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ANIMALS’ AGENDA

MAY 1991 VOLUME XI NO. 4

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Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

I was reading the article about the animal rights movement and how it is affecting the animal agriculture industry. I found it to be very informative and eye-opening.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
LETTERS

Continued from page 3

for the countless ways animals are abused. The strength to share power with others, letting people assume control of their own projects. We need leadership that enables the ranks to grow, learn, create, initiate, take responsibility, and then inspire others to do the same.

Most of all, leaders need to be cooperative—within a group and between different groups—and to foster the spirit of cooperation in others.

—Nancy C. Draper
Brooklyn, NY

We do not need leaders as much as we need organization. Your magazine lists the deeds and accomplishments of some 50 to 100 groups each month, and I respect, admire, and encourage each of these groups wholeheartedly. But unless we find a way to unite ourselves, their efforts will never be enough to combat the deep-pocketed PR and lobbying efforts mounted by the fur, pet, meat, and medical industries.

Much time and money is being wasted in duplicated efforts and research. It is essential that some sort of central exchange of information be set up to list the research findings and requests for actions of all the groups. The exchange could also serve to unite groups with similar goals, maintain lists of willing volunteers in different areas, keep track of legislation, etc.

I realize this is no easy task and may take years to accomplish, but as it is, we are many voices speaking intermittently all over the country. What we need are a few loud united yells.

—Cynthia Marks
New York, NY

As I approach my fifth year as leader of a grassroots animal rights group, I'm familiar with the problems of leadership. We need as

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Continued from page 4

many “leaders” as possible. However, developing leadership qualities in others is not easy. To be effective, people must have experience and expertise. When entrusted with a membership’s faith and hard-earned donations, one must keep in mind, at all times, the consequences of actions taken by the group. Leaders must make the choice sometimes to carry the burden of the workload themselves and accomplish less, or delegate and risk poor quality work or even worse consequences. I’ve had numerous people ask to be in charge of projects, only to be abrasive and alienate every good volunteer they talk to. I’ve had dozens of volunteers in charge of projects, spending considerable time and effort helping them get started, only to never hear from them again, or be informed after a month or so that they really couldn’t take on the project after all.

When I began as a volunteer, no one encouraged my participation, no one led by the hand, and no one patted my head in thanks. I was, and continue to be, simply dedicated to fighting for the rights of animals. It was just the same for our other effective activatedists. So I say to would-be leaders: Just do it!

—Sherry Hamilton Ziernicki, Network for Ohio Animal Action
P.O. Box 21004
Cleveland, OH 44121

Looking for Animal Souls

I am searching for evidence that animals survive death, since belief that animals have souls would stimulate humane treatment. Anyone who has had a near-death experience during which animals were seen, believes s/he encountered animals while visiting “the other world” other than during an NDE, or believes a deceased pet returned, for example, I am encouraged to send me details.

—Scott S. Smith
2455 Cole Blvd
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Helping Homeless of All Species

It should be evident that inexpensive housing resolves the problems of the homeless only in part. They also need opportunities for generating subsistence income and for eventually achieving some degree of economic independence. Many people have noted that the homeless are often deeply interested in animals and will frequently sacrifice their own needs to provide for stray animals they take under their care. Veterinarians and social workers who help indigent people with their animals say their devotion often becomes the most meaningful aspect of their lives.

Moved by these observations, I began to interview such homeless people and discovered that they almost always carried plenty of food for their animals although they did not know where they would find food for themselves. Many obviously identified with their animal companions and had adopted them not only out of compassion but as an assertion of their own capacity for responsibility. I could not help but recognize that these people were indeed fulfilling a function society had failed to address responsibly or effectively.

IF ANIMALS AGENDA readers are interested in the creation of grants at municipal levels for constructing inexpensive shelters that would allow homeless people to care for stray animals in exchange for rent and subsistence expenses, let me know. If you include a self-addressed stamped envelope, we can share some ideas about what can be done to this effect.

—Dr. Louis Verano
P.O. Box 3737
Eugene, OR 97403

Vegetarian Patriarchy

The October 1990 issue prompted more thought and questions than any other I’ve seen. This was the result of the pairing of your interview with Carol Adams and Steven Rosen’s article, “Abhims: Animals and the East.” I’ve meant to write since then, but kept postponing. Your editorial comments about patriarchal leadership in the Jan/Feb. Page Two, however, finally moved me to begin.

Feminist scholarship is producing some of the most interesting and thought-provoking work in environmental studies. It is an essential part of any serious effort to understand the roots of

Continued on next page

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May 1991
The Animals’ Agenda
Carole Adams replies: The Sexual Politics of Meat represents one way of beginning to discuss what many of us see as intertwined oppressions. It offers an interpretation for what is going on in cultures in which the dominant philosophical constructs are western and patriarchal.

It is my understanding that the eating of animals and the establishment of male dominance appeared in human history at the same time, and that a causal relationship existed between them. Some anthropologists have demonstrated that nontecnological cultures in which animal economies prevail are distinguished by male dominance, the distance of the father from child rearing, the conceptualization of the deity as masculine, and male violence. Interestingly, despite the many differences between our technological society and those, there is a strong resemblance.

How then do we explain it when vegetarianism exists within a patriarchal framework? First of all, that has always been the case. Many vegetarians were and are sexist. Vegetarian beliefs fostered in authoritarian ways can be controlling and autocratic. Sometimes vegetarianism is in the best interest of the dominant society—as during wartime and food scarcity. Even if meat-eating and patriarchal control developed simultaneously and continue to be interrelated in some cultures today, notably our own, it is clear that each can now exist separately from the other: some feminists eat animals without qualms, and vegetarians—as individuals, groups, and whole societies—uphold male dominance.

These manifestations of what might be called separative politics do not undercut the necessity for a unified cultural critique that recognizes the centrality of women’s oppression, and how the oppression is interrelated. I see my book as contributing to a larger critique that looks both within and without our own society to develop new ways to think about the power dynamics that are at work and how they can be challenged.
**Network**

**Coming Events**

- Bus ride to Farm Sanctuary's Memorial Day, May 27 at 9am (at South Beach). Meet at 8am at 1520 Via Sinaloa, 92050, to load busses at 9am. All donations敬请 accept donations. On May 29, 2009, it was held at 7000 Via Sinaloa, 92050. For more information, visit the website at [farm-sanctuary.org](http://farm-sanctuary.org).

**Victories**

- The Edina House Animal Society has successfully lobbied for the passage of a bill that would make animal testing illegal in the state of Minnesota.

**People**

- Former Minnesota Human Society Executive Director Ken Draper has been named Executive Director for the Fund for Animals. "Our mission is to create a sanctuary for the 150,000 animals who are killed each year in animal research. We believe that all animals deserve to live in freedom and dignity," he says.

**Carnivores**

- The Carnivores Society has announced that it will be hosting a fundraiser to support their mission of ending animal suffering.

**Letter to the Editor**

- Thanks to the Boys Scouts of America for giving dogs shot gunfights, in accordance with the rules of their Scout Law. A Scout does not dare harm another Scout. Your reasoning is correct. However, I think that point also be made that all natural gunfights and a visit to a ranch that is a member of the Phyllis Potter Ranch in Damar, New Mexico, The Boy Scouts' National Office at 9015 W. 39th St., Suite 300, Overland Park, KS 66212.

**Editor's Note**

- By Merrill Clifton

- The Los Angeles-based Coalition for Public Health at the Center for Health and Health Reform rigs to allow for 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. rest breaks. In order to get rest, social justice advocates have called for a national Holiday.

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**Board of Directors**

- The Board of Directors for the Minnesota Humane Society have announced that they will be holding a fundraiser to support their mission of ending animal suffering.

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Throwaway Animals

BY MARIAH KING

I n Greek mythology, Sisyphus was a king condemned to Hades where he was doomed forever to push a huge stone up a hill only to have it roll down again as it neared the top.

Today's humane society and animal control workers must feel a lot like Sisyphus: despite the successful adoptions of millions of cats and dogs each year, these workers are often crushed by the sheer number of homeless animals-up to 27 million a year according to American Humane Association estimates. For most of these unwanted animals there will never be a home: no more than 35 percent of the dogs and 20 percent of the cats who are taken into shelters are ever adopted. It's a descaling task to provide daily care for these cast-offs-to feed them and treat their illnesses or injuries, to exercise them, and to give a quick pat to the many who eagerly (sometimes desperately) vie for a little human contact-knowing that most of these animals will end up being led or carried into the euthanasia room.

Ignorance and the impulse buyer

Although stray dogs have always been around, the numbers ending up in shelters and pounds have exploded in the last two decades. Many animal advocates—including Phyllis Wright, Vice-President for Companion Animals with the Humane Society of the U.S.—believe pet stores deserve much of the blame for the increased number of abandoned dogs.

Says Wright, "Before pet stores were in every shopping mall, in the 1950s and '60s the hobby breeder was the only resource. But along came the '70s with shopping malls in every community, and with them came the pet store industry. Someone not even thinking of getting a pet, walking by a pet store to get a pair of shoes, would see this cute puppy in the store, and the salesman would say, 'You can breed her one time or use him for stud one time and get your money back.' So people started buying pets on impulse, without thinking about what they were doing.

Often impulse buyers know little about the care and training of puppies. After several months of frustration, many rid themselves of their training problems by turning their dogs loose in an unfamiliar area or by dumping them at the nearest humane society. 'It's a common reason why we get dogs in here right around six to 12 months of age,' says Linda Arends, Director of Community Relations for the Capital Area Humane Society in Columbus, Ohio.

Impulse buyers also tend to buy dogs based on the looks of the breed without knowing anything about breed characteristics; about 20-25% of dogs in shelters are purebreds. 'We get a lot of border collies from nine to 12 months,' says Arends. 'They want to work and be active all day. Waiting in the house while the owner is at work and then maybe taking a walk around the block, that dog will go bananas. It will lose its housebreaking habits, start pacing and running back and forth and knocking things over, jumping on people, chewing and digging. They need a job to do, even if that job is lots of walks during the day or learning commands or catching things.'

Besides attracting the impulse buyer, pet stores—particularly chain stores—sell animals acquired from puppy mills. These dogs are subject not only to serious health problems but severe temperament problems as well. As a result, notes Priscilla Ferris, President of Friends of Animals, "a large percentage of dogs in pet shops end up in shelters and pounds, doomed from the beginning because they were so mistreated in the course of being raised and in transport. They're socially maladjusted and are probably not going to make good company for anybody. These are the dogs you hear about who bite the baby in the face, who are nervous and fearful."

But badly bred, temperamentally unsound dogs aren't limited to pet stores and puppy mills. In their ignorance of genetics, or perhaps in their eagerness to cash in on a breed's current popularity, hobbyists breed dogs possessing undesirable conformation or temperaments, passing those traits along to a new generation and contributing to the decline of a breed. Cocker spaniels, Irish setters, golden retrievers, and German shepherds are just a few of the breeds in which hyperactivity or genetic problems were introduced by thoughtless breeding. Again, the recipients of these ill-bred dogs often give up, surrendering the animal to the shelter or the streets.

While plenty of cast-off canines are mature, truckloads of puppies are dropped off at shelters each year. Says Wright, "People walk in the door of a shelter with the cutest litter of mixed cockers and poodles and say, 'Gosh, we didn't realize how hard it was going to be to get rid of them. I'm sure you can find a home for them.' The shelter operates in the same community those people live in, and they have already tried everything they can think of. Fifty percent of the population already has a pet, so there's not a mass lineup of people wanting to adopt."

Usually of mixed breeding, the dropped-off litters are conceived mostly because of people who think it's cruel to deny sex or offspring to their pets, or those who let their females breed once to 'settle her down' or to share "the miracle of birth" with the children. Equally irresponsible are those who fail to neuter their male dogs because they believe castration will alter their animals' temperament, intelligence, or machismo.

Continued on next page

The Animals' Agenda  May 1991
Cats, and more cats

As serious as the canine problem is, felines are up against even greater odds. Amazingly fecund, one female cat and her female progeny breeding at will can produce 4000 cats in only seven years, according to the HSUS, although that rate probably isn't achieved among feral cats because of litter mortality and a shorter lifespan.

Pet cats are more likely than dogs to be abandoned. This phenomenon is most likely due to misconceptions about the life styles of cats to fend for themselves. While in most cases their survival skills do exceed those of domestic dogs, abandoned housecats are no more capable of independent living than abandoned human children. The ability to hunt is not a true feline instinct; kittens not taught by their mothers are seldom able to feed themselves even when prey is abundant. Besides adequate food and water, cats require shelter appropriate to the climate, which may be even harder to find than food. Statistics are not available, but it's safe to say that only a tiny percentage of abandoned cats prove hardy enough to survive in a wild, or wild, state.

There is a much larger feral cat population than a feral dog population," says Carol Wolin, Associate Director of the Animal Protection Division for the American Humane Association. "People will not put up with a group of dogs roaming their neighborhoods. It’s too dangerous and destructive. Groups of cats don’t lose the same kinds of danger. They tend to stay out of sight, and people don’t feel a gang of cats is going to attack them. They can get to be a pretty large population before someone notices them and is upset by them.

Many communities are trying to control cat populations by trapping and penalizing people who believe cats are naturally free-feeding, roaming animals. To pacify that contingent, ordinances in such communities as Des Plaines, Illinois, tolerate off-premises cats only if they are licensed, sterilized, and immunized against rabies.

The problem is further aggravated because most communities do not have animal control agents or shelters where people who pick up or trap stray, abandoned, or feral cats.

For kittens and cats surrendered to shelters, the chances of adoption are poor. Notes Wright, “In some shelters, cats account for 60% of the animals turned in. Cats do not have the value associated and economically, and socially that dogs have; there are more free-cats and kittens in the newspaper, and you can hardly go down any rural road where there isn’t a sign for free kittens. The shelters end up killing them.”

Promoting responsible adoptions

The national adoption rate is discouraging: AHA figures indicate a 1988 adoption rate of about 15% for cats and dogs.

But instead of waiting for the public to come to them, some humane societies are creating active and innovative adoption programs that reach into the community.

The Capital Area Humane Society, for example, increased their adoptions by 10% through work with a local pet shop, Animal Fair Pet Truck. Gerri Baint, executive director explains that they were approached by Paul Chackrob, a local pet retailer, who was very interested in offering humane society kittens to his customers. The ACS sent Paul with the food, carriers, cats, leashes, and the various things that go with our adoption kits and says that Paul cleans the animals for us, promotes the adoption, does the interviews, takes the checks or cash, and gives that information back to our staff to put into our records. Adoptions through the Fair Pet Center are identical to those at ACS, including a contract signed by adopters. Due to the size of his cages, Chackrob handles only puppies, small dogs, kittens, and cats. "Generally, they are all adopted," says Baint.

In Wheaton, Illinois, DuPage Animal Control has been very successful in placing cats in their hands by mainstream locations frequented by concerned animal lovers: local veterinary clinics. "There was a limit to the number of people who would come to Animal Control and look for cats," says Dr. Daniel P. Boyle, administrator.

So the county officials put them on display. People have said they would be interested in being a foster home for surplus kittens and to adopt them out at the hospital. We provide the veterinarians in the hospitals with checkbooks and notify them if people are participating in a foster home program.

Applicants are screened by veterinary staff and complete the same contract used by animal control. Checks are handled by ACS, which is already paying a veterinary hospital is probably a more responsible pet owner than someone who would walk in our door.

Introducing three years ago, the foster kitten program is so successful that no adoptable kitten has been euthanized since. In fact, the success of the program has inspired humane societies in nearby communities to initiate similar arrangements. Currently, about 200 veterinary practices participate in the DuPage foster kitten program.

Many animal humane agencies have discovered that pet-of-the-week type promotions, where an animal is introduced via newspaper ads, or television or radio programs, almost always ensures an adoptive placement for that particular animal. But the Cochecho Valley Humane Society, in Dover, New Hampshire, has gone one step further; they have their own half-hour, bi-weekly cable TV show.

Carried by six different cable systems into 102,000 New Hampshire households, CVHS’s “Human and Perspectives” features several different program segments, of which adoptable animals are just one. Along with a spay/neuter plea that opens and closes each show are veterinary tips, announcements of upcoming animal events, and a variety of features ranging from the importance of heartworm treatments to winter pet care.

Barbara Carr, CVHS executive director, says they always receive numerous calls for each pet of the week. And while they’re unable to measure the effect of the spay/neuter messages, she notes that the society is receiving more donations.

The Myth of the SUPERPET

It’s the end of the semester, and the adolescents and young adults begin to panic. The animals who left behind a dorm room will be found—when it’s too late. An unexpected animal will quickly run out of food and water. And if you leave your window closed in summer temperatures, the animal may die of heat exhaustion.

“I’ll leave my cat outside. Cats know how to survive. It’s great weather, and she’ll be all right.”

The truth: An animal who has grown up dependent on humans cannot survive on its own. It cannot find food, water, or a mate, and unless it has been taught to hunt by its mother, they may not know how to find themselves—even if enough prey is available. [How many mice have you seen around lately?] Outdoor cats are also menaced by traffic and unkilled people. If your cat becomes injured or sick, there will be no one to care for her. And even if she makes it through the summer, what will happen to her next winter? Chances are you’ve already feared abandoned cats scurrying under benches or behind buildings on your campus.

“I’ll leave him at that barn that has lots of cats. He’ll be all right there.”

This is almost as bad as leaving your pet outside to fend for himself. You cannot expect barn owner to feed these cats (most don’t) or provide them with any medical attention. In fact, it is uncommon for barn owners to shoot or poison cats they don’t want hanging around. In many farming communities, spaying and neutering aren’t practiced, unwanted litters of kittens are routinely shot or drowned. Also, viruses can become rampant in barn cat populations, resulting in painful deaths to the cats. And if your cat is not spayed or neutered (or, females), he will add to the already enormous number of homeless animals.

What you should do

If you plan to return, find a friend in the area who will take care of your pet temporarily. If you’re not coming back, or if you can’t locate temporary quarters for your animal, either find a good permanent home or turn him or her into an animal shelter. You are not doing the animal a favor by releasing him or her into an unfriendly environment.

Never leave an animal’s future before getting a pet. Don’t get a pet unless you can provide a permanent, comfortable home. Pick used and deserve a commitment of time and money. And all cats and dogs should be spayed and neutered at six months of age to prevent unwanted litters. Millions of kittens, cats, puppies, and dogs are killed to shelters each year simply because there are no homes for them; each additional litter is one more of those already born. It is possible to stop the cycle of homelessness.

For more information about dogs and cats, or to find out where you can adopt an unwanted animal, contact your local humane society, animal shelter, or animal rights group.

Your cat or dog depends on you just like a child. Please don’t abandon your pet!
World Views

The problem with strays and the measures to deal with them vary tremendously from country to country. "The methods for dog control in less developed countries are really cruel and harsh," says John Walsh, Assistant Commissioner-General of the Central Animal Control Unit in India. "In fact, dogs are treated as pests instead of as companion animals."

Dog Population and Control in Europe: A 1990 study conducted by Eurogroup for Animal Welfare

Portugal has the largest number of stray dogs in Europe, about 30 percent of the total dog population. Collected stray dogs are kept for about ten days, then released. A new program is being tested in the city of Lisbon, where dogs are kept for 20 minutes before being re-released. In Portugal, five killed men who killed 274 dogs to four and a half years in prison.

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Greece also has a serious stray problem, about 28 percent of the dog population. Because of the insufficient number of shelters, as many as 75 percent of them being destroyed. Healthy dogs are left to wander in the streets. In Portugal, the number of stray dogs is reported to be 20 percent of the total population, but the authorities are not forced to act.

Netherlands has the highest incidence of stray dogs—about 20 percent of the dog population. Stray dogs are killed by both government and by private individuals, 45 percent of which are destroyed by the authorities. The problem is believed to be due to the high number of strays. In the Netherlands, there are no more than 100,000 dogs destroyed by the authorities in any given year. In Portugal, the number of strays is reported to be 20 percent of the total population, but the authorities are not forced to act.

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While societies and shelters are eager to increase the adoption rate, many are more cautious about adoptive placements. "The dilemma is making permanent, " says Elise Mullen, Public Affairs and Programs Administrator for the New York State Humane Association. "We want to do what's best for the animal, and we want to do what's best for the adopter."

The New York State Humane Association offers a wide range of services to help people with their pets, including adoption counseling, spaying and neutering, and providing information on local shelters. The Humane Society also offers assistance to people who are unable to care for their pets, helping them find temporary homes or adoption agencies that can provide the necessary care.

Lynn Bradak: Animal Shelterer

Lynn Bradak is the executive director of the Animal Shelter, a nonprofit organization that provides shelter and care for stray and abandoned animals. The shelter has been in operation for over 20 years and has helped countless animals find permanent homes.

In 1983, Lynn Bradak was horrified when, as a graduate student, she visited an animal shelter in Davis, California. Thirty cats were housed in a pen the size of a kitchen and a dog in a cage, causing the cat to yawn in pain. Unable to forget that visit, Bradak studied animal rights issues and was amazed at the numbers of homeless and abused animals. She made a commitment to help save those animals.

In 1985, with an exercise run for dogs that had been returned to the shelter by their owners, she developed a facility. The facility, which is located on a 5-acre property, provides a safe and nurturing environment for both dogs and cats. The organization also provides a wide range of services to help people care for their pets, including adoption counseling, spaying and neutering, and providing information on local shelters. The Humane Society also offers assistance to people who are unable to care for their pets, helping them find temporary homes or adoption agencies that can provide the necessary care.

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The Nonhuman Animal Protection Act (NAPLA) was passed in 1982, providing a framework for the protection of nonhuman animals in the United States. The act includes provisions to prevent the abuse and neglect of animals, to promote their humane care and treatment, and to establish standards for animal protection.

Stable colonies of bats have been successfully established by means of trapping; adoption of domestic cats and kittens; euthanasia of diseased cats; and medically treating, altering, and adopting, if possible, their human population. Several methods of feral control have been tried in Denmark: trapping and killing with automatic exit fences or tunnel systems. These methods have been effective in controlling the population, but they are expensive and have some ethical concerns.

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Preventing litters

Adoption helps solve the lives of unwanted cats and dogs. It merely addresses the symptoms of pet overpopulation and not the cause.

To help stem the tide of unplanned, unwanted, and unnecessary births, most shelters now have some kind of spay/neuter program. Some pet adults prior to adoption and for low-cost or free spaying and neutering operations for immatures. Other issues are to permit prepaid spay/neuter certificates redeemable through local veterinarians.

Many shelters require spay/neuter deposits for unaltered adoptive females. Some give adopters a card that can be used at any participating shelter. The card holds the contract was signed with the shelter confirming the operation.

But studies indicate that without follow-up procedures, up to 50% of the adopters forlorn their spay/neuter deposits, failing to alter their pets.

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Lynn Bradak: Animal Shelterer

Lynn Bradak has structured her working life around a network of weekend volunteer work. Her weekend responsibilities include being the weekend receptionist at Salt Lake City's Humane Society and serving as a part-time reporter for the Davis County Clipper. Thus she's available at 2:00 A.M. when a dog has been hit or at 6:00 A.M. when a cat has been found at the shelter. On the weekends Lynn spends 60 hours training volunteer workers, educating the public, and maintaining the shelter, and takes care of the animals who need help. "In a very small way, I knew there were animals for whom I had to care, but I wasn't prepared for the incredible cruelty perpetrated on animals by some people."

Far from feeling drained by her human activities, Bradak says she does what she can in the small way she does. "Like I told you, the part that amazes me the most is that I love the animals so much because of the compassion and because of the confidence, knowledge, and direction you've given as the years have gone by."

—Carolyn Campbell
Louise Holton: Alley/Cat Ally

The feral cat population has given birth to grievous hand wringing and much name calling, but few effective solutions. However, a new national network is promising a more innovative alternative to mass extermination, demanding to Stop The Killing Now: questionable interventions, and/or programs that feral cats can't read. The network is Alley Cat Allies (ACA). The alternative, already practiced successfully by regional groups in California, New York, and Great Britain, is the trap-sterilize-and-release method of curtailing the growth of established feral populations. ACA was born on the fifth of July last year on an inspiration from Becky Robinson, conference coordinator for the National Alliance for Animal Legislation. "I took her friend Louise Holton to observe a colony of feral cats living in an alley behind a restaurant. It was still dusky," recalls Holton, "and we could see a number of them coming toward us with their tails up, looking to be fed." Before extricating five years ago from Johannesburg, South Africa, Holton had cared for a group of feral cats in an alley behind the office where she worked. The SPCA in Johannesburg had trapped and killed feral cats for years without making a dent in the population," she says. "Then they and the SPCA turned to the method that had developed in Great Britain and used successfully in other countries. The SPCA would trap, sterilize, inoculate, and return feral cats to the same area. This worked so well that they agreed to continue doing it."

Having no experience with feral cats in this country, Holton called several humane organizations and animal-control agencies. The best offer she got was a promise to euthanize the cats if she would trap and deliver them. Trouble was, the thirty dozen cats in question were getting meals twice a day from two neighboring women who wouldn't have appreciated someone coming between them. So much for the rock. The hard place was the resident of homes for the kittens. They lived-fed cats were producing. Despite the provision, the resultant offspring were left to feral, the colony was increasing, and must be considered. Therefore, Holton and Robinson offered to help trap the cats and to have them sterilized and inoculated. Realizing that there were no other people feeding feral cats who "didn't know how to stop the breeding or where to go for help," they decided to form Alley Cat Allies. The aim, says Holton, is "to organize a national network that will provide information and assistance to individuals working with feral cats colonies." That network will include veterinarians and other resource persons who will offer low-cost neuter-and-spay services, fact sheets, contacts, moral support, and workshops.

Holton allows that putting together a coast-to-coast network and establishing an identity through national advertising is a costly and complex undertaking, but that it is well worth the outlay because ACA is "working under the umbrella of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights." ACA will serve as the organizational vehicle that will administer the feral cat program of AVAA's overpopulation campaign. The AVAA connection reflects Holton's interest in "building bridges. We're very keen to start networking and establishing coalitions. We want to have re-create services that are already available."

For sure, she won't have to re-create doubts about the feasibility of the programs. "I don't think the breeding in the area is the answer to the feral cat problem," says Phyllis White, vice president/companion animals for the Humane Society of the U.S. "After neutering and spaying, animals are still exposed to every element out there. Feeding a cat for twenty minutes a couple of times a day has little impact on its survival the rest of the day. These programs have to be carried out with some concern for the continuing welfare of the cats in a particular environment."

The disease factor, the cruelty factor, and the fact that many people see the wonderful stories you see here and there about trapping programs that might work.

Holton agrees that trap and release programs are feasible "only when the environment is beneficial for the cats and there is long-term care available." She adds, "it would seem impos-

able, let alone totally humane, to trap and kill twenty million feral cats. Although trap and release may not be the perfect solution, it is certainly worth our efforts and can only be beneficial in controlling the feral-cat population."

At a 1987 conference sponsored by the New York State Humane Association, Dr. Murry Cohen, a veterinarian, discussed the deep-seated resistance many people have to spaying/neutering their pets. Much of it arises from identification with the animal, he says. "Humans who are unsure of their own health can be expected to show resistance to the idea of castrating their male animals...Identification will also explain the belief, this time perhaps more common in women than men, that every female companion animal should have at least one litter."

Cohen went on to identify other psychological mechanisms contributing to spaying/neutering resistance that do not depend on identification: "Rationalizing accounts for the belief that somehow humane societies and shelters will take care of the progeny...Grandiosity may account for the conviction that I am different...I will manage to place the babies in good homes. Most people cannot. Even if they can, each puppy or kitten placed in a home represents one fewer home available for other, needy animals."

"Inability to think long-range, often a sign of emotional immaturity, could explain the avoidance of consideration of the question of what happens to the progeny when they grow up...Risk aversion might be an everlasting put finally bringing in the animal. Intolerance of negative feelings, such as doubt, anxiety and worry, may prevent some people, often dependent types or people prone to depression, from neutering their companion animals. The need for certainty on the part of some people would serve as an obstacle, both in terms of the small possibility of an unsuccessful operation, and the animal's feel for the animal. The indications are 100 percent without controversy."

Also making people reluctant to spay/neuter animals is the persistent belief that it makes animals fat and lazy. While an animal whose reproductive organs have been removed may indeed burn up fewer calories, the solution is simply to decrease slightly the amount of food offered."

A recent national poll commissioned by HSUS revealed that 50% of those polled felt that it is the primary responsibility of pet keepers to solve the overpopulation problem. The survey also revealed that the most common reason pets had littered (27 percent of those asked) was that it was "just happened." Among those households that had not spayed/neutered their dogs and cats, 17% thought it was unnecessary and 18% responded "don't know" why not, which probably means they had never considered the idea.

The veterinary connection

Emphasizing to its own membership the problems of pet overpopulation, the American Veterinary Medical Association is devoting an entire issue of its journal to the subject this year. N. Olson, clinic assistant at the University of Minnesota and coordinator of the special issue, says, "We're trying to challenge the veterinary profession to look at this issue again. The articles bring up a lot of new ideas and we hope veterinarians will collectively get excited and design some really good methods of attack." Subjects include the economics of spaying/neutering, work on prepuberal gonadotropins (spaying/castration of sexually immature animals), and the behavioral monitoring of spayed/neutered animals.

In addition, the AVMA now offers to its members 'Feral or Parenthood' client information brochures detailing the benefits of spaying or neutering animals. "The Veterinary Profession and Animal Control" pamphlet which lists potential areas of involvement for vets on local level.

Research is also underway on cheaper and easier birth control methods. One of the most promising studies, conducted by the University of Missouri, found that intranasal injections of zinc tannate in dogs and cats not only renders complete sterility but can be administered to puppies as young as four months without affecting normal growth hormones. (Rats have not been tested yet.)

Spay/neuter procedures for infant animals also hold promise; recovery periods are shorter than for mature animals, tests have revealed no adverse effects and parents can ensure that adoptable pets of all ages are sterilized.

Laws and regulations

Where voluntary efforts fail, legislation sometimes succeeds.

Continued on next page
Bringing in the New

Shelia Faxon of Pound Ridge, New York, writes, "I feel it is cruel to have just one cat—especially if its owner is away from work all day—when there are so many cats that need homes. Yet few people, even in the animal rights movement, seem to know anything about introducing a new cat to the other cats in the household.

Although introducing one cat to another is not so challenging as the previous peace on the East, there are two commandments to remember: The chances of a bloodless coup vary inversely with the age and tenure of his or her Royal Highness (HRH) at home.

The time to start planning for a new arrival—what HRH will call The Horrible, Unwelcome Guest (THUG)—is before you find a poor shadow of a kitten hunching beneath your car in the garage or before some feral or feral hunter starts hanging around the back door. In short, Gentle Reader, the time to get ready is now.

Major sources:
American Humane Association; Capital Area Humane Society; Exodus; Humane Society of the United States; New York State Humane Association, Inc.

The Animals’ Agenda

Changing attitudes

In a society so fond of dogs and cats, it’s difficult to understand why the general public has failed to take pet overpopulation seriously. Shelter workers refer to public apathy, and indeed some people are indifferent to the suffering of animals. Yet most people are appalled at the idea of killing dogs and cats. It may be that typical spay/neuter admonitions have been too cute or positive in tone to adequately impact on pervasive misconceptions about the side effects of sterilization or the ability of abandoned domesticated animals—particularly cats—to survive on their own. Many otherwise kindly people will drop unwanted puppies and kittens off at shopping centers with the idea that family people will take them home; or leave them in the country, thinking that they’ll find their way to some friendly farmer, or at least have a good chance of finding for themselves. Perhaps people must be forced to confront the reality of the starvation, disease, injury, and death of cats and dogs in shelters and pounds must be altered before adoption.

A growing number of humane workers believe a large share of the blame for pet overpopulation should be placed on our own society. After investigating a seemingly endless number of media reports and services that go hand in hand with pet ownership, I have concluded that as a result of marketing, not only are animals reduced to mere things, but many people believe that the animals are the pets of a king, and if animals are things, then they can be thrown away like garbage should no longer become difficult to handle. Inconvenient, sick, old, or in any other way problematic to their self-centered owners. After all, like a car, if you don’t like what you bought, you can always buy a new one. We must all put effort into changing this consumer mentality.

But until the time arrives when education and legislation change the attitudes of all irresponsible or ignorant pet owners, I must continue to work with the humane society and animal control workers left to deal with the problem.

Major sources:
American Humane Association; Capital Area Humane Society; Exodus; Humane Society of the United States; New York State Humane Association, Inc.

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Laws in nine states (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma) mandate that all dogs and cats from shelters and pounds must be altered before adoption.

Recently, to stem rampant pet births, the San Mateo County (California) Board of Supervisors passed a controversial ordinance for unincorporated areas of the county initiating a six-month breeding moratorium and permanent sterilization restrictions. The ordinance was sponsored by the Peninsula Humane Society.

At a press conference announcing the ordinance proposal, PHS Executive Director (now with the Fund for Animals), "Peninsula Humane is the animal control center for the county, so we’re the ones who enforce all the state anti-cruelty laws and animal control ordinances. We will enforce the new legislation like we enforce all the other laws.

Since we handle all the strays, before people register their animals they’ll have to show proof that their animals are sterilized. Within two years, when a person licenses their dog, they will not only have to prove of rabies vaccination, they’ll have to show proof that their animal is spayed or neutered. When breeders advertise their animals for sale, they’ll have to be going to have to prove to us or display their breeding permit number." While the ordinance affects only unincorporated areas of the county, if passed by the Board of Supervisors and get it passed through them, and then take it to each individual council, I’d guess it’s going to take a few more years, but it can be done.

Changing attitudes

In a society so fond of dogs and cats, it’s difficult to understand why the general public has failed to take pet overpopulation seriously. Shelter workers refer to public apathy, and indeed some people are indifferent to the suffering of animals. Yet most people are appalled at the idea of killing dogs and cats. It may be that typical spay/neuter admonitions have been too cute or positive in tone to adequately impact on pervasive misconceptions about the side effects of sterilization or the ability of abandoned domesticated animals—particularly cats—to survive on their own. Many otherwise kindly people will drop unwanted puppies and kittens off at shopping centers with the idea that family people will take them home; or leave them in the country, thinking that they’ll find their way to some friendly farmer, or at least have a good chance of

food dish, and litter pan first.“

Brief, repeated visits like this help to foster the development of social greeting behavior. More than any other kind of social interaction, they will enable the cats to share accommodations peacefully.

Do not be discouraged by hissing, growling, back arching, or big-tail displays from one or both cats at first. And don’t feel if HRH goes off his feed or off to the far yard and runs around the yard or to the far yard for a day or two.

After no more than a fortnight THUG and HRH should be ready to try unmediated but unsupervised contact. Bring HRH into the isolation ward for a visit, but this time do not confine THUG beforehand. Put HRH on the floor, retire to a neutral corner, and—just in case—have a blanket handy to throw over them, or some water in a glass, squat bottle, or water pistol. All will have said go well, but should not be too frightening. Break up with the blanket or water, then grab the nearest participant and return him to his accustomed place. Inconspicuously the board visits in a day or so, and then attempt the free-range introduction several days after that. And don’t expect miracles.

"It may well be," writes Peter Neville, BSc, and Clare Beament, BSc, in the January 1991 Cat World, "that you can only hope for a slightly less distant and tolerant relationship between your two felines, not a loving, curl-up-by-the-fire-basement one." Slightly distant, however, is better than heaping fire on one another.

"I think it would be helpful," Shelia Faxon writes, "to promote the idea that people who have just one cat should adopt another one if they can." We agree. So why not slip into your vinyl loafers.

"I think it would be helpful," Shelia Faxon writes, "to promote the idea that people who have just one cat should adopt another one if they can." We agree. So why not slip into your vinyl loafers.
This is a dog. This is a dog on drugs.

Thousands of primates, dogs, cats, mice and other animals are deliberately addicted to drugs in U.S. laboratories each year—even though addiction is a complex tragedy of human society. The allocation of millions of dollars for animal experiments simply means that more people are dehumanized for want of desperately needed, urgently-underfunded treatment centers.

Consider some examples of tax-funded findings in drug research:

- Morphine increases heart rate in dogs genetically bred to be fearful of humans.
- Tail-burned mice injected with heroin are equally sensitive to pain whether they were previously addicted to morphine or not.
- Narcotized rats bleed more in cats whosebrains are crushed by an impact-driven piston.

Let’s wage war on drugs, not on animals. It’s time for animal experimenters to kick the habit.

ANY QUESTIONS?

Contact The American Anti-Vivisection Society
Suite 204, Stable Plaza, 901 West Front St. Jacksonville, PA 18029

North American members: Add $10.00 to international address.

Editor’s Note: Contra the popular opinion, dogs and cats often get along better than cats and cats. The difficulty, or ease, of the introduction has more to do with the personality of the dog than anything else. The mellow dog, the more tolerant will be the cat. Overly excitable dogs may require some restraint during the introductory period, which may last anywhere from a few hours to a few weeks. But unless the dog is truly aggressive, or the cat has been previously traumatized by a dog, they should reach some sort of understanding or accommodation within a reasonable period of time, and many become fast friends. In addition, where dominance becomes an issue, the cat will almost always dominate the dog—especially if the cat is older.

The Animals’ Agenda

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shufife down to the local shelter, and ask to adopt the next cat that’s slated for the employees-only room. HRH will eventually get used to the idea. And think of all the good you’ll be doing.

At the end of 1987 there were 27.7 million cat-keeping households in the United States. Of those, 57.4 percent or 15,903,900 had just one cat. If each of those households signed up for a healthy homeless cat, there wouldn’t be any homeless cats left. If that sounds simplistic, it’s only because the best solutions usually are.

—Phil and Mary Ann Muggi

COMMENTARY

The Dog Nobody Wanted

BY JOSEPH CERQUE

One year ago I walked Opie, a yellow Labrador mix, along the drive of Friends of Homeless Animals in Northern Virginia. Our stroll was a test. Opie and I had just met, and the walk was supposed to help determine whether I would adopt him.

I had my doubts. Opie was a "surrendered" pet—one of those LWL shelter cats after their owners give up on them. But that was not all. He had been at the shelter for an extraordinary length of time—for five of his six or seven years.

Opie's difficulty getting placed with a family spoke to a sad fact: finding new homes for unwanted animals is hard. Desperate to place Opie, the organization finally dubbed him "Pet of the Week," and featured his picture in a newspaper ad that I happened to notice.

Opie looked okay in the ad, but in real life he was not exactly perfect. An old scar marred the top of his head. Part of his left ear was gone. His coat needed a washing, and he had a kennel smell. Hesitant about taking him, I made up my mind only after I was coaxed to "give the boy a chance.

I'm glad I listened. Today, Opie is very wanted—by me, by my family, by neighborhood kids who utter his name like a prayer. As reports about vicious canine attacks proliferate, Opie, a dog with reason to bare his teeth at the world, stands as a model of gentleness, kindness, and obedience. Despite his years among the forgotten, on the hard floor of unwantedness, his good nature survives, even grows.

Where did Opie come from? How did he get his name? Why didn’t anyone want him? These questions arose in me as I completed his adoption papers at the shelter. His name could be explained: I like to think it’s short for “open” and reflects Opie’s knack for using his muzzle to lift gate latches. But a lot of information lay buried like bones. The dog’s history had dissolved during his long years alone. The people at the shelter aren’t even sure how they got Opie, except that an owner probably dropped him off.

Surrendering a pet can be understandable and unblemishable, but that is usually not the case. The problem would be nonexistent if people thought more about what they are doing when they get an animal," says Jean Johnson, executive director of the Washington Humane Society. "Typically, they decide later they don’t have time for a pet."

But there are other reasons. "One of the more famous surrenderers involved a woman who turned in her cat because it didn’t match her furniture," says Geoff Hardy of Shelter Sense magazine.

Such thoughtlessness is not easy to reverse. Animal advocates encourage spaying and neutering, and ask people to think about the responsibilities of keeping a pet—to assess beforehand, "How a pet will fit into my lifestyle," as Anne Lewis of Friends says.

Yet surrendered dogs like Opie keep showing up. If they’re lucky, they’ll be adopted, though that's a distinct loushot given the huge number of surplus dogs and cats. Or they'll stay sheltered for a while but without the attention a loving guardian would give. Ultimately, most are euthanized. Opie had it tougher than many. Big, older, male dogs like him are less likely to be adopted, Lewis says. Some are victimized by their quiet personalities when they meet prospective adopters.

There are a couple of ways to consider the year I've had with Opie. I can pull my folder of vet bills and related expenses. Or I can look at what he has built in my heart.

The fonder thickened quickly as the responsibilities of having a dependent, vulnerable creature took hold. Although the shelter did the best it could to care for Opie, some bad teeth needed removal; a nasty urinary problem demanded constant care; two sudden attacks of bronchitis required emergency attention. I used to take the vet bills from the folder and calculate the mounting "Continued on the next page."

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Continued from previous page
The Little Green Shop

STOP THE SUFFERING!
Join hundreds of animal rights activists across the U.S. in the Veal Ban Campaign
On Mother’s Day, May 12, do your share to alert the American consumers to the agony of the crate, the anemic diet, and the other horrors of “factory farming.”

FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT (FARM)
PO Box 30564, Bethesda, MD 20824 301-530-1737

Yes, I want to be part of the Veal Ban Campaign!
□ Send Action Kit; □ I enclose a contribution of $________
Name
Tel
Address
Zip

(Contributions are exempt from federal/state income taxes)

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The Animals’ Agenda

May 1991

With cattle ranching gobbling up vast stretches of the Central American rain forest, the Sandinistas chose to emphasize fruit and vegetable crops instead of beef production.

By David P. Greenville

CENTRAL AMERICA—Nicaragua’s environment minister says the Sandinistas have halted cattle ranching in the Central American rain forest, which the Sandinistas chose to emphasize fruit and vegetable crops instead of beef production.

Somos is heavily-farmed because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production.

The implicit goal of beef farming in Somos is to create jobs and provide income for the poor. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production. Somos also has a significant beef industry because of its cheap labor and government incentives, including tax breaks, for beef production.

By David P. Greenville
ranching is highly dependent on

rangeland management practices. The

rangelands are vulnerable to overgrazing,

which can lead to soil degradation and

loss of biodiversity. The success of

ranching practices depends on a

balance between livestock numbers and

the carrying capacity of the rangelands.

In the western United States, where

ranching is a prominent economic activity,

rangeland sustainability is crucial for the

viability of the ranching industry and

the conservation of wildlife and

ecosystem services. Ranchers need to

adapt their practices to mitigate the

impacts of climate change and

land-use changes. This requires

innovative approaches that

balance economic, environmental,

and social goals.

Jeffrey D. Rains, Montana State University
Three baby dolphins and a prematurely born orca died of similar causes at the Oregon Coast Aquarium in Newport. A preliminary report on the deaths suggests that all four cetaceans may have been killed by entanglement in fishing nets.

According to the aquarium's chief veterinarian, Dr. John Durban, two of the orcas were found dead on the Oregon coast, while the others were found in the Pacific Ocean. The aquarium has launched an investigation into the cause of death and is working with authorities to determine the extent of the problem.

Meanwhile, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has issued a warning to local fishermen, advising them to avoid using nets in the area where the deaths occurred. NOAA has also urged all fishermen to report any sightings of entangled or dead dolphins or orcas.

The aquarium has also reached out to other marine parks and aquariums around the world to share information and coordinate efforts to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

In other news, the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) has been reauthorized for another five years. The MMPA, which was first passed in 1972, is a law that prohibits the taking, importing, or possessing of marine mammals, except as necessary for scientific study or for purposes of public display.

The reauthorization of the MMPA will allow researchers and conservationists to continue their work on understanding and protecting marine mammals. It will also provide additional funding for research and conservation efforts.

Meanwhile, a new study published in the journal Nature has found that climate change is causing a decline in the populations of many marine mammals, including dolphins and whales.

The study, which analyzed data from 17 different species of marine mammals, found that their populations are declining at an average rate of 3.2% per decade. The authors of the study attribute this decline to a combination of factors, including habitat loss, overfishing, and climate change.

The study calls for urgent action to address these threats and protect marine mammals. It also highlights the need for more research to better understand the impacts of climate change on marine mammals and to develop effective conservation strategies.
Continued from previous page... 

vaccine against the virus that causes AIDS was isolated in Gallo's lab, after stating that the vaccine would be used on monkeys. Zagury apparently tested another possible AIDS vaccine on himself in March, 1987. Gallo is also involved in heated controversy over allegations that he stole credit for isolating the AIDS virus from Dr. Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. As investigation by the Los Angeles Times/Lab Life reported in April 12 reported that the virus Gallo supposedly isolated in 1983 could have been the same one that Montagnier isolated in 1983.

The Food and Drug Administration has given fast track status to drugs being developed by AIDS drug makers who promote prescription drug procedures that can qualify. The claim such ads are necessary to inform patients about their alternatives. The FDA argues that many ads may encourage patients to delay necessary surgery and other treatments. In hopes a drug can effect an easier, cheaper cure.

Louisiana-Pacific announced March 6 it would cut 20 percent of its work force by the end of the year. Earnings per share for the first quarter will fall 28 percent in the past two years due to the nationwide recession and are now at their lowest level since 1978.

The economical tophair hive, invented to protect bees from hives that are against 1 has been reported to have been sold over the counter to other states with similar beekeeping problems. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in reviewing its policy of excluding hives from endangered species. The Farm Bureau of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Idaho charted that wolves should be removed from the endangered species list because some have crosed with dogs and coyotes, while others may be out of the water for the Florida panther and other populations with a severely diminished gene pool.

The Mexican spotted owl should be added to the endangered species list, says the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A conservation of the northern spotted owl, the Mexican spotted owl also declines to aid forest growth forest for the U.S. A very thick blanket of snow for 75 percent of Mexican spotted owl habitat.

Baltimore Orioles pitcher Ben McDonald recently threw a 10-inch baby alligator during spring training and used a swim outfit before releasing her into nearby pond. Proctoring from the University of Maryland. Baltimore, MD 21218.

Sheriffs deputies and game wardens spent most of a night shooting tranquilizing dart at a supposed felled black bear near Raliford, Louisiana, recently. The dead bear was actually a dart-riddled trash can.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources reported elk near Aggiecreek in January. Vernal recently to keep them out of rivers, 150 elk were shot and 20 elk were killed under a cull program. 16.5 percent were not killed. 5.1 percent died from other causes, including alleged predation by coyotes and domestic dogs.

The U.S. livestock industry for 1990 showed a national population of 6 million beef cattle. 11.2 million sheep. Beef cattle breeding stock numbered 36.3 million; dairy cattle breeding stock 10.3 million; and sheep breeding stock, 9.4 million.

Livestock sales accounted for 8.7 billion in Colorado during 1990. 72 percent of the state's farm income.

The EPA is probing allegations that Craven Laboratories Inc. of Dallas, Texas, falsified reports down for chemical makers on the levels of pesticides absorbed by produce. The reports were used to set exposure limits. While animal testing was apparently not involved the false information may have led to pesticides use at levels harmful to smaller wildlife.

The USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service claims that a "force of 12 trained investigators" found "no evidence to support allegations of stolen pets being sold into research" during a recent "intense three-month investigation." At least one document stolen from pets being sold to research have come before U.S. courts in the past seven years, but a number of stolen pets are believed to be used to the bloodlust of fighting dogs.

To save $187,500, New Orleans has quit paying the Louisiana SPCA to pick up stray dogs. Nefta, the Louisiana Parish budgets $846,600 for animal control, and on a per capita basis, the New Orleans pick-up budget was among the lowest in the U.S.

Rural developers (kneecakers) that former USDA head up development of animals from farms, have virtually disappeared, as the combination of popecraft hard work and low adoption for the land and fork has led to a one-time occupation oncormy for small landowners economic survival.

The FDA has ordered C.R. Eggs Inc. of Ring of Prussia, Pa., to stop selling eggs from hens that have been fed soine rich supplements, because the hens' products are not free from cholesterol, as the firm claims, and could endanger public health.

Despite a year of effort, would-be rescuers in Malibu, Calif., still haven't found an alternative to be a plastic giant net cutting into its neck.

Days after a powerful named the Knollwood Park Zoo in Oakland one of the nation's 10 most improved, a resident bull elephant in much killed on June 5, 1990, as Kaper Lerner Jackson, 55, and trashed the year-old 850,000 elephant habitat.

A refueling discharge at Jersey Central Power and Light's new nuclear reactor killed 683 fish Feb. 19, 1990, a near new to the happy toll wasn't in the thousands, as during previous refueling.

Steelwagen Bank, lying between Cape Cod and Cape Anne, has been nominated to become the 10th National Marine Sanctuary. The site is bordered by the dumping area for heavily polluted sediment dredged from Boston Harbor.

California has allocated $300,000 to build four fish ladders needed to make the steelhead run to Malibu Creek, the species endangered and former habitat for small animals from farms, has virtually disappeared, as the combination of popecraft hard work and low adoption for the land and fork has led to a one-time occupation oncormy for small landowners economic survival.

The Natl. Wildlife Federation and the Great Bear Foundation have asked the Burlington Northern Railroad to route and reschedule winter train crews in the vicinity of Glacier. Natl. Park. Over the past three years, 306 train cars have detailed nearby; seven grizzlies have been killed in bear/gun collisions while feasting on the spillage. Continued on next page.

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NEWS SHORTS

If Americans ste according to USDA guidelines, reports the Minnesota Department of Health, average daily consumption would jump 17%, with per capita consumption of carbohydrates increasing 35%, and consumption would drop by half, and per capita consumption would fall 40%. The per capita weight of fruits and vegetables would fall 30%.

A Conference Board survey of consumer attitudes toward 50 goods and services found that chicken, beef, and pet food fall among the perceived six best buys, almost the reverse of the view of leading food economists. Century Research Corp, moreover, polled 500 New Yorkers named McDonald's its most often visited restaurant, with California's emphasis on environment, "again the reverse of much expert opinion, and named the ice cream maker Ben & Jerry's second.

Louisiana and the Nature Conservancy have agreed to protect 12,000 acres of prime eagle and wading bird habitat in Terrebonne, Lafourche, and St. Charles parishes.

Despite legal restrictions or bans in all states but Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Louisiana, roofnesting birds, "with new babies," according to HSUS investigators, have added to the population. Although the total number of such birds is unknown, they are believed to have increased by 10%. Roofnesting birds now on duty have nested over 100,000 times in 1992, and over 100,000 pounds of oil spilled, was most often washed as a consequence of a recent spill.

Animal Newsline

Round Three For AWA Dog, Cat, and Primate Standards

New Animal Welfare Act care standards for dogs, cats, and rodent laboratory mice are expected to be enacted by March 16, but were likely to be challenged in court by animal defenders.

Some parts of the revised standards are very good," said attorney Valerie W. Ernst. "However, the regulations, which were intended to provide small improvements to the major changes of the new standards, states equalize the standards for all species of animals and are less likely to be challenged in court.

Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute disagrees, saying that the revisions did not address the issues of adequate opportunity for exercise in the psychological and physical well-being of primates, who are often isolated and treated as pets rather than as individuals. Stevens says that the revisions were too broad and that the standards are not enforceable.

Some experts will no longer be able to measure humane care with an objective set of standards, explained Hueman Society of the United States, a task force of laboratory animals. Dr. Martin Stephens. "Now they have to study whether a facility's proposed plan meets the physical and psychological needs of the animals.

Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute disputes the USDA's criticism of the lack of budget support for USDA enforcement in general. The new standards, which require $3.5 million for USDA enforcement in the next fiscal year, were opposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies that $3 million would be insufficient, and that the USDA enforcement agency should be doubled so that inspectors don't spend 50 to 70% of their working time traveling from point to point.

Published Feb. 14, the new AWA standards were required by the Delta Brown amendments to the AWA passed by Congress in 1985. However, they were not even presented in draft form until March 1992. The EPA, which must be notified by the USDA, would like effective Jan. 1, 1992. About 70 USDA veterinarians presently deploy an estimated 2,500 fish traps.

The U.S. Customs Service has issued a set of new regulations for all drug-smuggling dogs, as an aid touching it to the United States. The 103 drug dogs now on duty have seized over 100,000 pounds of marijuana and 100 pounds of cocaine since they were first deployed in the Oct. 1990 ANIMALS' AGENDA.

Cornell Univ. chemist Terry Acee has discovered that the molecule that provides the aroma of Labrenz grape- based wines also occurs in the anal sac of the Japanese weasel.

Columbian salmon snails have reportedly devastated native eels in Landa Lake, at New Braunfels, Tex., uprooting the entire lake ecosystem. Observers fear that the non-native snails could spread to other lakes across the southwestern United States. The snails were introduced by pet stores as an aquarium species.

To protect declining fish stocks, the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council has voted to ban commercial fish trapping from North Carolina to Key West, Florida. The bill, which must be ratified by the Commerce Res. Moishe, would take effect Jan. 1, 1992. About 70,000 coloring vessels presently deploy an estimated 2,500 fish traps.

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HSUS In Hot Water Again

The Humane Society of the U.S. has "engaged in a course of conduct that is likely to create a reasonable belief in the mind of the general public in California," the state attorney general's office has charged. HSUS, in a suit filed on Feb. 20, that in consequence, HSUS's activities in California could be stopped by the state and redirected to other animal-related projects.

According to Andersons of Van Acta, specific concerns of the Calif. attorney general are that president Hoy "lives in a $310,000 house bought by HSUS, and helps HSUS raise $5 million for prevention of cruelty to animals," the hiring of David Williams as vice presid-ent for investigations, "ten years after Williams sold the Michigan Humane Society in a financial condition that is still under investigation," "money the society paid to Paul Irish, the treasurer, to help fix up the property in Michigan," and "trips Hoy's wife made on the charity's tab and other perks for Hoy and Irish," among others, respectively $146,927 and $123,301 in a year.

Asked for response, Hoy said: The Humane Society of the United States, a national animal welfare organization, is committed to protecting and promoting the welfare of all animals. We work to prevent cruelty, promote spaying and neutering, and advocate for the humane treatment of animals. We also support legislation that protects animals and promotes their well-being. We are proud of our work and the impact we make.

Many of the charges were published in 1998 by both Andersons and Van Acta and The Animals' Agenda, after which Hoy canceled an annual HSUS contribution to The Animals' Agenda of $15,000. In 2000, the HSUS news editor Merrill Cliffen just before Cliffen joined the organization, Williams said, who said he had made a $100,000 contribution to the organization. He also noted that Hoy's decision to stop funding the organization was made after a thorough investigation of the organization's financial and operational practices.

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According to the Fund for Animals, the tall ship typically makes 75,000 to 100,000 contacts with humpback whales, which are considered to be threatened and listed on the endangered species list. The Fund for Animals has expressed concerns about the impact of these interactions on the whales.

MoneY MAKES THE WORLD GO AROUND

Guard Your Wallet

The direct mail fund-raising firm Watson and Hughes is at it again, trying to rent animal protection groups' mailing lists for use by Citizens for Humane Scientific Research, "a program of Project Cure," Project Cure and another Watson and Hughes publicity buildup. The National Animal Protection Fund of S.C. and Ala., which represents the rights of the fund-raiser's clients who joined Watson and Hughes in agreeing last January to pay $2.1 million to settle prosecutions by 10 states for deceptive solicitation, both groups were on a list of allegedly fraudulent fund seekers published by the Better Business Bureau.

Pro-Fur and Pro-Hunting

Groups in Trouble

Admittedly as much as $400,000 in debt, the Fur Information Council of America has denied published claims that it owes as much as $500,000 to the pumps for its faltering promotion of the "Save America's Fishing Heritage, $500,000 to the Fur Farm Animal Welfare Coalition and/or Fur America, $125,000 to $180,000 to consumers.

Sex v. Pay

Of the 44 animal and habitat protection groups whose 1989 budgets were analyzed for the Great North American Animal Agenda, the 27 men who drew a salary averaged $85,950. The nine women who drew a salary averaged $57,518. Six men and two women did not accept any financial compensation. Of the 13 highest paid group staffers, 12 were men. Only three of the 18 best-paid staffers were women. Survey data indicates that the contributor base of the groups listed is approximately 80 percent female.

As discussed in the ADCC appropriation began, the ADC resumed shooting coyotes from the air at the Prescott National Forest. Men, apparently to protect pronghorn antelope fawns, warned Prescott National Forest Rangers. Last year the ADC spent $22,000 to kill 196 coyotes at and around the Prescott Forest. Even so, no pronghorn fawns survived. PNPF argues that the real reasons for the failure of pronghorn reproduction are overgrazing by ranchers who lease National Forest grazing rights, destruction of brush cover by cattle, and overuse of pronghorn trails by stray barred-bile in places, which the small antelope are often unable to escape.

DSC Fiscal Recommendation Due This Month

Animal defenders have only days to oppose renewed funding of wildlife massacres under the federal Animal Damage Control Commission, the Senate, and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Development, and Related Agencies are expected to vote on the fiscal budget for the coming fiscal year in mid-May. Reportedly, the ADCC appropriation began, the ADC resumed shooting coyotes from the air at the Prescott National Forest. Men, apparently to protect pronghorn antelope fawns, warned Prescott National Forest Rangers. Last year the ADC spent $22,000 to kill 196 coyotes at and around the Prescott Forest. Even so, no pronghorn fawns survived. PNPF argues that the real reasons for the failure of pronghorn reproduction are overgrazing by ranchers who lease National Forest grazing rights, destruction of brush cover by cattle, and overuse of pronghorn trails by stray barred-bile in places, which the small antelope are often unable to escape.

Forced in 1981, as dustbowl-stricken ranchers blamed predators for the Department of Agriculture's economic woes rather than their own overgrazing and overpredation, the 1989 ADCC budget is $30 million, a third of the total supply available for human use.

Clara River threatened another fish with extinction—the unarmored three-spined stickleback. Orange County, home of the Army Corps of Engineers found a way to use a fish to slow flooding and the level of the Little River, however 200 miles behind Pacific Dam at a rate that kept the level below if not the water levels of the last 400 breeding pairs of the endangered Stagnant 900,000 in

Firefighting fears perhaps the worst forest and brushfire season ever, especially in California. March rains stimulated the growth of grasses without significantly regulating lakes, streams, and reservoirs. By summer the grass will dry, and a wind-swept fire will spark just a spark away from igniting trees killed by the combination of Southern California drought with an unusual December freeze. With many military aircraft and National Guard aircraft on the ground in connection with the late winter Persian Gulf War, firefighting is not possible, and have little help in sight. Firemen—protecting wildlife in California—where the notorious Santa Ana desert winds can drive flames at up to 40 miles an hour, the Calif. Dept. of Forestry was expected to seek off-seasoned areas. The department also advised fire crews against trying to put out every fire, as burning eucalyptus trees emit a highly toxic residue that can endanger anyone who comes across it. At the same time, most western fire managers stepped up vigilance, dispatching personnel and equipment to advanced areas where lightning was suspected, hoping to put out even the smallest fires before they spread.

The hot, dry weather encouraged insect reproduction. Infestations were predicted in Oregon and California, where millions of acres would be attacked. The huckleberry, a major crop in Oregon, was predicted to be severely affected. In California, hot weather has killed 100,000 acres of pine and oak trees, according to the State Forestry Department. Wildfires, however, were declining due to crop failures. Hungry birds who normally eat berries had reportedly turned to strawberries, eating an estimated 30 percent of the winter crop in Ventura County.

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Energy Policy Threatens Wildlife

A new U.S. energy strategy proposed by President George Bush calls for oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and reviving the nuclear power industry by easing safety requirements. Both measures would undermine wildlife. The proposed Arctic drilling would affect the 140,000-acre Periscopic caribou herd, which ranges from the refuge from Canada’s Yukon Territory, along with grizzly bears, Dall sheep, musk oxen, polar bears, wolves, and numerous other rare animals who inhabit the refuge or adjacent areas.

State and federal negotiators meanwhile said Exxon Corp. had agreed to pay a fine of $100 million as part of a $1.1 billion settlement of government actions resulting from the 10.9 million-gallon Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, off Alaska, on March 24, 1989. The deal would allow the eventual release of thus far secret damage studies done by the EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Dept. of the Interior. Studies done by the state of Alaska and the Conservation would remain secret pending the outcome of further litigation to which they are involved. Exxon, which could have been fined up to $1.6 billion and assessed $600 million in related penalties, still faces at least $530 million damage suits over the spill. Two of thousands of seabirds, hundreds of marine mammals, eagles, and shore-dwelling mammals, and countless fish perished during the spill. In addition, salmon runs have been damaged, and some sea bird colonies in the area where the spill itself has not reproduced successfully since, amounting to the loss of several hundred thousand chicks—a major long-term blow to species survival.

Days after the Exxon Valdez settlement was announced Exxon also agreed to spend $10 to $15 million on conservation land acquisition and wetlands restoration around New York Harbor, to avoid claims resulting from the Jan. 1990 leak of 567,000 gallons of oil into Arthur Kill, an inlet off the Long Island Sound. -M.C.

COURT CALENDAR

Civil Disobedience

With constitutional appeals of huntsmen’s reconvene commitment pending in at least three states, West Virginia on Feb. 15 adopted toughest hunter harassment bill yet, providing a fine of $10,000 for any offenses that urge activists to disturb hunters and a fine of $500 for the second offense. Hunter harassment laws have already been found unconstitutional in New Jersey and Connecticut, but Connecticut has adopted a new law that has little effect. At least 39 states now have hunter harassment laws.

The Missouri Senate Judiciary on Feb. 28 rejected a bill to report that state’s hunter harassment law. Thirteen activists组成了 hunter harassment at the Missouri House that year are planning an appeal, supported by the National Wildlife Federation. The Missouri law also faces an imminent court test, as charges have been reinstated against 10 activists who were arrested at the Master’s Rock Wildlife Refuge last year. The charges had been dropped on technical grounds.

CA state District Attorney to charge four state bird enthusiasts with disturbing elk on the state’s lands. The charges were filed by state District Attorney to charge four state bird enthusiasts with disturbing elk on the state’s lands. The charges were filed with the elk protection made statewide headlines.

Fourteen members of Nature’s Animals—a different group with almost the same name—were arrested for criminal trespass and disorderly conduct for wading banners and chanting “Plains Creeks” in a Turon road. Three of the group tried unsuccessfully to block the gates of the farm, which was driven by the animals. Four Voters for Animals members were charged with disorderly conduct four days earlier for chanting “Problem and Global Community” at the gates. The protest made nationwide headlines.

RAI Labor Raid

Cochno’s White Oak Club, 19, of Brookville, N.Y., pleaded guilty Feb. 26 to third-degree attempted burglary and gave police the names of four other current and former fires his plants have drawn for safety violations, and his intimidation of the public by threatening to physically assault anyone at his work stations rather than leave premises. Judge David Sharlow sentenced him to four years in prison.

The “But” story continued. The “Pernickie” chickens are fighting For this reason, the ‘big’ and ‘small’ flocks dismember their beaks with a hot knife so they won’t kill each other when 25,000 birds are stuffed into a single shed with less than a square foot space—Let’s just red the “Pernickie” chicken in every frug pot and out of our supermarkets.

Spira also advised Barbara Bush to stop serving chicken in the White House.

- M.C.

SUNY-Buffalo students who allegedly joined him in releasing 750 rats, mice, hamsters, and chickens from cages at the campus medical school animal laboratory on Oct. 27, 1990. Their motives remain undisclosed, but police said an anonymous caller who said the raid was the work of a nonviolent animal rights group had actually been Conos girlfriend, trying to confuse the investigation. Conos still sentenced on May 7.

Humane Enforcement

New York City moved March 11 to lift a two-year-old ban on pit bull terriers. The ban will be replaced by a regulation that all owners of dogs found to be dangerous after a bitten victim must carry $100,000 worth of liability insurance; register and muzzle or confine the dog, and take an obedience course along with the dog. Dogs who are reported to cause death or severe injury will be killed. Of 395 dog bites reported in New York City during January, 27 were by German shepherds, 24 by mutts, 23 by pit bulls, 6 by chihuahuas, and rest by other breeds.

Pit bull trainer Guy Phillips Walker of Golden, Colo., pleaded guilty March 6 to his arrest at our recent Rockford dogfighting. In a deal with prosecutors that is expected to secure his testimony against former TV news robber Wally Jensen and the organizers. In a deal with prosecutors that is expected to secure his testimony against former TV news robber Wally Jensen and the organizers. In a deal with prosecutors that is expected to secure his testimony against former TV news robber Wally Jensen and the organizers. In a deal with prosecutors that is expected to secure his testimony against former TV news robber Wally Jensen and the organizers. In a deal with prosecutors that is expected to secure his testimony against former TV news robber Wally Jensen and the organizers.

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Oldies But Goodies

Long despised, sharks and cockroaches—two of the most ancient species alive—are astounding chimpanzees with their levels of intelligence, sensory perception, and social interaction.

University of Nebraska sharks and cockroaches specialists, Scott Scharp and Michael Welsch, respectively, say that some shark behaviors are more advanced than many mammals. Although sharks have no sense of smell, they have a special sense of taste that allows them to detect chemicals in the water at levels as low as one part per million. cockroaches, on the other hand, have extremely keen sensibility to electrical fields both in finding prey and finding mates. Female sharks and rats apparently congrigate in self-defense against aggressive mates, but separate from groups of 40 or more to mate. cockroaches are not seen in a crowded group, but against too much activity, they do quite a few things that we normally associate with mammals than with insects,” says University of Illinois entomologist May Berenbaum.

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Seventeen gamblers were captured in a Feb. 2 raid on an East Camden, Pa., cockpit were adopted out by the Animal Welfare Assn. after the Camden County Judge Paul Poreca rejected the local SPCA’s contention that they should be euthanized, as too dangerous to release. Philadelphia C. reporter Michael DiGolberg testified that he knew of no case where a cockatiel has flown off after being successfully reconditioned. The AWA contended the cockie would be dangerous only to other cockies.

Kentucky rabbi farmer Andrew Hendelman was charged in alberton with misdemeanor Feb. 10, after the Campbell County Animal Protective Assn. found 75 to 100 rabbits dead in his barn. He is also a resident of New York, though plenty of food was stored nearby. Hungry dogs had broken into some of the cages to eat the corpse. Hendelman’s whereabouts are unknown.

Albuquerque police seized 62 cats and 13 dogs Feb. 20 from a rental van driven by Gayle Brown, who said she was selling a home for them all after running into trouble with humane authorities in Indianapolis. The animals were reportedly malnourished and dehydrated.

Goodwin Goodheart, 19, Tim Daniels, 18, and William Norris, 18, of Key West, Fla., were found March 6 for beating a lazing Key deer to death with a baseball bat and the heel of a size 10 boot. Key deer are highly endangered, with only 200 to 220 remaining in the Keys. Florida authorities were unable to find the orphaned fawn.

Animal dealer Orville Britt of Boisington, Idaho, who has been fined $10,000 and ordered to refrain from any activities under USDA permits, for allegedly selling at least 449 dogs and depriving them of water in 16 transactions without having the requisite State of Idaho permit. Vanessa Porter of Carl T. Johnson, Mo., was fined $6,000 for allowing her kennel for selling 68 dogs without a wholesaler’s permit. Charles and Lorine Decker of Sandusky, Ohio, were fined $4,000 and barred from obtaining dealers’ licenses for buying and selling charges, while John Andrey of Lyons, Neb., was fined $9,000 and given a 60-day license suspension for slow response to a USDA order to “correct deficiencies” at his kennel.

A four-hour search for a lost dog held up 75,000 motorists and 300 riders aboard 63 trains on March 15. A motorman finally spotted the dog, but was ordered not to stop. Damage resulting when the train killed the dog delayed traffic for another hour, after which the American SPCA charged both the motorman and the New York Transit Authority with criminal cruelty.

Richard Gonzales, 21, of Florence, South Carolina, drove 110 days in just Feb. 19 for killing a puppy in front of children last Christmas Day. March 15, former Hollywood, Fla., city sewer Floyd McSwain got 10 months on a $2,000 bond, and was ordered to spend 100 hours working in local animal shelters, for torturing kittens to death.

Nashville, Miss., Fishmarket Ant Cong Long, 22, of Ming, Gao Ming Vo, was sentenced May 1 for egg poaching that virtually wiped out the hippo’s nest pelican populations of Mud Lumps Island near the mouth of the Mississippi River. The four plunders, who are believed to be in Federal District Court at New Orleans on March 19.

Organ grinder Joseph Anthony Basillon, 26, was charged with another Feb. 27 for allegedly shooting his employer, Ted Tucker, also 26, near Las Cruces, New Mexico. Tucker’s two ring-tailed monkeys, whose ears had been burned by animal dealers for years, were taken into police custody.

Sharon Santa Fe, N.M., County Animal Shelter director Julie Padilla has been charged with embezzling about $123,000 in shelter funds, from Feb. 1988 through Sept. 1990. In Oct. 1990, the shelter director sued Padilla, seeking the return of funds Padilla had collected, charging breach of contract.

Carrson, Calif., passed an ordinance at an emergency meeting March 10 to allow pet dealers to remain in the yard where he has lived since 1967—20 years more than a state law requires. The dealers took effect one year before the ordinance was incorporated. The alleged had been temporarily stopped by state wildlife officials, outraged much of the neighborhood as well as former Nevada, Collins.

Other Actions

Seeking to halt cattle and sheep grazing at the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge in southern Oregon, the Wilderness Society and Oregon Natural Desert Assn. on Feb. 8 sued Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The suit alleges that most of the refuge budget is spent to benefit ranchers in the area, and that livestock grazing and plant loss due to overgrazing have wiped out wildlife habitat.

Two General Accounting Office investigators told Congress on March 6 that former Bard, Cancer Institute Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology administrator Pern Saban accepted at least $33,000 in illegal payments from Pfizer Laboratories, ASTA Pharmaceuticals, and Repep for private drug research done at public facilities with public funds. An account Saban set up with the same initials as the Foundation for Advanced Cancer Research was used to pay the fixers money that was brought on by the investigators.

Responding to a petition from Earth Island Institute, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb. 19 recognized a ban on imports of Mexican tuna that had been lifted last October by U.S. District Judge Thelton Henderson. The ban is to remain in effect until Mexican fisherman give up tuna netting methods that also kill endangered dolphins.

South Carolina state representatives B.J. Gordon and Larry Huddleston were convicted March 9 in Columbia, S.C., of taking bribes to support bills favorable to shrimp fishing and wood cutting.

The U.S. Department of Commerce nailed down a total of 14 S.C. legislators and six lobbyists in the case; most of the others pleaded guilty. State representative Luther Taylor was convicted of Tampering with evidence by lying to a grand jury investigating a horse racing. Taylor lost his job as a state senator last year for the offense.

The New York State Supreme Court in early February rejected a claim against the Audubon Society’s attempt to use the Audubon Society of New York as a test case for the Wood “Audubon.” The battle, which was founded in 1866 by a group of naturalists, was taken to close his office. At least 50 weaver states also sued the National Audubon Society.

The Commissioner from Mary Kay Corp. Avon Products Inc. in Dallas on March 13 for $10 million in punitive damages for the company’s fraudulent claims about a “breakthrough” hair loss to get Mary Kay trade secret. The suit by the purportedly published data pertained to animal testing or products thereof was not disclosed. Both firms have a serious month on animal testing since 1989.

May 1991

The Animals’ Agenda

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The Animals’ Agenda

Animal Testing and the Law

Researchers and manufacturers insist animal testing is an essential part of screening new products and drugs. Animal testing is a bad idea and an essential part of drug testing may be done merely to reduce the legal risk of product liability. While both positions have elements of truth to them, neither is entirely correct. Either way, determining “causes” is the issue, but the scientific and legal definitions of “causes” are substantially different. While science admits different degrees of certainty for different purposes, courtroom demands absolute: guilty or not guilty.

Typically, science sees general applicability of results, whereas the law sees the specific causes of one particular event. Even if the cause of that event was a killer, whose outcome was contrary to scientific probability, just that it happened at all may expose the person or firm responsible for the cause to legal liability—especially if the risk of a flaw might occur could demonstrably have been foreseen.

Frye v. United States in 1923 established the potential admissibility of animal test data in cases involving human beings. The cases held that since the findings of animal research were generally recognized as applicable to humans by medical experts, the results of such research could be accepted as experts. The Frye standard made acceptable for use in Frye. Others, applying “active judicial review,” require a Frye standard as inadequate, and rely more heavily on the applicable Federal Rules of Evidence, established in 1975 and 1987. The active judicial review approach seems to be gathering momentum, as recent cases have demonstrated significant failures in the workplace. Legal problems are intrinsic to the most common approaches to animal testing.

The LD-50 test, in which animals are subjected to a toxic substance until half of them die, may not provide adequate animal test results that do not culminate in death.

Subtoxic Toxicity Studies are short-term attempts to determine whether animals have died, not that a substances in question was necessarily the cause. It also does not establish toxic effects that do not culminate in death.

Continued on page 47

was "speculative," "unconvincing," and not "solid scientific data.

But in Johnson Controls v. Fair Employment and Housing (1900), the court argued: "Commission investigators should not hear animal studies, as it is not a

wholesome" manner. The medical profession will be hard pressed to show that animal studies are too "speculative." Even the best available evidence fails to evaluate lethal or other severe health hazards in testing.

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Animal Research: A Psychological Ritual

BY ROGER E. ULRICH, Ph.D.

The fundamental assumption of the science of behavior is that studies of nonhuman animals can yield results that ultimately benefit humans. From Ivan Pavlov's dog conditioning experiments to the present day, animal researchers have generally assumed the view articulated by the late B.F. Skinner: 'The study of behavior is more easily and be recorded ever longer periods of time. Our observations are not complicated by the social relations between subject and experimenter. Conditions may be better controlled. We may arrange genetic histories to control certain variables and special life histories to control others—for example, if we are interested in how an animal learns to see, we can raise an animal in darkness until the experiment is begun. We are able to control current circumstances to an extent not easily realized in human behavior—for example, we can vary states of deprivation over wide ranges. These are advantages which should not be dismissed on the a priori contention that human behavior is inevitably set apart as a separate field.

The use of animals in behavioral studies is built upon such assumptions, and has evolved into a technology practiced mainly for the purpose of proving them.

A conflicting assumption, again skillfully articulated by Skinner, is that ultimately there is no experiment other than a real situation:

"Some of us feel that we can eventually find the answer to teaching and research," said Professor Burr. "In teaching, no. It's all right to give people a job to do, but let them be interested. That's better than nothing. But in the long run you're only passing the back—if you see what I mean. It's simply a matter of having the right questions."

"I'm afraid the answer is still a long way off," Burris admitted.

"Well, that's what I mean. It's a job for research, but not the kind you can do in a university, or a laboratory anywhere. I mean you've got to experiment with your own life, not just sit back in an ivory tower and write a paper stating that if your own life weren't all mixed up in it Portsmouth stopped again." Perhaps this was my Achilles heel," said Burris.

The contrived basic experimental laboratory has evolved from Pavlov's work and the real-life application of knowledge are in fundamental conflict, a conflict increasingly evident from the failure of behavioral science to effectively respond to challenges including urban alienation, violent crime, substance abuse, the continuing preponderance of age-old forms of mental illness, and what often seems to be a complete collapse of the elementary and secondary levels of our educational infrastructure. Effective responses in many cases have long since evolved, mainly at the clinical, police, beat and school level, but not at the academic level, where most of the federal mental health budget is spent. Each attack on research—mainly animal research—and the best minds in the behavioral field are continually directed into research away from actual prevention and cure.

The contrived basic experimental laboratory

In June of 1961 I completed my doctoral dissertation entitled "Stress and Aggressive Behavior in Response to Aversive Stimulation." The study, which involved shock and stress, showed that stereotyped fighting would occur between paired animals as a reflex-type reaction to pain prior to any specific conditioning. My paper was later published in the Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior.

I was close to obtaining a Ph.D. in clinical-counseling psychology from Southern Illinois University, which was at that time trying to win American Psychological Association recognition for its programs. I was one of the first classes that were trained, and we were assistant professors. Behind that effort was the intensity complex felt by many clinical psychologists in the face of the American Medical Association and its psychiatrists. Only research with "quantifiable" data was acceptable to dissertation committees, whose basic behavioral assumptions didn't allow for the contemplation of such variables as emotions, feelings, desires etc., nor for questioning why one was shocking rats in the first place.

Simultaneous with various animal research projects, I was also conducting studies with mental patients. My research with patients, however, was often looked upon by those who held radical behaviorists views as being too complex to allow for "clean data."

For me, the scientific attraction to animal research had, in the final analysis, little to do with a demonstrable relationship of research findings to the goal of helping humans. To the contrary, I would say the main attraction to working with animals was, as Skinner proclaimed, "that we are able to control current circumstances to an extent not easily realized in human behavior." At any rate, after I earned my Ph.D., I joined the army of animal researchers who concluded that we must conduct further experiments.

Laboratory aggression experiments provide a perfect example of basic research, in which the sequence of events leads from one animal experiment to the next, with each project following the preceding one as a direct consequence, and with each being essentially as irrelevant to solving real human problems as the one before. The fact that I have often sat behind closed doors with numerous colleagues who have agreed with this analysis is of little consequence to the animals still confined in laboratory cages around the world, because the true feelings of these professionals remain unexpressed.

Let us look beyond closed doors, however, at some additional data from the "contrived" research situation. In 1948, a study was published by Neal E. Miller under the title, "Theory and experiment relating psychosanalytic displacement to stimulus-response generalization." It is a report of how Miller and his assistants trained rats to fight by removing the shock each time the animals approximated the fighting position. Fighting, they presumed, was an escape reaction, reinforced by the termination of electric shock.
The Politics of Psychology

BY KENNETH SHAPIRO AND JOHN CARR

Behavioral science has figured prominently in painful and harmful animal research. To stop such research, we need to understand the politics as well as the science and ethics of its proponents.

The American Psychological Association currently has over 100,000 members and affiliates. It is a relatively progressive organization as long as professional societies go, providing representation for the interests of women, gays, and the handicapped within its ranks. Further, the great majority of APA members are primarily practitioners who work directly to help disturbed, abused, and oppressed people. A minority of APA members are researchers, and they are divided into those solely eight to ten percent of the total membership are animal researchers. We might expect such an organization to be in the forefront of enlightened policy on animal welfare issues.

But the fact is that the APA's Committee on Animal Research and Ethics presents to the rank and file membership and to the public is a carefully constructed public relations package. Though it often attempts to establish that psychologists use few animals, use "mild techniques," and so forth, do large amounts of nonpainful and nonharmful research, and so forth. The APA's official statements reflect both the empirical and theoretical foundation of psychology as well as inculcating a sense of authority, human, and nonhumans.

To test these claims, we only need examine the research engaged in the body of current psychology. We might expect that individuals selected as our representatives in the APA's efforts would tell us that we are met with a broad measure of the pain, distress, injury, and harm suffered by animal subjects in experiments. The level of invasiveness of a study dictates within a broad spectrum of psychological research ranging from the least invasive observational studies in naturalistic settings to laboratory research involving intensive manipulations in the animal's environment, behavior, and physiology. The fact that the APA committee chair selection process may also tend to obscure any progressive sentiments among the general membership. Chairs are elected by members of each committee, members of each committee are elected by the APA's Council of Representatives. Thus, a vast majority of APA academic and professional interest divisions, each of the state psychology associations, and all of the APA officers and board members; the autocratic methods by which they are elected by APA members who must direct the APA, the APA, and its members, allocated as they wish among their membership. For all of these reasons, APA selects as CARE chair individuals who, because of their training, research, and role in animal research, have an intrinsic vested interest in maintaining the current state of animal research. In so doing, APA positions will differ from those of groups yet even provocatively against progressive animal rights organizations.

Recently a CARE chair took the position that psychology needs to "bear further research" before one look at the article in Psychology Today, which can only be true of a more advanced program of research than the "anti"

"We all know that..." Our editors, A.J. Mendes, said, "We don't want to know that..." Well, we know that. Adler always told us to stay away from animals. He called them "reducational," just as rats are still being shocked to demonstrate the pain-aggression phenomenon.

When I told my Memorial mother what we had found, she was surprisingly enlightened. She said, "Well, we know that. Dad always told us to stay away from animals. He called them "reducational," just as rats are still being shocked to demonstrate the pain-aggression phenomenon."

"Our humanity?" I asked. "What is the point of our humanity...""We all know that..." Our editors, A.J. Mendes, said, "We don't want to know that..." Well, we know that. Adler always told us to stay away from animals. He called them "reducational," just as rats are still being shocked to demonstrate the pain-aggression phenomenon."

"Our humanity?" I asked. "What is the point of our humanity..."
As early as 1972 I had already stopped conducting traditional basic animal research, having demonstrated over and over in countless different ways what my grandpa had taught his children: when animals are hurt, they are more likely to be aggressive. Without fully realizing it at the time, I was divorcing myself from the vast armada of behavioral scientists who daily illustrate how animal research has become for them a self-reinforcing activity.

For ten years I had written on the topic of aggression; did research; traveled through Europe, Asia, Central and South America, and the U.S. talking on the topic; made movies about it, wrote grant requests to every local, state, and federal agency, private and public, that held even the remotest hope of giving money for my research. I helped design new strategies and new equipment for shocking anything that moved, and even observed children whom I had convinced to shock some rats and “watch what happens.” More and more allegedly new discoveries were added to a voluminous literature, reprints of which I was collecting for a book and which now weigh close to 50 pounds. Studies leading to new studies, all involving countless animals, with the findings essentially irrelevant to people in that at no time did the conditions under which the animals were studied equal the existing human conditions to which the generalizations were being “theoretically” transposed. These permutations upon permutations conducted in the world’s scientific laboratories with different species under countless different research conditions are nearly infinite.

The real-life laboratory

 Skinnerettes, perhaps more than any other group of scientists, have translated animal research findings into building a better tomorrow. Their persistent claim is that experimental analysis of animal behavior has enabled us to increase the culture to enhance our chances of survival. But for me, as for Skinner’s hero in Welden Tuo about “the need for us to experiment with our own lives and not just sit back in an ivory tower somewhere—as if your own life weren’t all mixed up in it.” Our suffering in importance every other point he ever made. If Skinner is to be remembered as an important voice in the history of science, it will be for his call to reconnect research with that which is relevant.

Dr. Uhrich is a research professor at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo.
Caring for Other Animals

Benefits of Neutering

The nine-month-old cat was in surgery for a ruptured uterus. I removed, however, was swollen and severely infected, with a large abscess. She had received no veterinary care.
Spring Clean-Up

S

prning cleaning may not be the institution it once was, but there are strong psychological as well as traditional reasons for making this the season of spiff and polish. When nature fancies up with leaves and flowers, anyone in tune wants to spruce some, too.

The way most people clean does no favors, however, to animals or to the earth. Most conventional cleaning products are still tested on animals. Moreover, the chemicals found in most bottles and boxes beneath America’s kitchen sinks can contaminate groundwater.

There are, nevertheless, a pair of viable alternatives: 1) purchase cleaning products that are cruelty-free and environmentally benign; 2) make your own simple cleaners.

The selection of more natural products that are safety-tested without using animals has grown tremendously in the past few years. A few (like Sparkle glass cleaner and Bon Ami cleanser) can be picked up at the supermarket, and the Magic line—with everything from furniture polish to tile and grout cleaner—is available at hardware stores. Most of the items you’ll need must be purchased at a natural foods store or through a mail-order distributor. Brands such as Allen’s Naturally and Ecover are non-animal-tested planet pleasers, but check labels, as occasionally an animal-derived ingredient can even slip into the natural lines. Expect to

pay more for these products, but remember that most of them are extremely concentrated and can prove to be economical. Any extra cost might be considered a contribution toward a better world.

The way to make such a contribution and save money is to make cleaners yourself. Home-made cleaners can be surprisingly effective, easy to concoct, and using your own creations might even undrudge housework a bit. Oven cleaner can be made from hot water and baking soda (Note: ovens that don’t cook meat stay cleaner), and glass can be cleaned with a mix of one quart of water and a cup of white vinegar. Toilets can be cleaned by pouring two cups of white vinegar into the bowl, brushing, and flushing after 10 minutes. An all-purpose cleaner can be made with a gallon of hot water, a quarter-cup each of ammonia and white vinegar, and a tablespoon of baking soda. Just remember, never mix ammonia with chlorine bleach: the fumes that result can be deadly.

Stains and odors can be part and parcel of sharing a home with companion animals. Annie Berthold-Bond, author of Clean & Green, suggests baking soda to neutralize odors. For cleaning tough stains, she recommends washing soda with a vinegar rinse. My favorite commercial product for the purpose listed above is a gistic cat in my family, I get to use this from time to time! is Nature’s Miracle Stain & Odor Remover. It’s a cruelty-free product that uses enzymes to eliminate odors and return carpets, floors, and upholstery to their original colors. The company is so sure of its product that it carries a money-back guarantee. Look for it in pet supply stores or contact Pets ‘N People, Inc., 5312 Ironwood St., Palos Verdes, CA 90274; 213-373-1599.

At first it may seem strange to use only two or three cleaner instead of dozens, but as you unclutter that cabinet, you may feel your life uncluttering a little bit, too. If you start to let go of extraneous objects, there’ll be less to dust. Old clothes that turn into cleaning rags will mean using fewer paper towels. And if there’s such a thing as the Zen of mopping, you’re bound to discover it.

For more household hints, see Clean & Green: The Complete Guide to Non-toxic & Environmentally Safe Housekeeping by Annie Berthold-Bond (Ceres Press, P.O. Box 87, Woodstock, NY 12498).
MEDICINE:

By far, the most common source of toxoplasma is raw and undercooked meat. The risk of contracting toxoplasmosis from cats is virtually eliminated if cats are prevented from hunting, and if litter boxes are cleaned daily. Indoor cats confined to a rodent-free home should present no risk.

Facts about TOXOPLASMOsis

A young woman arrived at the shelter, tearfully turning in the old male cat who had shared her home for many years. She explained that when she discovered she was pregnant, her doctor counseled her that cats spread toxoplasmosis, an infection which can cause serious birth defects. As painful as the decision was, she felt she had no choice.

This story is repeated over and over again. Pregnant women are told that cats can spread a disease that is dangerous to the developing baby. It is indeed true that toxoplasmosis can be a serious problem, but the fact is that cats have gotten a bum rap.

First, what is toxoplasmosis? Toxoplasma gondii is a protozoan that lives inside the cells of many humans and nonhuman animals. It can live in virtually any cell in the body. Toxoplasmosis infection is common. By age 10, 30% percent of people have been exposed to toxoplasma, and as many as two thirds of the population are eventually infected. It lives in the body and generally causes no symptoms whatsoever.

Some people do have trouble with toxoplasma, however. Those with impaired immune systems—including cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, AIDS patients, and transplant recipients who are on rejection-suppressing medications—can have serious problems with toxoplasmosis. Pregnant women who have already been exposed to toxoplasmosis are not at risk for a new infection and will not transmit the bug to their babies. (A simple blood test can determine exposure.) A woman who first contracts toxoplasmosis during pregnancy will transmit the infection to her developing baby. Most women infected during pregnancy give birth to children with no ill effects. Not infrequently, however, miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects affecting the brain and eye will result. This is particularly true for infections occurring early in pregnancy.

Although cats are blamed for shedding toxoplasmosis in their feces, they rarely do so. If a cat eats an infected with the protozoan, the cat will begin to shed an inactive form of toxoplasma (termed oocysts), starting within three to 24 days, and will continue to do so for one to three weeks. If the litter from an indoor cat's box is not discarded within two to three days after oocysts are staked, these oocysts can change to a form that can infect humans. A cat that has once become infected and has shed oocysts will not do so again after the three-week period has passed unless the cat becomes re-infected. Risk from cats is virtually eliminated if cats do not hunt and if litter is promptly removed. As a precaution, litter trays should be cleaned by someone other than a pregnant woman. Some suggest that gloves should be used. In any case, handwashing should be routine after any contact with litter trays.

So, if cats are not usually to blame for toxoplasmosis, what is? By far, the most common source of toxoplasmosis is raw and undercooked meat. Toxoplasma is present in 25 percent of pork products and 10 percent of lamb. It is also present to beef and in many other meats. Thorough cooking destroys the organism, but, like salmonella, campylobacter, and other uninvited guests frequently found in meats, the problem is cross-contamination. When raw meat touches the kitchen counter or the carving knife, some of the microbes can be transferred to the new surface, where they can survive, waiting to contaminate other foods. Toxoplasma can also be transmitted from soil.

Ironically, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has conducted numerous experiments on toxoplasma in cats. Yet the most common source of infection is the meat the USDA is so busy promoting. The moral for pregnant women is this: Have your husband clean the litter box and, more importantly, when either of you shop for groceries, skip the meat counter.

But don't get rid of the cat.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM). Box 6222, Washington, DC 20015. 202-690-2210.
Dog Tales

The Company of Dogs
Edited by Michael J. Rosen; Doubleday (696 Fifth Ave., NY 10103); 1990; 323 pages, hardcover; $18.95. U.S.; $24.95 Canadian.

As the 35-page introduction warns us, "There isn't a single story about a dog," instead, this anthology of short fiction, designed to benefit dog welfare agencies, defines humans as they interact with dogs in the periphery of their lives. Each story, however, does have at least one dog, if not as the central character, at least in a supporting role. Is there a dog as a hunting tool, in the story "Flight" by Thomas McGuane, which is about a terminally ill hunter's suicide. There is the dog as burden, in the story "Victoria" by Wright Morris, and, less obviously, in several other selections. And there is the dog as sexual object, in "A Story of a Girl and Her Dog" by Alexis Goureau.

Most frequently, the dog is used to represent a crucial element in characters' relationships with each other. In "The Immortal Dog" by Jack Matthews, the death of an angel's companion is truly heart rending, not only because of the pet dog, but because of the old man, who is forced by uncaring neighbors to destroy his friend. "Reach for My Hand" by Jim Shean allows us a glimpse of the frustration and anguish engendered by a shelter dog's life.

Two of the stories are remarkably powerful. "The Complete Death of a Clown Dog" by Ethan Mordden, and "Shooting Eyebrows," by Barbara J. Dimmick. In "The Complete Death of a Clown Dog," a beloved human companion: with an incapacitated and terminal father: ("The Animal Kingdom") by Amy Hempel is a tale both whimsical and painful. "Shooting Eyebrows" is the story of an abandoned or dying husband and "Keats" by Elizabeth Tallent, and "The Death of the Dog and Other Surprises" by Susan Kenney. In "T ragic Dog" by Bobbie Ann Mason, the character named Curtis is the familiar canine companion with the success of his marriage: "Nancy has been feeling that she is dying of cancer," which marks a milestone in her marriage to Jack. She is seized with an irrational dread — that when the dog is gone, Jack will be gone, too.

It is as if the characters can only deal with such powerful emotions as grief, anger, or bitterness by transferring them to an animal who shares their bond with the other person. Beattie's character, Sharon breaks off her relationship with a lover in "Distant Music," and is distracted from the shared dog companion: "The scrawny, scrawny Sam," whose legs are no match for becoming over ever more hostile to strangers, until at last something had to be done with the dog." In Anton Nyberg's story, "Dog Problems: a husband inadvertently causes the death of his wife's aged companion while she is at work. Yet he reacts not with grief as the dog is dying, but with poorly concealed jealousy. It is because of the story: the character was a dog, and the dog: read the story: The Company of Dogs.

Flora from the sale of The Company of Dogs will be donated to agencies who serve the needs of dogs in distress. Applications to receive funding should be sent to Michael J. Rosen, 696 Fifth Ave., Columbus, OH 43203; include a letter describing your organization's mission and a very specific request letter.

Overpopulation of Cats and Dogs: A Case for Prevention, and Cures

Proceedings of a conference sponsored by the New York State Humane Assn., Sept. 11-12, 1987, New York City. Edited by Margot Ann Mullan, Ph.D.; Fordham University; P.O. Box 6525, Ithaca, NY 14850; 1990; 260 pages, hardbound; $25.00 (plus $2.00 shipping/handling for first copy, $5.00 for each additional).

No single issue has consumed more time, energy, and money in the history of the animal protection movement. It has been frustrating, saddening, sickening, tragic problem of pet overpopulation. Yet despite the tremendous resources that have been committed to it for the past 20 years and more, it continues to defy resolution.

One reason is that pet overpopulation is not one issue but many complex issues, not one problem, but many. Therein lies the beauty of Overpopulation of Cats and Dogs, a compendium of essays by 23 speakers at the New York State Humane Association's 1987 conference. These talks, including a keynote address by Christine Steinmetz, say that 15 million of us who don't own an unnecessary pet don't have to feel guilty to those of you who do... Sometimes we have to remind people in the animal rights movement that there are solutions to very horrible problems in a very unnatural world are necessary...

A psychiatrist addresses the mechanism of denial which prevents many people from coping with the reality of mass euthanasia: "Unless directly and experientially confronted with the reality and horror of companion animal overpopulation, many people can blind themselves to this reality despite ample information. They have a need not to know...."

Elaine Birckholz is Special Projects Manager for the Massachusetts SPCA.

Maverick Cats: Encounters with Feral Cats
By Ellen Perry Berkholz; Walker & Co. (NY, 1992); reprinted by New England Press (Shelburne, VT, 1987); 142 pages, softcover, $8.95, available by mail from the author at P.O. Box 311, Shutesbury, MA 01078. 25¢ per postage; $2.50 of each book sold is donated to Alley Cat Allies if the group is mentioned when ordering.

If much remains unknown about cats as a species, even less understood are the ferals—the once-domesticated cats, or their descendants, who have lived in a wild or semi-wild state almost everywhere on earth. I've seen them lurking among the ruins of Rome and Ephesus, have glimpsed them dangling across country roads everywhere from Texas to Quebec, and now share my home with two former ferals—one, Alfred, who has completely reverted to the wild, and another, Keeter, who is only half tame.

Walking on the Wild Side

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THROWAWAYS

This dog's name could be Buddy, Pal or Sport. But it's not. He has no name. He's a stray, a Throwaway. One of millions of dogs and cats abandoned every year.

But forget the numbers. Think about the one stray that broke your heart. Then think what you can do to help.

One way is to order the ASPCA's new educational video, "Throwaways," an invaluable tool for teaching the public about the tragedy of pet overpopulation and how it affects each and every one of us.

To order "Throwaways" for your local civic, youth, social and school groups, call toll-free, 1-800-395-ASPCA. For just $15, you can help solve the pet overpopulation problem in this country. Isn't it worth a try?
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"As an initial foray into such a theory...I wanted to make it obvious that a feminist analysis is necessary to understand how a meat-eating culture functions when it is part of a patriarchal culture.

Two issues would have to be addressed to seriously answer the question of the existence of vegetarianism as a substantial part of any patriarchal culture. First, in what ways does human masculinity accommodate the strictures against eating animals, and second, by what means does masculinity self-definition is achieved in a way parallel to yet different from cultures in which meat is the basis for cultural meanings? For instance, some religious orders that forbid eating animals also emphasize celibacy, thus the masculinity of the men in these orders is constructed differently. This, I suspect, will always be the case. In patriarchal cultures, one is not tolerated as a vegetarian man and thus a member of the dominant group in that culture without some other aspect of oneself also being redefined. Whatever the other part of the masculine definition is, it will probably give a clue to the patriarchal meaning of meat in that culture.

The second issue that needs exploring is the question, 'How are women and animals viewed? What is thought to be the essential nature of their being?'

When these two questions are examined, then we will begin to answer Ralph Lutts' question, 'What else is going on here?' It was beyond the scope of my book to identify the function of the sexual politics of meat outside of Euro-American cultural practices. Initial theoretical forays such as mine do not pretend to be definitive; instead they are invitations for further explorations that take seriously the issue of women's oppression which, when discussing the problem of animals' exploitation. In my current work, I am exploring just how the Euro-American culture ontologizes animals and women, and the ways in which animal rights theory is reconstituting the meaning of masculinity. It is obvious that more work by many different people is necessary for us to adequately assess the multidimensional ways in which animals are given meaning.

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