

the ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE

• MAY 1987 • \$2.00

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meat industry

ANIMALS IN THE MOVIES

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behind the
scenes?

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Matthew Broderick
of *PROJECT X*



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PAGE TWO

Kindness Still Counts

How many animal advocates know that Be Kind to Animals Week has been observed the first full week of May since 1915? That makes it the oldest designated week on the calendar. The concept of a time to focus on the nonhuman world began about 1910 with a campaign by animal protectionists to persuade churches to sermonize about kindness to animals on "Mercy Sunday", but the idea didn't prove popular with the clergy. Then, at the annual convention of the American Humane Association (AHA) in 1914, a nationwide movement to establish a "Humane Sunday" and a "Be Kind to Animals Week" was born. Humane Sunday was to concern itself with kindly treatment of both animals and children, with the following week devoted only to animals. A vigorous campaign began with special committees formed in each state, and after the first observance the following year, it was declared a big success. AHA is still the sponsor of Be Kind to Animals Week.

As we near the end of the century, the word "kind" has fallen into disuse within the humane community, and instead we talk about the more sophisticated concepts of "respect" and "compassion". Talk of being kind to animals seems a little corny these days. Perhaps it's a bit bizarre that a society which condones daily atrocities against animals would designate a week to honor the virtue of being kind to them. Nevertheless, Be Kind to Animals Week it is, and we should be glad to have it. Thinking of ways to capitalize on it shouldn't be difficult: What better reason is there for asking the mayor for a proclamation? Or how about asking the public library for display space? Or approaching school principals or teachers with an offer to speak to students about animal issues? Or requesting an editorial in the local newspaper? The creative possibilities are many.

In this issue

It's been almost three years since Don Barnes began talking about his involvement with a movie going into production about primate research. Because of Don's background (he spent sixteen years performing what he now considers cruel and meaningless experiments on nonhuman primates for the U.S. Air Force), the producers sought his technical advice.

Well, *Project X* is finished, and it makes a powerful statement against animal research. It will undoubtedly make a deep impression on everyone who sees it, and bring new animal advocates into the fold. However, though we endorse the film, we must face the fact that real chimpanzees were forced to perform in the movie. The animals were not abused during filming, but it is possible—in the opinion of primate experts—that objectionable methods were used in training them for their performances.

According to Wally Swett of Primarily Primates, the sanctuary where the chimps now live, all the animals evidenced some degree of psychological damage for which they are undergoing rehabilitation. But they will live out the remainder of their lives in the semi-natural environment provided by Primarily Primates. Had they not been used in the movie, they would still be in the laboratories and zoos from which they were bought for their roles in *Project X*. Though we don't approve of the exploitation of any animals, we recognize that the performances by those particular animals are likely to help thousands of other chimps held captive in research laboratories, and other species as well.

The appearance of strong pro-animal messages in popular culture media like motion pictures may permit a rapid awakening of modern society's much repressed sense of unity with the rest of nature.

Meeting our deadlines

We often receive irate phone calls and letters from activists and organizations who wonder why their announcements and news items weren't printed the same month they were sent in. They do not understand that The ANIMALS' AGENDA has deadlines which must be met. The editorial staff is supposed to adhere to a schedule which demands the closing of all sections a full two months prior to publication. We ask everyone to please be considerate of our deadlines, and keep them in mind when submitting articles, letters, and notices.

—The Editors

Incentives Needed to Speed Alternatives Search

It seems to me that we could all contribute to the compilation of a list of experiments conducted on animals with specific details of what is done and what they are trying to accomplish. Next, we could publish the list and suggest that people contribute money to a fund which we could create for each experiment. The fund would then be used as prize money for the scientists who find viable alternatives to the use of animals for accomplishing the results the experiment is trying to obtain. It would make sense that the more gruesome the experiment, the more people would contribute to its fund and, therefore, the greater the incentive for searching for alternatives. This would also constitute an official invitation to good science to participate in the animal movement which, in my opinion, is an essential step toward reaching solutions.

I realize that alternatives already exist in many cases, and that the management and adjudication of the funds would not be without problems, but perhaps it is worth consideration.

—Dr. Luis Verano
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR

Editor's Note: A fund similar to the one you suggest already exists. The American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research (AFAAR) grants money to scientists for developing alternatives. Write AFAAR at 175 West 12th St., Suite 16G, New York, NY 10011.

A Mailbox Stuffed With Mailings

As a regular contributor to several animal rights and environmental organizations, I'd like to make a general comment regarding the cost effectiveness of these groups.

Out of curiosity, I saved all my mail for six months. In that time, I received 14 letters asking me to help stop dog and cat slaughter in Southeast Asia despite my having responded to the first letter. One group must have really wanted me to have a merry Christmas: it sent me four cards wishing me one. One group has sent me enough panda bear stickers to paper a good-sized room. From another I received sweepstakes entry forms. And so on.

I truly appreciate the valuable work those organizations do, and I'm happy to



More Letters Page 44

contribute what I can, when I can. But it's frustrating to see contributions wasted on excessive repeat mailings with pre-stamped envelopes I won't use. Furthermore, if I want the prizes offered in a sweepstakes, I'll buy them. I'd rather see animal groups spend their money helping animals.

—Linda DeFoliant
Madison, WI

"Hidden Crimes" Defended

The letter in the January/February 1986 issue attacking "Hidden Crimes" demands an answer.

The bottom line of the whole issue of vivisection is simple: we already know that torturing animals is an immorality which shouldn't be tolerated by any civilized society, but since the justification advanced by the researchers for using animals is not a moral one but rather a "scientific" one ("animal research saves human lives", "all medical breakthroughs are due to vivisection", etc.), the whole issue boils down to this question: "Does animal experimentation work?" The answer should be simple: either vivisection works or it doesn't. If vivisection is a scientific method based upon true

science, it should be crystal clear to anyone that it works. But this is not the case. The health situation in this country—and in most countries in the world—is a disaster.

The message of "Hidden Crimes" is that animal research cannot work simply because experimental research involving life cannot work. You cannot reproduce disease in the lab artificially and violently—assuming now that you can reproduce what you do not understand—and then compare it to the disease that appeared spontaneously in a different species. But experimental research cannot work with the same species either. If we were to give cancerous tumors to a healthy human being, these tumors could never compare to the tumors which grew spontaneously within another human being.

Besides, animals used in labs are—among other things that make them different from us—quadrupeds, which obviously affects not only the skeletal structure and physiology but also their cardiovascular, circulatory and nervous systems. One reason which makes them

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SUSTAINERS 1987

Hope Rafferty, Carol Michael-Wade, Natalie Helms, Pari Vahdat, Charles W. Saunders, Ellen Curtis Griffing, Wallace Danielson, Gloria Bronte Lane, Anna Thomas, Sheri Beck, Linda Buyukmihci Bey, Catherine and Britt Leach, Faria Clark, Dorothy Chmela, Eileen Spring, Kim Sturla and Ned Buyukmihci, Diane Benedict, Bob Barker, Betsy Lewis, and Mark Lerman, Gil Michaels, Sam Perry, Emma Elizabeth Barnsley, Michael Sargent, George Carrano, Leon Spiegel, Howard McGaw, Dora Saylor, Mark Jamison, Alexander Associates, Elsie Mitchell, Ann Barasch, Rob Chapman, Yvonne Nelson, DVM, Marlene Grunewald, T.P. McDaniel, Jennifer Lester, Ed and Ruth Snediker.

Humane Society of the United States, National Anti-Vivisection Society, New England Anti-Vivisection Society, American Anti-Vivisection Society, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Fund for Animals, Animal Protection Institute of America, Michigan Humane Society, Peninsula Humane Society, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Animal Rights Coalition (MN), Progressive Animal Welfare Society (WA), The Humane Society of New York, Compassion for Animals, Rocky Mountain Humane Society, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Marin Humane Society (CA).

PROFILES

A VOICE FOR CHANGE:

Country Joe McDonald

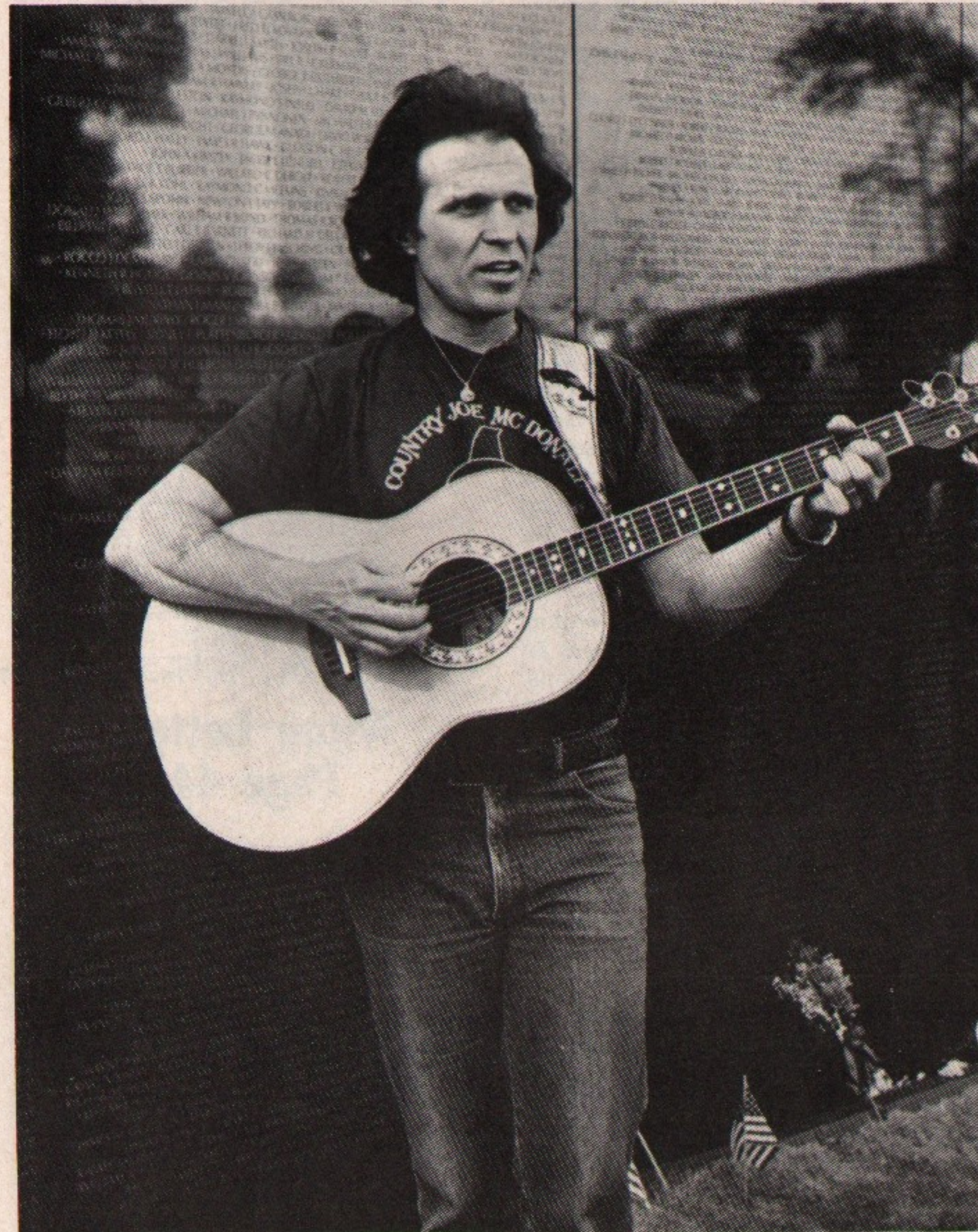
BY MARLY CORNELL

Country Joe McDonald rose to fame in the 60's with a war protest song, "I-Feel-Like-I'm-Fixin-to-Die Rag". For more than the past decade he's also been protesting the war being waged against animals. "I found out," said McDonald, "that humans treat animals the same way we treat our human enemies. The war against coyotes as predators is a parallel to the war against the National Liberation Front in Vietnam. The tools are the same—guns, flame throwers, poisons. We are waging a war on animals, the land, and each other with the same mindset."

McDonald's awareness of war began at an early age. "My mother is Jewish and I grew up with full knowledge of the Holocaust and World War II. My parents subscribed to a lot of radical left newspapers, so I was aware of conflicts in America with blacks and with the labor movement. I saw the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and Nazis. I observed the battle between capitalism and communism, imperialism and anti-imperialism, as a form of war—although not military. I saw the military as an extension of government and a source of enforcement of the status quo."

Robert Jay Lifton, in his book *Home from the War*, described McDonald as "the unofficial Poet Laureate of the Vietnam generation". The 1965 "I-Feel-Like-I'm-Fixin-to-Die Rag" carried the message of the futility and stupidity of war. McDonald spent years doing everything he could think of to end the Vietnam War, even to the detriment of his musical career. He has since emerged as a voice for the Vietnam veteran.

It wasn't until years later that he realized that he also was a veteran. He had spent three years in the early 60's in Japan as a flight dispatch clerk. "My service time fell into the Vietnam era, so part of what I had done had, in effect,



"Humans treat animals the same way we treat our human enemies," says Country Joe McDonald, who played an active role in opposing the Vietnam War.

supported the war. It's one thing to empathize with someone's problem, and another thing to realize you are part of the problem. I also came to realize that my view of war—particularly with regard to the role of women in war—was incorrect. I discovered that women have always participated in war.

"When you realize your mindset is incorrect," said McDonald, "to remain sane, the rule is change or perish. I believe it's important to make sure your philosophy and rules for behavior respect all life. Give it a test. Is my action racist, sexist, speciesist? We have to address the sexism in our language. Our usage of 'mankind' and 'man' as generic pronouns is incorrect. We can't use oppressive language to

describe a nonoppressive philosophy such as animal rights. If our concerns about language are not examined, our ethic is weak."

McDonald first became involved in animal rights when a friend gave him a copy of Farley Mowat's book *A Whale for the Killing*. "I found myself to be ignorant about a very important species," he says. In 1975, McDonald wrote "Save the Whales" as part of his *Paradise with an Ocean View* album. He met Paul Watson and Robert Hunter in Vancouver, and they asked him to do some singing for Greenpeace. The next year he went to New Zealand and Australia, and met with "Save the Whale" groups there. "I would arbitrarily learn about one animal

— Courtesy of Rag Baby Records

PROFILES

or another and write another song." His album *Animal Tracks*, produced in England by ANIMUS, contains songs about animals and the environment. According to McDonald, "The animal rights movement is the most radical group at the moment, and will remain fairly esoteric for the rest of this century."

"I have a fairly nonromantic approach to anti-vivisection stimulated by knowledge I got from work with vets and studies of war." He claims, "In studying combatants—that is, people whose job it is to kill—it has been found that the more a soldier kills, the less a soldier will kill. The nature of the job puts the person out of a job. A person can only be a combatant for a limited period of time before a

"I try to examine the repercussions of all my actions...You can participate in killing by sitting and paying taxes."

mindset appears. The person will disconnect from the job and become dysfunctional, refusing to kill or fire a weapon. With deprogramming, this person will survive psychologically and return to society. If, however, a person continues to kill after experiencing doubt about what they are doing, psychosis will occur or psychophysical dysfunction, such as ulcers or cancer.

"With this knowledge, we can observe the civilian counterpart that parallels combat in the military—that is, people who take lives as a job to provide food, data, or products in slaughterhouses, medical research, product testing. As in war, the cost is not just in casualties, but also the combatants, refugees, and those around them in their families and communities. Killing is bad for everyone.

"It is now obvious to those in the health services that denial of feelings causes health problems. Those in jobs where inflicting pain and death is part of the daily task must deny the horror of their task. This denial as a coping technique is detrimental to the health of the person performing the job and those around them, causing cancer, ulcers, chemical dependency, and family abuse. An uptight person full of denial is a lethal weapon and an expensive problem. It is a case of self-preservation to adopt an anti-vivisectionist philosophy.

"My philosophies tend to be tempered with what is practical. I try to examine the repercussions of all my actions, passive as well as active. You can participate in killing by sitting still and paying taxes. Everything we do has an effect on the world. The main problem is that we don't know the full extent of the effects of the actions of our existence. In order for us to be alive, other living things must die. The goal is to keep ourselves and as many other things alive as possible. Humility is the key to leading our lives in a way that is consistent with our philosophy. I'm still putting together my philosophy. It is not neatly packaged.

"As a child I raised animals and broke horses. We farmed in our backyard. I personally slaughtered animals for eating. I fished and cleaned fish. I think that people should be directly involved in those things that are necessary to sustain their own life and the lives of the people and animals in their care. I use as a guideline that I will only eat what I am willing to kill myself. I am seldom in the mood anymore to kill or prepare any fowl or mammals. I do eat fish. I have a problem eating eggs and milk because of factory farming. At the moment that is how I live. I'm certainly not pure.

"Very few of us are pure and correct. Almost all of what we do is incorrect. We

Continued on next page



The singer and friend during military service in Japan in the early sixties. Those were more innocent times.

— Courtesy of Rag Baby Records

If you think animal research benefits you...



THINK AGAIN!

The cruelty of animal research is an unnecessary evil. Recent developments make animal research obsolete. Other and more precise methods exist and must be used. Many experiments involving whole live animals have and are being replaced by the use of computers and tissue and cell cultures.

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For further information clip and mail this coupon.

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Jenkintown, PA 19046

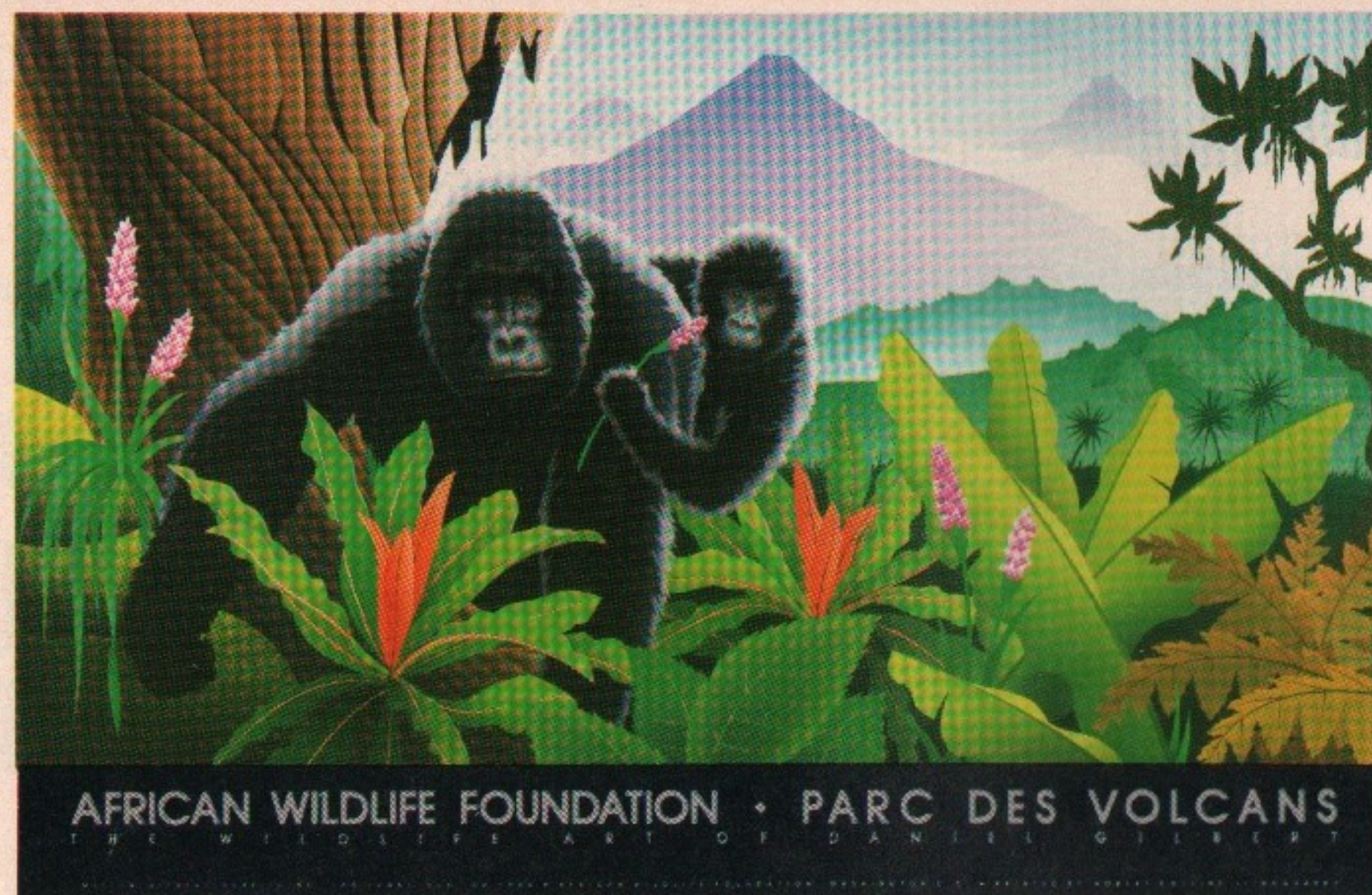
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PROFILES



— Dick Bancroft

Larry Long, a people's troubadour and serious environmentalist, performs topical music in the spirit of Woody Guthrie.

Continued from previous page
know that all the information is not in. None of us are dealing with a full deck. This should keep us humble. None of us really know what the game is. None of us have all the cards we need—some are missing more than others. But we are sure that we're all part of the game, and that the stakes are high. We need to make choices in order to raise a strong generation of children, to have a strong environment with diverse life forms, and an ecological balance so that life can continue for all of us."

Philosopher Tom Regan has said of McDonald, "Joe is a legend in his own lifetime, the single most important entertainer in America helping Vietnam veterans, and to have such a major personality using his talent to celebrate wildlife is something we can't afford to miss."

McDonald will be on tour in June as part of National River Month as he travels by boat down the Mississippi River with Larry Long. Long is the folksinging founder of the Mississippi River Revival, and has removed tons of trash from the river in his efforts to clean up one of America's most magnificent waterways. Long and McDonald will appear together starting June 15 in various cities from Minneapolis to New Orleans over the two-week tour. For more information about concert dates write: Animals, c/o Life Productions, Box 9601, Minneapolis, MN 55440.

Marly Cornell is with the Animal Rights Coalition in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FORUM

A Discussion of Movement Finances

Much contention in the animal rights movement seems to arise from the uneven distribution of assets within the humane community—multimillion dollar organizations at one end of the scale, and poor but active grassroots groups at the other. Critics of the wealth amassed by some national pro-animal societies are becoming increasingly vocal—some have even taken their complaints outside the movement, to the mainstream press. We decided to examine the controversy, and asked twelve activists and eight major group leaders for their opinions. Specifically, we asked them to focus their comments on the following questions:

Can the problem be resolved by discussion within the movement, or must the debate "go public" before being settled? Can it be openly discussed without causing further discord and division between organizations? Do wealthy groups have a responsibility to share resources with other organizations? If so, what kinds of programs should receive funding?

Though everyone has an opinion on the subject, only five of the twenty people asked would provide a statement for publication—one head of a major animal protection organization, and four with smaller groups.



— Courtesy ASPCA

JOHN F. KULLBERG

John F. Kullberg, President
The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
New York City

Much contention in America arises from an uneven distribution of assets among individuals. Nonetheless, unless we wish to overthrow the foundation of our economic system, uneven distribution of assets will be forever with us.

It is also a characteristic of our society that many worthy projects will always be unfunded or underfunded. The problem is that there are too many projects and not enough funds. Also, one person's worthy project may not be someone else's. One question that should be answered when evaluating choices made by funding sources is: "How differently could these sources allocate their funds?" The answer may surprise you.

Those who criticize well endowed humane societies for not liberally sharing their reserve monies with smaller, less financially secure groups typically misunderstand the technical meaning of endowment and the legal restraints and consequent fiduciary responsibilities of a governing Board of Directors.

"Endowment" is the first of three basic components of a not-for-profit corporation's reserve fund. It provides "in perpetuity" to the corporation only those monies that are annually earned through investment. State Attorneys General (the overseers of compliance with nonprofit laws) typically consider Boards irresponsible when they aggressively—rather than conservatively—invest endowment monies, since an aggressive strategy runs the risk of losing the initial endowment. As a consequence, many endowments are invested in fixed income

securities. In today's fixed income market, this means approximately \$60-70,000 in yearly spendable earnings for each \$1 million invested. Thus, "huge" endowments are illusory if, by law, their capital cannot be invaded and all that is available to the organization are annual earnings on conservative investments.

"Restricted" funds, the second component of a not-for-profit's reserve fund, are inhibited by the specificity of the giver. In many older humane societies, the giver's specificity often involves the care and treatment of dogs and cats, not animals generally. Many restricted funds solely support veterinary services and adoption programs. A Board of Directors is not legally empowered to use restricted monies for any other purpose than for what the donor indicated as a condition to the donation.

The third component is a "general" fund, and this is comprised of donations that can be spent at the Board's discretion to the degree that the corporate charter and "statement of purposes" allow. Although most of us involved in the Board-mandated field of fundraising typically seek monies for a general fund, what the giver designates to the restricted fund or to the endowment is seldom turned away. And Boards frequently treat even general funds as endowment monies, given their legal obligation to protect their respective organization's long-term fiscal well-being.

To say, therefore, that large humane organizations should divest their endowments is to give evidence of little or no understanding of what the legal constraints are on endowments and reserve funds generally, and the inherent fiduciary responsibilities of a Board of Directors to oversee the monies given to a specific organization for that organization and its existing and future programs.

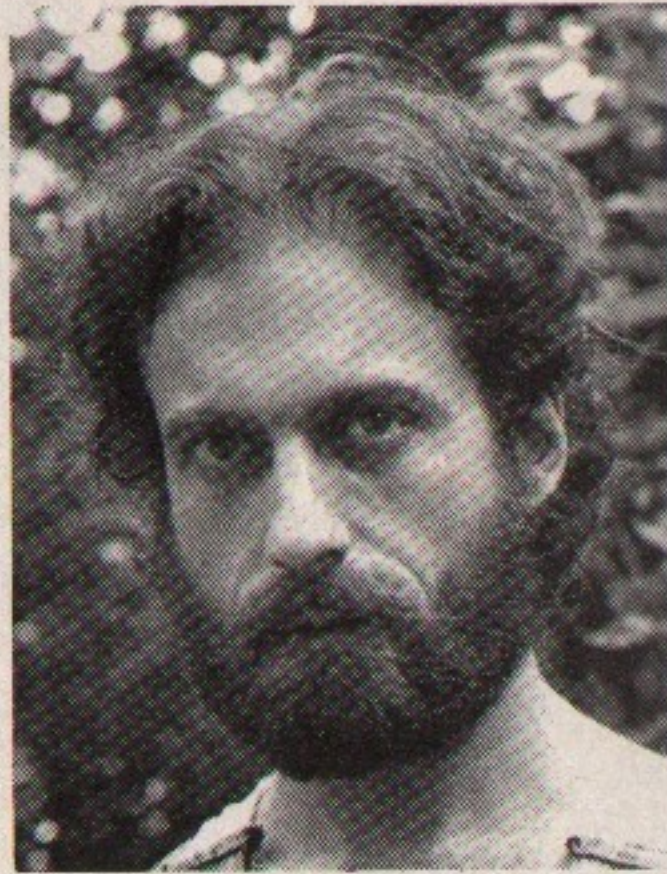
That said, many organizations do have some money which might well be allocated to projects undertaken by others. This determination, however, must be made on a case-by-case analysis and at the discretion of a legally constrained and thus appropriately cautious Board.

What some may see as a "scandal" may well be evidence of legally mandated fiscal behavior on the part of Board members and in the opinion of those state Attorneys General who review Board actions.

It is worth remembering that all of the so-called "wealthy" organizations were once themselves "grassroots". Lest anyone forget, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), itself now possessing a sizable reserve fund, is still considered by many as "grassroots". Some of those most upset by the uneven distribution of resources among humane societies

Continued on next page

FORUM



BILL MANETTI

Bill Manetti
Animal Rights Front
New Haven, Connecticut

All the handwringing over a splintered movement obscures the fact that disunity and conflict are not peculiar to our time, or our movement. A century and a half ago, for example, a nascent animal protection movement (embodied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) occupied itself with internecine feuds over money, power, prestige, and political strategy. And two decades ago, we saw within the U.S. civil rights movement moral chicanery, rivalry, betrayal, and avarice at least equal to anything that exists today within the animal rights movement.

This tells us that the sources of conflict within our movement transcend the movement. Resolution of conflict, therefore, requires actions distinct from, and in most cases broader than, animal rights activism. Even the question of whether the salaries drawn by the leadership of wealthy organizations are unjustifiably large is necessarily part of the more fundamental question of why—under our economic system—corporate CEO's, military contractors, and brain surgeons (to name a few) make more money than the person who washes toilets for a living. That is an important question for animal rights activists, to be sure, but not one placing on them a special burden. We would be self-important if we believed otherwise.

Should we attempt to resolve conflict privately? Yes, but not always. However unpleasant washing our laundry in public may be, it is sometimes necessary if we are to avoid becoming a monolithic, incestuous, flaccid community like that of, say, the medical establishment. Granted, this may preclude unity. But unity is not essential to our success as a movement. Far from it. Success—in our or any other movement—depends on decentralization, as opposed to centralization, with power emanating from the bottom up rather than the top down. It depends on diversity, not conformity, and it requires individuals within the movement to act rather than pay large organizations to act on their behalf.

Where unity is not superfluous to these elements of success, it is injurious to them. What's more, as unity facilitates a grotesque concentration of power, it often prepares the way for turpitude and corruption.

Finally, the argument that wealthy organizations have a moral obligation to share resources with poor ones must be tempered with the knowledge that such entanglements often lead to suppression of dissent within the movement. Too, the argument itself encourages idolatry of money and overlooks the fact that small, less well-heeled organizations are almost always far more efficient than big, wealthy ones.

Thus our movement needs not so much the poor organizations taking money from the wealthy ones as it does the wealthy organizations taking lessons from the poor ones.

Holly Jensen
Independent Activist
Gainesville, Florida

The current crisis in confidence is not a problem unique to this movement, but rather an accompanying aspect of professionalism. Three phases have been identified in the development of movements for social change. An understanding of this process is essential in appreciating how movements are often co-opted. The first is the spontaneous

Continued from previous page

would do well to carefully examine how some groups such as PETA became financially successful.

Perhaps understanding all too well the legal constraints that inhibit one organization's direct disbursement of sizable assets to another, some "asset seekers" have been studying the takeover strategies of the profit sector. Although nonprofits do not sell stock, they often sell memberships. Many organizations have corporate bylaws that are amazingly conducive to a takeover effort, hostile or otherwise. Some bylaws not only permit members to elect the Board, but even the Board's executive committee (officers). Those heads of interested organizations (and others) who do their homework on their target groups can reap financial windfalls when they ultimately are successful in legally accessing another corporate treasury through membership election. The Toronto Humane Society and The New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) are but two rather impressive examples of efforts at "corporate raiding", all apparently quite legal. Some ethical questions have been raised, however, with regard to the takeover of NEAVS, and should any of them have merit, court review would presumably redress any improprieties. That said, both interested and possible target organizations would do well to study this new approach to accessing nonprofit assets, for the strategy is also available to those whose real purpose may lie outside the realm of helping animals.

Finally, a word on those "six-figure salaries" (or close to six) of some heads of humane societies. A Board-directed 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization of any type is very much a business and is legally bound to be run in a businesslike fashion. Although not typical among humane organizations, the national average annual salary for heads of large nonprofit groups is in excess of \$100,000. It should not be surprising that in some instances a Board of Directors of a large nonprofit humane society may be seeking an equally qualified individual for its president or executive director. That said, there are gradations of complexity and responsibility among humane organizations, and my own review of who is getting what suggests that some individuals are being overpaid, others underpaid. And some who just may be "in six figures" are being properly paid given the complexity of their organizations, the consequent level of their responsibilities as mandated by their Boards and their effectiveness in meeting or exceeding those responsibilities.

Poor communication, naivete, distrust, and pettiness weaken our movement. So does unethical behavior. Working together does not always mean that one must "pay off" the other. What is needed for humane co-existence is greater tolerance and cooperation—as well as insight, understanding, and even some "street smarts".

FORUM



MITCHELL FOX

Mitchell Fox
Progressive Animal Welfare Society (PAWS)
Lynwood, Washington

We can't risk doing any more to shame or intimidate rich groups into sharing their reserves with the poor groups. Squabbling little back-stabbers are quickly replacing the stereotaxic device as the image most commonly associated with animal rights. The public has plenty of preconceived biases about us—I don't want to struggle against any new, self-inflicted ones.

I feel we're far too quick to take our story to the media, on this topic and others. Sometimes, for nothing more than our "sincere interest in animals" we have become community celebrities. Then, drunk on unexpected fame, there's a tendency to gear activities around the seconds and inches of media time and space. It might be considered as elevating general awareness, but a lot of it is running to the cameras, homework undone, for a quick ego fix. Thoroughly researching an issue and considering less visible tactics may be boring, but media grabs can and often do backfire.

Money grabs, however, seem to succeed only too well. How a group spends its money is less troublesome to me than how that money was raised. I think the real area of contention is the ethics of national fundraising, especially since misleading and exaggerated approaches are becoming as common as they are lucrative.

Some groups do a bit of this and a bit of that: Harpooned whales, right here. Pound-seized cats, you bet. Battery-caged hens, why not? Granted, it serves to expose their members

Continued on page 48

phase, and it is at this time that the movement is most energetic. In the second stage, the people organize themselves, and there may still remain a balance between energy and organization. The final phase involves the infusion of professional organizers and bureaucratization.

The structure which initially emerged to meet certain needs becomes an end in itself. Once it becomes entrenched, the focus shifts from one of service to self-service—with the foremost characteristic that of maintaining, promoting, and expanding the organization.

There is a major division within the movement. On the one hand are the large entities with incredible expertise at fundraising. Much of the money is used for stockmarket speculation (which may not be socially responsible). Their central activity involves massive mailouts telling of atrocities with the subliminal message "send us your money and we will absolve you from guilt". They are most frequently run by executives, who may surround themselves with admirers and have little contact with what's really going on. The most financially rewarding jobs are usually filled by men. On the other side are the local groups who are doing the work. These are mostly operated from homes, and staffed by women who hold other full-time jobs to fund their activities.

One of the most destructive aspects of centralization—and the often accompanying "hero worship" phenomenon—is that it encourages common individuals to have their work done through paid surrogates rather than getting involved themselves.

Centralized power should be used only to empower local groups. The well endowed organizations owe accountability. They have a moral obligation to refunnel monies into efforts which will make a difference.



HOLLY JENSEN

COMING SOON

◆ **ANIMALS ARE USED BY THE MILITARY** to test the effects of bombs, other explosives, chemical and biological weapons, and radiation. Those animal experiments don't pretend to be saving human lives—the object is to devise new means of killing people. Soon animals will be the first victims of advanced "Star Wars" weapons. They've been killed in war games since mustard gas was developed in the early 1900's, and peace for the animals is nowhere in sight.

◆ **VISITING A SLAUGHTERHOUSE** is a disturbing experience for any sensitive person. A college student, sent to an abattoir on a journalism assignment, tells how he was changed by what he saw.

◆ **ARE ELEPHANTS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING ART** good enough to impress critics? The art world was surprised when Siri, an elephant kept in the Syracuse zoo, started drawing—since creation of art has often been thought of as something uniquely human. Find out why zoo officials took away Siri's paper and pencils, and tried to stifle news of the elephant artist in their midst.

NETWORK NOTES

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



Peggy Fleming plugs pork.

A PROPOSAL TO BUILD A FUR CENTER in the College Point Industrial Park in New York City's borough of Queens is under consideration by the city's Board of Estimates. The center would house many of New York's fur-related businesses, and is being touted as a source of jobs and economic growth for the area. Proposed federal, state, and local subsidies of the project were rejected by fur industry representatives who wanted the support with no strings attached. Tax breaks are being offered to businesses who locate in the College Point area, however. The fur industry is enjoying booming sales, and hardly needs further governmental support to continue its exploitation of animals. New Yorkers are urged to write the members of the Board of Estimates (a list of its members is available from The New York State Humane Association, 147-01 3rd Ave., Whitestone, NY 11357). All readers are urged to make their views on the project known to Mayor Ed Koch, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New York, NY 10007.

A NEW METHOD OF CASTRATION utilizing injection rather than surgery may reduce some animal suffering in labs and farms. The technique, developed by agricultural research scientists at the Animal Research Institute in Victoria, Australia, eliminates the pain, trauma and expense of conventional surgical castration—a procedure routinely performed on livestock without the use of any anesthetics.

FUR INDUSTRY TRADE CONVENTIONS are good targets for animal rights protests. Upcoming trapper/furrier conventions, meetings, and expositions include the following: The National Trappers Association Convention, August 20-23, at the Richland County Fairgrounds in Mansfield, Ohio; The National Board of Fur Farm Organizations' Annual Meeting, August 3-5, at the Ramada Inn in Park City, Utah; The Fur Takers of America Convention, June 18-21, at the Logan County Fairgrounds in Guthrie, Oklahoma; the Master Furriers' Guild of America Annual Convention, July 2-5 at the Stevensville Country Club in Swan Lake, New York; and The Fur Expo '87, May 31-June 3, at Madison Square Garden in New York City. As of yet, we know of no plans to protest these events; activists living in areas where such events are planned should consider organizing a picket, informational campaign, or other activity to draw public attention to the cruelty involved in trapping and fur ranching. Let us know of your plans.

THE PORK INDUSTRY is warning pork producers to be on the lookout for animal rights activists. In an article in *Pork '87* magazine entitled "The Animal Rights Movement: A Time Bomb That Keeps on Ticking," farmers are warned that "Urban Americans who have never been on a farm are being exposed to an emotional, one-sided appeal by a small but impassioned minority whose ultimate aim is to put you, the livestock producer, out of business." The article included tips on how to deal with "rightists," advising farmers not to answer charges made by activists because of the possibility of negative media coverage. The industry recently launched a major new ad campaign featuring skater Peggy Fleming, touting pork as "the new white meat."

AN AIDS-LIKE VIRUS HAS BEEN FOUND IN CATS, say researchers at the University of California at Davis. The discovery may mean that cats will be the victims of choice in many future animal research projects seeking a vaccine against AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). "Since primates are difficult to obtain, the naturally occurring FTLV (Feline T-lymphocyte lentivirus) in cats may prove a useful model for HIV (Human AIDS virus) research," wrote the researchers. Niels C. Pedersen, a professor of veterinary medicine and the principal researcher involved in the study, said that there is no evidence suggesting the possibility of human-to-cat or cat-to-human routes of infection for either virus. No one yet knows how great a threat the newly-discovered virus poses to the domestic cat population.

TWO UPCOMING CONFERENCES sponsored by the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) will examine issues relating to the use of animals in experiments. "Animal Pain: Its Recognition, Alleviation, and Avoidance," jointly sponsored by SCAW and the University of Chicago, is one in a series of conferences on the pain issue to be held in conjunction with major universities. The conference will be held June 4-5 in Chicago. Another conference, "Animal Research and Testing: Humane Frontiers" will be held October 8-9 at Rockefeller University in New York City. For more information on these events, write SCAW at 4805 St. Elmo Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814, or call (301) 654-6390.

INFORMATION ON LOCAL ORDINANCES banning or restricting rodeos and/or circus acts is being sought by animal advocates in Florida. Anyone with information on such ordinances should send it to Shelly Schlueter, c/o South Florida Animal Activists, 251 Florida Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33312.

A NEW OFFICE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS GROUP Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU) was opened recently in New Jersey. The new group will be active in Northern New Jersey, and will also participate in actions coordinated by TSU's national office in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. For more information, write to TSU-NJ, P.O. Box 152, Midland Park, NJ 07432, or call (201) 670-7422.

GAMES, TOYS, AND OTHER ITEMS which teach about nature, animals, nonviolence, and cooperation are featured by the Animal Town Game Company. A family-owned mail order company founded in 1976, Animal Town provides high quality items designed to stimulate the imagination and foster non-competitive values. Some of the items also help children and adults unlearn the reflexes of sexual, racial, and cultural stereotyping. One game, "Save the Whales," requires players to work together to save eight whale species from extinction. In another game, "Dam Builders," players are beavers—battling trappers, predators, the elements, and the Army Corps of Engineers in order to build their dams. Other items produced by the company include books, puzzles, tapes, and outdoor toys. For a catalog of products, write to Animal Town Game Company, P.O. Box 2002, Santa Barbara, CA 93120.

NETWORK NOTES

THE CANADIAN ROYAL COMMISSION ON SEALING issued its \$2.8 million government-funded report recently. While calling for an end to the clubbing of whitecoat seal pups because of adverse public opinion, the report incorporated many other provisions backed by the beleaguered sealing industry. Chief among them is a recommendation for some \$120 million to be paid in compensation to sealers, including \$50 million for economic development in communities which in the past have relied heavily on the sealing industry. The report recommended the killing of 7,000 grey seals annually to protect fisheries; animal rights and environmental groups contend that the depletion of fish stocks is being caused not by seals, but by pollution and over-fishing. The government responded by providing only \$5 million of the requested \$120 million. The money will be used to develop new markets for seal products.



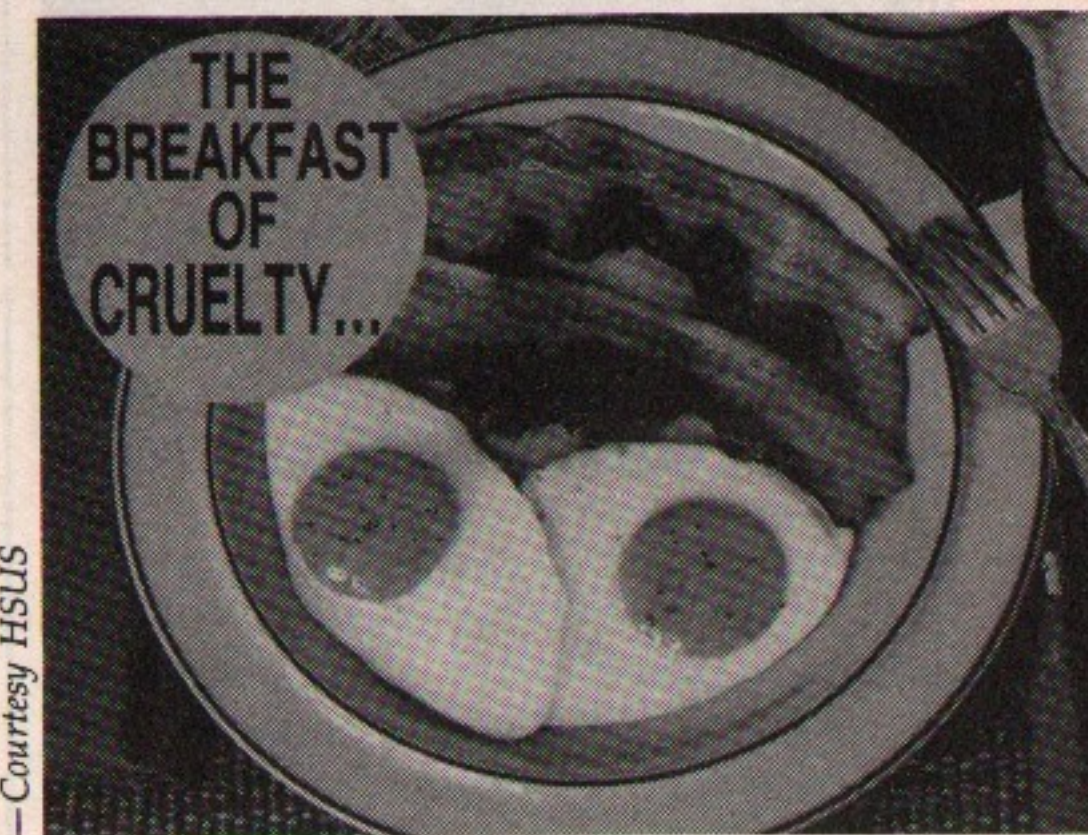
Antibiotics linked to human illness.

SALMONELLA CONTAMINATION IS PRESENT in nearly 40 per cent of chickens sold to consumers, says the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Salmonella is a general name for some 2,000 closely-related bacterial strains, also found in beef and pork, which can cause illness and death in humans. A study by the Centers for Disease Control contains new evidence conclusively linking the use of antibiotics in animal feed with salmonella infections in humans; a report by the Natural Resources Defense Council predicts that the routine use of penicillin and tetracycline in animal feed will account for about 270,000 cases of salmonella, some 100 to 300 of which will be fatal. Senator John Chafee (R-RI) has introduced a bill (S.680) to restrict the use of antibiotics in livestock. Past attempts to regulate the use of antibiotics have been blocked by the pharmaceutical and livestock raising industries. Readers are urged to write their Senators asking for support and co-sponsorship of S.680.

A RESOLUTION ON ANIMAL RIGHTS is receiving attention in Unitarian Universalist (UU) circles. Introduced by Unitarian Universalists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (UFETA), the resolution has been adopted by eight UU societies, as well as by the UU New York Metropolitan District Council, which embodies 52 congregations. The resolution calls on church members to work for an end to "wasteful and repetitive *in vivo* testing of commercial products; duplicative and wasteful biomedical research; widespread abuse of animals on factory farms; 'sport hunting'; the destruction of furbearing animals for profit or vanity; and events which torture and kill animals for entertainment." It encourages vegetarianism and the use of cruelty-free products. For a copy of the resolution, write to Barbara Munves, UFETA, 230 W. 78th St., New York, NY 10024.

"ADS FOR ANIMALS" is the latest project of the San Francisco Bay Area group Action for Animals; each month, a draft of an ad pertaining to a particular animal rights issue is mailed to the group's list of supporters. Recipients are solicited for critiques, suggestions, and donations; the ad is re-worked; and the contributions are used to pay for the ad's placement in newspapers and magazines, and on billboards. This method offers supporters a choice in deciding which issues they'd like to give money for, and the results are immediately visible. The group's coordinator, Eric Mills, hopes other activists will pick up on the idea, noting that listing the names of contributors in the ad itself acts as an extra incentive for supporters to back the effort. For more information, write to Action for Animals, P.O. Box 20184, Oakland, CA 94620, or call (415) 652-5603.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA) recently announced that it will no longer fund animal studies which fall into either of its two worst categories of experiments—those involving unanesthetized animals who will suffer serious illness, considerable pain, or serious distress as a result of the research, and those which involve causing potential stress or "adversive stimulation" to anesthetized paralyzed animals. Experiments judged to be less painful or involving anesthetized animals will continue to be funded by NIDA, including studies of withdrawal from various drugs.



Is suffering on your menu?

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST EGGS AND PORK produced through the use of intensive farming methods has been launched by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). Calling the bacon-and-eggs breakfast a "breakfast of cruelty," HSUS is encouraging consumers to boycott these products and to seek sources of pork and eggs which are produced under more humane conditions. The campaign targets such practices as confinement of sows in narrow, metal-barred gestation and farrowing crates; lack of bedding for sows; high-density caging of hens; painful de-beaking of stressed chickens; and other abominable conditions. Though it stops short of encouraging vegetarianism, the campaign represents a way for average people unfamiliar with the factory farming issue to take a first step on behalf of factory-farmed animals. Sets of pre-addressed postcards, to be sent to egg and pork industry leaders, are available for \$1 (for four sets of cards) or \$2.50 (for 25 sets); also available is an HSUS "Close-Up Report" on the issues raised in the campaign. Write to: HSUS, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

CARME, A COSMETICS COMPANY which carries several lines of cruelty-free personal care products, has introduced an innovative promotional campaign to encourage the use of these products while supporting animal rights at the same time. In May and June, the company will sticker its Sleepy Hollow Botanical products and its Loanda Herbal Soap bars, indicating that a portion of the proceeds from the sale of these items will be donated to animal rights organizations. Carme's General Manager, Mark Egide, says that the company anticipates raising over \$20,000 for pro-animal groups through the promotional effort. He hopes other companies will follow their lead.

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Animal Welfare Society of Cape May N.J. sincerely thanks Barry Lyngard and the above stores for their continued, generous donations of pet food, litter, and other pet supplies to the animals at our shelter. We encourage readers to buy at Paws Discount Pet Food Stores, and support a business which truly helps animals, rather than merely makes a profit off their existence. Thanks again!!

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Animal Airlifts

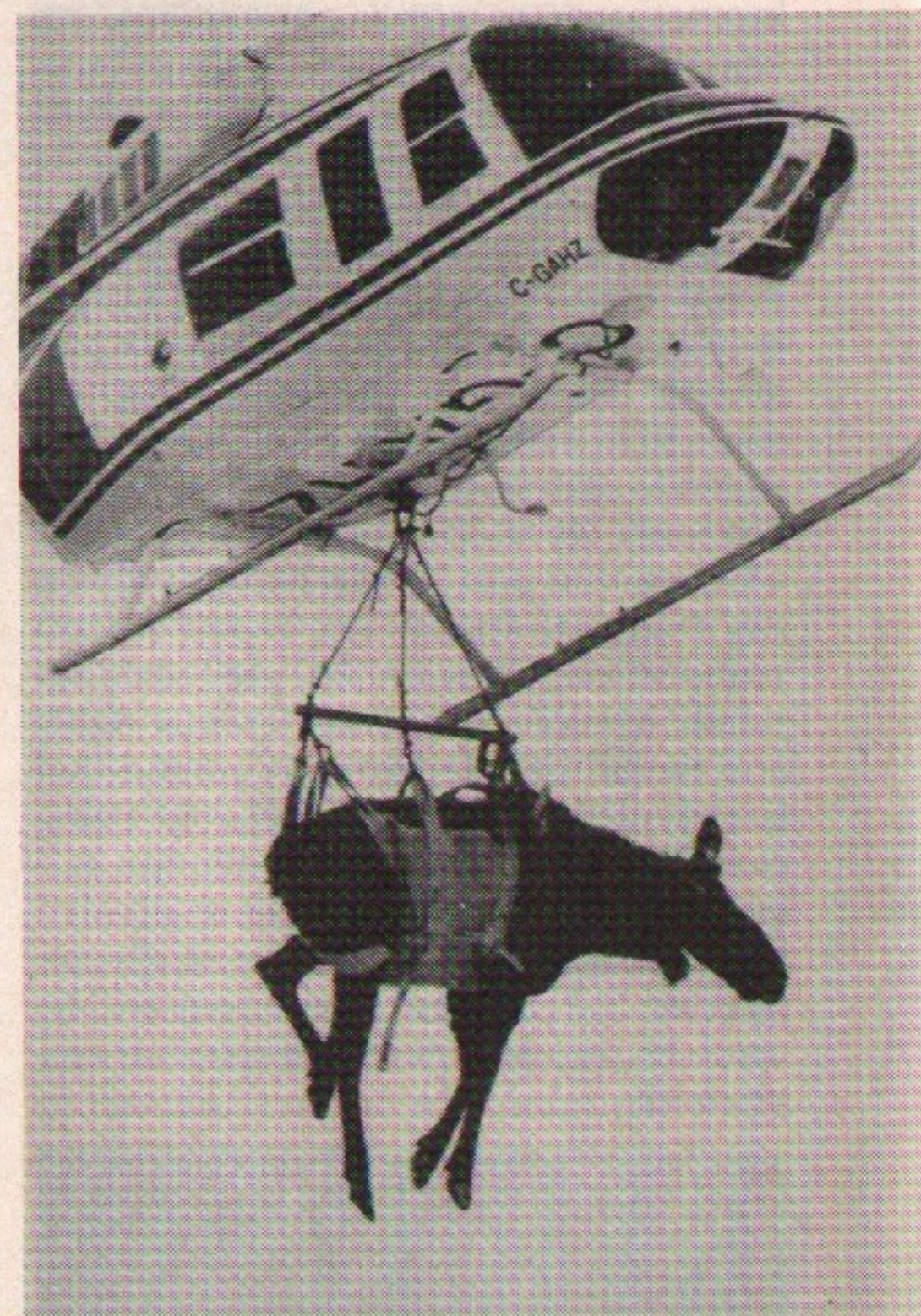
No "Merry Christmas" for reindeer

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND—While advertisements celebrated Santa's mythical reindeer last Christmas season, real-life reindeer were being harassed—many of them to death—by low-flying helicopters and dart gun-firing "wildlife experts" who wanted to relocate them from Newfoundland to Maine.

It was a classic example of a conservation effort gone wrong through the use of inappropriate technology. The offspring of the captured reindeer, more properly called "woodland caribou", are to become the beginnings of a replacement herd at Baxter State Park in northern Maine. The relocation was conducted by the privately financed Maine Caribou Reintroduction Project. The native Maine caribou herd was hunted to extinction around the turn of the century, a source of some embarrassment to residents of the nearby town of Caribou.

First, the helicopters separated individual caribou from the Newfoundland herd of about 5,500, built up through 20 years of legal protection. The idea was to chase them toward barren ground, where they could be easily rounded up. The caribou, however, didn't cooperate. As they fled, helter-skelter, the gunmen tried to shoot them from the air with tranquilizer darts. The tranquilizer proved too weak to bring many of the caribou down, so some were shot repeatedly, while others got away in a severely weakened state. When fallen caribou were spotted, they were transported to a nearby staging area in cargo slings. There, heavy media presence and a considerable crowd of onlookers contributed to the animals' stress. Any fallen caribou who weren't found might have suffocated beneath snowdrifts or become easy prey for predators—nobody knows for sure.

In all, 35 caribou were captured over three days, December 4-7, before heavy snow grounded the helicopters. The roundup had been held in snowy weather in hopes that the drifts would make the caribou easier to spot from the air and overtake. Of the 35 captives, eight died within 24 hours from exhaustion and fright. Two more died aboard a cattle truck on the long ride to the Orono campus of the University of Maine. There the survivors were placed in a five-acre enclosure, to remain for five or six years so that the herd may increase in size before the animals' release into the wild. Three more caribou died after arriving in



—AP/Wide World Photos

Maine. Of the remaining 22 animals, 20 are does, most of them already pregnant at the time of the roundup. A gene pool of only two stags normally wouldn't be considered large enough to ensure a healthy herd; caribou-lift organizers hope additional genetic diversity will come from the fawns of the does who were impregnated while still in Newfoundland. An estimated 10-16 calves are expected to be born by mid-May.

Recent newspaper accounts have reported five additional deaths out of the remaining 27 caribou. A similar attempt at restoring the Maine caribou herd failed in 1963. A much larger group of caribou was transported directly to Baxter State Park then. Although hunting is illegal there, they were promptly wiped out by poachers, predators, and disease.

Relocated moose fare better

ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO—While nine out of 36 caribou died in the Newfoundland/Maine relocation, 58 out of 65 moose survived similar lifts from Ontario to Michigan.

According to Algonquin Park biologist Dan Strickland, the Ontario/Michigan team lost the first moose they ever tried to transport, back in 1985. They immediately changed their methods. In all, five of 34 moose died that year; two deaths were caused by adverse reactions to tranquilizers and one was caused by

strangulation in a cargo sling. This year, the increasingly experienced and cautious crew was more successful.

The Ontario moose—an equal number of bulls and cows—are being moved to Michigan's northern peninsula to increase the genetic diversity of a native herd nearly exterminated by hunters. Like the Newfoundland caribou, they must endure helicopter rides of up to 25 miles, and then a 16-hour truck ride to their destination. But there are major differences in how the roundup and transport are conducted. Instead of chasing the moose, the Ontario/Michigan scout helicopter crew looks for a moose who is already on a frozen lake, or very close to one, where access will be easiest. As in Newfoundland, a veterinarian then shoots the animal with synthetic morphine from a distance of 25 to 30 feet. The helicopter blocks any attempted escape into the woods. If a moose does get into the woods, though, the vet immediately shoots the animal again with an antidote to the tranquilizer, quickly restoring the moose's strength and alertness. "We never try to go into the bush after a moose," Strickland emphasizes. That's how his crew lost their first moose two years ago: she was down too long before rescue.

Once a moose drops on a frozen lake surface, a second helicopter arrives. A team blindfolds the moose and plugs the

ANIMAL NEWSLINE



—Bill Power/St. John's Evening Telegram

Left: 58 out of 65 moose survived an airlift from Ontario to Michigan. Above: More than a third of the caribou captured in a Newfoundland to Maine relocation project died from exhaustion, fright and stress. If precautions are taken in capture and transport, such deaths may be prevented.

ears. "The moose is still conscious during the flight," Strickland explains, "but we try to minimize the stress as much as possible." The flight itself never takes more than ten minutes. At the landing area, the moose is quickly injected with antibiotics, checked for pregnancy, given the antidote to the synthetic morphine, and put in an individual shipping crate. The specially made crates protect the moose from injuries during transport. "That's one of the things we wondered about when we saw the news clips of the caribou lift," says Strickland. "There they were just packing them all into a cattle truck."

Relocations of animals may at times be desirable in order to encourage the return of some species to areas where previous populations have been eliminated. But, as the caribou and moose examples show, there are precautions which, when taken, may substantially reduce the animals' risk of injury and death.

—Merritt Clifton

Address Correction

In the April issue, we printed the wrong address for the **National Alliance for Animal Legislation**. The correct mailing address is: P.O. Box 75116, Washington, D.C. 20013.



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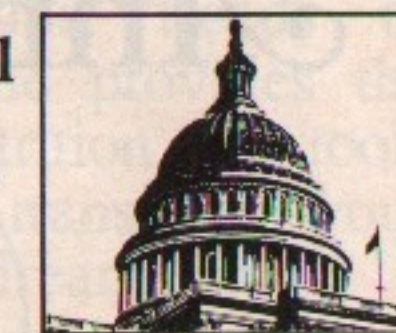
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Valentine's Day Actions For Animals

Traditionally thought of as a day to acknowledge our human loved ones, Valentine's Day can also be an occasion to remind us that animals deserve love and consideration as well. Two innovative efforts by activist groups—one in New York, the other in Ohio—sought to drive that point home this past February 14.

Macy's Valentine's Day Anti-Fur Parade

Macy's Herald Square store in New York City was the target of a Valentine's Day action organized by Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU). Other participating groups included Animal Rights Front, Lehigh Valley Animal Rights Coalition,

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Southern New York and New Jersey chapters), Friends of Animals, and Pennsylvania Animal Protectors Association. Spoofing the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, activists marched through the busy store, chanting and carrying heart-shaped signs which read, "Have a heart for wildlife, don't wear fur—make Macy's a fur-free zone." A simultaneous picket outside the store (coupled with a sit-in in the fur department by a small group of activists a few minutes before the parade) caused sufficient confusion among security personnel to allow the main body of protesters to proceed with the parade through the store to the fur department on the third floor. There, 65 parade participants sat-in, and were arrested and charged with criminal trespassing.

The action was the latest in TSU's ongoing "Campaign for a Fur-Free America", aimed at persuading major department stores to stop selling fur garments. Throughout the campaign, Macy's has been the primary target. Store officials have admitted that they've received so many letters on the issue, they are no longer attempting to answer them. Macy's public relations director Patricia Barry said in a prepared statement, "We are proud that in the American tradition of excellence, the merchandise we sell . . . is produced in compliance with both the laws of the land and those of human decency." Readers are urged to join in boycotting Macy's until they stop selling furs, and to let the company know this by writing to Art Reiner, President, Macy's, 151 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001.

Cruelty-Free Awareness Day

In a cooperative effort with General Nutrition Centers (GNC), People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals' (PETA) Cincinnati, Ohio chapter used Valentine's Day as a chance to promote the use of personal care and household products not tested on animals. Information tables staffed by PETA volunteers were set up in GNC stores and shoppers were given information on product testing methods—such as the Draize Eye Irritation test and the LD50 toxicity test—which claim hundreds of thousands of animals' lives each year. GNC supported PETA's efforts by offering discounts on cruelty-free products, and by giving additional discount cards to shoppers who became members of PETA.

The community took a great interest in "Cruelty-Free Awareness Day"; official

New Looks From Paul Penders. With The Old Pure Magic.

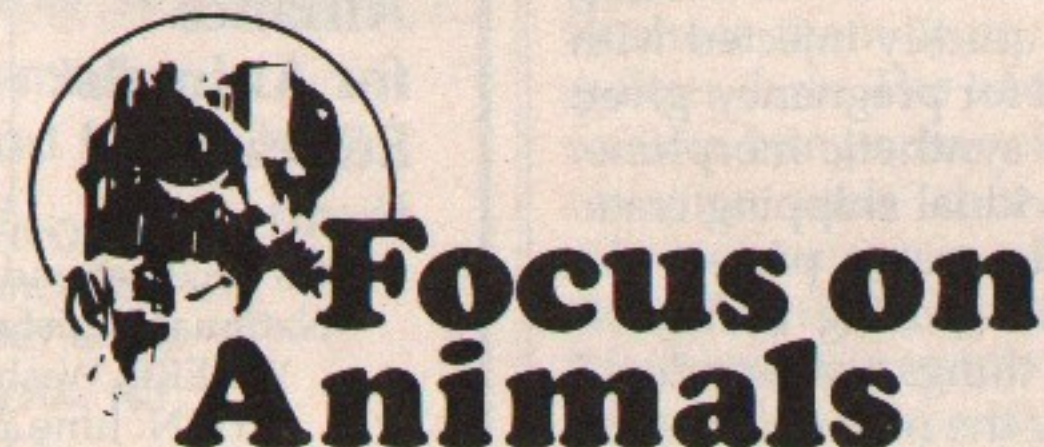
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

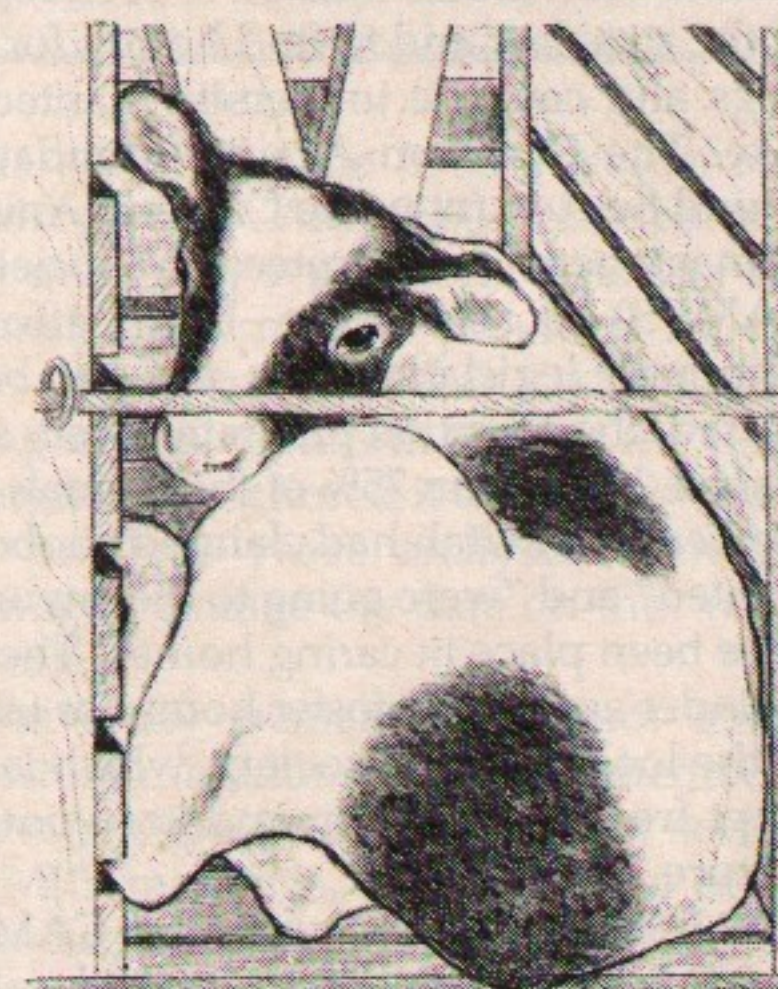


Sixty-five activists were arrested in a Valentine's Day sit-in at Macy's fur department in New York City. The protest was part of Trans-Species Unlimited's "Campaign for a Fur-Free America."

proclamations were passed in seven cities/counties, several radio and TV stations ran stories on the campaign, and about 20 newspaper articles and editorials on the product testing issue appeared. According to PETA's Jayn Meinhardt, all of the coverage was very positive. Other

groups should consider launching similar campaigns; high visibility of a positive, upbeat campaign, tapping some of the attention normally given to major holidays, can bring animal issues before the public in an interesting and nonthreatening way.

ARE YOU REALLY THAT HUNGRY?



Bobby is a 14-week old "veal" calf. Right after birth, he was separated from his mother, chained by the neck in a 2 x 4 ft crate in total darkness, and fed a liquid diet designed to make him anemic. This produces the pale soft flesh so prized by gourmets.

Bobby will be able to stretch, to walk, to mingle with other calves, and to see the sky real soon now—on his way to the slaughterhouse and an end to his misery. Nearly five billion warm-blooded animals will suffer Bobby's fate this year in the U.S. alone.

ARE YOU REALLY THAT HUNGRY?

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

David vs. Goliath in Salt Lake City



Michael McFarland, director of Salt Lake County Animal Services, defied the University of Utah by refusing to relinquish pound animals for research.

—Courtesy SLCAS

Utah is one of the last six states with a mandatory pound seizure law, requiring public animal shelters to turn over unclaimed dogs and cats to researchers for use in experiments. For several years, concerned citizens and public officials have worked for progressive legislation to repeal the law mandating pound seizure, despite fierce opposition from the local "Goliath", the University of Utah.

The same state law requiring the release of pound animals to researchers also states that the animals must first be made available for adoption, even if the university has already requested them. This interpretation of the law was confirmed by the Salt Lake County Attorney's Office and has allowed the director of the Salt Lake County Animal Services (SLCAS), Michael McFarland, to not release animals to the university. In 1985, a change in deans at the university's medical school coincided with a new hardline attitude by university officials. They demanded unrestricted access to animals at the SLCAS shelter, while privately admitting that they did not really need the animals. The university, while claiming a shortage of shelter animals for their research, actually sells some of these animals to the Utah Biomedical Testing Laboratories.

In response to increased university pressure, a statewide coalition of humane societies, animal control agencies and private individuals formed to seek repeal of the state law and to find homes for the dogs and cats the university wanted to take. The Coalition Against Mandatory Pound Seizure (now the Citizens' Animal Management and Protection Society—CAMPS) is directing both efforts. Although legislation has not yet been passed, the adoption program is very successful. More than 75% of the animals the University of Utah had claimed "nobody wanted" and "were going to die anyway" have been placed in caring homes. The remainder are kept in foster homes or taken to the local humane society, which is exempt from the state's mandatory pound seizure law.

In February of last year the CAMPS repeal bill was favorably reported out of the Utah State Senate Health Committee. The university responded emotionally, arranging for heart disease patients to personally knock on the doors of state Senators the weekend before the final vote on the legislation. University interference with the legislative process also included influencing the Office of the Legislative



—Courtesy Michigan Humane Society

Caveat for the Vegetarian Cat

While most dogs will adapt and do quite well on a vegetarian diet containing adequate protein and calcium, the special dietary needs of felines make putting cats on strict vegetarian diets a risky proposition. According to veterinarian Richard H. Pitcairn, writing in *Prevention* magazine, "cats are true carnivores and it is difficult to provide them with enough protein on a vegetarian diet. Even more, they have a requirement for a particular amino acid, taurine, which is found almost entirely in meat. If they don't have this amino acid, they go blind. They develop atrophy of the retina and have irreversible loss of vision."

A formula for a good vegetarian cat diet—one that would be endorsed by veterinarians, that is—could surely be developed (and would be if there were a bigger market for it). In the meantime, vegetarians who are reluctant to offer meat or meat by-products to their companion cats should take special care in feeding their felines. A "must" for the vegetarian cat is *Vegecat*, a dietary supplement containing taurine synthesized from petroleum, but, according to Dr. Michael W. Fox of the Humane Society of the United States, this supplement has not been clinically tested. Since scientific knowledge of feline nutrition is limited right now, he opposes any attempts to make cats vegetarians on the grounds that it is a violation of their rights.

Fiscal Analyst. The 1986 fiscal impact report on the CAMPS bill reflected only the university's position, ignoring the financial information provided by the bill's sponsors. This year CAMPS gave comprehensive information to the fiscal analyst, who ignored it and resubmitted the previous year's analysis, even forgetting to change the date on the "new" report.

University personnel are not above direct intimidation of CAMPS members. University police have attended several CAMPS meetings, photographed members' license plates, maintained surveillance of CAMPS supporters, and followed individual CAMPS members in unmarked university police cars. Representatives of the university also walked into the local humane society and demanded the release of animals housed there.

The university's harassment of Michael McFarland has primarily involved pres-

sure on his supervisors and manipulation of the local media. These efforts reached a peak in February, when McFarland was suspended for three days without pay and placed on probation for six months. Presumably these actions are in preparation for a formal dismissal. All this has happened because he had the courage to do what was ethically and legally correct, in the best interests of the animals in his shelter and the citizens of Salt Lake County.

Despite the university's pressure and a general lack of media support and understanding, pound animals are, for the time being, still safe in Salt Lake County, and CAMPS is continuing to work for legislative change and higher adoption rates. For more information, or to offer assistance and encouragement, please contact CAMPS, 3353 South Main St., Suite 144, Salt Lake City, UT 84115.

—John McArdle

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE



—Joe Cacarella/Albuquerque Tribune

Animal activist Bob Barker refused to host this year's "Miss U.S.A." pageant unless producers agreed not to use furs on the show.

Bob Barker's Pageant Stand

In our April issue, we reported on Bob Barker's refusal to host the "Miss U.S.A." pageant a few hours before the show was to air live on television if fur coats were used in a production number on the program as planned. The show's producers yielded to Barker, in spite of advertising arrangements which had been made with furriers. Simulated furs were substituted for use in the pageant, though a mink coat was still provided as a prize to the pageant winner. Thanks to Barker's persistence, and the cooperation of George Honchar (president of Miss Universe, Inc.), furs will no longer be worn onstage or be offered as prizes in any of the company's three pageants—Miss U.S.A., Miss Teen U.S.A., and Miss Universe.

Barker says that of 576 telephone calls received by pageant officials, *only eight* callers expressed disapproval of his action. Out of "stacks of letters," only one was critical. All of the disapproving sentiments came from individuals who financially benefit from the fur industry's exploitation of animals.

The fur industry was infuriated by Barker's action, and called on furriers to withdraw their advertisements from affiliates of CBS, the TV network which aired the pageant. *Fur Age Weekly*, the fur industry's highly emotional tabloid, has lately been filled with letters and articles condemning Barker.

A story in *Women's Wear Daily* (February 26, 1987) reported that the simulated fur company whose coats were used in the pageant plans to ask Barker to act as their spokesperson. Barker has mixed feelings

about endorsing simulated furs; many activists feel that these garments only help to perpetuate the "mystique" of real furs. "But," says Barker, "if everyone wore simulated furs, there would be no animals killed." Barker says he has made no decisions yet about endorsements.

Sales of imitation furs have declined sharply in recent years, due primarily to the advent of "bridge furs"—those made from animal skins but priced considerably lower than most real furs. Industry spokespersons say that simulated furs retail for \$300-\$400, while a mink bridge fur retails for \$699. Most consumers who buy simulated furs would buy real ones if they could afford them; with prices of bridge furs running only slightly higher than those of imitations, most buyers opt for real furs. Until the wearing of animal skins becomes strongly associated in the public's mind with animal suffering and death, this practice is likely to continue.

Says Barker, "A person who wears furs does it for only one reason: to demonstrate his or her affluence. There are so many other ways to do that—with an automobile, a wristwatch, or, if they're really determined to shout to the world that 'I have money,' they should wear a cloth coat and pin money to it."

Readers are urged to write in support of Barker's actions. Write to CBS Audience Services, 51 W. 52nd St., New York, NY 10019. Also write to George Honchar to thank him for removing furs from the three shows: George Honchar, president, Miss Universe, Inc., 6420 Wilshire Blvd. #1920, Los Angeles, CA 90048.

A New Wave for Animal Rights

If there's one thing the Sixties ought to have taught us all, it's that music can be a powerful force for social change. Songs may move us in ways that words alone cannot, allowing deeper insights to sink in. The humane community is starting to take notice of the power of music as another tool to be used in the struggle for animal rights. In recent years, musicians and activist groups have collaborated on projects to produce albums and singles with pro-animal messages. One of the most ambitious and exciting of such projects is the album *Animal Liberation*, a joint venture between Wax Trax Records and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA).

Described as alternative/new music, the album features cuts by Nina Hagen and Lene Lovich, Shriekback, Howard Jones, Luc Van Acker, Colourfield, Attrition, Chris & Cosey, and Captain Sensible. On overseas versions of the album, the Smiths and Siouxsie and the Banshees will also be featured (release permission couldn't be obtained for these artists in the U.S.). The songs examine such issues as vivisection, hunting, meat production, and the fur industry; most of them were written especially for the album. Included with the album are lyric sheets, a full-color animal rights poster, and an insert featuring items offered by PETA. The inspiration for the project came from PETA's special projects coordinator Dan Mathews, who describes the album's message as "... very upbeat, not downbeat, not preachy at all. It just states it like it is. People can make up their own minds."

Plans are in the works for music videos based on the album's songs, and benefit record-release parties are planned for several U.S. cities. All profits from the album's sale will benefit PETA. *Animal Liberation* should already be available in your local record store; if not, copies may be obtained for \$8 each, including postage, from PETA, P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015.

Another musical endeavor on behalf of animals is *Their Eyes Don't Lie*, a 45-rpm extended-play record produced by the Student Action Corps for Animals (SACA). The record features four New Wave animal rights songs written and performed by Atrocity, Clark Kent, and Subtle Oppression, groups comprised of socially active young people whose ages range from 13 to 20. The songs focus on the brutal treatment of factory-farmed

animals, presenting a strong case for vegetarianism. Says SACA's Rosa Feldman, "We wanted people to think about how their own choices and attitudes contribute directly to exploitation, and to see that they can take steps to change things—just by looking into their own lifestyles." A poster which includes lyric sheets and a wealth of information on animal rights issues is included with the record; the poster may be purchased separately for \$1.50. The record and poster set is available for \$3.75, including postage, from SACA, P.O. Box 15588, Washington, DC 20003.

Battling the Greyhound Racing Industry

Death is imminent for thousands of greyhounds and small animals if states legalize dog race gambling, according to Robert Baker, field investigator for the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS). "We are unalterably opposed to dog racing, not only due to the cruelty and abuse inflicted on the animals in racing, but also because of the use of live lures in training," says Baker.

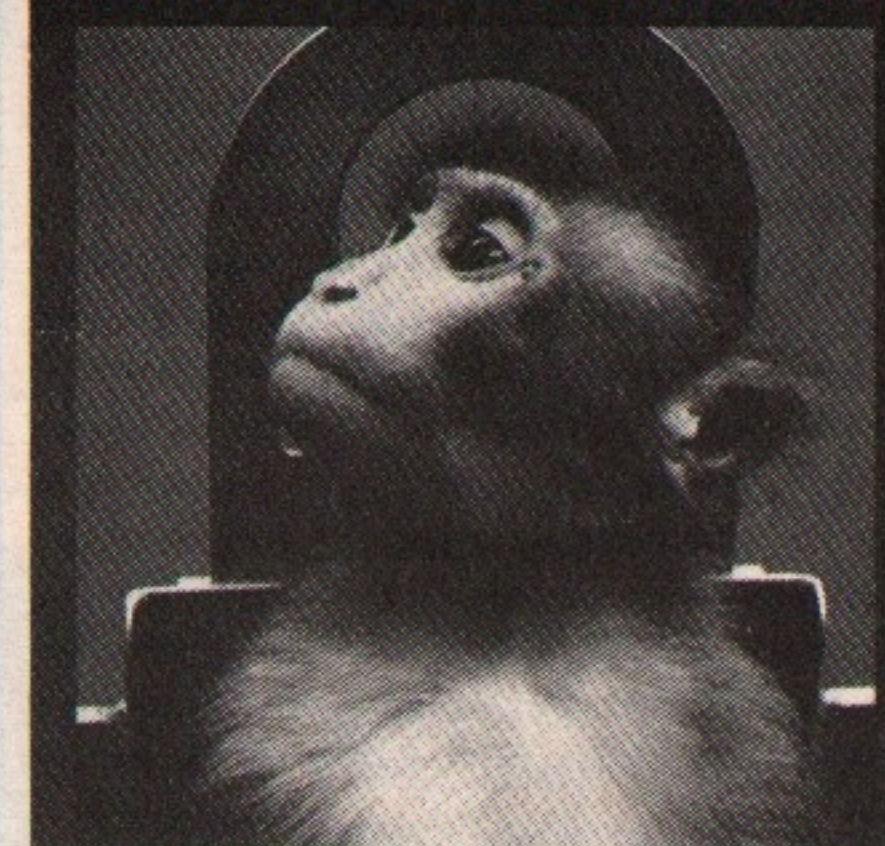
Currently, greyhound racing is legal in 16 states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and West

Virginia. Dog racing is the sixth largest spectator sport in the United States, with over 23 million people visiting the tracks, according to George Johnson, Jr., executive director of the American Greyhound Track Operators Association. In 1984, about \$176 million went into state treasuries as a result of pari-mutuel betting on legalized greyhound racing, according to the National Association of State Racing Commissioners.

Kansas recently legalized greyhound racing, despite the efforts of animal rights and anti-gambling organizations. At the time of writing this article, bills to legalize

Continued on next page

ANIMAL LIBERATION



Tunes for our times.

—Courtesy PETA/Wax Trax Records



Jackrabbits and other small animals are used to train greyhounds for the track.

—The Times Publishing Company

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Greyhound Racing

Continued from previous page

pari-mutuel betting are pending in Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri and Pennsylvania. Voter referendums on the issue will be held in Indiana and Texas this year. And by the time this article is published, Wisconsin voters will have decided whether or not to legalize greyhound racing in their state. Other states in which dog racing proponents are actively working to legalize the activity are Illinois, Maryland, Ohio and Oklahoma, said Baker.

The use of small animals as bait in training greyhounds to race continues to generate outrage among humane groups. Most owners and trainers believe using

live animals as lures is necessary in order to produce dogs who can successfully compete at the race track, according to Baker. Federal legislation to prohibit the use of live animals as lures in dog racing and training was introduced in the House by Representative Robert K. Dornan (R-CA). H.R.1433 prohibits interstate commercial sale and transportation of animals to be used as lures, and prohibits the training of racing dogs using live lures.

Testimony presented on September 1986 at a hearing of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission reveals both the prevalent use of live rabbits in training racing dogs as well as the large percentage of dogs who do not qualify for racing. Michael LaBarbera, representing the Greyhound Breeders Association, asked the Commission not to forbid the importation of live jackrabbits for use in

training greyhounds. "Only three out of ten greyhounds trained with live jackrabbits are school-qualified to race," said LaBarbera. "Recent studies indicate that when mechanical means are used in training, the percentage of school-qualified dogs drops to 1.5 dogs out of ten; with 'recently deceased' jackrabbits [killed prior to their use as bait], the percentage falls only to two or 2.5."

Other evidence points to the continued use of live lures by breeders and trainers. In the November 1986 issue of *Greyhound USA*, readers are urged to oppose Rep. Dornan's bill. Baker points out that, "It is ironic that the industry contends that live animals are rarely used in the training of racing greyhounds and yet simultaneously oppose Representative Dornan's bill."

Greyhound racing hurts not only the small animals used as lures, but also the dogs themselves. About 40,000 greyhounds actively race in the United States. The greyhound industry estimates that about 25 per cent of these dogs must be replaced each year. Thus, to produce the 10,000 new dogs needed to reach the track each year, an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 dogs must be born—given the 20 to 40 percent survival rate for dogs who are able to compete at the track.

A spokesperson for the greyhound industry reveals a callous attitude toward the industry-produced problem of overbreeding, which adds to the nationwide problem of dog overpopulation: "There's nothing wrong with destroying unwanted animals," said Gary Guccione, secretary/treasurer of the National Greyhound Association. "The animal shelters and humane societies kill 15 to 20 million dogs and cats a year."

—Silvia Phillips

Acknowledgement:

The author wished to thank Robert Baker, field investigator, department of investigations, Humane Society of the United States, Washington, DC, for providing much of the information for this article.

The Animal Activist

◆ Informs others as to how animals are raised for food in factory farms

◆ Has adopted a vegetarian diet, or is on the road to it

◆ Avoids or limits consumption of dairy products and eggs

—Carla Bennett



The rat, along with the cockroach and the snake, is surely one of the world's most disliked animals. Down through the ages, rats have been held responsible for millions of human deaths. During the 13th and 14th centuries, more than 20 million Europeans succumbed to the "Black Death" or bubonic plague, which was spread throughout the continent by flea-infested rats.

The rat that city dwellers know and hate is known in scientific circles as *Rattus norvegicus*, or more commonly as the Norway rat. Other printable names it is known by are the brown rat, sewer rat, house rat, and wharf rat. Naturally, you would assume that its native land is Norway. Not true. In fact, the Norway rat is a native of the Orient, coming from the frigid plains of northern Asia. They were given the name "Norway" rat because many were spotted disembarking from Norwegian commercial vessels in the ports of Great Britain and the United States.

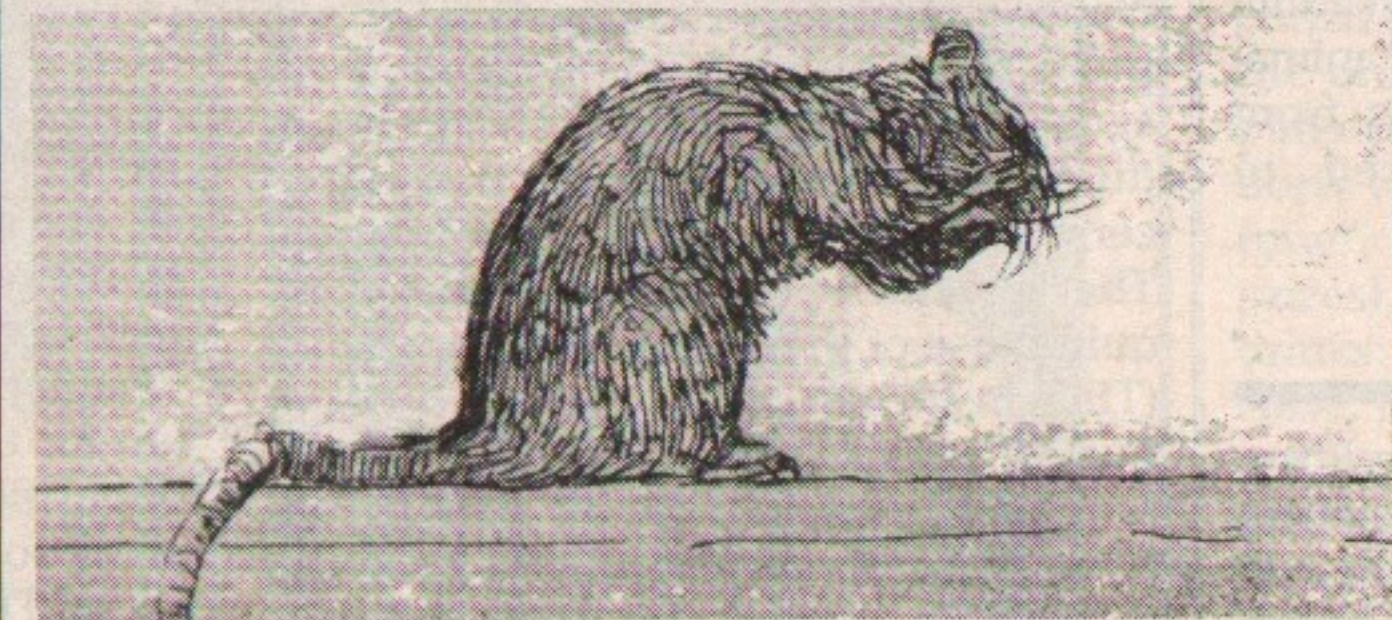
Norway rats are burrowing rodents, constructing their homes in subsurface areas. In rural environments, their underground shelters protect them from predators like the weasel and great horned owl. Moreover, their preference for living underground is not surprising when you consider that in Siberia and Mongolia (their ancestral homes), winter temperatures can dip to 60 degrees below zero.

In New York City, they have retained their subterranean lifestyle to avoid detec-

TOWN AND COUNTRY RATS

Upgrading an Image

BY ARTHUR HIRSHORN



tion by people rather than to escape the cold. They are commonly found in cellars, sewers, subway tunnels, and in underground burrows in public parks and vacant lots. Although there probably are as many Norway rats in New York City as people, they are rarely seen. Because of their inconspicuous gray-brown coat, silent and rapid movements, wariness, and nocturnal feeding habits, they are usually glimpsed as fleeting shadows at dawn and dusk. Early-morning and late-afternoon joggers in Central Park can attest to this fact.

Norway rats are similar in length and weight to their tree-dwelling city relative, the gray squirrel. However, their long, pointed faces and naked tails are quite distinctive. In addition, their hind legs are much longer and

stronger than their forelegs. This characteristic makes them good jumpers and leapers as well as excellent swimmers. Longshoremen will testify to the aquatic skill of the wharf rat, especially its ability to swim underwater for up to three minutes.

In the city, food availability poses no problem for the rat. Like us, the rat is an omnivore, which means it can digest both vegetable and animal material. Further, when a food shortage occurs, they will even eat leather, glue and soap. Unfortunately, they also invade grain warehouses and silos, eating and spoiling millions of dollars worth of corn, wheat and oats each year in the United States.

Another troublesome characteristic of the Norway rat is its extremely high rate of reproduction. Females

become sexually mature at three to five months, and are capable of giving birth to as many as 100 offspring in a single year. Fortunately for New Yorkers, the lack of additional food and space prevents a rat "population explosion". In any case, the adaptable rat has evolved its own solution for this problem. When their numbers increase too rapidly, the adolescent females remain infertile. Their uterus becomes thin, and their ovaries cease functioning.

All rodents are gnawing animals. The Norway rat is no exception. With his strong, sharp incisor teeth (which grow continuously), the rat easily cracks hard foods, and can eat through wood, plaster, insulated wire, solid aluminum, and even concrete in constructing his living quarters.

Needless to say, many uncomplimentary things have been said about this particular rodent. Even the word "rat" by itself carries a negative connotation.

Who can forget James Cagney's immortal "You dirty rat!"? Then there is the description of a dirty, cluttered apartment as a "rat trap". When your pencil point or shoelace breaks, what do you exclaim? "Oh, rats!" And when a person betrays your confidence, they either "ratted" or "squealed" on you. The list goes on and on . . .

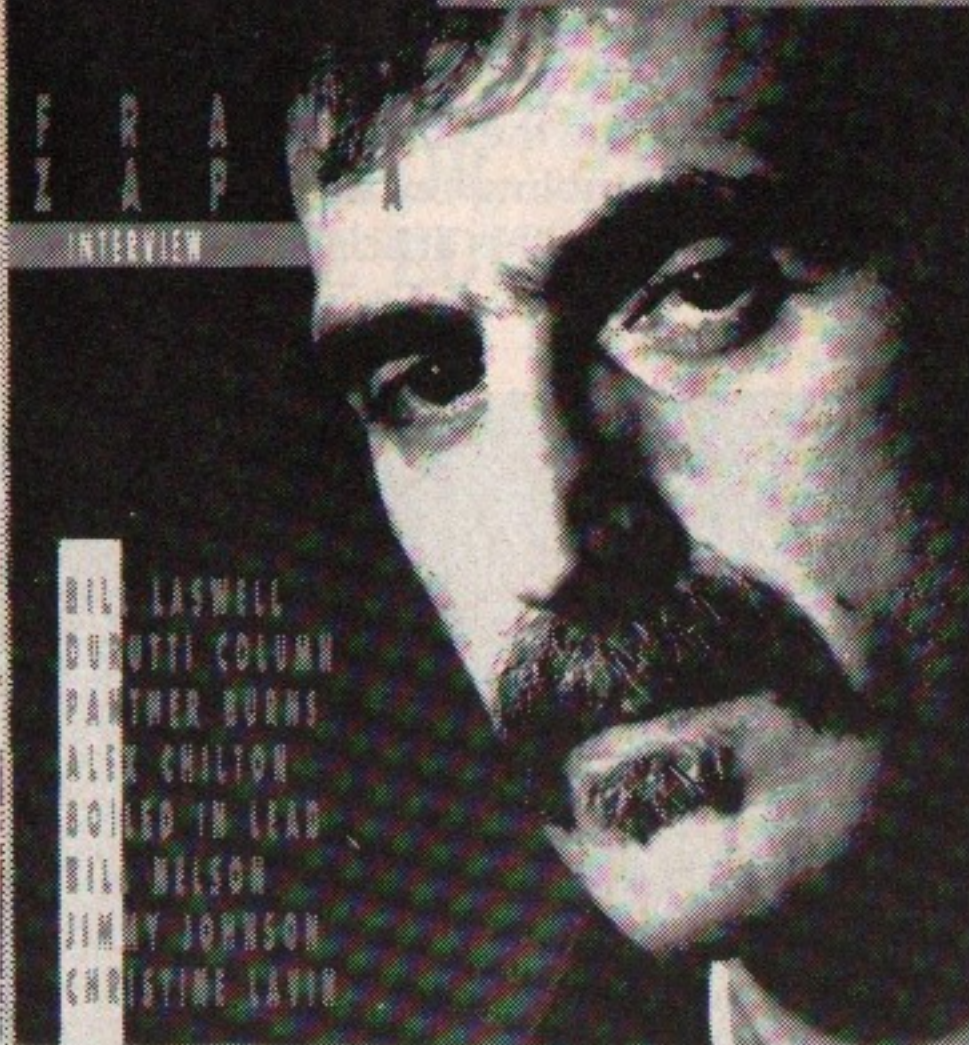
Even Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary defines a rat (slang) as a "cowardly or selfish person who deserts or betrays his associates".

However, a more accurate description of the Norway rat would reveal it to be a very sociable mammal which, if anything, is much more adaptable than many of his rodent relatives, and perhaps a bit more intelligent.

Arthur Hirshorn teaches in the department of early childhood and elementary education at Lehman College of the City University in New York. This article was reprinted from and is copyrighted by New York Newsday.

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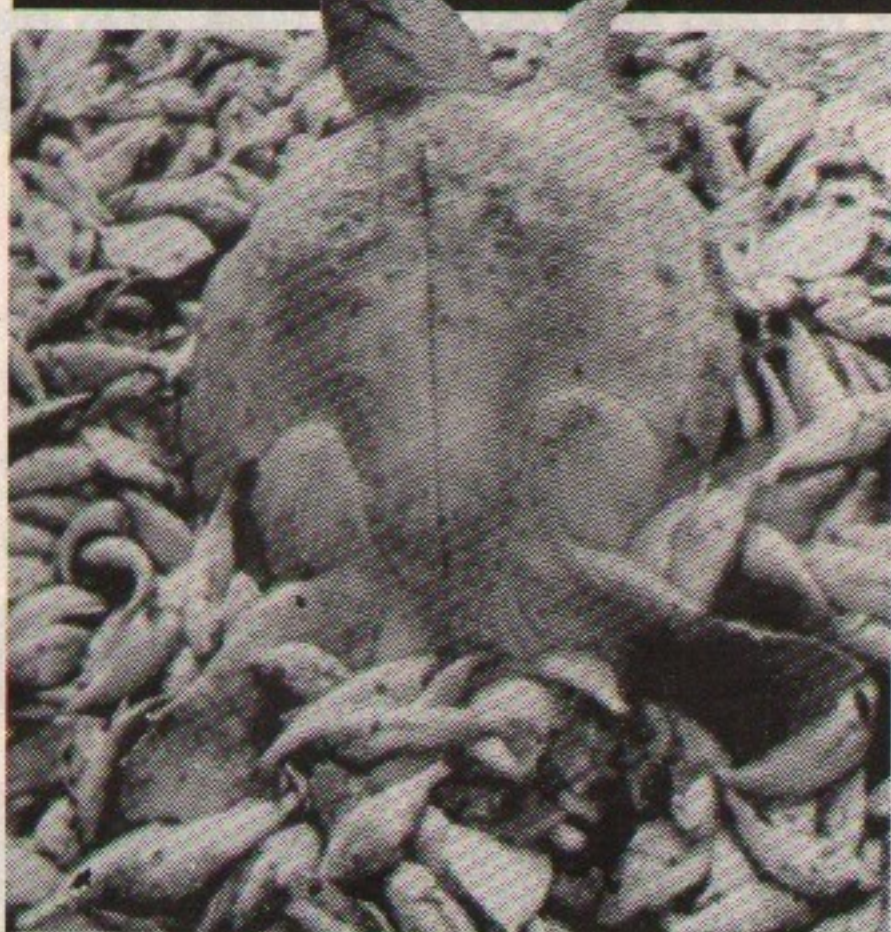
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NEWS SHORTS

■ **An estimated seven million fish have died** as a result of contamination of a marsh by agricultural runoff in the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area in Nevada, federal biologists have concluded. The fish, as well as approximately 1,500 migratory birds, began dying shortly before Christmas; refuge officials were uncertain at first just what was causing the massive die-off. It now appears that a significant portion of the birds may have died from an outbreak of avian cholera, but the fish were killed by the increased salinity of the marsh known as Carson Sink. The marsh's water is about two-thirds as salty as seawater; the increased salination has been caused by the diversion of marsh water through agricultural fields, where salts are picked up. The water then flows back into the Carson Sink, carrying with it higher concentrations of salt which spell death for the fish. Other so-called havens for wildlife, such as Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge in California, have suffered animal deaths and deformities resulting from selenium contamination traced to agricultural runoff.

■ **Good news from Europe:** the European Parliament has voted to issue directives to the European Commission calling for an end to live animal experiments by 1991 and reforms in the intensive farming industries of member nations. Members are: Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and West Germany. The next step is for the Commission to put the Parliament's directives into legislative form, after which they will be returned to the Parliament for a formal vote and then sent for final approval by the Council of Ministers. Though far from enactment, the directives are a major step forward. The directive on vivisection stipulates a phasing out of animal experimentation by member nations—a 20 per cent reduction each year for the next five years—with the goal of complete elimination of vivisection in member nations by 1991. The directive on factory farming calls for a ban on the veal crate, a phasing-out of the battery cage over a ten-year period, and a ban on tail-docking and castration of piglets, among other provisions. Also of interest is a recent law passed by the government of South Tirol (a semi-autonomous Italian province) prohibiting vivisection, abandonment of companion animals, and overworking of animals.

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



Turtles are victims of shrimpers' nets.

■ **Drownings of sea turtles in shrimpers' nets** may soon be reduced: in May the National Marine Fisheries Service will publish regulations implementing an agreement negotiated between shrimp industry representatives and those concerned about the turtles' preservation. The agreement calls for phasing in required use of the Turtle Excluder Device (TED) in shrimp nets in certain areas and during certain times. The TED allows turtles to escape the nets unharmed. Many shrimpers are opposed to the new regulations, saying the TEDs cost too much and require too much attention. The issue could be forced into court if shrimpers decide to challenge the regulations. Readers should write to their Senators and Representatives urging their support for required use of the TED. For more information on endangered sea turtles, write to the Center for Environmental Education, 624 9th St. NW, Washington, DC 20001.

■ **A bill to ban live bird shoots** has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives by Rep. Frank Pistella (D-Pittsburgh). In our November 1986 cover story, we reported on the annual Fred Coleman Memorial Shoot in Hegins, Pennsylvania—the largest single-day live bird shoot in the world, in which some 8,000 birds are gunned down. Such events would be banned by the new bill (H.B. 455). Pennsylvania residents are urged to write their state Representatives in support of the bill. Write them at: Pennsylvania House of Representatives, House Post Office, The Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

■ **In its fourth annual "State of the World" report**, the Worldwatch Institute is warning that human population growth and economic expansion are pushing the ability of the earth's natural systems to cope with such activity to the very limit. The Washington-based research group said in its report that the earth is headed toward a worldwide decline in food and fuel production, the contamination of the atmosphere, climatic changes, mass extinctions of plants and animals, and a decline in the quality of life for humans if present pressures on the environment continue. The report named ozone depletion, climatic change, and loss of biological diversity as the three most pressing environmental problems. "A sustainable society satisfies its needs without diminishing the prospects of the next generation. By many measures, contemporary society fails to meet this criterion," said Worldwatch, in a case of notable understatement.

■ **The Alaska state government's aerial wolf-shooting program** has come to a halt, according to a recent report in the *New York Times*. The program was carried out for the purpose of maintaining high populations of moose (the wolves' natural prey) so that hunters could then shoot them. The aerial shooting was halted by Governor Steve Cowper as part of Alaska's budget-cutting efforts, aimed at reducing the state's estimated \$875 million deficit. In the past two years, the state has spent some \$74,000 to kill 58 wolves, reported the *Times*. The government kill represents only a small fraction of the total number of wolves killed, however. Some licensed trappers also use the aerial methods to spot wolves; this "land-and-shoot" method is being challenged in an appeal filed by the Alaska Wildlife Alliance, Greenpeace USA, and four individual plaintiffs in the Alaska Supreme Court. Trappers killed an estimated 600 wolves last year in Alaska through various means.

International Wolf Symposium Scheduled for May 22

Defenders of Wildlife will sponsor a all-day symposium on wolf protection and recovery efforts on May 22 at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. The registration fee is \$75. For more information, contact Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 19th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202/659-9510).

NEWS SHORTS

■ **If President Reagan has his way**, federal funds will be cut from programs protecting animals, and funding for wildlife-killing programs will increase. In this year's budget proposal, Reagan calls for a million-dollar reduction in funds for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act. He has also recommended a more than \$1 million reduction in funds for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) over last year's appropriation. APHIS is the federal agency charged with inspecting thousands of labs, zoos, circuses, and puppy mills nationwide. Simultaneously, the President has called for \$12.1 million in federal funds for the

USDA's division of Animal Damage Control, the agency responsible for carrying out a wide range of unselective predator control programs (including trapping, poisoning, and other inhumane methods of killing) for the purpose of exterminating coyotes and other animals perceived as four-footed villains by Western livestock raisers. Readers are urged to write the members of the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees to express opposition to Reagan's proposals. A list of the subcommittee members may be obtained from the Humane Society of the U.S., 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037; (202) 452-1100.



University of Oregon research director Greg Stickrod menaces a tiny monkey.

■ **A series of shocking photos** removed by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) during a raid on the University of Oregon's animal research labs in October (see our January/February 1987 story on the break-in) have revealed numerous violations of the Animal Welfare Act and the National Institutes of Health's guidelines for the care of laboratory animals. Several photos, apparently staged for the amusement of the researchers, show university research director Greg Stickrod menacing a terrified newborn monkey. The staging of the shots was apparently meant to suggest that the monkey was "born" by Caesarian section to a human "mother" lying on a table in the foreground. In a statement to Oregon news media, Stickrod said that the photos "were in bad taste. I regret having participated in" the actions, he said. Stickrod's bizarre laboratory hijinks have prompted activists to call for his firing by the university, as well as full-scale investigations by state and federal agencies into animal research at the University of Oregon and other institutions. Other gruesome photos removed by the ALF come from a slide presentation used by the university. The photos, which university officials claim were shot at other institutions, reveal researchers' manipulations of animals' genitals and use of brutal handling techniques to forcibly subdue animals.

■ **Coca-Cola has come under fire** recently from environmentalists and animal rights advocates for the corporation's plan to destroy some 25,000 acres of tropical forest and wetlands in Belize to make way for citrus plantations. In a letter sent to Roberto Goizueta, chairperson of Coca-Cola, the environmental group Friends of the Earth accused the corporation of misleading the public about the scheme's threat to wildlife, falsely claiming alliance with the Belize Audubon Society, and refusing to carry out an environmental impact assessment of the project. The area of the project is known to contain a wide range of wildlife, including several species listed as threatened. Considered the most vulnerable major habitat type, tropical forests are home to about half of the world's plant and animal species. Such forests are being destroyed around the world at the rate of 200,000 square kilometers each year. Coca-Cola, also criticized as a major corporate sponsor of the brutal "sport" of rodeo (and as the parent company of Merv Griffin Productions, the producer of TV's "Wheel of Fortune", on which furs are offered as prizes), produces the following brands of drinks: Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, Tab, Five Alive, High-C, and Minute Maid. Readers are urged to boycott these products, and to make their views known to Roberto Goizueta, Chairperson, Coca-Cola Company, P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, GA 30301. Activists should also call the company's toll-free consumer relations line: 1-800-GET COKE.

■ **The Clean Water Act has been extended** for eight more years, thanks to a veto override by the Democrat-led 100th Congress. True to form, President Reagan had vetoed the Act's reauthorization after the adjournment of the 99th Congress, even though it had passed unanimously in both houses. The bill was reintroduced in both houses as the first legislation of the new year, and was again vetoed by Reagan, who claimed the bill is a "budget-buster" because it provides federal funds for community sewage treatment programs. Such programs have been cut in half since Reagan took office in 1980. The extension of the Act provides for grants and loans to municipalities for construction and upgrading of plants, with federal support gradually decreasing over time. The Act also restricts pollutant releases into surface waters and provides funds for water pollution cleanup efforts.

more SHORTS on next page

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NEWS SHORTS

■ **Animal rights advocates and environmentalists** are fighting the California Department of Fish and Game in an effort to prevent the lifting of a 14-year moratorium on trophy hunting of mountain lions in the state. The department has recommended that the California Fish and Game Commission open a 79-day hunting season and issue permits to kill 210 mountain lions each year. In 1985 a state bill was passed which would have extended the moratorium, but the bill was vetoed by Governor George Deukmejian. At press time, the commission had already held two public hearings on the issue, with the third scheduled for April 10 in Sacramento. It is expected that a decision will be made at that time, though it might be postponed to a later date. Readers may write the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation at P.O. Box 1896, Sacramento, CA 95809 or call (916) 442-2666 for information on the current status of the proposal to lift the moratorium. California residents are urged to make their views on the issue known to the California Fish and Game Commission, 1416 9th St., Sacramento, CA 95814. Also write Governor Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

■ **A plan to export 270,000 sheep** to the U.S. for slaughter is being considered by the government of New Zealand, reports the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA). The plan to ship live sheep in ten shipments of about 27,000 animals each has been stalled by the U.S. government, which will not receive the shipments until the ships are equipped with refrigeration units to store the bodies of animals who die in transport. The sheep are shipped live because freshly-killed meat has greater consumer appeal, says WSPA's John Walsh. New Zealand sheep ranchers are able to make double what they would make in domestic sales by shipping to the U.S., Walsh reports. Conditions suffered by sheep during live shipment (lasting several weeks) include severe crowding and lack of sanitation, resulting in suffocation, starvation, extreme stress, respiratory diseases, and other illnesses. Thousands typically arrive dead at their destinations. Readers are urged to express their opposition to this cruelty by writing to: Wallace Rowling, New Zealand Ambassador to the U.S., 37 Observatory Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20008.



Ron Hyde/Mountain Lion Preservation Fund

California's 14-year moratorium on mountain lion hunting may soon be lifted.

■ **Five dogs died recently in experiments** conducted at the University of Pennsylvania in which the dogs' back muscles were used to fashion "auxiliary hearts". Researchers Michael Acker and Larry Stephenson constructed artificial pumping chambers from the latissimus dorsi back muscles, and connected them to the dogs' aortas. Pacemakers were then used to stimulate the chambers to beat in time with the dogs' hearts. Two dogs subsequently died of blood clots, a frequent complication of heart surgery. Three other dogs died from "technical complications". Similar operations on humans have been conducted in Pittsburgh and Paris, though these operations entailed a patching of the heart with back muscles rather than the construction of separate chambers. The University of Pennsylvania experimenters plan to continue the research in spite of the deaths, touting the operation as a possible alternative to artificial hearts and heart transplants in humans. Heart disease is the leading killer of Americans, claiming the lives of more than 500,000 each year. Evidence has been mounting over the past few decades which indicates a strong association between heart disease and lifestyle factors such as smoking, obesity, a high-fat diet based on meat, emotional stress, and lack of exercise. Despite these findings, most heart research continues to focus on high-tech surgeries and procedures rather than preventative health care.

NEWS SHORTS

■ **Legislation aiming to increase the authority** of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enforce the Animal Welfare Act has been introduced in the House by Representative Toby Roth (R-WI). The bill, H.R. 241, would allow the USDA to obtain restraining orders or injunctions against animal dealers, carriers, exhibitors, and handlers charged with violations of the Act. The legislation stems from a recent Wisconsin case involving animal dealer Ervin Stebane, who since 1972 has sold more than 20,000 dogs and cats to researchers. Charged with numerous violations of the Animal Welfare Act spanning a five-year period—including improper disposal of dead animals, deficient housing, lack of food and water for the animals, and inadequate sanitation—Stebane was nevertheless relicensed each year to continue operating as an animal dealer. The proposed legislation, if enacted, will empower the USDA to act on such cases in the future. Readers should write to their Representatives (House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515) urging co-sponsorship of H.R. 241.

■ **The U.S. Department of Defense has been ordered** by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to prepare an environmental impact statement on all biological warfare programs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, reports the Foundation on Economic Trends. The statement, which is expected to take 21 months to complete, must assess public health and security risks which may arise from the accidental or intentional release of deadly diseases by military laboratories. Emergency procedures—including evacuation, quarantine, and medical treatment—are expected to be covered in the statement, as are procedures to insure against sabotage and terrorism. The Defense Department will also be required to assess the economic, social, and psychological impacts of its biological warfare research program, which has expanded dramatically with the introduction of genetic engineering. Using the new technology, the Defense Department is currently developing infectious strains of various diseases—including Botulism, Plague, and Yellow Fever—for wartime use.

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Animals in the Movies

Though films like *Project X* can deliver a strong pro-animal message, much too often unwilling animal actors are pressed into performances which result in serious injuries or death.

—Stanley Treick/Paramount Pictures

Horses were wire-tripped in the making of Paramount Pictures' 1981 film *Reds*.

BY BARBARA PEQUET

We Americans love the movies whether we see them in theaters or at home on television and video cassette. We idolize the stars and follow the careers of favorite actors and directors. In 1986, over one billion tickets (totaling about \$3.7 billion) were sold for admission to the movies. Many of us spend more time each week watching television and films than we do in conversation with friends and family. In recent times, cinema and television have become so much a part of our lives that we're on a first name basis with characters like J.R. and Alexis, Lucy and Desi, and Roy and Dale—and also with animal actors like Benji, Morris, Flipper and (hi-ho) Silver.

The difference is that while we can assume Jane Fonda or Tom Cruise are protected by contracts, stunt artists, safety and employment laws, and the best lawyers money can buy when those protections fail, we cannot assume the same for animal actors. In fact, abuse and misuse of animals in the motion picture industry occurs many more times than the public suspects.

In many cases, the realism we marvel at on screen may be too real. In this age of technological advancement, from the gimmickry of James



Clint Eastwood and orangutan friend starred in *Any Which Way But Loose*.

—Courtesy Warner Brothers Pictures

Bond to the spectacles of Spielberg and Lucas, we could expect state-of-the-art film production to be so advanced as to have eliminated the actual suffering, and even death, of animals without sacrificing realism. Hollywood is, after all, the epitome of illusion—the master of the sleight-of-hand.

And yet, in *The Killing Fields* a live ox was bled at the neck in front of the camera. In *Apocalypse Now* a live water buffalo was macheted to death in a ritual sacrifice scene. In *Reds* several horses were intentionally tripped with wires to create crunching, spectacular falls in the battle scenes.

Michael Cimino's 1980 *Heaven's Gate* was not only a financial disaster, but a humane one as well. At least five horses were reportedly killed during production. Running W's (tripwire devices which can be rigged to pull the legs out from under the horse) were used and cockfights were staged. Allegedly, more than a dozen live chickens were decapitated so that their blood could be smeared on actors' bodies for close-up scenes.

Unfortunately, these are not isolated examples. Other films with shots of abused animals include *Patton*, *The Missouri Breaks*, *The Mountain Men*, and *Lion of the Desert*. And scores more animals suffer before and after their "performances". Many of the less sensational abuses go undetected and unreported.

Recently, a new area of abuse to animals in films came to light. The culprit: nature and wildlife films, the very shows which pretend to revere animals—and the cruelest irony is that the abuse is sometimes perpetrated by seemingly sensitive producers like Disney Studios and Marlin Perkins' *Wild Kingdom*. Amid shots of habitat and commentary on the awesome but delicate balance of nature, animals have been mistreated and exploited to assure action-packed footage.

According to an article appearing in the *New York Times* (3/24/86), "faking is a fundamental tool of the wildlife film industry." For those of us who have marveled at the patience and dexterity of camera operators who have captured once-in-a-lifetime shots, marvel no more. Patience and skill are often out; fraud and contrived-for-action scenes are in. For instance, live chickens may be dangled before big cats to agitate them. The backs of rabbits may be rubbed raw and turpentine poured on the wounds to make the animals run fast and straight so that cameras can follow easily.

Unfortunately, cruelty and abuse have been a part of the film business for years. According to the American Humane Association (AHA), one of the first major "film animal" scandals was documented in 1939, when a public outcry arose over the treatment of a horse in *Jesse James*. In that film, Tyrone Powers' horse was galloped over a 70-foot cliff to his death. In response to the public protest engendered by the stunt, the Hays Office on Censorship (using AHA guidelines) set in place a mandatory code for making motion pictures. Outlawed was the Running W device; prior to its invention, horses were made to fall by digging deep pits or stretching piano wire across a set.

But, in the mid 1960s, when competition from television for more violence on the screen joined with nationwide antipathy to censorship, the Hays Office was abolished and, with it, all mandatory standards for animal treatment. AHA, as it had done since

the 1930s, offered to review scripts submitted on a voluntary basis and visit movie sets. Predictably, however, all but the most ethical directors refused to participate in this toothless screening process. Animal abuse in filming escalated.

Although AHA has neither the clout nor funding of a government authority, it has devised over the years two measures to bring some accountability to the industry. First, it sends humane officers to movie sets to check for animal abuse. Second, it has developed a rating system for movies. AHA's Hollywood office screens films

and distributes a monthly list of "unacceptable" ones to the media, representatives in the movie industry, and humane societies. In the past nine years, AHA has rated approximately 60 films as unacceptable because animals were intentionally killed, injured, or mistreated during shooting for the sake of dramatic action.

But these ratings reflect only whether or not animal abuse occurred while the film was being shot. Equally important are both the handling animals receive when they are being trained to perform, and the living con-

Continued on next page



—Universal City Studios & Dino De Laurentiis Corporation

In *Conan, The Barbarian*, a 1982 Dino De Laurentiis production, horses were tripped and other animals were physically abused.

Legislative Action Could Protect Animals in Movies

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is developing legislation to help protect animals used by the entertainment industry. One aspect of the legislation will be to prohibit the injuring or killing of animals used in making films. A similar law already exists in England. Another aspect of the legislation will be to amend the federal Animal Welfare Act to state more clearly that farm-type animals used for exhibition purposes (and experimentation) are covered under the Act. Although it is ASPCA's contention that these animals are already protected under the Act, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has not interpreted the law in this way.

The proposed legislation will be completed and ready for sponsorship and endorsement by members of Congress soon, and the ASPCA will be organizing grassroots support. Readers interested in helping can contact: The ASPCA Entertainment Project, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Suite 418, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Continued from previous page
ditions they endure during transportation and on location. The cruelty and neglect which may take place during the long production time of movies may be slow and torturous, and as serious as that shown onscreen. These abuses, unfortunately, go undetected and undeterred by AHA's rating system.

To address this problem, a second mechanism was devised. In 1980, a clause was drafted and inserted into the contracts of actors who belong to either of the two actors' unions. Under this provision, directors are not only requested to submit scripts involving animals to AHA, but to allow AHA field investigators onto film sets. It also gives actors permission to walk off a set if they witness animal cruelty or abuse.

The provisions, although a step in the right direction, leave many loopholes. Most significantly, they do not address films made outside the United States in places where animal cruelty often goes unchecked. Also, the provisions are open-ended—they provide no detail as to sanctions for offenders, and do not prohibit or proscribe specific actions or abuses. Furthermore, they are unenforceable—few actors are likely to jeopardize present or future work by protesting their director's ethical judgement. Because no single nonprofit organization can review all scripts, visit all movie or television show sets, or be present for entire production runs, a false sense of industry accountability results.

Of course, legal actions can be taken—at least in this country. Most instances of abuse are punishable under state anti-cruelty statutes. However, even if witnesses do report abuses, it is unlikely that many employees would be willing to testify against directors and producers. In addition, fines levied for acts of cruelty to animals are insignificant to directors working with multi-million dollar budgets. As for the injured animals, prosecution after the fact is hardly useful.

Some of the worst abuse problems occur in the filming of movies made overseas. Even though American production companies may be at fault, U.S. courts have no jurisdiction over those acts of cruelty, and many countries have no effective animal protective legislation. American film companies too often have carte blanche to use and exploit animals for films in ways which would not have been allowed within the U.S.



Not all animal actors are abused. Dogs trained with patience and praise may be willing performers.

—Valerie Mattheus

The following movies are listed as "Unacceptable" by the American Humane Association (AHA). For more information, contact AHA's Hollywood office at 14144 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423.

1979 Releases:

Savage of the Cannibal Gods; Tiger's Claw; The Chisolms Prophecy; Arabian Nights; Fist of Fury, Part II; Mr. Mike's Mondo Video; Apocalypse Now; The Black Cobra

1980 Releases:

The Mountain Men, Tom Horn, The Lion Speaks, Tundra, The Long Riders, Southern Comfort

1981 Releases:

Legend of the Lone Ranger, Lion of the Desert, Moments of Truth, Heaven's Gate, Crocodile, The Snakefist vs. the Dragon, Heartland, Reds

1982 Releases:

Conan, the Barbarian; First Blood

1983 Releases:

Triumphs of a Man Called Horse, Suburbia, Never Say Never Again

1984 Releases:

Antarctica, Conan the Destroyer, Heart of the Stag, Yellowhair and the Fortress of Gold, Cannibal Holocaust

1985 Releases:

Faces of Death, Parts I and II

1986 Releases:

No 1986 Films Rated Unacceptable

The solution to these problems is harder to find than it might seem. Within the States, anti-cruelty statutes always need stronger, more aggressive enforcement. Due to the nonpublic nature of picture making, instances of abuse may not be immediately detected, evidence may be hard to gather, and witnesses may not be forthcoming.

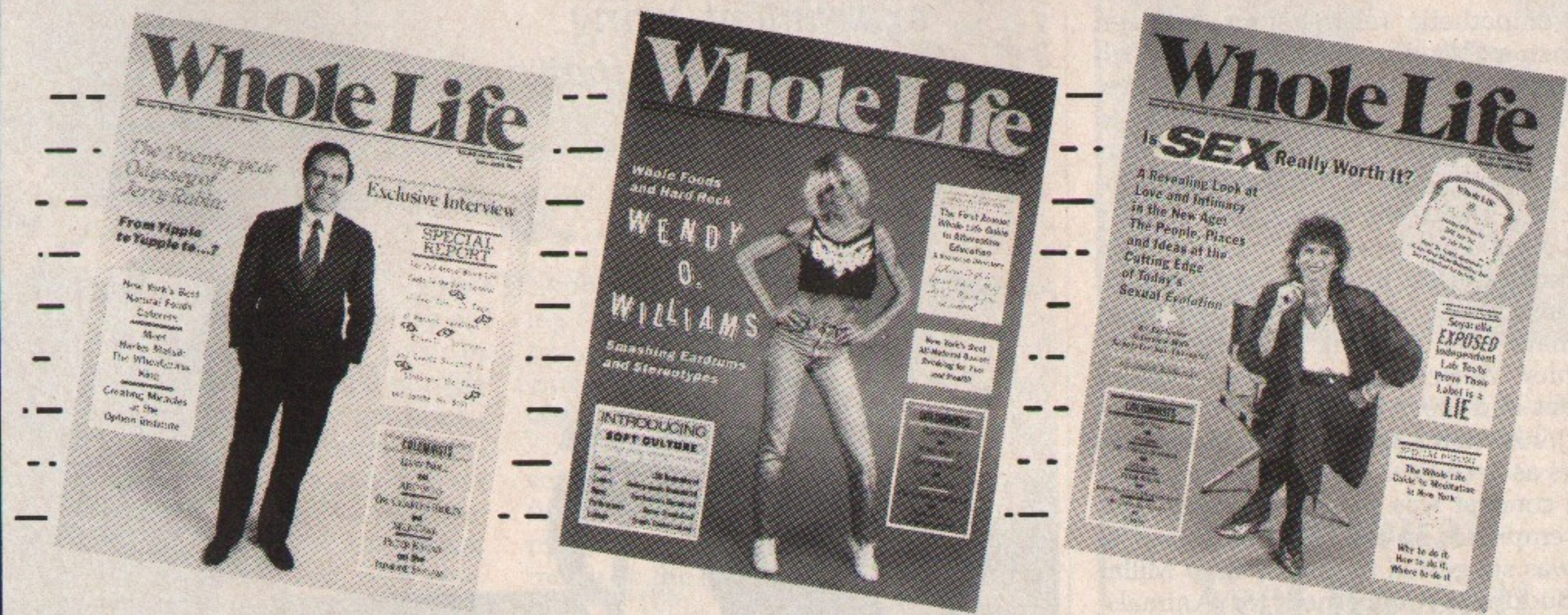
Curbing abuse in movies made abroad is even more difficult. Because the harm done to animal actors is so closely bound to the showing of the film conveying these harms, halting the distribution and showing of the film might be one possible legislative solution. Another approach might be to broaden the scope of obscenity to include movies containing sequences where animals were intentionally misused or injured. As an obscene movie, the film could then be regulated by the government. Of course, getting such legislation enacted will not be easy. There are constitutional questions regarding the First Amendment that must be addressed and, as with other animal protective legislation, legislators will have to be educated about the seriousness of the problem.

Meanwhile, there are a number of actions and measures which could contribute to stopping abuse of animals by film production companies. Among the proposals: expansion of the current PG-X rating system to include the criteria of violence to animals; adding a tag or trailer at the beginning or end of each movie stating that "No animals were harmed, injured, or unduly stressed in the production of this film"; formation of an organized citizens' movement to inform film critics about the problem and ask them to speak out against it; development of an industry-wide agreement not to exploit animals in producing films (in the U.S. and abroad); and boycotting and leafletting of movies listed as "unacceptable" by AHA.

No matter how much one may personally enjoy the movies, it is neither amusing nor morally acceptable to harm animals in the name of entertainment. Unfortunately, violence "sells", and it will continue until knowledge of animal exploitation in films is followed by action to stop it. 🐾

Barbara Pequet is Director of Government Relations for The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA).

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There can be no greater testimony to an issue becoming part of mainstream America than attention by major media. *Project X* provides compelling evidence that animal rights, and in particular the use of chimpanzees in biomedical research, has finally come to be regarded as a legitimate social concern.

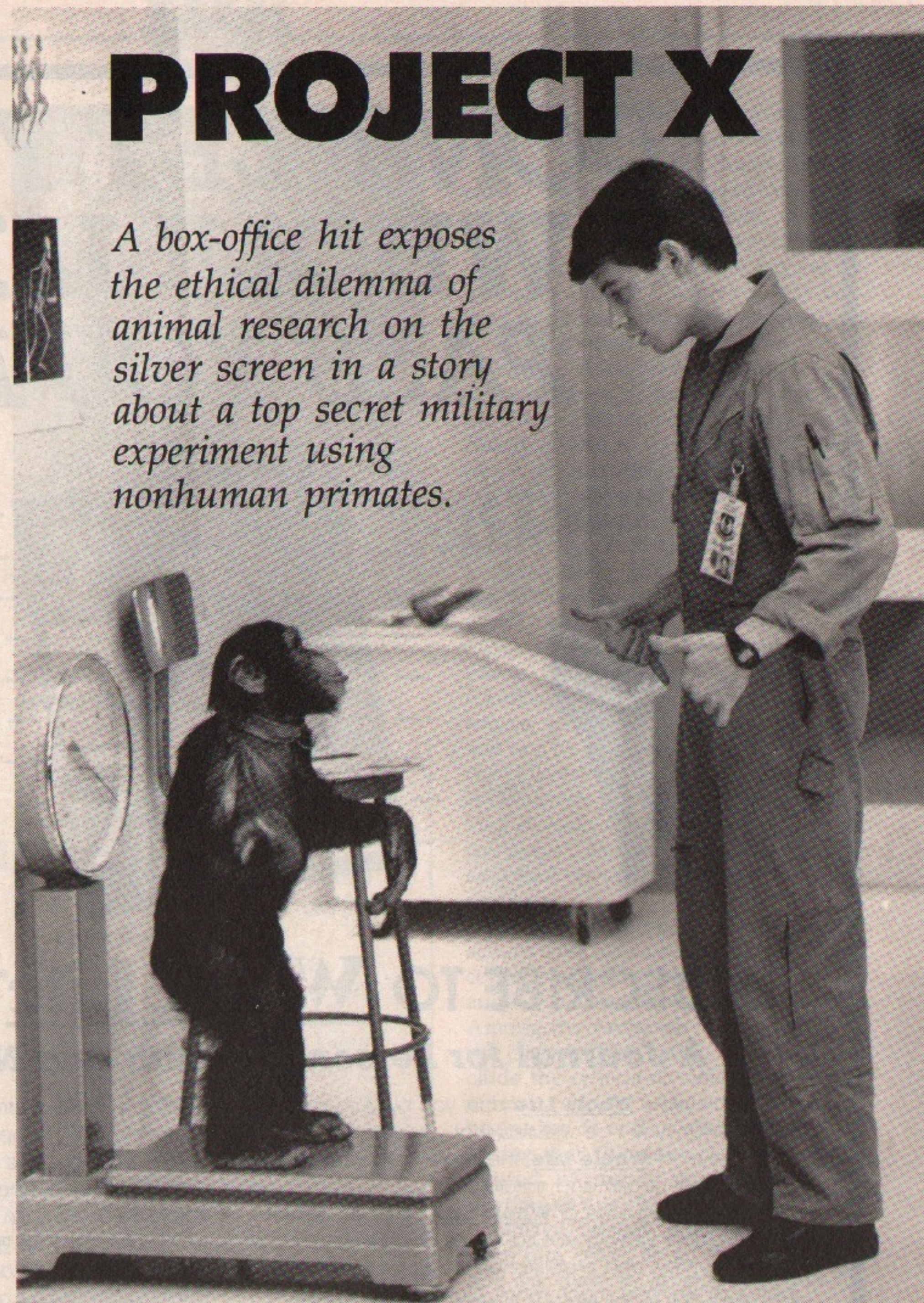
This full-length, PG-13 rated, major film was released by Twentieth Century Fox on April 10, 1987, so it should be in your neighborhood theaters now. While the marquee bills Matthew Broderick and Helen Hunt as the stars of the movie, it is the nonhuman animals who emerge as the real headliners in the eyes of the viewing audience. *Project X* speaks directly to the empathetic relationships between human and nonhuman, and while such empathy is epitomized in Matthew Broderick's emotional attachment to Virgil, the smallest and most precocious of the chimpanzees, the production insistently invites the audience to identify and ally themselves with the entire cast of chimpanzees. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ignore that invitation.

I have been working with the writer, Stanley Weiser; the producers, Walter Parkes and Larry Lasker; and the director, Johnathan Kaplan, for the past three years as Technical Advisor to the script. The concept was Stanley Weiser's, and the emphasis on the research I used to do was suggested to him by Brad Miller of Buddhists Concerned for Animals. Stanley had long wanted to write a screenplay centering around animal rights, and my personal story apparently provided the angle he had been seeking. The development of his original script was encouraged and supported by Parkes and Lasker (co-producers of *War Games*) who convinced Twentieth Century Fox to fund the production of this film.

Five chimpanzees were purchased for this movie, two young individuals from Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, Texas, two "surplus" animals from the St. Louis Zoo, and a single chimp from a zoo in Germany. Those animals were combined with chimpanzees already owned by Hollywood animal trainers in order to make the movie. Following the completion of shooting, the five chimps were "liberated" (by Twentieth Century Fox) from Hollywood and transported to their new (and final) home at Primarily Primates, a sanctuary in Texas.

So, what's the movie about? It's about empathy with other animals. It's about the violence of laboratories, and the potential violence of nuclear energy. And it's about taking an ethical stance in the face of rules and regulations which oppose that stand.

Focusing on a top-secret government research project, the film depicts the struggle of a young airman who is forced



After being ordered by Jimmy (Broderick) to stay on the scale for a weight reading, Virgil tries to play with him by stepping on and off, reminding Jimmy that he possesses a mind of his own.

BY DONALD BARNES

to choose between following orders and honoring his principles—with the success of the research program at stake. Inspired by real U.S. Air Force experiments aimed at determining how long pilots could survive in a nuclear war, *Project X* tells the story of a military testing program so dangerous that chimpanzees are used as models for human pilots. The young airman, Jimmy Garrett (Broderick) is transferred to the project and assigned to teach a young chimpanzee named Virgil to fly

a jet simulator. Impressed by Virgil's aptitude, Jimmy soon discovers that Virgil can communicate through sign language, a skill learned in an earlier psychological experiment. As he grows closer to Virgil, and learns more about "Project X", Jimmy becomes increasingly determined to find a way to save the chimp's life—even at the risk of ruining his own Air Force career. But the risks prove far greater when Jimmy and Virgil finally challenge authority and attempt to break free.

PROJECT X

A box-office hit exposes the ethical dilemma of animal research on the silver screen in a story about a top secret military experiment using nonhuman primates.

—Ralph Nelson/Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation



Teri (Hunt), Virgil's language teacher, gives him a toy alligator with his name written on it.

Project X is fiction but, like all good fiction, based upon events which have actually occurred or which could occur in real life. I have neither the skill nor the space to enumerate the many reactions I experienced upon viewing the final version of this film; suffice it to say that exhilaration eventually outpaced the competition of other emotions, i.e., anger, sadness, consternation, and even glee. Even so, my partial identification with Dr. Carroll (the callous researcher) and Jimmy (the friend and savior of the chimps),



Primarily Primates has set up a special **Chimpanzee Fund** for the *Project X* chimpanzees. Though Twentieth Century Fox funded part of the expense of building comfortable enclosures for the animals, Primarily Primates experienced a \$15,000 deficit. In addition, funds are needed for the future maintenance of the young chimps who have a life expectancy of about 50 years. Primarily Primates' address is: P.O. Box 15306, San Antonio, TX 78212.

—Wallace Swett/Primarily Primates, Inc.

combined with my memories of observing and participating in similar experiments, served to conjure a myriad of emotions whirling against the backdrop of the present.

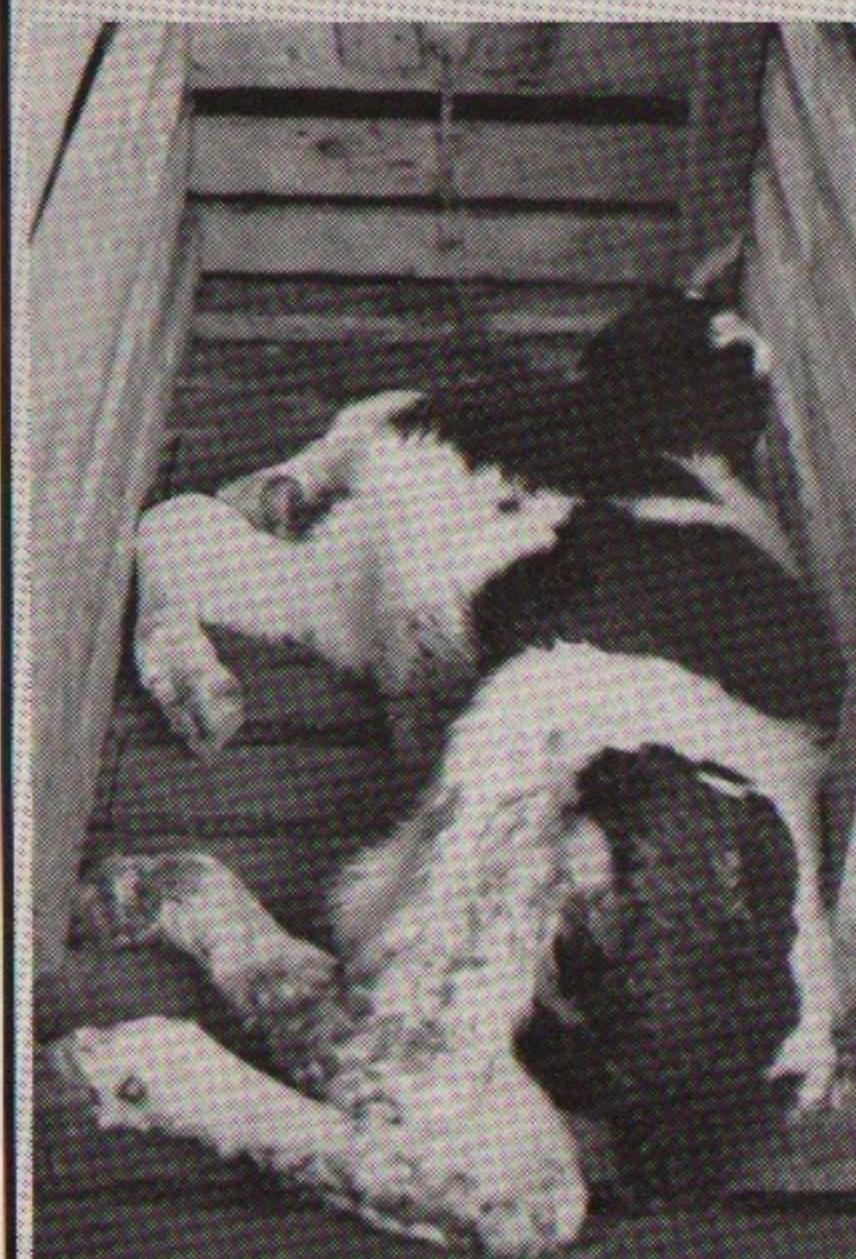
Although I believe that *Project X* will contribute significantly to positive attitude change toward nonhuman animals, I also realize that the impact of this movie on the humans who see it is irrelevant to Willy (Virgil), Harry (Ginger), Oko, Arthur, and Luke. Whatever concerns I share with other animal activists about the use of nonhuman animals in entertainment, it is assured that the five chimpanzee "actors" of *Project X* will never again face the depressing environs of a zoo, or be faced with the very real possibility of viral infection or other horrors of the laboratory.

If you like *Project X*, encourage your friends, acquaintances, co-workers, relatives, etc., to see it. In short, help make the five chimpanzees' effort an important one.

Twentieth Century Fox has prepared a "Study Guide" on *Project X* for distribution to high schools for teachers to follow with their students in examining the issues raised by the film. Urge the schools in your local area to obtain the guide and use it to stimulate discussion about animal rights, nuclear power, and blind obedience to authority.

Activists can get information about ordering a copy of the guide from Don Barnes at The National Anti-Vivisection Society, 112 North Carolina Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 (202/543-6601).

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—J.A. Keller/Animal Factories

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The overuse of antibiotics in both routine prescriptions and animal husbandry has resulted in the appearance of bacterial strains virtually invulnerable to modern wonder drugs.

BY KENNETH P. STOLLER, M.D.

There is a medical nightmare going on in this country that few know about. It is an infectious disaster waiting to happen that could affect all our lives. When it does occur, it will be the result of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics by agribusinesses that raise animals for human consumption. And physicians have been aware of this danger for years.

Many doctors used to prescribe antibiotics for almost any cold or flu symptoms, but this practice is rapidly vanishing. Most colds are caused by viruses, and antibiotics have no effect on viral particles. Antibiotics work against infection either by breaking the cell wall of a bacteria, or by disrupting bacterial metabolism. Unfortunately, because of overuse, some bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics by developing an enzyme that blocks or destroys the chemical structure of the antibiotic drug. Via a special type of DNA, the message coding for these enzymes can be passed among groups of bacteria in minutes, even if they are not of the same species. As a rule, if bacteria are exposed to antibiotics long enough, resistant strains will survive and thrive.

In 1955, strong agribusiness lobbying overcame Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reluctance to permit the use of antibiotics as food preservatives. Ten years later, the FDA Commissioner appointed a special committee to determine whether its questionable decision of 1955 was indeed unwise. The committee made its report in 1966, but by that time a number of researchers had confirmed a disturb-

ing development: animals who ingested antibiotics were producing resistant bacteria, and these resistant strains of bacteria were being transmitted to humans through the animal products they ate. Over 20 years ago, *The New England Journal of Medicine* warned: "It appears that unless drastic measures are taken very soon, physicians may find themselves back in the pre-antibiotic Middle Ages in treatment of infectious disease."

Today, antibiotic usage in "food animals" accounts for about half of all antibiotics produced in the United States. The overcrowded conditions of factory farms where the animals are raised are made possible only by the routine addition of antibiotics to their food. In 1979, the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) reported that 99 per cent of all poultry, 90 per cent of swine, and 70 per cent of cattle and veal calves routinely receive antibiotics. Currently, antibiotics such as tetracyclines, penicillins, sulfonamides, streptomycin, and macrolides are added in subtherapeutic amounts to animal feed for growth promotion and/or prophylaxis (prevention of disease). Placed in a situation which would normally make an otherwise healthy animal sick, this subtherapeutic administration of antibiotics keeps them disease-free and fat—fat because the animal doesn't have to waste any energy fighting off a disease he won't get.

Mother's advice to drink chicken soup when illness strikes becomes humorous if one thinks about the penicillin residue in every spoonful. However, there is nothing funny about the bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus*,

which is infamous for causing skin, bone, and wound infections as well as pneumonia and food poisoning. When penicillin was first introduced, fewer than ten per cent of staphylococcal strains isolated from patients and carriers were resistant to penicillin. Now 90 per cent of staphylococci are resistant to penicillin.

A review of salmonella-induced dysentery in the United States from 1971 to 1983 showed that "food animals" were the source of 69 per cent of the outbreaks caused by resistant salmonella, and 4.2 per cent of these resistant salmonella infections were fatal (*Science* 1984; 225:833-5). A 1983 salmonella outbreak in four midwestern states was traced to eating hamburger originating from South Dakota beef cattle fed subtherapeutic chlortetracycline for the purposes of growth promotion (*New England Journal of Medicine* 1984; 311:617-22). In 1986, a Seattle study found that almost a third of all poultry carcasses at local retail outlets were contaminated by either the bacteria *Campylobacter jejuni/coli*, salmonella, or yersinia (*American Journal of Public Health* 1986; 76:401-406).

According to Dr. Mitchell Cohen at the Center for Disease Control (CDC), infants frequently develop enteritis from these antimicrobial-resistant organisms. The babies aren't eating the meat, but their parents are. While preparing the meat, the bacteria gets all over countertops, utensils, and hands of the babies' parents, and is then passed to the infant by his or her unsuspecting parent. The infant's immature immune system cannot

handle the opportunistic bacteria, and many times a severe enteritis ensues.

Most of the time, the resistant organisms reside as members of the intestinal "flora" in healthy human beings, having been deposited there by contaminated meat. Their numbers are usually held in check, thanks to the other normal bacteria that make up the gut flora in human intestines. However, should one of those healthy humans become ill and require antibiotics to treat an infection, all hell can break loose. The antibiotic will wipe out the normal non-resistant organisms in the gut, leaving only the resistant bacteria to divide and multiply unchecked. Therefore, on top of whatever was being treated in the first place, the individual may now experience anything from a mild diarrhea to pseudomembranous colitis, or death.

In an intelligent move, Great Britain and the European Economic Community (EEC) banned the use of antibiotics for growth promotion over ten years ago. But in 1979, just as the evidence became compelling that animal products were passing resistant bacteria to humans, the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee prohibited the FDA from restricting antibiotic use in animals.

What is being done to deactivate this time bomb? Almost nothing. Periodically, Dr. Cohen of the CDC will hold a press conference to warn the nation of the danger, but few listen. *The New England Journal of Medicine* will infrequently publish an editorial about the threat, but no one seems to read them. The Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics will send out newsletters, but few subscribe. The Humane Farming Association and other animal advocacy groups cry out against factory farming, but most people keep on chewing without hesitation.

If the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in livestock production was banned, it would cut into the profits of both the pharmaceutical and farming industries. The avarice surrounding this issue combined with a lack of public awareness means that it could be years before this practice is ended. With the increasing number of people in our society whose own immune systems are being compromised (for example, AIDS patients), eating meat or any food prepared by a contaminated food handler could be a life-threatening proposition. An epidemic of resistant bacteria causing hundreds of deaths may have to occur before anything is done. Is that really the American way?

Dr. Stoller is a practicing pediatrician as well as vice president and public health affairs director for the American Association for Science and Public Policy.



—Courtesy, PETA, AZ

Calves raised for the milk-fed veal trade are routinely fed subtherapeutic doses of antibiotics for prevention of disease. Keeping them alive in crates would be impossible if farmers weren't allowed to add antibiotics to their liquid diets.

In 1979, just as the evidence became compelling that animal products were passing drug-resistant bacteria to humans, Congress prohibited the Food and Drug Administration from restricting antibiotic use in raising animals for food.

ANIMAL OPPRESSION:

The Old Ideology Rides On

BY PATRICE GREENVILLE

In spite of our efforts, animal exploitation seems to be on the upswing . . .



A banner year for the fur industry.



Another animal for the platter.

After decades of work for animal liberation, one might imagine that a growing respect for the dignity of animals would exert some influence throughout society to make at least *new* ventures involving the suffering of fellow creatures much less likely. After all, in the U.S. alone, where every year *billions* of animals are forced to undergo all sorts of terrors and pains in the name of knowledge, food, profit, "national security", and entertainment, an impartial observer might conclude that the outer bounds of exploitation had been reached. Well, not so. As demonstrated by the growing vitality of entrepreneurs—new and old—who supply the market with totally superfluous products and services based on animal abuse, catering to the callous consumer is an increasingly lucrative proposition.

This failure on our part to shut off new forms of animal exploitation (or block the viability of the more vulnerable ones, such as hunting or furs) underscores a serious question facing the humane movement: Why is it still so ineffectual in punching a hole in the overall legitimacy of animal exploitation?

Speciesism resurgent

Consider the following examples. (Anyone can compile his or her own list by just scanning the local paper.)

Item 1: The fur industry reborn. The Fur Vault Inc., the parent corporation for the "Fred the Furrer" outlets, reported record revenues and earnings for the last quarter of 1986. With almost \$35 million in sales, the firm registered a 46 per cent increase over the previous year, the hefty profits confirming owner Fred Schwartz's belief that mass marketing would reopen the road to survival and prosperity. About twelve or so years ago the fur industry was clearly on the way out, its sales plummeting, its image properly tarnished. Today, the picture is more complex, but the bottom line tells a disturbing story: the industry had in 1986-87 one of the best seasons ever. How come?

Item 2: New frontiers of free enterprise. The February 1987 of *Venture* magazine carries an instructive profile on page 8. The subject is *Foodtech*, a two-year old firm operating in the rarified field of "specialty food distribution." Led by entrepreneurs Paul Chapman, 43, and James Angel, 60, Foodtech, based in Alexandria, Virginia, is now aggressively pushing *buffalo meat* as yet another menu choice for the well-heeled eater. (The firm already supplies major hotel chains such as the Marriott with exotic poultry and game bought from trappers in New Zealand and Canada.)

Item 3: The case of the brilliant proposal. In terms of sheer high-handed speciesism, few schemes

match those hatched jointly by government bureaucrats, academics and the private sector. An example of this came up last February, when the Institute of the Rockies, a Montana organization of academic and business leaders, floated the "Big Open" proposal, which envisions the turning of 15,000 square miles into a game preserve for hunters rivaling those in Africa. According to Robert Scott, who waxes evangelical about the idea, the program would cover about 10 percent of Montana, and sustain 300,000 wild animals, including game favorites such as elk, deer, and antelope. The program is being proposed as a solution for the economic troubles besetting this region; the expenses of running a farm or ranch have risen steeply over the years, but the prices ranchers and farmers get for their cows, hogs, sheep and wheat have remained about the same. As reported by the *New York Times*, "in 1949 three fat steers, or 500 bushels of grain, would buy a new car, but today it takes ten times as much." This, of course, reflects a much larger problem, the general deterioration in the terms of trade between the competitive (small farmers) and oligopolistic (agribusiness and equipment suppliers) sectors of the economy, chiefly as a result of the latter's awesome political and market clout. Of Montana's 24,000 farms and ranches, a full half are expected to fail by 1990.

But no matter. According to Scott, the ranchers would stand to make a lot more money "raising" wildlife (actually letting them roam) than they do now raising "food animals." The Sheldon Ranch out of Bozeman, Mont., is already doing that, raising elk and selling three-day hunts for \$5,000.

There's no question that plans such as these bespeak of a profoundly sick culture; in a world where even a large segment of humanity lacks elementary nourishment, the powers that be are thinking of putting a big chunk of agricultural real estate at the service of affluent "hobbyists", with the animals, naturally, footing the real bill. By any measure, this is a tragedy for all, but the question remains: why is it that a callous "solution" such as this can be peddled around with total impunity in our society? Where are the editorials denouncing so cynical an exploitation of animals and nature?

Fighting today's wars with yesterday's weapons

Maybe the answer lies in the tools the humane movement has chosen to influence the prevailing morality. Relying heavily on pamphlets, spot demonstrations (quite costly in terms of manpower and preparation), direct-mail appeals, erratic media coverage, time-consuming legislative drives of uncertain promise, and isolated campaigns, our message does

not reach more than a few hundred thousand—or at the most a couple of million—people in any given month, plus a few local and national legislators. Meanwhile, as anyone can see, the speciesist system simply *clobbers us*. Day in, day out, animal exploiters blanket the mass consciousness through a continuous multimedia barrage worth *hundreds of millions of dollars* a year. For whether the object is to push burgers, milk, broilers, furs, leather goods or any other product or service born of animal suffering, the underlying message is always the same: exploiting animals is O.K., and it's fun!

But there's another point. As the reigning ideology, speciesism draws terrific nourishment from its own legality. Today it takes merely a stroke of the pen by a government bureaucrat or "imaginative" entrepreneur to launch yet another animal abuse scheme. It surely takes a lot longer for us to undo the damage unleashed by such acts. Can't we improve matters a bit by changing the laws? Yes, we can, and we're working on that, but here there is a Catch-22: No animal defense legislation can prove too helpful unless it reflects a major change in the way people think about

animals. It's simply very difficult to legislate unpopular behavior.

What, then, are we to do? For starters we should begin re-examining our goals and methods of achieving social change, and stop using peashooters and gallant "cavalry charges" when more modern tactics are in order. Why not use television, for example, to help repudiate speciesist behavior in its more glaring manifestations? Why have we so meekly conceded this extremely powerful medium? Our timidity in this field is simply unjustifiable.

Space considerations do not allow me to present here a full discussion of our movement's potential in regard to television, but those who will inevitably pooh pooh this course of action should rethink their prejudices. For only the audiovisual medium can deliver the kind of audiences that will turn the tide of speciesism. Meanwhile, each day we fail to deploy our resources more creatively, each day we fail to seize the initiative and educate the public at large, is another day we let mainstream humanity march on, playing its funeral dirge for the rest of creation.



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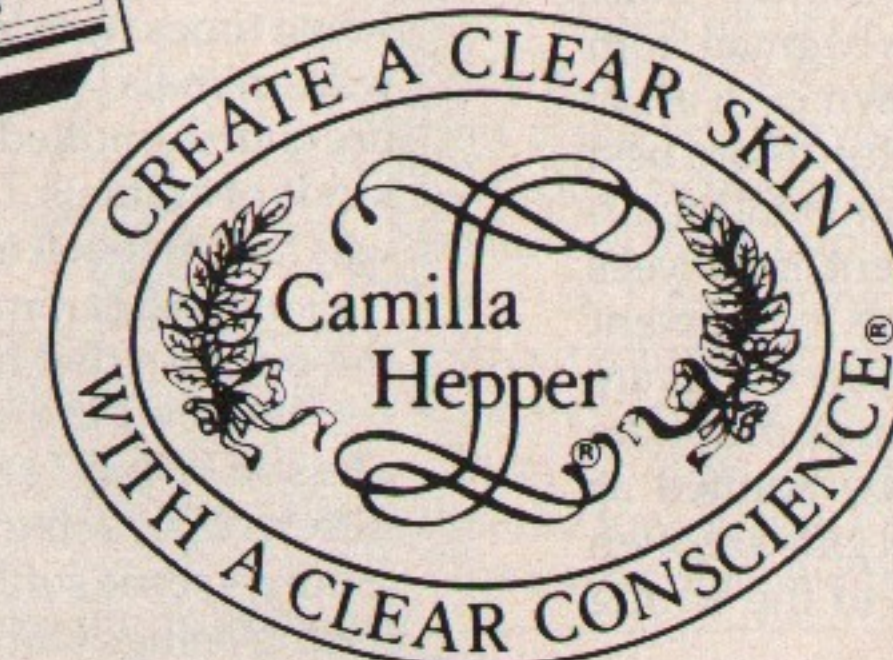
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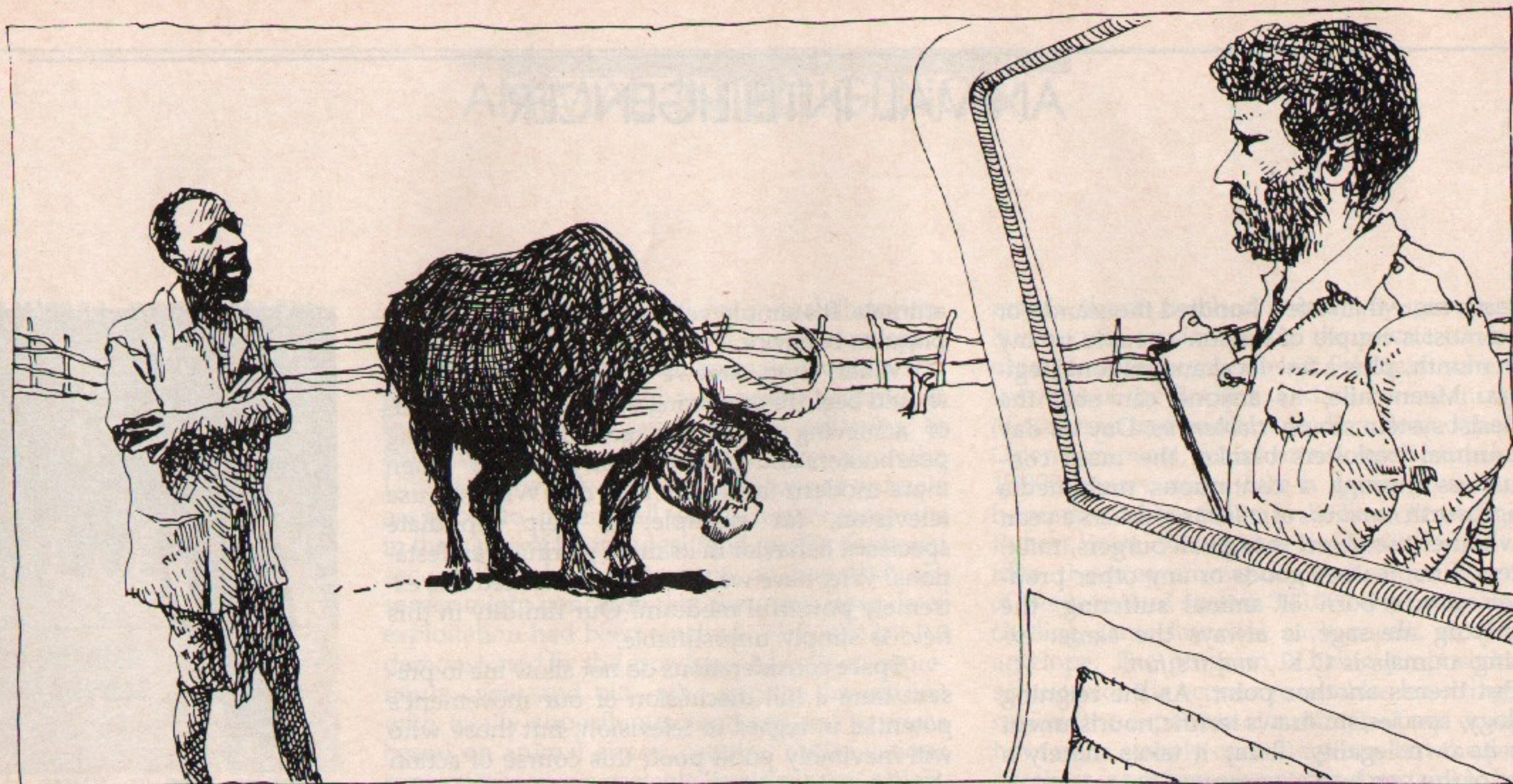


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Walt Taylor

The Operation Was a Success, But the Species Died

Understanding the cultural factors that often cripple ambitious conservation efforts

BY VICTORIA SELMIER

High-quality field research does not always insure the survival of endangered species. It is not difficult to find, in the biological archives, many examples of successful research operations preceding a decline in the incidence of the subject endangered species. I submit that there are often cultural and political reasons for the failure of conservation projects.

Most endangered species are the "property" of the nations in which they reside. Conservationists have learned that governments need to be convinced that it is profitable and popular to protect endangered species. In affluent nations, a major obstacle is probably human greed; in poorer nations, greed is joined by need. As a result, the existence of species other than human is in dire jeopardy practically everywhere on earth.

There is room for some optimism, however, as the ruling classes of nations have responded to the increasingly sophisticated and effective lobbying of international conservation organizations. All over the world, we find endangered species declared "protected", and habitats pronounced "preserves". But, conservation organizations find that politicians are often slick, and that edicts and rhetoric do not a successful conservation effort make.

Pragmatists are learning that money is sometimes well spent on bribing—yes, *bribing*—officials; but "bribe money" must be properly placed for effectiveness. Many a bagman from affluent nations (like the United States) has thrown cash away by paying off the wrong person. Sometimes the funds are best spent *not* by throwing them at the top of the governmental hierarchy, but by subsidizing some underpaid government employees who are effective proponents of conservation. The "competent briber" has studied the culture and understands how things are done. The right gift to the right person given in an appropriate way for the right reason is also a strategy to be applied as assiduously as effective bribing. Vulgarly bestowed gifts are often as wasted and resented as good money thrown to the wrong officials.

When field research sites are located in the rural or wilderness areas of poor nations, the affluent scientist en-

counters people who not only have a different cultural perspective but are the victims of the unfair distribution of wealth in today's world. Imagine the reaction of a tribe or village to an affluent (and uninvited) stranger who is airlifted onto its turf with staff and supplies fit for a potentate, and who looks right past the villagers—and their customs, their needs, their values, their courtesies, their divinities, and their agonies—to some plants or animals on whom the survival of the human population may have depended for centuries. Then, imagine what the local peo-

How I Came to Recognize the Poverty of Speciesism—A Veterinarian's Perspective

BY GARY COTTON, D.V.M.

I was in the midst of realizing my almost lifelong dream. It was my third year in veterinary school, and we were just getting ready to palpate (check rectally for pregnancy) about 30 Holstein cows. This experience was our first contact with live animals. The class was excited, but the cows were a little less enthusiastic.

Up to this point in my life, I was an adamant carnivore. My family was the usual meat-and-potatoes type. During college, when times were lean, so was the meat I ate. It came mostly from wild animals I hunted. During my sophomore year, I took an entire course entitled "Meats 125", in which I learned to butcher all kinds of animals. I also learned the "virtues" of a meat diet, and was taught that it is morally correct, economical, and efficient to consume our animal friends. I participated in a debate, and took the position that humans had evolved to be carnivores.

Yet now I'm a vegetarian. Those 30 Holstein cows taught me a lesson. While I examined them, I noticed that each one reacted differently: some stood still, some swayed, a few moored loudly—some softly, and one kicked like heck. Those cows were feeling beings with unique personalities. That realization hit me like that kicking cow's foot.

ple think when that stranger is whisked back to the affluent world, untouched, from their place of poverty.

What if, on departing, the intruder presents demands that this or that species no longer be hunted, harvested, or otherwise used? Or worse, what if that person demands that something be done that will actually be a *cost* to the already impoverished community? To add insult to injury, suppose this recommendation fails to offer any motivation or reward for the changes and sacrifices it demands? Very likely, the locals will ignore these orders and continue doing whatever they usually do to stay alive. On occasion, however, the resentment engendered by the callousness of the scientist has incited an assault against the innocent animal species.

The field biologist can be trained in order to avoid wasted efforts and tragic outcomes. Before visiting a different culture for the first time, it makes sense for biologists to receive a sociological briefing to sensitize them to different lifestyles. They can be guided by anthropologists, sociologists, and colleagues familiar with the area so that serious breaches of etiquette can be avoided. For example, by not bathing nude in a stream (unless it's a local custom, of course), one can avoid all sorts of hostility. In another scenario, a tunnel-visioned researcher might glibly partake of locals' food and drink, offered out of the deeply rooted sense of hospitality prevalent in some parts of the world, and not realize that these may be the last bits of food and drink in the house and that there may be no means of replacing them. Unlike the situation back home, where hospitality is offered at the whim of the host and the guest need not be concerned about what is consumed or how the host will replace it, every effort should be made on the part of affluent visitors in poor nations to bestow (before departing) gifts that *outweigh* in value what has been consumed. Sometimes, if good relationships prevail, the field scientist can involve the local populace in the research project in an impromptu fashion. This can pay off mightily in terms of increasing the sensitivity of the

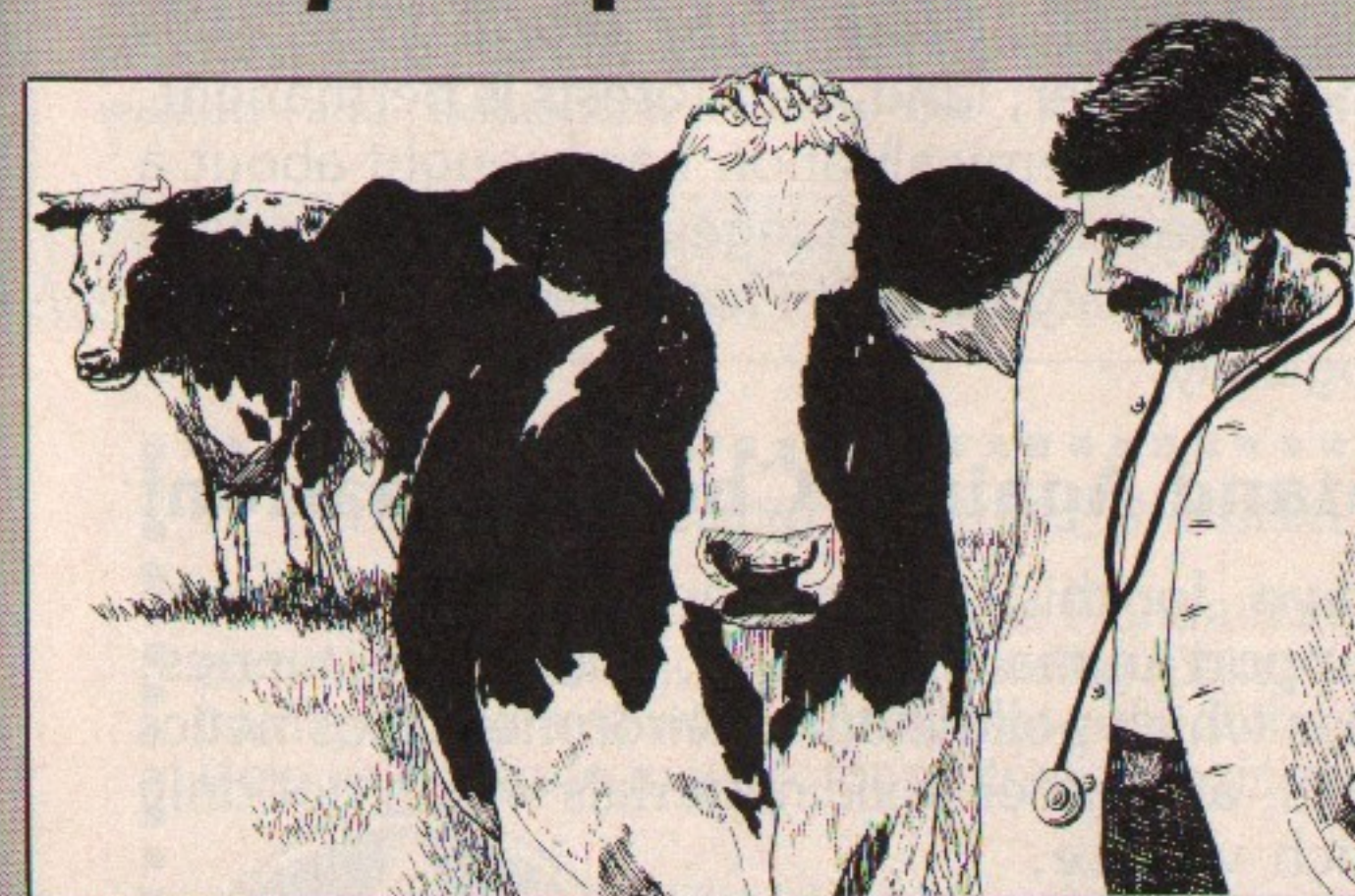
researcher to local concerns and rendering the final recommendations for saving an endangered species realistic.

In all likelihood, the locals are experiencing chronic malnutrition. Living lives deprived of the basic necessities of life may have their needs extending far into the negative, so to speak. In other words, one good square meal will not make up for a lifetime of starvation. I soon learned on safaris I organized not to turn over the entire food supply to the crew, but to measure it out day by day. Once I gave our two-weeks' supply of food to the cook, and the chronically hungry crew consumed the whole amount in less than three days.

If at all possible, the reason for the research, the manner in which it will be conducted, the findings, and final recommendations must be made comprehensible and acceptable to the local populace. And recommendations must include provisions for substitutes if the people are asked to give something up, be it utilization of an animal or some practice (such as gathering fuel in a particular area) which interferes with the species recovery program. But it doesn't end there. Many of the activities involved in procuring the resources to satisfy material needs are socially significant. To be comprehensive, conservation measures must specify means of obtaining and using substitutes that are appropriate to the technology locally available and consistent with accepted cultural standards.

Starving though they may be, the poor never live by bread alone. I have found them responsive to appeals to co-exist with rare species and capable of demonstrating a recognition of animals' rights and a respect for nature if such appeals are couched in a language harmonious with their cultural values.

Victoria Selmier began her career as a sociologist, but made a switch a dozen years ago from studying human behavior to studying that of animals. She is now in West Africa studying wild pigs and repairing bridges into the remote Gashaka-Gumti Reserve which borders Nigeria and Cameroon.



Jean Griffin

Unfortunately, those Holsteins were culled from area dairies and were headed for slaughter after our class was over. How cheaply we valued these unique individuals, I thought—they had no value to us except as hamburger meat.

As a veterinarian, I had pledged myself to the welfare of animals. Veterinary schools, however, have been teaching double

standards. They say to treat cows and pigs as economic commodities, but to treat "pet" animals as members of human families. The hypocrisy is blatant: why is a cow less than a dog, or a pig less than a cat? I couldn't eat a cat; therefore, I cannot justify eating a cow.

Most veterinary students fail to realize the contradictions. They save a dog's life one day, and go hunting to kill deer the next. Cost is of lesser concern when repairing a cat's fractured leg as compared to the broken leg of a piglet who is usually destroyed for reasons of economy.

I knew this basic conflict could cause considerable moral consternation to a conscientious person—or else harden him or her in a self-protective mechanism. Many of my colleagues have become victims of the latter, and have lost that basic compassion that led them into the profession originally.

So I quit eating meat because of a moral concern, but have since gained a much healthier lifestyle. Yes, I still treat cows and other "food animals" destined for slaughter. Sometimes I wonder why I bother, but then realize that at least those animals will be cared for—if only for a fleeting moment in their lives—by someone who sees them as more than just a big dollar sign.

Dr. Cotton practices veterinary medicine in Myrtle Point, Oregon.

Of Coconuts & Chemicals & The Planet Earth

Most cosmetics are made of synthetic chemicals. Turn around the bottles and tubes in your bathroom, and you'll see what I mean. No matter what kind of picture of herb or flower or rejuvenating natural ingredient the manufacturer claims to use, you'll see the natural ingredients way down on the list and the synthetic soaps or mineral-oil based creams at the top. Some cosmetic companies claim that their synthetic chemicals come from coconuts: you'll read ingredients like "triethanolamine" followed by, marked off coyly in parentheses "(from coconuts)." This maligns the coconut and misleads consumers.

Chemicals Don't Grow On Trees!

In fact, the life cycle of the coconut is quite different from that of the "coconut chemicals." Coconuts are picked or fall off the tree. If left on the ground, they rot, and new life is fed by their decay. Chemicals are born in laboratories; they are poured into rabbits' eyes (for the Draize test) and forced to rats (the LD50/60 test). They are sold to cosmetic manufacturers (who usually don't animal-test themselves), then packaged for consumers. In your homes their lack of safety and wholesomeness is being proven every time you pour or rub them on your body because the public, not the animals, is the real testing ground. The "coconut chemicals," like the coconut, wind up in the ground and water, but the chemicals pollute. The coconuts don't.

No More Chemicalization!

The annual report of the Washington-based Worldwatch Institute, *State of the World 1987*, says the environment has reached its limits: damage to the air, water, land, and forests is permanent. Population growth and the resulting economic expansion and chemicalization has brought about a world contamination of the atmosphere, ozonosphere, radical climatic changes, a mass extinction of plant and animal species, and a longterm decline in the quality of life. The Third World is particularly vulnerable economically, politically, and ecologically.

A Stand Against Animal Testing Is A Stand Against Chemicalization!

Aubrey Organics is aware of this problem and we have, for this reason, been writing articles to encourage everybody to do everything possible to support animal protection, wildlife sanctuaries, products that do not use petrochemicals and hydrocarbons which pollute our environment, cosmetics without synthetic chemicals, petrochemicals, coal-tar dyes, and other toxic materials which not only affect our own bodies but also the environment in which we live.

Animal testing is one area that releases chemicals into our environment pronounced as "safe," but they are NOT SAFE. This is just one area that needs a closer look, not simply based on the immorality of the torturing of animals, but the long-range effects this will have on our ecosystem.

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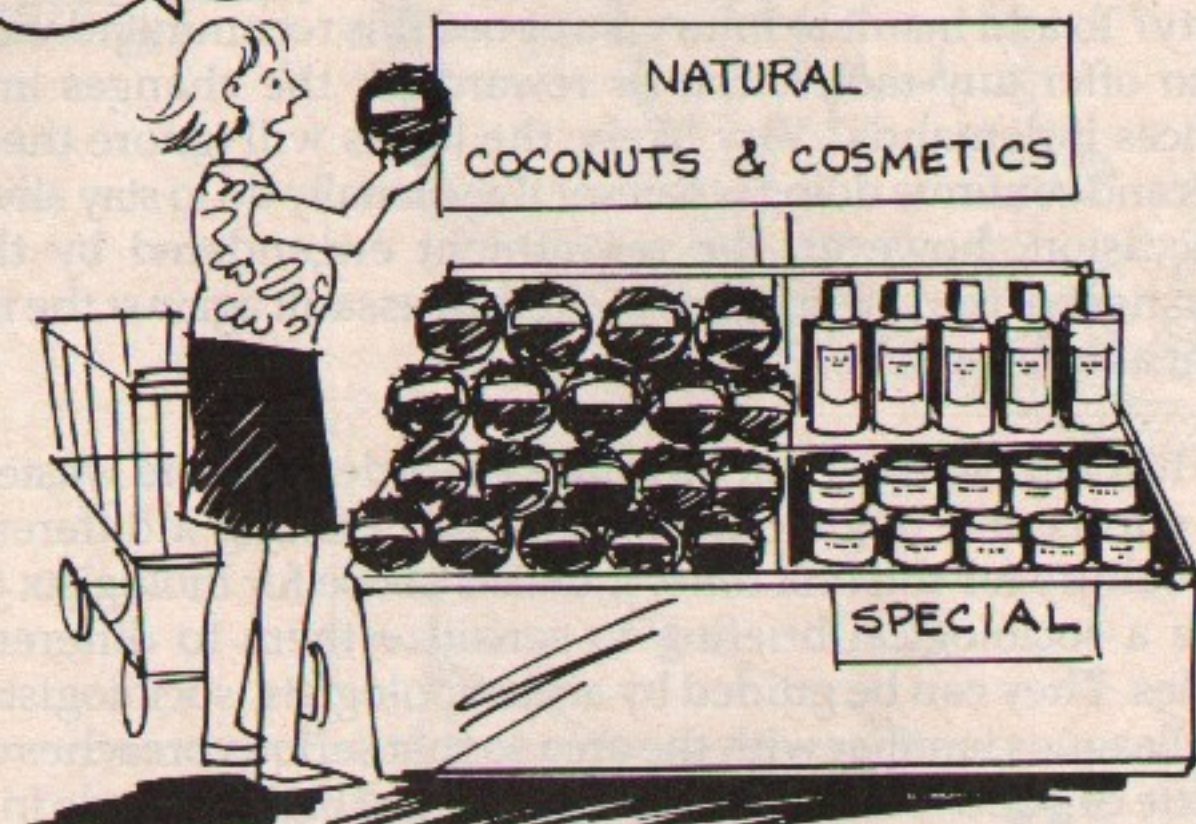
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Standing Up for Animals on the Job

BY VICTORIA MORAN

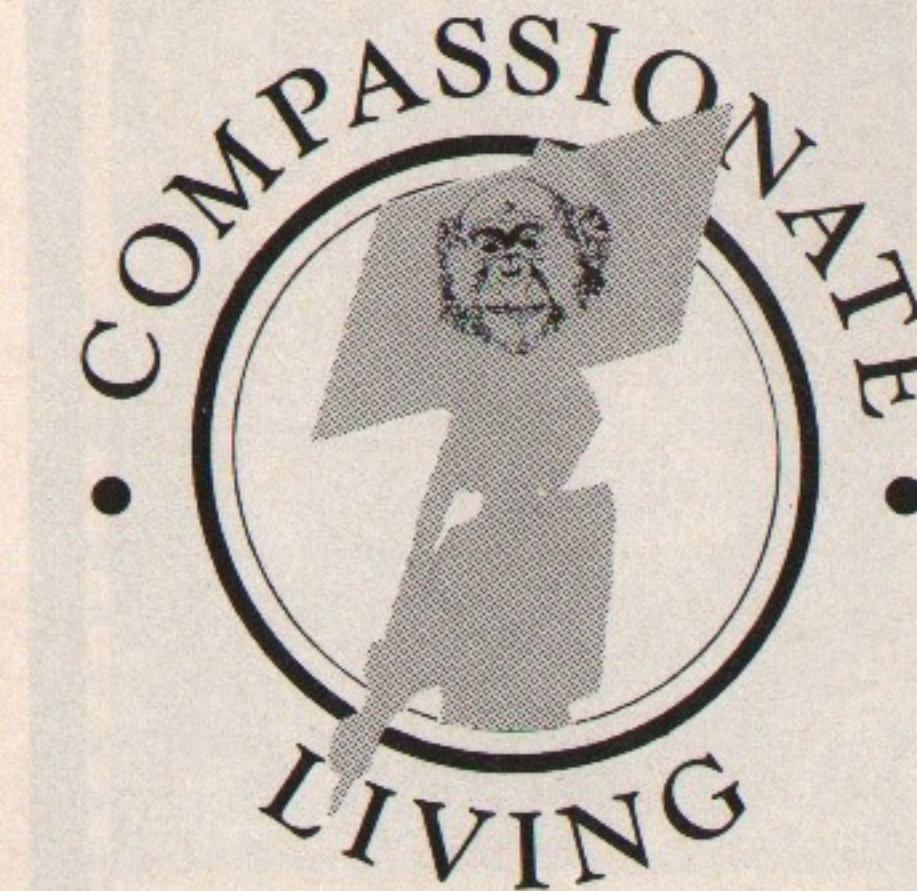
The working class encompasses almost everybody nowadays. A job can take a substantial amount of time and energy, and for many of us it requires leaving our personal lives and interests at the elevator door. That is possible only to a certain extent, though, and few offices harboring an animal rights activist are unaware of that fact. Just knowing they're "on board" causes co-workers to discover and contemplate issues they might not have otherwise, and many an animal rights champion has been introduced to the cause by someone at work.

That doesn't mean that keeping true to principles from 8 to 5 is necessarily easy. Career choices themselves can sometimes be complicated by convictions. For example, my husband embarked upon a new profession in chiropractic medicine when he was past thirty. Why? He had been a biologist and when the uselessness and brutality of vivisection dawned on him, he had to find another profession.

Then there was an activist who couldn't work in his town's major industry, a steel mill, because steel-toed work shoes were required, and they were unavailable in a non-leather fiber—so he spent two years driving a taxi at below minimum wage. He now has a graduate degree, but can't pursue a teaching career because of a "loyalty oath" required by law in his state, which he sees as opposing his belief in animal rights, fetal rights, and pacifism.

My first job was writing ad copy for a department store. I refused to write fur ads, but knew that if I also refused to write leather shoe ads, I'd be looking for a vegetarian soup line. I'm now on the staff of a local magazine that appeals to the wealthy and fashionable. When the

publisher suggested I do a story promoting furs, I had to make my stand known. The editor, my immediate boss who already knew my feelings, backed me totally and told the publisher that my "heart wouldn't be in it"—a very mild statement given my strong convictions on the issue, but I learned the importance of having at least one fellow worker understand where I'm coming from.



With co-workers, there's a fine line between sharing ideals and making a nuisance of oneself. I have done both, but have found that simply being a willing source of information *when asked* has always worked better than an attitude of aggressive protest. Several years ago, our vegetarian group planned a picket of a livestock show that is a major annual event where I live. My boss feared that media at-

tention to me would adversely reflect on the magazine. We compromised: the demonstration went off as planned and I participated, but the group's other officers did the radio and television interviews. Someone else might consider that too much compromising, but it worked fine for me.

I find that keeping things "light" without avoiding the issues is the best course at work. When someone tells me she likes my perfume, I tell her it's made by Beauty Without Cruelty—which invariably leads to questions about animal abuse in the cosmetic industry. When we have a birthday potluck, I make an effort to bring a really delicious vegetarian dish along with copies of the recipe. And I remind myself—at work probably more than anywhere else—that the lifestyle I've chosen is exactly that: my choice.

Business lunches and dinners are challenging for the vegetarian, but they provide excellent opportunities to carry the message. At a banquet some years back at a posh country club, my tablemates were baffled when they saw my meatless meal. They must have thought the chef had gone mad, and that they'd be served the same fare. Filet mignons soon eased their apprehension, and they began to ask questions about vegetarianism.

The most important thing I've learned in over 15 years as an activist employed in the "outside world" is to define my parameters and stay within them. As long as I live by the principles I espouse, others may not follow but will at least respect them.

Readers may write to Ms. Moran in care of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. Questions of general interest may be answered in future columns.

Florida's Political Action Committee for Animals

Through the lobbying efforts of the Florida humane community, cockfighting and coursing (using live rabbits to train greyhounds) was banned last year at the state level. Help us continue to work for protective legislation for animals.



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The *ANIMALS' AGENDA* makes every effort to ensure that all products and services advertised in the magazine are consistent with the humane ethic we are trying to promote. We endeavor to make sure that all personal and household products advertised are "cruelty-free" (i.e. do not rely on animal testing or animal-derived ingredients). We cannot, however, guarantee this. For more detailed product information, we suggest that readers contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 W. 12th St., New York, NY 10011, which publishes annually the *Compassionate Shopper* list.

The direct action investigations of Liforce, an animal rights organization based in Vancouver, British Columbia, have exposed the covert operations of laboratories in Canada and the United States, documenting unethical and scientifically fallacious experiments. Since 1982, Liforce has been investigating the University of California (UC) system, unearthing controversial research conducted at campuses throughout the state. In this article, Peter Hamilton, founder of Liforce, offers us a peek at what happens behind the doors of UC's vast biomedical domain.

In 1986, four years after Liforce began investigating University of California laboratories, information was obtained which indicated that overwhelmingly cruel spinal cord experiments were being conducted on cats and kittens at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). Two years later the investigation was completed, and the original suspicions were graphically confirmed.

In April 1986, a 43-page report outlining the major problems of the research was submitted to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office for Protection from Research Risks (OPRR). The report included 23 pages of photographic evidence, and was followed by a supplemental report in June. In August, OPRR was provided with videotapes taken of the animals undergoing experiments.

NIH, typically, conducted what was considerably less than a comprehensive investigation, and concluded that there were no improprieties. NIH refused to take any action even though UCLA's own response to charges leveled in the report included admissions revealing violations of NIH guidelines, some resulting in "unnecessary" pain and suffering to research animals. Specifically, UCLA's response supported the following claims documented by Liforce:

♦ Kittens were, and continue to be, subjected to major spinal cord surgery under inadequate anesthesia. UCLA concedes that it uses no more than the drug ketamine while performing lengthy spinal cord surgery on the kittens. As

BROKEN PROMISES

BY PETER HAMILTON



"Alobar" before being killed in a brain mapping experiment at UCLA in 1986

stated by veterinarian Nedim C. Buyukmihci, "Ketamine does not provide adequate analgesia for procedures that result in considerable pain, such as visceral manipulation or orthopedic procedures. Since 'spinalization' of the cats requires bone surgery (laminectomy), the use of ketamine alone would not be adequate and would not be . . . an accepted veterinary method . . . It is my opinion as a veterinarian experienced with ketamine that those kittens operated on with ketamine alone endured major pain and suffering." This violates NIH Guideline for Analgesia and Anesthesia and the federal Animal Welfare Act, 3.10(c).

♦ UCLA concedes that two kittens died of burst bladders. Those kittens required frequent assistance in emptying their bladders. Yet, on January 1, 1986, the kittens, who should have been under the competent care of laboratory personnel, died of burst bladders, an extremely painful condition. UCLA's report claims that they died soon after an undisclosed person helped empty their bladders. There

is no explanation of how long the kittens had gone without care before they required assistance on that New Year's Day, and there was no explanation as to how the bladders ruptured. The circumstances clearly point to negligence and less than competent handling.

♦ UCLA concedes that it had used the surgery room itself for "prepping" animals. Yet, NIH Guidelines state that "functional areas for aseptic surgery should include a separate surgical support area, a preparation area, the operating room or rooms, and an area for intensive care and supportive treatment of animals." Violation of this provision may have led to infection and suffering.

♦ Proper post-surgical monitoring was not provided. UCLA concedes that there was no one present while the cat "Dynamo" recovered from surgery on January 6, 1986. Yet NIH Guidelines for Post Surgical Care and the Animal Welfare Act, 3.10(a), state that "post-surgical care should include observing the animal to ensure uneventful recovery from anesthesia and surgery". Additionally, Dr. Buyukmihci points out that proper post-surgical monitoring must include observing the animals until they are able to maintain themselves in a sternal (chest) position. And they should have been provided with pain relief.

In December, Liforce protested NIH's failure to respond to the evidence to NIH Director James Wyngaarden and R. Rissler, Assistant Director of Veterinary Services of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) which has responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Animal Welfare Act. A 40-page document, "Response to NIH Inquiry", will soon be forwarded to both agencies. In addition, another investigative report (including 12 photo pages) was submitted which documented further violations by UCLA in the conduct of alcohol and drug experiments on animals.

On December 12, a press conference was held in Los Angeles at which NIH was accused of gross dereliction of duty in investigating documented complaints. Liforce has also requested a Congressional Inquiry into the operations of NIH.

The "Broken Promises" Campaign

The UCLA spinal cord research investigation has become part of a greater campaign called "Broken Promises", an examination of the weaknesses of the animal research system and the false hope it raises among people with serious diseases and disorders, in particular, those who are confined to wheelchairs because of spinal dysfunction. Ex-

perimenting on animals also breaks the bond of kinship between people and animals. It exposes human hypocrisy in relying on some animals for companionship while subjecting others to cruel, unnecessary experiments.

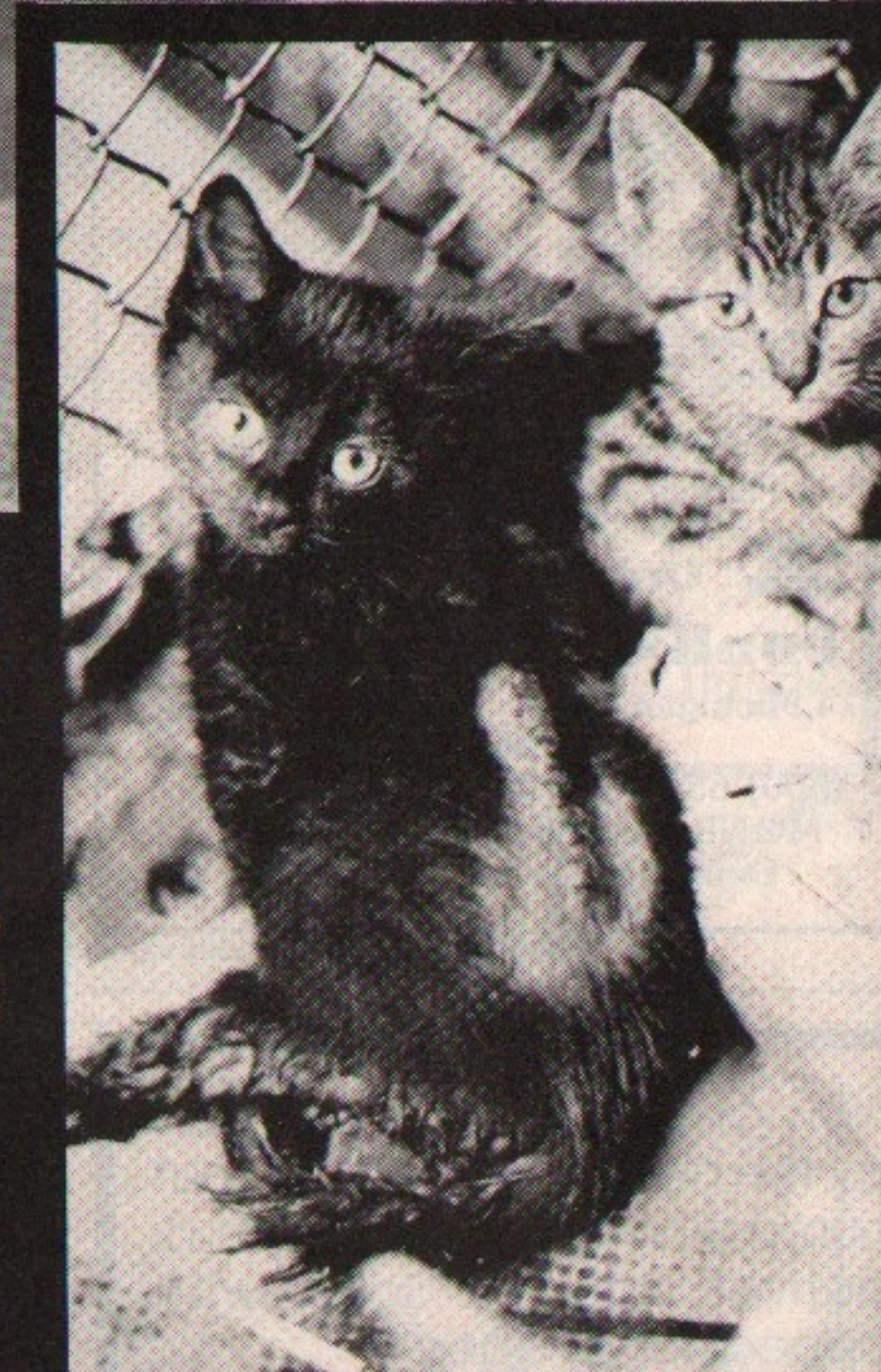
Most people are unaware that many species of animals are abused in spinal cord research in Canada and the United States. Infant and adult animals, such as kittens and puppies, suffer as a result of having their spinal cords severed or crushed. Furthermore, the crippled animals may die agonizing deaths from side effects, such as burst bladders (natural urination is usually impossible following spinal cord injury). Government regulations have not stopped the cruelty. These experiments not only cause pain and suffering to animals, but, because of the major anatomical and biological differences between species, produce misleading results which harm people, waste research funds, and raise false hopes.

The major problem facing those with spinal cord injuries is the failure of the central nervous system to regrow nerves and regenerate axons; this failure results in paralysis. The basic function of human nerve cells—why some won't grow while their counterparts in other body systems will—is not understood. Research into the function of cells can be performed in the laboratory without the use of animals. Cultures of human cells and tissues can be used instead, and would yield data

Continued on next page



"Peaches" with spinal cord severed, electrodes implanted in her brain, and electrodes and wires embedded under her skin (top); records of the Animal Research Committee indicate that the experiment on Peaches was performed without clearance. "Snap" and "Pop" were also crippled by UCLA researchers (right); their sister "Crackle" died from a "probable burst bladder". Injuries are usually induced by dropping weights onto the surgically exposed spinal cord.



— Photos Courtesy Liforce

Spinal cord experiments on animals raise false hope

Animals are used in spinal cord experiments as models for humans in an attempt to understand physiological mechanisms and to test surgical procedures and drugs. These experiments not only cause pain and suffering to animals, they harm people. Because of the major anatomical and biological differences between species, the misleading results of the animal experiments waste research funds and raise false hopes among the millions of disabled people throughout the world.

An increasing number of people are confined to wheelchairs because of spinal cord injuries due to: automobile, diving, and other injuries; diseases of the spinal cord; and birth defects caused by chemicals in the environment and by drugs taken during pregnancy. Other disorders of the central nervous system resulting in paralysis may be caused by side effects from spinal surgery, or from drugs (like Clonidine) which were deemed "safe" through tests on animals.

Many people who have suffered spinal cord injury are

alive today and have improved lifestyles due to treatments and aids developed from research without animals. Treatments developed through human clinical studies have prevented pressure sores, improved sexual function and potency, and corrected urinary problems in the disabled. Technological advances for aiding or treating the handicapped developed without the use of animals include functional electrical stimulation (FES), neural prostheses for hand control, diaphragm pacers, Helium-Neon cold lasers, stereo cameras, electronic microscopes, X-rays, and imaging and spectroscopic techniques.

Stopping spinal cord experiments with animals will not only prevent the suffering of animals, but also help the handicapped by redirecting funds for humane and beneficial projects. Improvements can and should be made in perinatal care, geriatric care, surgical treatment, trauma centers, and rehabilitation care. In vitro (non-animal) research employing human nerve cell and tissue cultures, and the use of human cadavers show great promise.

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Continued from previous page

which might be directly applied to the
human condition. As with other areas of
biomedical research, the mystery of
human physiology has been and will con-
tinue to be understood only by the study
of human physiology.

The "Broken Promises" campaign also
focuses on a new concept Lifeforce calls
"Health Rights", the principle that sen-
tient beings—both human and non-
human—are entitled to a healthy life. It
calls upon researchers to study naturally
occurring maladies in people and animals
through clinical and epidemiological
studies. The philosophy underlying
"Broken Promises" reflects the worldview

of Lifeforce which, since its birth in 1980,
has stressed the importance of the re-
evaluation of many issues facing society
through examining the interrelationship
between human, animal, and environ-
mental problems.

Properly conducted investigations of
research facilities are essential in pro-
viding documented evidence of animal
abuse and scientific fraud to the general
public. Such investigations should un-
cover the weaknesses of the animal re-
search system and focus on issues which
people will relate to and support. The
research community cannot be entrusted
to "police" itself. Charles McCarthy,
Director of NIH's OPRR, has stated: "It

Spinal Cord Experiments on Animals Conducted Nationwide

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has designated five U.S. centers
for spinal cord injury research:

1. New York University is a "center for acute spinal injuries", using cats as models
for humans. Principal investigator is Eugene Flamm.
2. Yale University is a "center for acute spinal cord injuries", using cats and
rats. Principal investigator is William F. Collins, Jr.
3. The Medical University of South Carolina performs "fundamental studies
in spinal cord injury" on rats, cats, dogs, and monkeys. Principal investigator
is Phanor L. Perot.
4. The University of Florida at Gainesville studies "functional spinal cord
regeneration" in cats. Principal investigator is John B. Munson.
5. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill studies "recovery and
regeneration after neuro-injury" in experiments using cats, monkeys, frogs, and
rats. Principal investigator is Edward R. Perl.

The NIH also funds spinal injury research on animals at many other univer-
sities and medical institutions not designated "centers". For example, activist
Rob Russell of the group Protect Our Earth's Treasures (POET, P.O. Box 10156,
Columbus, OH 43201, 614/451-3605) has accumulated data on spinal injury
experiments at Ohio State University on rats, dog, cats, frogs, and opossums.

The Human/Animal Liberation Front (HALF, P.O. Box 1990, Cathedral Sta-
tion, New York, NY 10025) has prepared a brochure describing in chilling detail
the experiments performed on cats at the Spinal Injury Clinic at New York
University. Contact HALF for a copy of that report.



"Dynamo" was also paralyzed at UCLA, and received no post-operative care.



Tim Waukazo of Seattle, paralyzed
when a bullet severed his spinal cord,
with one of his two cats. A critic of
spinal cord experiments on animals, he
states: "The improvements in my life
were achieved without vivisection."

is the goal of OPRR to assist institutions
in complying with established policies,
not to find them guilty of wrongdoing."
(Lab Animal Magazine, July/Aug. 1984)
While OPRR continues to protect the ex-
perimenters and not the animal subjects,
the effects of junk research—experiments
which are ill-conceived and poorly
conducted—will continue to cause im-
measurable suffering to millions of
animals as well as provide fallacious
results which ultimately harm the un-
suspecting public.

Lifeforce trains special investigative
teams. Concerned animal activists who
support non-violent actions may con-
tact Lifeforce for information on such
training programs. People must be
prepared to document the problems
without intervening. Contact
Lifeforce at Box 3117, Main Post Of-
fice, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B
3X6 (604/299-2822).

A "Broken Promises" Education
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\$45.00 (U.S.) which includes a
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dividual use, 3/4" for television sta-
tions), photographs, and written
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LETTERS

Continued from page 3

different is the fact that the systems just mentioned in quadrupeds cannot possibly be comparable to those in bipeds for one simple reason: gravity. Think about how this affects the pumping of the blood by the heart and also the role of the spinal cord. Vertical versus horizontal.

Or to put it in a different way, if you had a kennel full of dogs and one day an epidemic broke out and dog after dog began dying, would you accept as *scientific* the solution of leaving your dying dogs behind and going to a lab in order to cut up healthy human beings to find a cure for the dogs?

Even though the writer of the letter doesn't say it in so many words, it is clear that he believes at least some animal experimentation has helped humans when he says: "... an intelligent vivisectionist could rip the program apart because of its careless generalizations and suppositions." But some are even more blatant. In your November 1986 issue, a physician writes: "... anti-vivisectionists sometimes claim that animal experiments have never helped humankind. This is absurd. Many, if not most, recent medical advances have involved the use of animals."

You can imagine the kind of mess we have in this movement when the very people who allegedly fight vivisection agree with the very people who are engaged in vivisection. This is like the director of an anti-rape organization saying that not all rape is a crime. That some rape should be allowed to continue . . .

The true anti-vivisectionists in this country should see through those who either maliciously or unwittingly play the game of the vivisectioners. We cannot possibly begin to win until the issue of vivisection is defined: vivisection is not only cruel and useless, but also counterproductive.

I proudly stand by "Hidden Crimes". Maybe the letterwriter would like to organize a public showing and invite "intelligent vivisectionists"—a contradiction in terms—to debate me. Then let's see whether they can rip me apart. Assuming that people say these things because they do not know any better, isn't it sad—and deeply disturbing—that they would be so willing to give the benefit of the doubt to the vivisectioners rather than to those who seek the total abolition of vivisection?

—Javier Burgos, Founder/Director
SUPRESS
750 E. Colorado Blvd., Suite 6
Pasadena, CA 91101

Indifference to the Future

Can we realistically expect people to have concern for animals when it's obvious that they don't care about the most dire situations affecting humans: toxic waste matter dumped, dubious drugs, "Star Wars" weapons systems, acid rain, etc.?

How many people will have to die? How many catastrophes will occur before there is enough public outrage and concern? The indifference to the future of our families clearly indicates some deep moral malaise. The destructive attitude toward the environment and animals has now progressed to a "shrug" regarding the possibility of annihilation. The soothsayers reassure the public that somehow we'll survive.

Let's inform the people who claim we only care about animals that they don't even care about the imminent possibilities of disaster for all living creatures. What should they do about it? They could start by developing some sensitivity to animals. Once they can "feel" again, maybe they'll understand their connection with all living creatures, and cooperate with us for a meaningful survival.

—Jean Lauren
Philadelphia, PA

The ALF Speaks

I would like to respond to a couple of points in a letter appearing in the January/February 1987 issue regarding vandalism and destruction of equipment by the ALF during liberation actions.

First, the idea of bringing the instruments of torture such as stereotaxic devices out of the labs to display to the public has great merit, and is sound in principle—in fact, it was our original intention to do exactly that. The idea is not always practical, however, as the primate stereotaxic device we found in Bldg. 114

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers. Brief, succinctly worded messages are more likely to get published. We reserve the right to edit letters and we will not publish those over 250 words long. Address contributions to LETTERS, THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.

at the University of Oregon measured nearly four feet tall and weighed approximately 80 pounds—not exactly an item one could easily throw into the back seat of a car and carry around to press conferences. In addition, it could cause serious problems for anyone having to explain how they happened to come into possession of it. Further, we didn't want to risk having it confiscated to be returned to use.

Secondly, many activists disapprove of our vandalism. Space limitations do not permit a thorough clarification of the objectives of the ALF here, but they do not include winning over the public at large. This we leave to the mainstream groups working through "legitimate" means. The lay public has always condemned us and always will—whether we vandalize or not. The ALF was formed to end animal suffering directly by rescuing them and transferring them to safe homes, and also to ultimately make animal exploitation too expensive to continue, for when the profit motive is eliminated from vivisection and other forms of animal abuse, it will end—plain and simple.

Animal Liberation Front Unit #5
Pacific Northwest

ALF Violent

In your January/February 1987 Comment section, you state "the movement is somewhat divided on how it views the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) (i.e., do its actions constitute violence?)." If there is anyone who still believes that ALF actions do not constitute violence, they should read the article on page 20 of that same issue. That article states that the ALF raided an animal facility at the University of Oregon and caused an estimated \$50,000 in damages. The ALF is a violent organization, and I believe that the movement would be better off without it.

—Kevin McAndrews
Wakefield, RI

Label "Vivisectioners' Apologist" Dogmatic

Although aspects of Michael Allen Fox's pro-animal biomedical experimentation stance deeply disturbed me, other aspects were worthy of serious consideration and morally dictated a review of his book *The Case for Animal Experimentation* by The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

I subsequently learned that you had, as

a matter of policy, decided to ignore this and other such books. Is that why you did not review Orville Schell's pivotal and devastating *Modern Meat?* Because Schell did not take the absolutist "Meat is Murder" position—a form of censorship and suppression I deem morally indefensible.

Now your March 1987 issue devotes more than half a page to a letter by Fox to *The Scientist* recanting certain of his views. In my over 60 years upon Planet Earth and some three decades as a book publisher, I have never read or heard of a similar action by a just-published author; it is the kind of moral and intellectual honesty and sheer courage that left this reader flabbergasted. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is to be commended for that reprint. I urge that you follow this up with a far greater scrutiny, including possibly an article by Fox and/or an interview with that "rare bird".

Your presentation of that letter, beginning with that blazing headline's label "Vivisectioners' Apologist" is—to put it kindly—misleading. In the first place, that label fails to make a distinction between the "know-nothing/callous/anything-goes" vivisectioners and persons like the old Fox who advance rationally defensible arguments in favor of *some* experimentation on a strictly limited and controlled basis. Second, your label is reminiscent of dogmatists who dub all dissenters with politically unpopular names.

Below your reproduction of the book's front-cover jacket appears your summary capsule of Fox's letter, "The author . . . has now recanted the arguments he put forth to support the use of animals in research." This is worse than misleading; it is distortion and misrepresentation. True, Fox recants the contention that humans are morally superior to other forms of life. But even at this point Fox still holds that non-human animals may have no moral rights, a *central tenet for absolute prohibitionism*. He also still holds that we humans cannot escape fully from our "anthropocentric" standpoint, another sine qua non for the absolutist. Finally, nowhere in his letter does Fox state or imply that he now favors an end to all such biomedical work.

On too many matters Fox may still be perplexed, but obviously this is the writing of an honest, searching, courageous, and most probably still pro-vivisectionist person, still grappling with matters of great import and complexity.

What is involved is not exclusively Fox, his book, or his recantation of some of his major theses. The real issue is: Shall a journal that purports to advance a higher

LETTERS



"After spending 2.8 billion dollars and eight years on this project, I've forgotten what the hell we were trying to find out."

morality and sounder ethics (as did the early Marxists, in response to the horrors of capitalism), adopt a policy of not fully and properly (if at all) reviewing books like Fox's, and thereby embrace dogmatism? Shall it resort to censorship, suppression, distortion, and misrepresentation to advance its cause?

If such praxis is upheld, a desperately needed movement and its often marvellous and courageous journal may yet have to face history's bitter lesson: That in the long run, dogmatism (buttressed by censorship, etc.) perverts the truly good cause and unnecessarily tunes out, alienates, and antagonizes those who could and should be on its side, possibly as genuine dissenters—not "fascists" and "Vivisectioners' Apologists"—and friends.

—Benjamin Blom
The Amaryllis Press, Inc.
New York, NY

Editor's Note: The criticism stings, but we can take it. We do not intend to censor, suppress, distort, or misrepresent anything in order to advance the "cause". Sometimes we suffer from a lack of perfect knowledge.

You're right, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* should have reviewed both books. And we're trying to contact Fox now for an in-depth discussion. Look for an *Intelligencer* column on this topic soon.

PETA Claims Facts Not Checked

By the time this issue of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* is out, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) election will be over. The new directors have inherited a demanding task. Getting 13 people to act in unison is almost a miracle, but hopefully there will be agreement that the new NEAVS can be much more helpful to animals in laboratories than the NEAVS of the last several decades.

This brings us to *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*'s failure to check the facts before going to print. In its narrow article on recent developments at NEAVS, you stated that People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) had "refused to discuss" six candidates "and a 'platform' of plans . . . drawn up by an ad hoc committee of New England activists", but "subsequently incorporated most of the plan's provisions into their own 10-point program."

In fact, PETA was never presented with, let alone refused to discuss, any other six candidates forming a slate, and no other platform or even plank was suggested to us at any time.

—Ingrid Newkirk
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
Washington, D.C.

Editor's Note: At a meeting requested by PETA leaders on January 14, 1987, at the New York office of the *Fund for Animals*, it was confirmed to the entire editorial staff of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* that Cleveland Amory (head of the PETA slate) had been contacted earlier that day by the spokesperson for the independent New England slate. During that conversation, the slate of six candidates suggested by the ad hoc committee of New England activists was presented, and its "platform" for changing the direction of NEAVS was discussed. At that meeting (attended by Alex Pacheco, Ingrid Newkirk, Cleveland Amory, Gary Francione, Kim Stallwood, Neal Barnard, Vicki Miller, Theo Capaldo, Doug Moss, Leslie Pardue, Patrice Greanville, and Kim Bartlett), PETA representatives were repeatedly asked for information about their plans for NEAVS after they gained control. However, they refused to discuss their plans, and indicated that they had not yet formulated a concrete program for managing NEAVS and its approximately \$8 million in assets. A few days later, PETA announced its 10-point plan, which included many of the provisions of the program drawn up by the committee of New Englanders.

Searching for the Way Out

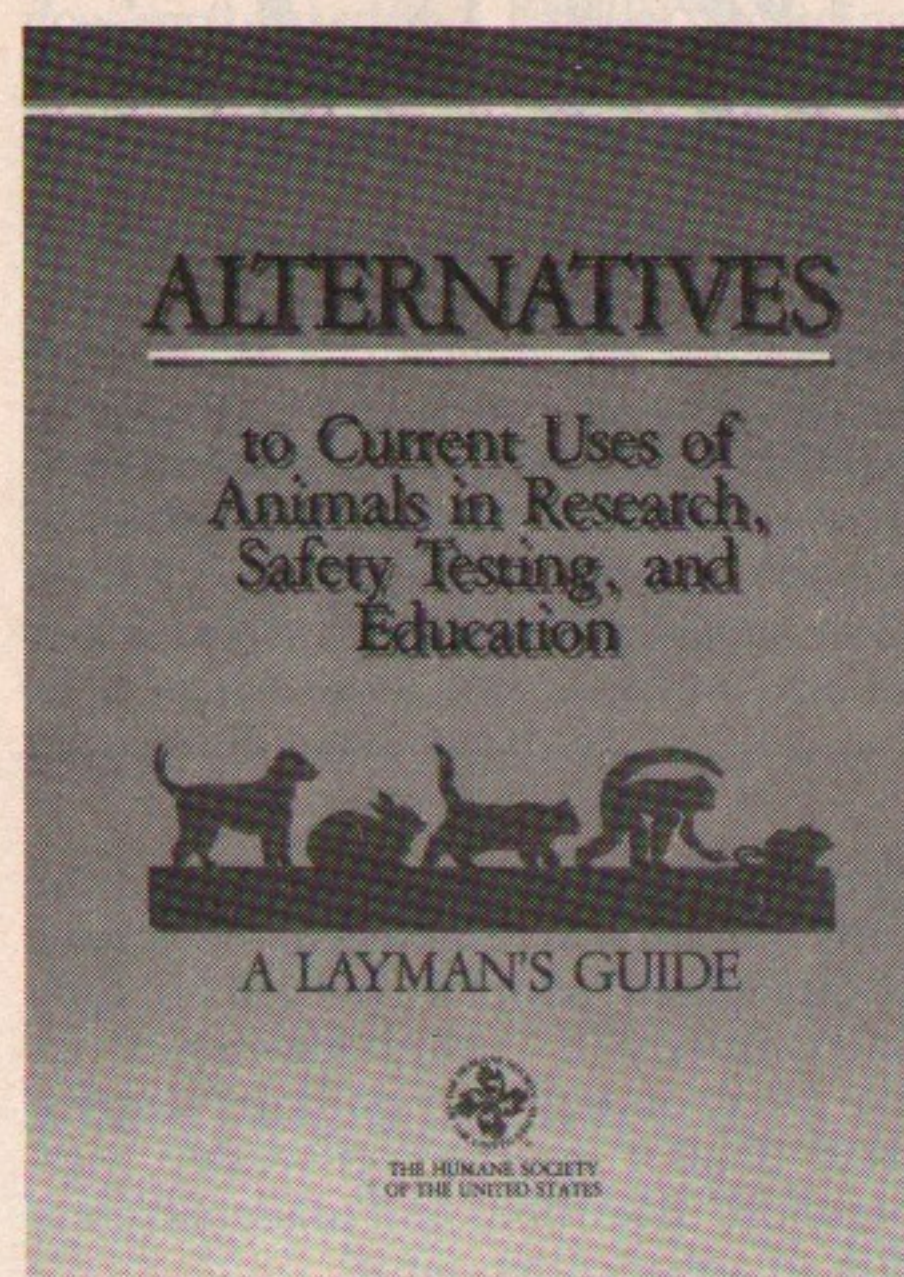
Alternatives to Current Uses of Animals in Research, Safety Testing, and Education—A Layman's Guide

By Martin L. Stephens, Ph.D.
The Humane Society of the United States
86 pages; \$3.50 paper.
Order from HSUS: 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

This 86-page booklet should be on the shelf of every individual and organization concerned with the problem of animal experimentation. Many anti-vivisectionists, especially those without scientific knowledge, are often in hot water when confronted by skeptics who press them on the question of what science could and could not accomplish with non-animal replacements.

Stephens's ultimate goal is the replacement of all animals in research by non-animal means. But because full replacement may still be many years in the offing, the volume includes a discussion of many interim steps. Thus, along with the replacement of animals, Stephens analyzes ways of reducing the numbers of animals used, and of refining the current standards of care and use of animals with a view to reducing pain and deprivation. Whether reduction and refinement should legitimately be called alternatives is a good question—classifying them as such has already led some people to think this is just another means of short-changing animal defense—but there is little doubt that those steps should not be neglected. A powerful reason for this is that they sometimes lead into replacements.

Work for reduction or refinement can involve a full-fledged animal rightist in constructive dialogue with people convinced that some animals should be exploited—though as few as possible. Evidently the two sides have some aims in common, even though they may differ seriously in some other aspects connected with the issues. A full animal rights supporter would look on refinement or reduction as only steps to reduce suffering, whereas an animal welfarist might look on these goals as final ends. A number of research biologists appear to be animal welfarists but are not. They cannot say that they oppose all animal exploitation or they would lose their jobs and with their jobs their ability to help.



They can assist with alternatives and are a great, almost untapped source of help for lab animals.

Despite its brevity, *Alternatives* manages to cover an amazing amount of material in a manner designed to help the non-technical reader. Besides the already mentioned discussion of replacement, reduction and refinement alternatives, Stephens provides a very useful chapter on specific alternatives to animals (such as *in vitro* techniques), case studies relating to the LD50 and Draize tests, an overview of alternatives in education, and of course some conclusions. Some of the points he raises deserve special attention.

The high-fidelity fallacy

A "high-fidelity" experimental model (for humans) is the creature who most resembles humans—a primate, or at least a mammal. But in certain cases, "low-fidelity" models provide specific information better than their "high" counterparts. One example is the horseshoe crab,

which discriminates human fever response better than a rabbit. Though the crab has less resemblance to humans than a rabbit, in this case it is a more discriminating model.

The question of "high" and "low" fidelity is important because of its impact on the choice of animals involved in any course of experimentation, and because of the way it sheds light on the bureaucratic machinery directing the flow of monies. The National Academy of Sciences has pointed out that administrators are still overfunding high-fidelity models without taking enough account of this discrimination factor. Thirty per cent of NIH funding has been for experimentation on highly sentient mammals, not considering, as Stephens makes clear, that Nobel Prize awards for medicine and physiology have been given about fifty percent of the time to researchers working with bacteria, cell cultures and invertebrates. This outstanding track record for the alternative route is all the more remarkable because funding agencies and orthodox medicine have traditionally assigned disproportionate emphasis (and resources) to research with mammals.

What are the alternatives?

This section (V) constitutes the heart of the book and includes explanations of various techniques: *in vitro* (literally meaning "in glass"), mathematical and computer models, use of less sentient organisms (admittedly only a step towards complete replacement from the standpoint of animal rights), physical and chemical techniques, and many others. Here Stephens explains how they work, what knowledge they provide, what knowledge they don't provide, how they have relieved animals, and so forth. Under human studies comes clinical research with sick, poisoned or injured persons during their treatment. This is already in use, but Stephens thinks there is ample room for "greater emphasis." Epidemiological studies focusing on the relationship between a particular disease and people's habits and environment are also in use but could be expanded. And shocking as it may sound to some, Stephens also proposes the increased use of "neomorts", brain-dead humans whose physiological functions, such as breathing and eliminating waste, are artificially sustained. According to the author, these "could revolutionize research, toxicity testing and education, and thereby re-

duce our reliance on laboratory animals." (See also "Neomorts", p. 20, in our March issue.)

Tissue culture, in particular, appears extremely promising. The study of viruses in tissue culture has allowed researchers to concentrate viruses and to screen drugs for anti-viral activity. Tissue culture in AIDS research has isolated, identified, and concentrated the AIDS virus, a major contribution to the struggle against this disease. Obviously this technique has a great and still largely untapped potential. And beyond that there is, of course, the emerging field of mathematical and statistical models. Mathematical models for both the LD50 and Draize tests have already been developed by Health Designs Inc., as well as a software package (TOPKAT), which can predict six toxicological endpoints. The method is just now being introduced to the scientific community.

Alternatives in education

The science advisors of the American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research (AFAAR) think this volume should be recommended to high school biology majors, biology teachers, and college students who write to animal defense societies requesting information, and to libraries everywhere serving young publics. It would be desirable to prepare a simpler version for the general high school student.

It is noteworthy that animals are used for surgery practice in most countries except in the United Kingdom, where the use of animals in education has been forbidden until recently. There surgeons have learned from observation and "apprenticeship"—one senior medical "craftsman" passing on his basic expertise to a younger one. The approach seems to be perfectly adequate; a study made in 1984 comparing British with American surgeons showed no significant differences in their level of proficiency. For microsurgery, which does need practice, placentas from full-term human births have been fitted with pumps providing artificial circulation.

Although mannequins have been widely used in medical colleges, veterinary students are only beginning to use a few (Resusci-Dog and Resusci-Cat). A few high school biology majors now have the opportunity to learn tissue culture in the experimental summer courses in Washington, D.C., at the Center for Advanced Training in Cell and Molecular Biology. Their teachers need this training, too. The more common aids, such as videos, films, computer simula-

tions (Operation Frog), electronic photography and microphotography need to be more widely used.

Considering the demonstrable breadth, achievements and potential of non-animal research, it is difficult to understand the intransigence of its opponents, an attitude which remains firmly anchored in the credulity and ignorance of the general public. Despite all this, the future could be bright for alternatives if more scientists took an interest in them, more legislators and more biology teachers. Scientists have assured me that accelerating this interest will require a knowledgeable, cooperative, unified, and sustained effort from the animal rights community. A very helpful ingredient for this will be Stephens's *Layman's Guide*. In the meantime, believe no one who says there are no alternatives to the use of animals in research.

—Ethel Thurston

Dr. Thurston is director of the American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research (AFAAR), headquartered in New York City.

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FORUM

Continued from page 9

to the gamut of animal exploitation, but more importantly it pushes a variety of fundraising buttons.

The groups I like most are the ones with more specialized fields of attention, with tangible and well defined goals. They can't so easily hide behind their newest campaign, like the "Animal Agony of the Month" clubs. And they can't take credit for something in which they were only minimally involved as it would be clearly false.

Fundraising one-upsmanship has got to stop. Money honestly raised will be money honestly used.



ANN KOROS

Ann Koros
Animal Rights Kinship
Austin, Texas

Our movement is at a critical crossroads in its development. Before animal rights became a mainstream concept, most of the individuals working in the field had a more or less united sense of purpose. The opposition was so formidable that there was a clear awareness of the need to work together toward at least one major goal: to plant the seed of awareness in the general public.

Even by those who oppose it, animal rights is now accepted as an issue that must be reckoned with. The movement has been successful. With this limited success, however, comes a little sadness. The clarity of the "us against them" struggle is no longer so obvious, and the camaraderie that characterized the early period threatens to give way to internal squabbles and turf wars.

It is critical for us to understand the new demands that the maturing of the movement place on each of us in our own specific context. The demands and responsibilities of a small grassroots organization are different from those of a large national organization, and both of these are far different than those faced by primary care-givers at animal shelters, wildlife refuges, and the like.

I do not have a simple answer to the questions posed by this Forum. In fact, as points of view become more diffused, such questions will become more and more difficult to answer simply.

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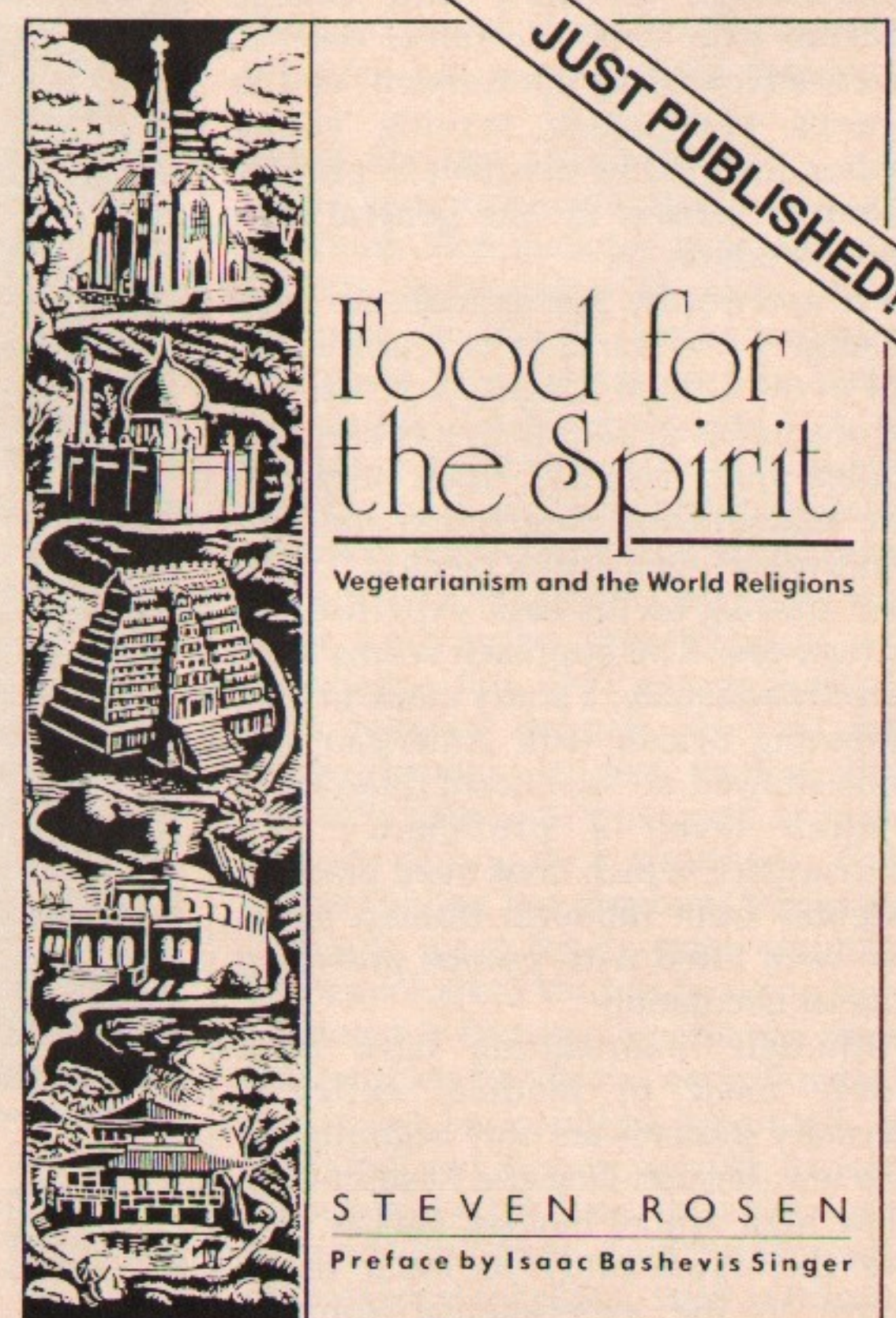
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—Jean Pearson



Pearson is an "eco-poet" and animal advocate whose work has appeared in many journals and collections of poetry. She is currently editing an anthology of prose and poetry about the wolf.



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But It Won't Benefit The Skin and Hair Like Rosa Mosqueta®

Rose hips from the *Rosa Mosqueta*® grow high in the Andes Mountains where they were used to make jelly. Now medical researchers from Chile have shown in documented clinical studies that the fragrant golden oil extracted from these rose hips promotes healing and reverses the signs of premature aging.

Why is *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Rose Hip Seed Oil** so beneficial to the skin and hair? It is high in polyunsaturated fatty acids, at least 80%. The high percentage of fatty acids is important because these substances encourage the synthesis of important prostaglandins that regulate the health of your skin and hair. When used topically, fatty acids allow the skin to retain its moisture and keep the hair lustrous and silky. Fatty acids also provide an occlusive film that attracts moisture to the skin and hair. Aubrey packages pure *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Rose Hip Seed Oil** in a roll-on bottle, but you can use this fragrant oil in the four other 100% natural products pictured above for anti-aging *Rosa Mosqueta*® rejuvenation from head to toe.

Rosa Mosqueta® Natural Method of Skin Care

Just three simple skin care steps will keep your skin beautifully clear and soft! Cleanse your face with Aubrey's new delicious-smelling *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Complexion and Body Soap**. This delicate soap contains four anti-aging herbal extracts: *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Oil**, alfalfa extract, borage oil, and St. John's wort oil. Follow the cleansing with *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Oil** on areas of premature aging and then *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Rose Hip Moisturizing Cream**. You can add more steps to your **Natural Method**, but do these three every day!

Each new Aubrey Organics' *Rosa Mosqueta*® product wears two names you can trust: **Aubrey Organics** for the best natural hair and skin care products around, and *Rosa Mosqueta*® for the pure natural oil with proven results.

Rosa Mosqueta® Natural Method of Hair Care

Your hair can also benefit from *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Oil**, and Aubrey has formulated two superb natural products that will enhance your hair's health. In Aubrey's *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Herbal Shampoo**, pure *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Oil** is compounded with herbal extracts of coltsfoot and horsetail--both high in the hair repair amino acid cystine--in a natural coconut soap. And, after your shampoo, apply *Rosa Mosqueta*® **Conditioning Hair Cream** with the same herbal extracts and amino acids for hair regeneration.

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