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We receive a considerable number of phone calls here at The ANIMALS’ AGENDA from reporters wanting to talk to someone about “animal rights.” We take the calls enthusiastically, imagining that we will briefly explain basic animal rights philosophy and then discuss the major issues. Four times out of five, however, it turns out to be the reporter seeking information and expression of debate over an article. To the media, animal experimentation is the issue that defines the animal rights movement, and, in fact, it did seem to be the focus of movement attention during most of the ’80s. By the end of the decade, however, more activists and reporters began to redirect their energy at other areas of animal abuse. There were many reasons for this shift, but the failure of the animal rights movement to be organizational personified and gained in breadth. (People with different perspectives, a realization that vivisection is not the most significant category of animal experimentation (though it may have provided the most dramatic examples of crueltly), and a feeling that other issues may hold greater potential for victory or at least more rapid alleviation of major animal suffering.

Through numbers of animals used in laboratories may not have diminished overall, there has been gain in terms of regulation and refinement of experiments. Some types of research projects continue ten years ago, which inflicted intense pain and suffering to animals, are now being deemed unacceptable by many institutional regulators. When grotesque and painful experiments are discovered and exposed, it is much easier to muster public support in campaigns to shut them down. The increasing public sensitivity of biomedicine researchers is bound to result in continued lessening of animal suffering, and this week, of course, require vigilance on the part of animal activists. It may be, therefore, that better treatment of lab animals, less pain in experiments, and a gradual substitution of nonanimal alternatives is all we can hope to achieve in this area in the foreseeable future. Complete abolition of vivisection—other than for blatantly unnecessary cosmetic and household product testing or student exercises—does not seem, at present, a realistic goal.

Estimates in all the categories of animal use vary widely, but it’s probably safe to say that every year in the U.S., six billion warm-blooded animals are slaughtered for food; 360 million animals die on roads and highways; 200 million wild creatures are caught by sport hunters; 50 million are consumed in laboratories; 25 million die for the fur industry; and somewhere between 1.5 and 2 billion are destroyed in pounds and pounds for lack of homes.

After animal research, far has received the most animal rights interest. Unlike vivisection, however, the demise of the fur industry seems close at hand. It does not seem overly optimistic to expect an end to furwearing in Europe and North America over the next decade. Given business-as-usual, we surmise that “snoe” is to wear animal skins for the abolition of the fur trade doesn’t conflict with prevailing social values; on the fur issue, however, the movement needs to limit its expectations.

Much less attention has been given to the other four top categories, yet successes can be achieved in each. During the last few years, we have been heartened at the growing interest in animal protection and in major animal protection organizations. Animal use has a potential for reform comparable to animal experimentation ten years ago. Such, as the current move toward reform and call for an end to meat-eating as something that will benefit humans.

Despite the staggering numbers of used animals, virtually nothing is being done on this front. Why, since it’s a non-controversial topic that would lend itself especially well to Public Service Announcements and partnerships with conservation groups, is the animal rights movement failing to use the automobile and insurance industry to the advantage of animals. (Of course, the automotive and insurance industry to the advantage of animals.

Sport hunting has received some movement attention in the past, but until recently, there has been no sustained, focused attack on the hunting fraternity. Hunters may be powerful, but they’re not as powerful as major animal protection organizations.

Last but not least, the tragedy of dog and cat overpopulation has been all but ignored by the more radical segments of the animal rights movement. The enormity of the numbers and the degree of suffering experienced by stray animals should make this a priority for the movement; for individual activists, there are few areas in which one personal efforts can have as great an impact.

These are the issues that affect the greatest number of animals, and as such they deserve to receive a significant portion of attention and resources. There are a myriad of other worthy topics that demand action as well. Through an ongoing process of success/failure analysis and constant reinterpretation of issues, we can make the most of our time, energy, and assets, and thus make the greatest difference for animals.

The Editor

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**Combining Empathy with Ethics**

I was pleased to read the Page Two editorial (Nov. 1989) questioning the concept of animal “rights.” Activists blundered mightily when they permitted terms like “sentimentality” and “unjust war” to enter into the discussion. These are either misused or non-sense terms. Is it possible to be both antivivisection activist and fraud exposed? Not when fraud, the same tactic of litigation. Fraud.

I was especially pleased to see a recent article titled “The Nature of the Animal Rights Movement: Scientific Literature,” by NIH investigators W. Stewart, and N. Feder, was delayed for three and a half years by the threat of a lawsuit from the scientists whose dubious work was exposed. The article appeared in Nature #325 (1/15/87) only after the civil rights aspect of the case was aired before Congress. (Such Congressional oversight is itself again a triumph for the accused scientists in the current David Baltimore case."

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**In Memoriam**

William A. Cave, 85 president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society and one of the ANIMALS’ AGENDA’s strongest supporters, died February 23 at his home in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cave’s operation with AAV’S began in the 1950s. After his retirement as a sales engineer in 1968, Mr. Cave was elected vice president of the society. He took over as president upon the death of Owen D. Hunt in 1978. In 1989, the International Association for Animal Painful Experiments on Animals (IAFA) awarded Mr. Cave its Distinguished Service Order for his dedication to the cause of justice for animals and for outstanding contribution to the international campaign against the use of animals for research."

Mr. Cave was a self-spoken man whose life reflected his belief that "It is the responsibility of humanity to care for and protect the lesser creatures who inhabit this planet with us." His memory will long be honored at The ANIMALS’ AGENDA and throughout the animal rights movement.

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**Scientific Suppression**

As one following the parallel immorality of science fraud and

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The Animal’s Agenda

May 1990
Strays Low Priority?

As I was reading the two letters published under the heading "Strays Need More Help" in the March issue, it occurred to me that there is a similarity between the attitudes of some animal rights activists and a significant proportion of antiabortion advocates. "Save the whales!" "Carry that fetus to term!" The suffering of feral/stray dogs and cats appears to be as low on the list of priorities as the welfare of unwanted children and prevention of their abuse.

Having headed our local county animal shelter board for four years, I know only too well how indifferently activists can behave toward companion animals. Like cast-off children, these creatures have few advocates. Those people who do try to help can be overwhelmed by the task unless they keep reminding themselves that they're making a difference just by setting an example. However, the reality of the situation is a day-to-day struggle to decide how best to cope with the hordes of homeless animals as humanely as possible.

Where are animal rights' "front lines" drawn? We must, of course, show concern for headline-grabbing animal issues. But we must also remember to campaign for spay-neuter programs and do what we can to help those cats and dogs who too often remain invisible to many of the loudest attackers of our wearers. Indifference to the "least of these" reflects an underlying malaise that will undercut the best-intentioned campaign for animals' rights.

—Shirley A. Glade North Manchester, IN

Tourist Activism

Mexico and all other countries deriving income from tourism are trying as never before to promote it. Tourism is, after all, the second biggest industry in Mexico. Many times tourists visiting here or elsewhere see animals being tormented, exploited, or neglected. Not knowing what to do, they think they'll try to get in touch with a humane society in that country or town once they're back home. The fact is, there are hardly any humane societies in the developing countries.

As a visitor, one can perform a valuable service to animals. When one sees, for example, two lion cubs (upper teeth knocked out, claws removed) attached to a post by a short chain in front of a hotel bar in the burning sun, first go to the public relations director of the hotel. Inquire about the name and address of the state/federal directors of tourism, the governor of the state, and the newspapers (the English newspaper, The Nexus, is read all over Mexico and always publishes letters from readers). Next, ask to see the manager of the hotel.

More Letters Page 7

FOR PEOPLE WHO CARE

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Meet Shaw the Animal Activist

No cause was closer to the heart of George Bernard Shaw than animal activism. A lifelong vegetarian, Shaw also wrote against vivisection and factory farming—yet his efforts on behalf of the animals have been virtually ignored. Asbury Hampton's biographical play, GBS & Company, shows how one of the world's great playwrights integrated animal activism into his long and productive life. Roger Galván, attorney and animal rights advocate, finds that it "powerfully reminds us that the growing animal rights movement has not been woven from whole cloth in the last decade." Gretchen Wyler, vice-chairperson for The Fund for Animals, says "GBS & Company, provides inspiration and vision. Bravo!" Join the crowd who has read and loved GBS & Company. Send $10.95 for each copy, plus $3.00 for shipping to the address below.

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When Susan Rich was nine years old, she went one afternoon to a playground near her Washington, D.C., home. There she found a baby of unknown origin being roughed up by a bully of greater proportions. "I interceded," Susan recalls, "so the bully went off after me. He grabbed me by the hair, dragged me down the hill, and left me crying in the grass." Later, Susan and her father went knocking on her attacker's door, but Mr. Rich was unable to speak to the bully's father because there was no father living at home to speak to. At that point, says Susan, "even though this kid had beaten me up, I felt sorry for him. I thought I understood why he had behaved the way he did."

The incident at the playground did nothing to diminish Susan's inclination "to stop in wherever things are wrong," but a talk with the bully convinced her that "within those who do evil there is still the capacity for good" and that "trying to understand what motivates people gives you a better chance of overcoming your differences with them."

The lessons of her youth—and a lifelong zeal for justice inspired by role models such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert Kennedy, and her attorney-father—inform Susan's strategies as coordinator of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals' Compassion Campaign, directed against animal testing in the cosmetics industry.

"I definitely think large corporations are capable of doing good," Susan insists, "but many of them are locked into old habits. Corporations are just like people: they often need to be jolted out of comfortable practices. That's what we're doing with the cosmetics companies that test their products on animals—increasing their discomfort."

The efficiency of this approach—which includes withdrawing some three million "Aving Kiling" doorhangers throughout several countries, demonstrating at manufacturing and distribution plants, introducing resolutions at annual shareholder meetings and leafleting in the neighborhoods of corporate suppliers of those ingredients have given no guarantees that they won't test on animals. Once we see the major cosmetics companies swear off testing at the product level, we're going to see a filter-down to the ingredient level, but that's going to take time because we're not able to exert the kind of pressure on ingredient manufacturers that we are on product manufacturers."

When Susan Rich was chosen to direct the Compassion Campaign in October 1985, she had been on salary at PETA for scarcely more than a year, and her conversion to the animal rights cause had occurred less than a year before that. A former elementary-school French teacher with a master's degree in social work who had also managed a gift shop for a couple of years, Susan was "doing some temporary secretarial work" in a hospital where she "stumbled across" a notice in the Washington Post advertising a World Day for taking part in local events. Five months later she was hired to coordinate PETA volunteers in the Washington, D.C., area. She was quickly promoted to national volunteer coordinator and was then selected to direct the Compassion Campaign.

Her swift ascent through the ranks did not surprise Bernard Unti, director for public relations at the American Anti-Vivisection Society, who met Susan shortly after she had joined PETA. "Susan brings tremendous enthusiasm and competence to her job," says Unti. "She's very thorough in her approach. She knows company policy better than most corporate chairmen do, and she's often more familiar with research implications than scientists themselves are. What's more, she has a good sense of humor, which is an important quality in animal rights activists, given the sobering nature of the work we do."

From playground to corporate chambers, the little girl who was "always poking my nose where it didn't belong" has realized her dream of "working in some capacity connected with social justice and change." Let the bullies of the world beware. —Phil Maggitti

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Sandy Larson: Humane Educator

She has been to hundreds of classrooms and lecture halls throughout New England—traveling to Massachusetts one day, New Hampshire or Rhode Island the next—from her home in eastern Connecticut. Blending her love for teaching with a passion for animals, Sandy Larson has served as Education Coordinator for her local chapter of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) since 1984.

Sandy has introduced thousands of students—from grade school through college—to human rights and animal rights issues. She accomplishes this with a four-part presentation; tailored to the age group. For grade-schoolers, the emphasis is on the care of companion animals and endangered species, along with some talk on basic animal rights philosophy. For older students, the speech is expanded to include video and discussions on the grim reality of animal abuse.

NEW! Pet Sympathy Card

It's the program doesn't pull any punches, explains Sandy, who says her main goal is to "teach them that animals have the ultimate right to exist on this planet." Usually Sandy brings along a cat or a rabbit who has been subjected to gruesome experiments. "When they hear the story of how the animal was abused, it stays with them for many years."

Yet Sandy tries to "end each
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By Roelof for the American Kennel Club; Miles Cook-Hound Award. Bahamas says competitive race hunting helps raccoons because it’s a form of sport; in which raccoons aren’t killed—if they can get to a fence before they’re shot in the head—put them to Beddwell’s Square, St. Louis, MO 63133.

AHA Not Promoting and Trapping

PETA-featured the American Humane Association in a list of pro-hunting and trapping groups recently sent to mem-

Vicarious

Washington D.C. Circuit Court Decision. In a decision that could have far-reaching implications for animal rights, the court has ruled that the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) cannot be held liable for the mistreatment of animals at a New York City shelter.

Animals

Bob Barker returned to host the 1990 Miss America pageant after the promotion insisted on including videos promoting the Wichita zoo and rodeo. Barker hosted the Miss America show and Miss America pageant, but quit to protect the use of fun as circus.

Animals and Children

The Humane Coalition Against Violence explored the links between animal abuse and child abuse at a Feb 2 conference in Boston.

Demonstrations

ERIR participated in Bloomingtun University’s “Animal Welfare” March. The students, led by Peter H. J. Miller, have staged several successful student protests and rallies to highlight the plight of animals in research laboratories. Their efforts have resulted in a significant reduction in the number of animals used in research.

New Groups

The Earth First! Biodiversity Protec-
tion Project continues to push for the designated critical habitat for the Pacific Northwest’s redwoods. The project has expanded its efforts to protect the redwoods in California and Oregon, and has successfully secured legislation to protect the species.

Coming Events

For a complete list of upcoming events, visit www.animalrights.org. For more information, contact the National Animal Rights Association at 202-483-5227, or visit their website at www.nara.org.
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Bow Hunting:
A Most Primitive Sport

By Wayne Passele

Except for the movie character Rambo, modern armies make war with sophisticated firearms, not bows and arrows. Yet bows and arrows, which have been zipping around in some form for at least 25,000 years, are perhaps more commonly used now than at any time since the invention of firearms in the 14th century.

Today bows and arrows are used not for war, but play. Though some archers are satisfied to aim only at a cloth or paper bull's eye, the vast majority aim at the eyes and other body parts of real animals. In fact, today's 2.3 million bowhunters account for more than 90 percent of all sales of archery products.

As bowhunting goes, so goes the archery industry. With bowhunting becoming increasingly popular in the last two decades, archery sales have taken off more like a rocket than an arrow. In 1970, sales totaled $53.1 million; in 1975, $121.5 million; in 1980, $148.6 million; in 1985, $212.6 million; and...

Continued on next page

Illustrated by Walt Taylor

May 1990

The Animals' Agenda

15
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The Animals' Agenda

May 1990

The Animals' Agenda

May 1990

Continued from previous page

in 1988, an all-time high of $238 million.

A variety of reasons have en-

couraged the growth of bowhunting. Bowhunting is longer than ever, and quieter than

busier season. Thus archers get

more spoonsed, more approachable, and

more plentiful. Also, most states have

opened the season to the new bowhunting
dear to other species, a looser

Bowhunting was forever changed with the advent

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While the bowhunting boom and the

require special strength to draw the string and hold it in

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adapted the crossbow concept to achieve full draw without much

strain. Since a sophisticated

sitting system was added to the compound,

archers could hold the weapon at

drawn for an extended period and

better aim at their prey. The

compound, being both primitive

and modern, expanded the appeal of

bow and arrow hunting to those

who had been unwell or unable to use the cruider weapons.

In the broadest sense, the effect of

the compound bow was both a boon and a burden. To the

archery industry and the hunting

infirmary, the compound bow was a

shot in the arm. To the deer and

other big-game targets of the

archer, the compound bow only compound-ed their suffering.

The crippling problem

Besides affecting bowhunters and wild animals, developments in the hunting world also affect state wildlife agen-
cies. A rule, the state wildlife managers are in the business of selling hunting licenses, and bowhunting allows them to cash in on sales of special licenses. To pro-
mote this primitive pursuit, wildlife agencies from California to Connecticut have established sep-

arate and lengthy bowhunting sea-
sions prior to the firearms seasons, have begun bowhunting education classes, and have disseminated information on bowhunting to the public. In their public relations efforts, wildlife managers echo their oft-cited rationale for more con-

ventional forms of hunting, claiming that bowhunting helps prevent animals from overpopulating, and is thereby a useful tool of wildlife management. But some wildlife managers are changing their minds. For instance, in a February 1988 report on bowhunting at Rock Cut State Park in Illinois, Department of Conservation biologist Tom Beaudet states, "the report recognizes that bowhunting has never been an effective tool for deer control..." In Texas, which has more deer than any other state, Parks and Wildlife biologist Horace Gore comments, "You cannot call bowhunting a population control measure... it is a recreational pursuit." In fact, he adds, "we do not advocate bowhunting when the objective is to control the popula-
tion.

The Texas study is no exception. In 1986, during a bowhunting season at Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, hunters killed 8 deer and left 9 wounded. At Illi-

nois' Rock Cut State Park in 1988, hunters killed 53 deer and left at least 42 others injured. Deer aren't the only casualties; a report to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks indicated that of 2,237 bowhunters who killed an elk with a 137 arrow, only 3.3 percent actually retrieved it.

The difficulty of shooting arrows accurately offers a partial explanation for the high crippling loss. Unlike bullets, which fly in a linear path at 2,000 feet per second, arrows with a 137 have a life of only a few feet before they fall. According to Benke, "Archery hunting is the most dened problem in bowhunting and the most misunderstood problem in wildlife science." He cites empirical studies and hunter surveys that consistently indicate bowhunters wound at least as many animals as they kill. In 1989, a study that backs Benke's contention, Horace Gore and Glen Boydston, also a biologist with Texas Parks and Wildlife, compare data on archery and gun 

wounding losses reported by four wildlife management areas (WMAs) in Texas from 1972 through 1985. During this period, archers logged 128 deer and wounded and failed to retrieve 130 others, for a crip-

pling loss exceeding 50 percent. Gunners killed 2,266 deer and wounded 150 others, for a crippling loss of 7 percent.

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Dawn of the new day?

Even the mounting evidence that archers are causing excessive wildlife cruelty, animal protection organizations are amplifying their call for an end to bowhunting. Other voices, however, are saying the practice can be preserved, but only with a radical change.

Specifically, hunting advocates such as Adrian Deske are calling for the use of a drug-tipped arrow. The drug of choice is scopolamine, a paralytic delivered to the animal as a poot at the base of an arrow. In proper dosage, it is claimed, SCC quickly kills nonhuman animals, but poses no commensurate threat to humas (except for the rare few who are genetically susceptible to SCC). Dr. Keith Causey of Auburn University has done a study indicating that SCC-tipped arrows reduce the wounding loss to approximately 15 percent. SCC is already widely used, even though it is illegal in all states but Mississippi, where state officials estimate that 66 percent of the states' 28,000 bowhunters use the drug. Predictably, animal advocates do not sympathize with the idea of institutionalizing the use of SCC. From the opposite end, every bowhunting organization, with the exception of the Mississippi Bowhunters Society, is adamantly against the use of SCC.

Wadsworth, chairman of the board of the National Bowhunters Education Foundation, "You are saying to the public that the bow and (conventional) arrow is no longer an effective way to harvest wildlife, that we need a crutch."

Given that SCC has no powerful advocacy groups backing its use, the drug seems doomed, for the most part, to remain in the bottle. On the other hand, the bowhunting issue itself is already out of the bottle. In fact, some wildlife professionals, anticipating a broad assault on hunting, refer to bowhunting as the " Achilles heel of wildlife management."

These wildlife professionals who understand the problem in justifying the high crippling rates and who recognize the greater efficiency of other killing weapons are not the only people who've noted the vulnerability of bowhunters. So have animal advocates who perceive bowhunters as hopelessly disorganized as a political lobby. Though more than two million bowhunters take to the woods annually, 50,000 have joined any of the four national bowhunting groups.

Animal advocates may not even need a kill shot to finish off the practice. A well-designed public relations campaign would wound the archers, who, if we're lucky, may simply limp away and not be heard of again.

Wayne Pacelle is national director of The Fund for Animals. Both The Bowhunting Alternatives (M.A.) and Cleveland Amory's Man Kind? Our Incredible War on Wildlife (M.A) are available from the Fund at 200 West 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

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

Let NBC weatherman Willard Scott help you spread the word with our wall poster. Or choose our poster of a basketful of appealing kittens, which pulls at your heart with the message, "Pick One...and Kiss The Others Goodbye."

T to emphasize the grim task shelves face, THE HSUS again offers its "Guessed Who Pays" poster with one soulful puppy staring out from a background of outraged cats and dogs. Use the "Be a

YES! I want to help fight pet overpopulation. Please send me my "Be a P.A.L. item (allow 4-6 weeks delivery). All items must be prepaid. Make checks payable to The Humane Society of the United States, 2001 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037. (Ship UPS; please include street address.)

J oin our "Be a P.A.L. Prevent A Litter" campaign to convince people that their pets are better off spayed or neutered. Spread the message by wearing our colorful T-shirt urging people to "Be a P.A.L. The 100% cotton T-shirt comes in S, M, L, and XL. For your ears, bumper bear the message, "BE A P.L. WITH THE HSUS MD".

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The Animals' Agenda
May 1990

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bowman writing in Field and Stream (March 1987), assumes that the time elapses between the initial wounding of an animal and his or her final death is extremely long, even if the hit occurs in the so-called vital areas (heart or lungs). "The rule of thumb has long been that we should wait 20 to 45 minutes on heart and lung hits, an hour or more on a suspected liver, 8 to 12 hours on a punch hit, and that we should follow immediately on headquarter and other muscle-only hits, to keep the wound open and bleeding."

The issue of broadhead efficiency has been long denied not only by the bowhunting "elites," but also by state wildlife agencies, even though inadequate weaponry is a proven matter of concern to them. For example, all 50 states have banned the 22 caliber rifle for big-game hunting because of its inadequate killing power. Given that 22s are far superior to compound bows in terms of killing capability, it seems the states have failed to institute and implement responsible and consistent hunting regulations.
George Bernard and the Animals

George Bernard Shaw wrote a review in the Pall Mall Gazette in December 1887 of the New Terminus Quay by Edmund Gurney. This review by a future critic of animal rights was an attack on vivisection, and it introduced what would become known as the "Shavian objection." Wrote Shaw: Gurney's view is that when the suffering is inflicted on an animal by a decision is out weighed by the apparent suffering sensed to human beings, vivisection is justified. But as vivisection is experimental, it is not always or even often certain that the results of the operation will save any suffering at all. The question is really one of the acknowledgments of a moral relation between man and beast. Though Bertrand Russell called Shaw's attitude on biological matters "antiscientific," it would be more accurate to say that Shaw was "anti-mechanistic." In his essay, "The Conflict Between Science and Common Sense" (Humane Review, April, 1909), Shaw lays out the various statements made by physicists during his own lifetime about the shape of the world. First they said it was spherical, later that it was an oblate spheroid, and later that it was not symmetrical at all but rather like a two-penny loaf of bread. In typical Shavian method, he uses humor to show that an awareness of the history of science dispels the delusion that the findings of science are absolute. He questions the whole principle of what is called the "scientific method." You can prove anything. Proving a thing will not establish it, either with you or anybody else, for this reason, when you have proved a thing up to the hilt, you will have established the thing. You will have to say to yourself: Either this thing is true, or

of hideous cruelty or disgusting unnaturalness. We are far from being as superior to such tribes as we suppose. We share in this way that the vivisectionist pays the doctor.

Shaw suggests that there is a lust for cruelty in humans that inflicts even the passion of pity and makes it savage. A craze for cruelty can be developed just as a craze for drink can, and nobody who attempts to ignore cruelty as a possible factor in the attraction of vivisection and even of anti-vegetarianism, or in the cruelty with which we accept its curses, can be regarded as a scientific investigator of evil.

Shaw believed that history would repeat itself and that the "vivisal" school would return, and that with their chemical and mechanical schools died out of existence. It has been suggested that vivisection has been translated into alternative forms of medicine. Homeopathy and creams have been in use since Shaw's time, but recently this healing method has increased in popularity. The neurophysiological and endocrine associations of chalazas and radia have been studied and affirmed by Western scientists, and acupuncture has been described as "cupping the body's energy centers." Of course, Shaw would say that these validations by science are not needed. If people have been utilizing the chalazas for thousands of years in India, does approval by Western scientists make the practice more viable? Of course, it is the opposite mechanism which says that the body is simply a mechanical, chemical mixture with titrations that the various forms of life are simply the consequences of molecular and environmental chance.

At the age of 25 Shaw assumed a meatless diet. He stated that he did it for Shakespeare—not nutritional—reasons. Shaw, like Shelley, was a socialist, an atheist, a vegetarian, an iconoclast, a teetotaler, and a realist. Shelley's great poem, Queen Mab, spoke against the cruelly to animals, asserted the right of the will of matter, and staked against capitalism. Several of the passages could have been written by Shaw if he were a poet.

Shelley tells us that the smallest being has a sacred right to live. I tell thee that these useless beholds? Whose manarch is the smallest particle? Of the imprisoned atmosphere? Think, feel, and live like man—(Queen Mab, II, 271-314).

Continued on next page
Shaw, in this fable, not only discusses animal rights, but also the rights of black people. He wrote this in South Africa in 1956 and was able, in those early days, to see the problems that would plague South Africa in the 1990s. Dan H. Laurence, who adapted a reading performance version of the fable for Samuel French, Inc., says of the work, "In a time of internecidal crisis, this profound and compassionate religious fable of Creative Evolution...inar which Shaw ardently carries his curiosity into these areas of thought which deal with man's relation to God, the universe, and his fellow man—emerging, to the delight of the women's movement, with a concept of a female deity—provides a message which should invoke our earnest contemplation..."

Bernard Shaw through his plays, essays, and speeches reminds us that we are all connected and, therefore, though we may not be our "brother's keeper," we are responsible to each other. We have the same responsibility to an animal as we do to a man or woman. If a group of beings from another planet were to land on earth, beings who considered themselves superior to you as you feel yourself to be to other animals, would you concede them the rights over you that you assume over other animals?

When he composed his own epic, Shaw wrote eloquently about his feelings for both animals and men. His heart will be followed not by mourning coaches but by hounds of ours, sheep, screech, foxes of our truant, and a small traveling aquarium of fish, all wearing white scarves in honor of the men who perished rather than eat his fellow creatures. From the time I was 12 years old and saw the antique play Arms and the Man, I began a journey with Shaw which taught me the rights of men, women, children, and animals, and how they relate to the earth. Shaw, the vitalist, is just as vital today as he was over a hundred years ago.

Aubrey Hampton has written the highly acclaimed biographical play GB and Company about George Bernard Shaw (Olivier Press, 1969), and is currently working on his next book, "We'll Trify."
standing in a dimly lit wooden barn on a cold winter night beneath a star-filled sky, it's easy to watch my shepherd neighbor bottle-feed runt lambs and remember Bible stories.

Then I think of the boxed racks of spring lamb sold in supermarkets with jars of mint jelly at Easter.

Sheep herding could be the most humane, ecological branch of the animal husbandry, if all the animals got the painstaking care my shepherd neighbor's runt lambs do, and if they were raised for wool only, not meat. Shearing would be gentle and seasonably appropriate. Predation could be averted through use of sentry dogs and burros. Soil erosion from overgrazing could be prevented by judicious flock movements.

In some areas sheep grazing could even prevent ecological damage, by replacing the herbicides used to clear land for firebreaks, tree planting, or cultivation. A five-year study at the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon recently found sheep do a better job of brush control than herbicides, at much less risk to watersheds and wildlife.

A scattered handful of farmers and foresters actually practice humane, ecological sheep herding. But for the rest, the sheep business is just another form of big-time agribusiness.

The Myth of the Good Shepherd

Merritt Clifton

The degree to which commercial breeders view sheep as commodities appears most vividly in pre-slaughter mortality data.

Prolonged mortality includes deaths from exposure, disease, predation, and starvation. Prolonged mortality rates most reflect the health of young animals, in turn reflecting the amount of care given to each individual. Even when lambs are slaughtered at weaning, like those sold at Easter, the sheep industry has a pre-slaughter mortality rate three to five times greater than that of the cattle industry. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, pre-slaughter mortality clamps up to 30 percent of all lambs born in the U.S., or about 2.5 million each year. In Australia, where 108 million sheep outnumber the human population, pre-slaughter mortality runs 20 to 26 percent: up to 40 million sheep per year, including as many as 27 million lambs and from eight to 15 million adult sheep.

This isn't because so many deaths are inevitable. British sheep farmers claim a production ratio of 1.43 lambs per ewe per year, nearly double the U.S. and Australian rates. The less severe British climate and a paucity of predators help, along with a more use of Carpathian sheep, which bear twins more often than single lambs. But the biggest difference is that each British shepherd tends an average of 200 to 400 animals. Pregnant and nursing ewes are sheltered against rough weather, along with their lambs. Lambs rejected by their mothers, usually the smallest of twins, are promptly found and bottle-fed. Sick sheep get veterinary care.

Because the British investment in labor is high, cutting profits. U.S. and Australian sheep ranchers go the other way. Instead of concentrating on reducing losses, Americans and Australians typically try to offset the loss rate by simply breeding more sheep. U.S. and Australian shepherds often look after 2,000 to 5,000 sheep apiece, far too many for most to get any individual attention whatever. Ranchers argue that leaving sheep alone for months at a time on the range or in the outback makes them healthier, more self-reliant and intelligent. Certainly U.S. and Australian sheep do live more like their wild ancestors, the mouflon of Europe and the urial of Asia, than their more closely attended European and Middle Eastern counterparts. Many shepherds also believe that while bringing pregnant ewes indoors for the winter does prevent lamb deaths from exposure and predation, the rate of maternal and lamb deaths declines, as the artificial environment seems to erode the nursing instinct. Rejected lambs who aren't bottle-fed within 15 hours of birth usually die, if not of starvation then of infection, since they lack the immunities they should receive with their mothers' colostrum.

Sheep who lose their nursing instinct so easily are clearly not wild sheep, nor are they bred for the traits enabling wild sheep to survive. Only dogs and possibly goats have been domesticated longer than sheep, who have been tended in flocks for some 7,000 years of the 2.5 million years the species has existed. Wool-spinning began about 4,000 years ago. Distinct breeds began emerging with the Roman sheep, direct ancestors of today's Merinos, Ramboulllets, and Columbians. The first modern breed, the Shropshire, was described as early as 1340 A.D.

None of today's major domestic breeds much resemble their wild ancestors. How different they have become is apparent in Hawaii, where circa 1962 the state introduced mouflons to a flock of domestic sheep who had been feral since the 1930s. The idea was for the flock to revert to mouflon appearance, predating a species attractive to big game hunters. But nearly 30 sheep generations later, the Hawaiian sheep are still obviously not mouflons.

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Among the major domestic varieties, only Dorset rams and ewes both have horns. Merino and Rambouillet rams have horns; the other breeds are wholly hornless. All are fat, short-legged, short-sighted, and slow compared to their rangy, keen-eyed, swift forebears. The bloody Hampshire, Leicester, or Suffolks, and the Southdown are hornless. The Dorset sheep are the heaviest, and their wool is coarser than that of the others. The Leicester is the smallest, and its wool is the finest, but it is not as hardy

At pasture D

depending on sex and variety, sheep that sur-

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vive infancy spend anywhere from one to ten years at pasture. Sheep raised for meat are usually slaughtered at one year old, though females chosen for breeding may not be killed for several years. Ewes raised for wool may not be slaughtered until they reach 10 years. Neutered rams, called wethers, produce as much wool as ewes, and can be kept in a flock if wool yield is the only object. Even most farmers who raise wool try to maximize income by breeding every ewe, every year, sending all their wethers to slaughter when they get a premium price or not. The usual strategy is to try to balance the seasonal income from wool collecting with income from shipments to such markets as the Royal Melbourne Show. A farmer already has a stable flock of wool-bearing ewes, he may wish to breed only rams, which they may sell or keep to breed future generations, which will have higher prices at the slaughterhouse. Accommodating this wish, the USDA has found a way to change fetal ewes into sterile rams, by injecting the male hormone testosterone into the mother ewes about four weeks after breeding. The technique is not yet in widespread commercial use.

Because sheep tend to be raised on land hostile to other kinds of agriculture, relatively few are kept in confinement. Confinement barns would raise, not reduce production costs. This may change, at least for prime breeding stock. As of 1985, about 70% of the sheep in the United States were in confinement. Some farmers are using artificial insemination to breed ewes, and inseminate treatments and breeding out the skin folds have gradually fallen into disuse. Milking is unique to Australia, where farmers claim the intense summer heat makes the risk from flies especially acute. Yet Merino don’t suffer from MSTing in comparably hot Spain, their homeland, or South Africa. In Spain and South Africa, where labor is cheap, the average number of sheep per shepherd is 400 to 500. Flies are prevented by “crutching,” or shaving the animals’ chests to prevent build-ups of fleece matter, followed by insecticide dusting as necessary. After all that comes ear-matching or perforation for identification purposes. Virtually all of these operations are performed without anesthesia. According to former Australian Law Reform Commission chairman M.D. Kirby, Australia has 50 million operations a year that would constitute criminal cruelty if done to dogs or cats.

Shropshire, Southdown, and Suffolk were first bred for meat, though the Leicester also yields fine wool. Cheviots, Cotswolds, Merinos, and Rambouillets are heavy-coated wool breeds. Columbia and Lincoln, and Oxford combine qualities of both the meat and wool breeds. Katahdins are bred exclusively for the early-ferried pelt of newborn or aborted lambs, which are made into the "Persian lamb" and "broodtail" garments promoted by the fur trade. Late in the 18th century the British have also begun experimenting with breeding sheep for milk production, in competition with goats, but as yet the market is more theoretical than actual.

Blood of the lambs

At two to eight weeks of age, lambs' tails are docked so that droppings don't cling to their wool. Young rams escape docking and castration in a few of the most traditional Moslem nations—because they still sacrifice about three million rams a year—and religious custom requires that sacrificial animals be "unblemished." In North America, docking and castration are usually done by constraining the flow of blood to the organs to be amputated with a strong rubber band. The organs eventually atrophy and drop off. Elsewhere—and more often in North America than the industry admits—the operations may be done with knives, shears, and if necessary, a hot cautery iron. Some Australian farmers take pride in their ability to castrate lambs with their teeth, as described by L.D. Ryan in his 1973 handbook Sheep & Australia.

In Australia, where Merinos predominate, sheep also suffer an operation called mulesing. Since the density of wool depends upon the number of hair follicles a sheep has, Merinos were once bred for deeply wrinkled skin, supposedly yielding more follicles per square inch of body surface. Fortunately the deep wrinkles collect body fluids, tending to become infected with maggots. The maggots then eat their way into the skin, causing lingering, painful deaths of "flystrike" as the hosts are literally eaten alive. Mulesing is widely thought to discourage maggots. The loose folds of skin around the young sheep's anus are cut or scraped away, eliminating the areas where flies can most easily lay the eggs that hatch into maggots. Mulesing is unquestionably bloody and painful—and before the anal wounds heal, millions of sheep suffer flystrike anyway, as flies swarm over the festering scabs.

Developed in the 1930s, the practice was pushed by the Australian government during the 1960s. Many shepherds resisted mulesing as cruel, but where only 60 percent of the national flock were mulesed before the government launched a campaign, that percentage was mulesed by 1973. The government has not encouraged mulesing around the face and palate, but this practice is now also done by some farmers. The operation is usually done as insecticide treatments and breeding out the skin folds have gradually fallen into disuse. Mulesing is unique to Australia, where farmers claim the intense summer heat makes the risk from flies especially acute. Yet Merinos don’t suffer from MSTing in comparably hot Spain, their homeland, or South Africa. In Spain and South Africa, where labor is cheap, the average number of sheep per shepherd is 400 to 500. Flies are prevented by “crutching,” or shaving the animals’ chests to prevent build-ups of fleece matter, followed by insecticide dusting as necessary. After all that comes ear-matching or perforation for identification purposes. Virtually all of these operations are performed without anesthesia. According to former Australian Law Reform Commission chairman M.D. Kirby, Australia has 50 million operations a year that would constitute criminal cruelty if done to dogs or cats.

Sheep are sheared each spring, after lambing, just a few weeks before they would naturally begin molting, shedding their winter coats in small clumps beneath and on. Recently explained the Company's World Farming newsletter AgScene, "Shearing...is a race against time and for the dollar." Waiting too long means loss of wool. But pneumonia due to early shearing costs a million Australian sheep a year. The

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U.S. pneumonia toll is unknown. As Eric Dunayer of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights explains, "Pneumonia is sort of a catch-all term that may cover a variety of conditions affecting sheep as a result of either exposure or shipping and feed lot stress.

Although small farmers may do their own shearing, most shearing are by traveling speces. 'Piece rate contract shearers are not inclined to handle sheep with respect,' according to Agston. "Tales about mistreatment and downright cruelty abound. One person who has worked as a wool classifier in Australia for many years is said as saying, 'the shearing shed must be one of the worst places in the world for cruelty to animals. I have seen sheeners punch sheep as they shear or their feet until the sheep's nose bleeds. I have seen sheep with half their faces shaved off, no stitches ever being applied, not even as an anesthetic. Weathers have had their pizzles pulled straight off.' This tends to be a true in the U.S. and other major wool-producing nations as in Australia, but it doesn't have to be. Handled gently by familiar persons, who aren't in a hurry to shear another thousand animals by sundown, most sheep will submit to shearing just as other animals submit to other forms of grooming.

Along with shearing, good wool producers may be subject to specks, such as clipping, which operation some sheeprders might think extend the productive life of sheep by improving their ability to crop short grass. Traditionally sheeprders clip an elderly sheep's teeth with shears. In Awadien-style tooth grinding, a high-speed disc cutter saws the teeth off near the gums, exposing the pulp cavities, causing bleeding and obvious extreme pain. This method was banned in Britain in 1986. British farmers now use battery-driven buffers. In any method, the sheep must be gagged and tied, but anesthetics are not used. According to biologist Malcolm Smith in a recent issue of New Scientist, "There is no evidence that grinding teeth down actually delays tooth loss and so keeps sheep eating—and living—longer. Normal grinding would prevent their teeth from growing longer."

Smith cited research by John Spence of the Moorfield Research Institute in Edinburgh, Scotland.

"Transport"

The penultimate agony inflicted on sheep who survive all the foregoing is transport to slaughter. In Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, most sheep are still slaughtered within a few miles of their pastures. Many still walk to slaughter. In North America and Australia, however, sheep-slaughtering plants are few and far between. Like poultry, hog, cattle, and horses, sheep are transported to slaughter routes up to four thousand sheep in clothes, double-decked trucks or railroad cars, often with inadequate water, food, sanitation, and protection from heat or cold. Deaths are frequent. Most of the sheep are still alive at the shearing or slaughtering. An Australian study found that 29 percent of sheep have difficulty digesting the grain pelts that replace their normal diet of grass or hay in most feedlots. Of the sheep who die, 38 percent succumb to salmonella poisoning, spread by the crowded conditions, 12 percent die of traumatic injury inflicted during loading and unloading, and 12 percent die of frostbite. Most of the rest die from the elements. In 1983, 15,000 sheep died in the feedlots of Portland, Australiia during a single cold wave.

Yet the stress of domestic transport and feedlot conditions are only the beginning for the millions of live sheep shipped each year from Australia and New Zealand to the Middle East. After feedlotting, these feedlotmeat media attention last summer, when 10,000 sheep spent three months aboard the Italian-owned Panamanian-registered refrigerated vessel owners and crew sought a place to unload them.

The story really began after World War II, when Australia began sending sheep to the Middle East in a return cargo on oil tankers. As Middle Eastern shepherds left their flocks to take oil field jobs, Australian sheep and shepherds filled the vacuum in the market. By 1982, Australian shipments to the Middle East totalled 7.2 million sheep a year. Live sheep were shipped, not carcasses, including live sheeprders that slaughtering be done with a sharp knife, without pre-stunning, while the animals are still alive. In last year's Australian Parliament, the Middle East to accept more and more carcasses, while Saudi sheeprers have boosted production, reclaiming the market for live sheep.

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DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Telm Zaragoza, Tossa's Mayor, and one of Costa Brava's senior municipal officials, knows that concern for animals and ecological causes is on the rise and wants to be a pioneer in implementing measures in tune with the new spirit of the times.

CATALONIAN TOWN ENACTS FIRST BULLFIGHT BAN

By banning bullfights and related carriage riding, Tossa de Mar, Spain, has earned the title of First Anti-Bullfighting Town in Spain. And thanks to the support and encouragement received, the Mayor of this resort town has now asked the city council to make it official at the next regular session.

This happened 20 years ago, when the Costa Brava tourism boom began. Tossa's move would have incurred the wrath of most people, including that of tourists, who—as a rule—had at least one bullfight in their programs. Now the news not only brings praise from animal protection institutions all over the world, but may even attract more tourists.

Telm Zaragoza, Tossa's Mayor, and one of Costa Brava's senior municipal officials, knows that concern for animals and ecological causes is on the rise and wants to be a pioneer in implementing measures in tune with the new spirit of the times. This is not Tossa's only demonstration. The town has also played a leading role in the cleaning of its shoreline water with a new device invented by the Mayor, and the approach has proven so efficient that it is now serving as a model for other resorts on the Catalanian coast.

The Mayor is promoting the town's pioneering status with a new brochure of the resort highlighting its ban on bullfighting. For nature enthusiasts, the brochure also describes 40 km of forest trails, plus a vast range of woods and beaches fully protected by the municipality.

Last September, at the request of the Society for the Protection of Animals and Plants of Tossa de Mar, the city hall voted to ban the "corridas" and any other form of entertainment involving bulls. Any public promotion of such a spectacle was also proscribed. The resolution is to take effect by the beginning of the next tourist season.

Over the last two months, Tossa has received more than 500 letters of support, mainly from the U.S., Argentina, Great Britain, and France. The Mayor is backed by the President of the Generalitat, a to a state governor in the U.S., and by its Department of Agriculture.

Telm Zaragoza wants to expand the protection of animals beyond the town's borders currently set by the Catalanian Parliament. He is convinced that, in the not too distant future, Tosa's decision will touch the conscience of the Spanish people, even of many involved in bullfighting, and persuade them of the need to show compassion to their fellow creatures. Whether or not Tossa's Mayor's expectations are fully realized, it is moving in line with so many similar practices still being practiced in the peninsula, likely to be decided not only by Spanish public opinion, but by the attitudes of foreign tourists on which the Spanish economy is heavily dependent. Letters of support may be sent to: Telm Zaragoza, Ayuntamiento de Tossa de Mar, Girona, Spain. Mail sources: Vicky Moore (PACAE), Elianne Ros (LAV Vanguardia).

BRUTAL FIESTAS CONTINUE

(Special Report) Jose Garcia Moreno, President of the Spanish ANPA (Association of Animal Protectionists), and Vicky Moore, head of PACAE, a British group devoted to fight animal abuse in the Iberian Peninsula, report that the following "celebrations" took place in Spain during the week of 09-24 January, 1985, in honor of St. Vicen:

Saturday, Jan 20: At all the village of Torrelodones, approximately 80 miles north of Madrid, the village rang all the bells from a rope, one at a time. Village children were then enticed and given a sword with which to cut at the birds, slashing them, beating the animals to death, and finally showering their blood and feathers on a crowd of jostling nearby expectations, most of them children.

Wednesday, Jan 24: The festive takes place in Maregles, just north of Madrid. The village reveres the paid saint's quails of a tan-nanny-goat, in a mean religious parade featuring a fake pope blessing the crowds from a "Pilgrimage," driven by paid runs. Eventually the celebrants took Quails to the church bally, from where they proceeded to squirt the crowds below with her milk. They kept her off of the road out the windowsill, pulling great gems in Kant's tartar. After half an hour of sham with Jutias, letting the goat dangle from a rope, they finally kicked her off. The animal was not beheaded, but was still merrily alive, although blooded laboriously and vomiting blood.

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**Dateline: International**

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This apparently wasn't enough for the village folk, who then proceeded to drive the turkeys—15 of them—to drag the animal to another place, where she was left behind and then burned.

The above incidents, far from helping to increase the awareness of animal protection in Spain, are a daily reminder of the need for such measures to be taken. As a tourist destination, the Spanish government is being pressed to do something about the suffering of animals that are subjected to mistreatment.

**COLOMBIA—**

**Landmark Animal Protection Law Passed**

As drugs and political power were raging on all sides, Colombia's congress finally passed and signed into law the comprehensive animal protection law, which was a project of the Colombian government, SWPA-FBO office, and the National Congress.

The law establishes an agency to enforce its provisions as well as to coordinate all animal defense efforts, public and private. It sets forth fines from $100 to $1,000 (Colombian pesos) for all animals, requiring that all animals be kept in humane conditions. The law prohibits the use of live animals for medical purposes where alternatives are available.

The law also prohibits the keeping of animals for sport activities, including hunting and fishing. It also prohibits the use of live animals in research and prohibits the use of live animals for medical purposes where alternatives are available.

This law is a step in the right direction for the protection of animals in Colombia. It is a significant step in the fight for animal rights in the country. It is a victory for all those who believe in the sanctity of life and the importance of protecting all forms of life.
Beneath The Skins

Almost 27 percent of the trapped fur on the market may be trapped or sold illegally, California Dept. of Fish and Game wardens found in an 8-month undercover probe. Animal defenders have long suspected trappers of flagrantly poaching, but the California stung was the first to produce conclusive evidence. If the entire nationwide, the California figures would mean last year's actual trapping took was closer to 20 million animals than the 16 million trappers reported. The probe led to the arrest of 19 trappers and fur dealers, who sold the undercover woodchucks the pelts of 160 bobcats, 171 raccoons, 40 foxes, 25 muskrats, eight gray squirrels, seven domestic rabbits, nine deer, five river otters, five coyotes, four domestic cats, and one each of bear, opossum, badger, and ring-tailed cat. Total price: $250,000.

The wasteful and unnecessary was also noted by two Oriental medicine merchants. When Cambodia was invaded by the communists on illegal trapping, the Massachusetts Dept. of Fish and Game eroded habitat a letter of an investigation obtained by a consortium of seven animal protection groups, had revealed. It was supposed to prevent land use of so-called gilded leghod traps. The animal protection group said that the state law banning steel gilded leghod traps also applied to other cruel trapping methods. The Mass. Dept. of Fish and Game has been informed by the law's its enforcement by not issuing permitted nesting traps, but a New Jersey firm from New Jersey also directed the department's Division of Law Enforcement to "take no action against" those who used the traps— a significant number, bagging records indicate. —M.C.

Bad Taste

An ad from Couture Ltd., New York has been nominated for Advertising Age's "ads we can do without." "We were asked what side of the fur war you're on," wrote Bruce Felton, vice president of the ad firm D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles, "you're guaranteed to find something offensive in this ad. It's sexist, homocidal, violent, gruesome, and ugly." The ad featured a machine gun-wielding model whose husband was urged to give away her husband but threatened to kill anti-fur protesters. "Rakus Furs of Boston showed completely bad taste with a Dec. 20 letter to old clients, promising them $200 by playing on public sympathy for.then-husband, Sune, who was hospitalized, claming a black man shot him after killing his pregnant wife. Apparently Sune killed his wife with himself with the Rakus store paid to collect insurance, then shot himself to support his alibi. He jumped off a bridge to his death when police caught up with him last Oct., so the Fur Information Council of America to fight animal activism, the ad firm Furman's Masius Inc. was embarrassed in late February when their name appeared on a list of 1988 donors to the anti-trapping group Defenders of Wildlife. A Brunswick-based rep said the $8500 donation was payment for an op-ed newspaper piece authored by Dow president Roger Cutler in connection with an earlier, unrelated campaign. —M.C.
ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Hiding Behind Dead Babies

Defending animal research: Advocates have raised alarms over the impact of proposed changes to the import of products from endangered species, 49 percent opposed animal testing of cosmetics, and 41 percent favored banning the sale of fur from wild animals. However, the Post-News poll indicated the public doesn’t clearly understand the animal’s position, as only 32 percent opposed wearing any fur, 46 percent agreed most antimulch activists “aren’t really against people using them if they are against wearing leather coats or leather shoes,” and 35 percent agreed “Many of the people who oppose selling fur are really more interested in making wealthy people uncomfortable than they are in saving animals.”

Selberg found 78 percent opposed to wearing fur, but only 36 percent opposed to wearing any fur. Other Post-News questions revealed 19 percent believe “Many farmers mistreat the animals they raise,” with 14 percent undecided, from 14 to 17 percent oppose medical research on animals, 27 percent oppose research on dogs, cats, and primates, 15 percent oppose classroom dissections with 32 percent undecided; and 15 percent oppose bird hunting but only 6 percent oppose deer hunting. Selberg found 78 percent would not aid people who killed 13 of respondents owned guns, only 12 percent hunted. Sixty percent owned a dog or cat, 13 percent had 53 percent had cats, and 16 percent had both. Finally, 68 percent said they’d wouldn’t allow a tax to an animal that killed animals to labs, 79 percent said anything one could do to end animal testing would help, and 75 percent said no they wouldn’t give money to a tax that allows animals to work, 79 percent.

Morrison’s alleged SIDS research during 56 years of burning out sections of cats’ brains and breeding cats for use in research, as cats are easily “questionable on all counts,” according to John McCauley, a senior U.S. researcher over concerns of how animals (human or otherwise) was later overturned on a jurisdictional technicality. Morrison testified on Taub’s behalf that those tests have shown some of the monkeys rescued from his lab had become profoundly bondless, uncooperative, or unattend habits from fingers that had been chewed or torn off. They were “in a good state of health.” Under cross-examination, Morrison admitted that he had never seen the monkeys known as the Silver Spring monkeys, spoke with any veterinarian who had examined them, or contacted the police or the prosecution to see their evidence. Instead he had relied almost entirely on information given to him by Edward Taub.

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Smears, Suits, and Stalwarts

Black Beauty Ranch sanctuary near Murichon, Texas, for his involvement in hog and cattle ranching. Saxon, a seven-year Fund employee, sold his livestock interests to his brother Wayne on June 9, November. Saxon’s son, who was fired for mismanagement in 1984, was given the job of chief of the DEP and called HELP, whose claims of prosecuting huge numbers of abuse cases are widely doubted in animal protection circles. Both accused Saxon of selling Black Beauty Ranch and running a dirty hog barn, where dead animals were left to rot for days.

Mills’s charges came from an unspecified letter to leading animal defense organizations including The Animal’s Agenda. Threatening to sue Miller for defamation, the Fund’s attorney demanded that any Black Beauty Ranch assets were sold to raise funds for illegal and illicit activity.

In part two, Duke quoted Owens, Luke McIlvain, and the Executive Committee of the Animal Rights Defense Fund, who accused Saxon and Miller of seeking anyone’s attention. The Fund had planned the Fund for a CBS newscast captioning error, while Hamilton argued the Fund is an illegal organization. The Fund has been more for helping start the law suit that stopped the 1999 California bear hunt. The 820,000 legal costs were split between the Fund, the Wildlife Conservation Fund, and the Animal Legal Defense Fund.

Part three, a widely адресed email, the Fund of wrongly claiming to have stopped hog hunting in Texas state parks. In fact, the Fund in 1989 drew a pledge from former Texas park executive director to promise that there would be no animal hunting in Texas state parks. The 1989-1990 record is 37.

PETA meanwhile hit the Washington with a $10 million suit. Continued on page...
ANIMAL NEWSLINE

This Is Management

W hile wildlife managers work for us more now than ever in New Mexico, Minnesota, New York, and California, efforts to limit what contrived principles of fundamental ecology to place animals in a category are often more than sometimes staggering in this"...[text continues]

Meat Warning

H eavily pressured by consumer groups, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture is rethinking nutritional labeling. Only six labels for fat, sodium, and carbohydrates, and all carry nutritional labels, but by 1991 almost all must list content of fiber, protein, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, protein, and carbohydrates.

One effect of the new rules may be to warn consumers away from animal products.

The Council for Federal agencies reported Feb. 28 that all Americans should eat more fruit, grain, and vegetables, and less meat, milk, and eggs. A recent Gallup poll showed that 45 percent of Americans are already giving up red meat, including 33 percent of women and 23 percent of men. Also, 30 percent of Americans are giving up dairy products. But only eight percent are eating more vegetables.

The food industry continues catering to the American taste for fat. The Food and Drug Administration has now approved Simplesse, a low-calorie fat substitute—but it's based on egg white and Simplesse-based ice cream still have as much cholesterol as conventional ice cream.

NIH To Kill The Silver Spring Monkeys

At deadline, appeals on behalf of the last 11 Silver Spring monkeys appeared all but exhausted. By issue date, National Institutes of Health researchers were expected to have lured the remaining monkeys, saved their heads open, and inserted electrodes into their brains from 90 to 100 times as they did, measuring the researches left in lines that were previously called "sub-human." The appeals also tried to encourage at least one member of the environmental groups Earth First to attempt a bombing.

The through-animal protection push is, to give up on attempts, or to give up on the other hand, a new proposal in the May 7, 1986, issue of Science. The apparent failure of and injustices sought by PETA and the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine dashed Pahceco's hopes that these seven monkeys, like the other 10, were just part of the experiment.

The apparent failure of and injustices sought by PETA and the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine dashed Pahceco's hopes that these seven monkeys were part of the experiment—just part of the experiment. Pahceco has appreciated that these seven monkeys, like the other 10, were just part of the experiment, but the experiment was too late. Pahceco has appreciated that these seven monkeys were part of the experiment—just part of the experiment.
Exxon could be fined $640 million if convicted on five criminal counts arising from last year's oil spill off Valdez, Alaska, which killed an estimated 100,000 birds plus fish, marine mammals, bears, and seals. The damage goes on. Up to 15 million gallons of oil are still missing, says Dalinder! of Wildlife senior ecologist Albert Maimone, contrary to official claims that 11 million gallons were lost. Cowering themselves, Exxon and other inclusive parties have been reluctant to share data.

Multiple recent spills impel the return of turtles, birds, and muskeg to Arthur Kill, the strait dividing New Jersey from Staten Island.

Up to 95 percent of Oklahoma's oil well operators have ignored an order to cover oil pits, say state officials, who are now protesting 18 violations. The pits kill over 200,000 birds and small mammals per year.

Virginia Gordon, inventor of Eytex, a nonessential test for orchid consumers, says opposition from academic animal researchers kept their product off the market for three years. Eytex is now used by over 60 companies, while Gordon's firm, Ropile Labs, has just introduced a new non-animal skin sensitization test called Stinkin'.

Completion of a recent National Toxicology Program study that linked fluoride ingestion to rare cancers in mice and rats raised up to three years with the original control animals staved off death due to faulty experimental planning.

The 3rd District Court of Appeal has ordered Los Angeles to fix the Delta endangered fish in four tributaries to Lake Mono. The lake is nearly dry from long-use as a city reservoir: a linked fluoride pollution to rare cancers in mice and rats raised up to three years with the original control animals staved off death due to faulty experimental planning.

The Kentucky dentist J.J. Brown was charged Feb. 17 with allegedly killing rate hares—at up to $15,000 a piece—so that the owners could collect insurance.

Police now suspect Satansists rather than Santanians in the discovery of numerous dead animals and a human skull in a Philadelphia park. Similar finds

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

In a San Pedro, Calif. park over the weekend have included a decapitated goat and at least 30 decapitated birds. A federal judge has awarded Pennsylvania poultry breeder Fred Wright $226,000 for the loss of 4,500 birds the USDA granted in 1987 to stop the spread of avian flu.

Louisiana State University has replaced a 16-year-old tiger mascot with a new-look version. The old mascot went to the Baton Rouge Zoo.

Four San Carlos, Calif. humane officers dodged bites for five hours March 4 while removing 96 rats from a condemned apartment. Owners Clifford and Christine Fields moved in, kiling three rats last November, but let them roam and breed unchecked. When the rats chewed their way into adjacent units, neighbors called police. The captured rats were, indeed, adorable.

The USDA has reversed itself and is again allowing the use of term “free range” on chicken labels, not raised in battery cages.

Due to low beef prices and falling demand, farmers have held no more cattle from slaughter that U.S. beef and a record average of 8.5-year-old, says Farm Journal. Because of low prices, future slaughter in the next year could exceed consumption, leading to lower prices still.

George Bush has announced creation of an Earth Corps, a privately funded non-profit body similar to the Peace Corps, whose missions will be freepainting, fire prevention, cleaning up oil spills, and protecting wildlife habitat.

About 200 male sea lions took over San Francisco's Pier 39 yacht slips in February, as their pregnant mates awaited their return. One birth on the nearby Channel Islands, to tourists' delight and the annoyance of city officials, had to handle tons of soft-shell-seeping droppings. Washington

Atlanta now requires cat licenses. Formerly, only 1.5 percent of the owned cats paid fees. They returned to their homes, against a return rate of 94 percent for licensed dogs. The fees are $2.00 for neutered cats, $5.00 for nonneutered.

Transferring the AIDS virus into mice not only produces results that might be "biologically invalid," the journal Science warned Feb. 10, but also "may promote hazardous changes" in the virus itself. National Cancer Institute researchers Patricia Russo and Robert Gallo have found "the AIDS virus can interact with a normal virus, the mouse mammary tumor virus, when the two come in contact in infected human cells. As a result, the AIDS virus acquires new replication characteristics, including the ability to reproduce much more rapidly than it normally does and to infect new kinds of cells." Russo

believes this could result in a form of AIDS that might be transmissible via air, like the common cold.

Calling herself Educated Dogs for the Handicapped, Colleen W. Merino, of Pennsyl- vania, Ohio claims to have raised $1,000 in cash and $15,000 in pledges through 60 letters and phone appeals in an effort to buy 27 dogs out of local boarding kennels. Hers charged $500 out of the $26,000 kennel fund, and hadn't visited the dogs in five months. Officials of reputable canine assistance programs said they'd never heard of her. The untrained dogs were among about 40 whom Wolfs noticed allowed to remove from a vacant house last October to avoid cruelty charges. Local health officials are considering razing the house as a health hazard.

A sea lion at New York's Central Park Zoo died Jan. 24 after plunging into a pool that had just been drained for repairs.

The Detroit Zoo, noted for killing "extra" rare species, has listed 17 adoptions for euthanasia. The adoptions have spent the past two years in indoor stalls and small exercise yards, after their former habitat became part of a chimpanzee exhibit. The zoo had 239 healthy animals since Steve Graham became director in 1983; another 59 have died of diseases.

Seven birds and a newborn anteelope died of electrocution at the San Diego Zoo during a Feb. cold snap.

Claiming there is no viable alternative to disection in basic biology college courses that once offered alternatives, Colorado State president Gordon Gei has ordered the 15-20 Faculty Assembly vote to try"to negate the class without alternatives.

Water-borne chemicals excreted by snail-eating crayfish apparently cause pond onsite to grow larger so the crayfish can't eat them, say the researchers from the Universities of Utah and Oklahoma.

The newly formed Assn. of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Effectiveness has been named after the 80,000 U.S. Forest Service staff in an effort to slow logging and boost conservation in the 191 million acres under USFS management. The USFS will spend $301 million in 1990 on gross logging, but only $71 million to aid fish and wildlife. The USFS is also remodeling 100-200,000 acres to end stunt and spindles. Responding to criticism, the USFS has agreed to change policies for California holdings to reduce logging by up to 30 percent, reduce development by 40 percent, designate another 500,000 acres of wilderness and 650 miles of scenic rivers, and embrace the concept of biodiversity in future planning. One down, 49 to go.

A caged African lion bit his owner's arm off Feb. 24, in Galen, Calif.

"There is a difference between a panel from the National Academy of Sciences and Jeremy Rifkin in the environmental area," says White House Chief of Staff John Sununu Feb. 24, claiming Congress is too lax for disidents.

For polluting San Francisco Bay, Unocal Corp. of Los Angeles has been ordered to pay $2.7 million to the Trust for Public Lands, $1.3 million to the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, and $1.5 million to the EPA and the Calif. Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Fund.

Redecking an African wasp that helped control dung flies on Martha's Vineyard during the 1920s, the USDA and University of Massachusetts are now using it to fight the Lyme tick, responsible for the debilitating Lyme disease.

Despite the 60-year failure of coyote killing to halt the spread of the species, the USDA's Animal Damage Control program has applied for $525,000 to escalate the slaughter in California. The ABC killed 18,000 animals in Calif. last year.

Hungry musoe using the trail to navigate Alaska's deepest snow since 1965 managed participants in this year's 1,100 Anchorage-to-Nome dog sled race. Frequently the moose charged and stomped dog teams and tried to eat the dogs' gear on the right. The musoe weren't eager to shock the moose, as Alaska law requires for incident where someone does kill one to git out and pack the edible portions of the 1,000-pound animal's meat out of the area. Cost-time litanaward winner Susan Butcher the 1985 race and the $500,000 purse. But caught between killing moose and being stuck far from settlement with a couple of musoe shot as many as three, litated condition were already risky, including gale-force winds, with near-biting windchills. There were no dogs, no snow from the

Continued on next page
Continued from previous page

Redoubt volcano. Butcher pleaded on veal to celebrate her fourth win, but had only five dogs left after quitting with 17.

The U.S. Attorney's Office has offered Anchorage, Alaska orthopedic surgeon and trophy hunter Jack Frost a plea bargain on charges he illegally chased 60 wolves to the verge of death in his airplane, then landed and shot them with automatic firearms to block their escape. Frost would pay a $10,000 fine, forfeit his $40,000 plane, and lose hunting privileges for two years. Also accused of illegal air hunting were West Virginia contractor Jim Ryan, Alaskan contractor Gary Baugh, Anchorage guides Chuck Wirth and Richard Guthrie, and Anchorage dentist Keith Johnson, a leading member of the Alaskan Professional Hunters Assn.

The Washington-Baltimore region, home to the National Institutes of Health head office, got $521 NIH research contracts in fiscal 1989, worth $275 million—42 percent of the NIH contract budget. Runners up were the Boston area, 84 contracts worth $94 million; the San Francisco Bay area, 82 contracts worth $20 million; the Los Angeles area, 58 contracts worth $24 million; the greater New York area, 76 contracts worth $22 million; the Chicago area, 58 contracts worth $17 million; the Detroit/Ann Arbor area, 32 contracts worth $9 million; the Houston area, 32 contracts worth $9 million; and the Philadelphia area, 28 contracts worth $8 million.

Kentucky barn, by removing gamecocks from the definition of animal in the state animal protection act.

Dogs, cats, and elephants have some color vision, but primates cannot.

David Brody of the American Museum of Natural History in N.Y., who sells dogs to film makers, once cut up the wings of 3,000 flies so they wouldn't escape. A Philadelphia bait dealer sells live worms by vending machine.

Columbia University plans to build an animal research lab on the site of New York's Audubon Theatre, where civil rights activist Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965.

Florida hopes to compost 3,000 tons a year of cancer waste, now mowing up 30 percent of the panhandle region dump content.

The Cafl. Energy Commission is studying why over 100 beam-sighted radars have flown into the 6,700-wattmiles of the Altamont Pass energy farm since 1990.

Hartz Mountain Inc. is spending $8 million to replace New Jersey wetlands the firm is filling for real estate development.

The Ohio State Univ. agriculture dept. offers a course on the use of animals by humans, while the Univ. of Minnesota spent its annual Evolve Day conference discussing how to handle animal rights activity.

Yellowstone is using DNA mapping to trace the evolution of park wolves and coyotes.

Marijuana grower Michael Berry, of Morgan Hill, Cali., whose guard dog killed a two-year-old, got a four-year prison term after being convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

University of Calif. at Davis researchers have identified the combinations of dairy cow genes producing the milk proteins that make the best cheese. Two thirds of California milk production goes into cheesemaking.

American Kennel Club pedigree registrations are often fraudulent and almost never verified, a report San Jose (Calif.) Mercury-News expose charged.

While Atlantic Monthly accused the ARC registry system of encouraging the breeding of unhealthy dogs, especially by puppymills.

Shifting the emphasis from inbred pedigreed animals to compatible companions, the annual International Cat Show at Madison Square Garden, N.Y., now features competitions among former shelter cats and strays for most beautiful eyes, splashiest color, most unusual coat, longest whiskers, most impressive tail, and closest resemblance to the owner. The awards are donated by Hill's Science Diet. registration fees go to the Humane Society of New York.

About 800 people bid on some 250 animals at Oklahoma's first-ever auction of exotic fowls. 23.

A new aquarium may ruin the French Quarter of New Orleans, says the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Feline immunodeficiency virus, similar in effect to AIDS, has appeared in some of Florida's last dozen panthers, who also are dying of mercury pollution.

Contacts in partners of $200,000 rabbit breeding barn are suing each other in Augusta, Ga., after the barn and business collapsed.

There are 40,000 rabbit breeders in Pennsylvania and the Penn State Rabbit Breeders' Assn., but few are of commercial size.

The Weather Bureau warns that a rain shadow will drive a cold front in the eastern U.S. at 0600 March 24.

The Midwest Bighorn sheep is under threat. A total of 1,200 live bighorns were killed in Wyoming in 1990, and a total of 1,500 were killed in Montana in 1991.

Ethen Corp. has patented an approach for zoos.

Boxer Roberto Duran reportedly kills cats on sight. Basketbailer Charles Barkley goes hunting in a current Qline after leaving his professional career.

A Brooklyn 13-year-old who burned a younger boy over his friend on March 7 had a history of torturing dogs.

Local dump workers and police have accused the Franklin County, Illinois, pound of gassing up to 30 animals at a time with truck exhaust, then burying many of them alive.

Joseph Hickey of Albany, Oregon, the largest breeder of dogs and cats for research on the West Coast, has been fined $5,000 for keeping dogs in a filthy room, failing to keep accurate records, inadequately sheltering animals, and obstructing inspections. Hickey, who made $100,000 selling 1,200 animals a year, said he would continue business as usual pending appeal. He drew a $40,000 fine and 25-year license suspension for similar offenses in 1988. The USDA has also recently secured convictions of Superb Key, El Dorado's key supplier, and of Robert and Peggy Peck, owners of the Thompson Valley Rabbit Farm in Loveland, Col., for keeping animals and filth in standard-shelter.

The so-called Carolina wren on new Good Classes license statement states that it is more like a sparrow, says state ornithologists.

Booleged exotic birds may be identified by lack of a USFS tag bearing a three-letter, three-digit registry number. According to Greta Nilsen of the Animal Welfare Institute, even illegally imported birds have up to 50 percent mortality in transit. Of 38,311 birds caught and recorded in importation of birds into the U.S. 1985-1986, 51 percent died from overcrowding, 26 percent died from New Castle's Disease, and 20 percent were species known to be disease-prone and delicate. (The book is $350, from Ann. P.O. Box 3600, Washington, DC 20007)

The U.S. Forest Service has announced the opening of the new genetically engineered tree, a fast-growing poplar to be used for fuel biomass energy plants. The poplar resists the herbicide glyphosate, commonly used on tree plantations to keep weeds from competing with seedlings.

A Mississippi man was killed in January after chaining up dogs who were set upon deer by a man who was hunting from the roof. Mississippi is among the last three states to allow deer hunting with dogs. The practice is opposed by the 1,100-member Mississippi Property Rights Assn.

Two African lions were swiftly recaptured after failing out of a circus truck on I-40 near Oklahoma City.

Now pasturing some 2,000 mustangs, the Private National Wild Horse Refuge near Bartlesville, Okla., is the nation's second such sanctuary.

Power breeders killed a third of the 60 over-juvenile foals whose corpses were found in Massachusetts last year.

The Oregon Eagle and Foundation and Columbia River Eagle Task Force have bought 15 acres near Astoria, Oregon to create the Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary, also prime habitat for tundra swans and some 50 other bird species.

Convicted Maine poacher Leroy Carson and associates Francois Spinage turned in neighbors Artemus Pomeroy and James Rochbaud for poaching last Nov. 30, touching off a feud that included the shooting deaths of Pomeroy and Rochbaud's brother—both rued suicides—and arson fires that destroyed homes of Spinage and his nephews.

The Michigan legislature has honored aging rocker and bowhunting promoter Ted Nugent "for his efforts on behalf of hunting safety, wildlife conservation, and a drug-free lifestyle. " Nugent says his idea of fun is to "smash some good-looking gal and go hunting."
Lesson From a Cat

BY CLAUDE A. FRAZIER, M.D.

A Physician Speaks Out On Animal Experimentation

As a physician, I spent the majority of my life treating animals as if they were machines to be peeled apart, probed, and dissected. But recently my position on animal rights has changed through the gentle and loving persuasion of one special cat.

I had little personal contact with animals in my early years and really did not encounter them until I entered medical school. This contact came in the form of finding dead cats laid out before me on a dissection table ready to be sliced and diced in the name of anatomical study. It did not bother me. I engaged in the study of medicine to help people, and people were all that mattered.

I had been taught to believe that animals were essentially only machines, nothing more. My thoughts were preoccupied with the anatomy of the body, not with the animal itself. I cared nothing for the corpse lying in front of me and never gave a thought to where it came from, or how the animal lived or died.

That attitude remained with me throughout the many years of medical practice. Although I no longer had contact with animals, dead or alive, I kept up with the latest medical research by reading scientific journals and many of those studies were being done on animals in laboratories. I still felt no remorse as long as the results of the studies brought researchers a step closer to a breakthrough that would benefit humanity.

I maintained this scientific point of view most of my life. But a series of events abruptly changed my life and, ultimately, my opinion on animals.

After more than two decades of marriage, my wife left me and I found myself alone and lonely. My office staff, sensing the negative change in my mood and knowing the reason for it, decided to try to help. One day my secretary showed up with a gift for me. It was a very small and frightened Himalayan kitten. He wore a most disinterested and pitiful expression on his tiny face, as if he were thinking, "Where am I? Who did you take me from my mother, and what's to become of me?" I immediately identified with him. "You and I are in the same stew, buddy," I thought. "We've both been abruptly separated from the one we loved and don't know how well adapt."

I felt an immediate affinity for this helpless creature, but I didn't know quite how to relate to him. I'm an allergist and many of my patients are allergic to cats and other animal danders. I was used to avoiding animals so as not to acquire the danders on my person and unwittingly subject patients to them. Moreover, I had always looked with disdain upon the keeping of pets. Anything a person could do to avoid contact with allergens was best. I often counseled my patients to get rid of their companion animals instead of enduring the grueling series of desensitization injections necessary to render them nonallergic to the animals. I could not understand patients who would rather suffer the shots than surrender the pets. But this kitten was given to me and I did not know how to politely refuse the gift. Besides, the way he looked at me—those gentle, pleading eyes, so sweet and innocent—how could I reject one in such need of love and understanding? My wife had done that to me and I knew the abject pain of the experience.

So I took the tiny creature home. At first he was shy and sweet. "Sweet" was the word that described him best: his timid meow; his cautious attempts to mizzle in my arms; seeking warmth. "Why, you're just the sweetest thing I've ever seen," I said to his uplifted face and slightly pug nose. "In fact, I think I'll call you that—Sweet Thing." Thus he was christened.

There is definitely an intelligence in Sweet Thing. Any creature who can figure out how to coerce me into getting up at 6 A.M. to give him breakfast without making me angry, or how to distract my attention from visitors when he is jealous, is capable of logical, rational thought processes. As for having a soul, I am certain he does possess this as sure as I know that all human beings have one. His heart and soul may be capable of only the simple murkiness and understanding of a child, but, still, they do exist.

Sweet Thing is not an exception in the animal world. Knowing how much he trusts me, I could not conceive of putting him onto a table and injecting him with a noxious substance or cutting out one of his organs to see what effect it would have on him. And yet we continually betray the trust of animals just like him by subjecting them to appalling cruelty. Sometimes we do it accidentally, sometimes to satisfy our appetites for meat; sometimes the emotionally disturbed of our species do it on purpose; and sometimes we do it in the name of science.

Regardless of the reason, I cannot accept it and feel I must take a stance against it. Somebody must guard and protect the vulnerable and helpless creatures on the earth, and I encourage everyone to join me in this cause.

Dr. Frazier practices in Asheville, N.C.

IT WASN'T HIS DRIVING THAT CAUSED THE ALASKAN OIL SPILL. IT WAS YOURS.

It would be easy to blame the Valdez oil spill on one man, one corporation, or even one industry. Too easy. Because the truth is, the spill was caused by a nation drunk on oil. And a government asleep at the wheel. What it comes down to is this: As long as we are dependent on fossil fuels, and the gunk we spill is the oil we have, more offshore drilling and disastrous oil spills are inevitable. But if we work together, we can put the brakes on our nation's oil dependency before it's too late.

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Entertaining Tales

Through Other Eyes: Animal Stories by Women
Edited by Irene Zehava

In this collection of 18 short stories, editor Irene Zehava has given the reader a pleasing selection of "stories in which the integrity, dignity and individuality of animals is celebrated." The works achieve this goal, and the human ego is put aside while human and animal relationships are examined with respect and reverence for the animals. The authors, all women, are introspective, and in several stories have no trouble shifting to the often neglected point of view of those creatures forced to share a tenuous existence with humans. It gets nowhere near as often as it should.

Sarah Orne Jewett's "The White Heron" is an innocent nineteen-year-old girl who must choose life or death for a rare bird when a "collector" comes around. Sylvia, like the heron, is at home in the piney Maine woods where she lives with her grandmother. Her communion with nature helps her make a tough moral decision.

In Cathy Cook's "In Praise of Creeping Things," a young girl's parents are very committed to controlling their environment by getting rid of anything that might, in their eyes, despoil it. Mosquitoes, caterpillars, and stray dogs are to be hated and dealt with. The girl's contact with the natural world is limited until she cares for a neighbor's dog while they are away. Her relationships thus helps her to evaluate her parent's attitudes.

In "The Bear" by Yeon Peepin, a woman attempts to live in a mountain bear country to be close to nature and paint. She is in bear country, and relates her daily battle to balance fear with self-preservation. In this tost story, it is inevit

Unfamiliar Quotations
The Extended Circle: A Commonplace Book of Animal Rights
Edited by Jon Wynne-Tyson
Published 1985 as The Extended Circle: A Dictionary of Humane Thought

"A landmark book... "Should become the Bible of all who are interested in humane education..."" Puts heart into the argument for an environmental ethic... "...encouraging and inspiring to any compassionate reader." These were among the superlatives delivered when this book first appeared in 1985 in a British edition. The International Society for Animal Rights agreed, and named it the best writing that year on animal rights. The book seems even more relevant today in its new American edition.

John Wynne-Tyson spent six years compiling quotes about animals from hundreds of people as diverse as Minnie Pearl and Cleeo—people past and present, famous and hardly known. Their statements range from simple appreciation of a cherished pet (Edith Wharton's "my little old dog: a heartbeat at my feet") to passionate manifestoes against the abuse of animals. Many are pithy, such as Carl Sagans's "How intelligent does a chimpanzee have to be before killing him constitutes murder?"

The values of The Extended Circle are many. It is, in first, all good—browsing—entertaining and, at times, amusing—but it has the power to alter the perceptions of those already sensitized to animals and move all readers to a deeper understanding. It should be bought and presented to clergy, teachers, legislators, and media—those in a position to change things, but who only occasionally put themselves on the side of animals, only occasionally acknowledge that violence is violence, regardless of its victim. Anyone who writes or speaks on behalf of animals will find this book a priceless tool, for it contains something pertinent to any situation, and every quote is documented.

Minnie Pearl's contribution? "It's not a choice between animals and children. It's our duty to care for both."

—Joan Gilbert

Animal Rights and the American Mind

The Rights of Nature: A History of Environmental Ethics

Peter Singer has compared moral reasoning to an escalator that leads out of sight. In The Expanding Circle, Singer argues that "Once reasoning has got started it is hard to tell where it will stop." According to Singer, the moral systems of individuals and factions around the world have gradually expanded to include African-Americans, native Americans, women, and ideally, all humans throughout the world.

Nash credits the expansion to American liberal ideals, notably to the concept of individual rights to liberty and life. He calls the idea of individual rights "ethical dynamite" and holds it responsible for social unrest and upheavals including the American Revolution and the Civil War.

But does the liberal tradition reappear as the consuming passion beyond individual humans? Nash skillfully examines the question by tracing the intellectual history of the ideas of animal and natural rights. He finds that in the 19th century, as democratic revolutions rocked America and France, intellectuals such as Jeremy Bentham began to consider animal rights and values. In the 19th century, leaders of the English abolitionist movement

Fiction for Young Readers
Who Will Speak for the Lamb?

One of the most exciting developments for the animal rights movement is the growing support it receives from the general public. There is no more evident than in Margaret Ames' new young-adult novel Who Will Speak for the Lamb? The heroine of the book, Julie, a teenager, models, moves to a small town in southern California. Here she befriends Laura Ryder, an animal rights activist. Through this friendship and an romance between Julie and Jeff, Laura's equally active brother, Julie becomes aware of the central aspects of the animal rights campaign. Through Julie's eyes, the reader understands the emotional aspects of the issues, which culminate in a decisive pro-animal discussion between Julie and a new acquaintance. Less enlightened is the portrayal of activists as choosing the welfare of animals over humans and an overemphasis on illegal actions. Given its best and worst, however, the novel comes out with a good balance. It shines, at times most poignantly, how close to home animal suffering and exploitation exists.

—Matthew V. Jaques

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May 1990

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The WILLY COYOTE

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

He's setting up a yip beneath the rising moon. She's yipping back, half a dozen others join them from up to three miles away, and soon there's a chorus lasting a minute, or three minutes, until they all become aware they're blowing their cover.

He's racing across the heat sensors on a remote, unguarded crossing into Mexico or Canada, tripping off alarms, sending the Border Patrol on a futile search for suspected illegal aliens. He's hunkering down, sniffing to see if that coltine on a chain would like company this lonesome, chilly night.

They're all incarnations of the wily coyote, the real wily coyote, not the haphazard cartoon figure—a creature clever enough to have survived hunting, trapping, and development pressures that have exterminated most other North American predators. Wolves, grizzly bears, and big cats were wiped out most of their former range a century ago. Foxes are scarce. Yet the coyote thrives, having infiltrated the northeast, midwest, south, and northwest as a desperate refugee during the 1940s, amid the most determined annihilation campaign humankind has ever waged against an animal.

Only 60 years ago the coyote was rarely seen outside the southwest. Joaquin Miller observed coyotes in eastern Oregon during the mid-19th century, but that was the northern extent of their range, and they had never been reported east of the Mississippi River. Feeding on rabbits, mice, other small burrowing mammals, a variety of vegetation, carrion, and the occasional bird, coyotes tended to avoid humans, attracting little attention until the blizzards and droughts of the early 1950s caused range-grazed sheep and cattle to die by the ten thousand. Feasting on the carcasses, coyotes proliferated. Wrongly blaming coyotes for stock losses, rather than overgrazing on eroded land, ranchers lobbied Congress for a federal coyote eradication program, commenced by the Animal Damage Control Division (ADC) of the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1931.

Since 1931 the ADC and state wildlife agencies have sponsored the massacre of as many as 250,000 coyotes a year, upward of 10 million altogether. Bounty hunters have mercilessly trapped, shot, poisoned, and burnt coyotes to death in their dens, aided by government spotters in aircraft. Especially in the 1940s and 1950s, the air war against coyotes was scarcely less intense than the bombing of...
James Randell, a new member of the ABC's top coyote trapper, has resigned from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has been in disarray and apparently endlessly in the red. He was opposed to the ABC's stepped-up, mass poisoning programs. But the ABC's new director, Richard Nixon, has been opposed to the ABC's stepped-up, mass poisoning programs.

Randy continues his efforts for coyotes today as an advisor to the Humane Society of the U.S.

Though coyotes are relatively new to this part of the country, they show every indication of having become a permanent addition to our fauna. A habitat replacement for the vanished predators, well adapted to living in close proximity to humans. To quote one of the few coyotes, "you can't catch them if you don't see them already do." Adaptations to new habitat include both new and adapted genetic traits.

The eastern coyote, unlike western ancestors, has and diseases that influence the availability of food. In Vermont, during the spring months, the high count of 3,690 trappers reporting killed 245 coyotes a month. Only two years later, a declining population of 2,445 trappers reported only 88 coyotes, the high for the decade.

In the winter of 1987-1988, the most recent major survey, there are available, a recent low of 1,026 trappers killed 337 coyotes, about 38 percent of those killed. The essential trappers were killing more coyotes than 10 years earlier not only because coyotes might have been more plentiful, but also because coyote-trimmed parkas were now a highly desirable item.

The problem is not to catch coyotes, but to educate the public about the techniques to avoid and control. Coyotes will "take care of such as dead cows." Goodenough states, but they rarely actually kill cows. Reported cattle-kills in Vermont last year involved cows weakened or down with milk fever. "They eat dead and sick cattle," Goodenough continues, "but they generally don't take a lot of deer. Taking sheep continuously, "is learned behavior. It takes a pack, and adult coyotes are generally filled with trash.

Moreover, while coyotes do kill sheep, they are not necessarily deterred by guard dogs or donkeys. Apparently the donkey's tendency to hold ground when threatened, unnerve some coyotes, which prefer to attack from behind and retreat.

Though rare, coyote attacks on humans are not uncommon. Some are "rare cases" to be noted and not mitigating circumstances. An eastern coyote was shot dead at Fort Harts, New York, last August, after menacing a wheelchair-bound 12-year-old. Apparently the coyote passed first, as if defending young or small animals for some reason.

Yellowstone National Park warned visitors to stay away from coyotes. There are no records of coyotes attacking humans. But awareness of the potential for harm is important.

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The Positive Power of Play

By Victoria Moran

In my early days in animal rights, I once got to the car park, and found him playing Monopoly with one of his children. I was shocked. It had never occurred to me that people dedicated to important work could have anything just as fun. That was before I learned that playing—Monopoly or the piano or a nursing game of checkers with the dog—is a key ingredient for effectiveness and burn-out prevention.

Activists are serious. That's good; we're dealing with serious issues. But the people who are most successful in the struggle are those who can turn it off at times, those who recognize that it is not a betrayal of our convictions to give ourselves permission to play. We forget, perhaps, that play requires taking ourselves (not our convictions) more lightly. Besides, means and ends merge so often. We want a compassionate world, so we try to live compassionate lives. Similarly, if we want a liberated, playful end, we may need to develop within ourselves that kind of spirit.

Playfulness, however, as innocuous as it seems, can be scary. "Play is out of control," writes K.C. Cole, author of Sympathetic Vibrations: Reflections of Physics as a Way of Life. "In real play, we try things just to see what happens. In other words, we take risks." In my old somber thinking, risk-taking was justified in work, cause, and cases of drowning, but to risk making a fool of myself with a few kids... Pain and guilt prompted me to take a look at serious-ness. Child play—since it's part of the work of being a parent and I felt comfortable with work. I liked studying the kids and playing hide and seek and stacking Popsicle sticks into four-layer hummingbirds. I began to think I might toughen up to get used to spending time on such frivolity, but I grew on me. Then I noticed that the game's end as open ended as I was becoming more productive. The playtime seemed like an investment instead of an extravagance.

Oh, says Hutchinson, that's right.
Play helps clear our internal computers so we can better concentrate on our work. It's very therapeutic. Also, it puts things into perspective and that helps us work.

Play and creativity are also irreplaceably linked. Ideas gaps and periods of grim determination seem to go hand in hand. Allowing the child in us to come out and play can unleash powers of original thought that may have been dormant for a long time.

For people involved in animal rights, coming up with bright new notions and the ways of doing things is vital. Hutchinson advocates animal activists to imitate other animals in their innate playfulness. He himself gets pointers from the tame terrors he adopted. "The little raccoons in particular are so playful that every morning when I wake up he's standing at the foot of my bed waiting for me to find the sock or whatever it is that he's hidden. All my controls are like this. Look to them."

We can also look to people who know how to play. Children are the experts. But it's fun with kids like pitching in the majors. Hutchinson suggests seeking out adults who are playful by nature. "Cultivate those people and you'll broaden your circle of playful friends. You'll know them by intuition—something that comes up in conversation, or just a look in their eyes. Humor is another clue. Laughter is the cousin of play, and chances are the person at the board meeting who breaks through tension with a bit of it is also the one who knows how to play. There are some helpful books available, too. Andrew Bugajski's The New Games Box and The Second New Games Box (Doubledecker) are excellent, as is For the Fun of It: Selected Cooperative Games by peace activist Martha Harmon."

The main thing is willingness: "Some people can't be convinced to play until they burn out or crash," says Hutchinson. "Then they have to lighten up, and play is part of that. All you have to do to start is just avoid at first card games, board games, and sports—they're taken way too seriously by the wrong people."

When a playful outlook becomes a part of our nature, it carries over into other activities. Some of the most potent roles of play movement activists have come up with have been in the areas of street theater, demonstrating in costume, and other playful tactics that have meant serious business. Play also provides a way to connect with people who disagree with us in a non-threatening environment. It's easier to share views with a friend than an enemy, and playing is unsupervised (unmaking friends). Otherwise, why would the favorite phrase of every child on earth be some version of "Do you want to come over and play?"

COMING SOON

† WHEN WE'RE NOT POURING WASTE INTO THE OCEANS, we seem to be getting far in assisting pollution hit the ever growing oil spill threat. Can the oceans survive garbage and greed?

† AMERICA MEANS FREEDOM TO WEAR FUR, declared billboards in Pennsylvania and New Jersey last fall, part of the fur industry's response to protests that have decimated the skin trade. A look at the counteroffensive directed against the animal rights movement by industries whose profits depend on their access to animals.

† IS AN ANIMAL-BASED DIET HEALTHY? A review of government and university research lays to rest the myth that eating meat is conducive to good health. We spend a couple of hundred dollars to attend the march would otherwise donate to a cause such as a spay/neuter clinic or education? Everyone does what she can and has his/her own priorities. I believe this is a major priority, and many others in Michigan do so, as evidenced by the rapid filling of the charter bus.

The animals are counting on us: please be there if you can.

—Cody Winchester Wisconsin Citizens for Animal Rights Ann Arbor, MI

Editor's Note: We did encourage readers to participate in the march if they are able; however providing critical analysis of complex movement issues and activities has long been one of THE ANIMALS' AGENCY's major functions. We do provide the information our readers need to make informed decisions. It is unfortunate that this is sometimes misinterpreted or misunderstood.

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Gulls Are a Symptom, Not a Problem

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

Across America, seagulls are viewed as an increasing pollution problem, with obvious reason. All common gulls are rapidly expanding their range, proliferating as rival species decline, feeding on our garbage and returning to us as acid feral matter, often deposited in the lakes and ponds we depend upon for drinking and recreation.

The small ring-billed gull, laughing gull, Franklin's gull, Heerman's gull, and Bonaparte's gull each excrete from 12 to 30 pounds of phosphorous per year apace. The big herring gull and great black-backed gull excrete up to 306 pounds apace. The phosphorous, feeds algae and undesirable water weeds, especially Eurasian watermilfoil. Brought to North America as an aquarium plant some 35 years ago, Eurasian watermilfoil has no natural enemies on this continent, and has spread throughout the northeast, southeast, Great Lakes, and northwest in close association with gulls, who swallow but don't digest the hardy milfoil seeds.

Besides fouling lakes and ponds, gulls contribute to the decline of other shorebirds, especially pelicans, by robbing their nests and even singing fish right out of their mouths. It isn't without any justification that some people view gulls as "winged rats.

Yet gulls, like rats, fill a vital niche in our disturbed and damaged ecology, filling in for less hardy creatures whose habitat has been destroyed by human development. If Eurasian watermilfoil follows the gulls, the gulls, especially herring gulls, have followed the spread of pesticides use in grain fields. Absorbing pesticides from their prey, hawks and owls have declined across the grain belt. As the gulls vacated during the 1960s and 1970s, gulls replaced them as the leading natural check on mouse and rat populations. The herring gull is today North America's leading rodent predator.

Ahead of even domestic cats, apparently taking more than all the raptors combined. They have learned to follow haybines and combines through fields just as they learned to follow fishing boats.

Gulls still aren't a welcome sight at landfills, because they are messy and do indicate rodent infestation. But many landfill operators who once shot or poisoned gulls, mice, and rats by the thousand now understand that if they leave the gulls alone, they won't have to shoot or poison rodents either. If sanitary conditions can be improved to reduce the amount of food available to the rodents, the gulls decline as well.

Gulls clean up our messes in other ways, as well. Nothing else feeds as successfully on fish killed by pollution—and often pollution incidents are first indicated by large gatherings of gulls in unfamiliar places. Wherever gulls interact with people, whether on beaches or at fast-food franchise parking lots, people create the initial pollution problem: at worst, gulls only recycle it.

Much like ourselves, gulls are an exceptionally gregarious and communicative species. Though aggressive when annoyed, they also respond quickly to distress calls from their own kind. If a gull is attacked and injured, other gulls—of all varieties—flock to the area, crying encouragement and counterattacking the attacker if he can be identified. More than a few people who have shot gulls have soon been forced to take cover by fiercely swooping kin.

Gulls are a symptom of our changing environment, a telltale sign that things are not right. As gulls continue to multiply and disperse, we are reminded of the need to clean up our environments and to work to provide better habitats for all creatures. For as long as gulls are a part of our landscape, we must continue to monitor and manage their populations to ensure the health and balance of our ecosystems.

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EVER WISH YOU HAD HELP WITH YOUR POSTERS & FLYERS?

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society would like to help produce anti-vivisection materials for small organizations to use in demonstrations and for public education. But first we need to learn from you what small organizations need.

NEAVS also invites individuals to submit ideas, designs, slogans, or illustrations for materials. We want to hear and see your creative ideas on what best reaches the public.

Please take a minute and fill out this questionnaire.

Mail Questionnaire to:

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Which of the following items would be most useful (Please mark in order of importance):

- Posters (what size?)
- Flyers
- Door Hangers
- Billboards
- Petitions
- Photos
- Bumper Stickers
- Buttons
- Stickers
- T-shirts/sweatshirts
- Newspaper Ads

Which do you find most useful in reaching people (Please number in order of importance):

- Pain: The Hidden Ingredient
- Animals Tortured at Taxpayers' Expense
- Animal Experimenters Waste Time, Money...and Lives
- Alternatives Exist - Animals Need Not Suffer
- Cruelty Free Saves Lives
- Unseen they suffer, unheard they cry
- Animals Have Rights, Too
- Stop the Torture
- Other

Name
Organization
Address
Telephone ( )

Mail Questionnaire to:
The Myth of the Good Shepherd

Continued from page 28

With the market in decline, and the major Islamic holidays past, the El Cordeo reached Saudi Arabia in late August hauling less than a third its maximum cargo of 36,000 sheep. Saudi authorities refused to let them unload, claiming they had blue-tongue and sheep pox. Abu Dhabi, Jordan, and Egypt followed suit. Claiming to have wiped out both diseases, Australia accused the Middle Eastern nations of blocking the shipment to protect local ranchers from competition. By the time the sheep were unloaded and slaughtered in Italy, some 2,000 had already died on shipboard.

The incident was unusual only in the political context. As ship owner Domenico Iannuzzi admitted, sheep shipments and quarantines often take 10 weeks; sometimes up to six months. Even wholesale deaths are common. The average shipboard death rate is around two percent—but two percent of seven million is still 140,000 sheep per year. Catastrophes such as the one aboard the El Cordeo are common. The 15,000 sheep died of heat exhaustion aboard one ship in the Persian Gulf in 1985; 8,765 died during a ventilation failure aboard The Persia in 1981; and 2,713 died of disease in 1980 by the Kohlee Express. As far back as 1973, probing the deaths of 4,450 sheep aboard the Farid Fares en route to Iran, Neil Wells of the World Society for the Protection of Animals identified poor ventilation and sanitation problems endemic to sheep ships. The Fares burned and sank in 1980, killing 40,000 sheep, but Wells continues finding similar conditions. The basic problem, according to veterinarian George Taylor, is that most of the ships were built for other purposes, then converted, with inadequate consideration of the animals’ needs.

Shocked at the 1973 Fares Fares incident, New Zealand banned mass transport of live sheep until 1986. The ban was backed by mustering unions opposed to the export of jobs. The ban was lifted, however, amid promises that the New Zealand government would try to export as many carcasses as live sheep. WSPA documented the deaths of 2,565 sheep in the first shipment to Saudi Arabia, and 1,703 in the second, a cargo of 37,148 young rams destined for ritual sacrifice in Mecca.

At least another 1,187 sheep died from two 1986 consignments from New Zealand to Mexico. Outcry led by WSPA, Christine Townsend, author of the expose Palling the Wool, and Peter Singer, author of Animal Liberation, did eventually bring stiffer regulation of sheep-shipping by both Australia and New Zealand. Today, says WSPA North American director John Walsh, "Australia and New Zealand are the best for regulations. What they have on paper is really damned good." Unfortunately, WSPA has not been able to get the smaller sheep carriers to join the big ones in setting up an international body to enforce the standards established by Australia and New Zealand.

While the major sheep transport corridors remain the shipping lanes from Down Under to the Middle East, equally appalling conditions persist in shipments through Europe and from the U.S. to Mexico. Walsh reported in 1986 that the annual sheep traffic from Texas to Mexico was about 250,000 head, "carried on trailer trucks for periods of up to three days without food, rest, or water. The mortality rate during transport was 10 to 12 percent, and approximately 30 percent of the animals were pregnant," crackdowns by U.S. authorities have been intermittent.

In the wake of the El Cordeo fiasco, British agriculture minister John Selwyn Gummer revoked the export permits of two major traffickers and ordered an inquiry into sheep exports to Spain via France. Britain banned sheep exports directly to Spain in 1973, amid protest over cruel conditions in Spanish slaughterhouses. The trade never really stopped. Instead, British drovers took as many as 11 million sheep a year to French feedlots—and several hundred thousand never even stopped at the lots, going directly to slaughterhouses on the outskirts of Madrid.

Regardless of the outcome of Gummer’s inquiry, Britain’s ability to regulate the sheep traffic is diminishing. The European Economic Community requires the abolition of veterinary checks at ports of entry by 1992, as alleged unfair barriers to internal trade.

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