating several million dollars to their business school. His appointment to the Board of Regents is nothing less than a reward for unethical business practices, worker exploitation, consumer fraud, lies, shady dealings with organized crime, environmental abuse, and cruelty to animals.

From the animal protection point of view, how can one expect public sympathy for animals when every other aspect of this exploitative personality is being publicly rewarded? If Perdue can get away with firing poverty-stricken women whose hands and wrists are crippled from cutting up his product at breakneck speed, what kind of

broad public sympathy can we expect for chickens?

One can only conclude that Governor Schaefer, who appointed Perdue, admires greed—a tragic message for University of Maryland students.

The Board of Regents issue provides an opportunity for getting consumers, black people, feminists, environmentalists, those concerned with worker safety, and animal protectionists together to get Frank Perdue removed from the Board of Regents. And it provides an opportunity for raising public awareness of what Perdue does, and how he does it.

We are still in the opening hours of the campaign to liberate farm animals. Perdue has become an effective focal point for the opening salvo, and the momentum is building. It is enormously encouraging that organizations representing a broad spec-

trum of opinion are exerting pressure on Perdue. We have little doubt that Perdue is going to find himself at the epicenter of the animal rights issue of the '90s. At this writing, Perdue continues to be the subject of increasingly negative TV programs and articles.

I have absolutely no doubt that if the movement mobilizes and focuses its energies, expertise, and resources—from local grassroots protests to multimillion-piece direct mailings—the Perdue campaign can become a catalyst for industry-wide change. A victory against Perdue will catapult factory farming onto the national agenda in the '90s the way the Revlon campaign challenged the Draize test in the '80s.

Henry Spira's organization, Animal Rights International, can be reached at Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024.



the P. word

There's a word for someone who does bad stuff for money.

Perdue.

In commenting on Frank Perdue's appointment to the Board of Regents, President William Kirwan of the College Park campus of the University of Maryland asserted that *Frank Perdue's business background will benefit the school.*

Which business background is he talking about?

His business with the Mafia?

In 1986 Perdue admitted to the President's Commission on Organized Crime that when his workers tried to organize, he went to New York's Gambino crime family to get their help.

The business of endangering the lives of his workers?

Perdue's business has been described as even more dangerous than mining. Workers, mostly poor black women, who cut up to 90 chickens per minute, for low pay, face a variety of hazards including skin diseases, toxic air and crippling arm and hand injuries. National Public Radio reported that women were urinating on the workline because they were afraid to leave it.

The business of lying to the government?

Not content with endangering the welfare of his employees, Perdue systematically covered up injuries to his workers. Perdue has received record fines for willfully concealing worker injuries from the federal government.

The business of ripping off the consumer?

Perdue has a long history of claiming that his chickens are healthier than the competition. When asked to substantiate this advertising or withdraw it, Perdue took the advertising off the air.

The business of evading a manslaughter charge?

Most people who kill someone by speeding the wrong way in one-way traffic wind up in jail. Yet somehow Perdue, even while directed by two judges to stand trial, was able to use money and influence to walk away from this horror without so much as a fine. Not even a trial! And this while on probation for negligent driving in a neighboring state.

The business of ruining the environment?

Perdue has a track record of environmental pollution and was the first person in the history of the state of Virginia to be fined for polluting the state's waterways.

The business of abusing animals?

Considering how Perdue abuses people and the environment, what kind of treatment do you think his chickens can expect? Perdue likes to think of himself as an industry leader. What he really is, is a pioneer in misery and suffering.

Is this the kind of business background that the University of Maryland plans to hold up as a model for their students?

Or is it Perdue's large cash donation to the school that has allowed him to buy a seat on the Board of Regents?

Because if the student body is for sale, there's a P. word for that too! ☐

Students, Alumni, Faculty,

Taxpayers:

Join the campaign to get Frank Perdue off the Board of Regents. Here's how you can help:

- 1) Write/call Governor Donald Schaefer, State House, Annapolis, MD 21401; Tel: 301 974 3901 and William Kirwan President, University of MD, College Park MD 20742; Tel: 301 405 5803. Tell them that Perdue should not have anything to do with your school's future and please send us copies of their responses.
- 2) Post this ad prominently on campus bulletin boards. Ask local businesses to display it in their windows.
- 3) Send copies of this ad to past and potential donors - they may wish to reconsider their financial support while Perdue remains on the Board of Regents.
- 4) For more information on how to get Perdue off the Board, contact Karen Davis, UM College Park, Faculty Advisor at PO Box 59367, Potomac, MD 20859

Join the campaign to get Perdue off our Board of Regents!

Animal Rights Int'l (ARI)
Henry Spira, Coordinator
Box 214, Planetarium Stn.
New York, NY 10024

- ☐ Send me more information about Perdue's unethical abuse of workers, chickens and the environment - and what I can do about it.
- ☐ Keep running this and related ads. Here's my tax-deductible contribution to ARI.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

Going Non-Leather

I read in a fashion magazine once, "You're as well dressed as your leather." In those days, I bought the message and I bought leather—bags, belts, a coat, and especially "good" shoes. After becoming vegetarian, I did my best to substitute cloth and synthetics for animal hide, but only after I visited a slaughterhouse did I understand how important this was. I witnessed the skinning of a cow and saw that coating that made the animal an animal to human eyes drop perfunctorily into the "leather pile." The skin was large and heavy, and the reasoning was clear: leather means profits for the meat industry. The two go hand in glove, and the glove is leather or kid or suede.

Frank Zigrang of Dakota City, Iowa, came to similar conclusions when he had been vegetarian only six months. "Leather is a major part of the income of the animal agriculture industry," he says. "Besides, if you're working for animal rights, the other side loves to say, 'But you're wearing leather shoes.' They're looking for a chink in our argument." Zigrang's response to these realizations was to found Heartland Products, Ltd., a mail-order source for fine non-leather shoes, belts, and wallets. "I love it now when someone says to an activist, 'But you're wearing leather,' and the reply is, 'No, these are synthetic.' The synthetic shoes look so good now that the accusers end up working for me in spite of themselves!"

Cloth and synthetic shoes today are both attractive and comfortable. It hasn't always been that way. In the early '70s, there were few cloth choices beyond canvas tennies, and the synthetic "leathers" were

low-quality plastics with no capacity to "breathe." The result was hot, uncomfortable feet. Today's options—denim, canvas, sailcloth, the return of the patent-like synthetic Corfam, and the development of chlorenol for athletic and hiking shoes—make a veritable banquet of footwear that's fashionable, practical, and humane. Chlorenol (called Hydrolite by the Avia company, Durabuck by Nike) is an especially exciting material. It's perforated for breathability, will stretch around the foot with the same "give" as leather, gives good support to the foot, and as a bonus is machine washable!

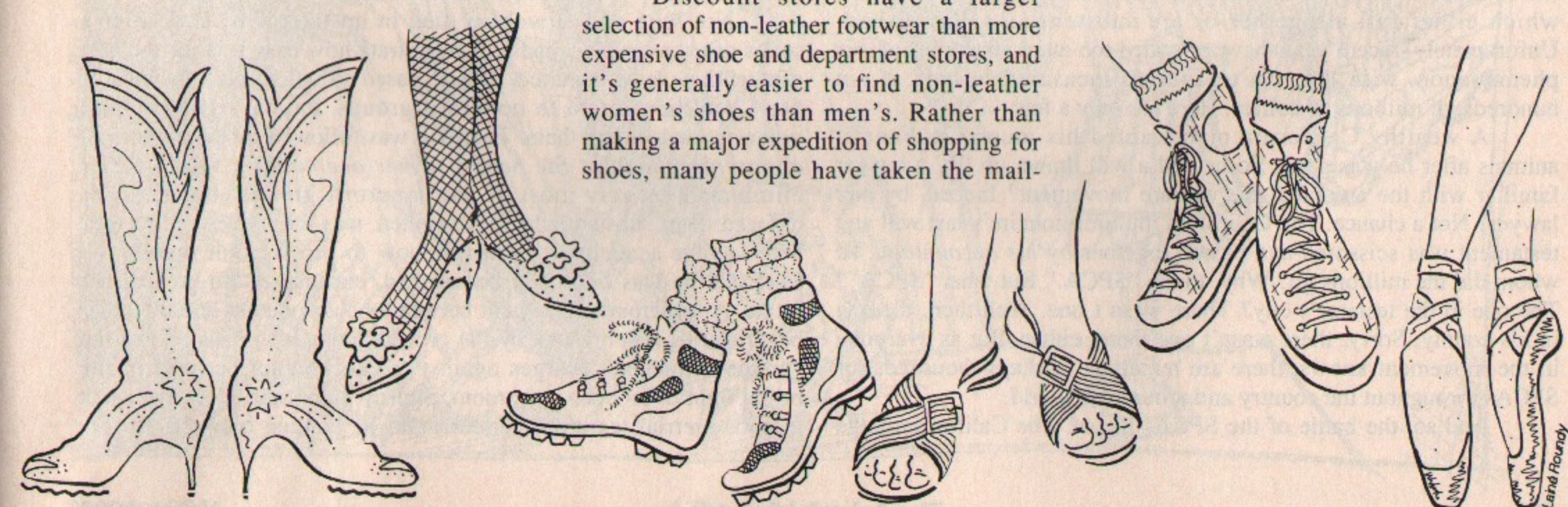
Some people make an environmental case against synthetic substitutes for leather since these have a petroleum base. Although it's up to the conscientious individual to research the issue and make an informed decision, there is a strong environmental argument favoring synthetics over leather. Avoiding leather is not only a monetary vote against animal exploitation, it withdraws support from the cattle industry, believed by many to be the number one enemy of the earth. In its present form, this industry uses vast quantities of water and pollutes much more, in addition to greedily using land and depleting topsoil. The process of tanning hides also produces chemical byproducts which pollute the groundwater and soil. Besides, plastic wearables account for only a fraction of one percent of the petroleum used; and although synthetics are ideal for athletic shoes and cold weather wear, cloth shoes are also plentiful. Turning away from leather does not mean relying exclusively on synthetics.

Discount stores have a larger selection of non-leather footwear than more expensive shoe and department stores, and it's generally easier to find non-leather women's shoes than men's. Rather than making a major expedition of shopping for shoes, many people have taken the mail-

order option. Heartland is the oldest and largest of several purveyors of cruelty-free footwear, and their latest catalog features such hard-to-find styles as hiking shoes for men and women, Western boots (now also in wide width), women's slippers for comfortable indoor and outdoor wear, mocassins, penny loafers, white shoes for health care workers, men's and women's dress shoes, and sandals. A liberal return policy makes ordering shoes by mail far less risky than it might sound.

This is still not the best of all possible worlds when it comes to avoiding leather. Zigrang is working with a company to develop a totally synthetic baseball glove. The next project might be ballet shoes, still unavailable on the market in anything besides leather. Nevertheless, where there's a will, a way can be found: I know of a dancer who commissioned the Capezio company to make her a pair of synthetic ballet slippers.

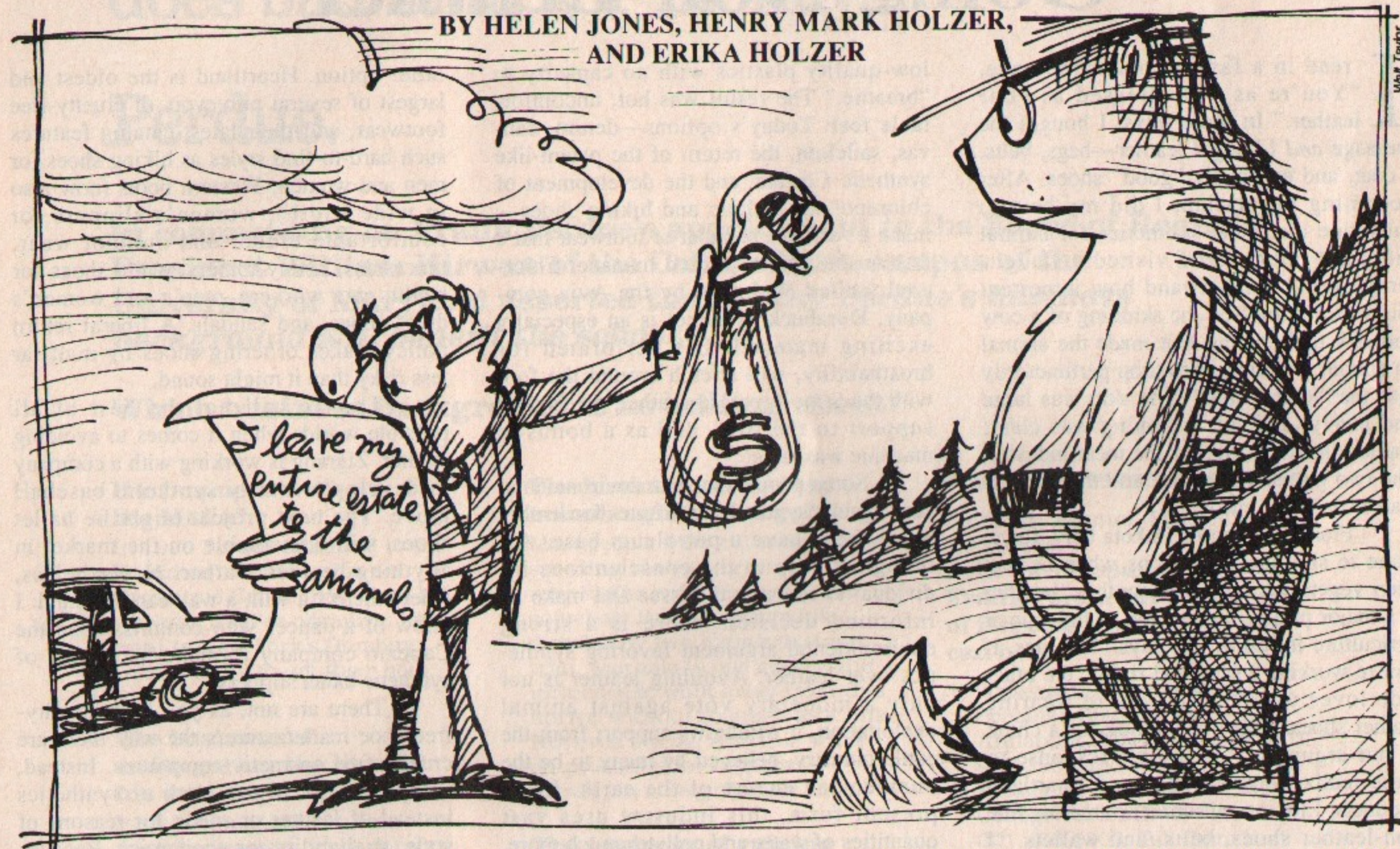
There are not, as yet, large cruelty-free shoe manufacturers the way there are cruelty-free cosmetic companies. Instead, companies opt to use cloth or synthetics instead of leather or suede for reasons of style, availability, or economics. Because styles change rapidly, you may not be able to find the non-leather shoe you loved last year again next season. To keep ahead of these changes, purveyors of humane footwear like Frank Zigrang attend the shoe companies' trade shows and let the industry know that there is a market for non-leather shoes and accessories. It's coming slowly but coming indeed: I bought a belt last week, and stamped on the inside was, "Genuine Simulated Leather." ♦



Good Intentions Gone Astray:

Thwarted Gifts for the Benefit of Animals

BY HELEN JONES, HENRY MARK HOLZER,
AND ERIKA HOLZER



The animal rights/welfare movement suffers from a number of well-known problems. There are institutional animosities, personal conflicts, differences concerning ends and means, and competition for the relatively finite sums available to finance animal rights/welfare activities. Ironically, it is just this competition which should give all animal rights/welfare organizations common ground on at least one issue: the extremely serious problem of *inter vivos* (gifts made during the donor's own lifetime) and testamentary gifts (those made in a last will and testament) for the benefit of animals which either fail altogether or are substantially diminished. Unfortunately, recent years have provided too many examples of this phenomenon, with the cost to animals measured in tens, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars. Here are only a few.

A wealthy California man wanted his money to benefit animals after he was gone. So he had a will drawn up. By a lawyer familiar with the animal rights/welfare movement? Indeed, by any lawyer? Not a chance. The California multimillionaire's last will and testament was scissored-and-pasted together by his accountant. To whom did the millions go? Why, to the "SPCA." But what "SPCA"? The one in the testator's city? There wasn't one. Well then, the one in his county. Sorry, there wasn't one there, either. But as everyone in the movement knows, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of SPCAs throughout the country and around the world.

And so, the battle of the SPCAs began. The California judge

before whom the matter came decided to give not only any SPCA that wanted money an opportunity to receive some, but he opened up the claims to virtually every animal rights/welfare organization in the country. As a result, dozens, if not scores, of such organizations all sought funds from the estate. Did the "SPCA" get all that money (which seemed to be what the testator wanted)? How could it, when there was no *one* SPCA? After prolonged proceedings—and the payment of substantial legal fees to many of the lawyers representing organizations that asserted claims—an allocation of the deceased's millions was made. *But not by him.* By some judge who never knew the deceased, and who had to guess at what he really wanted to do with what, in the end, approached the sum of \$50 million.

Not long ago, a woman died in upstate New York after a series of events which, again, demonstrate how easy it is for the best of intentions to be thwarted. The deceased's final will left the bulk of her \$3 million estate to nonprofit groups, animal rights/welfare organizations among them. That will was followed by three codicils, apparently made at the behest of her accountant, which either eliminated entirely most of the nonprofit groups' bequests, or reduced them substantially. Where, then, was the money redirected? Why, to the accountant, who was now to receive, not merely the \$145,000 he was originally bequeathed, but instead the bulk of her estate. A settlement agreement between the accountant and the other beneficiaries was rejected by the probate judge who insisted that the "undue influence" charges against the accountant be tried in the bright light of an open courtroom. Shortly before the accountant was to give pretrial testimony under oath, he hanged himself. At this

writing, it is far from clear who will receive what from the decedent's estate, which she apparently intended to benefit charities, including animal rights/welfare organizations.

Then there was the case of a multimillionaire's widow in the Midwest who cared deeply for animals. Despite her abiding and lifelong interest in animals, she established a foundation during her lifetime whose designated purposes were: "the prevention of cruelty to animals; programs that are either religious, charitable, scientific or literary; programs designated for the testing of public safety or programs for the prevention of cruelty to children." If the woman's concern was animals, where did the rest of the language come from? From the "boilerplate" language of the Internal Revenue Code, which states *all* of the purposes for which a tax-exempt organization can be formed. In other words, the woman's advisor(s) indiscriminately copied *everything* out of the Code, lumping animals together with religion, charities of every conceivable kind, scientific endeavors, literary undertakings, police work, and the welfare of children. As we shall see in a moment, this imprecise approach to what the widow seemed to have wanted—to help animals—would prove to be the Achilles heel which thwarted her wishes.

But it wasn't the only problem. Who were the foundation's trustees? The widow, of course, and another person, who was neither a professional nor someone who knew much about animal rights/welfare. Not surprisingly, the third and only other trustee was the widow's accountant. This arrangement was the second, fatal factor in thwarting her wishes. When she left the scene, the situation was this: her last will and testament provided that tens of millions of dollars would pass from her personal estate to the foundation; the stated goals of the foundation included not only the welfare of animals, but also all the other purposes stated above; and there were now only two trustees, neither of whom was a lawyer and neither of whom knew very much about animal rights/welfare. When these two began fighting, the "Board of Trustees," such as it was, deadlocked. Little could be done. Attempted compromises failed, lawyers for each trustee got involved, the situation worsened, the state attorney general (who, in most jurisdictions, monitors charitable organizations) entered the fray, and eventually the court *itself* appointed a trustee. By that time, the accountant was on the ropes. The widow's

original co-trustee, a couple of new trustees who had come aboard as part of the attempted compromises, and the court-appointed trustee effectively had control of the multimillion-dollar foundation that the widow had intended to benefit animals. Since that time, because the trustees obtained an opinion of outside legal counsel that the foundation's expressed purposes were not limited solely to benefiting animals, not all the foundation's grants have been to animal rights/welfare organizations. To the extent that they have not, animals have suffered.

The last tale we will relate here concerns another wealthy woman, one who knew exactly what she wanted when it came to the disposition of her estate. Her will was drawn not by trusts and estates lawyers, but by a firm of attorneys whose principal practice consisted of litigation. Despite her *express* instructions that several millions of dollars were to be given outright to animal rights/welfare causes, the estate's executor decided for himself, after she died, that another approach was preferable. He almost got away with it.

These stories, and too many more like them, demonstrate that, over the years, there have been many millions of dollars intended for the benefit of animals that never reached their intended beneficiaries. None of this had to happen. There is no reason why *inter vivos* and testamentary gifts for the benefit of animals should not be fully effectuated—as long as those who would make those gifts are aware of a few simple principles:

1) *First, and perhaps foremost, the donor must know exactly what he or she wants to accomplish.* Unless this is crystal clear to the benefactor, there is no way it can be clear to those who are expected to implement the gift.

2) *In order to crystalize the benefactor's wishes, and certainly to embody them in either a trust instrument or a last will and testament, it is indispensable that competent, knowledgeable counsel be obtained.* There are two crucial points here. First, not only are accountants *not* lawyers and thus *not* sufficiently familiar with the law of foundations, exempt organizations, trusts, not-for-profit corporations, taxation, and the like, but accountants are not even permitted under their professional licenses to draft trusts, wills, corporate charters, or any other document which creates a legal

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entity. Second, there are lawyers, and there are lawyers. Brendan Sullivan did magnificently in representing Oliver North, but Mr. Sullivan would probably be the first one to decline to draft an *inter vivos* trust for the benefit of animals. Equally, a trusts and estates partner at one of Wall Street's most prestigious firms would undoubtedly refuse to represent Col. North, but could do a thoroughly professional job of drawing a will which left money to animals. In other words, specialization is the name of the game. Usually, the advice that a would-be benefactor of animals receives from a lawyer not specializing in trusts and estates is worse than worthless: it is dangerous, as the illustrations above demonstrate.

3) Any lawyer, any law firm chosen to advise and represent the benefactor, cannot be personally interested in the gift or have any other conflict of interest—actual or potential. An entire essay could be written on this subject, but the main point is quite simple: The lawyer and/or the law firm must act solely as a lawyer, without any agenda of his own except to fully and fairly advise the benefactor and see that the benefactor's wishes are completely implemented. It must be expressly ascertained, at the outset, that the lawyer neither has, nor will have, any other interest. If there is, or even may be, any other interest, another lawyer should be chosen immediately.

4) The requirement that the benefactor's lawyer be utterly conflict-free applies, as well, to the benefactor's fiduciaries: the trustee(s) of an *inter vivos* trust, the directors of a foundation, the executor of the estate. Because there are virtually an infinite number of ways in which one could have a personal conflict with one's fiduciary responsibilities, suffice to say that a thorough inquiry must be made by the benefactor to ascertain that the potential fiduciary is prepared, and able, to act solely in the latter capacity without any influence stemming from his or her personal interests.

5) Once the benefactor knows what he or she wants, has drawn the necessary documents, and has selected the appropriate fiduciaries, it is essential to inform those fiduciaries as well as the

beneficiaries. Not everyone is willing to serve as a fiduciary, and if someone declines after the beneficiary dies, the probate court will appoint someone else, too often a crony or political friend. Often, arrangements to benefit animals are made long before the benefactor dies, and during that time significant changes can occur. Organizations can change their names. They can relocate from one end of the country to the other. They can go out of existence. So it is essential that the benefactor's fiduciaries keep track of the beneficiaries, and that the beneficiaries keep in touch with the fiduciaries. Countless bequests have been unrealized because an executor, for example, couldn't find a beneficiary when a benefactor died.

6) Finally, the benefactor must insist that his or her fiduciaries make at least the minimum effort to learn about the subject of animal rights/welfare. While this point may seem self-evident, it is not. Instance after instance exists of fiduciaries charged with the disposition of huge sums of money on behalf of animals who lack even a rudimentary knowledge of the movement, let alone the depth of knowledge that would enable them to do the best job possible for the benefactor and for the beneficiaries.

In conclusion, only one more thing needs to be said on this subject. Given the plight of animals today, it is nothing less than a tragedy that, when a benefactor wants to make material resources available to help them, those resources are squandered or stolen—especially when it is so easy to assure the implementation of the benefactor's wishes. ♦

Helen Jones is founder/president of the International Society for Animal Rights (421 S. State St., Clarks Summit, PA 18411; 717-586-2200); Henry Mark Holzer is professor of law at Brooklyn Law School and special counsel to ISAR; and Erika Holzer is a lawyer and novelist/journalist. The Holzers are trustees of the newly formed Institute for Animal Rights Law (250 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, NY 11201; 718-780-7985).

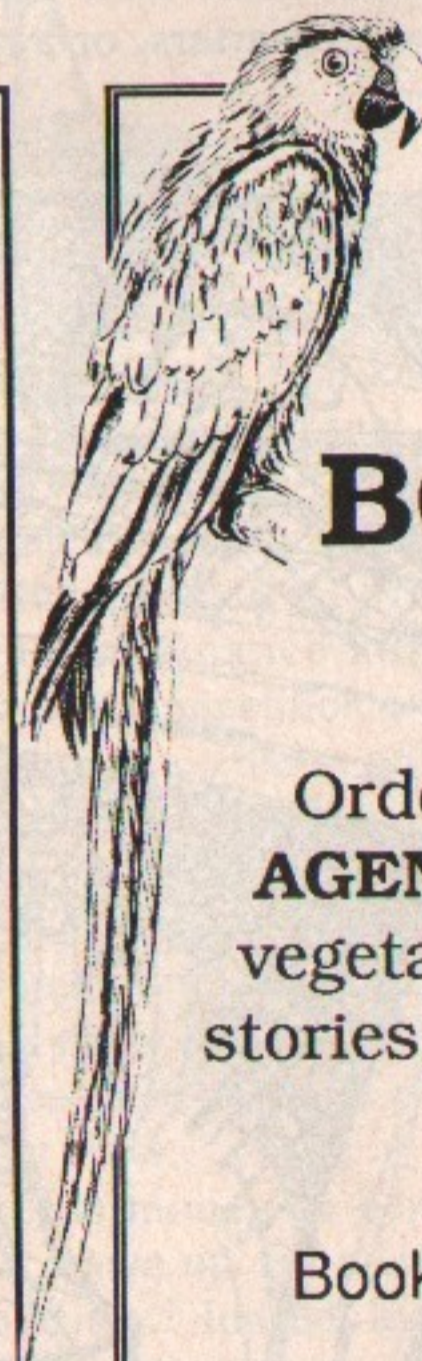


This British-produced videocassette (VHS) discusses management of feral cat colonies, providing all the necessary information for

humane trapping, spaying/neutering, and medically treating stray and feral cats. Advice is also given on how to evaluate cats and circumstances in deciding whether to release, "home," or euthanize the animals.

Order from the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, 8 Hamilton Close, South Mimms, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3QD, United Kingdom.

Send \$40.00 (U.S.) by check or money order, which includes airmail postage and a booklet, "Suggestions for Control."



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REVIEWS

Expanding Christian Concepts

The Good Beasts

By Harry R. Butman; Division for the Ministry of the National Assn. of Congregational Christian Churches (P.O. Box 1620, Oak Creek, WI 53154-0620; 414-764-1620), 1991; 86 pages, softcover, \$7.50 (plus \$2.50 postage/handling).

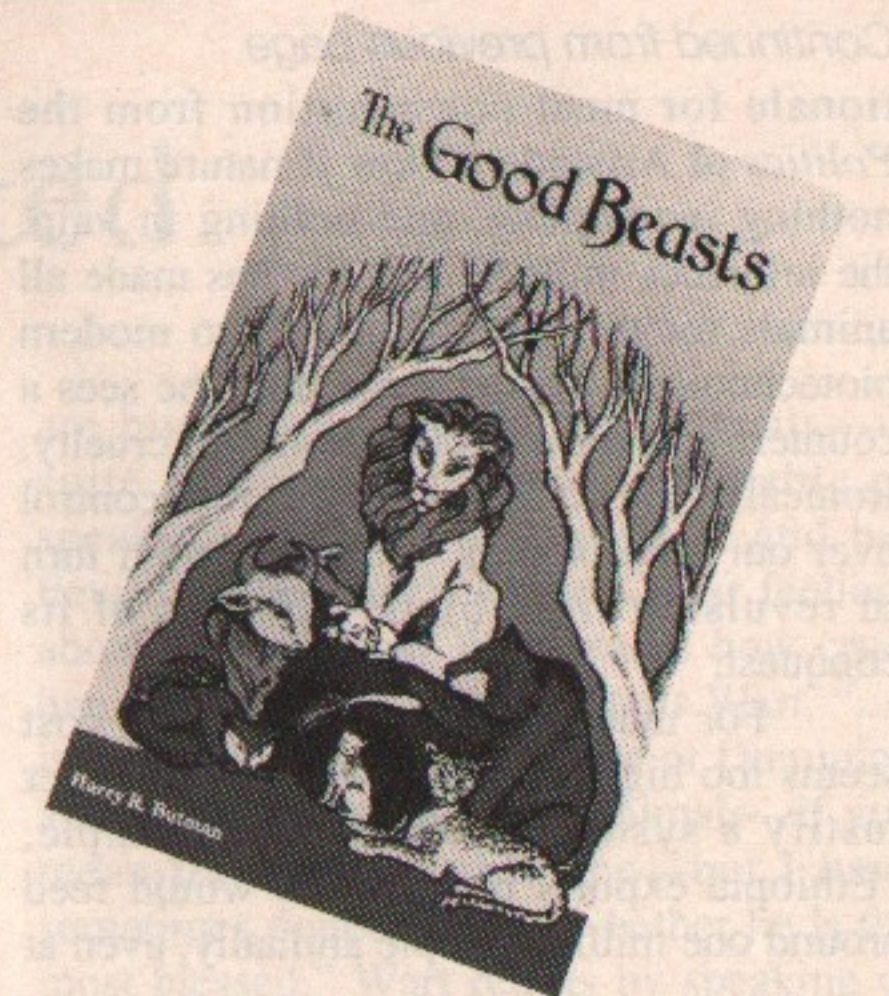
The good beasts, according to minister Harry Butman, are *all* creatures. He contends that "all organic life, including mankind, is a community of God's creating, and that all life should be treated with suitable reverence." Butman briefly examines other religions, such as Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, and Islam, and finds in them a stated, if not always practiced, reverence for life beyond humankind.

It is in the Western theological tradition, he laments, that a pronounced disregard toward animals is encouraged. Plato, Descartes, "the Scholastic Fathers, and a narrow reading of Scripture on the

whole has denied the rights of animals, and any human obligation of compassion and neighborliness for fellow creatures...is largely motivated by humane ethics...." This in itself is not a surprise, because as Butman himself realizes, there are very few references to the treatment of animals in either the Old or New Testaments. He includes a list of nearly every reference to animals in general, and to the proper treatment of animals in specific, and it is indeed a short list.

With so few scriptural passages to back him up, Butman expands on the theme that the Biblical message is that we show reverence for all life, and that all creatures, from the least to the most complex, share a divine spark that makes us all one under the skin. He is careful to point out that it is neither possible nor logical to treat all living beings the same, but that there is no excuse to treat any creatures with casually cruel disregard.

Butman himself recognizes his



book's weaknesses when he states, "Because of the limitations of time, all these matters will be treated sketchily, and ecological and environmental concerns will be mentioned only incidentally." The book would be of greater value had it explored the matters in depth; however, Butman's effort, like his sentiment, is laudable.

—Pamela Kemp

Exploring Myths About Meat

Meat: A Natural Symbol

By Nick Fiddes; Routledge, Chapman & Hall (29 West 35th St., NY, NY 10001; 212-244-3336), 1991; 261 pages, hard-cover, \$29.95.

"Meat is a medium particularly rich in social meaning," declares Nick Fiddes, a tutor of social anthropology at Edinburgh University in Scotland, who goes on to document every nuance of meat's cultural significance in *Meat: A Natural Symbol*—a scholarly yet often entertaining book. Through humanity's attitudes toward other species, as metaphor, as pets or as prey, he traces our presumptions of superiority from prehistory to our most probable future.

Like Carol Adams in her feminist analysis of meat-eating, *The Sexual Politics of Meat*, Fiddes sees meat as the ultimate symbol of power. It can represent sexual potency when women are described as meat, or when they're allotted a smaller ration. Economically, it traditionally represents success. "Within most nations today," Fiddes writes, "the higher the income bracket, the greater the proportion of animal products in the diet."

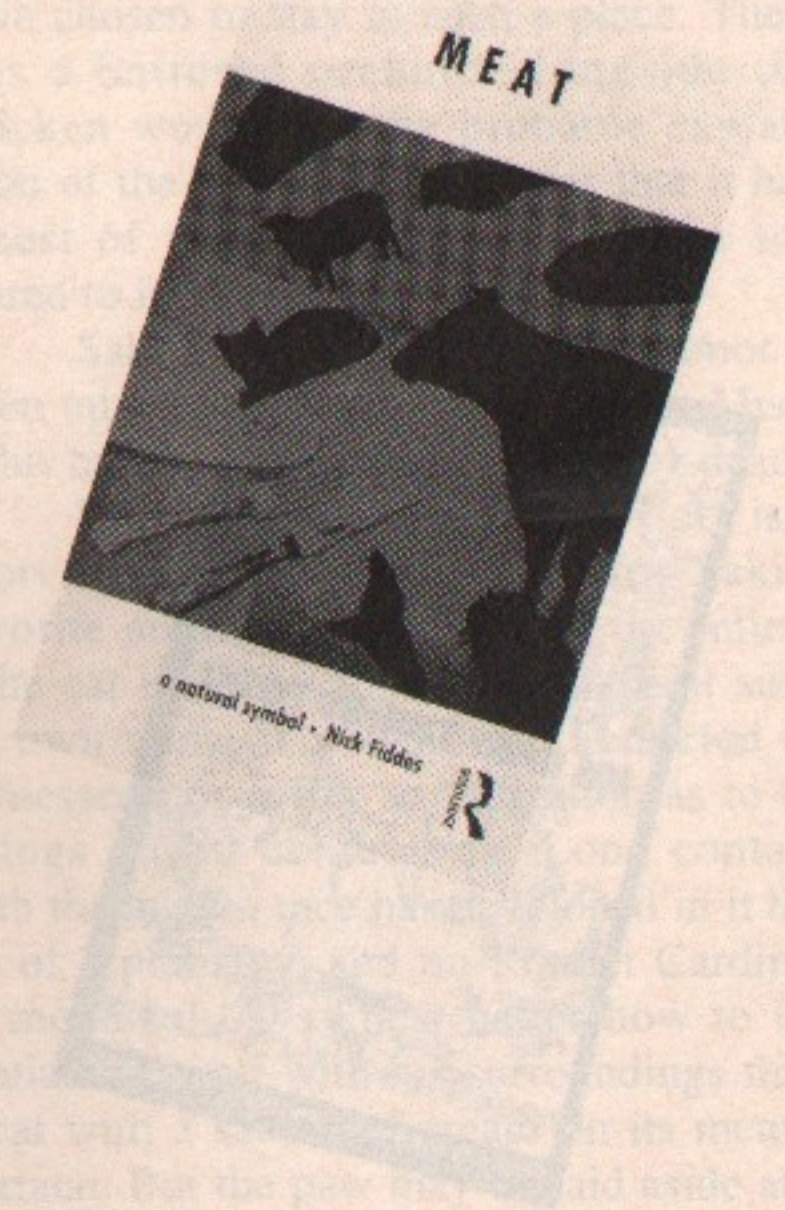
Beyond its sexual and social connotations, meat consumption serves as an indicator of human power over nature. This

association is so deeply embedded in most cultures that anthropologists equate the emergence of civilization with hunting and animal agriculture, "as if social conditions, and even thoughts and ideas, can be straightforwardly read from the meagre flotsam and jetsam of long-extinct communities." Though hunting in particular is believed to be a less efficient food source than gathering in most primitive societies, it is nevertheless considered "more civilised—more human—to hunt wild animals than to stoop to forage all bloody day for berries." In fact, Fiddes suspects that hunting may have evolved primarily as an expression of male human vanity.

Psychologically, he associates the reputed potency of meat with the image of blood. He stumbles a bit, however, when he assumes that "the image of red-coloured fruit and vegetables such as tomatoes or red apples seems to be largely unaffected by this association...." The tomato, or "love apple," was originally shunned as poisonous by Europeans, and the apple, of course, is legendary as the symbol of humankind's fall from innocence.

Yet Fiddes' documentation of humanity's historical domination of nature is impeccable. He pursues the evolving ra-

Continued on next page



REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

tionale for meat consumption from the *Politics* of Aristotle ("Now if nature makes nothing incomplete, and nothing in vain, the inference must be that she has made all animals for the sake of man.") to modern biotechnology. At the same time, he sees a countertrend from exploitation and cruelty. Ironically, as we achieve more real control over our environment, we more often turn in revulsion from bloody images of its conquest.

For many modern humans, the cost seems too high. Socially, we can no longer justify a system in which, for example, "Ethiopia exports protein that would feed around one million people annually, even at

the height of famine." Environmentally, we shudder at the destructiveness of modern agriculture. Fiddes illustrates this ambivalence with examples from the media and from personal interviews. The result is sometimes humorous, and always thought-provoking.

Meat marketers have responded by attempting to sanitize the image of their products. Though the reality of the factory farm is obscured with symbols of rustic bliss, though meat is increasingly marketed as prefabricated, bloodless "nuggets," statistically our consumption of animal products declines every year. Fiddes believes this trend will continue: "The environmental control that meat still rep-

resents has taken on negative implications for many people today, superseding the predominantly positive meanings of the past."

Ultimately this book is an analysis of changing attitudes—as symbolized by meat consumption—towards the natural world. It is not a diatribe for or against any particular diet. Nevertheless, it reaches the inescapable conclusion that human society is experiencing a radical change in self-perception. Those who welcome such change will find this book encouraging, as well as a source of insight into the roots of this transformation.

—Cathy Czapl

The Good, The Bad, and the Muddled

The Environmental Address Book: How to Reach the Environment's Greatest Champions and Worst Offenders

By Michael Levine; Perigee Books (Putnam, 200 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10016; 212-951-8400), 1991; 252 pages, paper, \$14.95.

While *The Environmental Address Book* is definitely full of useful addresses and phone numbers, as a philosophical statement it's seriously confused—if not schizophrenic. For example, the last chapter, "Wildlife," includes trapping, hunting, and fishing groups along with Funds (sic) for Animals and The ANIMALS' AGENDA. It lists the radical environmental organization Earth First! as a "Bad Guy"

for "occasionally discrediting more appropriate activities." Yet McDonald's Corporation, for whose hamburgers countless ecosystems have been destroyed, rates as a "Bad Guy/Good Guy"—good for "promising to phase out use of Styrofoam 'clam shell' food packaging," and bad merely for "taking so long." Moreover, Michael Levine's idea of environmental friends are folks like National Rifle Association pitchman Charlton Heston, game-killing contest hostess Goldie Hawn, bullfighting apologist Martin Sheen, and *Field and Stream*, a hunting magazine.

The book might be a good addition to an organization's reference library, but I wouldn't spend my money on it.

—K.B.

Animal Rights: The Next Generation

Kids Can Save The Animals! 101 Easy Things To Do

By Ingrid Newkirk; Warner Books (Time Warner, 666 Fifth Ave., NY, NY 10103; 212-484-2900), 1991; 234 pages, paper, \$6.99.

I wish Ingrid Newkirk had been writing books when I was a kid: my consciousness about animals might never have been lowered by the stupid ideas I picked up from my parents. But, alas, Ingrid and I were born just a few months apart, and it took me years to overcome my childhood misindoctrination.

The next best thing to having had *Kids Can Save The Animals!* for myself is being able to give it to my own little boy as soon as he's old enough to read.

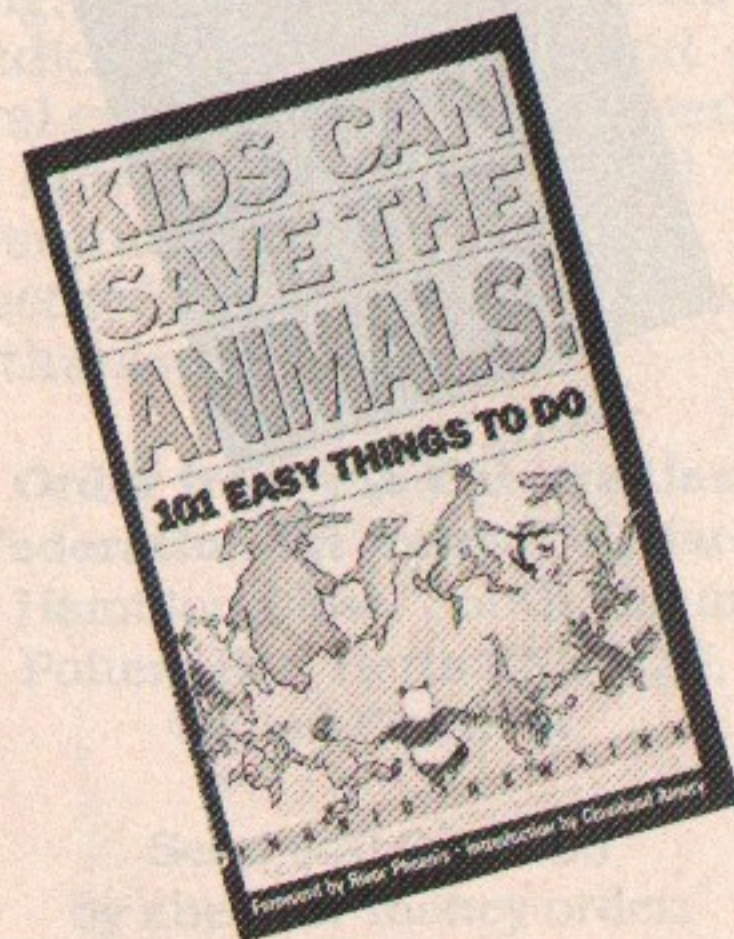
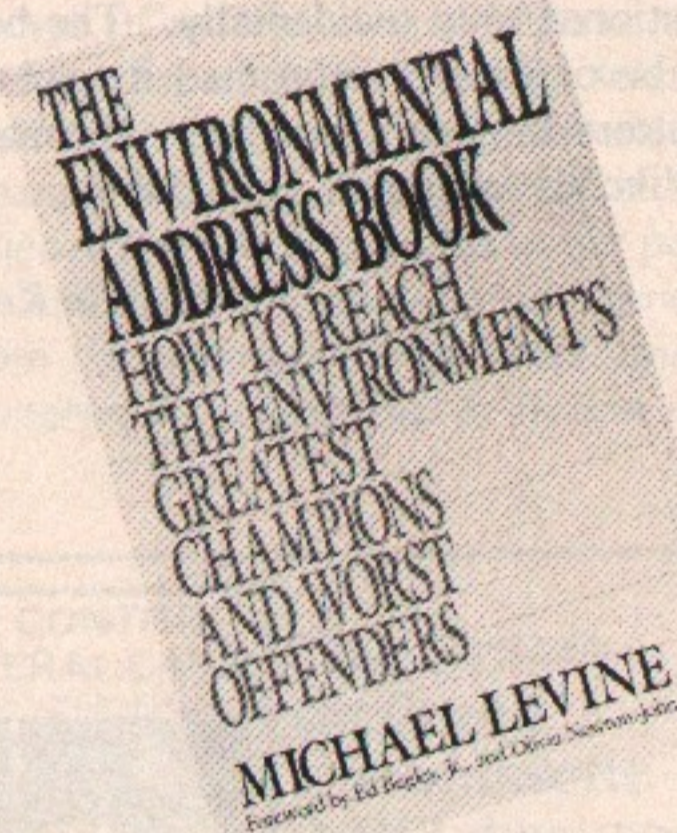
The book is packed full of vital

information and terrific suggestions for educational, inspirational, and amusing activities that can help children grow up with a healthy regard for animals and the earth. What's more, it's full of strikingly clever illustrations and wonderfully silly jokes.

Kids Can Save The Animals! is ace. Buy it for youngsters, or buy it for yourself. Better yet, buy it in bulk and distribute it generously. Don't forget the school library.

—K.B.

Kids Can Save The Animals! is available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA for \$8.99 postpaid. Send orders to 456 Monroe Tpke., Monroe, CT 06468.



REVIEWS

Classics Revisited

The Sword in the Stone

By T.H. White; G.P. Putnam, publisher; numerous editions since 1939.

Readers with a passion for King Arthur, Lancelot, Robin Hood, and the magical Merlyn have been devotees of the writings of T.H. White since he wrote *The Once and Future King* series of books 60 years ago. Readers who shy away from tales of knights and battles will be surprised to learn that there is a strong pro-animal message in these books. Of course, Robin Hood is a hunter and wears animal skins, and horses are injured and killed in battles, but wise men learn from the greater experience and wisdom of the animals.

The first volume in the series, *The Sword in the Stone*, tells the story of the young boy Wart who is tutored by the great magician Merlyn, whose theory of education is timeless: "Education is experience and the essence of experience is self-reliance." The experiences Wart has, and

all the great wisdom he eventually acquires, all relate to the animals. Merlyn educates him by transforming him into beasts including an ant, an owl, and a fish.

Vegans will greatly enjoy Wart's adventure in the castle of the evil Queen Morgan le Fay. "The place smelt like a grocer's, a butcher's, a dairy and a fishmonger's, rolled into one. It was horrible beyond belief—sweet, sickly and pungent—so that they did not feel the least wish to swallow a particle of it. The real temptation was to run away. They plodded over the filthy drawbridge—a butter one, with cow hairs still in it—sinking to their ankles. They shuddered at the tripe and the chitterlings. They pointed their iron knives at the soldiers made of soft, sweet, smooth cheese, and the latter shrank away. In the end they came to the inner chamber, where Morgan le Fay herself lay stretched upon her bed of glorious lard."

Much of the tone is satirical and Merlyn's tongue-in-cheek commentaries

are highly original, but the animals—in spite of being magical and capable of speaking to Wart—are realistic and believable. They freely express their feelings about humans, and Wart learns how cruel humans can be. The badger tells Wart, "...it is true that man has the Order of Dominion and is the mightiest of the animals—if you mean the most terrible one—but I have sometimes doubted lately whether he is the most blessed." Wart retorts by speaking of the good men he has known, especially his benevolent guardian, Sir Ector. The badger takes this into consideration: "All the same, if even Sir Ector was to go for a walk beside a river, not only would the birds fly from him and the beasts run away from him, but the very fish would dart to the other side. They don't do this for each other."

The lessons Wart learns from the animals enable him to become the great, wise, and empathetic King Arthur.

—Naomi Rachel

The Complete Works of Saki

Doubleday and Company, 1976.

Well known as one of the great satirists, Saki (Hector Hugh Munro) was born in 1870 and died in the trenches in 1916. His period was England's "golden afternoon," that period of peace before the first World War. Great wit and controlled malice make Saki's short stories some of the most masterful ever created.

Saki knew well the failings and frailties of the human animal, so it is not surprising that he understood the strength and intelligence of feline creatures. Perhaps his best known tale is "Tobermory." In it, one Mr. Appin works for 17 years trying to teach animals to talk. He finally meets Tobermory, whom he calls a "beyond-cat" of great intelligence. The trouble is that Tobermory speaks the truth. When asked such questions as what he thinks of the human mind, he begins, "you put me in an embarrassing position...." and then he goes on, quite tactlessly, to state his opinion. When Major Barfield jokes about Tobermory's love life, the reply strikes fear in the Major's heart: "One does not usually discuss these matters in public. From a slight observation of your ways since you've been in this house, I should imagine you'd find it inconvenient if I were to shift the con-

versation on to your own little affairs." Tobermory has been in bedrooms and under chairs. He knows too much. He dies, alas, in a cat fight, although his former human friends are all willing to murder him. His too successful teacher, Mr. Appin, is killed by an elephant when he tries to teach the caged animal German irregular verbs.

"Mrs. Packletide's Tiger" is another story of human insecurity, stupidity, and the price that animals pay for these human deficiencies. Mrs. Packletide, an elderly Englishwoman obsessed with status, feels that she must kill a tiger. An aged beast is found, and an entire Indian village is paid to make sure the "sport" occurs without mishap. But Mrs. Packletide misses at close range and kills a goat. The poor tiger, having had enough of human inanity, dies of a heart attack.

"The Bull" is a tale of two brothers, one a rancher with bulls and the other an artist who paints bulls. The former is very resentful of his highly successful brother, but, in the end, a bull wins the day and both brothers are depicted as inconsequential creatures.

"Birds on the Western Front" looks at how war affects birds. Saki's acute awareness of the natural world is shown in this short piece. In the midst of a battle,

when the field is full of wounded soldiers, "a wee hen-chaffinch flitted wistfully to and fro, amid splintered and falling branches that had never a green bough left on them. The wounded lying there, if any of them noticed a small bird, may well have wondered why anything having wings and no pressing reason for remaining should have chosen to stay in such a place. There was a battered orchard alongside the stricken wood, and the probable explanation of the bird's presence was that it had a nest of young ones whom it was too scared to feed, too loyal to desert."

Saki understood that great humor is often mixed with pathos and tragedy. Much of his humor is the variety tutored by death.

"The Achievement of the Cat" is a short rhapsody of admiration for Saki's favorite animal. He celebrated the feline: "The cat is domestic only as far as it suits its own ends; it will not be kenneled or harnessed nor suffer any dictation as to its goings out or comings in. Long contact with the human race has developed in it the art of diplomacy, and no Roman Cardinal of medieval days knew better how to ingratiate himself with his surroundings than a cat with a saucer of cream on its mental horizon. But the paw may be laid aside at a moment's notice, and the sinuous feline

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

may disappear, in deliberate aloofness, to a world of roofs and chimney-stacks, where the human element is distanced and disregarded."

Saki suffered a cruel, solitary childhood, and he empathized with the plight of animals destined to live under human tyranny. As a writer, Saki was very

like a cat himself—very playful one moment, outraged the next, and deadly serious all along.

—Naomi Rachel

Kids' Shelf

One of the hardest lessons of all for young children who have any contact with nonhuman animals is that because animals don't think like humans, they don't respond as predictably. An older child can more easily be taught how an animal's perception differs from a human's, but a young child does not understand. Three picturebooks that are particularly good at conveying the message that patience is of the absolute importance if one wants to win the trust of an animal are still in print and, in my opinion, they are treasures.

Play With Me, by Marie Hall Ets (Viking, 1955), tells of a young child who ventures out into the woods and attempts to befriend all the small creatures she sees, who naturally run away at her approach.

Disappointed, she sits by the edge of a pond. Eventually, however, she is filled with joy as the animals return to her one by one.

Peter Parnall's *Quiet* (Morrow Jr. Books, 1989) is a simple story of a boy who lies flat on his back in the middle of a field with an apple on his belly and waits silently for the wildlife to venture up close to him. His delight is in the experience of having the animals so close by. Peter Parnall is a wonderful naturalist/illustrator, and I recommend anything and everything he has written or illustrated.

My personal favorite is *The Mare on the Hill*, by Thomas Locker (Dial Books, 1985). Magnificently illustrated with reprints of Locker's oil paintings, it tells the

story of a horse who has been abused and of two boys' love, persistence, and patience in gaining her trust.

In addition to these three, there's *The Little Prince*, a well-known classic. Author Antoine de Saint Exupery's depiction of the gradual way the desert fox becomes less afraid of the hero—a stranded flyer—underscores the patience often required in human interactions with other creatures.

There are many good pro-animal books being published for children, especially now that the environmental movement has taken hold. But these "oldies but goldies" are worth checking out from the library.

—Helen Rosenberg

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Shorts continued from page 27

Los Angeles County health officials have linked two outbreaks of salmonellosis during 1990 to use of raw eggs in whipped cream and pudding. At least 65 people became ill; nine were hospitalized.

U.S. marshals seized 7,600 pounds of scallops deemed unfit for human consumption from two New Bedford, Mass., seafood processors just before Christmas. The scallops had been stored for sale by Northern Wind Inc. and Mar-Lees Seafood Inc. The raid underscored findings by Consumers Union that of 113 fish and seafood samples purchased in New York and Chicago, 34 were spoiled, 50 contained fecal coliforms, and 40 percent of the swordfish cuts contained excess mercury. Further, a third of the samples were misidentified, usually as a more expensive item.

The first two California condors to be released into the wild since 1987 were let go in the Los Padres Natl. Forest on Jan. 14. The birds carry radio transmitters on each wing so that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can monitor their activity. The last 27 wild Calif. condors were rounded up for captive breeding in 1987; the captive flock has since increased to 50. The condor restoration project has cost \$25 million.

Clemson Univ. is feeding fresh cow manure mixed with dry shelled corn to dairy cattle, to see if the reprocessed feed has any effect on their milk. Many farmers already fatten beef cattle on sterilized chicken manure. At Normal, Ill., Illinois State Univ. researchers are feeding newsprint mixed with grass clippings to sheep and cattle. The two research teams apparently haven't yet tried to make cattle eat manure mixed with newsprint (the component parts of journalism), but since partially composted grass clippings are chemically similar to manure, that's probably next.

Univ. of Nebraska engineer Davis Clements is developing a means to convert beef tallow, a glut on the market, into diesel fuel. Nebraska reportedly produces enough tallow per year to make 100 million gallons of diesel fuel.

Prisoner assaults and disciplinary problems plunged at the Morristown, N.J., jail, after sheriff John Fox brought in cats from a local animal shelter to control mice. Fox credits the soothing effect of the cats on the 300-plus inmates.

Says heart expert Dr. Dean Ornish, "I don't understand why asking people to eat a well-balanced vegetarian diet is considered drastic, while it is medically conservative to cut people open or put them on

powerful cholesterol-lowering drugs for the rest of their lives." Ornish was profiled in the Dec. 29 *New York Times Magazine*.

The Wilderness Society led 15 national, regional, and state habitat protection groups in issuing a "New Year's Resolution" calling for government protection of 400,000 acres belonging to nine sites in northern New England and New York. Eight of the nine sites are now for sale. (For details, write the Wilderness Soc., 900 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20006-2596.)

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has begun a two-year review of applications for renewal of operating permits for 237 of the oldest hydroelectric dams in the U.S.—"A unique opportunity to repair ecological problems caused by obsolete designs and outdated management practices," according to director of licensing Fred Springer. (See "Taking Power From The Animals," July/Aug. 1990.)

Dade County, Fla., has proposed decriminalizing animal cruelty, to expedite proceedings and get more convictions, while expanding the legal definition of cruelty, stipulating specific fines for common offenses, and setting minimum care standards for cats and dogs. Summary cruelty citations, modeled after traffic tickets, would carry a maximum penalty of \$500 per offense per day.

The amount of cancer-causing cholesterol oxides in beef rises above the safety level after six months of freezing, according to Univ. of Missouri at Columbia food science professor Dr. Nan Unklesbay.

After western Senators with ties to the beef industry killed a proposal last fall to raise grazing fees on Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service property from \$1.97 per animal unit month to about \$8.00 (still below the going rate on private land), the BLM and Forest Service lowered grazing fees to \$1.92 per animal unit month, to help ensure ranchers of a profit despite declining market prices for cattle.

The Animal Industry Foundation scheduled \$100,000 worth of advertisements attacking animal rights for Jan. and Feb. issues of the southeastern editions of *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *Better Homes And Gardens*.

The Minnesota Pork Producers Assn. has upped its budget for propagandizing in grade schools from \$3,000 in 1988 to \$22,000 as of 1990.

Montana wardens killed 150 bison who wandered out of Yellowstone Park between

Nov. 16, 1991, and Jan. 13, 1992; D.J. Schubert of the Fund for Animals demonstrated that the killings are unnecessary by chasing 150 bison back into the park between Jan. 5 and Jan. 12.

The cargo ship Santa Clara lost five cargo containers filled with 540 drums of arsenic trioxide pesticide during an early January storm in coastal waters between New York City and Baltimore. The containers weren't missed until the ship docked.

General Electric has decided not to renew \$3 million in funding for Natl. Audubon Society television specials, which have been bitterly protested by loggers and ranchers.

Ten years after the Univ. of Oklahoma abandoned a project in which 27 chimpanzees were taught to use sign language, at least two of the chimps are still signing from cages at the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery for Primates in New York City.

Ralston Purina stock shares rose just 10 percent in value during 1991, a fourth as much as shares of major competitors, and less than half as much as the Standard and Poor's average for the year. Ralston Purina has been under boycott for nearly two years for sponsoring the American Kennel Club's Nite Hunt Coonhound Award. Although the firm says raccoons are not killed in the field trials that qualify dogs for the award, dogs do rip apart tens of thousands of raccoons each year in private coonhunts, and the award does tend to glorify the practice.

Representatives from the Univ. of Virginia, the Medical College of Va., Va. Tech, and the Va. Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries were paid to participate in an Oct. 25 anti-animal rights strategy session held by the Va. Agribusiness Council, headed by bowhunter J. Carlton Courter III—who warned participants that the news media wasn't welcome, and that the general public wasn't to find out about it.

A new Calif. law making it harder for horse thieves to sell horses to slaughterhouses took effect Jan. 1. Horse slaughter and theft for slaughter are both reportedly up, as a tight economy forces families to sell saddle horses, racetrack handles are down, horse investors and breeders reduce stock, and more and more sellers are ready to unload horses for pennies per pound, no questions asked. The Horse Welfare Committee and Coalition Against the Horse Slaughter Trade are seeking further legislation governing the horsemeat trade; for details, write P.O. Box 907, Penngrove, CA 94951.

NETWORK NOTES

Continued from page 11

write Lorraine Roth, 379 Pond Ave., Brookline, MA 02146. ♦ Montreal activists marched past car dealerships on Nov. 28 to protest living conditions for guard dogs, who are routinely locked in shacks for up to 17 hours a day, whose vocal cords are usually cut, who are left on bare pavement in extreme weather when on duty, and who are allowed to breed but whose puppies are usually killed at birth. ♦ Defenders of the Environment and Animal Rights drew heavy press coverage by picketing the Natl. Finals Rodeo on Dec. 14 in Las Vegas. Responded Steve Fleming, media director for the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Assn., "A bucking horse is either a bucking horse or he's dog food."

On The Screen

The American Humane Assn. rates the video *Rodeo Bloopers 2* unacceptable for depicting injuries to animals as funny, and rates the feature film *The Last Boy Scout* questionable because it isn't clear that animals were not injured in making it. ♦ *Animals in the Service of the Military*, produced by the Center for Defense Information and aired recently on PBS, is \$19 to ANIMALS' AGENDA readers c/o 1500 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005. ♦ Support David Suzuki, host of the acclaimed Canadian Broadcasting Corp. series *The Nature Of Things*, who has caught flak from the biomedical establishment for his recently aired segment *Animal Research: Breaking The Habit*. Address James Murray, *The Nature Of Things*, CBC, Box 500, Stn. A., Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1E6 Canada.

Wildlife

To be on the mailing list to receive questionnaires and discussion papers pertaining to the future of the Natl. Wildlife Refuge System, write Refuges 2003 Planning Team, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Mail Stop 670 ARLSQ, 1849 C St. NW, Washington, DC 20240. So far, the planning team is getting 10 comments supporting continued hunting and trapping in wildlife refuges for every comment in opposition—even though nonhunters and nontrappers outnumber those who do hunt and trap by a margin of nearly 10 to 1 in the U.S. general population.

Obituary

Veterinarian Yvonne Beryl Nelson, an ANIMALS' AGENDA Sustainer, died Dec. 29 in Daphne, Alabama. Nelson had owned and operated the Daphne Animal Clinic since 1976, following stints in New Orleans and Mobile.

Info Wanted

Author Carol Adams wants to know how animal rights activists answer questions about abortion. Write her at 814 Grinnell Dr., Richardson, TX 75081.

Court Calendar Continued from page 35

♦ Jose Raymond Cabrera, 29, was charged Nov. 15 with bludgeoning animal rights activist Melanie Flannery to death in her Los Angeles dog-grooming studio. A former employee of Flannery, Cabrera killed her, he said, from jealousy.

♦ The North Carolina Dept. of Labor on Dec. 30 fined Imperial Food Products Co., of Hamlet, N.C., \$808,150 for safety violations that contributed to the deaths of 25 chicken processors in a Sept. 3 fire.

♦ Vacaville, Calif., rodeo promoter Rusty Walls, 38, was charged Oct. 23 with attempting to crush his estranged wife and four-year-old son beneath a tractor.

♦ A Fort Lauderdale, Fla., jury on Dec. 13 awarded \$2.3 million to Timothy Philben, 14, who was disfigured in an attack by a pit bull terrier who had been fed live rabbits—but Philben is unlikely to collect because the whereabouts of the dog's owner, William Curtis, are unknown.

Activism

♦ Anti-pigeon shoot activist Steve Hindi was charged with disturbing the peace Nov. 24 for using a bullhorn in a protest at Carpy's Gun Club near Joliet, Ill. Jailed overnight, Hindi was released without bail the next morning. "In the meantime," said Joe Taksel of Mobilization for Animals Pennsylvania, "not only do the shotguns have a decibel level greater than the horns, but one shooter flew in with his own helicopter." Two activists were arrested for trespassing a week earlier at the Powderbourne Gun Club in East Greenville, Pa., after rescuing injured birds from posted land—and Powderbourne owner Richard Kolbe was arrested for making an allegedly obscene gesture to a female protester.

♦ Escondido, Calif., activist Lila Phillips, 56, sued Furs by Graf for \$1 million on Nov. 20, alleging she was knocked down and kicked by a member of the Graf family at a July 6 demonstration.

♦ The Natl. Rifle Assn. has joined Michigan hunter Larry Hayward in countersuing Glen Arbor activist Chris Anderlik, 65, who sued Hayward on Nov. 1 for charging her with hunter harassment last year. Anderlik was acquitted by jury on that count, but was convicted of illegally using firecrackers.

♦ Heat stress researcher Cary Chevalier sued the Animal Rehabilitation Center Inc., Primarily Primates, the Fund for Animals, and Friends of Animals on Dec. 27 for damages he claims he suffered because the groups and their top executives allegedly wrongly deprived him of his kinkajous—which Chevalier had been confining in steel drums while they were heated from below freezing to circa 110 degrees. The kinkajous are apparently now in Mexican custody.

♦ Seven activists were arrested Dec.

18 for chaining themselves to the front entrance of the Princeton Township Municipal Bldg. in protest of deer hunting in the township.

♦ A San Francisco judge ruled in October that the management of the Cow Palace, a San Francisco convention center, may confine leafleting of animal-related events by the Animal Rights Connection and other groups to a small corner of the parking lot. ARC attorney Baron Miller has indicated he will attempt to appeal.

Wildlife

♦ U.S. District Judge Thelton Henderson ruled in San Francisco on Jan. 8 that the Commerce Dept. must ban imports of \$266 million worth of tuna caught by the fleets of 30 nations whose fishing methods kill marine mammals. Henderson's latest ruling reinforces a similar ruling he issued 17 months earlier with regard to tuna imported from Mexico. It has the effect of obliging the government to comply, regardless of contrary rulings from a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs review panel that last fall termed federal protection of marine mammals an unfair trade barrier. Dolphins are safeguarded under the 1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act and and 1988 Pelly Amendment to the act.

♦ U.S. District Judge Rya Zobel on Jan. 6 refused to halt a scheduled deer hunt at the Quabbin Reservoir, near Boston, Mass., rejecting the argument of the Animal Legal Defense Fund and Citizens to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation that the gunfire might disturb bald eagles. Hunters then slaughtered 343 deer in four days, more than twice as many as the state had predicted would be killed over the whole nine days of the hunt.

♦ Robert Waites Guthrie, 51, pleaded guilty Dec. 17 in Mobile, Ala., to conspiring to extirpate the Alabama red-bellied turtle from the wild, in hopes of getting \$25,000 from the government to breed the species—and \$25,000 more when his first turtle release would be discovered to include only females.

♦ Calif. and federal agents in early December seized exotic fish from a San Francisco apartment including 575 red-bellied piranhas; four endangered Asian arowanas, worth an estimated \$15,000 apiece on the black market; and 61 alligator gars. The fish apparently were smuggled for resale to drug dealers, who purportedly liked to watch them devouring goldfish alive.

♦ Oklahoma, Texas, and federal wildlife agents arrested 31 people Dec. 4 for illegally capturing and selling about five tons of catfish.

♦ Nashville Humane Assn. staffer Vikki Hargis and husband were indicted Nov. 21 for unlawfully transporting five deer, four opossums, two squirrels, and a bobcat out of Tennessee.

—M.C.

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Employment

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ANIMAL RIGHTS ORGANIZATION Must have excellent writing & speaking skills, be a strong fundraiser, be proficient in handling media relations, and creative in designing and leading campaigns. Salary \$18-20K send resumé to: CEASE, P.O. Box 44-456, Somerville, MA 02144.

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ANIMAL REFUGE CENTER - a sanctuary for homeless animals, offers room and board in exchange for hard work. This is hands-on, daily animal care. Prefer non-smoking vegetarian couple or family. Contact: Joan Jost 360 Dogwood Circle, Radcliff, KY 40160. 502-877-0418.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

National animal protection/conservation non-profit, supported by memberships. 24 year old group with strong campaigns in place. Based in Sacramento, Calif. Applicants must have historical perspective on and knowledge of humane, environmental, and preservation movements and commitment to cause; be goal-setters and achievers; have ability to direct motivated staff; must possess solid verbal and written communications skills and ability to work with media; must know fund-raising and have at least 5 years experience in not-for-profit organizational management; and have work history of increasing responsibility with bottom-line accountability. Bachelor's degree required. Some travel. Send resumé & salary history to: API Search Committee P.O. Box 19928 Sacramento, CA 95819-0928.

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Publications

RADICAL VEGETARIANISM: A DIALECTIC OF DIET & ETHIC by Braunstein. "Remarkably intelligent" — Washington Post. "Could become classic" — Vegetarian Times. "Vegetarianism's cult classic" — The Animals' Agenda. Softbound \$10., hardbound \$18., postpaid. Braunstein, POB 456 Quakerhill, CT 06375-0456.

WORKING FOR THE ANIMALS? Then you can't afford to miss another issue of Bunny Huggers' Gazette. Each edition is packed with information about what to boycott, where to protest and where letters of support for the animals are needed. \$13/year; sample=\$2. Bunny Huggers' Gazette - A5, P.O. Box 601 logo Temple, Texas 76503.

1992-1993 ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES DIRECTORY. National directory includes over 600 U.S. and foreign organizations, free brochure available. \$24.95 + \$2.25 shipping (CA residents + \$2.06 tax). Write for free listing of your organization/service. Free brochure available. Animal Stories 3004 Maple Avenue Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

Events

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY OF GEORGIA sponsors potlucks and other events. Call or write for info on the vegetarian chili cookoff in April. P.O. Box 2164, Norcross, GA 30091. 404-971-1030.

Personals

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1 KILLER..... OVERPOPULATION

Rx: Mandatory Spay/Neuter Laws

Killing the 10 to 15 million "surplus" dogs and cats is no solution to the overpopulation tragedy – we must control the breeding.

The Fund for Animals offers the following materials and services to help you stop the #1 killer:

* **BOOKLET:** *Killing the Crisis - Not the Animal: Blueprint for Lifesaving Ordinance* outlines the step-by-step process of initiating and passing a breeding regulation ordinance (\$5).

* **FACT SHEETS:** The four-page fact sheet on overpopulation presents an in-depth look at the problem and solutions (*free; please specify quantity*).

* **BULLETIN:** The **Fund for Animals** publishes a bulletin addressing specifically the dog and cat overpopulation crisis (*free*).

* **WORKSHOPS:** The **Fund for Animals** is scheduling spay/neuter ordinance workshops in cities across the U.S. The all-day workshop covers the how-tos of initiating and passing a mandatory spay/neuter law. The workshop, led by Kim Sturla, the Fund's western director, is designed to give participants the information needed to tackle the companion animal tragedy legislatively. (*Inquire about how to schedule a workshop in your area*).

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