

HUMAN OVERPOPULATION: FACT OR MYTH?

# in ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE • NOVEMBER

1988

\$2.50/USA  
\$3.00/Canada



## HUNTING

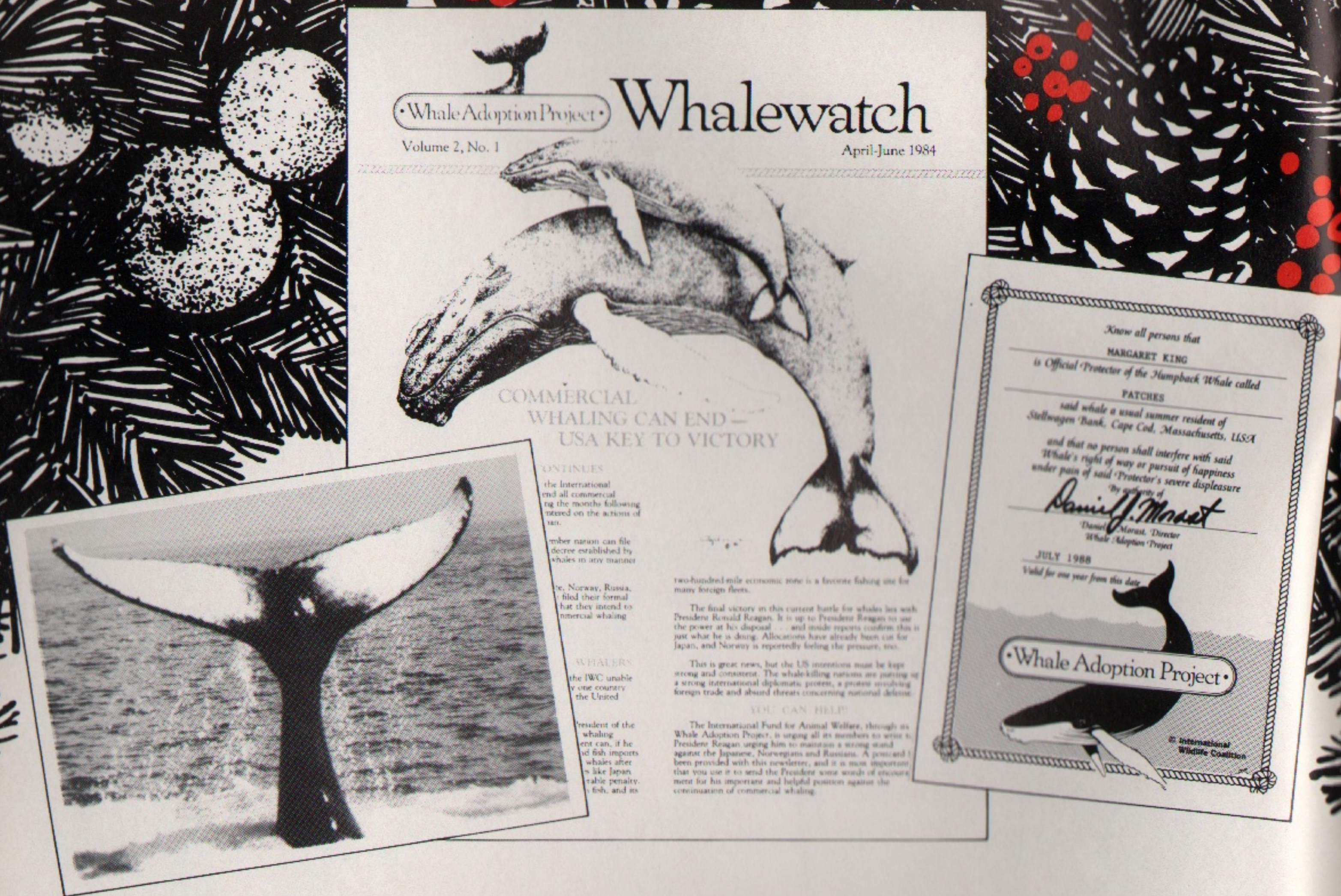
## ANIMALS AS ANIMATED TARGETS



11

0 74470 17763 0





## A Whale of a gift... just in time for the holidays!

**W**hat's the perfect gift for you or the person who seems to have everything?

A whale of course! And here's how to get one.

First you contact us to receive a free Whale Adoption info packet and a list of 66 "adoptable" Humpback Whales that have been identified and named and which migrate between the waters off Cape Cod and the Caribbean each year. Each whale's appearance and character are described.

After you choose the "special" whale, you or the recipient will receive a photo of your whale's tail (that's how the scientists know one from another), a certificate naming the individual as the official protector of the whale selected, a recent copy of *Whalewatch*, our quarterly newsletter that will come for the rest of the year, and a membership card good for discounts on whalewatching trips out of Provincetown.

There's a whale just right for everyone, and besides being an unforgettable gift, and a tax-deductible donation, it's a terrific way of getting to know and understand these magnificent creatures. Best of all, the adoption fee — which funds whale protection, research, and education programs — is only \$15.

For more information contact:  
**WHALE ADOPTION PROJECT**

International Wildlife Coalition  
Drawer 8CAA  
320 Gifford Street  
Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540

or phone  
**508-540-8086**

*We take Visa and MasterCard Orders!*

# THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

November 1988 VOLUME VII NO. 8

## 7 An Interview with Paul Watson BY JIM MASON

Paul Watson, founder of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, has repeatedly risked his life to defend wild animals.

## 12 Flying the Unfriendly Skies BY WAYNE PACELLE

Hunters try to justify their pastime by claiming that it's a "management tool" necessary to keep animal populations in balance. A glance at migratory and upland bird hunting demonstrates that's not the case. It's nothing more than killing for fun, and the toll exceeds more than 100 million victims a year.

## 22 Hunting and Human Evolution BY ROBERT RAINER

Hunting was *not* the key to human evolution as some of its defenders have claimed.

## 40 The Quick and the Dead BY HOWARD KARLITZ

A boy teaches his father a lesson in compassion.

## 43 Fur: Making the Right Choice BY JOHN GRANDY

Anti-fur campaigns are beginning to focus on consumer demand rather than on trapping legislation.

## 2 Page Two

## 3 Letters

## 10 Network Notes

## 24 Animal Newslines

Legislative Update ♦ Biosearch Lab Exposed ♦ A Dogfighting Raid ♦ Veterinarians vs. Humane Societies

## 30 Dateline: International

## 32 News Shorts

## 38 Animal Intelligencer BY PATRICE GREANVILLE

## 47 Compassionate Living BY VICTORIA MORAN

People, Animals, and Holidays

## 48 Reviews

Traveller ♦ The Cruel Deception

## 56 Humane Holiday Shopper

## 50 Classified

COVER: ILLUSTRATION BY KEVIN CONKLIN

The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN 0741-5044) is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network (except for combined issues in January/February and July/August). Offices are located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. Address for editorial material, advertising and newsstand inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpke., Monroe, CT 06468, U.S.A. Please indicate department. (Tel. (203)452-0446). Send all subscriptions to: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Postmaster: Send address changes to The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Second-class postage rate is paid at Monroe, CT and additional mailing offices. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is printed in the U.S.A. No prior permission is required for the reproduction of materials from The ANIMALS' AGENDA provided the context is not altered to contradict their spirit and intent, and due credit is given as follows: "Reprinted from The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpke., Monroe, CT 06468." Subscription prices are \$18.00 per year, \$33.50 for two years and \$45.00 for three years. Foreign subscriptions (including postage): \$25.00/one year, \$45.00/two years, \$60.00/three years. The ANIMALS' AGENDA assumes no responsibility for unsolicited materials. Manuscripts or artwork not accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope cannot be returned. We do not print fiction. Due to the volume of mail, letters from readers cannot be personally acknowledged. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The ANIMALS' AGENDA makes every effort to insure that products and services advertised in the magazine are consistent with the humane ethic we are trying to promote but no representation is made or implied that such products are totally "cruelty-free." For more detailed product information, concerned readers should contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 West 12th Street, #16G New York, NY 10011, which publishes *The Compassionate Shopper* list. Opinions expressed in the pages of the magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of the Animal Rights Network, Inc.



**32** Sore feet for high stepping



**40** Seeing through the eyes of a child



**43** An anachronism



November 1988  
Vol. VIII, No. 8

**PUBLISHER**  
Animal Rights Network, Inc.

**EDITOR**  
Kim Bartlett

**EDITOR-AT-LARGE**  
Patrice Greanville

**ASSOCIATE EDITOR**  
Wayne Pacelle

**NEWS EDITOR**  
Merritt Clifton

**ART DIRECTOR**  
Jean Griffin

**ADVERTISING DIRECTOR**  
Laura R. Yanne

**CIRCULATION DIRECTOR**  
Peter L. Hoyt

**CONTRIBUTORS THIS ISSUE**  
Aimee Chiariello, Kevin Conklin,  
Marion Copeland, MacDonald Daly,  
Sandy Delery, Jennifer Dohanos,  
John Grandy, Holly Hazard,  
Howard Karlitz, Jennifer Kupinse,  
Eileen Liska, Jim Mason,  
Robert Rainer, Lainé Roundy,  
Sandy Rowland, Billie Jean Sullivan

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by Animal Rights Network, Inc. a non-profit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animal and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion of problems and ideas. We try to reach people at all levels of consciousness and commitment to inspire a deep regard for, and greater activism on behalf of, animals and nature.

**Animal Rights Network, Inc.**

**Directors:** Donald Barnes,  
Kim Bartlett, Syndee Brinkman,  
Patrice Greanville,  
Evelyn Kimber, Jim Mason,  
Jo Shoesmith

Typography by Alphabet Soup  
Bridgeport, CT

## A Time for Change

With every organization or institution, there comes a point at which key people move on. Such an event is often followed by some fundamental changes—and sometimes considerable disorder—as systems and structures are reviewed and revamped. For an organization with vitality, such changes can be strengthening and invigorating. At times, something surprisingly new can rise up from something that may have been exhausted.

Here at The ANIMALS' AGENDA, something of a metamorphosis has taken place over the past few months. In July, Doug Moss, who had served the magazine as publisher since its birth in 1981, resigned. Doug had made major contributions to the growth of The ANIMALS' AGENDA and to the animal rights movement in general. We'd like to officially thank him for his invaluable service over a period of many years, and wish him every success in future endeavors and enterprises. Also leaving in July were advertising director Deborah Kamalani and news editor Leslie Pardue. Our good wishes extend to them as well.

The month of August proved chaotic, as the "skeleton" crew remaining accomplished a relocation to new offices, and struggled with new responsibilities in addition to old ones. But by September, things came under control, and new members were added to the team. Merritt Clifton, a regular writer for The ANIMALS' AGENDA, has assumed editorship of the news section from his office in Vermont. Laura Yanne, a committed activist from Boston, arrived to take over the advertising department. And we were fortunate to find Peter Hoyt, a publishing expert, to join us as circulation director on a part-time basis. The new three join the four staff "veterans": editor Kim Bartlett, editor-at-large Patrice Greanville, associate editor Wayne Pacelle, and art director Jean Griffin.

### Fluctuating revenues

Because of significant increases in postage and printing materials since subscription rates were last raised in March of 1986, we find it necessary to increase prices beginning with the January 1989 issue. The cover price will be raised to \$2.75, and new yearly subscription fees will be \$22.00 for U.S. subscribers, \$27.00 for those in Mexico and Canada, and \$35.00 for those in other countries. The \$35.00 foreign price will include airmail postage to countries in which we have five or more subscribers.

Even at the new rates, subscription prices will cover no more than half of all publishing costs. As a nonprofit, tax-exempt enterprise operated by The Animal Rights Network, Inc., The ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on donations over and above subscription fees. Without extra financial support from readers, this magazine *could not be published*. Many readers have expressed annoyance with excessive direct mail funding appeals in the past, and we promise to send out fewer mailings in the future. *But*, in return, we must have your promise of support. You can help keep The ANIMALS' AGENDA strong, healthy, and growing by contributing money, giving gift subscriptions, passing out subscription flyers, and promoting the magazine through newsletters and personal contacts. A holiday funding appeal to readers will go out next month (and it's the first one since early last summer), and a good response is needed. Please let us know we can count on your continued support.

### And a new location

As announced in the last issue, headquarters of The ANIMALS' AGENDA are now located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. Correspondence and materials related to editorial, art, advertising, publishing, and funding should be sent to that address. The subscription office—where change-of-address notices, subscription complaints, and subscription payments go—remains the same: P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217.

### Don't blame us!

In this issue, as in most issues, views are expressed by letter-writers, article-writers, and interviewees which may be highly controversial. We'd like to remind readers that such statements should not be considered a reflection of policies of The ANIMALS' AGENDA or its parent organization, The Animal Rights Network, Inc. While we will never knowingly present erroneous information as fact, we *do* allow for the expression of *opinion* that may or may not be based on fact.

—The Editor

## Don't Alienate Atheists

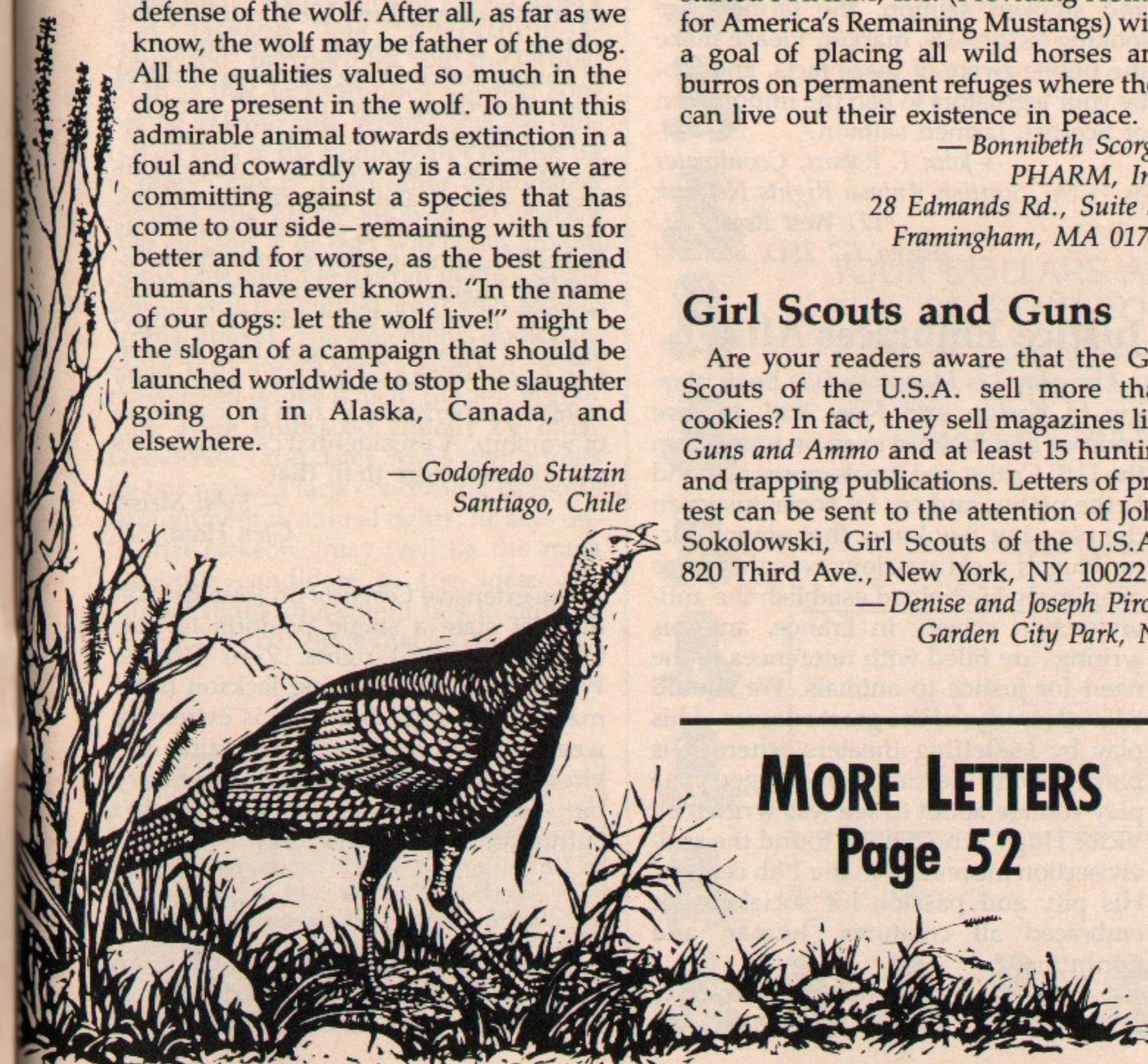
I found several references to atheists in the March 1988 issue which seem to exhibit a negative attitude to this group. I object on two grounds. One, I happen to be an atheist and quite proud of it. Secondly, as an "evangelical" vegetarian and animal rightist, I feel it is counter-productive to alienate a significant number of supporters and potential supporters. Atheists make up about 10 percent of the U.S. population and about 25 percent of Europeans. I have found widespread intellectual support among them for animal rights, and about 20 percent are already vegetarians. A number of them are interested in starting an atheist vegetarian/animal rights newsletter simply because they are sick and tired of being bashed about the pages of spiritual-minded journals as if we were the ones who declared that humans should have dominion over animals.

—Scott A. Kerns  
Houston, TX

## Canine Bonds

Reading the poem "The Last Wolf" (January/February 1988) made me feel that it is time to make an appeal to all dog lovers around the world to rally to the defense of the wolf. After all, as far as we know, the wolf may be father of the dog. All the qualities valued so much in the dog are present in the wolf. To hunt this admirable animal towards extinction in a foul and cowardly way is a crime we are committing against a species that has come to our side—remaining with us for better and for worse, as the best friend humans have ever known. "In the name of our dogs: let the wolf live!" might be the slogan of a campaign that should be launched worldwide to stop the slaughter going on in Alaska, Canada, and elsewhere.

—Godofredo Stutzin  
Santiago, Chile



### Statement on Oxfam Misleading

In *Page Two*, September/October 1988, the organization Oxfam was referred to as a "non-animal agricultural assistance program." Since then, we have learned that Oxfam supports development organizations that *may include* animal agriculture.

## Help Wild Horses

An article published in your January/February 1987 issue, "Twilight for the American Wild Horse," was recently brought to my attention. I was relieved to see that the article reported the facts completely and accurately, and was especially moved by Craig Downer's comparison of the "conspiracy to deny wild horses their freedom" with the white settlers denying "native North Americans their right to live harmoniously with nature."

I first became aware of the severity of the wild horse situation last year, a situation deeply rooted in a political quagmire. With the help of several concerned individuals at the Massachusetts SPCA, I started PHARM, Inc. (Providing Homes for America's Remaining Mustangs) with a goal of placing all wild horses and burros on permanent refuges where they can live out their existence in peace.

—Bonniebeth Scorgie  
PHARM, Inc.

28 Edmands Rd., Suite 58  
Framingham, MA 01701

## Girl Scouts and Guns

Are your readers aware that the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. sell more than cookies? In fact, they sell magazines like *Guns and Ammo* and at least 15 hunting and trapping publications. Letters of protest can be sent to the attention of John Sokolowski, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 820 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022.

—Denise and Joseph Piroso  
Garden City Park, NY

## Dogs vs. Babies

I recently read an interview with Tom Regan in the magazine of the American Anti-Vivisection Society in which he was asked if he feels animal life is as important as human life. Professor Regan declined to offer a definite answer, but said that if a child and a dog were in a burning building, he would first save the child.

I would like to expand on this example by saying that if in that burning building were my child and an unrelated youngster, my priority of rescue would go naturally to my own child. But this doesn't prove that in nature's plan the life of my child is more important than the life of another. It is a mistake to think that what is more important to me personally is also more important in general.

My bias as an individual is to my nearest and dearest: *my* family, *my* friends, *my* country, *my* coreligionists, etc. That doesn't prove that the lives of *my* nearest and dearest are more important than *yours*, or that the lives of *my* species are more important than the lives of other species.

I would expect a dog who had a pup in that burning building to first rescue her pup before any human companion. In nature's plan, that is as predictable as humans first rescuing humans—not because one is intrinsically more important than the other, but simply because one is more dear to the biased rescuer.

—Esther Klein  
Gloucester, Ont., Canada

## Clearinghouse Needed

A nationwide 800 telephone number should be established to field inquiries, answer questions, and give directions on animal-related concerns. This service could be a starting point for people wishing to obtain basic information on all the issues, and it might be staffed by senior citizens. Perhaps some organization is willing to try to set up such a medium.

—Robert Stamp  
Sandy Hook, CT

## Who Tests What for What?

The item "University of Minnesota Under Fire" (*Network Notes*, June 1988) named some of the school's most perverted research projects, but added to the list should be a \$2.2 million arms research study conducted at the university's Duluth campus. Over a four-year period, nerve gas testing will be performed on 400 dogs—ostensibly for the

Continued on next page

**MORE LETTERS**  
**Page 52**



## LETTERS

Continued from previous page

purpose of discovering an antidote. The chemical being studied, which was known even before World War II to cause brain damage, is stockpiled by the U.S. even though international accords forbid the use of poisonous gases.

This ties into the irony of the article "Who Tests What?" in the same issue. Some of the most widely-used chemicals are organophosphates, insecticides derived from nerve gas that affect the central nervous systems of insects and humans alike. While nerve gas cannot be used against another nation in war, it is allowed as part of pesticide formulas which are released into the environment—resulting in the need to find an antidote. An estimated 2.4 billion pounds of pesticides are used each year to satisfy the America's irrational obsession with perfect lawns. These chemicals not only affect the immediate areas, they form "toxic fogs" that travel miles—poisoning wilderness areas, wildlife, and waterways.

What can be done? As individuals, we can make the choice not to use pesticides. Even minimal use, when multiplied by millions of users, adds up to a toxic witches' brew destroying the natural world and adding to the suffering of millions of animals used in chemical testing.

—Bette Kent  
Minneapolis, MN

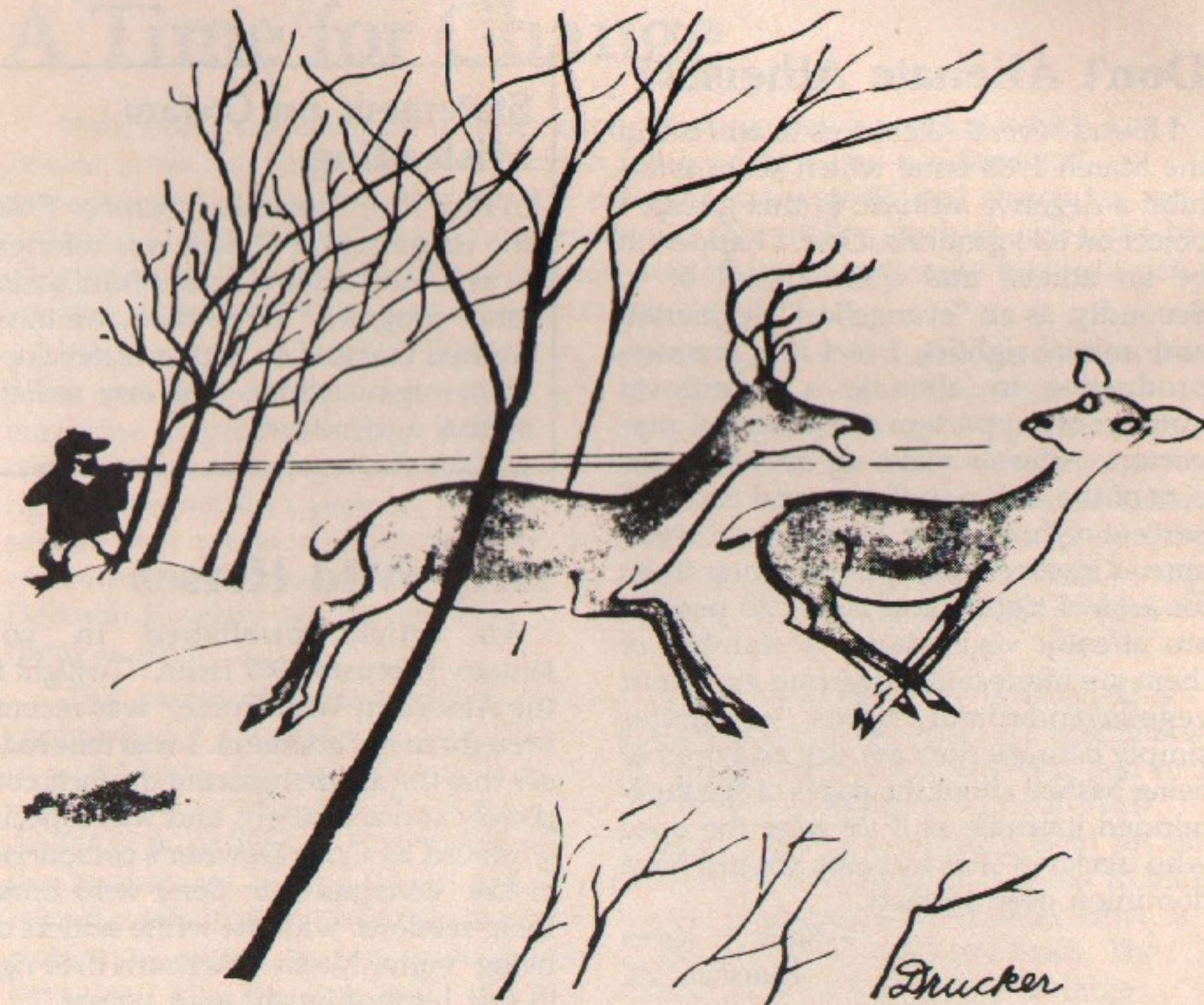
### Canadian Cruelty-Frees

Thank you so much for the article "Beauty in the Eyes of Rabbits?" (Newsline, May 1988). Our cruelty-free campaign focuses on consumer awareness, putting pressure on industry and initiating legislative reform. We also offer an information package which should be of interest to your Canadian readers, as our Cruelty-Free Shopper's Guide lists a number of uniquely Canadian products.

—Tita Zierer, Project Coordinator  
Toronto Humane Society  
11 River St.  
Toronto, Ont. M5A 4C2, Canada

### A Plea from Scotland

We need your readers' help! There are now over 200 salmon farms around the Scottish coast, holding millions of fish in cramped cage-nets. Apart from the obvious cruelty to the fish (who are unprotected by law), the fish farmers wreak a terrible toll on the environment through pollution and on wildlife through "predator control." We estimate that at least 2,000 seals are being shot or drowned in



"Why don't they thin their own damned herd?"

net traps at fish farms each year in Scotland. Thousands of birds are also killed. To sell their massive stocks of fresh and smoked salmon, the farmers are looking to the U.S. market. Please make the public aware of these facts, and lobby your legislators to ban the importation of Scottish farmed salmon.

—John F. Robins, Coordinator  
Scottish Animal Rights Network  
121 West Regent St.  
Glasgow, G2 2SD, Scotland

### Justice Embraces All

The play *Les Misérables* has been playing in Boston and New York to rave reviews, and is about to go on tour across the U.S. Critics and theatergoers respond to the pathos and cry for social justice in the play, but few know that among Victor Hugo's great passions was the cause of animals. He helped establish the antivivisection society in France, and his writings are filled with references to the need for justice to animals. We should take advantage of the great success of his play by leafletting theaters where it is playing with the simple message: "The play you are about to see was written by Victor Hugo, who helped found the antivivisection movement in the 19th century. His pity and passion for social justice embraced all creatures, human and nonhuman."

—Roberta Kalechofsky  
Marblehead, MA

### Politics Unpopular

The article "Jackson for (Vice?) President" (Comment, June 1988) extolling the virtues of Jesse Jackson left me in a state of shock. Since Doug Moss so admires the "everything-is-connected" perspectives of Jackson, let him not conveniently overlook the terrorist connections (Assad and Arafat), the rabble-rousing and hate-mongering connections (Louis Farrakhan, among others), and the questionable business connections (Operation PUSH). If this is the candidate occupying the "higher moral ground," heaven help us all. If Moss wants a spiritually uplifting experience, let him go to a house of worship. A presidential candidate has got to offer more than that.

—Sybil Meisel  
Glen Head, NY

The extensive *Comment* on Jesse Jackson did not state a single position he has taken on animal rights. Zero. Zipola. Without second-guessing Jackson (who may well be right on), this is extremely weak for an animal rights magazine. Environmentalism is absolutely necessary but, as the mathematicians say, it ain't sufficient. Where's the tofu?

—Ian Shapiro  
Syracuse, NY

I feel it necessary to correct an erroneous impression presented in the article on Jesse Jackson. Doug Moss states,

"Jackson as preacher is not the same as Swaggart as preacher or Robertson as preacher. The black community, long denied the same opportunities as whites, spawned many who took up the cloth as a way of earning a living." While there are many white preachers taking advantage of and making large sums of money from unaware people, this kind of unscrupulous practice is not confined to one race. Remember Flip Wilson's "preacher" on television and Richard Pryor's character in the movie *Car Wash*? These were reflections of what is evident in many black communities. There are Eastern gurus driving Rolls Royces and Korean pastors buying real estate all over New York. Therefore, I resent the racial implications of Moss's statement. We in the animal rights movement are busy fighting speciesism; please let's not have to confront racism in our animal rights magazine.

—Denise Piroso  
Garden City Park, NY

Doug Moss's endorsement of Jesse Jackson was disappointing to me for two reasons. First, it showed a lack of sensitivity to the many animal rights supporters who are committed Jews. He says that Jackson has "everything-is-connected" perspectives, but the terrible truth is that Jackson does not feel connected to Jews; and, sensing that, we cannot be part of his rainbow nor believe he is more "moral" than other candidates. Second, the article showed no evidence that Jackson is or ever will be an animal rights advocate. He has not made a single speech which included arguments against animal abuses. The statements quoted by Moss indicate Jackson's support of environmental issues which, though important, were embraced equally by other Democratic candidates. Moss even admits he has no hard facts concerning Jackson's commitment to animal rights; he says only that Jackson "may well be the most receptive candidate to the ideas the animal rights movement has to offer."

I can only conclude that Moss, without

Continued on next page

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, and regrets that they cannot all be published or answered personally due to the large volume of mail. Succinct, typed messages of no more than 250 words are preferred. We reserve the right to edit all letters chosen for publication. Address them to: LETTERS, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.

# ALF

SUPPORT GROUP  
of AMERICA

## FUND RAISING MERCHANDISE

### T-Shirts

"Collectors" T's from  
12 Major Raids  
Quality, White only  
S-M-L-XL...\$18

"ALF Logo" T-Shirts  
White, Blue, Grey  
S-M-L-XL...\$14

Sweatshirts  
ALF Logo  
White, Blue, Grey  
M-L-XL-XXL...\$24

### Christmas Cards

#101 "Better Watch Out..."  
Set of 25...\$16

#202 "Peace & Liberation"  
Set of 25...\$16

### Bumper Stickers

"ALF (logo) is Always Watching"  
\$2.00

### Buttons—Decals

ALF Logo 2" Button...\$2.00  
ALF Logo Decal...\$1.00

Plus much more...

YOUR DOLLARS ARE SEVERELY NEEDED,  
SO SEND FOR OUR CATALOG.

Let us mail your holiday wrapped gifts  
directly to the recipient(s) for only \$3.00  
more. All prices include shipping.

Please make checks payable to:

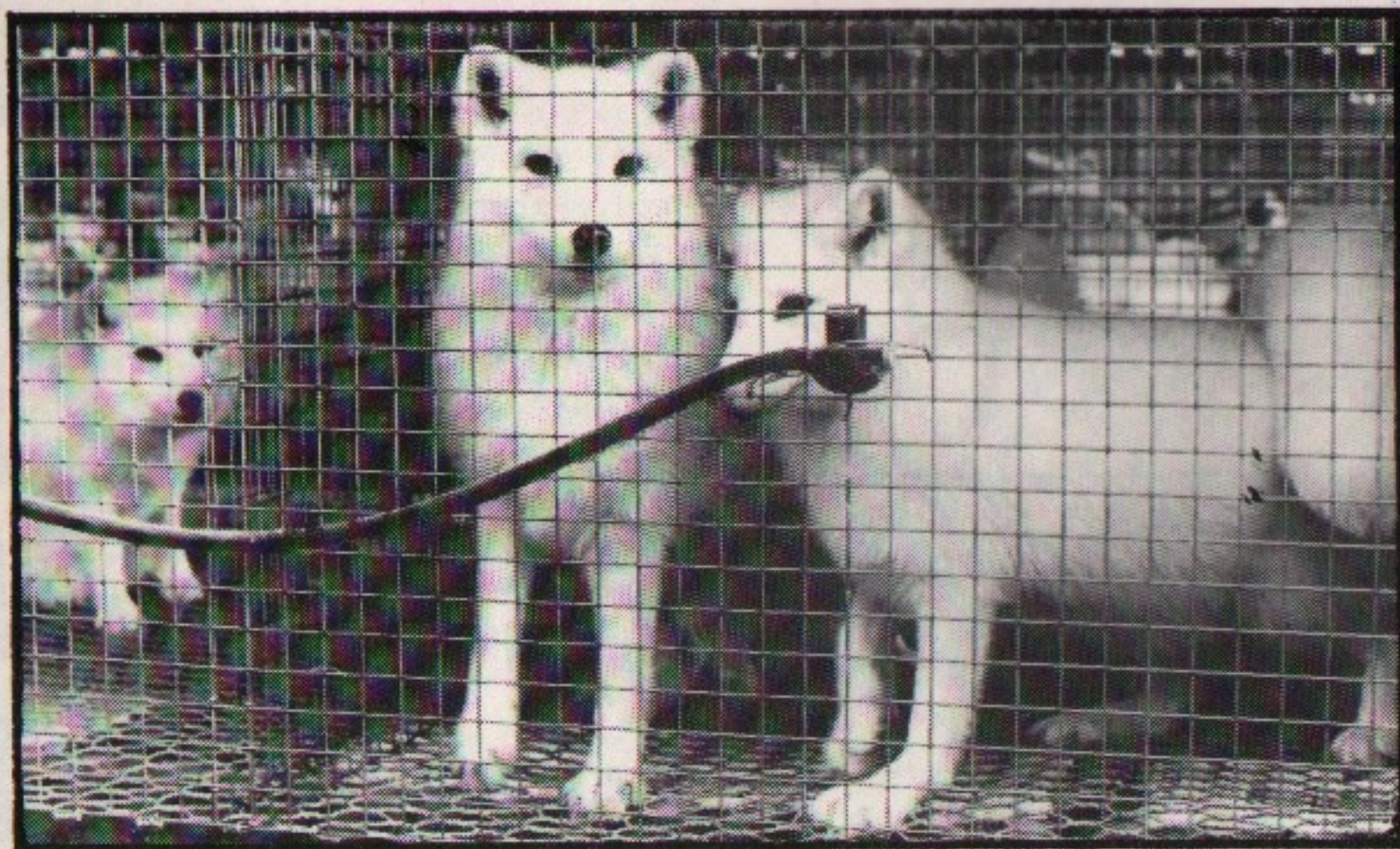
A.L.F.S.G.  
1543 North "E" Street, #44  
San Bernardino, CA 92405

VISA • MC • Discovery

CA residents add 6% sales tax



# FUR-FREE FRIDAY!



Ranched-raised foxes

For the last two years, as one of the major events of the Campaign for a Fur-Free America, Trans-Species Unlimited has coordinated nationwide anti-fur protests on the day after Thanksgiving, the biggest shopping day of the year.

Fur-Free Friday 1988 promises to be the most important anti-fur event ever, with a major march down Fifth Avenue in New York City, led by Bob Barker, and simultaneous actions throughout the country.

If you live within traveling distance of New York City, please call TSU for bus transportation information from major east coast cities. If you live in another part of the country, please contact us about organizing an anti-fur event in your own area.

**Friday, Nov. 25, 10:30 A.M.**  
**59th St., and 5th Ave., New York City**

**TSU National Office**  
P.O. Box 1553  
Williamsport, PA 17703  
(717) 322-3252

**TSU New York City Office**  
P.O. Box 20697  
Columbus Cir. Stn.  
New York, NY 10023  
(212) 966-8490

- ☐ Yes! I will attend the march in New York City.
- ☐ Yes! My group wants to organize a simultaneous event. Please contact us.
- ☐ Here's my tax-deductible donation to help fund this important event: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Return to: TSU, P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703**

## LETTERS

Continued from previous page  
real evidence that Jackson supports animal rights, based his endorsement solely on positive feelings he has about the candidate. Such a method is fine for casting a personal vote, but a public endorsement demands—and your readers deserve—a careful and objective analysis of a candidate's actual record.

—Madeleine Nash  
Savannah, GA

**Doug Moss replies:** Jesse is not perfect, but he has been the only candidate that directly addresses substantial issues of social justice, racism, and foreign policy. His participation, therefore, even in the absence of a major victory, has symbolized a positive development for American politics. This is particularly true in the manner in which his grassroots democratic message has been accepted and endorsed by working-class whites. He has elevated the level of discussion in such a way as to force other candidates to address issues they would have otherwise probably continued to play down.

I do believe that, despite his flaws, Jackson cares very deeply about all people, regardless of their race or religion. And one need only read his issue briefs and position papers to see that he is strong on, yes, broad environmental issues and other issues which touch indirectly, if not directly, into animal rights concerns.

All too often, I feel, animal advocates throw their support behind candidates merely on the strength of a pro-animal piece of legislation here and there that a candidate may have supported, without regard to their overall politics. But animal rights, in my opinion, is not a black-tie affair, and I remain convinced that the rainbow coalition has an important constituency that is much more likely to be receptive and supportive to the ideas the animal rights movement has to offer than any of the other mainstream candidates.

*Editor's Note: "Jackson for (Vice?) President" was a Comment reflecting the personal opinion of the author. The article did not represent the views of The ANIMALS' AGENDA or its parent organization, The Animal Rights Network, Inc.*

### Confront Local Shriners

When the Shrine Circus hit our town in March, members of Voices for Animals (P.O. Box 43026, Tucson, AZ 85733) raised a banner outside the entrance which

Continued on page 52

## An Interview with Paul Watson of the Sea Shepherd

BY JIM MASON

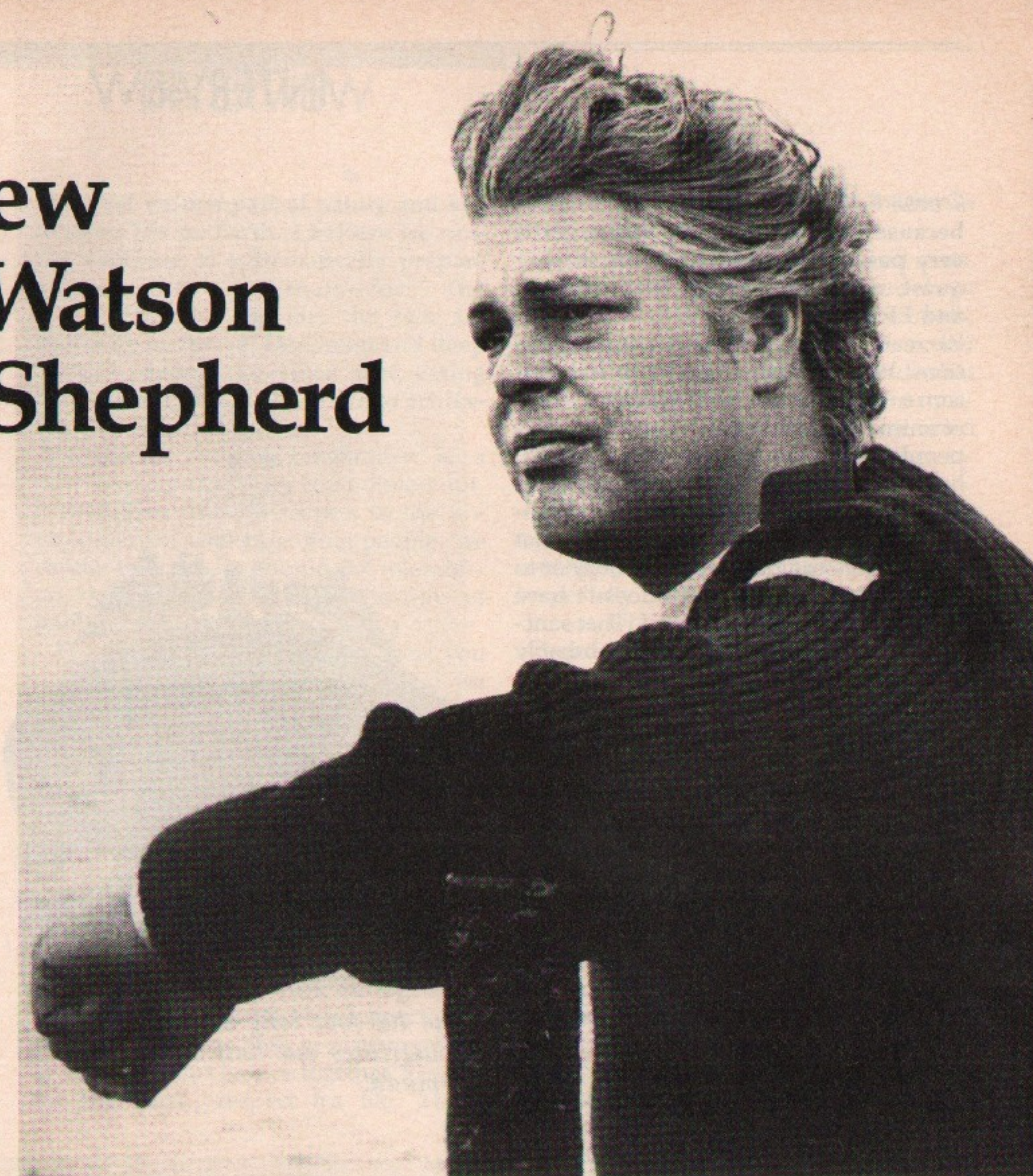
Paul Watson is a co-founder of Greenpeace, founder of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, Captain of the Sea Shepherd, and a coordinator for the Fund for Animals. He is also the author of two books, *Cry Wolf* and *Sea Shepherd: My Fight for Whales and Seals*.

Placing himself between baby seals and their killers and putting his kamikaze dinghy between harpooner and whale, Paul has risked his life many times to save animals. He was the first to "paint" seal pups with harmless red dye to render their white pelts commercially useless. With the Sea Shepherd he rammed the pirate whaler Sierra off the coast of Portugal in 1979. Paul has been beaten, jailed, and nearly drowned in his efforts to protect animals from exploiters. Active also on behalf of oppressed people, he was a member of a covert mission to Wounded Knee during the 1973 siege and later was inducted into the Oglala Sioux tribe.

Paul is well-known for his controversial direct-action campaigns such as the sinking of Iceland's whaling ships in 1986. His most recent campaigns are to protect Canada's wolves and to eliminate ocean drift nets.

We have a conservation movement, an environmental movement, an animal rights movement, a deep ecology movement, a native peoples' movement, and an ecofeminist movement. Each movement is saying, in its own way, "Come home to nature." You are involved with more of these efforts than just about any other political activist around. Are they all so separate, or do you see convergence, connections?

I think we're seeing our connections. We're beginning to realize that these connections are in fact the only way we're really going to solve the overall problem:



Watson peers from the Sea Shepherd on a mission to save whales off the Faroe Islands in July 1986.

that is, all of the problems that affect the Earth. The Earth, Gaia—that's the one theme that encompasses everything.

The most powerful symbol we have is that historic photograph of Earth from space. It allowed an incredible jump in human consciousness when we were able to see our Earth against the background of space. That was probably the most significant achievement of the entire space industry.

There is an irony, isn't there, that the space program's greatest "discovery" was of Earth herself? It began when people saw those beautiful color pictures of their Earth looking like a cell, a living cell.

I think you probably articulated it best when you said we left the Earth a long time ago. We left the Earth with the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. We pulled our roots out of the Earth. Now we have physically left the embrace of the planet and we realize we have lost. Hence the urge to put those roots back into the soil.

**Can you tell us about your work with Earth First?!**

In October of 1986 at the Earth First! Rendezvous at Big Basin in California, the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society officially became affiliated with Earth First!. So we are the navy of Earth First!'s army.

Both groups are very unstructured. Our crewmembers get involved with Earth First! campaigns and EF! people are now crewing on our vessels. EF! is not really an organization. It's sort of an unstructured movement held together by a newspaper and by the leadership of some very able and capable people—people like Mike Roselle and Dave Foreman, who were inspired by Ed Abbey and his book, *The Monkeywrench Gang*.

The Sea Shepherd Society is also unstructured. We have no employees and all of our activities are conducted by volunteers. We work quite well with Earth First! We have similar philosophies, and it's quite a good alliance.

**You need no structure, apparently,**  
Continued on next page



## INTERVIEW

Continued from previous page

**because you have a strong vision and a very passionate one. Just what is your quest, what is the vision for your work and EF's work?**

We really have very few rules and regulations. We are united together by our concern to do what we can to protect a group of animals, a species, an ecosystem. It is people doing something, taking action, becoming involved, and having a common understanding of what can and cannot be done. We know, for example, that it is not constructive to cause injury or to kill people. But that really doesn't have to be stressed; it's understood. That sanctity of life, that respect for life is probably the main guiding principle of Earth First! and the Sea Shepherd Society.

All of our crew members are free to make their own decisions in the field and to organize their own campaigns. However, they must be prepared to accept full responsibility for the consequences of their actions, that is, to face the music.

This doesn't mean that they go and turn themselves in for what they did. But it does mean that if caught, they say, "Yes, we did that and if you want us, you come and get us." For instance, when we sank those whaling ships in Iceland and we announced who did it, we said, "Yeah, we're proud we did, and although it may be illegal in Iceland, Iceland is violating international regulations on whaling."

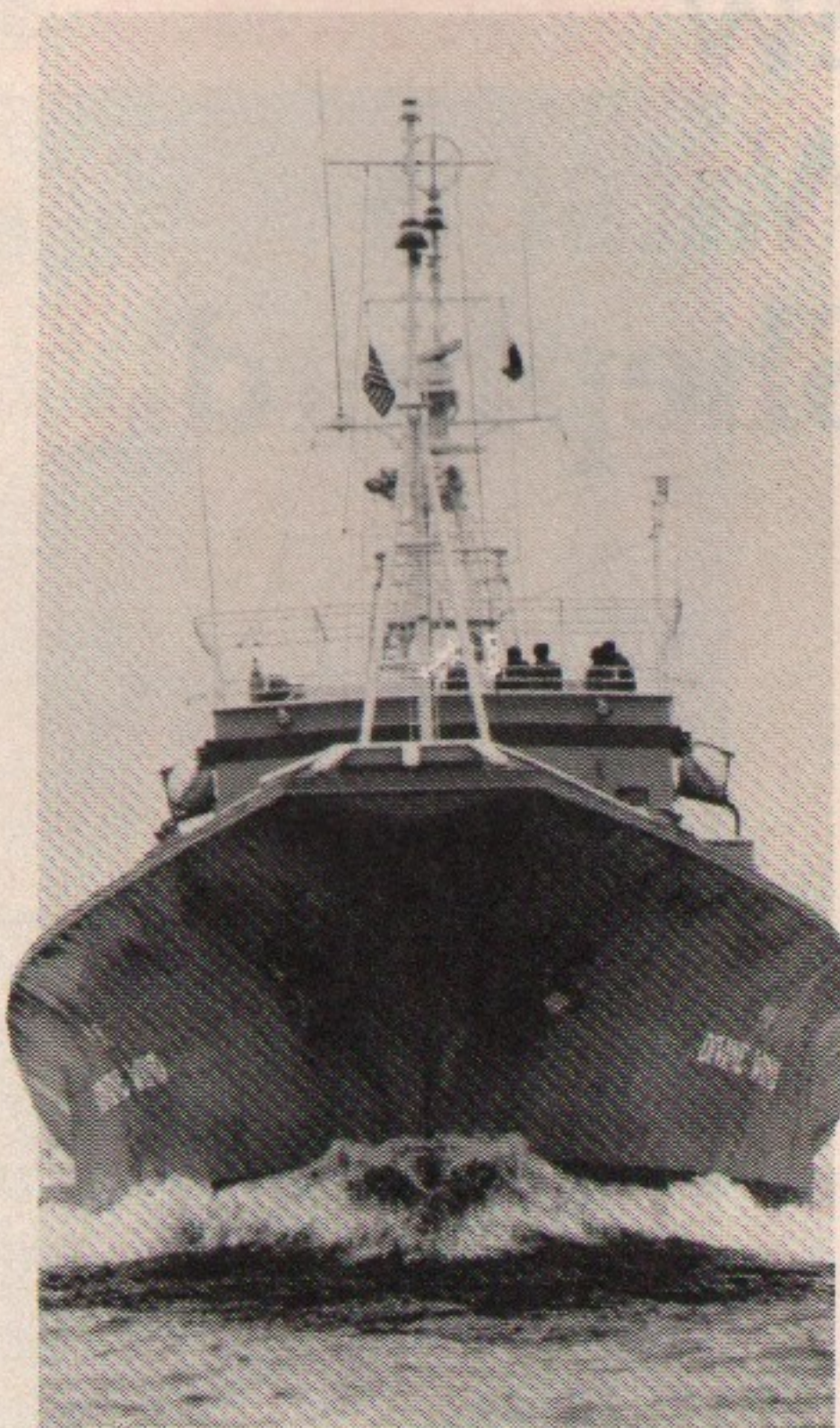
As a matter of fact though, I went back to Iceland in early 1988 to demand that the Icelandic government either charge me with sabotage or apologize for its accusations of terrorism. The government refused to press charges, but proceeded to deport me illegally. Since then, I have taken legal action against the Icelandic government.

**Are you working with animal rights people as much as with deep ecology people?**

We have a lot of crew members who are animal rights people as well as deep ecology people. We carry on animal rights activities from our Sea Shepherd ships. Our crew freed the monkeys at the St. Georges, Grenada zoo where they were being neglected. We were able to get them out and release them in the jungle.

I agree with you that we can't really look on it as animal rights but as animal liberation. It's pretty difficult to define what rights are. If we keep this underlying theme that animals are not our property to do with as we wish, then I think we're going on the right track.

I have controversial views—controversial to some—on animal rights or libera-



*The 100-foot long Sea Shepherd constitutes one half of Watson's armada.*

tion in that I have spent most of my life working to protect wild animals and not domestic animals. That doesn't mean I'm not sympathetic to domestic animals, but domestic animals do not really belong on this Earth. I would much prefer to see a dogless world or a catless or cowless or a pigless world. I would like to see these animals phased out so that there would be none to suffer or to be mistreated. It can be done very humanely by simply stopping the breeding programs. If we are to carry out our obligation to end the suffering of these animals, we have to recognize that maintaining them keeps that suffering moving in an endless, vicious circle. Their incarceration is inherently cruel. The only way to put an absolute end to that is to phase them out.

**Saying that you want to eliminate all domestic animals, including dogs and cats, is really frightening to most people. But I think we have to start talking about it, because visions have to be put forth.** As for farm animals and domestic cats and dogs, we are not looking at a very long process. If the breeding were stopped, if society could ever be made to make that kind of decision, we are look-

ing at only a few years—the lifespans of the animals in question.

One of the things that humane societies could do is to shut down all their euthanasia programs. Instead, every dog and cat picked up should be sterilized and put back where it was found. I don't believe it should be the business of humane societies to kill animals. Organizations that were set up on humanitarian concerns have been turned into killing instruments for society. So right now we have a system which very quietly keeps the problem out of sight, out of mind. I don't think humane societies should be providing that kind of service for society's conscience.

**We need a radical approach to these problems. But, as you know, they are not even on the agenda of environmental and deep ecology groups. When will they see domestic animal problems as environmental problem as well?**

I think it's quite obvious to environmentalists that they are major problems. A lot of them are reluctant to say anything about it because of a fear of being attacked by animal welfare/rights people. It's a touchy subject. For example, 80 percent of all the tuna processed in America goes to cat food. That one industry contributes to the deaths of 25,000 to 30,000 dolphins each year. It is essential that animal rights advocates be concerned about the pet food industry and what it's doing to other animals. It's absurd that people who love cats and dogs give little thought to the fact that opening up a tin of cat food with tuna or other "meat" in it is contributing to the killing of dolphins or wild horses.

**If deep ecologists want to phase out domestic animals and animal husbandry, does that mean that they envision a vegetarian world? Or would there still be meat eating and the use of animal products?**

I think the world deep ecologists envision is one with a greatly reduced human population. The Earth is not able to sustain five billion meat-eating apes. It is just not realistic for that many predators to exist. That's why we cannot have hundreds of millions of dogs and cats, because we never have an environment or an ecosystem in which the predators outnumber the prey. So if our populations are to remain high I don't think there's any alternative but to have a vegetarian diet—exclusively.

However, I do believe that the healthiest way of life is to be a hunter/gatherer. But for that to be possible we would have to reduce the population from five billion to

probably 25 million. It could be done over a long period of time, by a lot of vision and people not having children.

**Vegetarianism stands out for a lot of animal rights people as a kind of litmus test for awareness of and commitment to a kinship with other life. Do deep ecology people see it as that important?**

It is not that important an issue. The reason is, the damage caused by the production of nonanimal food and fiber for humans is seen as equal to the damage being caused by animal husbandry. Cotton, for example, is just not really an environmentally sound alternative to wearing leather because its production uses powerful chemicals that destroy tens of thousands of animals.

Irrigation is an incredibly destructive process because to do it you must divert the veins of the Earth—the rivers and streams—which take the poisons and flush them into the oceans where they can be dealt with—the oceans being the kidneys of the Earth. When you divert that water it poisons the land, as in California where selenium poisoning of the lands and marshes has killed tens of thousands of birds and other animals.

**If we are to really restore our bonds with nature and to feel this almost religious**

**idea that we're a part of nature and kin to other life on Earth, I believe we cannot continue to systematically prepare animals—any animals—for the slaughterhouse. For me, the two are mutually exclusive. Do Green and deep ecology people consider that eating animals might be an obstacle to achieving the vision they want?**

Absolutely. Animal husbandry is a destructive process. As you pointed out, it brutalizes us with respect to the environment as well as to other people. We cannot tolerate—or should not tolerate—an industry based on the torture of animals.

From a deep ecology point of view, you are very much what you eat. And we don't eat healthy animals in our society. We eat diseased animals, or pre-diseased animals. The crap we feed cows, for instance, would cause very cancerous conditions within a few years if the cows were allowed to live normal lifespans. So we're eating pre-cancerous creatures.

**What are some of the issues on which animal rights and deep ecology people can join hands and work on together?**

I think the key word here is respect, and that's what draws both groups together, or all the various groups together. Respect for the earth, respect for life. That's

certainly something that we all have in common.

The rain forest issue is one for all of us. Animal rights people are concerned about the production of cattle on these lands, the environmentalists are concerned about the destruction of trees and what that is doing to the world's weather pattern, and native activists are concerned about what is happening to the indigenous people of the rainforests.

On the West Coast of British Columbia we're fighting salmon farming. This has emerged as quite an interesting issue, especially in light of the fact that Pat Moore, who was president of Greenpeace/Canada for many years is now president of the British Columbia salmon farmers' association. This makes it very difficult, because he professes to be an environmentalist. Salmon farming is one of the most environmentally destructive forms of agriculture, or aquaculture. One typical salmon farm—there are now hundreds of them—produces as much sewage as a town of 4,000 people. The farmers use nets coated with tributyltin to keep mollusks and seaweed from growing on them. This toxin kills shellfish for miles around the salmon farm. Confined salmon are subject to disease, and farmers combat the diseases with massive doses of antibiotics just like in the cattle industry. These diseases can spread to wild salmon and could seriously deplete natural populations.

British Columbia government officials, who are pro-logging and pro-mining, are pushing salmon farming because they think that if we can farm salmon we will have no need to depend on the wild salmon, and then there won't be a need to protect the spawning grounds from mining and logging operations.

In addition, eagles, seals, and sea otters who prey on farmed salmon because they are easy picking are being shot in record numbers now on the West Coast. So this issue has brought together a coalition of fishermen who see their future threatened; native peoples concerned about what the "white man" is doing to destroy the spirit of the salmon; environmentalists concerned about environmental impacts; and, of course, animal rights people concerned about the emergence of another kind of factory farming.

**Tell us about the Sea Shepherd Society's current programs. What can people do to help?**

Right now we have a 200-foot vessel in Britain and another 200-foot vessel in the Pacific. Our primary concerns in the

Continued on page 51



*Watson rests with a seal pup on the ice in 1983. The campaign to save the seals may have been animal defense movement's most visible campaign ever.*

Photos courtesy of the Sea Shepherd



## Vets Donate to Anti-Animal Campaign

The executive board of the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) has approved \$6,000 to be contributed over a two-year period to support the activities of the provivisection organization Incurably Ill for Animal Research (iiFAR). Additionally, Dr. John Boyce, an AVMA "animal welfare" official, has accepted a position on iiFAR's executive board. What giving money to iiFAR has to do with the advancement of veterinary medicine or animal welfare is anybody's guess. Letters protesting the inauspicious alliance of the two groups can be sent to: Chairman, Executive Board of AVMA, 930 North Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196.

## Democratic Ticket Endorsed

George Bush's attempt to win the support of environmentalists was impeded when one of the country's major conservation groups, the League of Conservation Voters, decided to lend its support to Michael Dukakis. Jim Maddy, executive director of the League, denied partisanship, pointing to the group's endorsement of Senator John Chafee—a Republican from Rhode Island. Environmental support in this November's election is viewed as highly desirable.

## Innovative Shelter Program

The Houston Humane Society is seeking donations from area residents to support a spay/neuter clinic to serve the companion animals of welfare recipients, senior citizens on fixed incomes, and other needy folks who will be referred by veterinarians. To find out more, write to the group's End Litter Campaign, P.O. Box 45028, Houston, TX 77245.

## Fight Cockfighting

Louisiana is one of only four states that still permit cockfighting. Write to New Orleans mayor Sidney Barthelmy, City Hall, New Orleans, LA 70112, and pledge not to visit his city or state until a ban on this bloodsport is enacted. Animal group PAWS is coordinating an anti-cockfighting campaign, and can be reached by writing to P.O. Box 4123, Alexandria, LA 71301-0123.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Feathers missing and skin bleeding, these female turkeys are in a breeding pen. The unnaturally large male turkeys (30 to 40 pounds) with whom they breed tear them with their claws during mounting.

## Turkeys Need Safe Homes

Farm Sanctuary is looking for good permanent homes for turkeys rescued from intensive confinement operations and slaughterhouses. Readers willing and able to share their homes and yards with one or more big birds should contact the group's Adopt-A-Turkey program at P.O. Box 37, Rockland, DE 19732; (302) 654-9026.

## Offerings

The Jefferson SPCA has produced a year's worth of weekly newspaper columns on animal care, designed for publication as a public service collaboration between hometown papers and humane groups. Groups need add only their local address and details of any special programs offered. For the set, send \$25 to Jefferson SPCA at 8601 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Metairie, LA 70003. ♦ Brochures on "Unwanted Animals and Euthanasia," "Questions and Answers About Spaying and Neutering," "Solving Your Cat's Litter Box Problem," and "Finding Your Lost Pet" are available for a nickel each plus a stamped, self-addressed envelope from the Humane Society and SPCA of Seatle/King County, 13212 Eastgate Way, Bellevue, WA 98005. ♦ The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library is offering how-to information on organizing library displays devoted to humane subjects. Write Katharine Suttell, Information Line, Atlanta-Fulton Library, One Margaret Mitchell Square at Carnegie & Forsyth Sts., Atlanta, GA 30308. ♦ "Ot-

terwise," a new pro-animal newsletter for gradeschoolers, is \$4 for four issues from P.O. Box 7211, Roselle, NJ 07203-0211. ♦ The San Francisco SPCA has an Animal Awareness Club. Membership is free to San Francisco teachers, \$35 to others. For details, write Education, San Francisco SPCA, 2500 16th St., San Francisco, CA 94103. ♦ Daniel Reeves' award-winning documentary video on elephant slaughter, *Ganapati: A Spirit in the Bush*, is available at \$75/rental, \$400/purchase, from 763 Washington St., New York, NY 10014. ♦ "Replenish the Earth," a collection of pro-animal and nature quotations from the Bible is available for \$1.50 from the Interfaith Council for the Protection of Animals and Nature, 2841 Colony Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

## New SCAW Head

Environmental educator Dr. Gerald Schneider has been appointed executive director of the Scientists' Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW). Founded in 1979, SCAW—which is headquartered in Bethesda, Md.—describes itself as "an organization of scientists and others with a humane concern for animals being used in necessary biomedical and other research."

## Veggie Exchange Students

The American Field Service (AFS) is seeking homes for vegetarian exchange students. For details, write Linda Hall, AFS International/Intercultural Programs, 313 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017.

## St. Jude's Hosts Hunt

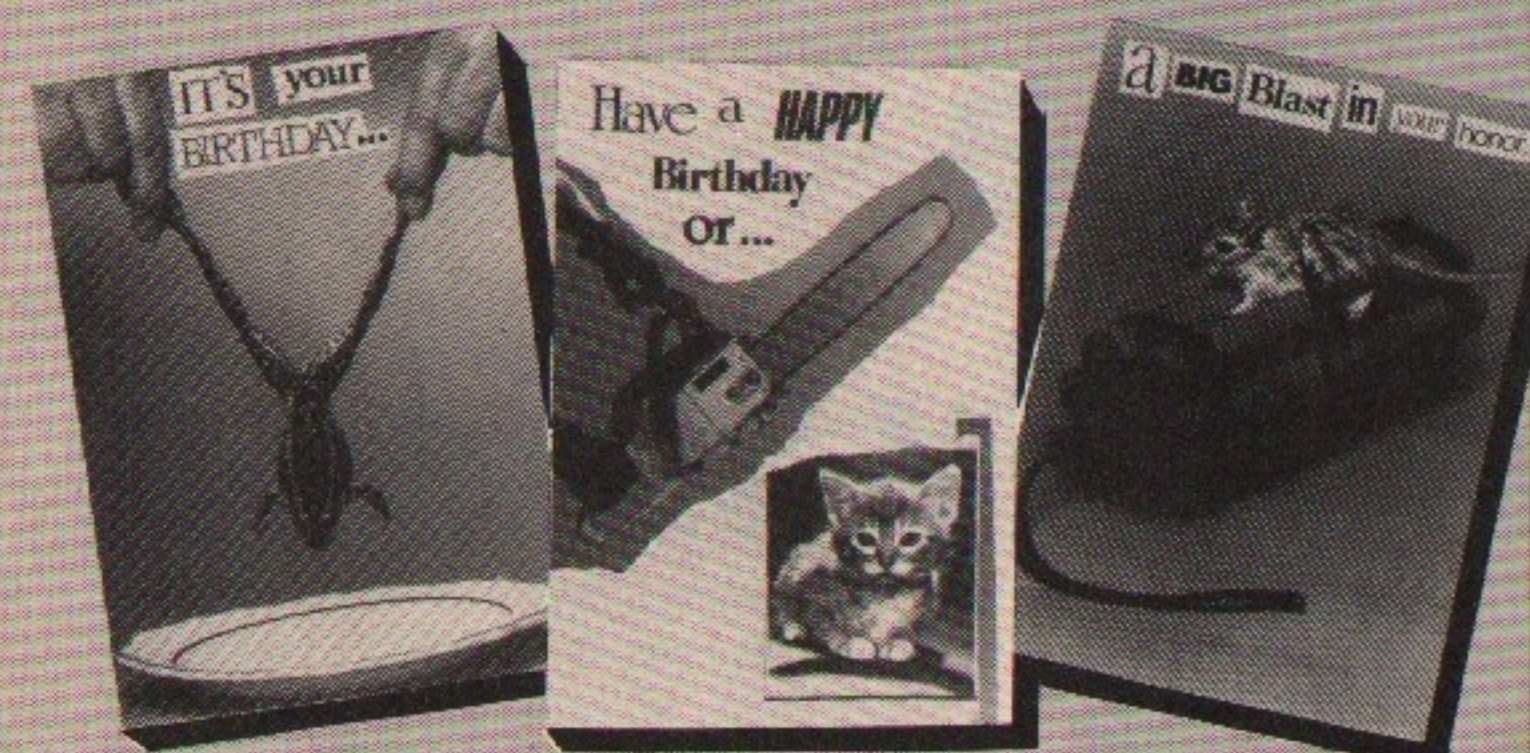
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis holds the world's largest coon hunt each April in Parsons, Tenn. as a fundraiser. This year, the hospital—which does massive direct mail campaigns nationwide—provided fun for hunters with 640 raccoon-chasing dogs. Spokespersons say the raccoons aren't hurt, just treed—if they can get to a tree before the dogs get them. Tell St. Jude's what you think of its funding methods by writing to 332 North Lauderdale, Memphis, TN 38101.

## Foul!

Basketball stars Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics and Michael Cooper of the Los Angeles Lakers are receiving \$100,000 each from the Beef Industry Council (BIC) to promote red meat. It might be pointed out to National Basketball Assn. (NBA) commissioner David Sterne that these endorsements conflict with medical evidence regarding a healthy athletic diet, and should be discouraged as much as endorsements of tobacco and alcohol. Contact him at the NBA, New York, NY 10012. BIC previously bought endorsements from actors Cybill Shepard—who admitted in an interview that she didn't eat red meat—and James Garner—who had heart surgery related to cholesterol build-up.



The beef with Bird.



A repulsive line of birthday cards marketed by Recycled Paper Products.

## Boycotts

Burger King, the fast-food chain owned by Pillsbury, has resumed selling veal sandwiches in some locations, and the boycott called by both the International Animal Rights Alliance and the Boycott Burger King Coalition has resumed as well. The boycott also extends to Greyhound, the largest Burger King franchiser. Views on veal may be expressed to: Burger King Corp., 7360 N. Kendall Dr., Miami, FL 33156; Greyhound Corp., Greyhound Tower, Phoenix, AZ 85077; and Pillsbury Corp., 200 S. 6th, Minneapolis, MN 55402. ♦ The Tree House Animal Foundation of Chicago has called for a boycott of greeting cards sold by Recycled Paper Products (which, by the way, no longer uses 100 percent recycled paper). Recent Recycled catalogs offer cards showing a kitten being menaced with a chainsaw, a dog threatened with a sledgehammer, a gerbil tied to a bundle of dynamite, and a live frog being pulled apart like a wishbone. A boycott is already underway against a similar line marketed by Noble Works. Write Recycled at 3636 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60613; Noble Works at 52 Gansevoort St., New York, NY 10014.

## Sanctuary Needs Land

The city government at Marina Del Rey, Calif. has ordered several thousand domestic rabbits, ducks, and chickens out of their 14-acre flood control basin, due to fecal pollution harming the nearby beach and soil erosion caused by the rabbits eating the groundcover. Thrown over the fence by their anonymous urban

"owners," the animals have been attended by volunteers since 1982. They are now temporarily confined to less than one acre, pending relocation or extermination by year's end. Members of Marina Bird Sanctuary are seeking a fenced 5-acre site with water and donations to cover food for the animals. Write to them at 4130 Wade Street, Los Angeles, CA 90666, or call Irene Ashby at (213) 306-8897.



Burger King boycotted once again.

## Upcoming Events

The American Humane Association's Animal Protection Division will hold its national training conference October 30 through November 2, 1988, at the Sheraton Hotel in Tacoma, Wash. For details, call Debby Altendorf at (303) 695-0811. ♦ Animal-Kind '88, a national humane education conference sponsored by the Humane Education Committee, will be held at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York on Saturday, November 12. For details, call (212) 410-3095. ♦ A juried exhibition of art on animal themes will be held at the Worth Ryder Art Gallery at the University of California at

Berkeley from November 15 through December 9, 1988. ♦ The Schweitzer Center of the San Francisco Bay Institute is holding a conference on Animals, Ethics and Social Policy from January 13-15, 1989, co-sponsored by the Center for Ethics and Social Policy at the Graduate Theological Union. Contact John Stockwell, Schweitzer Center, P.O. Box 254, Berkeley, CA 94701; (415) 526-5346.

## Letter-Writers Misled

An April *Network Notes* item urged Californians to write to their state's Department of Fish and Game, protesting its attempt to overturn the Santa Cruz County ban on leghold trapping. State Wildlife Management chief E.G. Hunt responded to those letters with a form letter accusing the ANIMALS' AGENDA of "mis-statements." The alleged misstatements represent facts that happen to conflict with Hunt's interpretation of a 1987 ruling by State Attorney General John Van de Camp, who held that counties do have authority to ban trapping for public safety reasons. Address follow-up letters to Governor George Deukmejian and/or members of the State Assembly, c/o State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

## Has Info, Will Travel

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has inaugurated a one-day traveling seminar for beginning animal activists. For curriculum and details on bringing it to your area, write or call Sue Brebner, PETA, P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015; (202) 726-0156.

## Hunter the Hunter

Syndicated columnist Hunter S. Thompson recently circulated—for the third time—an installment describing how he captured and tortured a red fox he suspected of killing one of his cats. Thompson says he covered the fox with peacock guano and feathers, sprayed him with glue and Mace, released him, and then crippled him with a blast of buckshot. Let Thompson know what you think of him by writing King Features Syndicate, 235 E. 45th St., New York, NY 10017.

## Music for Animals

AnimalSong, organized to promote animal rights through music, is holding a benefit concert November 12 in Oakland, Calif. For details, call (415) 761-7372. ♦ The National Society of Musicians for Animals promotes pro-animal compositions and performances. Write 61 Hedgely Road, Springfield, OH 45506.

## McGreal Honored

International Primate Protection League (IPPL) founder Dr. Shirley McGreal has received World Society for the Protection of Animals' first Marchig Award, for distinguished achievement on behalf of animals. The award was established by Jeanne Marchig of Switzerland in memory of her husband, artist Giannino Marchig. McGreal founded IPPL in 1973, while residing in Thailand. Her exposes of the exotic animal trade and lab abuses have led to crackdowns in India, Thailand, Singapore, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroun, West Germany, Taiwan, South Africa, and the U.S.



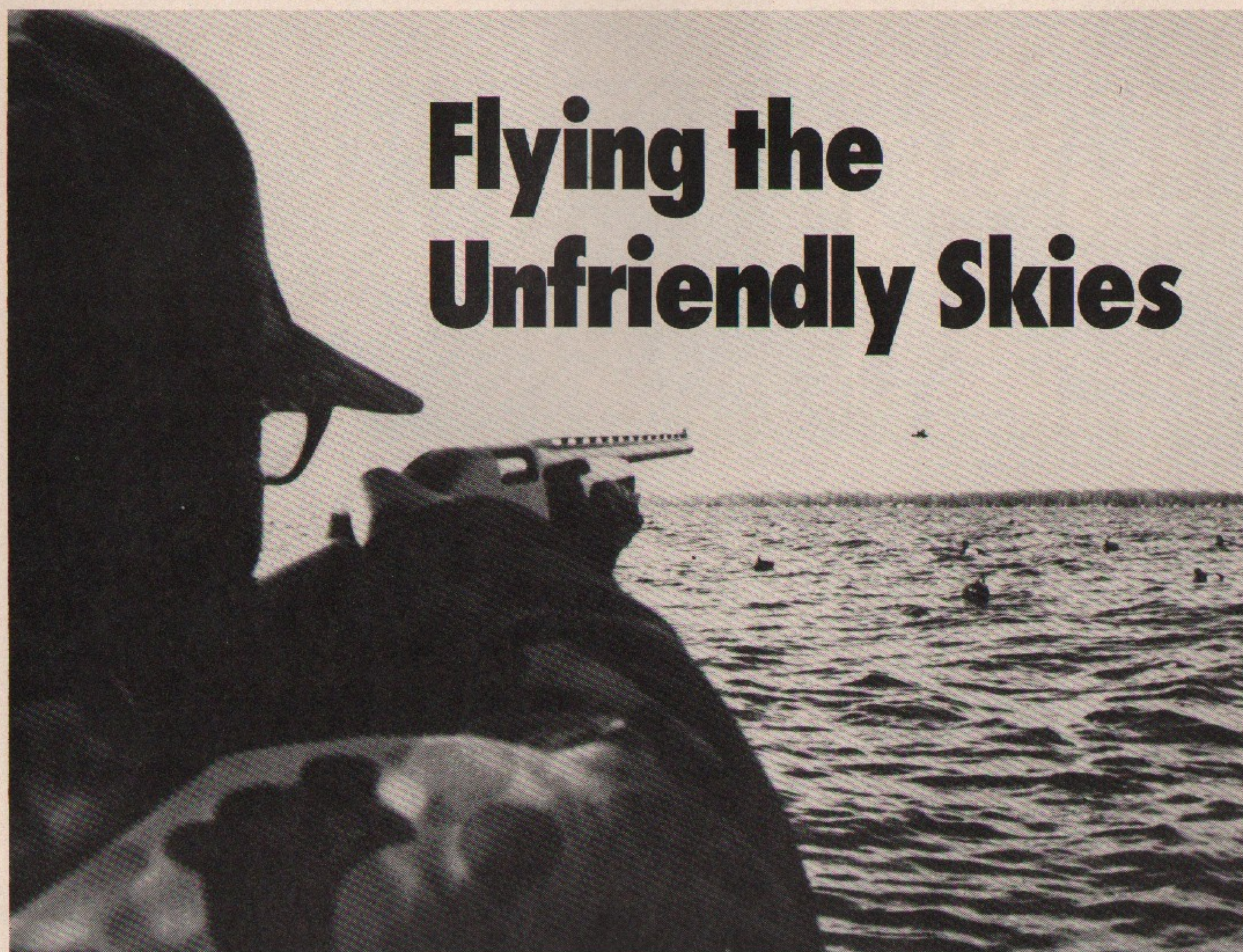
Shirley McGreal and friend.

## Animal Rights Course

An eight-week course in animal rights issues and philosophy is being offered by the Society for an Extended Ethic. For information on scheduling the course for a local organization or school, contact: Society for an Extended Ethic, 1139 Woodside Tr., Troy, MI 48068; (313) 828-4179.



# Flying the Unfriendly Skies



—Rick Julian, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

BY WAYNE PACELLE

**H**oping the waters had abated after the great flood, Noah sent out a single dove to find a sign of life. Some time later and presumably after traveling thousands of miles, the gentle bird returned with an olive branch in beak, and Noah knew relief was in sight.

A modern-day Noah would be unwise to enlist the aid of a dove to retrieve some distant object. The dove is still physically capable of making a sustained flight, but the world is unlike it was in Noah's day. If he were to rely on a dove, our modern-day Noah would be well advised to have on hand a copy of each state's hunting regulations.

These days, the skies over 36 states are no place for mourning doves, the most populous of dove species. Hunters in those states legally shoot and take home about 50 million of the birds each year, making them, numerically, the most significant "game" species in the U.S. What's more, some studies indicate that hunters cripple but don't retrieve an

additional 20 to 25 percent of that total. Finally, there is an undetermined but significant illegal kill. In all, the death toll is staggering, and the bulk of it occurs in the span of a single month.

One might think the doves' reputation as gentle and inoffensive creatures would exempt them from this onslaught. But the birds have no such luck. To wildlife managers and hunters, the birds' abundance, prolific breeding abilities, and desirability as a "game" species are the primary considerations, not their reputation. Says Dave Dolton, the mourning dove specialist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), "the birds harvested we believe would have died naturally anyway. Our focus on management is providing an opportunity for the harvest of a renewable resource, like you are harvesting crops and trees."

According to the most recent annual survey figures, some states have bumper "harvests": 3.1 million doves in South Carolina, 3.7 million in Alabama, and 5.4 million in Texas. On the other hand, a belt of northern states—running from Iowa and Minnesota in the Midwest through Michigan and New York to Massachusetts and Maine in the East—protect the birds from hunters. In those states, mourning dove populations have never rivalled those of southeastern or grain belt states, and the tradition of dove hunting never became established.

Yet some wildlife agencies in those northern states seem intent on starting that tradition and creating a demand for dove hunting. In Michigan, for instance, despite a public outcry, the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) wildlife board voted unanimously to inaugurate a dove hunting season. As a response, the Michigan Humane Society (MHS) filed a lawsuit, charging that the legislature was the only body endowed with the authority to make or change law. The

MHS's suit succeeded, and the hunt was blocked. The DNR appealed the decision, however, claiming that it, as the expert agency, should have ultimate authority on wildlife management decisions. The conflict begs the question, who controls America's wildlife anyway?

## A monopoly on wildlife

**R**obert Blohm, a survey biologist with the FWS maintains, "Whether you work for the Federal government or the state government, hunters are the constituency." These words echo through the corridors of wildlife management agencies throughout the country. Confirms Dale Sheffer, the director of the Bureau of Game Management of Pennsylvania, a state with more hunters than the standing army of the U.S., "The hunters are the constituency, they buy the hunting licenses."

According to the 1985 National Survey of Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, approximately 16 million hunters in the U.S. annually pay for state hunting licenses. A sizeable percentage of those people pay additional state and Federal fees, such as "duck stamps" and "pheasant tags." Beholden to their constituents, most state wildlife agencies devote more than 95 percent of their expenditures to projects, administration, and law enforcement closely related to "game" species management. For as much attention as they get, the non-game animals, who comprise the vast majority of each state's faunal species, might as well be extinct.

While hunting fees drive game management activities, monies derived from the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (The Pittman-Robertson Act) of 1937 have put state wildlife management activities on solid ground. An investment in the future for the arms industry, the Act mandates an 11 percent excise tax on all sporting arms and ammunitions, archery equipment, and handguns. The Federal government apportions this tax revenue to the states for "wildlife restoration" activities. A term used to describe activities designed to increase "game" animal populations, wildlife restoration translates primarily into such things as planting food for wildlife, building access roads and trails, clearing vegetation, trapping wildlife for restocking, acquiring land, and educating hunters (including constructing and maintaining target ranges). According to the 1985 annual report on the Act, funds totaled approximately \$85 million, the greatest share of which went to "operations and maintenance" of wildlife management areas (31 percent), a lesser share to "hunter education" (10 percent), and one of the smallest shares to



—Courtesy of the Michigan Humane Society

*Mourning doves migrate from northern states in late September. In order to capitalize on this fleeting "resource," the Fish and Wildlife Service opens season on doves in early September, even though many of the birds are still nesting their young at that time.*

"lands acquired" (six percent).

Hunting opponents charge that these structures have to change. Jennifer Lewis, senior wildlife scientist for the Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS), concludes, "Hunters have a stranglehold on wildlife management at the state level because they pay into the existing structure and because they dominate state game

hunters) may wield more influence than any other breed of hunters. Numbering only 1.5 million, they pump out the cash in order to kill the ducks. Besides expenditures on state hunting licenses and on a variety of consumable goods, waterfowl hunters are obligated to purchase a Federal "duck stamp." About 40 states also require the purchase of a state "duck stamp." What's more, they fund one of the most powerful hunter-advocacy groups in the U.S., Ducks Unlimited (DU).

With this influence and these bucks behind the ducks, waterfowlers shape the management decisions of state wildlife agencies and the FWS, which has set the upper limits on all migratory bird hunting since the enactment of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918. And every year since 1947, the FWS has set framework regulations—which include such things as bag limits, season lengths, and the earliest and latest dates for hunting—for each of the designated flyways: the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, and Pacific. Yet while the FWS has the final word on the regulations, the states play a prominent role in the formulation process, primarily through flyway council meetings.

It's at these meetings that the states—intent on receiving a steady flow of revenue from hunters—push the Federal government for liberal regulations. And they seem to do it well. As reported earlier this year by *St. Paul Press Dispatch* (Minn.) outdoor writer Dennis Anderson in a series of articles about the problems

*Continued on page 15*

**'The Fish and Wildlife Service has concocted several regulatory devices designed to maximize the duck kill, including such things as zones and bonus birds and special and split seasons.'**

boards, which are the bodies that set policies. Until non-consumptive wildlife enthusiasts can change the funding sources for wildlife management and sit on wildlife boards, the problems are going to continue."

## One-way trips on the flyways

**O**f the U.S.'s five million migratory bird hunters, mourning dove hunters are the most numerous at 2.7 million. Bullet for bullet however, the waterfowl hunters (primarily duck



One would think hunters would be a little more humble, perhaps even embarrassed, about the ease with which they kill animals. For many big-game animals such as bison, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep, the hunter success rate is nearly 100 percent. It's so easy to kill mourning doves that the Fish and Wildlife Service sets the daily bag limit (kill limit) at 15. And on some hunting preserves, hunters shoot animals from their cars or trucks, or pet the animals before taking aim.

The killing is only likely to get easier. Not satisfied by the current state of overkill, hunters seem to be engaged in a unilateral arms race. Besides making use of easy-to-handle, easy-to-load, and easy-to-aim shotguns and other firearms, hunters now pick from a top line of sophisticated archery equipment. These days, a hunter can line up an animal with a scope on his crossbow, and send an arrow into the flesh of an animal with a force capable of penetrating metal.

What makes the sport so unfair is that the animals don't pose a reciprocal threat to the hunters. Animals have only their mobility and their senses as defenses. Of course, animal "retribution" is not unknown during hunting season. As reported recently by *The Washington Times*, a hunter shot and wounded a passing Canada goose, but unexpectedly the plummeting bird turned kamikaze and slammed into the head of the hunter, knocking him out. Despite these rare instances of justice, it's clear that the greatest danger hunters face is not from killer geese or other animal vigilantes, but from fellow hunters, who often indiscriminately scatter shot in the direction of their coreligionists.

But a facile, safe, and unfair sport is hardly an image the macho hunter can be proud of. There must be danger, there must be challenge. As a response, the hunter has altered his inglorious reality by entering the world of fantasy, imagining the hunt as a life-and-death struggle. Fortunately for the hunter—who is, by definition, short on imagination—the world of fiction is only as far away as the nearest magazine rack, where the various hunting journals—*Outdoor Life*, *Field and Stream*, *The American Hunter*, *Sports Afield*, and *Guns and Ammo*—take up space.

The most common adventure tales involve bears. With titles that range from "Chronicle of a Bear Hunt" to "Corridor of Terror," bear stories in hunting journals may be more

## Animal Retribution?

populous than bears in the woods. Said *Sports Afield's* Gerald Almy (May '87), "Perhaps it is their [the bear's] total unpredictability that's so fascinating. And at no time is this unpredictability more obvious or more exasperating than when you pursue them in the ultimate sporting way—by attempting to find the animals in their natural habitat and approach them within shooting distance, unaided by bait or hound." Perhaps the hunt would be even more fascinating were Almy unaided by bullet and scope.

Some hunters contend that pursuing any kind of animal in bear country with a firearm is hazardous. In an article called "Dinner Bell Bears" (Jan. '88), Jack Danielson, not to be confused with the bourbon he probably drank while writing his story, claims that bears are attracted by the crack of the gun. He states, "When a rifle fires, these bears come running. They want venison, and they're willing to kill for it."

Other hunters claim that deer hunting, whether or not it's done in bear country, is often a man-versus-beast adventure. An article in *Outdoor Life* titled "When Deer Become Dangerous" (March '88) states that "some observers estimate that whitetails and mule deer have killed more people in the United States than black bears and grizzly bears combined." The article adds that, "Hardly a week goes by that the editors of *OUTDOOR LIFE* do not receive a 'This Happened To Me' story on the subject of close calls with deer."

Here is one such story: "In Utah, bowhunter Melvin Laws wounded a mule deer buck with a 25-yard shot, then got the shock of his life when the deer rushed him. Laws ran behind a quaking aspen as the buck buried his antlers in the trunk."

Not satisfied with trying to drive off those who try to kill them, deer, the author claims, may even threaten people who try to help them.

"Someone had found two large southern Michigan bucks with their antlers locked together in combat. A film crew taped away while a biologist and a veterinarian worked to disengage the battlers. . . . Suddenly the bucks broke free, and one of them, probably the loser, ran for the woods. The other stood his ground, head down and antlers

pointed menacingly at his benefactors. For a tense half minute or so, the buck seemed undecided about what to do; finally, he turned tail and fled. It would not have surprised me had that buck attacked the people at the scene. Why? Because deer can be dangerous."

Then again, so can a fly, or an ant who gets in your ear.

But if it's not deer, it's some other animal. In *The American Hunter*, a journal of the National Rifle Association, Harrison O'Connor in his article "Rooshed by a Football With Teeth" (Aug. '88) said that "in the Arizona desert, a bowhunt for javelina proved more exciting than I ever imagined." The javelina he encountered rooshed (charged) him three times. The hunter did admit though that "He [the javelina] didn't really know where I was; javelina have poor eyesight." Taking a shot each time the animal blindly ran in his vicinity, the author killed him on the third pass, after hitting a rock and a cactus on the previous two shots.

According to other observers, some well-known herbivores might be better classed as man-eaters. Squirrels may be one such species should a story (June '85) in *Guns and Ammo* be accurate. Sitting in a park one day, a hunter observed a man pick up a squirrel. He described it as follows:

"the man quickly reached out with his right hand and grabbed the squirrel from behind. . . . With a quickness approaching the speed of light, the rodent twisted his head around. Its mouth was moving like a sewing machine, and it ripped open the web of the man's hand from his thumb to his index finger."

The man then let the squirrel go and ran back to his tent. The hunter continued:

"the man slowly walked out with his wife supporting him. He was now rather pale, and his badly bitten hand was wrapped in a white towel that was rapidly turning blood red. . . . I remained seated for a while, unable to finish my lunch. I was having difficulty adjusting to what I had just seen. Obviously, there was a lot more to the nature of these animals than I had just seen on TV or at the movies. While still thinking things over, I heard a rustling sound near me. I looked up to find that another ground squirrel had found its way on to my table and was sampling what was left of my lunch. I got up slowly and backed away. I didn't want anything to do with this little furry meat slicer."

A host of other animal attack stories had to be edited out. They were simply too gruesome and too frightening to appear in this magazine.

—Wayne Pacelle

Continued from page 13

of waterfowl management, FWS staff members claimed that the Service "has given away the store to the states at the flyway council meetings." Said an unnamed FWS biologist, "What the Service does these days at flyway council meetings is broker hunter opportunities between states. Iowa gets this, so Illinois gets that. What's best for the birds often comes last."

Indeed, the Federal government does seem to be in the business of pacifying the states, instead of protecting the birds. Despite a dramatic decline in the number of ducks since the 1950s, the FWS continues to allow liberal "harvest" frameworks. According to the FWS's 1988 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the Sport Hunting of Migratory Birds (SEIS '88), "Total ducks, mallards and pintails reached all-time lows in 1985 and have not recovered significantly since. Black ducks have declined steadily since 1955 [60 percent] and are now at an all-time low. Some species considered to be lightly utilized and capable of sustaining greater harvest (e.g., blue-winged teal) have also declined in recent years." Scaup, canvasback, and several other species are also at their lowest levels in years.

Undoubtedly, habitat elimination and deterioration partly explain the dive in

duck populations. But excessive hunting is also a culprit. Take the case of the black duck, once the most numerically significant waterfowl species shot in the Atlantic flyway. Even as far back as 1976, Walter Crissey, a senior scientist with the FWS and ten-year director of the its Migratory Bird Population Station, concluded in an extensive report on the black duck: "It

**"What the Service does these days at flyway council meetings is broker hunter opportunities between the states. Iowa gets this, so Illinois gets that. What's best for the birds often comes last."**

seems to me that all of the available information favor the hypothesis that overharvest has been the most likely cause of the decline." Yet the FWS has not once closed the season on black ducks, and has often liberalized the bag limits on the bird during the last ten years. As expected, the situation is getting even blacker for the black duck.

Ironically, the FWS's actions would never indicate that the agency is, in fact, aware of the population problems. Over the years, the FWS has concocted several

regulatory devices designed to maximize the duck kill, including such things as zones and bonus birds and special and split seasons. For instance, special seasons—which allow bonus shooting opportunities—on blue-winged teal have been made available to some states in September. The FWS opened these seasons because the ducks migrate in advance of the regular season opening for duck hunting, and because the FWS determined that the "resource" had been "underutilized." Scaup and sea ducks also suffered from the dreaded "underutilization," and FWS rectified that situation by opening special seasons on them.

In a more subtle way, the point system—another regulatory invention—also leads to increased duck kill, but wildlife managers have, up until this year, continued to sanction its use, presumably to satisfy hunters. It has been well documented that a large percentage of hunters simply cannot identify birds in the air. What's more, that problem is magnified because the FWS has traditionally allowed shooting to begin one half hour before sunrise. As is obvious, once a hunter shoots a bird, there is no rectifying the mistake. Thus, as an alternative to bag limits for each species—a regulatory device which assumes that hunters can identify species in the air—the FWS devised the point system. According to the rules, each duck is assigned a value depending on its population level, and "the daily bag limit is reached when the point value of the last duck taken added to the point values of ducks already taken equals or exceeds 100." A hunter then needs only to identify birds in hand. But, to make it work, the hunters need to be honest, and evidence indicates that many aren't. According to SEIS '88, not only is "reordering of ducks assumed to be a common practice," but also there is "evidence that some hunters discard high point birds in order to continue hunting and take more low point birds." Despite these well-known problems, 22 states used the point system in 1987.

As the point system demonstrates, the regulations, however liberal or restrictive, have little meaning without voluntary

Continued on page 17

*Fish and Wildlife Service special agents William Mellor and Roy Chauvin pose with ducks they seized from three hunters on December 26, 1987. While massive illegal kills are not the standard, they can hardly be called rare.*

—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service





While children addicted to drugs go without help, our government, through the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, spends hundreds of millions of dollars to forcibly addict animals to barbiturates, heroin, cocaine and alcohol. Electrodes are implanted into their brains as they are plunged into the agonies of forced withdrawal: seizures, screaming, vomiting, delirium and eventual death.

*"This lunacy is a tragedy both for our children and for the animals"*  
Michael Klaper, M.D.

For the past several months, In Defense of Animals has been compiling the facts behind this nightmare. We've pulled together the people and the statistics to prove the absolute lunacy of this form of animal "research." We're compiling figures on a city-by-city basis to show how people and animals are irreparably hurt by animal addiction studies...

Now we are beginning a year-long series of demonstrations at research centers known for their animal addiction atrocities. Our first stop is Atlanta where chimpanzees are used in heroin addiction experiments and where other primates are subjected to the agonies of withdrawal from barbiturates and cocaine.



**Come and Join us as we say  
"NO" to Animal Addiction !**  
Emory University, Atlanta, GA  
December 12th, 11 a.m.

**Please accept my assistance in ending this senseless cruelty !**

☐ I will contact my legislators and distribute anti animal-addiction literature in my area community.

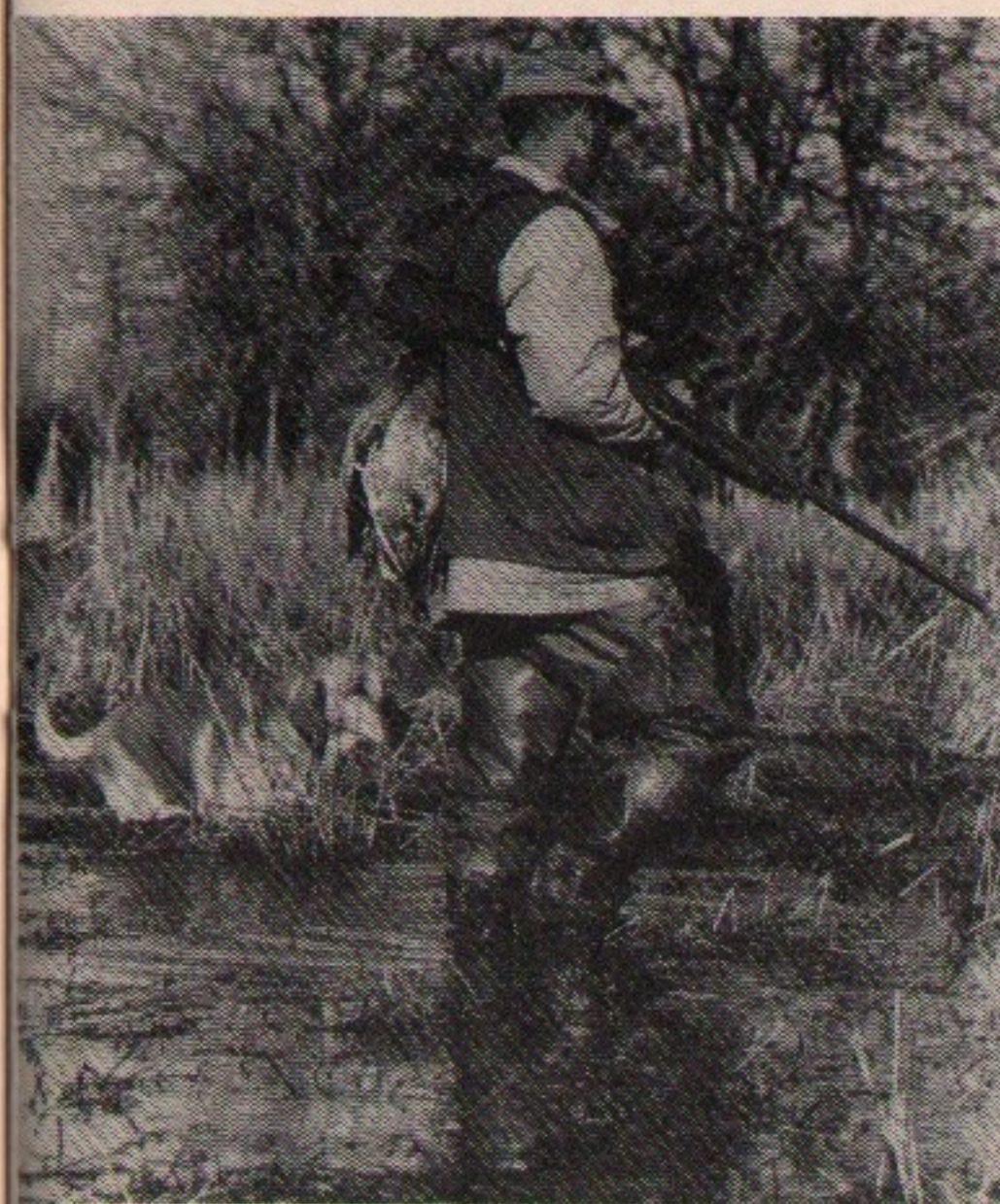
☐ I will attend the demonstration at Emory University! Please send me more details about time and place.

☐ Please add me to your mailing list. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of \_\_\_\_\_.

***This Outrageous Pain and Suffering Must End !***



In Defense of Animals 21 Tamal Vista Blvd. Corte Madera, CA 94925 (415) 924-4454



David B. Marshall, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

*As the regulations have become more complicated, hunter performance has emerged as a serious issue. Studies indicate that many hunters are unable to identify birds until they are in hand.*

*Continued from page 15*

compliance. Though the FWS upper echelon does not like to talk about illegal kill, it is an epidemic. Said Dave Hall, a 27-year veteran of the FWS and special agent for its law enforcement division in Louisiana, "From some of the cases we made it looks that the guys who hunt illegally are taking four times more than the guys who hunt legally." Illegal kill is indeed a monumental problem in Louisiana, where ducks from both the Mississippi and Central flyways converge to winter. *The St. Paul Press Dispatch's* Dennis Anderson reported,

"During the state's most recent 10-day September teal season, FWS special agent Bill Mellor... on one day tagged [arrested] seven hunters in possession of 192 ducks, including pintails and mottled ducks, which are protected during the teal season. The daily Louisiana duck limit is up to five, depending on the 'point value' assigned the species of ducks in a hunter's bag... Mellor found the daily limits grossly exceeded again on Dec. 26, 1987 when he and other agents tagged three hunters with 71 ducks. Two weeks later, on January 9, 1988, Mellor and his colleagues tagged another three hunters with 168 ducks."

Night hunting is common in many regions of the South, especially for wood ducks. Dan Tabberer, a former FWS biologist documented that 79 percent of wood ducks return to their roosts after sunset, when shooting hours are closed. Yet, Anderson reports, "Roost shooters just fire at the birds as fast as they can, trying to drop as many as they can. Then they grab

what birds they can find. The birds they can't find in the dark they leave behind."

According to Hall, "It [illegal kill] is not just in Louisiana, it's every place I've ever worked." Indeed, in Wisconsin, Dr. Robert Jackson watched 500 hunters from spy blinds and recorded that one in five hunters violated a game law while being watched. Subsequent to that, he interviewed hunters in their homes and asked the question, "Have you ever violated game laws?" About 85 percent admitted they had.

Despite the gravity of the problem, "Not one study," according to Anderson, "has been commissioned by the Fish and Wildlife Service to chronicle the problem's severity and integrate it into the nation's waterfowl management plan." That is the case even though Hall maintains, "Our brood stock is continually being reduced through the years. In my opinion, it has definitely had something to do with overharvest."

No one knows how many ducks are annually killed in the U.S. In 1986, FWS survey biologists estimated that hunters took home nearly 10 million ducks and crippled but did not retrieve two million. Traditionally, they have based the re-

trieved kill estimate on band returns. But observers claim that band returns are imprecise and lead to conservative results. Dave Hall points out, "A lot of hunters who are chronic violators have told me that they don't turn in band returns for fear that it would indicate that they are violators." A waterfowl biologist for the Colorado Division of Wildlife added, "The FWS is far off with its estimates." In Minnesota, the second biggest waterfowl hunting state, the FWS claims the annual harvest to be 780,000, but the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources estimates it at 1.2 million. In all, some people speculate that U.S. hunters kill more than 20 million ducks. But anyone's guess just seems another shot in the dark.

Whatever the guess is, anybody who follows the situation knows that duck numbers are way down. This year though, population levels have been even further reduced because of drought conditions in the north-central U.S. and south-central Canada, the prime breeding areas for North America's ducks. Even in the face of this latest complication, the FWS has not closed the 1988 duck season, even though many hunters, along with

*Continued on next page*

**Average annual U.S. (including Alaska) duck and goose harvests (in thousands) by species and five-year period: 1961-86.**

| Species                   | 1961-65 <sup>a</sup> |             | 1966-70         |              | 1971-75         |              | 1976-80         |             | 1981-85         |             | 1986           |              |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
|                           | Harvest              | %           | Harvest         | %            | Harvest         | %            | Harvest         | %           | Harvest         | %           | Harvest        | %            |
| Mallard                   | 2,272.0              | 33.4        | 3,950.6         | 31.9         | 4,774.7         | 35.3         | 4,845.2         | 33.8        | 4,003.5         | 34.1        | 3,390.1        | 36.2         |
| Black duck                | 293.3                | 4.3         | 392.8           | 3.2          | 373.1           | 2.8          | 346.7           | 2.4         | 222.5           | 1.9         | 177.6          | 1.9          |
| Mallard x black duck      | 11.5                 | 0.2         | 14.4            | 0.1          | 14.8            | 0.1          | 18.0            | 0.1         | 15.8            | 0.1         | 12.6           | 0.1          |
| Mottled duck              | 56.0                 | 0.8         | 141.2           | 1.1          | 128.3           | 0.9          | 115.8           | 0.8         | 100.7           | 0.9         | 76.2           | 0.8          |
| Gadwall                   | 275.0                | 4.0         | 608.0           | 4.9          | 691.7           | 5.1          | 846.5           | 5.9         | 741.0           | 6.3         | 545.9          | 5.8          |
| American wigeon           | 566.1                | 8.3         | 934.7           | 7.6          | 840.0           | 6.2          | 975.6           | 6.8         | 839.9           | 5.4         | 534.2          | 5.7          |
| Green-winged teal         | 681.7                | 10.0        | 1,389.6         | 11.2         | 1,411.8         | 10.4         | 1,795.3         | 12.5        | 1,222.0         | 10.4        | 1,012.8        | 10.8         |
| Blue-winged/cinnamon teal | 305.2                | 4.5         | 663.3           | 5.4          | 911.4           | 6.7          | 826.7           | 5.8         | 905.6           | 7.7         | 722.4          | 7.7          |
| Northern shoveler         | 246.4                | 3.6         | 451.1           | 3.6          | 434.6           | 3.2          | 431.4           | 3.0         | 344.9           | 2.9         | 288.4          | 3.1          |
| Pintail                   | 678.3                | 10.0        | 1,380.6         | 11.2         | 1,296.9         | 9.6          | 1,230.9         | 8.6         | 725.3           | 6.2         | 455.4          | 4.9          |
| Wood duck                 | 437.0                | 6.4         | 791.2           | 6.4          | 964.7           | 7.1          | 1,206.5         | 8.4         | 1,229.9         | 10.5        | 917.2          | 10.0         |
| Redhead                   | 67.8                 | 1.0         | 190.2           | 1.5          | 119.0           | 0.9          | 154.2           | 1.1         | 135.4           | 1.2         | 98.8           | 1.1          |
| Canvasback                | 41.9                 | 0.6         | 131.3           | 1.1          | 70.8            | 0.5          | 85.3            | 0.6         | 66.8            | 0.6         | 23.9           | 0.3          |
| Greater scaup             | 51.9                 | 0.8         | 100.4           | 0.8          | 98.0            | 0.7          | 78.3            | 0.5         | 75.8            | 0.6         | 38.1           | 0.4          |
| Lesser scaup              | 285.0                | 4.2         | 388.4           | 3.1          | 487.8           | 3.6          | 406.5           | 2.8         | 464.0           | 3.9         | 248.1          | 2.6          |
| Ring-necked duck          | 274.0                | 4.0         | 393.7           | 3.2          | 422.0           | 3.1          | 496.2           | 3.5         | 412.8           | 3.5         | 414.1          | 4.4          |
| Common goldeneye          | 50.6                 | 0.7         | 86.8            | 0.7          | 80.4            | 0.6          | 85.8            | 0.6         | 71.9            | 0.6         | 69.4           | 0.7          |
| Bufflehead                | 78.7                 | 1.2         | 130.8           | 1.1          | 140.1           | 1.0          | 145.7           | 1.0         | 131.0           | 1.1         | 122.5          | 1.3          |
| Ruddy duck                | 44.1                 | 0.6         | 68.7            | 0.5          | 84.8            | 0.6          | 62.1            | 0.4         | 51.5            | 0.4         | 28.3           | 0.3          |
| Hooded merganser          | 31.0                 | 0.5         | 48.9            | 0.4          | 52.5            | 0.4          | 63.7            | 0.4         | 55.2            | 0.5         | 58.2           | 0.6          |
| Other mergansers          | 11.9                 | 0.2         | 24.4            | 0.2          | 32.7            | 0.2          | 30.7            | 0.2         | 35.0            | 0.3         | 30.9           | 0.3          |
| Odsquaw                   | 3.6                  | 0.1         | 11.4            | 0.1          | 16.4            | 0.1          | 12.6            | 0.1         | 17.2            | 0.1         | 15.5           | 0.2          |
| Common eider              | 2.9                  | tr.         | 8.0             | 0.1          | 17.2            | 0.1          | 16.8            | 0.1         | 24.4            | 0.2         | 32.3           | 0.3          |
| Scoters                   | 30.4                 | 0.4         | 59.1            | 0.5          | 69.0            | 0.5          | 49.4            | 0.3         | 49.3            | 0.4         | 40.3           | 0.4          |
| Other ducks               | 2.9                  | tr.         | 7.4             | 0.1          | 10.2            | 0.1          | 11.3            | 0.1         | 15.5            | 0.1         | 7.6            | 0.1          |
| <b>Total ducks</b>        | <b>6,798.9</b>       | <b>99.8</b> | <b>12,365.4</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>13,543.1</b> | <b>99.8</b>  | <b>14,337.2</b> | <b>99.8</b> | <b>11,756.8</b> | <b>99.9</b> | <b>9,373.9</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| Snow goose (white)        | 152.7                | 19.1        | 290.1           | 21.5         | 303.4           | 20.0         | 312.1           | 17.9        | 303.3           | 16.8        | 168.0          | 11.5         |
| Snow goose (blue)         | 76.8                 | 9.8         | 170.8           | 12.7         | 189.8           | 11.2         | 178.4           | 10.2        | 160.4           | 8.9         | 90.0           | 6.2          |
| Ross' goose               | b                    | b           | 1.9             | 0.1          | 4.8             | 0.3          | 5.5             | 0.3         | 12.3            | 0.7         | 7.2            | 0.5          |
| White-fronted goose       | 84.1                 | 10.5        | 126.2           | 9.4          | 107.7           | 7.1          | 110.5           | 6.3         | 145.3           | 8.1         | 71.8           | 4.9          |
| Canada goose              | 449.3                | 56.2        | 725.2           | 53.8         | 909.1           | 59.8         | 1,127.8         | 64.7        | 1,142.4         | 63.4        | 1,108.8        | 76.2         |
| Brant                     | 33.8                 | 4.2         | 32.3            | 2.4          | 25.5            | 1.7          | 5.3             | 0.3         | 36.9            | 2.0         | 9.9            | 0.7          |
| Emperor goose             | a                    | a           | 0.8             | 0.1          | 0.5             | tr.          | 2.7             | 0.2         | 0.4             | tr.         | 0.0            | 0.0          |
| <b>Total geese</b>        | <b>799.2</b>         | <b>99.8</b> | <b>1,347.3</b>  | <b>99.9</b>  | <b>1,520.8</b>  | <b>100.1</b> | <b>1,742.1</b>  | <b>99.9</b> | <b>1,801.0</b>  | <b>99.9</b> | <b>1,455.7</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

<sup>a</sup> Alaska not included during 1961-65.

<sup>b</sup> Ross' goose included with snow goose (white) during 1961-65.



Continued from page 17

non-hunters and anti-hunters, have made that demand. Instead, the FWS has closed season on just one species (the canvasback), and intends to reduce kill by only 25 percent, primarily by tightening the regulations (e.g., shortening the season length from 45 to 30).

The fact remains, while there may be multiple causes for the population decline, hunting is the only management "tool" that the FWS has at its disposal. Yet, the agency fails to restrict the use of that "tool" and publicly attributes the problems almost solely to habitat deterioration. John Grandy, vice president of wildlife and environment for the HSUS, believes that the FWS decision-makers do understand the role that excessive hunting has played, but ignore that factor in setting regulations because of political pressure. He claims, "What is keeping the hunting season open is state fish and game agencies fearing that if hunters don't hunt for two years, they'll never hunt again." The bottom line is, if fewer hunting licenses are purchased, less money is available to pay for the projects and salaries of wildlife managers.



*Waterfowlers make use of a variety of tactics to increase their chances of success. The use of decoys is quite popular. Baiting (putting food out for birds) is more effective and is a commonly employed tactic even though illegal.*

— Bill Krohn, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## From incubator to animated target

As Grandy's comment suggests, state agencies sometimes seem more zealous than hunters in pushing for waterfowl hunting. For other "game" bird species—especially those exclusively managed by the states—wildlife agencies don't just cater to hunting demand, they create it.

To an increasing extent, wildlife managers are pouring money into programs to establish populations of upland "game" birds, such as turkeys, quail, pheasants, and partridge. Ostensibly, it's being done to return once-resident birds to the forests. The primary reason is, they stock them to shoot them.

Absent for some time from much of their original range, wild turkeys are trapped and stocked all across the U.S. Promoting turkey hunting as a sporting challenge, states proudly point out that kill numbers increase every year in most states. And they're intent on maintaining that trend. As stated in Utah's latest turkey report, "Since gobblers are difficult to bag in the fall, it has become a widely

accepted management practice to hunt them when they are most vulnerable, during the spring strutting season." In fact, that report offers instructions on how to hunt turkeys, saying "be ready for a quick shot, preferably at the head." Nearly all states have both fall and spring turkey hunting seasons—head shooting and all.

In terms of state dollars spent and birds killed, the turkey programs can't compare with the pheasant programs. Not indigenous to the U.S., pheasants were introduced from Asia around the turn of the century, and established themselves as self-propagating populations in many regions. In the late 1960s though, for reasons that remain unclear, pheasant populations declined throughout the U.S. Since that time, many states have been propagating, planting, and promoting the birds, who have been referred to as a "sportman's delight" because of their elaborate plumage.

As that designation might indicate, there's hardly any confusion over the purpose of pheasant stocking. According to an article in *Texas Parks and Wildlife*, the magazine of Texas' wildlife department,

its pheasant stocking is done "in an effort to establish huntable populations of pheasants." Incomplete "harvest" figures from the states indicate that licensed hunters kill more than 10 million every year (hunters kill an even greater number on private shooting preserves).

Like all other stocking states, Texas' wildlife agency doesn't capture and relocate the birds. They stock birds bred on "pheasant farms," and release them just before hunting season, sometimes the day before. In all, 29 states have turned to stocking, some of them very recently. For instance, Illinois, after 40 years of no stocking, released 175,000 birds in 1987, trailing just two states, California (330,000) and Pennsylvania (220,000), in terms of birds released. Most states breed the birds on state-financed and state-run pheasant farms, while others purchase the birds from private breeders (Besides selling to the states, private breeders have a market in the approximately 2,000 private bird shooting preserves in the U.S.).

Unfortunately for the birds, their prob-

Continued on next page

## Creative Vegetarian Cooking

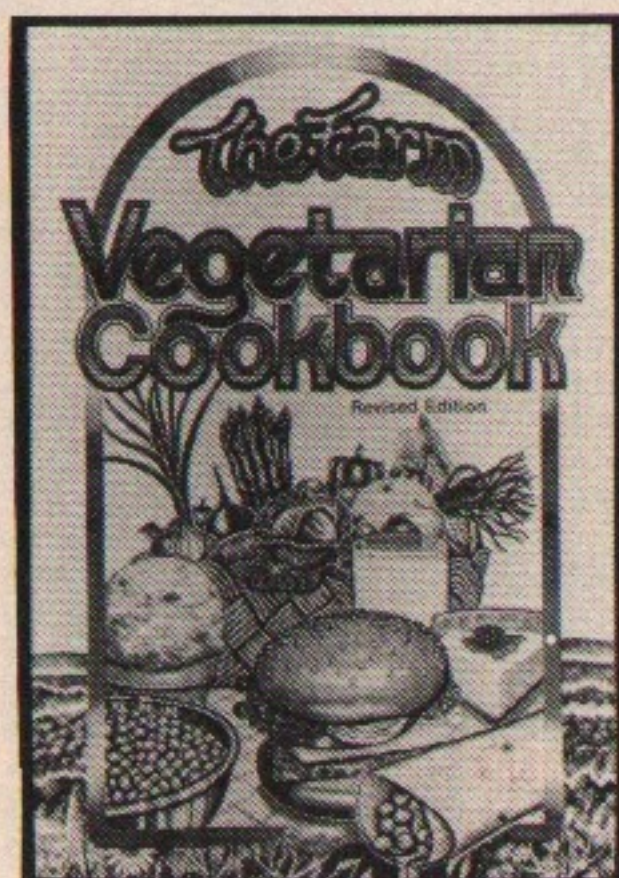
### VEGAN COOKBOOKS:

#### The New Farm Vegetarian Cookbook

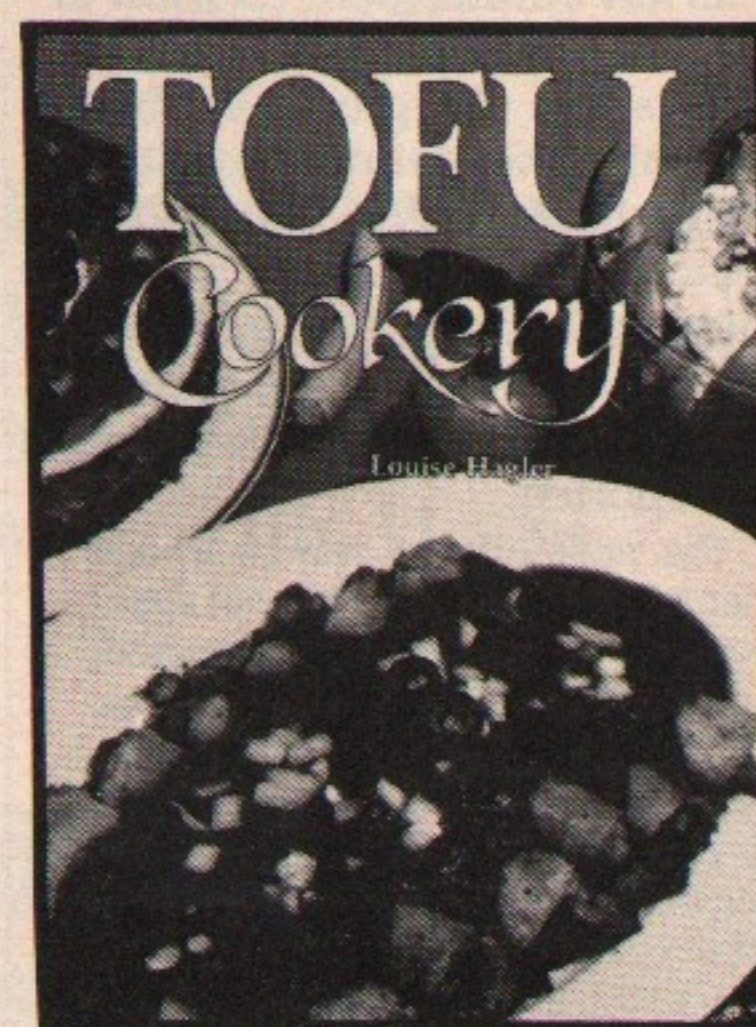
Edited by Louise Hagler  
Illustrated, photos, indexed 224 pages  
New Edition of an old favorite, with new recipes added, some old ones improved.  
Includes all of your favorite soyfoods.

#### Tofu Cookery

by Louise Hagler  
Full Color Photos throughout  
Illustrated, indexed 160 pages  
The bestselling book that features versatile tofu in recipes from appetizers to main dish to dessert. International dishes, too. Complete instructions on making your own tofu.



\$7.95



\$11.95

- Tofu Quick & Easy .....\$5.95
- Starting Over: Learning to Cook  
with Natural Foods .....9.95
- Kids Can Cook .....8.95
- Murrieta Hot Springs Vegetarian Cookbook ..9.95
- Vegetarian Cooking for Diabetics .....9.95
- George Bernard Shaw Vegetarian Cookbook ..8.95

Please include \$1 per book for postage and handling.

Mail your order to:  
Book Publishing Company  
PO Box 99A  
Summertown, Tn 38483

70% of all animal activists are women. This is a calendar for us (and for men, too!)

*For you are the sister  
of each one living there.  
Of the beasts in the forests  
of the birds in the air.  
May you love and defend them,  
womanchild, womanchild...  
Carole Etzler*

1989 Wall Calendar  
A CELEBRATION OF ANIMALS  
by women artists  
(with quotations by women)



© Drawing by Sudie Rakusin from *Dreams & Shadows*, 1987

8 1/2" x 11" - \$6.00 + \$1.00 postage, 3 or more \$5.00 each  
Coalition to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation (CEASE), P.O. Box 27, Cambridge, MA 02238.



# Bearing Arms: The Right That Isn't

No advertising strategy from Madison Avenue has been more successful at manipulating truth than the ongoing campaign of the pro-gun lobby to perpetuate the myth that individual Americans have a constitutional right to bear arms. Dissent from this position is characterized as an affront to liberty and a desecration of the ideals of the U.S. Constitution. However, neither the U.S. nor any state Constitution grants any individual the right to bear arms. Government regulation of firearms is no more un-American than is the regulation of automobiles or liquors.

The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that:

*"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."*

The misconception as to the meaning of this Amendment is perpetuated because the third phrase, "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms," is the only phrase commonly cited by the pro-gun constituency. The true purpose of the Amendment was to allow the states to maintain their own civilian military force. The framers of our Constitution were leery of a standing army, and believed that a militia comprised of ordinary citizens was a proper organ for the defense of in-

dividual states. It was in that context that the framers added the Second Amendment to the Constitution. This Amendment applies *only* to the collective right of the state and is not intended to grant *any* right to individual citizens. Because that type of tension between individual states and the Federal government no longer exists, and because the U.S. today—with a trillion dollar defense budget—is hardly a nation whose security interests can be defended by a militia, the Second Amendment retains little of its original value or purpose. Yet, it continues to be exploited by the opponents of gun control.

Although the popular notion that the Second Amendment applies to individual rights has been perpetuated by gun enthusiasts, the courts have consistently ruled that the Second Amendment was never intended to have any bearing on individual rights and that the state and Federal governments could properly regulate in this area, just as they do in virtually every other aspect of our lives. Pro-gun forces have initiated state court cases from Maine to Alaska and cases throughout the Federal system asserting that a state may not regulate or prohibit an individual from owning or using a firearm because the "right to bear Arms" is guaranteed by the Sec-

ond Amendment. The courts have consistently held that the Second Amendment should be narrowly construed and that it is not applicable to individuals who own or use firearms in the absence of a reasonable relationship to an organized military force of the state.

Although an individual does not have a constitutional right to bear arms, this does not mean that Americans cannot own or use guns. Just as individuals have the right to own an automobile or to consume liquor, the individual has a right to own a firearm in the absence of a government regulation to the contrary. Conversely, the state and the federal government *can* regulate or even to ban the use of firearms if they choose to exercise that authority.

Historically, the government has been hesitant to regulate the use of firearms, primarily because opponents to gun control are so financially and politically well armed. This much is clear though: the chief obstacle to action in this area is political rather than constitutional.

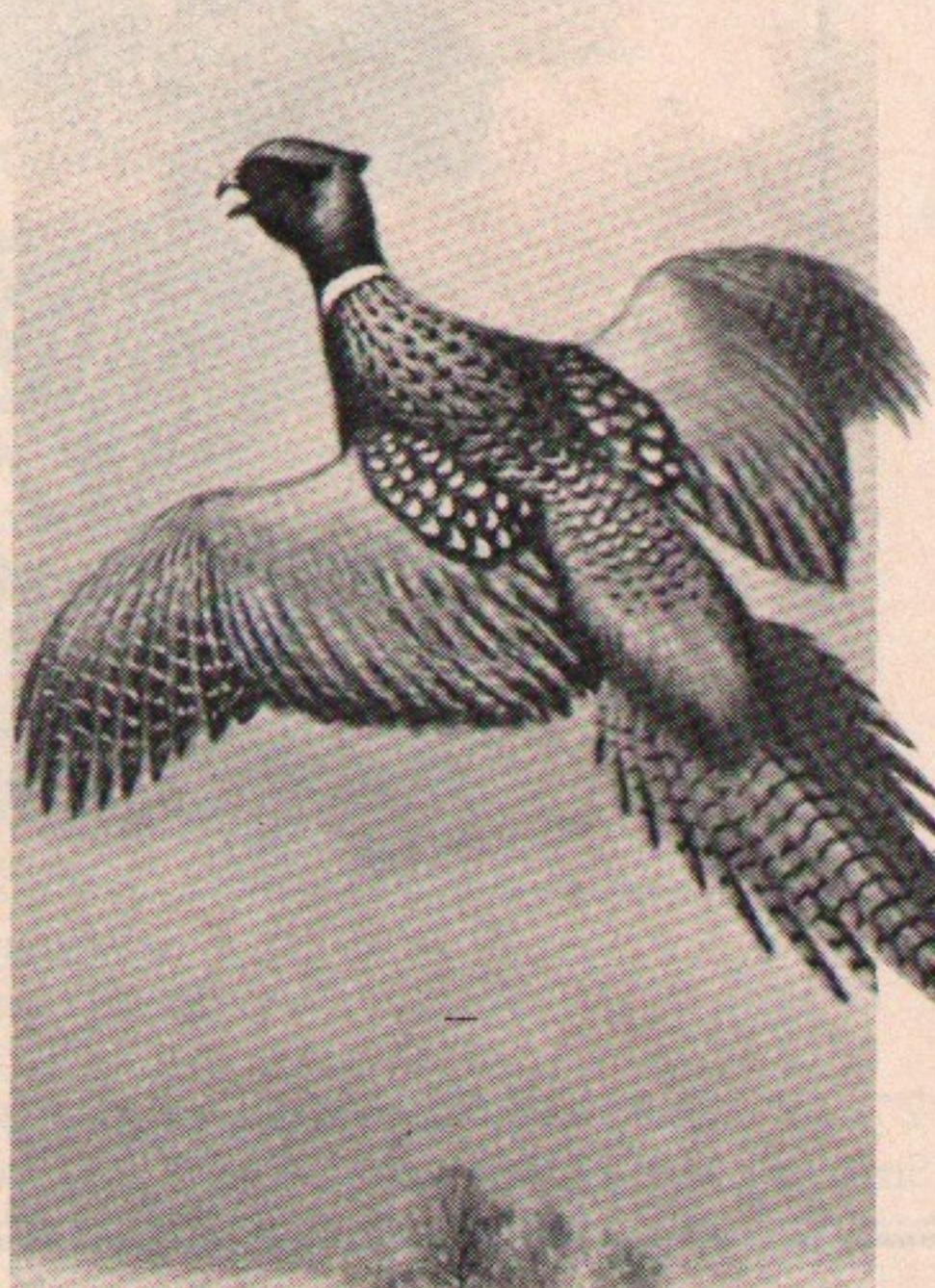
—Holly Hazard  
Research compiled by David Blatt

*The writer, an attorney, is Executive Director of the Doris Day Animal League.*

Continued from previous page

lems begin long before hunting season. As with most other forms of bird husbandry, cannibalism and disease commonly cause significant mortality in the production process. Cannibalism presents such a problem that most breeders routinely fit caged birds with devices on their beaks ("specs") that minimize the effects of pecking. Besides such "routine" problems, pheasant farms have had their share of other difficulties. In Connecticut, where the state buys about 40,000 birds annually from private pheasant breeders, several thousand birds managed to get out of their cages at one farm last winter. The pheasant farm owner commented that "few were likely to live for long... The devices known as specs would, in the wild, prevent them from gathering food effectively."

But even if pheasants are intentionally released, they don't do well in the wild. Said Game Commission executive direc-



tor Peter Duncan in an article in *Pennsylvania Game News* (September 1983), "Farm-raised pheasants are anything but wild, and are so susceptible to predation and other mortality that they have almost no chance of surviving in the wild." Another article on pheasants in *Pennsylvania Game News* (November 1983) reported that "Research has shown that only one out of four birds stocked in the fall ends up in the hunter's bag. The other three, or 75 percent, succumb to predation, starvation or just an inability to survive in the wild." Comments from several game managers confirm that hunters kill fewer than half of released pheasants, although the percentage varies depending on the time of the birds' release. Only a limited percentage survive until the next hunting season, a time that hardly seems worth the wait.

Not making much biological sense, pheasant stocking does not make much

Continued on page 54

## YOU SHOULD BE ASHAMED TO WEAR FUR.

When you choose to wear fur, animals suffer and die needlessly. It's that simple. Don't wear fur.



## Join

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) in its fall campaign to focus on the shame of wearing fur. The HSUS needs your help to convince consumers that fur is an unacceptable choice.

I want to help stop the agony of animals killed for fur coats! Please send me:

| ITEM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | QUAN. | COST |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| <b>You Should Be Ashamed to Wear Fur! Posters</b> (\$2.00 each; 3 for \$1.50 each; 6 or more, \$1.00 each)                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |       |      |
| <b>It's a Shame to Wear Fur! Stickers</b> (25 sheets for \$1.50; 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$3.50)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       |      |
| <b>The Shame of Fur Campaign Packet</b> —for those who want to become more active in saving fur animals. Includes informational anti-fur brochures, answers to commonly asked questions on fur, tips on how to write letters to the media, camera-ready anti-fur ads, an anti-fur poster, stickers, and more. (\$5 per packet) |       |      |

All orders must be prepaid. **TOTAL** \_\_\_\_\_

We ship UPS. Please provide street address.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Daytime phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Make all checks or money orders payable to The HSUS and send this coupon to:

**HSUS Fur Campaign**  
2100 L Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037

Check here if you would like more information on how to order:

- ☐ **The Look That Kills** and **Let Them Live**—two shocking documentaries on the fur trade that will cure anyone of wearing a fur coat! Both programs are on one 1/2-inch VHS videotape.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037



## IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS

Edited by PETER SINGER



Regularly \$6.95  
On Sale for \$4.95 postpaid

SPECIAL PRICE!

Fifteen prominent animal advocates—including Don Barnes, Alex Pacheco, Tom Regan, and Henry Spira—write about their efforts and experiences. These powerful statements will move readers to action on behalf of animals.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *In Defense of Animals* at \$4.95 each. (CT residents add 7.5% sales tax.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Make checks payable to  
and mail to:  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ The ANIMALS' AGENDA/  
Book Orders  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. Box 5234  
Westport, CT 06881

## Motion Pictures and Television

and other entertainment

dedicated to themes of liberation  
from research torture and of respect for animals.

## Card/Comtois International

is a production company that knows the world-wide potential of these media, and will share its profits with the animal groups while making an entertainment statement in support of the animals.

For more information about the motion picture and television company that will make a difference, contact:

## Card/Comtois International

201 North Robertson Boulevard, Suite D, Beverly Hills, Ca. 90211

(213) 273-1287

Past productions: *Clones*, *War and Remembrance*, *Heart Like a Wheel*, *Les Sang des Autres (The Blood of Others)*, *Quest for Fire*, (others).

## Hunting and Human Evolution

BY ROBERT RAINER

In the film *The Gods Must Be Crazy*, there is a touching scene in which a man of the San people of Africa's Kalahari desert (one of the few surviving gathering-hunting peoples of the world) kills an antelope. Though filmed for Hollywood, the scene might have come from a documentary, for it realistically portrays the relationship that our ancestors had with nature. After killing the antelope with a poison-tipped arrow, the hunter crouches beside the fallen animal and whispers words of thanksgiving and prayer—knowing that the life of the animal has been "surrendered" so that he and his nomadic band may live.

For hundreds of thousands of years, most of humankind lived like that. That our ancestors survived and even thrived for so long a span is tribute to their willingness to live within ecological limits—willingness anchored by knowledge that "whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth." But today our potential to "live lightly" on the planet is compromised by the modern world's industrial way of life and a rapidly increasing global population. In response to the ecological/social crisis now upon us, many people are turning to the history of the gathering-hunting peoples for guidance—seeking in those cultures models by which we might shape our own society.

The hunt, of course, was part of the gathering-hunting economy, and it played an important role in prehistoric society. Because of hunting, our ancestors were able to move out of the tropics and into regions relatively scarce in plant foods. As they moved further into arctic, subarctic, and desert regions, the need to hunt became greater. The task of hunting usually fell to the men, since women had less physical strength and were generally burdened with dependent young. Thus, the sexual division of labor was born.

Hunting was not the key to human evolution, as some have claimed. This



*Hunting in the U.S. is primarily done for recreation, and many hunters don't eat the animals they kill. But for those who do, the flesh of wild animals is more expensive than that of domestic animals obtained at a supermarket when such costs as licenses, transportation, and ammunition are considered.*

argument is often brought forth by those seeking to defend modern sport hunting, such as C.H.D. Clarke in a 1958 article entitled "Autumn Thoughts of a Hunter": "Man evolved as a hunter. . . In South Africa, there were at one time two types of premen. One was a great shuffling hulk with a dentition that shows he was a vegetarian. The other was small and active and fed on flesh as well as vegetable matter. This is the one that can be identified as having a place in the human pedigree. Vegetable gathering produced no tools, no forethought or planning, no tradition, no social organization. Pre-man the hunter, in developing and using all these for the chase, became man. He became cultured man, and culture grew as he ventured into the cold regions, where animal fats and skins were a necessity."

Today, anthropological evidence shoots holes in Clarke's theory. The earliest unequivocal evidence for true hunting—as opposed to random, chance killing or scavenging—dates back 500,000 years, which sounds like a long time but in fact is just an eighth or a tenth of the time since the emergence of the earliest humanoid primates some four to five million years ago. When humans began to organize themselves for the pursuit of hunting, the series of evolutionary steps that allowed them to do this—

the development of the opposable thumb, bipedalism, and the rise of some form of language—had already occurred.

The archaeological record indicates that humans were bipedal at least 3.5 million years ago, or three million years before structured hunting. The significance of this turn of events cannot be overstressed: when we saw the world from two feet instead of four, we suddenly had a couple of paws free for other tasks, like carrying food back to a home base or manipulating sticks and stones. We gained a capacity to change the environment—all that was needed was a little more thought and a way of expressing it.

Anthropologist Richard Leakey postulates that the earliest human language may have evolved some two million years ago, coinciding with the advent of the first stone tools. Language almost certainly did not evolve as a result of hunting. Leakey believes that in order to hunt effectively, our ancestors must have already had some command of language in order to lay plans, name animals, and identify places. Thus, the gatherer-scavenger had learned to walk, had started to speak, and was making tools long before commencing the chase. But what of Clarke's claim that through hunting our ancestors became "cultured"?

To be sure, the several hundred thousand years of human existence in which hunting was our most prominent activity forged a powerful relationship between people and other animals. Throughout gatherer-hunter societies, one finds the deification of nature generally and animals specifically. With the rise of the Cro-Magnons (the first anatomically-modern humans, and the first to possess the mental and physical capacity to talk like us) some 40,000 years ago, this deification was given expression through visual art.

Surprisingly, the famous Cro-Magnon cave paintings of Western Europe contain few scenes of wounded or dying animals, perhaps indicating that success in hunting—or the hunt itself—was not as important to the artists as is commonly believed. One painting on the northern coast of Spain, for example, shows a group of bison surrounded by a deer, a horse, wild boars, and more bison. The prominence of the central bison may mean the painters saw them as symbols for the human family in which women form the nucleus of extended families. Indeed, the role of women as plant-gatherers and life-nurturers seems to have been largely overlooked by prehistorians eager to label early "man" as "man the hunter." Anthropologist Sally Slocum rejects the hunting hypothesis: "It leads to the conclusion that the basic human adaptation was the desire of males to hunt and kill. This not only gives too much importance to aggression, which is after all only one factor of human life, but it derives culture from killing. Too much attention has been given to the skills required for hunting and too little to the skills required for gathering and the raising of dependent young."

Today, the most isolated peoples continue to gather and hunt, living by their traditional ways and respecting the sentient beings they kill. For these people, hunting serves a necessary purpose. But the era in which all humans *had* to kill to survive has passed, and the propriety of unnecessary killing is receiving greater scrutiny. The multimillion-year evolution of human beings brought forth a capacity for compassion, and the full application of this compassion will spell the end of the sport and trophy hunt.

Robert Rainer is a writer and animal rights activist living in Fredericton, N.B., Canada.



## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

### Make a Federal Case of It!

#### APHIS Reorganization

The Society for Animal Protective Legislation (SAPL) has charged that after years of delaying standards for laboratory animals imposed under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), governmental opponents have begun trying to block enforcement by reorganizing the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Recently announced personnel changes put enforcement under Dr. James W. Glosser, whom SAPL describes as "a former head of the animal welfare program, who only found one single laboratory in violation of the AWA's humane standards during all the years of his incumbency." Glosser replaced the late Dr. Donald Houston, who died in February after successfully prosecuting 20 research facilities. Glosser announced the reorganization plan in May. SAPL asks readers to "ask [their] Senators and Representative to phone the Secretary of Agriculture directly and ask him to hold his decision on the proposed reorganization until objections voiced by a variety

### How Old are Your Cats and Dogs?

| Age by the calendar | Real Age in canine/feline years |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 months            | 5 years                         |
| 6 months            | 10 years                        |
| 1 year              | 15 years                        |
| 2 years             | 24 years                        |
| 4 years             | 32 years                        |
| 6 years             | 40 years                        |
| 8 years             | 48 years                        |
| 10 years            | 56 years                        |
| 14 years            | 72 years                        |
| 18 years            | 91 years                        |
| 21 years            | 106 years                       |

The chart, developed in 1953 by French veterinarian A. LeBeau, is based on average longevity. In figuring your animal companion's age, remember that large breeds of dogs have much shorter life spans than smaller breeds.



of organizations have been carefully examined." Even a brief delay could place the final decision under a different administration.

#### Endangered Species

Both houses of Congress have now voted overwhelmingly to renew the Endangered Species Act, which formally expired in October of 1985. Renewal had been blocked in committee for three years by members of Congress opposed to listings that would obstruct economic development in their districts. Differences in the Senate and House bills still must be resolved before renewal becomes final. The Senate version includes provisions weakening the protection for sea turtles and some predator species. About 1,000 species are now officially endangered, 400 of them indigenous to the U.S. Around 1,000 more await listing, including about 300 that have apparently passed the point of no recovery. Another 80 species became extinct before being listed.

#### Elephant Protection

The Elephant Protection Act (H.R.2999) passed the House in August, and was sent to the Senate Finance Committee. Originally, the bill called for a ban on all ivory, but after vociferous opposition from some "conservationists"—mainly the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)—the legislation was amended to ban ivory only from countries that—in the judgement of the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife—have inadequately enforced conservation laws. Even though the bill has been grievously weakened, animal protectors support the measure as a compromise that should spare some elephants. Letters to Senators are needed. Members of WWF might also write that organization and request an explanation for its stance on this issue.

#### Marine Animals

The Marine Mammal Protection Act is currently before Congress for reauthorization. Support it by writing Rep. Gerry Studds, Chair, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment, 543 House Annex II, Washington, DC 20515; and Sen. John F. Kerry, Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife, 543 House Annex, Washington, DC 20515.

#### Product Testing

Over a hundred Representatives have cosigned the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act (H.R.1635), which would bar the LD50 (Lethal Dose 50 Percent) test from use in Federal regulations and advance the use of non-animal toxicity tests. Supporting letters should be addressed to one's own Representative, with a copy to Rep. Barbara Boxer of California, author of the bill.

#### State your position!

Letters of support to state legislators from constituents may help pass these measures: Massachusetts S.41 would ban the Draize; S.186 and H.2444 would give students and faculty the choice not to engage in animal experiments; and H.2034 would license labs and animal sources. New York A bill to upgrade pet theft from a misdemeanor to a felony passed the Senate August 6, and is now before the Assembly. Pennsylvania H.R.1554 would both ban the Draize and allow students and faculty to opt out of animal experiments; H.R.2227 would prohibit the sale of wild-caught birds. Virginia A subcommittee is holding hearings on pound seizure (one is scheduled for November 10 in Richmond) and will report back to the legislature in January.

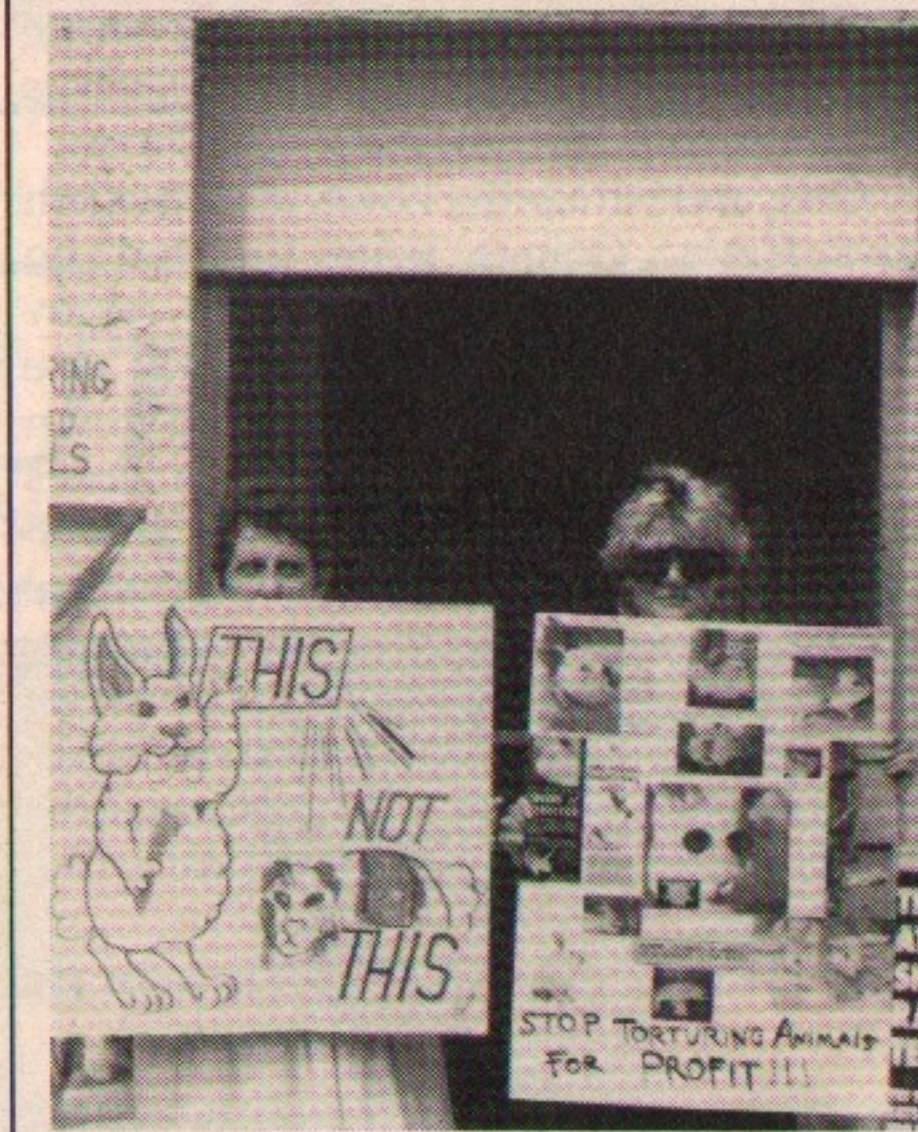
Addresses: U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510; House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Congressional Switchboard: (202) 224-3121.

## Biosearch Inc. Exposed

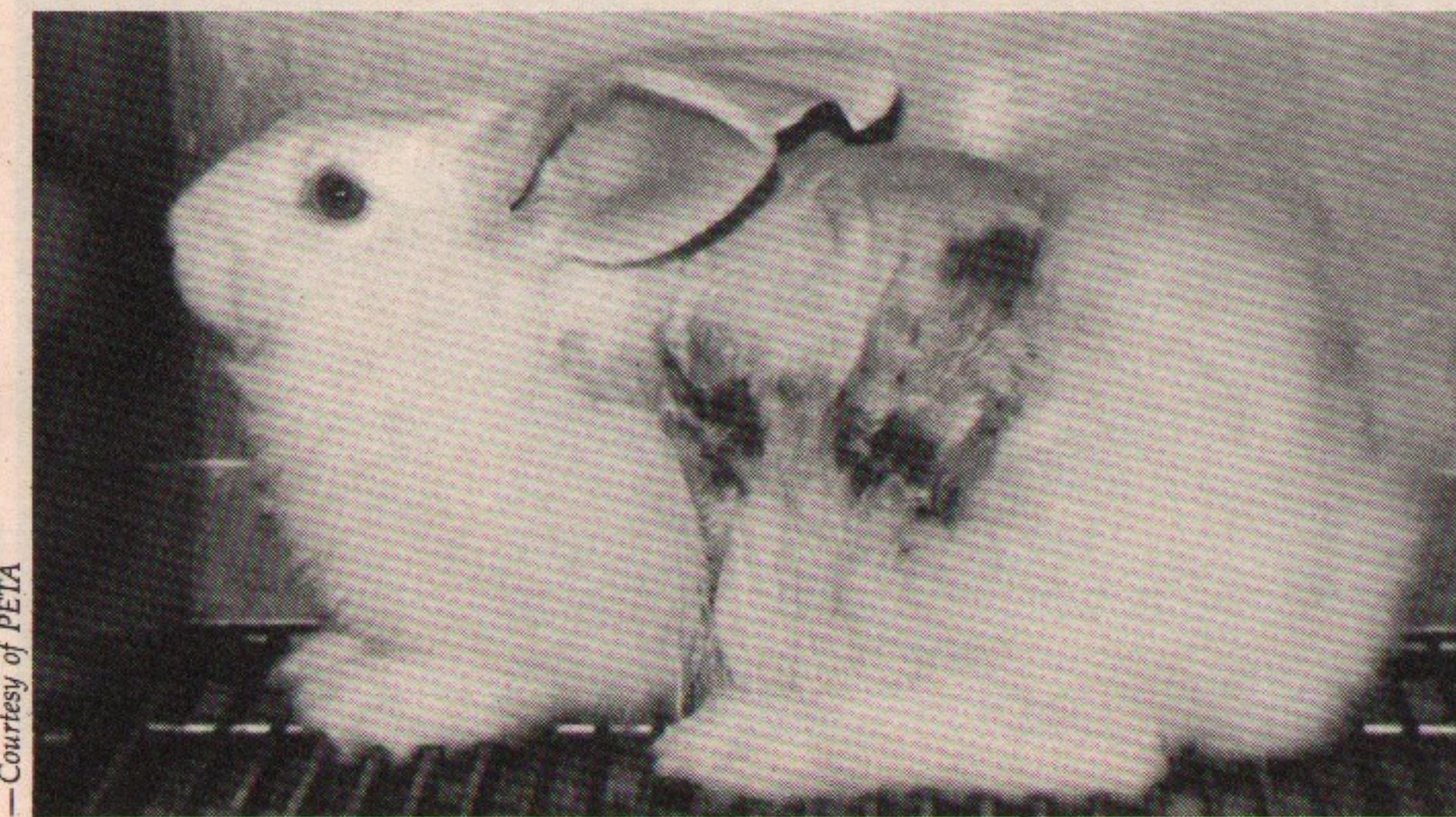
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has charged Biosearch Inc. with cruelty to animals and falsifying test results. On the basis of videotaped, photographic, and written evidence gathered by Cheryl Baker, a Biosearch employee, and by one of its undercover investigators, PETA has cited the Philadelphia-based products testing corporation with more than 100 violations of state and Federal law. Biosearch used 13,800 mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, and cats during 1987, in tests performed for nearly 200 clients, including consumer products giants such as Revlon, S.C. Johnson, Estee Lauder, Procter & Gamble, L'Oreal, and Colgate-Palmolive.

PETA has charged that these companies rely on animal tests not to protect consumers, but to protect themselves from consumer lawsuits. A case in point came when a consumer sued L'Oreal because its Premier Perm damaged her eyes. To help L'Oreal fight this charge, Biosearch subjected a rabbit to a two-hour eye wash to prove that "the injury could have been caused by the complainant rinsing her eye out with large quantities of water, rather than neutralizer." In another instance, Mazola paid Biosearch to perform a test to counter a woman's claim that she had found a dead rat in the bottom of her store-bought jar of oil. Fulfilling this request, Biosearch drowned mice in Mazola oil, and concluded, "It can be expected that a live mouse or a recently dead mouse introduced into oil in a capped bottle will be found at the top of the oil after a 40 day period."

Stating the obvious was something Biosearch did well. Benetton, best known as a national clothing store chain, had its Colors de Benetton Mane fragrance sampled on some unwitting rabbits. Even before testing began on rabbits, the alcohol content of the fragrance was known to be an eye irritant. The test results were hardly imaginative: the "ocular irritation seen with your product would not be unexpected because of its



Animal rights activists have already staged several demonstrations at Biosearch in Philadelphia since PETA uncovered gross abuses at the laboratory.



Slime-Trol, a septic tank cleaner, caused severe damage to this rabbit's skin. Animals at Biosearch were routinely left for hours—even days—without medical treatment.

82% alcohol content..."

Besides conducting unnecessary and painful experiments, including the notorious Lethal Dose 50 percent acute toxicity test and the Draize eye irritancy test, Biosearch offered little relief to suffering animals. According to PETA's investigator, the laboratory followed no animal care guidelines, and its veterinarian showed up on only three occasions in four months. The following are excerpts from the investigator's diary:

"I observed a group of five rats convulsing in their cages this afternoon. [Employee] has dosed them orally with one of the McLaughlin Gormley King insecticides. That night they were still convulsing and some of them had ruptured from the anus. The animal care staff leaves at 5 p.m. and does not return until 8:30 the next morning. Animals who are suffering the gross effects of pesticide or other poisoning are just left to die or linger overnight."

"The last rabbit was still alive on the cart on the way to the necropsy room. It was still moving when put on the table to be cut open... [Employee] proceeded to cut open rabbit's chest and then stated 'Now he won't move, I cut into his chest cavity.'"

"Later, I watched [employee] injecting mice with ketamine. I asked her what she was doing and she said, 'I'm trying to anesthetize mice with ketamine. [The facility] is too cheap to buy ether. With this stuff, basically they can feel everything but are too stoned to do anything about it.'"

PETA has turned over its documentation to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office. Already, 15 members of the U.S. Congress have called on the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food and Drug Administration, the Consumer Products Safety Commission, and APHIS—all Federal agencies whose regulations were allegedly violated by Biosearch—to conduct a thorough investigation of Biosearch.

PETA has also organized several demonstrations at Biosearch, and sponsored a national day of protest against Benetton. PETA encourages consumers to boycott companies like Benetton and patronize companies that sell products not animal-tested. Readers can contact PETA (P.O. Box 42516, Washington, D.C., 20015) to obtain a Cosmetics ActionPac, which lists the names of "cruelty-free" companies, and to receive more information about the group's campaign against Biosearch.

—Sandy Delery



Promote reverence for life  
with your holiday giving!

## FRIENDS OF ALL CREATURES

by Rose Evans  
Animal rights through  
the centuries, told in  
short biographies of  
friends of animals—  
non-sexist, multicultural, full of unique  
information. 8 1/2 x 11, paperback  
128 pp, lavish illustrations. For all ages.



## THE WHALE'S TALE

by Deborah Smith  
A lilted verse story  
about a whale who  
saves a ship and stops  
some whalers. 22 pp,  
hardcover, full color  
illustrations throughout.  
For younger children.



Sea Fog Press, Inc.  
P.O. Box 210056  
San Francisco CA 94121-0056

We pay the postage

name \_\_\_\_\_  
address \_\_\_\_\_  
city st. zip \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ copies FRIENDS OF ALL CREATURES @ 7.95 \$  
\_\_\_\_\_ copies THE WHALE'S TALE @ 8.95 \$

Total enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ Californians please add sales tax

# Moving?

Please give us 8 weeks  
notice. Attach your label and print  
your new address below.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA  
Subscription Department  
P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217

|                                           |                                         |                   |            |             |           |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| PLEASE PRINT                              | Name _____                              | New Address _____ | City _____ | State _____ | Zip _____ |
| PLEASE PRINT<br>(or attach mailing label) | Account # _____<br>(from mailing label) | Old Address _____ | City _____ | State _____ | Zip _____ |

## ANIMAL NEWSLINE

### FBI Cracks Dogfighting Rings

For the first time since the enactment of the Animal Welfare Act, Federal charges have been filed against persons involved in dogfighting activities in the United States. Following a six-month investigation aided by the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local law enforcement officials raided two separate locations in southwestern Ohio and rescued 150 dogs destined for dogfighting rings. These two operations are considered the major headquarters for other operations extending throughout the entire United States and other countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands, and Japan.

Greg and Samantha Lowe, and Kenneth and Cathy Gaines were indicted on Federal misdemeanor and state felony charges. Two more indictments, one against Lowe's son, were handed down after the raids. Each Federal charge carries a maximum penalty of up to one year in prison or a \$10,000 fine. In Ohio, illegal activities relating to selling, purchasing, or possessing a dog for the purpose of fighting is a fourth-degree felony carrying a possible penalty of from six months to five years imprisonment and/or a fine of \$2,500.

Of the 150 dogs seized, 135 were pit

bulls. Several of the dogs were pictured in the *Sporting Dog Journal*, the underground publication of dogfighters, and were champions and grand champions. In the dogfighting world, a champion has been victorious in three fights and a grand champion in five fights. After court proceedings in both Clermont and Clinton Counties, judges ordered the dogs—bred and trained for combat, and thereby unsafe around other animals—to be humanely euthanized.

In addition to the dogs, law officials seized other evidence such as fighting paraphernalia (including fighting pits at both locations), videos of dogs in combat, and training equipment. The FBI also uncovered illegal weapons, drugs, and a field of marijuana.

The evidence obtained from these raids proves that dogfighting is rampant throughout the entire United States. Activists are encouraged to urge local law enforcement officials to take a serious look into dogfighting activities in their communities.

—Sandy Rowland

The writer serves as director of the Great Lakes Regional Office of the Humane Society of the U.S.



Turtle Buster was 14 years old and a "grand champion" fighter when he was confiscated in the June 16 raid.

—Sandy Rowland

### Missing Dogs and Cats May Be Caught in Traps

In searching for a missing companion animals, be sure to check any possible trapping locations—particularly during the winter trapping season. Traps are often set in semi-urban areas, and often very close to homes. This dog died from thirst long before the trapper returned to check his trap. The only sure way to protect dogs and cats from this and other kinds of danger is to keep them from roaming unsupervised.



—Larry Miller

## KARITÉ NUT BUTTER... from Botanée (Div., of Reviva Labs Inc.)

Scientific studies prove that this ancient extract of the Karité tree has astonishing anti-irritant, protective soothing qualities.



Note: The Botanée line has been tested via usage on clients of professional skin-care salons... No testing ever done on animals! AND NO ANIMAL INGREDIENTS.

**BOTANÉE CLEANSING LOTION & MAKEUP REMOVER**  
Cleans skin deeper, easily removes stubborn eye and face makeup. Gentle and soothing, even helps heal irritated skin.  
6 oz. bottle, only \$6.00

**BOTANÉE SKIN TONER**  
Removes cleanser residue, leaves skin in healthy balance, improves skin tone. And as first item left on face in morning, helps protect against sun and pollution.  
6 oz. bottle, only \$6.00

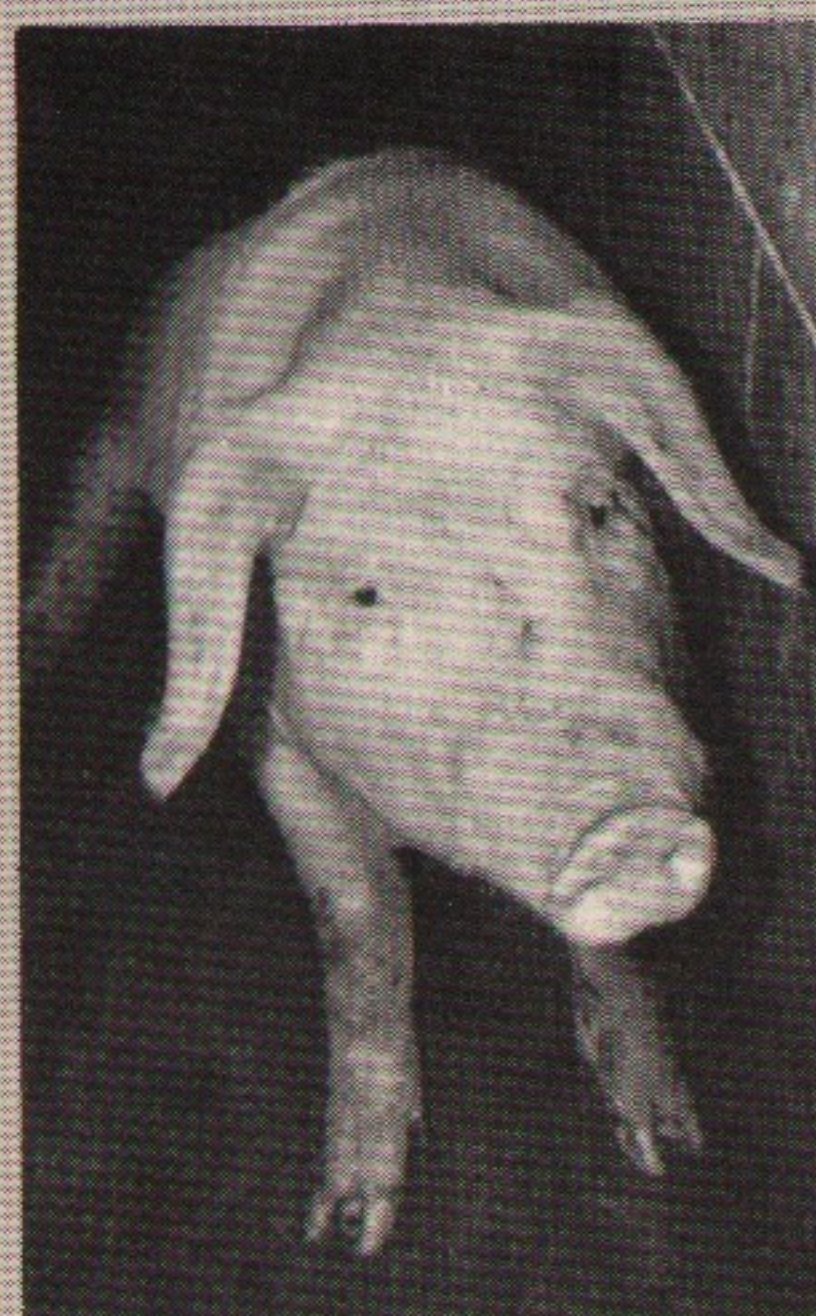
If unavailable at your Health Food Store, contact BOTANÉE Cosmetics.  
(Div., Reviva Labs Inc.)  
705 Hopkins Road,  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
(609) 428-3885

**BOTANÉE HAND/BODY LOTION**  
Soothing, healing lotion; ideal after washing dishes, or showering, or outdoor exposure. Leaves skin soft, silky.  
6 oz. bottle, only \$6.00

**BOTANÉE PROTECTIVE MOISTURIZER**  
In summer or winter the natural Karité extract provides extra protection, protects the skin from dryness or irritation. Improves skin texture, too.  
2 oz. jar, only \$6.00



## Ignorance . . .



## Is Not Bliss.

For farm animals, human ignorance is hell.

## What Have You Done For Farm Animals Today?

With your help we can counter the ignorance fostered by agribusiness. We don't have their huge budgets. But we do have a potent weapon on our side—the truth.

Please join us!

**HUMANE FARMING ASSOCIATION**  
1550 California St., San Francisco, CA 94109

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

☐ \$10. ☐ \$25. ☐ \$50. \_\_\_\_\_ other

FREE: All new members receive an Educational Packet with vital information to influence your friends, family, grocer, and local restaurant. You will also receive HFA's *Watchdog* newsletter.

## ANIMAL NEWSLINE

### AVMA Fights Humane Society Clinics

As reported in the September/October issue of *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, a nonprofit tax law reform proposal currently under consideration in the House Ways and Means Committee of Congress would require humane societies to pay "Unrelated Business Income Tax" (UBIT) on income obtained through the provision of routine veterinary medical care to animals. This proposal is the direct result of extensive lobbying by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and its state affiliates, who have long opposed humane society spay/neuter and full-service clinics because of a mistaken belief that these clinics compete unfairly against them. The reason humane society clinics have—up to now—been held to be tax-exempt is that the work performed in them is directly related to a society's overall charitable activities.

The Ways and Means Committee has attempted to work out a compromise between the veterinarians and humane societies by excluding from the UBIT any humane society clinic earnings from sterilizations, emergency care, or procedures to protect public health such as anti-rabies shots. However, preliminary research into this compromise by tax law experts indicates that once a humane society's operations are no longer exclusively charitable, the organization will become subject to any number of local and state taxes—even if its clinic made no profits and didn't have to pay any UBIT. Another serious problem for humane societies that become subject to UBIT is that people who donate goods or money to them wouldn't be able to take full Federal tax deductions for these contributions.



Congress can protect the private sector from unfair competition by implementing regulations similar to those established in the 1984 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruling relative to the operation of charitable animal hospitals by the Michigan Humane Society (MHS). MHS clinics are required to operate in specific ways so as not to compete with private clinics. There can be no advertising, no "capturing" of animal clients through MHS adoption or sterilization programs, and no lucrative services performed (such as cosmetic surgeries, grooming, boarding, or breeding consultation).

At this time, there are only ten humane societies in the U.S. that have full-service clinics. If the proposed change in tax law passes, there aren't likely to be any others. Readers should write their Congressional Representatives and the Chair of the House Ways and Means Committee (Rep. Dan Rostenkowski), voicing strong opposition to this nonprofit tax law change (U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515). For additional information, contact MHS at (313) 872-3400.

—Eileen Liska



## The National Society of Musicians for Animals

We are a national network of pro-animal musicians whose primary purpose is to educate, entertain and inspire the public on behalf of animal rights.

## Transforming Sound into Service for the Animals

Write for information, NMSA—61 Hedgely Rd.  
newsletter and membership to: Springfield, OH 45506 • (513) 322-1624

\*Nonprofit 501 (c)(3) pending.

## Action Alert

Animal researchers finished dead last on a recent *Sally Jessy Raphael Show* about animal rights, which was taped on August 23 and aired on September 13. Their concern over the power of our message was reflected in an August 30 "Alert" sent by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Research (AALAS) to its membership. Not only did AALAS cry "Foul!", it urged the sending of letters to the producer and syndicator of the show. Because the studio audience reacted so positively to the animal defenders, AALAS assumed that the audience had been "stacked." In "cooperation" with AALAS, we hereby pass on the names and addresses to which *ANIMALS' AGENDA* readers will want to send thanks for airing a rational and caring message to the American public. Be sure to mention the *Sally Jessy Raphael Show* on animal rights.

Lew Freifeld, Producer  
WTNH-TV  
8 Elm Street  
New Haven, CT 06510

Richard C. Trall, Syndicator  
Multi Media Productions  
75 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, NY 10019

## Advertise in The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

- reach 75,000+ readers with your programs, products, publications and philosophies
- 75% of our readers are women
- 80% of our readers describe themselves as business or professional
- 84% are college grads; 25% hold MA or PhD degrees

Reach one of the movement's most dedicated and active readership with your message. An ad this size costs only \$162.00

Help this independent magazine grow by supporting us in this way. Contact our advertising department at: (203) 226-8826 for rates and information

## NO MATTER WHAT THE EXCUSE, ANIMAL RESEARCH IS INEXCUSABLE.



Hours of videotape footage from a major university research lab show primates being battered while their tormentors laugh at them. These cruel and useless head trauma experiments went on for 15 years until activists convinced the government to withdraw funding.

Vivisection is one of the worst cruelties to animals. Tens of millions die each year from induced diseases, psychological torture, toxic

substances, burning, battering, and surgical experiments. Only a small fraction is related to the kinds of biomedical investigation cited by animal researchers to excuse every instance of heinous experimentation.

Animal research is obsolete. Alternative methods are better and cheaper. The more we learn about animal research, the fewer excuses there are for it.

I can no longer excuse the inexcusable.

Please enroll me in your society.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Individual Membership ..... \$10  
☐ Family Membership ..... \$15  
☐ Student / Senior Membership ..... \$ 5  
☐ Life Membership ..... \$50  
☐ Life Benefactor ..... \$100 or more  
☐ Please use my contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
to help the Society accomplish its goals.

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City / State / Zip \_\_\_\_\_



NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY  
53 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, IL 60604  
Dept. 804-11



The Fund for Animals has autographed hardcover copies, courtesy of an anonymous donor, of *The Cat Who Came for Christmas* (bookstore price \$15.95) available for \$12.50. Cleveland Amory takes no royalties and all proceeds will go to the Fund for Animals' Mexican project which has been initiated to rescue stray dogs and cats in that country.

Please indicate on the coupon below whether you would like your book autographed or autopawed, and how you would like such graph and paw to read.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *The Cat Who Came for Christmas* at the price of \$12.50 a copy. I've enclosed a check or money order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ payable to the Fund for Animals.

☐ Autographed ☐ Autopawed Message \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

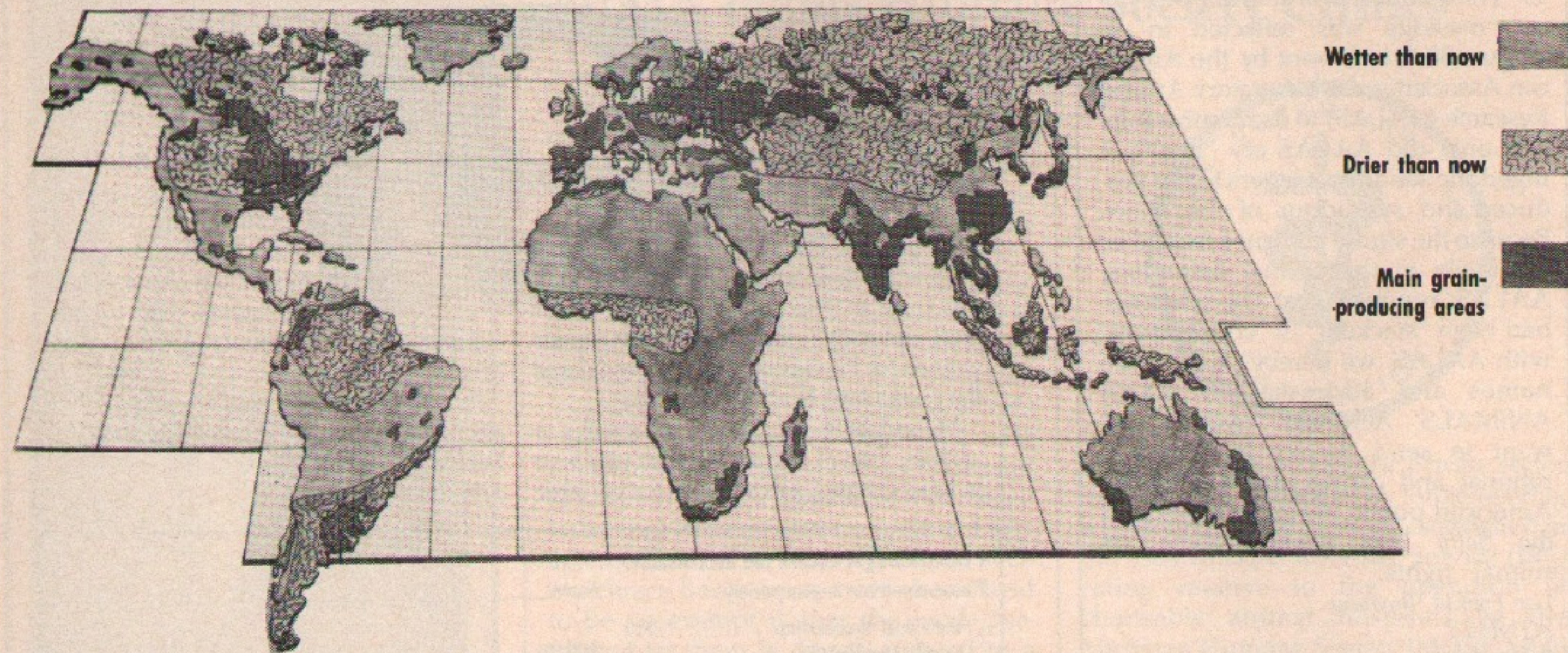
City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: The Fund for Animals • 200 West 57th St. • New York, NY 10019



## DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

**Advancing drought may shift food-producing patterns around the world.**



### GLOBAL— **SPECIAL REPORT:** **Animals, Activists & the Greenhouse Effect**

**REPORTED BY  
MERRITT CLIFTON**

Global climate changes apparently well underway could soon shift the whole focus of wildlife protection efforts, doom the fur industry, alter the basis of North American agriculture, and reorient the development of artificial life forms. The result, regardless of political accomplishments, may be a whole new agenda for animal defense activists by the middle of the next decade.

Involved are the confluence of the "greenhouse effect," ozone layer depletion, and acid rain. All are caused largely by air pollution. But even if we could stop pollution today, the contamination already in the atmosphere would assure that changes now happening would continue for another several decades.

The "greenhouse effect" is a planetary warming trend caused by sunshine becoming trapped beneath an atmospheric blanket of carbon dioxide. The natural CO<sub>2</sub> blanket is about 18 percent thicker than it was when first measured a century ago, partly as a result of burning fossil fuels, and partly because the earth's CO<sub>2</sub>-digesting

**EDITED BY PATRICE GREANVILLE**

plant mass has decreased through the widespread destruction of forests.

Over the past decade, the earth's average temperature has climbed as much as it did during the preceding 120 years, since record-keeping began around 1850. The annual average has reached new highs each year since 1980. As air pollution and forest depletion continue, the rate of warming accelerates. NASA mathematical models predict the average global temperature will rise from 59 degrees Fahrenheit as of 1980 to somewhere between 62 and 68 degrees by 2030. The rise will be most marked in the northern latitudes, as the temperature difference between the poles and the equator evens out. Equatorial temperatures could even drop slightly.

The oceans are absorbing much of the heat, which in turn could gradually shrink the polar ice caps. The National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration announced in April that the Antarctic ice pack was producing an unusual number of icebergs, a shrinkage symptom.

But as ocean waters warm, algal blooms proliferate. Algal blooms are already responsible for an estimated 25 percent of the atmospheric sulphur that causes acid rain, ranking right after smoke stacks and volcanoes. The blooms sometimes develop into "toxic tides" (also known as "red tides");

some of these have afflicted the Atlantic Coast this year from Florida to Quebec's Magdalen Islands. Toxic tides have also been reported in Tasmania, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, Guatemala, and Venezuela.

Nourished by septic pollution and soil erosion, toxic tides poison marine life: lobsters, shellfish, even dolphins. Algal blooms that don't turn toxic are still lethal to marine habitats. Obstructing sunlight, they prevent bottom plants from feeding themselves via photosynthesis. Then, at the end of the algal bloom cycle, decaying algae exhaust the water's oxygen. Plants starve; fish suffocate. According to oceanographer Theodore Smayda, of the University of Rhode Island, "We are seeing a global first-order change."

Global warming hits the land as drought. More heat reflecting off continental surfaces increases air pressure and evaporation, while inhibiting rainfall. Freshwater habitat diminishes, forests yield to deserts, and the root mass holding the topsoil breaks down, causing more erosion, and ultimately contributing to more algal blooms. Already suffering from forest loss, northern Africa—especially the Sahel and Ethiopia—have suffered a series of droughts since the late 1970s, while the Sahara desert has markedly expanded to the south and east. The African droughts are

now affecting a sub-equatorial band as well, including Zambia, Botswana, and Mozambique.

North America is also affected. Annual precipitation has decreased over New England in four of the past five years. Vermont this spring received only half as much rainfall as last year, and that was half as much as three years earlier. Alberta and Saskatchewan have suffered drought during four of the past five years. Alberta rainfall has declined six years in a row. The South received only a quarter as much precipitation as usual during the first quarter of 1988, after a markedly dry fall in 1987 and a record dry spring in 1986. Northern California currently endures the worst drought there since a seven-year regional drought cycle ended in 1977.

Unfortunately, less rain doesn't mean less acid rain. Instead, atmospheric sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxide become more concentrated in what rain does fall. All the effects of acid rain are added to the effects of drought: leaf burn, leaching of toxic metals from rocks and soil, acidification of spawning streams and ponds. The combination contributes to further vegetation loss. Less vegetation means still more CO<sub>2</sub> in the air, more soil erosion, more greenhouse effect and everything else going with it.

The impact of the greenhouse effect is heightened by ozone layer depletion. NASA believes the earth has lost 2 percent of the upper atmospheric ozone that protects us from ultraviolet radiation. Increased ultraviolet radiation

translates directly into more skin cancer for humans. The effect on plants and animals is largely unknown, but Texas A&M oceanographer Dr. Sayed El-Sayed has demonstrated that a 10 percent rise in ultraviolet radiation virtually annihilates the phytoplankton forming the basis of the food chain feeding seals, whales, penguins, and fish in the southern latitudes.

All of this amounts to massive worldwide habitat change. The pro-hunting group Ducks Unlimited warned at its 50th anniversary celebration in June that habitat loss caused by swamp drainage and accentuated by drought had reduced the North American duck population from 62 million 1979 to 30 million today. This is the lowest total since the dustbowl years of the 1930s. Otherwise, conservation groups of all stripes have barely noted the drastic changes in habitats induced by "natural" agents.

The irony is that habitats protected by hard-won sanctuary status may not remain what the conservationists bargained for. No amount of legal protection can preserve a mangrove swamp from persistent drought, keep a river from being choked by erosion, or safeguard an eastern hardwood forest against acid rain. And if their native habitat changes too severely, highly specialized plants and animals may stand a better chance of survival in areas presently beyond their range.

Projected climate shifts suggest that warm-weather animals such

## DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

**The need for more tillable soil may put additional pressure on animal habitats.**



*Human-induced changes in the atmosphere are already causing unexpected realignments in numerous species sensitive to shifts in weather patterns.*

as the armadillo, opossum, and rattlesnake could spread across the entire United States, blocked only by mountains and waterways. Mammals common to the southern and central United States could successfully follow the red fox and coyote into Canada. Northern forest animals such as the fisher, lynx, and wolverine might become endangered species, their range diminished by half. Beaver, otter, and muskrat could suffer from a dryer climate, though the beaver's ability to construct habitat for itself and other pond-dwellers might ensure the continued health of all.

The impact on birds is less predictable. Habitat would decrease for herons or other swamp birds. Insectivores could either thrive or suffer. Warmer temperatures increase the hatching rate of insects, but a plague of insects accompanying drought could encourage farmers to use more insecticides, poisoning the birds as well. The warming trend might doom the fur industry more effectively than a century of protest, by simultaneously diminishing the supply of prime wild pelts and the length of the fur coat season. Environment Canada predicts the Canadian snow season could be cut to one month within 30 years. The most prized furbearers simply wouldn't grow the thick winter pelts the industry covets. On the other hand, the industry could shift to emphasizing warm-climate furs: nutria rather than muskrat or mink; opossum rather than fisher, or go full tilt into fur dyeing in exotic patterns, a recent development.

Agricultural changes would begin with the grain belt edging northward, as southern farmlands dry out while the northern growing season lengthens. Grain yields might well drop, as a result of microorganism loss, reduced ability to irrigate, and increasing insect damage. The outcome would be higher feed grain prices, discouraging animal husbandry, and promoting a more vegetarian diet.

The most interesting challenge to the animal rights movement—and to bioethicists around the world—will probably be the new impetus to the development of artificial life

*The warming trend might doom the fur industry more effectively than a century of protests.*

forms. Genetic manipulation thus far has been directed mainly toward increasing profits from animal husbandry. In the near future, gene-splicing could become a means of adapting various species to survive in radically altered habitats, and of conserving the genes of animals otherwise doomed to extinction. Still more important, restoring the health of the planet may depend upon our ability to synthesize new, hardier micro-organisms to replace those lost as a result of ozone depletion and acid rain. Without microorganisms capable of fixing nitrogen

and other nutrients in the soil, we have no hope of restoring forests—either natural or genetically altered—to gradually recover the planet's CO<sub>2</sub> balance. The risks inherent in releasing synthetic organisms can't be denied, yet the alternative could be loss—over several centuries—of most advanced life forms. Though natural evolution might fill the vacated ecological niches without our help, gambling that this would happen might be the greatest risk of all.

Looking beyond our lifetimes, after another five or ten centuries of CO<sub>2</sub> buildup, the greenhouse effect might bring about a cooling trend culminating in a mini-ice age. The CO<sub>2</sub> layer by then would be so thick that the sun's warmth might not be able to reach the surface of the earth. But neither the prolonged greenhouse effect nor the mini-ice age are inescapable. Though alarmist pseudo-scientific cults have proliferated recently, promoting a variety of radical schemes for both individual and planetary survival, the present scientific consensus is that we can gradually rectify the problems we have created—provided we get moving now. We still have a generation or two before us in which to accomplish the necessary (and far-reaching) social and economic transformations. Central to this process may be the redefining of humanity's role as custodian rather than owner of all life. Promoting this redefinition may be the most important work facing both the animal defense and environmentalist movements.



## NEWS SHORTS

■ **The Fur Retailers Information Council (FRIC)** is regarded by many as fur industry's "spying and disinformation" service. This perception is borne out by the trade press itself. According to *Fur Age Weekly* (6/6/88), FRIC's purpose is "to assist law enforcement agencies with information about the internal operations of animal rights organizations." Said Rick Parsons, FRIC's director, "The more we know about these radical groups—their strategy, their finances, their key players and their weaknesses—the better our chances are of dealing with them effectively." FRIC is putting the arm on newspapers and magazines that publish items about anti-fur activities and animal suffering, threatening loss of lucrative ads. They've also appealed to member furriers for names, addresses, and photographs of animal rights activists—to match with photos taken at anti-fur demonstrations—ostensibly to catch "terrorists." Though veteran activists will recognize the potential for personal harassment, some have managed to find fun in scrambling FRIC's files. Some clever folks have been sending FRIC newspaper photos of animal abusers (vivisectioners, trappers, hunters, and furriers themselves) with their own names scrawled on the mugs, along with clips of articles reporting anti-fur activities. Others have called FRIC's action line (703/471-5238) to report violent demonstrations that never happened. For more information about FRIC, write to 655 15th St. N.W., Suite 320, Washington, DC 20005.

■ **A recent *Washington Post Magazine* article** revealed that U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, a staunch defender of animal experimentation, began stealing and operating on his neighbors' cats at age 13, assisted by his mother.

■ **Also effective January 1, New York pet stores** will be compelled to pay for veterinary treatment of dogs and cats with diseases or congenital defects that become apparent within two weeks of purchase. Alternatively, at the purchaser's option, the animals may be returned for refund. The new law follows similar legislation adopted by New Jersey, Connecticut, Virginia, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. Animal advocates hope that such laws will pressure pet stores and breeders to clean up their acts or go out of business.

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



*The response of this Tennessee Walker makes it obvious she's been "sored."*

■ **A four-year court battle was won recently** by the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) when Federal Judge Oliver Gasch overturned Horse Protection Act regulations that permitted use of potentially crippling "action devices" and shoeing techniques on show horses. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) responded with new regulations that would reduce the maximum thickness of shoe pads from four inches to one inch. Padding the shoes or "soring" the hooves of Tennessee Walking Horses obliges them to step fashionably high. The new regulations are opposed by the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders and Exhibitors Association, as well as the recently formed Friends of the Show Horse Association, but have been endorsed by the National Horse Regulatory Committee. Similar but more stringent regulations are under consideration by the City of Los Angeles. In May of this year, the USDA fined three horse owners and trainers for exhibiting "sored" horses.

■ **Even death penalty advocates may be disgusted** to know that the Mississippi State Penitentiary kills as many as 15 rabbits in equipment tests prior to gassing each criminal.

■ **Kansas labs, animal dealers, pounds, pet shops, and kennels** will be licensed and inspected by the state Commission of Livestock, effective January 1, 1989. The new requirement is heralded as a significant blow against puppy mills.

■ **Animal dealers have been levied some fines recently** by the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Dealer James W. Hickey of Lebanon, Ore. was fined \$40,000 and lost his Federal license for 25 years. According to APHIS chief James Glosser, Hickey "grossly neglected to comply with housing, sanitation, and veterinary care standards for dogs and cats," falsified business records, obstructed inspectors, and concealed "the source of stolen and fraudulently obtained pets found on his premises." Doing business as S&S Farms, Hickey sold animals mainly to labs. Dealers Fred and Margie Bauer of Miami, Okla.; Raymond Morrical of Malvern, Ia.; Moe DiSesso of Newhall, Calif.; Jerry Barger of Culbertson, Neb.; and William Fleischer, Jr. of Gothenburg, Neb. all received fines of under \$500 and/or suspension of license on lesser but similar charges.

■ **About 200 geese have been collected from Stanley Park** by the Canadian Wildlife Service since 1983 for bizarre crippling experiments, according to LifeForce Foundation's Vancouver office. LifeForce reports that zoologist John Steeves of the University of British Columbia removes parts of the birds' brains to limit their movements, plucks them to implant electrodes, breaks their backs, and forces them to try to walk on a moving treadmill. These geese are kept alive from 30 to 50 days. Protests should be directed to Canadian environment minister Tom McMillan, House of Commons, Ottawa K1A 0H3, Canada.



*Wild geese are subject to strange experimentation in Canada.*

## NEWS SHORTS

■ **Elephant trainer Arlen Seidon**, 59, originally of Missouri, has been on the run with Duchess and Tory, two 27-year-old Indian elephants he raised from infancy. Upon retiring in 1981, Seidon sold the elephants, their trucks, a camel, and a chimpanzee to another trainer, Richard Drake of California. When Drake fell behind in his payments, Seidon repossessed everything and everyone—without getting the requisite court order first. Backed by veterinarians from New York and Pennsylvania, Seidon charged Drake had abused the elephants, and pledged he wouldn't return them. Drake won a Superior Court judgement against Seidon in March of 1982, eventually recovering the trucks, camel, and chimp.

Seidon and the elephants, whom he refers to as "my girls," remain at large. Drake believes they're now in Canada. The case drew international attention earlier this year when Seidon offered to give himself up and face criminal charges if Drake wouldn't get Duchess and Tory. His offer was declined. The Animal Education, Protection, and Information Foundation (P.O. Box 1563, York, PA 17405) is collecting donations to help feed the elephants and meet legal costs.

■ ***Reader's Digest* covered all the signs identifying its New York headquarters** before a July 17 protest organized by the Animal Welfare Alliance (AWA). About 350 demonstrators were there to express objection to the publication's one-sided promotion of vivisection. The AWA demo complemented full-page ads in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, run by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society to rebut a recent *Reader's Digest* rant by Dr. Robert J. White, who failed to mention his own 20 years of head transplanting experiments on monkeys and dogs.

■ **Nineteen groups sued the Departments of State and Commerce** on August 3, for failure to enforce an international whale protection treaty by barring import of Icelandic fish. Iceland intends to kill 78 whales this year for "research." Greenpeace meanwhile found an illegal 200-ton shipment of Icelandic whale meat in Finland, en route to Japan. Greenpeace argued that as contraband, the whale meat should have been confiscated; it was, however, returned to Iceland.

## DOCKTOR

■ **Another Docktor Pet Center franchise owner was fined** on cruelty charges July 27. Richard Rosenthal of the Whittier, Calif. franchise was ordered to pay \$11,000 to the local SPCA and in restitution to pet owners, was placed on two years probation, and lost ownership of 21 rescued animals. Prosecutors dropped approximately 100 counts after Rosenthal pleaded no contest to 12. He was convicted of improper pet shop operation at the Docktor Pet Center in nearby Montclair only one year prior.

■ **The University of Vermont has been sued** by People for Animal Rights, under a new state open meeting law, to find out exactly what was done with over 27,000 lab animals last year.

■ **A dossier showing that mass murderers and serial killers usually begin with animal abuse** has been compiled by Dr. Randall Lockwood of the Humane Society of the U.S. Unfortunately, cruelty to animals is generally not taken seriously by law enforcement officials or the courts. Two recent cases may, however, indicate a new trend. A \$1,000 reward posted by Bay Area Voice for Animals led to the prompt arrest of two Zephyrhills, Fla. teenagers who bound a cat behind their car and dragged him. And 21-year-old Geary Allen Johnson of Muskogee, Okla. got five years in prison and five years probation for torturing his mother's dog and cat to death to provide sound effects on a rock-and-roll recording. Co-defendants Sherri Black, 19, Johnson's girlfriend, and Brian Wayne Johnson, 17, his brother, received five years deferred apiece.



*Harry Hovel and Janine Stanley-Dunham participate in a memorial ceremony for lab animals at Reader's Digest headquarters.*

■ **Friends of horses are still fighting the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** fee-waiver scheme for getting rid of mustangs and wild burros. Until last April, the BLM waived the \$125 wild horse adoption fee if a group or individual wanted at least 100 equines and pledged to keep them for one year. The waiver chiefly benefited the horsemeat trade. Despite suspension of the waiver, BLM has continued to round up between six and eight thousand wild horses who were already "on order." There has long been consensus among animal protectors that the BLM, a Federal agency, primarily serves the interests of beef ranchers who graze cattle on public lands. BLM has received Federal funds to round up 8,400 wild horses during fiscal year 1989.

■ **California's proposed 1988 mountain lion hunting season** was struck down June 20 by Judge Lucy McCabe of the San Francisco Superior Court, on grounds that the state Department of Fish and Game and the Fish and Game Commission had presented an inadequate environmental impact report. This is the second year in a row that the Mountain Lion Preservation Foundation has successfully sued to block a proposal for a mountain lion season.

*More SHORTS on next page.*



## NEWS SHORTS

■ **San Francisco Chronicle outdoor columnist Ken Castle and researcher Sally Garbeff** have demanded an investigation of the California Department of Fish and Game's issuance of exotic animal permits. Castle and Garbeff reported on April 23 that the warden in charge of the permits, James P. Zobel, was negotiating post-retirement consulting contracts with Hollywood animal procurer Dr. Martin Dinnes (whose facilities were never inspected in 1987) and the California Animal Owners Association. Only 47 of California's 593 exotic animal owners were inspected last year, and 17 of those had only one animal. Another, Pat Derby of the nonprofit Performing Animal Welfare Society (PAWS) received six inspections despite an absolutely clean USDA record. PAWS has been loudly critical of the treatment of animals by the entertainment industry, and of the Department of Fish and Game. Not one of California's 30 major exotic animal dealers was inspected; one of the biggest hasn't been inspected since 1979. State law requires annual inspection of big cat facilities, but actress Tippi Hedren's Shambala ranch, with 82 felines, hasn't been inspected since 1985.

■ **The 72nd annual convention of the American Societies for Experimental Biology**, held recently in Las Vegas, was picketed by some two dozen members of People Against Vivisection Experiments.

■ **Twenty-six squirrel monkeys**, out of a shipment of fifty, died of neglect at New York's Kennedy Airport in March of 1986. Fifteen months later the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) charged both animal broker Feezal Shaw (a.k.a. South American Unlimited) and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) with willfully violating the Animal Welfare Act. Shaw had been transporting the monkeys from Guyana to Japan, while the ASPCA had received them at its Kennedy Animal Port, a care station for all animals in transit. According to ASPCA attorney Eleanor Molbeggott, the monkeys were fed and watered, then sent as scheduled to Japan Airlines. They were returned to the ASPCA some hours later after the plane was delayed. By then many were dead or dying. The case has now been settled through negotiation. Shaw has been ordered to provide food and water to any monkeys he ships in the future, while the ASPCA—without admitting guilt or negligence—has pledged to provide better

training to its animal handlers. Being outside USDA jurisdiction, neither Japan Airlines nor the unknown Guyanese who packed the monkeys into allegedly inadequate crates faced any charges whatsoever. The case caused some animal advocates to question why the ASPCA cooperates with the international exotic animal trade; caused others to wonder who would look after such animals in transit if the ASPCA didn't; and has everyone wondering why the USDA filed charges of the same seriousness against both the ASPCA—which tried to help, however ineptly—and the animal broker, without whom the monkeys wouldn't have been shipped in the first place.



*This "diving mule" travelling show was brought in as a sales attraction, but Mississippians succeeded in cutting short the perverse performance. Activists should be on the lookout for these spectacles in their own areas.*

■ **The Mississippi Animal Rescue League (MARL) jumped on a "diving mule" act** by filing civil charges May 6 against Regency Toyota/Mitsubishi manager Mark Escude of Jackson and the Tim Rivers' Diving Mule Act, which was brought in as a sales attraction. The act involves driving three mules, a dog, and a pony with a monkey chained to his back up a 30-foot ramp, to plunge into a six-foot-deep wading pool. Rivers cut short his show after protest erupted, returning home to Florida. Jack Herring of rival Hallmark Toyota backed MARL by staging "Save a Mule Day," passing out MARL bumper stickers and cookbooks to his customers and giving the group \$500.

■ **The average price for silver fox pelts plummeted** from \$130 to \$68 at the recent Leningrad fur auction. Prices for scarcer furs held even. The fox price drop reflects the huge inventory Western furriers were unable to sell last winter.

■ **The deaths of an 11-year-old iguana mascot** and one of two younger iguanas bought to replace her became a *cause celebre* in the Moorhead, Minn. state university biology department last summer. People for Animal Rights charged that the iguanas were inadequately housed and cared for.

—Courtesy Mississippi Animal Rescue League

■ **Actress Elizabeth Taylor was deluged in protest** from both Thais and Americans after accepting an endangered baby gibbon and a monkey as gifts from billionaire Malcolm Forbes last April. Taylor passed both primates on to Bangkok hotel workers, supposedly to be raised as pets.

■ **Sheep are now grazing on remote Fremont Island** in the Great Salt Lake, where Welsh ponies ran wild for 30 years. About 100 were rounded up and barged away by rancher Dallin Ward, who shot another 40 he couldn't catch.

## NEWS SHORTS

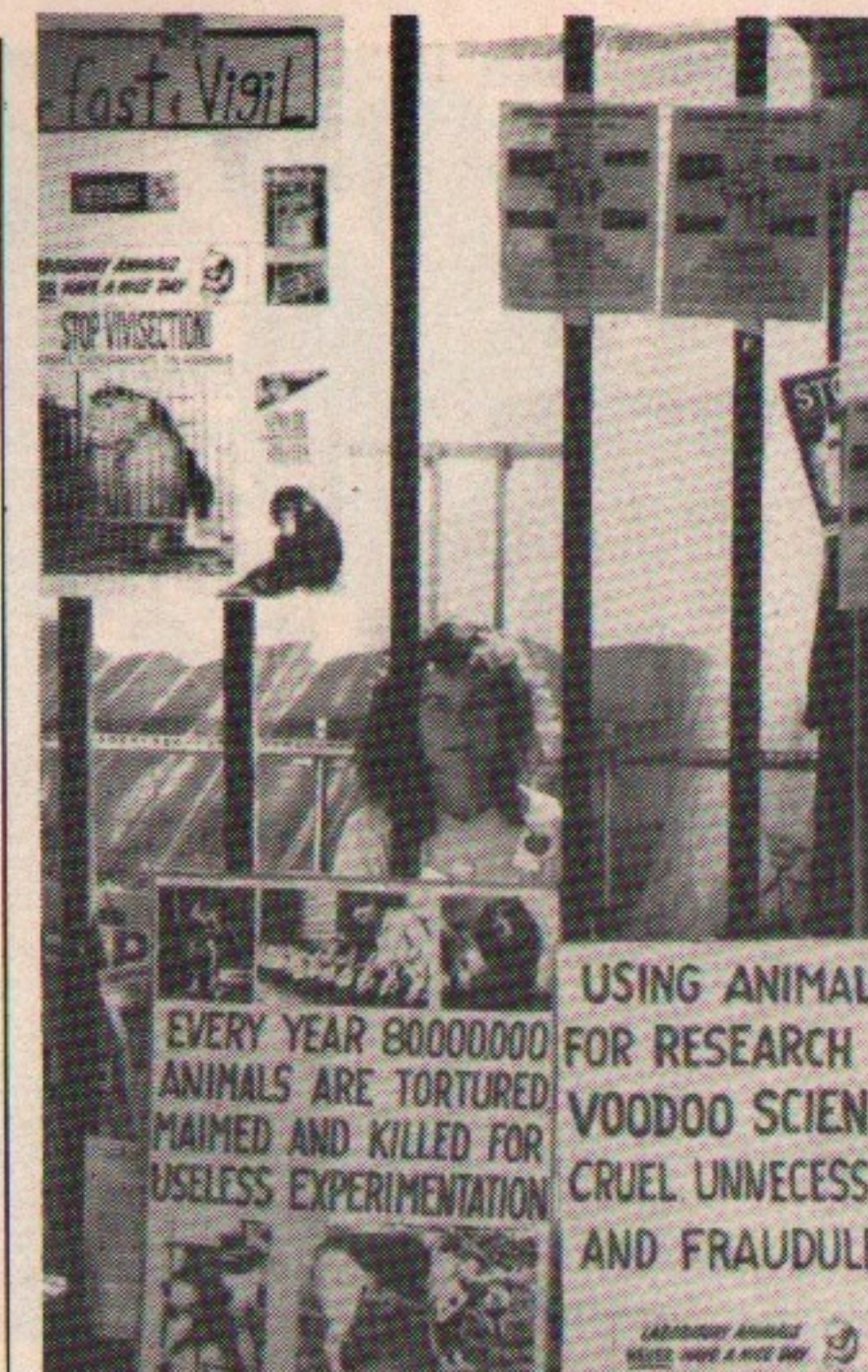
■ **A fourth annual vacation vigil for lab animals** was recently completed by Doll Stanley, 38, of Redwood City, Calif. Her vigils have included 72 hours in a restraint chair like those used on primates, several stints in cages, and—this year—a 33-mile protest walk followed by a four-day fast, with three other protests before and after. "I have found one person can bring out all the major and obscure radio, TV, and newspaper folks," Stanley told *The ANIMALS AGENDA*. "People are very interested and responsive. One person isn't threatening, so they come up and talk, and they respect the nonviolent commitment."

■ **Jenifer Graham's suit against Victor Valley Union High School** was dismissed by Federal Judge Manuel Real of Los Angeles on August 2, after the school agreed to let Graham take a test based on viewing photographs of a dissected frog who had died of "natural causes." Graham, 16, had refused to dissect a frog, maintaining that killing an animal—or having one killed for her—would violate her religious principles.

■ **Hoping to save dolphins from tuna fishermen**, the Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS) and the Environmental Defense Fund sued U.S. Secretary of Commerce William C. Verity on July 19, seeking enforcement of the 1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act. Earth Island Institute and the Marine Mammal Fund filed a similar suit April 12. Dolphins are drowned or crushed in nets after fishing boats follow them to schools of tuna with which they often swim. According to HSUS, American fishermen have reduced their dolphin kill, but Starkist, Bumblebee, and Chicken of the Sea purchase tuna from foreign fleets responsible for some of the worst slaughter. HSUS has called for a nationwide boycott of these three brands.

■ **The U.S. Patent Office was sued** the last week in July by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Animal Legal Defense Fund. Arguing that patent law does not permit patenting life, the groups charged the Patent Office with overstepping its authority in awarding a patent to Harvard University for developing a mouse genetically altered so as to be more susceptible to cancer.

*More SHORTS on next page.*



*Doll Stanley spends her summer vacations in a solitary vigil for lab animals.*

## HOLIDAY CARDS



These originally designed cards are printed on 4 1/2" x 6 1/4" recycled quality card stock. Please specify style #. \$6.50/pkg. of 12 PLUS \$1.25 p/h PER PKG. PA res. add add 6% sales tax. Send orders to: Debra J. Hartman, Finely Crafted Gifts, RD2, Box 197, Dept. A, Troy, PA 16947. (717) 364-5213.

**This Holiday Season  
Spread the word on Reverence for Life —  
Look to the books by Schweitzer Medalist  
— Ann Cottrell Free —**

**ANIMALS, NATURE & ALBERT SCHWEITZER**  
Selections from Dr. Schweitzer's writing on animals.  
Plus the story of his life. For all ages.  
Many illustrations. *New Edition.* \$6.95 pp.

and

**NO ROOM, SAVE IN THE HEART  
Animals, Nature & Humankind**  
Poetry and Prose on Reverence for Life  
Illustrated. 118 pages. \$7.95 pp.

*"If you believe in animal rights, you should have these beautiful books."  
—Ingrid Newkirk, Nat'l Director, PETA*

**— ORDER NOW FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS —**

Inquire for quantity rates.  
Special consideration for  
Humane groups.

The Flying Fox Press  
4448 Faraday Place N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016  
(301) 229-8160



## NEWS SHORTS

■ **The second annual Vegetarian Fest** was held on the National Mall on Saturday, June 25. The response was overwhelming, with some 10,000 people standing in continuous lines for vegetarian food or passing by the literature tent for educational materials or discussions with local animal advocates. The event featured music by Country Joe MacDonald, a longtime social activist, and several local musical groups who donated their time and talent. Attendees danced on the lawn as the bands played, and listened to speeches on animal issues during musical time-outs. Fifteen local vendors provided an unusual variety of vegan (no animal products) fare which included eggless eggrolls, fresh-baked spinach pies, Indian samosas, fresh fruits, and hand-squeezed lemonade. Meatless hotdogs and vegetarian chili dogs were especially popular with children. No complaints were heard, and thousands of Washington, D.C. visitors were exposed to the animal rights ethic. The event was sponsored by the Ahimsa Foundation of Boston and Vegetarian Events, Inc. of Washington, D.C. The event was organized and coordinated by animal rights activist Chas Chiodo, president of Vegetarian Events, who hopes that events like this will proliferate throughout America. For further information, write to Chiodo at P.O. Box 11514, Washington, DC 20008.

■ **Louisiana State University's ongoing ballistic wound experiments on cats** were exposed by the groups Animal Peace and Legislation in Support of Animals at a July 29 press conference. Since 1983, Dr. Michael Carey has been opening cats' skulls and shooting them in the brains point-blank, ostensibly to research ways of rehabilitating wounded soldiers. Carey's conclusions are "irrelevant" and "ridiculous," according to Dr. Donald Doll, Chief of Hematology/Oncology for the Veterans' Administration hospital at Columbia, Mo. and Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Missouri. The Carey experiments also violate the intent of Public Law 98-212, Section 791; a 1/4/84 direct order from former Assistant Secretary of Defense Dr. William Mayer; and a 1984 pledge by former Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger—all intended to stop ballistic weapons testing and training involving dogs and cats. Protests may be directed to the Secretary of Defense, Washington, DC 20301; and the LSU School of Medicine, 1440 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70112.



*Vacationers and residents of the nation's capital were enticed by animal-free delicacies at the highly successful Vegetarian Fest.*

■ **Zap-A-Mouse, a glue trap for mice equipped with a knockout tab**, has been introduced by the Tamby Corp. of Brooklyn. "A mouse will run onto a glue trap and possibly scream all night or bite off a leg to escape," said spokesman Leonard Levy. "With a tranquilizer, rather than fight, they go to sleep, usually within 15 minutes," after which they can be killed "in a traditional way." That's bludgeoning, burning, drowning, trash-compacting, etc. The city of Brooklyn underwrote Zap-A-Mouse with a \$96 million low-interest loan. The use of glue traps—even those laced with drugs—is one of the most cruel methods of rodent control.

■ **Two Cambodian immigrants arrested in Long Beach, Calif., while skinning a puppy for the cookpot** will face cruelty charges. A second puppy was rescued by a neighbor and held by police as evidence. The June 24 arrests coincided with a pre-Olympiad campaign against dog-eating in Korea and the Philippines, conducted by the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and with a round of denials from spokespersons for the Asian refugee community that dog-eating is accepted in other Asiatic cultures.

■ **Civil disobedience actions against animal abusers are becoming more fre-**

**quent in the U.S.** Eight members of Last Chance for Animals await trial in Los Angeles on burglary charges; the eight barricaded themselves in the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Brain Research Institute last April to protest head trauma experiments performed on cats. Second-time offenders who practiced civil disobedience outside the National Institutes of Health offices in Washington, D.C. last April have been fined from \$150 to \$275 apiece, depending upon income. And charges against nine activists arrested at an anti-fur demonstration outside the Neiman Marcus store in San Francisco last November were dropped after the protestors agreed not to sue the city for false arrest.

■ **Bear-wrestling has been banned in Columbus, Ga.** through the efforts of Kate Kunze, a former nightclub photographer who was appalled when patrons were invited to take on a muzzled, declawed, half-blind bear for a \$500 prize (see *Letters*, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, April 1988). Syndicated radio editorialist Paul Harvey backed Kunze, and reports that other communities across the country may soon adopt similar bans. The Ramada Inn's Bossier Lounge in Shreveport, La. cancelled a bear-wrestling tournament due to protest in May. The tournament was promoted by Dee's Bear Shows of Hot Springs, Ark.

## NEWS SHORTS

■ **Sea World amusement park in San Antonio, Tex.** was the site of a major protest July 9 by the groups Voice for Animals and Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation. The protest drew attention to high mortality among Sea World marine mammals. Sea World orcas live an average of only seven years, compared to 50-plus in the ocean. Mayor Henry Cisneros and Sheriff Harlan Copeland unsuccessfully tried to block the demo with zealous enforcement of trespassing, obstruction, and parking statutes, while Sea World hired off-duty sheriff's deputies—in uniform—to provide "security." Forty members of the Fund for

Animals, Friends of Animals, Greenpeace, and Free Sunset Sam People staged a similar protest at Sea World, Florida the same day.

■ **According to Worldwatch researcher Alan Durning, one pound of feedlot beef** costs five pounds of grain, 2,500 gallons of water, the energy equivalent of a gallon of gasoline, and about 35 pounds of eroded topsoil. A third of North America is used for grazing, over half of all U.S. cropland grows livestock feed, and more than half of U.S. water consumption is by animals who will be slaughtered for meat.



*An inland Texas city was the site of a marine mammal protest.*

## COMING SOON

◆ **THE BABY FAE TRANSPLANT LAB** at Loma Linda University was raided by the Animal Liberation Front. In addition to rescuing seven dogs and two goats, the raiders seized documents that suggest Dr. Leonard Bailey knew the Baby Fae transplant would fail.

◆ **CHILDREN WHO HOLD STRONG BELIEFS** differing from the mainstream can often feel isolated and alone. But problems with peers they may encounter can sometimes stem from their own attitudes. How to give youngsters the support and guidance they need.

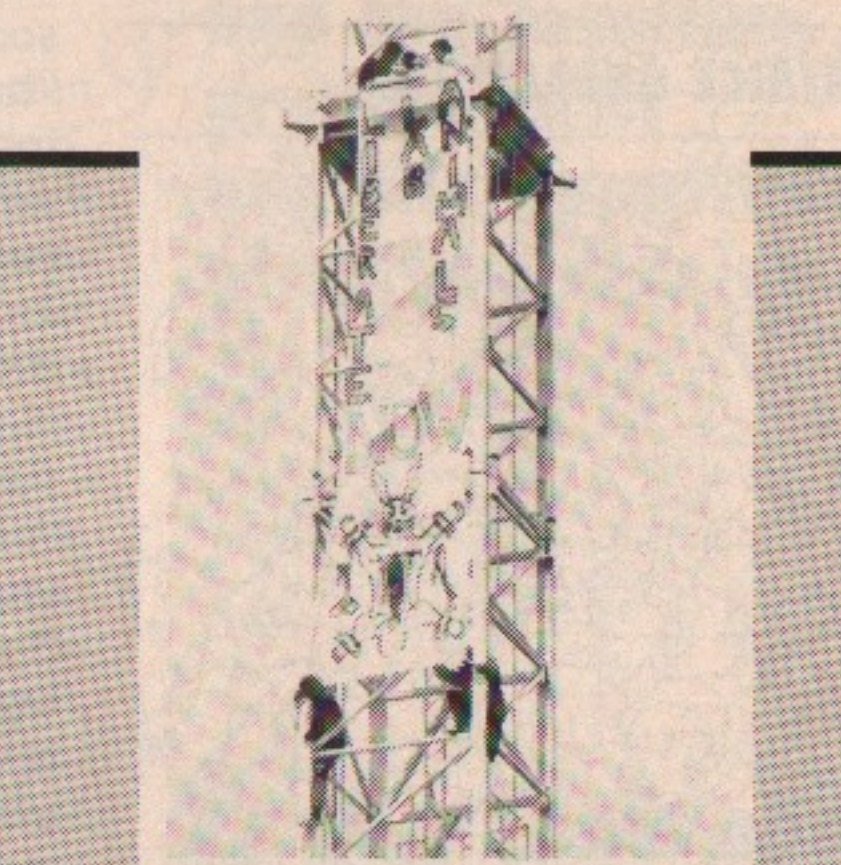
◆ **TRAPPING BY NATIVE PEOPLES** in the northernmost regions of North America—where there are few other ways of earning money—is being presented as a justification for the fur industry. What emerged when spokesmen from Native trapping organizations met with animal defenders in a free-wheeling roundtable discussion.

## HUNTING in the CLASSROOM?

That's right. The wealthy hunting and other exploitive industries have found their way into America's classrooms through films, posters, and many free teaching materials... paving the way for a new generation of animal abuse.

You can fight back. We have humane education materials that we can send on your behalf as a gift to a teacher. Educators are always grateful for our high quality materials. And if you don't know any teachers, we do!

Write to NAAHE (Education Division of The Humane Society of the United States) Box 362A, East Haddam, CT 06423.



## Getting Things Done Through Direct Action

Last spring, members of the Progressive Animal Rights Alliance (PARA) occupied a crane being used to construct a new research facility at UC, Santa Cruz. We were successful in getting an inspection of the university labs by the local SPCA after years of a closed door policy.

Through on-going action PARA fights:

**Animal Experimentation  
Factory Farming  
Animals in Entertainment  
All Cruelty Issues**

*We urgently need your donations to fighting our current legal battle against the University*

Some groups use their money to build a bureaucracy. We put our money to work.

## Help Us Fight for Animal Rights! Send Your Donation TODAY!

☐\$25 ☐\$50 ☐\$100 ☐\$500 ☐Other

Name

Address

City, State, ZIP

Send to: PARA, P.O. Box 2960,  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Telephone: (408) 438-PARA

PARA is an all-volunteer organization



## ENVIRONMENTALIST OPTION (II)—

# Who's Got the Answer to the Overpopulation Riddle?

BY PATRICE GREANVILLE

## Overpopulation: In search of a definition

In the Japanese film classic *Rashomon*, a medieval tale about murder and rape in the forest, the truth about the event is reconstructed through the testimony of various witnesses, including victims and bandits. Each participant proceeds to tell his or her version of the event, but as the story unfolds the audience realizes that it's not one truth that is being pieced together, but five equally plausible versions of it.

Rashomon-like, the current debate on human overpopulation among environmentalists, business leaders, politicians, ideologues, and social scientists seems to have almost as many "truths" as interested observers. It's not surprising, then, that while a majority still clings to the notion of a crisis chiefly brought on by explosive population growth in the underdeveloped world, an influential minority has sought to redirect the debate away from sheer numbers, focusing instead on the political, economic, and ecological nature of "overpopulation." For with more than five billion human beings already on the planet, and with another billion expected to arrive before the next decade is out, many experts are becoming increasingly impatient with a concept which is often analytically vague or politically misleading. For, the critics ask, what do we really mean by overpopulation? Is it just a question of expanding numbers, levels of per capita consumption, technological choice, or all of the above? Does it make any difference if "overpopulation" takes place chiefly in the cities as opposed to the countryside? (By the year 2025 the population in all cities of the industrialized world will reach 1.2 billion, while the total population in the cities of today's less-developed nations, undergoing rapid urbanization, will top 3.9 billion. Mexico City alone is expected to hold between 45 and 60 million, eventually coalescing with adjacent cities.)

The search for an operational definition of "overpopulation" is rendered more difficult by the vast social, political, and economic repercussions likely to flow from it, some of which are resisted by powerful interests. Still, whatever one may think about the contributing factors to "overpopulation," there is no denying that under any type of socioeconomic arrangement, there's a direct link between population size and environmental deterioration. As the organization Negative Population Growth, Inc., advises in a pamphlet, "Total consumption is the product of population multiplied by per capita consumption; total pollution is the product of total consumption times pollution per unit of consumption. Those are simple, incontestable facts."

But although the NPG equation is correct, it should be borne in mind that a crude interpretation of its underlying premise—"too many people"—has allowed a misleading emphasis on population growth to dominate the debate in this field. This has left the far more crucial consumption/production factor largely unexamined and undisturbed.

## The carbon dioxide connection

The error of defining "overpopulation" primarily as a question of excessive human numbers is well illustrated by the relationship between environmental health and energy. We live in a world that consumes enormous amounts of energy. But energy, under the dominant economic framework, means chiefly the combustion of hydrocarbons in coal, oil and gas, and the resulting production of ungodly quantities of carbon dioxide. And carbon dioxide, which exists naturally in the atmosphere, is also a major contributor (with nitrous oxide, methane, and chlorofluorocarbons) to air pollution's leading scourges: acid rain and the hitherto enigmatic "greenhouse effect." (The latter, a global warming trend, is expected to alter the world's weather patterns in the decades ahead. For more details on its causes and implications, see *Dateline: International* in this issue.)

Now, taking carbon dioxide as a reliable ecological yardstick for our pressure on the biosphere, it's clear that, contrary to widely held assumptions, "overpopulation" is not so much taking place in the Third World, where a rapidly-growing population continues to converge on scarce resources, but in the First World, especially in the U.S. How come? The answer lies in a life-style pathologically dependent on energy and highly invasive industrial processes. As Jay Agarwal, vice president for technology assessment of Charles River Associates, a consulting firm in Boston, noted recently in *The New York Times*, in our "developed" society we can't make steel, copper, aluminum, food, clothes, or even wash our clothing, without energy. "The transformation of things we eat, things we consume, all takes energy," he pointed out. And it couldn't be any other way. The American idea of comfort and progress relies heavily on the substitution of machine labor for human effort. Moreover, in the West, but especially in the U.S., the unbridled urge to privatize consumption—an urge encouraged by the corporate sector—compounds the problem. The single-occupant commuter car is perhaps the best symbol of America's malicious indifference to the environment's health, but it's easy to find many other examples of gross wastefulness and redundancy throughout its economy. Indeed, despite some progress, the question of ecological costs is still no more than an afterthought in most of the nation's boardrooms. This ecological profligacy is reflected in the table on the next page.

Thus, in terms of how much we burden the biosphere, the average U.S. citizen is worth almost 16 times a Third World person; 1.5 times a Soviet citizen; 2.5 times a Japanese; and more than 3 times a Western European. And, incidentally, an "affluent" lifestyle, as the figures for Japan and Western Europe show, needn't depend on such a high level of energy consumption. West Germany's per capita energy consumption is just about half that of the U.S. Nor, for that matter, is a certain level of ecological devastation invariably associated with a given level of energy

## Worldwide Emissions of Carbon Dioxide (1985)

1988 Total World Population:  
5026 million (est.)

| Population           | (millions) | % of World Pop. | World Em. of CO <sub>2</sub> | Burden Ratio |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| USSR                 | 284        | 5.6             | 21%                          | 3.75         |
| Japan                | 122        | 2.4             | 5%                           | 2.08         |
| China                | 1000       | 19.9            | 11%                          | 0.55         |
| Developing Countries | 2882       | 57.3            | 20%                          | 0.35         |
| Western Europe       | 495        | 9.8             | 17%                          | 1.73         |
| U.S.                 | 243        | 4.8             | 26%                          | 5.42         |

consumption. Much depends on the type of fuel we burn. In America, the leading polluting nation, 90 percent of all energy comes from burning hydrocarbons in coal, natural gas, and oil. (The balance comes from hydroelectricity and nuclear power, the latter in relative decline due to high costs and safety concerns.) Coal represents the lion's share of this hydrocarbon use, mostly on account of advantageous price and availability. Unfortunately, from a carbon dioxide vantage point, coal is not only the cheapest but also the "dirtiest" of all fuels. By relying on it, American utilities alone contribute 7.5 percent of the world's carbon dioxide output. Is it, hyperbole, therefore, to argue that America is one of the world's most "heavily populated" nations?

## The making of a false dilemma

Energy vs. population surveys confirm the above. While the industrialized countries (showing low-population growth rates) gobble up resources and tax the biosphere at an intolerable pace, in the Third World—especially tropical South America, Central America, the Asian subcontinent, and nearly all of Africa—the exact opposite occurs. Here, most countries, mired in poverty, exhibit a low-to-modest energy consumption level, but a consistently high population growth rate. What are we to make of these facts?

First, that "overpopulation" is a complex phenomenon best defined in terms of consumption patterns and economic culture, and only secondarily as a demographic question. Second, that "overpopulation" in the ecological sense is taking place for different reasons in both the developed and underdeveloped world, but the gravest injuries are being inflicted by the industrial nations. (Regrettably, their economic model is being copied by many poor nations without a mature understanding of its drawbacks.)

A perverse paradox seems to be at work here. Poverty and underdevelopment (bad) fuel population growth (bad) but keep per capita consumption to a minimum (ecologically good). On the

other hand, in the developed world affluence allows population growth to level off (ecologically good), but keeps consumption inching up (ecologically bad). Read immaturely, these correlations can suggest pretty crude and heavy-handed policies. For the fact that poverty seems to be correlated with low-energy consumption does not endorse global poverty as a morally (or politically) acceptable solution to the environment's ills. (In fact, poverty also encourages large families.) And consumption *per se* is not really the problem, but the *quality* of that consumption, and the industrial methods employed to facilitate it.

## From biological to sociopolitical models

From its very inception in Malthusian thought, the debate about "overpopulation" (reignited in the 1960s by Paul Ehrlich with his best-seller *The Population Bomb*) has oscillated between those who feel the problem is essentially a matter of biology and those who argue for a sociopolitical explanation. For my part, I think that a sociopolitical explanation, buttressed by a sound understanding of biological imperatives, fits the facts better than the mere biologic, as all matters concerning humanity can be extremely complex.

This complexity is well reflected in the analysis advanced by critics such as Barry Commoner, Frances Moore Lappe, and Rachel Schurman, all of whom have tried to upgrade the population debate by introducing social, economic and political vistas often regarded as too uncomfortable or irrelevant by other influential observers. Commoner, currently head of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Queens College, in Flushing, New York, sees the problem as basically a question of economic culture and historical antecedents:

What determines environmental degradation is the choice of productive technologies both in developed countries and in developing countries, and it is a totally spurious idea to claim that the rising population anywhere in the world is responsible for the deteriorating environment... What has happened is that we in the developed countries have triggered the increase in population in developing countries by contributing to the initial stages of their development during colonialism. However, since the developing countries have been deprived of the full value of what they produce, again by colonialism and imperialism, they have been unable to go through the clearcut pattern called the demographic transition, which allows cultures to restabilize their populations by increasing their standard of living. Now the notion that the population problem is something that ought to be solved by biological means—mainly killing people off—is barbaric, abhorrent, and has no relationship to the real thing. (*Utne Reader*, p. 78, May/June 1988)

Commoner's forceful views may or may not meet with immediate acceptance, but they are difficult to refute. For as Moore Lappe, Schurman, and others have also shown, the real womb of overpopulation is far more political than biological.

**NEXT: Overpopulation—The Search for Causes and Solutions.**

Energy under the dominant economic framework means chiefly the combustion of hydrocarbons in coal, oil, and gas, and the resulting production of ungodly quantities of carbon dioxide.

In terms of how much we burden the atmosphere, the U.S. citizen is worth 1.6 times a Third World person, more than 3 times a Western European, 2.5 times a Japanese, and 1.5 times a Soviet citizen.

While the industrialized countries—showing low-population growth rates—gobble up resources and tax the biosphere at an intolerable pace, in the Third World the precise opposite occurs.



# The Quick and the Dead

BY HOWARD KARLITZ

Upstairs, I found David examining the rifle. He had found it in the bottom of my closet. It was unloaded and it was secured, but I was quite alarmed all the same. The next day my friend Paul advised me to introduce David to shooting, rather than instill panic in him. "The earlier he becomes familiar with firearms, the better," Paul counseled. David was eight years old. Soon I had bought him a .22 caliber target rifle of his own, along with a junior membership in the gun club.

We went shooting one afternoon a week, usually Sunday, right before I had to drive him back to his mother's apartment. Initially she was upset. "We're only firing at a piece of paper," I assured her. "Anyway, he really enjoys it." In time she acquiesced.

As autumn neared, the club became more crowded, and range time was at a premium. Hunting season was around the corner, and with reports trickling in regarding what the Fish and Game people predicted to be a record number of deer, Paul and the other members concerned themselves with sharpening their eye and truing their weapons. I was not a hunter—the idea of killing something was abhorrent to me—but Paul urged me to join him upstate for a weekend just to enjoy the outdoors. "Bring the little guy," he said. "It's beautiful country." The thought of a couple of days together with David—sitting around a cabin, hiking through the woods, getting to know him better—was appealing, and the pastoral picture in my mind was so compelling that there was really no choice but to accept. "Bring your rifle," Paul said. "Maybe we'll do some target shooting if I bag my limit."

I followed him north in my station wagon on the 300-mile trip to the camp. His cabin was one in a cluster of five, each rented by a party of hunters. The following morning was the first day of the season, and we were up before sunrise. By the time dawn illuminated the leafless, silent forest, we were far into the woods. Paul had insisted I carry the rifle. "At least look like a hunter," he laughed.

After about half an hour, we came out onto a dirt road and hunched down on the shoulder. The deer, not more than 100 yards away, seemed to have been waiting for us.

"Take him," Paul whispered.

I shook my head no.

"You'll never have this chance again," he said.

Slowly, I shouldered the weapon, lined up the animal in the crosshairs, and pressured the trigger. It was like shooting at a statue.

But suddenly David jumped up, scuffling gravel, and the startled deer bolted just as the rifle went off. The report pulverized the stillness. Through the sight I saw a puff of brown vapor and an explosion of crimson mist. The deer was down, in the middle of the road, kicking dust. "Nice shot!" Paul shouted, pounding my back.

It had not been a clean kill. The deer was paralyzed from his midsection back, trying vainly to pull himself by his forelegs to the treeline, pawing the gravel, thrashing his head. The antlers were carving fitful ruts into the road. David was staring down, riveted to the stream of blood.

"Better put him out of his misery," Paul said.

David snatched at my arm as I lifted the rifle. "No!" he shouted.

"Come on, little guy," Paul said. "He's suffering. Let your daddy finish him."

"No!" David insisted.

Paul looked over at me. "Then I'll finish him off," he said. But suddenly David was down on the ground, holding the animal's neck, his face precariously close to the antlers.

"Get away from there!" I ordered.

"No, Daddy," he cried. "Don't hurt him any more. Please." I turned to Paul. "I think we made a big mistake here," I said.

"Not really," Paul said. "I'll say I got him. I know you don't have a permit."

"That's not the point," I said. "It's the kid."

"You should have thought about that before you pulled the damn trigger," he said. "Now let me finish him off and that'll be the end of it."

David was cradling the animal's head. Shock was setting in. "Nobody's finishing anything off," I said. "I'm going to get my car and we're going to take him somewhere and have somebody look at him."

"You're crazy!" Paul snapped. "You know what kind of fine we're talking about?"

"Just stay here with David and don't do anything. Promise me."

"This is insane."

"I said promise."

"Okay. I promise."

"Give me your rifle."

"No way," he said.

I looked down at the deer and the thick pool of blood and knew we were losing time. "Stay here, David," I said, and took off for the cabin. Forty minutes later I was back with the wagon, and we lifted the animal in. He was barely conscious. "You coming?" I asked Paul.

He shook his head no. "You don't know what you're doing," he said.

We left him there. Back at the cabins there were several hunters milling around outside and I asked them for directions into town, tried to explain the situation to them, how my son wouldn't let me kill the deer in the car. "You know, he's only a kid," I said. They turned away like I was a leper. "Come on, somebody give me directions," I yelled. Finally one of them pointed down the road. "Just follow it to the state road sign and turn left," he said. "Don't tell anybody where you're staying."

In town, I pulled into a gas station and asked where the police station was. "We don't have police here," he said. "Only a sheriff."

"Where can I find him?"

"Hunting."

"So who's in charge?"

"You got problems?" he asked.

"An injured animal," I said, motioning to the back of the wagon. He looked in. He looked at me. "Mister, that isn't right," he said. "You ought to put that thing out of its misery."

"Listen, I'm not asking for advice," I said. "Where can I find a person in charge?"

"The nearest person in charge," he said, "would be over at the state police precinct in Hadleyville, about ten miles from here."

The deer was gasping heavily and his eyes weren't open



—Jennifer Dohanos

anymore. "Hurry, Dad," David pleaded.

The attendant gazed at my son and shook his head. "This is crazy," he said. "But maybe you want a vet. Dr. Sloan lives right down the road."

"How far?"

"Half a mile. Just look for the shingle."

A minute later, I was backing the wagon into the doctor's driveway. I leaned on the bell and a young man answered, maybe 25 or 26 years old. He was out the door quickly, and we carried the deer inside. "What happened?" he asked.

"We found him," I lied, "in the middle of the road." David looked at me but said nothing. The doctor ran his hands under cold water and rubbed them across the animal's lips and nose. At once his nostrils flared and his large dark eyes shot open. His front legs began to make weak running motions.

The doctor examined the wound. "Spinal cord's been severed," he said. "Must have been hit at a distance by some sloppy yahoo and then managed to crawl away." He looked at me curiously. "But you said you found him on the road, right?"

I nodded.

"Strange," he said. "Doesn't make sense."

"Is there anything we can do?" I asked.

"No. He has to be put to sleep."

"I won't let you hurt him anymore!" David shouted. Tears streamed down his face. He lay down his head on the deer's quivering neck.

"You're very brave," the doctor said, "and I understand what you're trying to do here. But this animal is badly hurt. He's suffering."

"Can't you fix him up enough so we could bring him home?"

David murmured. "I'll take care of him."

"A deer is a wild animal, son. It can't be a pet. And this one is so badly injured he'll never run again. Deer were made to run. You understand that, don't you?"

David nodded. "You're not going to shoot him again, are you?" he asked.

"No," the doctor said. "I'm just going to give him an injection, and he's going to fall asleep. He won't feel a thing. I promise." The doctor looked at me again and motioned me to take David from the room. When it was over, there were some papers to sign.

Back at the cabin, I made short work of packing the bags. Paul didn't speak to me. Neither did the other men. Soon David and I were heading home down the highway. On the bridge over the Delaware River, I pulled over and took the rifle out of the car and threw it over the rail. David sat motionless in the car, staring straight ahead.


One spring morning a few months later, I was driving David to Pennsylvania, where his mother had rented a cottage. I turned onto a small country road, rutted and dusty, and we slowly bumped along for a time. Suddenly a deer bolted out of the woods. I stopped the car. The deer stopped, too, and stood there, 50 feet away, unafraid, understanding that it was not yet the season to be hiding in the trees.

David stiffened in his seat. Then he threw down the window and flailed his arm outside and screamed, "Run!" In an instant, the deer had bounded out of the warm sunlight, into the deepness of the forest.

Howard Karlitz teaches writing at a New York college. This article is reprinted from the New York Daily News Magazine.



Approved by BWC, USA® 1986



**YOUR FACE  
DESERVES THE BEST!**

Sombra is a make-up foundation that is so easy to apply, you don't have to be an artist to achieve a flawless, blended finish. It contains no waxes, no mineral oil and no preservatives.

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

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

**SOMBRA**

For information write or call  
SOMBRA COSMETICS INC.  
5600 McLeod Suite G  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109  
1-800-225-3963  
In New Mexico and Alaska  
505/888-0288



*Bob Barker has been honored by the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) for his courageous stand against fur, his work on behalf of animals in entertainment, and his longtime commitment to eliminating dog and cat overpopulation. Shown presenting the award to Barker was Helen Jones, president of ISAR.*

## Protect the Mountain Lion

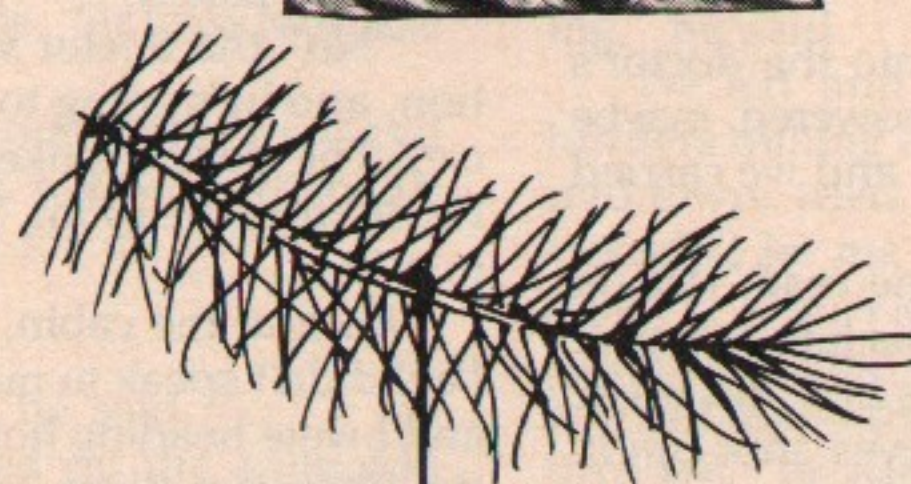
with the purchase  
of these Holiday  
Cougar Gifts

Send check or money order to:  
Mountain Lion  
Preservation Foundation  
P.O. Box 1896  
Sacramento, CA 95809  
or charge by phone using VISA or  
MC: (916) 442-2666 Gift Dept.  
Add \$2.50 shipping charge  
per item.  
CA residents add 6% sales tax.  
**We are a non-profit foundation.**  
**Call for a complete brochure.**



### MAJESTIC CAT PIN

This finely detailed, dimensional design is perfect on scarves, lapels or neckties. Gold plate or rhodium (pewter-toned), size 1 1/4" x 1". Handcrafted in the USA. \$19.95

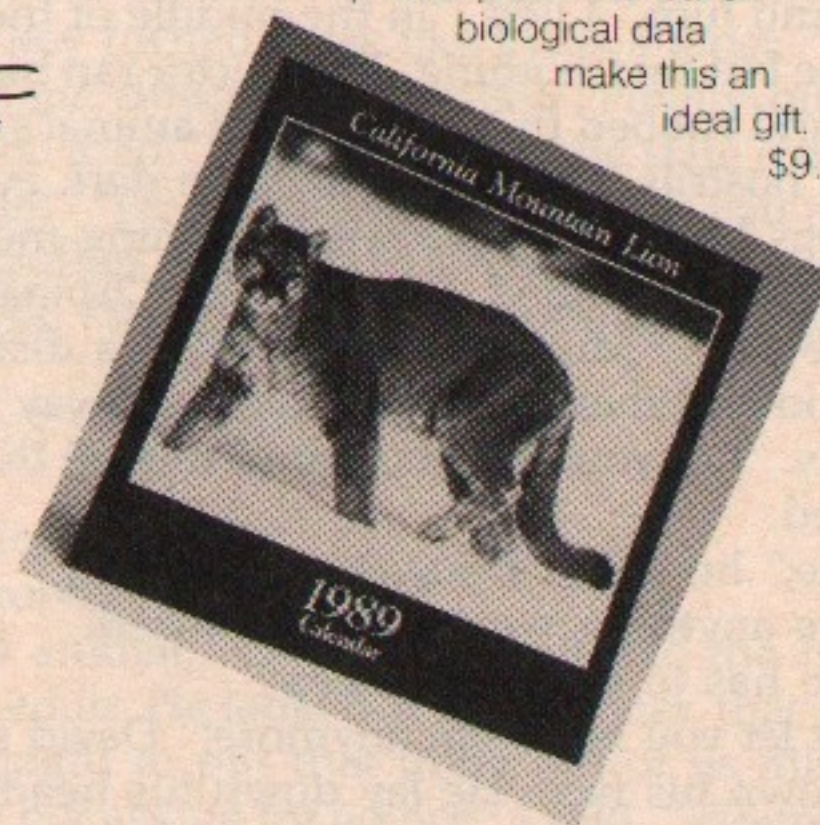


### ETCHED ORNAMENTS

Beautiful glass crystal ornaments. Handcrafted by the Developmentally Disabled Adults. 3" Diameter. \$10.95

### 1989 CALENDAR

12 magnificent, exclusive photos plus historical & biological data make this an ideal gift. \$9.95



# FUR:

## Making the Right Choice

BY JOHN W. GRANDY, Ph.D.

*To the extent that many people still purchase fur apparel without consideration of the cruelty involved, animal advocates must shoulder some of the blame for failing to convey the truth to the general public.*

**O**ften in winter, as I observe fur-clad women and endure the endless stream of fur advertisements so blatant in their shallow appeals to human vanity, I marvel that I am living in a country that promotes ideas such as charity, benevolence, and kindness. How can a country that holds itself up as a beacon of light and hope in a world too familiar with suffering and injustice tolerate the needless and avoidable animal cruelty so widespread in our society?

It is a dichotomy of modern living

that the very woman who may spare no effort or expense to care for a lost kitten may feel no compunction about purchasing and wearing a fur coat that entailed the deaths of as many as 30 or 40 animals. Is she aware of how a fur coat is obtained, and doesn't care? Or does she refuse to acknowledge the cruelty, hiding the truth from herself so that her conscience will not be bothered? Is she unconcerned because she does not witness the pain and terror firsthand? The answer to all of these questions is—to some extent—yes.

But to the extent that many people still purchase fur apparel without consideration of the cruelty involved, animal advocates must shoulder some of the blame for failing to convey the truth to the general public. Fur coat sales are on the rise in the U.S., despite the fact that moral opposition has been voiced for decades. For every fur coat purchased ten years ago, 2.3 fur coats are purchased today. This phenomenon is attributable to many causes. Women today are more affluent and independent, and a show

*Continued on next page*



# Trapping

In the U.S. alone, 17 million wild animals are trapped and killed each year. So far, the fur industry has been effective in convincing the public that trapping is necessary for wildlife management, conservation, and rabies control. But this is a blatant distortion of the facts. Trapping is done primarily to supply pelts for the fur market. To that end, trappers target the species whose skins are in the most demand economically. Traps are set and baited to catch healthy animals as they move about their habitat and forage for food. Weak and sick animals susceptible to starvation are usually not the actual or intended victims of traps. As a result, trapping may actually fuel rabies or other disease outbreaks because it takes animals who may have a natural or acquired immunity, and leaves the sick, infected animals behind. Trapping is, at best, an unsound wildlife management practice. Moreover, trapping endangers human health and safety. Often, leghold traps are set where people, especially children playing outdoors, are in danger of being seriously injured. In 1984, for instance, a Minnesota boy lost four toes after he stepped on a trap. The HSUS has documented an additional five cases of human injuries caused by traps.

The leghold trap's cruelty to animals is well-documented and, as a result, over 65 countries have banned the device. Yet it continues to be widely used in the U.S., where it is responsible for the torturous deaths of approximately 15 million animals. Other traps, including snares and conibears are also commonly used in the U.S. Neck snares are designed to strangle, but in many cases—especially when larger animals are caught—death comes not rapidly but after hours or days of struggle and suffering. The conibear, often promoted as a humane alternative to the leghold trap, is also cruel. It is designed to cause instant death, but the animal must be in exactly the right position for neck-breaking. Sadly, animals caught in the conibear often experience agonizing deaths. Animals caught in underwater sets, such as beavers, die by drowning.

In addition to the 17 million wild animals trapped in the U.S., trapping also destroys an estimated 5 million companion animals, domestic animals, and other non-target species—some of whom are endangered or threatened.



*Trappers target the species whose skins are in the most demand economically, but trapping also destroys millions of non-target species. This trapper has caught or shot numerous birds in addition to furbearers.*

*Continued from previous page*

of wealth and success appeals to many of them. In addition, the fur industry has portrayed itself as being conservation-minded and traditional, and has downplayed the trapping of wildlife by discussing "ranch" fur. This has been done, of course, largely in response to public outcry over trapping and concern for endangered species. But it is a ploy designed to divert attention from the central issue, because most animals used for furs are not ranch-raised.

## Ranched vs. trapped

Wolves, coyotes, gray foxes, martens, fishers, bobcats, muskrats, Canadian lynx, nutrias, beavers, North American opossums, and raccoons are not normally ranched. Animals most regularly, but certainly not always, ranched are red foxes and mink. Yet, if this distinction is indeed important, why does the industry not label coats as to their origin (from ranched animals or from wild-caught animals) so that consumers can make a choice? The reason, unfortunately, is that the distinction is only being used to confuse and obfuscate the real issues involved. And the central issue is

cruelty. For whether animals are trapped or raised in small wire cages (euphemistically called "ranches"), there is no way to produce a fur coat without killing animals and causing them to suffer.

The defensive reaction on the part of the fur industry in highlighting ranched fur shows that some headway has been made in educating the public about the realities of trapping. Overall, demand for trapped fur is declining. In 1986, 90 percent of U.S. fur exports were from wild-caught animals; this declined to 86 percent in 1987. So, while an understanding of trapping is having some impact on consumer demand, the focus of anti-fur campaigns should be on fur and the senseless destruction of both trapped and ranched animals. Otherwise, the emphasis will be shifted even more from trapping to ranching, and the toll in animal life will not be reduced.

## A moral issue

Fur is not a question of wildlife management or animal control, it is a question of morality. I am convinced that people of good conscience will choose against fur if they are made aware of the facts. What is needed is a major, worldwide effort with strong

grassroots involvement. Elimination of fur consumption in one community or country will not make a dent in total production of fur apparel if the slack can be tightened by simply increasing exports elsewhere.

The years of 1988 and 1989 promise to be banner years for highlighting the fur issue. Energized by successful campaigns in Holland and Switzerland, where fur sales have decreased drastically, animal defenders are preparing similar anti-fur programs in other European countries and in North America. The Dutch *Anti Bont Comite* based its campaign on intense advertising, and after only five years, fur sales dropped by 90 percent. In 1983, 300 fur shops operated in Holland; in 1988, only 40 or 50 remain. But although fur consumption within Holland has decreased, fur ranching there is unfortunately on the rise. This is due to continuing foreign demand for fur, especially in the U.S. In Switzerland, "No Fur" campaigns have been effective in reducing fur consumption by 75 percent. This has happened despite the cold Alpine winters. Ironically, Spain and Italy continue to provide major fur markets. In Great Britain, 74 percent of the people surveyed are against the wearing of fur. This prompted a proposal that would have required labelling of fur coats produced from animals commonly caught in leghold traps. This initiative, however, was recently abandoned under massive pressure from the fur industry—particularly the furriers and trappers of Canada.

## Anti-fur actions

The World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) has launched a major worldwide campaign focusing on fur as a moral issue. In the U.S., People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) is organizing a "Rock Against Fur" concert to be held in January in Manhattan. This will be an "educational concert" featuring pop groups, celebrities, music, and speeches. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA) has announced a full-scale campaign including ads in Boston magazines and newspapers. "Fur-Free America," the innovative campaign of Transpecies Unlimited (TSU), continues to aggressively tackle the fur industry. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) officially kicked-off a major anti-fur campaign focusing on the American consumer. The campaign is national, but with special emphasis

and coverage in five cities: New York; Washington, D.C.; Chicago, Dallas, and Los Angeles. In each of the targeted cities, the "shame" of buying and wearing fur will be heavily advertised.

An anti-fur message is also being spread in unconventional ways.

*The years of 1988 and 1989 promise to be banner years for highlighting the fur issue.*

Recently, Jane Wiedlin released a new pop album entitled simply *Fur*. The record cover shows the artist holding a rabbit, and all promotion and advertising relates to animal rights. And rock stars and groups, such as Boston, continue to contribute time, talent, and money to the protection of animals.

Though Federal legislation that would prohibit the use of steel-jaw

leghold traps seems certain to die, once again, in Congressional committee, individual citizens are increasingly taking it upon themselves to try to deal with trapping issues. A New Jersey state law was passed in 1985 to ban the use of leghold traps. Rhode Island has also enacted a ban on steel-jaw leghold traps, and Massachusetts law restricts use of the traps to land owned or leased by the trapper. Ordinances banning the traps are being sought in many communities.

Individually and collectively, it's a good time to rally against fur, pointing out that fur consumers are directly responsible for the horrible suffering experienced by the animals whose pelts make up their coats. In this day and age, when animal skins are not in any way necessary for human survival, civilized people should be ashamed to wear fur.

*Dr. Grandy serves as Vice President for Wildlife and Environment for The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037. Readers may write to him for additional information on fur.*

# Ranching

Over 5 million furbearing animals die on "ranches" each year in the U.S. That figure represents 23 percent of the fur animals killed annually in this country. Of the same species as wild animals, ranched furbearers are totally at the mercy of their captors with no protective laws.

Fur "ranches" are not at all what they sound like. They are a conglomerate of small pens where animals are crammed together in stress-producing conditions. Some ranched fur animals (principally minks) suffer from genetic defects caused by excessive inbreeding in captivity. This has caused some species to develop deafness, blindness, "screwnecks," anemia, sterility, and painful neuromuscular disorders.

Methods of killing vary among ranches. The preferred method among fur ranchers seems to be dislocation of the spinal cord. Other techniques for killing include gassing with hot carbon monoxide (which burns the eyes and lungs), poisoning, and anal electrocution—all of which are designed primarily to minimize damage to the fur, rather than offer the animal a humane death.



*Ranched furbearers spend their entire lives in small pens or cages.*

*Courtesy Anti Bont Comite, Netherlands*



# Discover the Difference

## A Vegetarian Diet Can Make

## And Save On America's Leading Natural Foods Magazine.

For centuries people have understood the importance of diet in developing a healthy body, clear mind and calm presence.

Many have considered a whole foods, meatless diet to be the ideal diet. Today, more people than ever are following a vegetarian diet.

*Vegetarian Times* is a monthly magazine that contains vegetarian recipes, dietary information, updates on animal rights issues and much much more. Each issue contains useful advice on buying whole foods and preparing foods for maximum nutritional value. Plus articles on nutritional approaches to disease, information for travelers and profiles of prominent vegetarians.

Our outstanding recipes offer something for everyone—from easy-to-cook recipes using common ingredients, to challenging gourmet dishes; from appetizers to hearty casseroles; and even special recipes for special diets, such as health building and purifying.

*Vegetarian Times* makes it easy to maintain a good-tasting, ethical, healthful diet. Start eating better and save money on America's leading natural foods magazine.

Compassionate



☐ **YES!** Send me a complimentary copy of *Vegetarian Times* and enter my name for 5 more issues at the low subscription price of \$12.47. I'll save over 17% off the newsstand price and enjoy the convenience of home delivery.

name \_\_\_\_\_

address \_\_\_\_\_

city/state/zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Payment enclosed

☐ Bill me later

or call toll free 1-800-435-0715.

Illinois residents call 1-800-892-0753.

**Vegetarian Times Guarantee:** If for any reason you are not completely satisfied you can cancel for a full refund of all unmailed copies.

Send to:  
**Vegetarian Times,**  
P.O. Box 446, Mt. Morris, IL 60154

We're so sure you're going to like *Vegetarian Times* that we're offering a complimentary copy with each order. See the coupon for details. Send orders to *Vegetarian Times*, P.O. Box 446, Mt. Morris, IL 61054.

This offer is backed by our money-back guarantee.

## COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN

## People, Animals, and Holidays

With Thanksgiving this month and Chanukah, Christmas, and New Year's coming, "Oh, goody!" and "Oh, gosh" are apt to be heard in equal proportion. For all the joy holidays are supposed to bring, they're also stressful times for many people, as we try to do a lot, please everyone, and have fun no matter what it takes. Holidays can be lonely for those without a close family nearby and tense for those who do get together for a gathering of the clan. For vegetarians and vegans, there are the inevitable "No, thank you's" to certain items on the table—a refusal Grandma may or may not understand. And for some people who are deeply dedicated to the cause of animal rights, there can be feelings of guilt or even disgust at sitting at a table with a dead bird as a centerpiece.

Some people I know rise to these holi-

day challenges by avoiding them altogether. One friend of mine fasts on every feast day—confounding, I must add, both his parents and his girlfriend. A young family I've met has chosen to celebrate only nontraditional holidays of their own choosing, such as seasonal equinoxes and solstices. Those days the banks close (they call them "advertisers' holidays") they simply ignore.

I can see their point. The last holiday I spent with relatives was ushered in with the morning meal and my mother's announcement: "There's cereal and fruit for you; the rest of us will have a regular breakfast." I was "irregular" already, and it was only 8:00 a.m. That's too bad really, since I'm one of those who's still holding out for the magic those special days promised when I was a child. In annual expectation, I "do" Thanksgiving, sit-

Continued on page 50



Lainé Roundy

### Holiday Cookies (from *Raising Your Child as a Vegetarian*)

|                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1/2 cup blackstrap molasses | 1/4 tsp. powdered cloves           |
| 1/2 cup liquid barley malt  | 1/4 tsp. powdered allspice         |
| 1/2 cup safflower oil       | 5 1/2 cups wholewheat pastry flour |
| 3/4 tsp. powdered ginger    | 3 Tbl. nutritional yeast           |
| 3/4 tsp. cinnamon           |                                    |

Cream molasses, malt, and oil until well combined. In a separate bowl, mix remaining ingredients. Stir dry mixture into creamed mixture to form a stiff dough. Chill for 30 minutes. Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Roll dough as thin as possible, and cut into Santas, bells, stars, etc. Bake on a well-oiled baking sheet for 8 minutes, or until lightly browned. Makes four to five dozen. (The authors of the cookbook say these cookies are even better if left to "age" for a week.)

### Fruity Fruit Cake (from *Ten Talents*)

|                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1/2 cup vegetable oil          | 1 tsp. salt           |
| 1/2 cup boiling water          | 2 tsp. coriander      |
| 2/3 cup sorghum or rice syrup  | 1/2 tsp. ground anise |
| 2/3 cup raw or date sugar      | 2 tsp. baking powder  |
| 1/2 cup molasses               | 2 cups raisins, cut   |
| 1 pound candied fruit          | 3 cups dates, cut     |
| 2 1/2 cup fruit juice          | 1 cup pecans          |
| 5 cups wholewheat pastry flour | 1 cup walnuts         |
| 2 cups figs or apricots, dried |                       |

1) Whiz oil and boiling water in blender; cream with syrup and sugar. 2) Add molasses, candied fruit, and juice (orange, grape, prune, etc.). 3) Sift all dry ingredients together. 4) Dredge cut-up dried fruit with a little flour so it won't stick together or sink. 5) Add enough flour to wet mixture to make a soft, smooth batter. 6) Fold in fruit and nuts; mix together evenly; put in greased and floured tube pans or loaf pans (this recipe is enough for three 2-1/2 pound cakes); bake at 275 degrees for two to three hours, or until done; raise temperature to brown.

It's best to bake these cakes a week or two before the holiday. The longer they stand, the better they taste. Wrap in waxed paper and store in a tin.

### Pumpkin Pie (from *The Compassionate Gourmet*)

For piecrust: 1 1/2 cups wholewheat flour  
2-3 Tbl. vegetable oil  
cold water to mix  
3/4 cup roasted sesame seeds

For filling: 1 1/2 pounds pumpkin  
2/3 cup raw sugar  
2 Tbl. vegetable oil  
2 Tbl. tahini (sesame butter)  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1/2 tsp. ground ginger  
1/4 tsp. ground cloves  
1/2 cup walnuts  
1/3 cup raisins

1) Put the flour in a bowl, sprinkle in the oil, and then add just enough cold water to bind the flour to a soft dough; add the seeds; knead lightly, then roll it out and line a medium-sized, well-greased pie plate. 2) Prick the base with a fork; bake at 350 degrees for 10 minutes. 3) Meanwhile, peel and chop the pumpkin; heat the oil and saute the pumpkin a few minutes, stirring frequently; then cover the pan and cook the pumpkin over gentle heat until soft. 4) Drain off any excess liquid, and mash or blend the pumpkin to make a puree; drain again if necessary. 5) Put it in a bowl; stir in the spices, sugar, tahini, nuts, and raisins, making sure all ingredients are well mixed. 6) Spoon the mixture into the pie plate and bake at the same temperature 30 minutes more or until cooked; serve hot. (Note: This will not have the same firm texture as pumpkin pie made with eggs. If this bothers you, try adding a few tablespoons of cooked semolina to the pumpkin mixture before baking.)

### Eggnog (Eggless and nondairy, from Sproutman Steve Meyerowitz, reprinted courtesy of *Vegetarian Times*)

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup raw cashews in 2 cups water | 1 tsp. vanilla extract |
| 1/4 cup maple syrup               | 2 Tbl. liquid lecithin |

tiny amounts of: cardamom, nutmeg, allspice

Blend cashews in water. Add maple syrup, vanilla extract, liquid lecithin, and spices. Blend whole mixture thoroughly and chill.



# The Myth of Necessity

## The Cruel Deception: The Use of Animals in Medical Research

By Robert Sharpe Sterling Publishing, 1988  
288 pages, \$12.95, softcover

There are three basic grounds of opposition to animal experimentation. The first is a moral view that animals are not sufficiently distinguished in certain relevant capacities from humans to deserve such radically different treatment. Robert Sharpe assumes rather than rehearses this argument, and rightly so, as pro-vivisectionists have been unable to oppose it with anything more than a crude sacrificial utilitarianism. Instead he emphasizes the scientific invalidity of vivisection: animals, in some ways, are sufficiently distinguished from humans to make vivisection-based research of questionable value, and in some instances dangerously misleading. Sharpe argues this in very specific terms, and it is the volume of particular examples rather than the weight of the author's general argument that is convincing. The fact that animal experimentation is still very much with us prompts the third argument, a political one which the author suggests rather than explores.

"Vivisection has thrived," he writes, "through a conspiracy of secrecy and deception," which is pursued largely to protect enormous financial interests. On this view, pharmaceutical companies resort to animal experiments so that, when consumers or patients suffer adverse reactions to a marketed drug, the businesses can disclaim responsibility on the ground that the substance had been "exhaustively" tested.

Vivisection, for Sharpe, is therefore the lamentable by-product of an unrestrained, free-market scientific practice. Legislative controls on the production of commercial substances—the testing of which accounts for well over half of all animal experiments in the United Kingdom—would radically reduce the suffering in the laboratories. To this end, he advocates an essential drugs policy, such as that operating at present in Norway, where there are only 1,900 licensed formulations (compared to the U.K.'s 18,000). Research on animals intended to discover cures for conditions such as heart disease and cancer, he argues, will not rid people of these degenerative diseases. Epidemiological surveys have

revealed the mainly dietary and environmental origins of the illnesses of affluent societies.

There is a wealth of comment from professional scientists in these pages, which should dispel any illusion that there is or has ever been consensus in favor of animals experiments within the scientific community. Nonetheless, it must be said that some of these quotations, taken out of context, are unrepresentative of their authors' general positions. To cite one example, Dr. F.M. Lehmann did indeed cast doubt on the validity of a certain class of experimental animal cancer studies in a letter to the *British Medical Journal* in 1952, but we are not told that in the same place he expressed belief in the "essential similarity of the biology of cancer in man and animals." The book also has shortcomings in format—a highly distracting page prior to the foreword giving random details of recent British experiments, and a confusing referencing system—which should be remedied in a future edition.

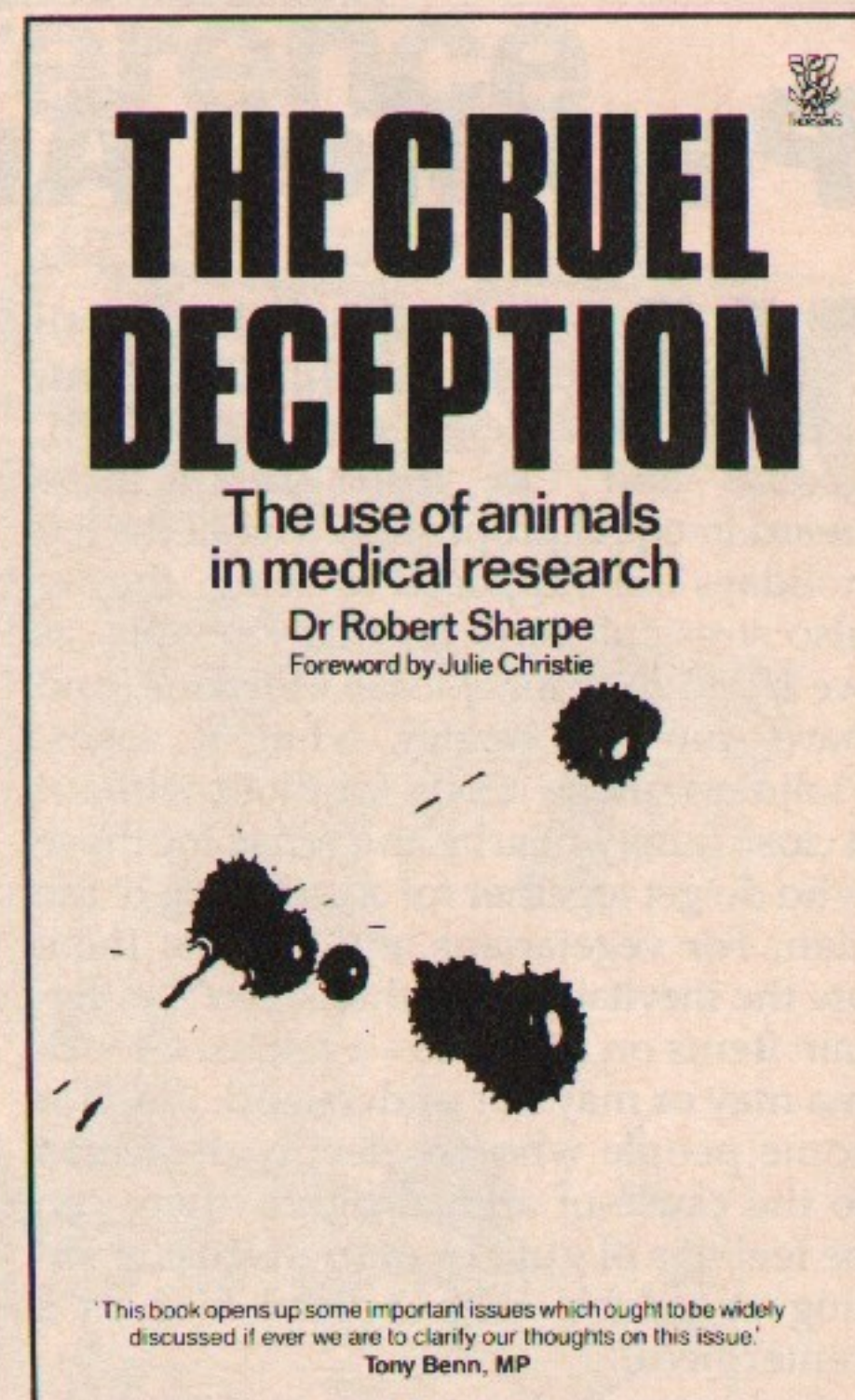
Despite these problems, as a description, analysis, and radical critique of animal-based medical research, *The Cruel Deception* should significantly advance public acceptability of anti-vivisection arguments, as well as laying down challenges to researchers, public policy makers, doctors, and other medical professionals. Although the book focuses

## Ties That Bind

### Traveller

By Richard Adams Knopf, 1988  
pages, \$18.95, cloth

*Traveller*, the third novel by Richard Adams in which a story is told from the point of view of nonhuman characters, is unlike either *Watership Down* (1972) or *The Plague Dogs* (1978). Actually an autobiography, *Traveller* is more closely related than either of his earlier novels to the seminal autobiography of a horse,



mainly on the U.K., where Dr. Sharpe has worked as a scientific advisor in the anti-vivisection movement for the past decade, many of his arguments and examples are equally applicable to the U.S., which is treated in an appendix.

—Macdonald Daly

The writer is a Junior Research Fellow at Wolfson College, Oxford, England.

This book can be obtained directly from the American Anti-Vivisection Society for \$12.95 postpaid. Write to AAVS, Suite 204, Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Rd., Jenkintown, PA, 19046.

Anna Sewall's *Black Beauty* (1877). Like Sewall, Adams is British and dedicated to the welfare of animals. Yet unlike *Black Beauty* or Adams' earlier novels, *Traveller* is set not in England but in the American South, and not in the author's present but during the Civil War. Traveller begins his story, as did Beauty, in retirement, but it

is quite a different story, for where Beauty had endured cruel and ignorant masters, Traveller has known only kindness. His early training was slow and considerate and he came to General Robert E. Lee, his owner, as a trusting four-year-old. By the time Traveller tells that story to his stable companion, the cat Tom Nipper, he realizes:

"[T]he luck it was for me to be raised and trained the way I was! Since then I've seed that many young horses beaten and ill-treated—spirits broken, tempers spoiled—all on 'count 'o what some men call training. They figure they've got to show the horse who's master—whips, spurs, hard words—until he's been driven jest about mad. And then they'll turn around an' say he's natcherly vicious! The Army—the Army was full of it; Marse Robert hisself was forever telling men not to whip their horses. But once a horse has been spoiled it's jest about too late. . . . There's no listening no more, no signals, no watching out either way."

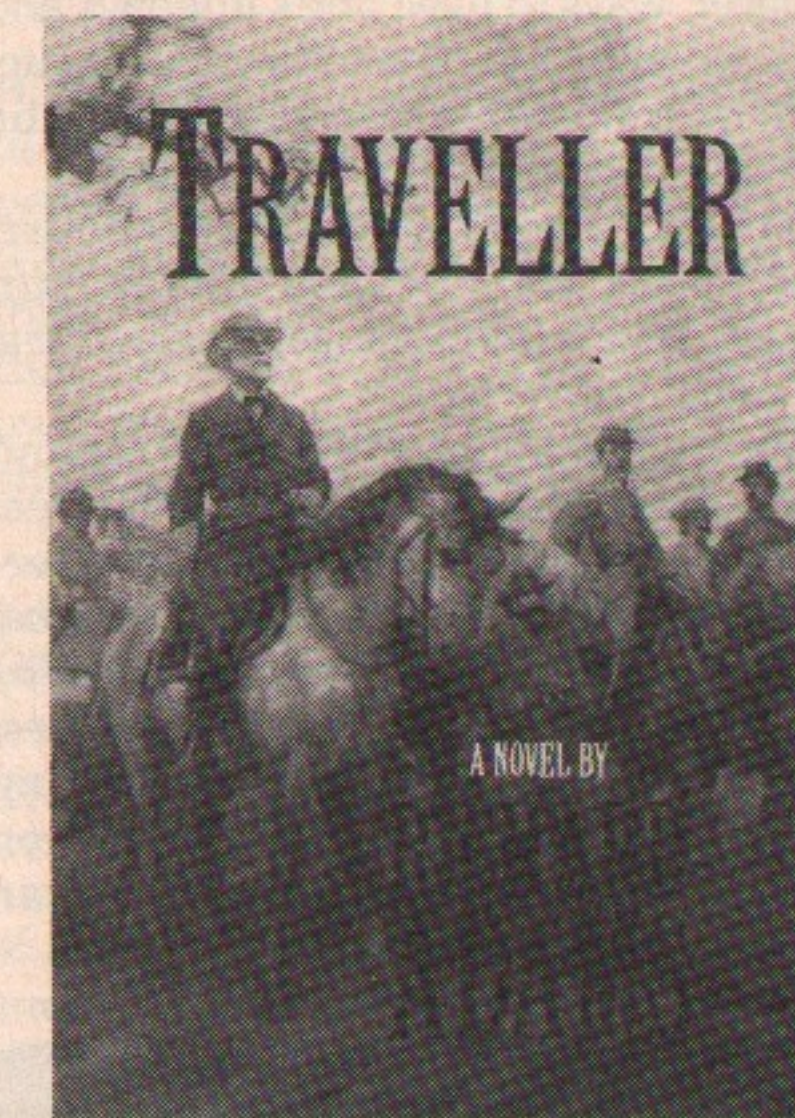
Adams's target in *Traveller* is neither the mistreatment of horses in training nor in war (although the novel makes a strong anti-war statement). Instead he emphasizes a theme introduced but not fully explored in *The Plague Dogs*: the exploitation of domestic animals whose bond to humans has become stronger than their instincts for survival. The guilelessness of the dogs who wish to obey and please humans even after suffering hideous pain in scientific experiments is paralleled here by Traveller's own guilelessness. To carry Lee into battle, he willingly abandoned first his love of the herd and then his instinct to flee danger.

The first time Lee mounts him, Traveller senses that here is a man who "seemed like he was a horse hisself," so entirely does the General understand the high spirits of the gray gelding. Immediately after his initial bonding with Lee, Traveller says he "couldn't imagine life without him." Later he allows that he would "rather be with Marse Robert . . . than even save my life." Once he has felt this "fellow-feeling," Traveller asks nothing more than to share Lee's work and—better—his pleasure.

Traveller frequently draws parallels between the positions of horses and slaves, both the property of masters, both without any right to self determination. The Civil War, presumably fought over the issue of slavery, ironically reveals to Traveller that the chains that bind him to Lee are also the source of his deepest joy. Traveller's "emancipation," separation from or the death of his master, is anticipated with dread throughout the novel. Both *Black Beauty* and *Traveller* learn early that for horses at the mercy

of human whim, nothing is permanent. The refrain of *Traveller* is "horses are forever saying goodbye."

Many of the horses Traveller meets during the war divine their masters' fates. Traveller is no exception. The reader comes to realize that Traveller's seeming incomprehension of Lee's death is a psychological version of the horse's instinct to flee danger. A world without Lee is the ultimate danger, and Traveller's tale of shared campaigns and retirement is the horse's retreat, as dignified and honorable as had been Lee's own at Appomattox, into a reverie where he and Marse Robert ride eternally together.



Traveller ends:

"Say, Tom, I'll tell you what. You jump up there on the manger—that's right!—and act like you was Marse Robert. It's early morning on campaign. You look all around camp to see that everything's been tidied up and fixed right for starting off. And I'm waiting here, saddled up, with Joker and the others. That's it—fine! Now you turn around this way, and what do you say? You don't remember? I'll tell you, "Strike the tent!"

But Traveller knows. In the preface to the novel, Lucy Rees, author of *The Horse's Mind*, tells us that Traveller died, at 14, eight months after Lee was buried. Traveller's reminiscences leave no doubt that the bond that led Traveller to carry Lee into battle and follow him into death imposes an awesome responsibility upon all humans who control the lives of companion animals.

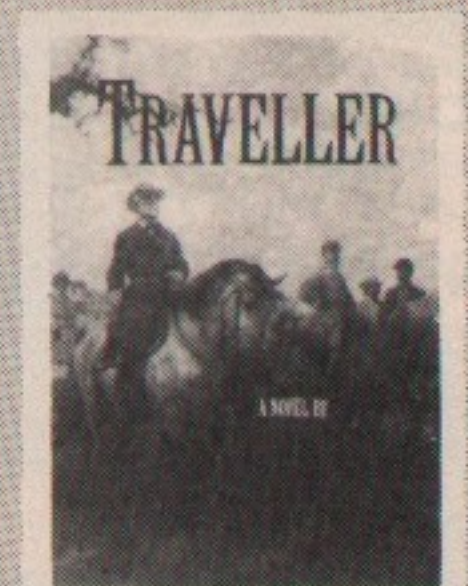
—Marion Copeland

**Editor's note:** In accordance with General Lee's wishes, when *Traveller* died, he was buried in Lee's grave.

## WOULD YOU LIKE TO SELL CRUELTY-FREE COSMETICS?

*Beauty Without Cruelty, Ltd.* is determined to expand its sales into the mainstream marketplace. You can help (us and the animals) by selling the famous English cosmetics and toiletries to your friends, relatives and co-workers. At the same time, you can make a tidy profit for yourself. And you'll feel great knowing that, due to your efforts, more people are using products that have never been tested on animals and that are made of all vegetarian ingredients. Get in touch with us today if you'd like to join our compassionate crusade!

Pamela Marsen, Inc.  
451 Queen Anne Road  
Teaneck, NJ 07666  
(201) 836-7820



*Traveller* is now available from The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Order now for delivery in time for holiday giving . . .

\$18.95

Please include \$2.50 for shipping in the U.S. for the first book and \$1.50 for each additional book.

Enclosed is my check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (this includes shipping) for \_\_\_\_\_ copy(ies) of *Traveller*.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

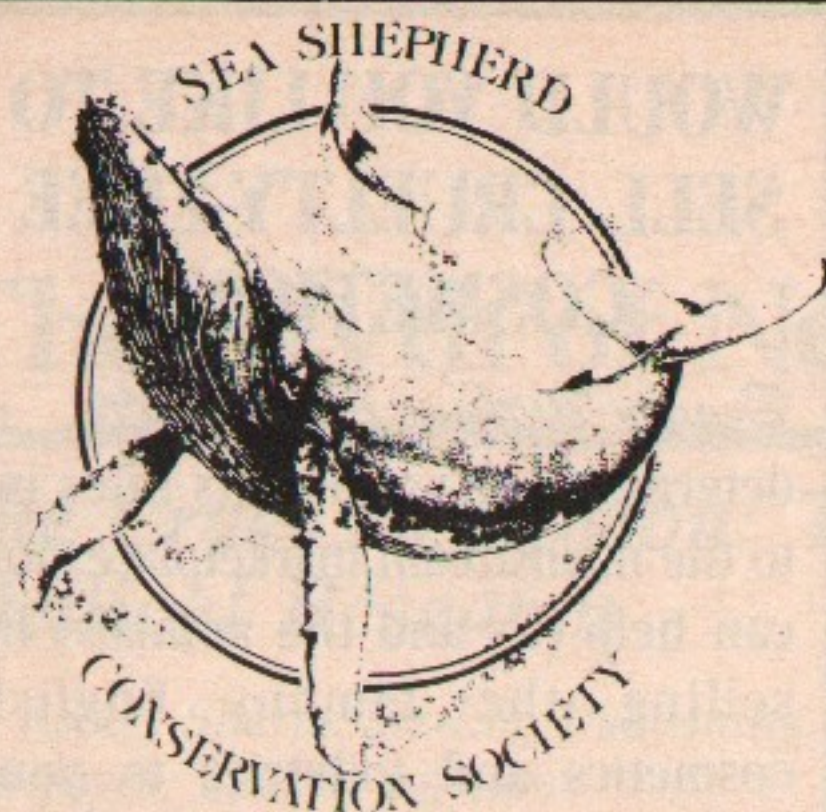
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please use street address for shipping UPS.

Make checks payable and mail to:  
The ANIMALS' AGENDA  
456 Monroe Tpke. • Monroe, CT 06468





## WE DON'T JUST TALK ABOUT SAVING WHALES WE DO IT!

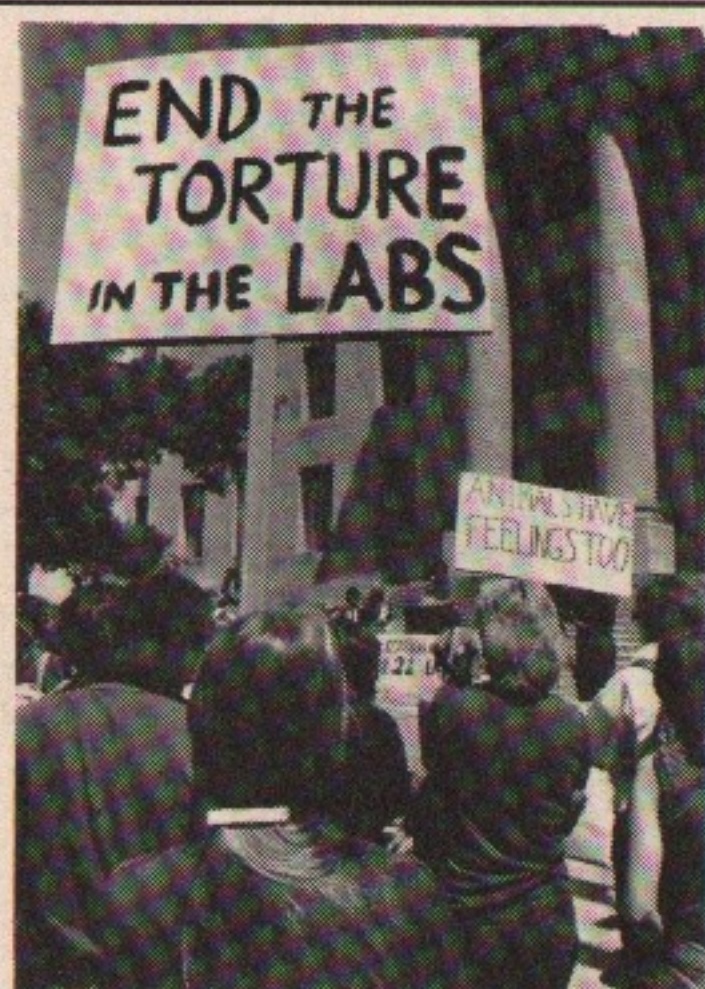
BE A PART OF THE MOST  
ACTIVE MARINE PROTECTION  
GROUP IN THE WORLD.

**SEA SHEPHERD**

BOX 7000-S—DEPT. A  
REDONDO BEACH, CA 90277

(213) 373-6979

(RECEIVE OUR NEWSLETTER, THE SEA SHEPHERD LOG.)



## ANIMAL LIBERATORS

Research and Morality  
**SUSAN SPERLING**

"Will generate broad popular and scholarly interest. . . [Sperling] has a gift for writing accessible and lively prose."

—Micaela di Leonardo, Yale University  
Sperling examines the important links between past and present animal rights movements and the movements for radical feminism, ecology, and holistic health.

\$19.95 at bookstores or order toll-free 800-822-6657  
Visa and MasterCard only.

**University of California Press**  
Berkeley 94720

## Compassionate Living

Continued from page 47

ting through the Macy's Parade and football games. I "do" Christmas, shopping and wrapping and caroling myself hoarse; and on the anticlimactical afternoon itself, I watch football. I stay awake until midnight every New Year's Eve, and the next day nod off during more football. And I don't even like football.

But what I dislike far more is the animal exploitation that is part of every holiday, even though animal exploitation is part of every day in our society. It's just more noticeable when we see a Thanksgiving turkey or the ham or goose or one more turkey on Christmas. And ads for fur coats and Draize-tested cosmetics fatten magazines this time of year. There are, however, ways to have one's holidays and one's morality, too. The following are suggestions from some knowing folks who have learned to celebrate humanely.

- 1) Do holiday entertaining at *your* house. That makes for one less turkey purchased, and a fabulous vegetarian meal can make converts.
- 2) Share a meal with your family around holiday time even if the Big Day Big Deal will be held somewhere else. Be creative: a light, vegetarian luncheon the Saturday after Thanksgiving will be appreciated by people already sick of turkey sandwiches, and a New Year's Day supper with a big pot of black-eyed peas (good luck when eaten January 1st, Southerners say) can become an annual event.
- 3) Take part in whatever food traditions you choose, but remember that they're optional. You can make Christmas cookies if you like (an animal-free recipe is included with this article), but just because baking was part of your childhood, it doesn't mean you have to do it. Really? Yeah.
- 4) Make your own traditions for helping others (human as well as nonhuman) instead of adding to the hurt. Use your im-

agination: convince your church to donate space for a vegetarian Thanksgiving dinner for the needy, or decorate an evergreen outdoors with food for birds and keep it stocked all winter.

5) Give gifts that do some good: cruelty-free cosmetics; t-shirts with pro-life messages bought from worthy organizations; subscriptions to *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*; or books you loved-one should read (John Robbins' *Diet for a New America*, available from *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, will be under the trees of a great many people on my list this year). If someone you know is adamant about having a fur coat, let him or her know about Fantasy Furs, a mail-order source of high-quality non-animal furs, the brainchild of animal rights activist Katie Hackett, 227 Knowell Rd., Camillus, NY 13031; (315) 487-1183.

6) Feel free to tell people who ask what gift you'd like that you would most appreciate a contribution to your favorite organization that helps animals.

7) Break the holiday hurry habit, learning to simplify and take care of yourself. A well-rested, well-nourished you is less likely to succumb to winter maladies, fruitless arguments, or other tinsel-strung downers.

8) Use some of that extra energy to do some direct action on behalf of animals. You can "adopt" a farm animal through Farm Sanctuary (Box 37, Rockland, DE 19732), or work in your community to bring to a more enlightened understanding those who think of dogs and cats as Christmas toys for children.

9) Make something to eat that's deliciously decadent. Veganism is not spartanism. In fact, too much self-control may not be healthy this time of year. Here are some taste-tested treats to see you from November into 1989. And I think there's a way to loosen a television tube if you want to avoid the football.



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

Silky, all natural blushers, dramatic  
mascaras and rich, cream-based lip  
colors. From \$4.95  
(suggested retail)

**NATURAL COSMETICS  
and BODY CARE**



NOT TESTED ON ANIMALS  
D&P Products  
P.O. Box 878 • Old Canning Plant Rd.  
Seffner, FL 33584



## Paul Watson Interview

Continued from page 9

Atlantic are to stop the killing of the pilot whales in and around the Faroe islands, to oppose illegal whaling by Iceland and Norway, and to monitor and be prepared to interfere with any possible resumption of the Canadian seal hunts. In the Pacific, our concerns are to stop the massive drift net operations of the Japanese, Taiwanese, and Koreans and to stop the one-mile long drift net operations of swordfish fishermen off California. We also maintain a whale rescue program off Southern California where our crews cut free whales who have become entangled in nets.

When we work with Earth First! we're involved with the protection of forests, rainforests, temperate forests, and the opposition to environmentally destructive things like mining operations and industrial pollutants.

**Beyond donations and contributions, how can people join the deep ecology "navy" and "army"?**

Anybody who wants to participate in Sea Shepherd campaigns can do so. We try to keep as much of an open door as possible. For that reason, we've had over 300 people crew on our ships in the last ten years.

We try to use the ships on problems occurring in international waters where there is no law enforcement. For that, we draw on people from all around the



*A best friend to marine mammals.*

world. As long as we have our navigation officers and engineers, we have room for people who have no experience but who want to participate in direct action. We follow a "Tom Sawyer" approach, so-called because people have to fund their own participation. They have to pay a share of the fuel and for their own food.

*Jim Mason founded The ANIMALS' AGENDA and is co-author with Peter Singer of Animal Factories, an expose of factory farming in the United States. He is currently at work on a book about the beginnings of animal husbandry and its role in shaping our views of the natural world.*

## No Comment

### Outdoor Life Endorses Bush for President

Considering everything, George Bush by a large margin will be the best president for people interested in the outdoors, for gun owners and for the United States in general. . . .

George Bush, like President Reagan, does not believe in banning handguns. Bush also told us that he does not believe in the registration of firearms. He is a life member of the National Rifle Association.

On hunting, the vice president said, "I am a proponent of hunting. . . and you know the idea [some people have] that if you kill an animal, there is something wrong with you. I don't believe that. . . I am a great believer in what fishing or hunting or camping does for the spirit of this country."

Bush is a shotgun shooter, a Texas quail hunter and an avid fisherman. . . .

We checked with a number of people in Massachusetts who should know, and not one of them reported knowledge of [Democratic nominee Michael] Dukakis hunting, fishing, or owning a hunting and fishing license. . . .

Another little thing that meant a lot to me was Bush's standing up to the bullying tactics of CBS's Dan Rather. Not only did it show that this nice guy could be pushed only so far before he fought back, but in that instance Bush inadvertently nailed the man who did the voice on the anti-hunting documentary "The Guns of Autumn."

—Clare Conley  
Editor, Outdoor Life

*Excerpted from an editorial that appeared in September 1988 issue of Outdoor Life, a hunting and fishing journal which has more than 1.5 million subscribers.*



## INDIAN BLANKETS

Special Offer Free Blessing Size 72X90, And Choice Of Yellow Or Blue Rainbow Or Brown. Authentic Indian Design. Each One Personally Blessed By Wise Owl, Medicine Man And Chief Drowning Creek Reservation \$150. Value For Only \$39. Postpaid Satisfaction Guaranteed. The Only Blanket Offered To Public Blessed By Indian Medicine Man Your Order Provides Help Urgently Needed By Tribe. Please Print

**DROWNING CREEK RESERVATION**  
Route 2 - Box 108  
MAXTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28364

## YOU COULD BE READING . . .

### The Women's Review of Books

Published monthly

A source of information and informed opinion that more and more readers find indispensable.

Not just a guide to good reading—a monitor of the currents in contemporary feminism.

Recent and forthcoming reviews by Pauline Bart, Evelyn Torton Beck, Barbara Christian, Michelle Cliff, Blanche Wiesen Cook, Jean Bethke Elshtain, Susan Gubar, Ruth Hubbard, Jane Marcus, Arlene Raven and many more. . . .

To subscribe:

Send \$15 (individuals) or \$25 (institutions) to: Dept. EX, **The Women's Review of Books**, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, Wellesley, MA 02181-8255. (Outside the US: Please add \$18 airmail, \$5 surface mail; Canadian subscribers only add \$3.)

Please make all payments in US dollars, by check or money order, to **The Women's Review of Books**. Allow 6-8 weeks for all subscription transactions.

Free sample copy available on request.

**LOW-COST SPAYING AND  
NEUTERING—CALL  
1-800-631-2212**



## CRUELTY-FREE Homecare Products



### Mountain Fresh from Colorado

- No animal ingredients or testing
- Triple-concentrated
- First in sales, profit, advertising

Last year sales of Golden Lotus homecare products more than doubled the previous years.

*Golden Lotus*

P.O. BOX 40189  
GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81504  
(303) 243-8835

## Join Our Television Team!



ALLAN BULLINGTON

"Animal Rights Forum" is currently broadcast weekly in 45 cities coast-to-coast. Help us put the animal rights message on television in your community. It's easier than you think!

For information, contact Allan Bullington at: Animal Rights Information Service, Inc. (ARIS) P.O. Box 20672, Columbus Circle Station, New York, NY 10023

## LETTERS

Continued from page 6

read, "Do you want your money spent setting puppies on fire at Shriners' Burn Institutes?" This referred to a 1981 research project wherein 40 beagles were clipped, marked, and set aflame with kerosene. We had uncovered proof of the type of burn experiments conducted over the years at the Shriners' Cincinnati facility, the results of the tests having been published in a number of medical journals (for example, *Surgery*, Feb. 1981, page 237). In addition to the beagle experiments, we were prepared to offer, on the spot, documentation of other experiments dating up to 1986 involving the burning of mice and guinea pigs.

The demeanor of the Shriners was hostile at first, but after the local newspaper mentioned that we had been spat at by a Shriner in his little purple cap, they were restrained at subsequent shows by designated sergeants-at-arms.

Our research focused only on the Shriners' Burn Institute in Cincinnati, but there are over two dozen other facilities run by the Shriners. Animal rights activists can do some research at their local university medical libraries, and confront the Shriners with the evidence when the circus hits their town. The Shriners are concerned about their image, and it seems a majority of them really don't know what's going on in the laboratories.

—Gary DiNardo  
Tucson, AZ

### Urban Wildlife Need Tolerance

I don't feel "The Plight of Urban Animals" (April 1988) lived up to its title. One problem with wildlife-proofing a home is that it makes the householder right for not extending minimal space and

DENNIS THE MENACE by Hank Ketchum



"If we have pizza for Thanksgiving, then some turkey could be thankful, too."

tolerance towards creatures evicted by us from their habitat.

In 1977 in the San Francisco Bay Area, we rented a suburban house on a half-acre lot landscaped with a variety of ornamental shrubs and no lawn. The owner left us special dishes and instructions on feeding the wildlife. The backyard supported two families of raccoons, a skunk, a doe and her fawn—all of whom foraged at night. In our nine months there, not one garbage can was rifled and all food left out was either eaten or removed. The skunk smelled as sweet as heather. The skunk and raccoons fed

## Camilla Hepper NATURAL SKIN CARE

From England come these wonderfully gentle skin care preparations. All based on herbs and plants with natural oils. The range is extensive, from cleansers, toners, moisturizers, to scrubs and masks. For all skin types.

- No Animal Testing

Please Enclose \$1.00 for Catalog

Baraka Company  
4338 Centre Gate  
San Antonio, Texas 78217

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_



## LETTERS

together with our deaf white cat. At midday when the nocturnals were safely tucked into their trees and bushes, the goldfish would rise to the top of the pond to bask in the sun.

If we find ourselves with wildlife on our property, shouldn't we allow them a corner?

—Barbara P. Munves  
New York, NY

### Gloves a Rescue Aid

I'd like to pass on a simple tip which could make a lot of difference in a situation where one is faced with an injured animal on the road. By carrying a pair of heavy gloves, one can more safely and confidently pick up a hurt and possibly aggressive animal. In such an emergency, it's important to be able to act quickly and minimize the possibility of being harmed by an animal's fear-biting. Those gloves can mean the difference between a successful rescue and abandonment of a suffering but impossible-to-move victim.

—Philip Bonney  
Los Angeles, CA

*Editor's Note: For more information about helping injured animals, see "Roadkills—Reducing the Death Toll" in the October 1987 issue.*

### Procter and Gamble a Deserving Target

Here's a fact: Number One household products company Procter and Gamble (P&G) killed over 100,000 animals last year. Yet activist Henry Spira continues to praise them while condemning those of us who work to pressure P&G and other corporate animal abusers to switch to more progressive, humane testing methods. Henry's letter (June 1988) criticizes activists for daring to speak out against P&G and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) for including P&G as a target of its Corporate Responsibility Project. Why? Perhaps the following facts will help explain this curious situation.

As an example of P&G's good record, Henry points out that P&G was a recipient of the "Corporate Conscience Award" of the Council on Economic Priorities (CEP). But, according to CEP's Myra Alperson, it was Henry who nominated P&G for the award. PETA instead nominated several "cruelty-free" companies which have been strong

animal advocates, such as Aubrey Organics, Carme, Paul Penders, and Sleepy Hollow. The wording of the award is similar to the wording of the handout in support of P&G that Henry distributed to the press at the P&G annual meeting last October. Henry also spoke against PETA's proposal at Avon's last annual meeting. Avon was a runner-up for the CEP award.

An Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC) survey based on 1986 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports ranked P&G 29th in the top 100 corporate users of animals, using between 70,000 and 100,000 animals at three laboratories alone. Add to that the innumerable animals who suffer in P&G's reported 10 contract testing labs, and you come up with a record even the most conservative animal protectionist should be ashamed to defend.

I would suggest that for PETA to take a "hands off" approach to corporate abusers would betray the trust of PETA's constituents, both human and non-human. I invite everyone who has not already done so to return P&G, Gillette, Avon, and other animal-tested products to their manufacturers. Then, please buy only cruelty-free products and get involved in our Compassion Campaign to ban product testing on animals.

—Susan Rich  
Compassion Campaign Director  
PETA

P.O. Box 42516  
Washington, DC 20015

### Cruelty is No Joke

After reading the *Dateline: International* article about the mistreatment of animals in Puerto Rico (May 1988), I sighed in frustration thinking what a great task it will be to educate the "uncivilized" people of the world. Later that evening, I sat down in my "civilized" living room and watched a film starring two very notable actors portraying detectives. In one scene, they took an obviously homeless and scared cat and threw her into a car containing a dog. This was viewed by the "detectives" as a prank, as a joke, as entertainment! Surely this was no better than little Puerto Rican children throwing kittens into the ocean to watch the mother frantically try to save them. How can we consider ourselves more civilized than Third World countries if we can be amused by the abuse and suffering of animals in any form?

—Dena L. Rose  
Frazer, PA

## CLIENTELE FOR BEAUTY FROM WITHIN

Available at Neiman-Marcus, Bonwit Teller and Nordstrom. Formulated and tested by dermatologists to visibly beautify your skin. And, it's cruelty-free!

Try this remarkable beauty program and receive a FREE BONUS GIFT! Our travel-size beauty kit is all yours when you purchase a 15-day supply of Clientele Daily Nutrient Supplements. This terrific BONUS GIFT includes a Cleansing Bar, Surface Refining Lotion, Oil-Free Moisture Concentrate Facial Masque, Make-up, Contour Blush and Oil Control Powder.

Try Clientele Daily Nutrients and you'll enjoy good health, great skin and natural energy. It's only 19.95 plus 2.50 shipping and handling. If you're pleased, a fresh supply will be sent for only 35.00 per month plus 2.50 shipping and handling. And, your last two months are free. Satisfaction guaranteed! Call 1-800-327-4660.



## ENDANGERED SPECIES T-SHIRTS

Black-Footed  
Ferret  
(*Mustela nigripes*)



Show you're informed and concerned by wearing an Endangered Species T-Shirt. Handsome portraits of North American endangered wildlife hand-printed on highest quality 100% cotton shirts. Long-sleeves and sweats too. Send for FREE COLOR BROCHURE and become part of protecting our endangered wildlife today. Portion of purchase goes directly to defending these animals. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EARTH CARE

714 24th Ave. E. Dept. AA-2  
Seattle, WA 98112 (206) 322-5725

NATURES RECIPE



HEALTH FOOD FOR PETS

## Vegetarian Dog Food

Canines are not carnivores, they are omnivores. This high quality vegetable protein diet is a "healthy alternative towards a cruelty free world."

### WOW-BOW Biscuits Are Here!

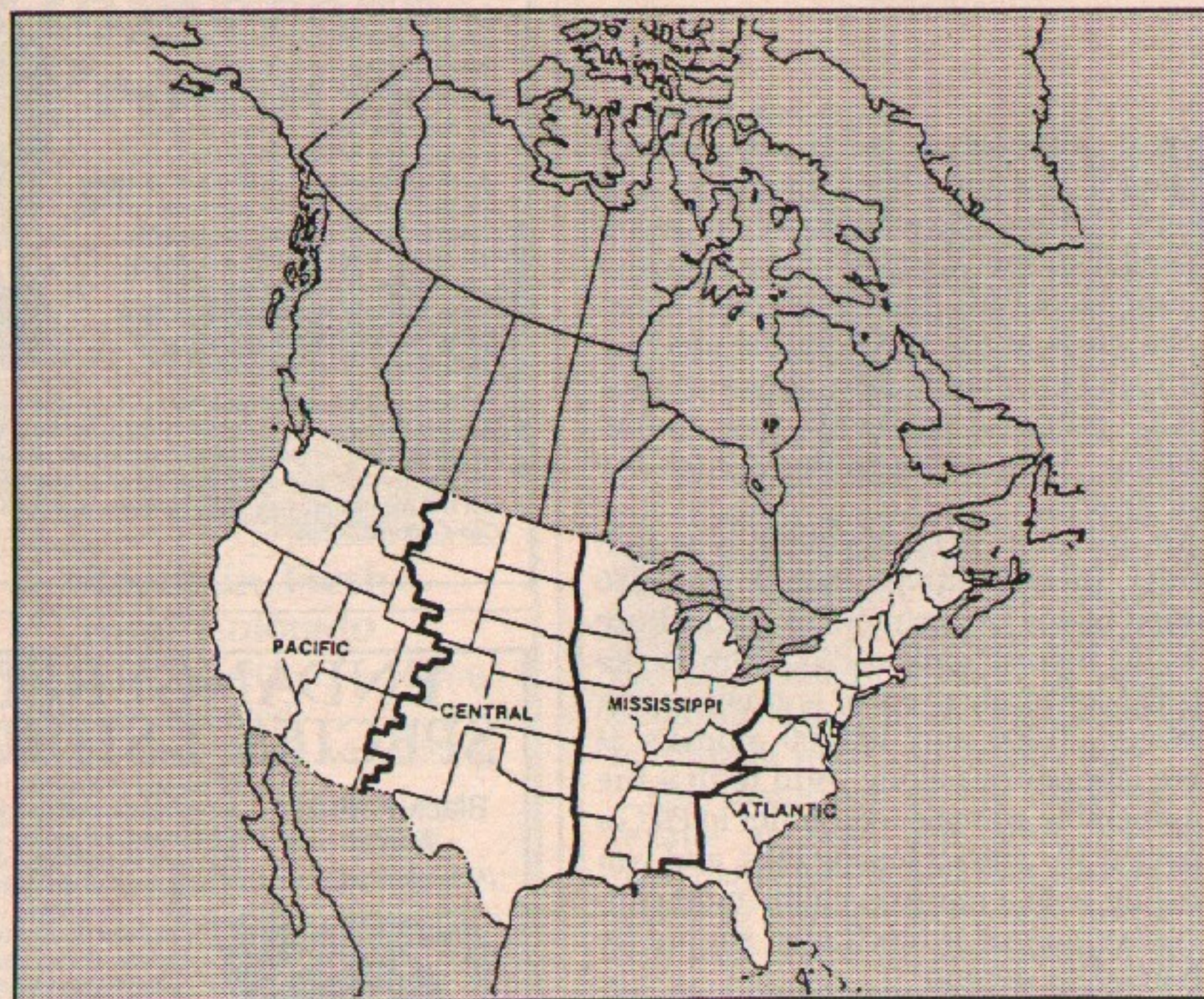
The finest freshly baked, hand cut, gourmet vegetarian or vegan Dog Biscuit available.

For further assistance contact:

WOW-BOW DISTRIBUTORS LTD.  
309 BURR ROAD  
EAST NORTHPORT, N.Y. 11731

JAN GROSS  
(516) 499-8572





Since 1947, the Fish and Wildlife Service has divided the country into four flyways, or waterfowl management zones. About 45 percent of the total U.S. duck kill occurs in the Mississippi Flyway, which boasts the two biggest waterfowl hunting states: Louisiana and Minnesota.

## Flying the Unfriendly Skies

Continued from page 20  
economic sense either. Connecticut's pheasant biologist Mark Clavette reported that in 1986 the program cost \$239,784, or about \$6.85 a bird. He pointed out that a \$5 pheasant tag—which pheasant hunters must purchase—entitles a hunter to kill up to 10 pheasants, and that those tags brought the state only \$8,500. Some states, such as Pennsylvania, require only the purchase of a normal hunting license and no special fee for pheasant hunting. What's more, for the states that breed their birds, start-up costs can be considerable. To build its state-of-the-art pheasant farm, Wisconsin spent more than \$1.1 million. In an article in *Orion Nature Quarterly* (autumn 1986) entitled "Who's Managing the Wildlife Managers," Ted Williams, a former employee of the Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife, reported, "Of the several dozen fish and game people I contacted in the east and midwest, not one could report that the agency has ever broken even by stocking pheasants."

Despite these losses, state agencies seem prepared to continue stocking

pheasants. Perhaps the programs will pay for themselves in time as the states gradually increase demand for the activity. The most serious issue though remains: should the states be involved in the shooting preserve business?

### A business of supply and demand

Besides those birds mentioned, millions of others die every year at the end of a line of hunters' shot. Whether it's ducks or doves or geese or grouse, hunters and wildlife managers treat "game" birds as little more than animated targets. The hunters' and wildlife managers' primary concern, which too is sometimes forgotten, is that enough birds be left for next year's hunting season. That way, money can fall into wildlife management coffers as fast as the birds fall from the sky.

Special thanks to Dr. John Grandy and Guy Hodge, both of the Humane Society of the U.S.

## Help This Magazine Grow!

You can help this independent animal rights magazine grow by distributing quantities of our subscription flier pictured here. Drop us a note and we'll send you 50, 100, 500, 1000, or how ever many you can handle.

ANIMALS' AGENDA fliers are ideal for enclosing with personal correspondence and for distribution at rallies, conferences, group meetings, and other events. Grassroots groups doing a mailing to members: consider including an ANIMALS' AGENDA subscription flier in your package!



### ANIMALS. Do they matter?

An exciting new awareness is unfolding about our relation ship with animals and the rest of the natural world. Human progress has been so far on our fellow creatures and a movement is being born to challenge this reckless attitude. You can learn about every aspect of this rapidly-growing movement by reading THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, the independent magazine of the animal rights movement.

**Yes! Sign me up for the ANIMALS' AGENDA**

☐ 1 yr. \$18.00 ☐ 2 yrs. \$35.00 ☐ 3 yrs. \$45.00 ☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Foreign: ☐ 1 yr. \$25.00 ☐ 2 yrs. \$40.00 ☐ 3 yrs. \$50.00

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Your contributions are tax-deductible.

We have loads in our stockroom, ready to ship. Please write:  
ANIMALS' AGENDA FLIERS, P.O. BOX 5234, WESTPORT, CT 06881

### THE PROPHET OF THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BY UPTON CLARY EWING



Using the Dead Sea Scrolls as a reference, Dr. Ewing makes a compelling case that Jesus was an Essene—a member of an ancient Jewish sect that practiced nonviolence and vegetarianism.

**\$5.95 each**  
(includes postage and handling)  
(CT residents add 7.5% sales tax)

☐ Yes, I would like \_\_\_\_\_ copies of **The Prophet of the Dead Sea Scrolls.** Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ for my order which includes postage and handling.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to and mail to:  
**The ANIMALS' AGENDA/BOOK ORDERS**  
P.O. Box 5234 • Westport, CT 06881



**LET THIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTING DECORATE YOUR HOME** and communicate the spirit of vegetarianism to your family and guests. Get one for your child or grandchild's room and help them to understand the spiritual beauty of a vegetarian diet. That is why we chose this classic masterwork by William Strutt to be the logo for our delicious, nutritious LOVEBURGER. We are offering quality, full color 12" by 15" art prints suitable for framing for only \$10.00 with a money back guarantee if you're not delighted.

**NEW—HEAVYWEIGHT T-SHIRTS IN BLUE OR BEIGE**  
...with the same full-color picture from the painting on each of them. 100% cotton shirt with the picture surrounded by the motto "LOVE ANIMALS DON'T EAT THEM."  
Adults S-M-L-XL. Children's in Ecru only S(6-8) M(10-12) L(14-16)  
ALL ONLY \$8.00 EACH.

**LONG SLEEVE SHIRTS** 100% cotton Blue or Beige adult sizes only S-M-L-XL \$12.00 each. For the print, T-shirts or long sleeve shirts, send check or money order with your address, size and color desired to:

LOVE NATURAL FOODS • 3A MASADA DRIVE • COHUTTA, GEORGIA 30710  
Don't Delay, Mail Your Order Today!

## Loveburger

### The Classic Vegeburger

We know **Loveburger** is the most **nutritious** vegetarian burger available because of all the quality ingredients we put in it. One burger gives you 25% of the RDA of Protein and Iron plus 50% of Niacin, 100% of Riboflavin and 140% of Thiamine.

We think **Loveburger** is the most **delicious** vegeburger you can buy because of the hundreds of letters we've gotten from folks who love the taste and convenience of **Loveburger** as much as we do. Ask for **Loveburger** at your local natural food store or cooperative. Thanks. And much Love





# HUMANE HOLIDAY SHOPPER

Now you can enjoy the convenience of mail-order holiday shopping while helping animals at the same time. With The ANIMALS' AGENDA's **Humane Holiday Shopper** you have access to companies who share your commitment to making this world a better place for animals and all living things. So, don't delay. Order your catalogs now to find gifts that spread the message of compassion. Send catalog requests directly to the individual companies; expect delivery within 4-6 weeks.

"Collectors" T-shirts, buttons and stickers from each major liberation, logo T-shirts, sweatshirts, buttons, notepads, stationery, coffee cups, decals and bumperstickers. "Collector's" items feature reproduction of key photo from raid plus logo. Begin your collection this season and add to it as direct action increases...and support an end to all animal abuses.

**Animal Liberation Front Support Group of America**  
1543 No. E Street, #44  
San Bernadino, CA 92405 **FREE**

Experience counts! BWC has been manufacturing safe, cruelty-free cosmetics for almost thirty years. So we can offer you the finest in high fashion makeup and toiletries, the latest colors, the newest products. So pamper yourself with elegant beauty products and let us give you the benefit of our experience.

**Beauty Without Cruelty, Ltd.**  
Pamela Marsen, Inc.  
451 Queen Anne Road  
Teaneck, NJ 07666 **\$1.00**

This 28-page guide offers a complete list of all makeup, personal care products and household cleaners that are confirmed as not animal tested. Most products can be found in natural food stores across the country. Also includes a New England (and New York State) directory of vegetarian restaurants. The price includes 50¢ postage.

**CEASE**  
P.O. Box 27  
Cambridge, MA 02238 **\$3.50**

We are a small family-run business, dedicated to the positive transformation of our world. Whether it's the restoration of our beautiful wilderness, the dissolution of the arms race or the transformation of our awareness, we strive to create a better way of thinking. Wear our shirts and make a personal statement that affirms *all* living things.

**Darnell Designs**  
P.O. Box 4691-A  
Medford, OR 97501 **FREE**

BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE SEND CRUELTY-FREE HOLIDAY GIFTS! Send for Ecco Bella's special holiday catalog filled with Cruelty-free gift baskets, animal theme gifts, fragrances, recycled paper gifts, cards and holiday wrap. Design your own gift baskets from our 22-page catalog of Cruelty-free products. Ecco Bella will make your holiday shopping convenient and meaningful! Call us, we are glad to help! 20% of our profits are donated to help animals.

**Ecco Bella**  
125 Pompton Plains Crossroad  
Wayne, NJ 07470 **\$1.00**

## Gentle Products

Free vegan catalog. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Large selection of products for the vegan lifestyle. Includes Michael Klaper, M.D.'s educational materials (books, tapes, slides), the famous *Cookbook for People Who Love Animals*, inspiring poetry, stories, food, footwear, body-care products, gadgets, dried fruit and nuts, appliances, books, shirts. Gift items shipped anywhere in the USA.

**Gentle World**  
P.O. Box 1418  
Umatilla, FL 32784 **FREE**

Heartland Products, Ltd.  
Box 218  
Dakota City, IA 50529

Wear nonleather shoes. Fashionable dresswear for men and women that will take you wherever you want to go in comfort. Also, men's safety and nonsafety work shoes, running shoes and tennis shoes. Write for our free catalog or phone: (515) 332-3087.

**Heartland Products**  
P.O. Box 218  
Dakota City, IA 50529 **FREE**

**CAT LOVERS!:**

For the purr-fect gift give a HEP CAT shirt! Unique feline designs on premium quality tees and sweats will delight all the cat lovers on your gift list. Adult sizes small through XXL. Send \$1.00 for your CAT-alog, today!

**HEP CAT**  
Dept. A  
P.O. Box 120122  
Nashville, TN 37212 **\$1.00**

**UNIQUE CHILDREN'S BOOKS**

*I'm A Soul*—Coloring book  
Teaches good qualities. \$3.95

*Yoga for Children*—Yoga postures & meditation. \$4.95

Both \$8.00  
FREE notecard with each order.

**KT Kreations—Dept 10**  
245 Stevens  
Street Lowell, MA 01851

**JEWELRY for ANIMAL RIGHTS**

JUDAISM & NEW AGE CONSCIOUSNESS

Books, haggadahs, calendars, postcards, pins, notecards, Liberation Channukah Cards

**Micah Publications**  
255 Humphrey St.  
Marblehead, MA 01945 **FREE**



Rainbow—100% honest. A complete line of shampoos, conditioner and henna hair color. We also make bubble bath, animal-free soaps, sun care and skin care products. \*Not tested on animals \*Written up in Compassionate Shopper and PETA. For free catalog and brochure call: 1-800-722-9595 or (516) 589-5563 or write:

**Rainbow Research**  
170 Wilbur Place  
Bohemia, NY 11716 **FREE**



## Spare The Animals

A variety of cruelty-free personal care and household products, potpourri, scented candles, children's items.

All products are vegan, except some which may contain lanolin, beeswax or honey.

No products are tested on animals.

For a free catalog, write:

**Spare The Animals, Inc.**  
Dept. AA  
P.O. Box 233  
Tiverton, RI 02878 **FREE**



We offer hand-packed gift boxes for all traditional holidays

**HEALTHFUL HOLIDAY CUSTOM CREATIONS**

We also custom design gifts for your pet's special days

For free information call (516) 499-8572 or write:

**Wow Bow Distributors, Ltd.**  
309 Burr Road East Northport, NY 11731 **FREE**

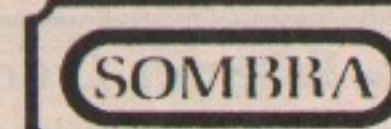
We offer a large selection of statues in a wide price range; gongs and bells; meditation cushions, mats and benches; incense; incense burners and altar furnishings and more. Our 40-page RETAIL/WHOLESALE CATALOG is richly illustrated and annotated—a useful and informative tool. Write or call: (916) 926-4208.

**Shasta Abbey Buddhist Supplies**  
Dept. A  
P.O. Box 199  
Mount Shasta, CA 96067 **\$1.00**



Champion of animal rights for fifteen years in England, Shirley Price introduces her Essential line of cosmetics and essential oils to the compassionate American consumer. With more than 100 items to choose from, you'll receive holiday discounts on all mail-order purchases. (Wholesale inquiries invited.) For a free catalog write or call: (718) 492-3887.

**Shirley Price Aromatherapy**  
462 62nd Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11220 **FREE**



SOMBRA FOUNDATION—Good for the skin. Easy to apply. Looks natural. TAN ANYTIME—A great way to have healthy, natural-looking tan without risking skin cancer or premature aging. \*\*\*\*NEWEST PRODUCT—ALOE CRYSTAL GEL—Total body moisturizer. Free of oil, color, and fragrance. Cruelty-free products. Complete skin and hair care available. Write or call: 1-800-225-3963.

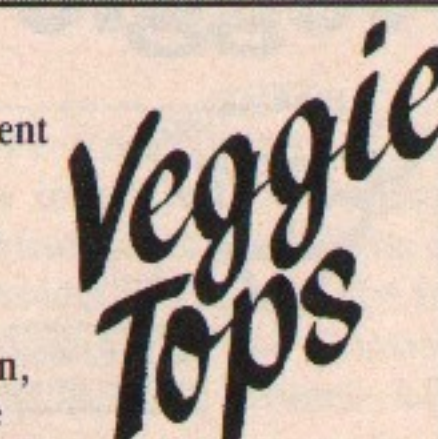
**Sombra Cosmetics, Inc.**  
5600 G McLeod NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87109 **FREE**



## PROGRESSIVE PRODUCTS

Trans-Species Unlimited, one of the nation's most active animal rights groups, offers everything activists need for outreach, direct action, and campaigning. T-shirts, bumperstickers, buttons, calendars, posters, envelope stickers, and one of the most comprehensive lines of educational leaflets available anywhere. For free catalog, write or call: (717) 322-3252.

**Trans-Species Unlimited**  
P.O. Box 1553  
Williamsport, PA 17703 **FREE**



Shirts with 13 different though-provoking vegetarian messages. The perfect gift for your vegetarian friends. 100% cotton, short and long-sleeve tees and 50/50 sweatshirts, short-sleeve tees in white, red, light blue, yellow, peach, \$8.50. Long-sleeves in white only, \$10.00. Sweats, white only, \$14.95. Postage additional. Free catalog.

**Veggie Tops**  
P.O. Box 2164-A  
Norcross, GA 30091 **FREE**

## Without Harm

We offer a reasonably priced line of personal care products cosmetics and cleaning supplies that have not been tested on animals. Products are vegan except for a few which may contain beeswax, honey or lanolin. 5% of orders over \$15 may be designated to customer-chosen animal rights groups.

**Without Harm**  
4605 Pauli Drive  
Manlius, NY 13104 **FREE**



Plan NOW to attend  
THE 29TH ANNUAL  
VEGETARIAN CONVENTION  
AUGUST 2-6, 1989  
At Humboldt State Univ.  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

Presented by The American Vegan Society  
in cooperation with West Coast Vegetarian  
and Animal Rights organizations.

Details, Early Registration Rates, from:  
**THE AMERICAN VEGAN SOCIETY**  
MALAGA, NEW JERSEY 08328



**Cruelty-Free & Non-toxic Paints, Sealants, Adhesives, Polishes, Pet-care, Garden, Laundry, Dish and much more.**

*Animals don't suffer when these products are made. You & the environment won't suffer when you use them.*

Free catalog

**Baubiologie Hardware**

"The Healthful Hardware Store"  
P.O. Box 51250, Suite 125A  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
(408) 372-8626

**Isn't it time you  
switched to the  
cruelty-free diet?**



You can get all the nutrients you  
need without *ever* eating an animal.

Learn how from the people who  
have been inspiring the vegetarian  
movement for over 150 years.

**The American Natural Hygiene Society,**  
Drawer AA, Box 30630, Tampa, FL 33630

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ I want to join - \$25  
☐ Please send me more information

## CLASSIFIED

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**TATTOOING, BEST PROTECTION AVAILABLE** for pets against loss, theft, lab use. 99% documented recoveries. Join Tattoo-A-Pet (world's largest since 1972). You can provide this service in your area. Easy/painless/takes two minutes. We supply all. For information write TATTOO-A-PET, Dept AG, 1625 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11235.

### EMPLOYMENT

**Research Associate** with agricultural, veterinary or biology background needed immediately in the Bioethics/Farm Animals division of The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C. Full-time position requires an articulate, scholarly and dedicated advocate of alternative humane agriculture and farm animal welfare. Full benefits. **Send resume to Ellen Truong, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.**

### MERCHANDISE

**VITAMINS FREE OF ANIMAL DERIVATIVES.** Call or write for FREE information: ROYAL LABS, 465 Production Street, San Marcos, CA 92069. California: 1-800-742-7040; Nationwide: 1-800-824-4160.

**Beauty Without Cruelty**  
Cosmetics and Cruelty-free  
Household Items

Catalog \$1.00—refundable with first order  
Shirley Brown • 17636 Corte Potosi  
San Diego, CA 92128 • (619) 451-3680

**QUALITY COSMETICS REASONABLY PRICED:** Cruelty-free, hypo-allergenic skin/hair care products, make-up items, fragrances. In business 25+ years. Send \$1.00 for vegan samples. Patricia Allison, 4470-AA Monahan Road, La Mesa, CA 92041.

## Veggie Shirts



Style 13

Write for info  
on other styles.



Style 9

100% cotton regular tee in yellow,  
white, red, peach & light blue \$8.50.  
100% cotton white long-sleeve tee \$10.00.  
50/50 white sweatshirts \$14.95. S, M, L, XL.  
Add \$1.25 per shirt for postage & handling.  
Mail payment with style no., size & color to:  
**Veggie Tops, P.O. Box 2164-A, Norcross, GA 30091**

**CELEBRATE YOUR SENSES!** Healing, beautifying, affordable Aromatherapy for skin care beyond skin deep. 100% natural, animal-free. Free catalog: Purely Natural Body Care, 68183 Northrup Creek Road, Birkenfeld, OR 97016.

"Professional" Brand  
Household Cleaning Products  
are the first in the nation to  
be awarded the Beauty  
Without Cruelty, USA, Seal of  
Approval. They are cost  
efficient and satisfaction is  
guaranteed. Free brochure.  
**Home Service Products Company, P.O. Box 269,  
Bound Brook, NJ 08805. (201) 356-8175.**



**LEATHER ALTERNATIVE.** Quality selection of leather-free wallets, belts, shoes, and other accessories. Men's and women's styles. Avoid using animal skins. FREE catalog. Aesop Unlimited, Dept. 304, P.O. Box 315, Cambridge, MA 02140.

**DOG, CAT, BIRD LOVERS!** See why our customers from New England to Australia love our graphics on sportswear. Free information: EM, Box 28426-AA, Seattle, WA 98118.



*Guinea Pigs just  
want to have fun ...  
For a free catalog of  
personal care and household  
products that have not been  
tested on animals, write to:*

*Heari's Desire, 1478 University Ave.,  
#261-AG, Berkeley, CA 94702*

**WE HAVE LARGEST SELECTION** of cruelty-free products at lowest possible prices in vegan/vegetarian catalog. Send \$1 to: A Clear Alternative, 8707 West Lane, Magnolia, TX 77355.

**VEGETARIAN COOKBOOKS,** alternative health, Native Americans, gardening, ecology and childrens' books. Vegetarian foods. Free catalog: Mail Order Catalog, Box 180A, Summertown, TN 38483.



**ENAMEL ANIMAL PINS,**  
earrings. Handcrafted, kiln-fired  
signed and dated. Wonderful!  
Over 200 designs, from \$5 to  
\$25. For complete catalog, send  
22¢ stamp to:  
Rachel Val Cohen Enamels  
Box 145 Y  
Minisink Hills, PA 18341

**PROGRESSIVE PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL ACTIVISTS FROM TRANS-SPECIES UNLIMITED & H.A.R.E.** Quality T-shirts, buttons, bumperstickers, books, and other educational materials. Also full range of cruelty-free household products. All sales support TSU's work. Free brochure: P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703.

**DEER ALERT-ANIMAL WARNING DEVICE:** Ultrasonic, warns dogs, cats. Details SASE or \$21.95: L.L.A. Marketing, 1700 Laporte #4, Ft. Collins, CO 80521.

**CRUELTY-FREE VEGAN HOME AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS.** Free catalogue. Humane Alternative Products, 8 Hutchins St., Concord, NH 03301.



### POSTED SIGNS

Vinyl, plastic or paper sign. Variety of styles & colors including Shooting Preserve. Inexpensive and each sign is guaranteed for three years. Write for your free sample today.

**MINUTEMAN AA**  
Box 5661 (SF)  
Greensboro, N.C. 27403

**CHRISTMAS CARDS** promoting compassion to animals. Wildlife or farm themes. State preference. \$6 (10/pkg) + \$1.50 shipping. Uvic Animal Rights Society, Student Union Building, University of Victoria, Box 1700, Victoria, Canada, V8W 2Y2.



### Baby Products by Country Comfort

\* cruelty-free; contains no animal products  
Baby cream 2 oz. \$4.49  
Baby powder 3 oz. \$3.49  
Baby oil 4 oz. \$3.49  
\* pure and natural  
\* satisfaction guaranteed  
\* for babies or adults who like to be babied  
Panacea—P.O. Box 294—Columbia, PA 17512

**WEAR NON-LEATHER SHOES.** Join the thousands of men and women who want to make the world better for animals. Free catalog: Heartland Products, Ltd., Box 218, Dakota City, IA 50529.

### FOR VEGETARIAN CHILDREN

A unique coloring book, I'M A SOUL, teaches children (ages 3 and up)

- o Good eating habits
- o Common sense & cooperation
- o Respect for all life

KT KREATIONS - Dept AA  
245 Stevens St, Lowell, MA 01851



\$3.95

**VEGANISM IS GOOD FOR LIFE,** not using food/clothing/cosmetics made from animals. Free information, magazine sample listing cookbooks/publications. American Vegan Society, Malaga, NJ 08328.

**FOR PEOPLE WHO CARE** about their world and the animals in it. A liquid laundry detergent free of perfumes, dyes and alcohols. Many other products. **All Cruelty Free.** Send for free catalog: Allens Naturally, P.O. Box 514, Dept. A, Farmington, MI 48332-0514.

## Florida Action for Animals

Helping the Florida humane community eliminate animal suffering through lobbying and legislative action.

Florida Action for Animals, Inc., P.O. Box 95-3281, Stuart, Florida 33995-3281, (407) 287-5753. Membership, bi-monthly newsletter, action alerts: \$10.

## CLASSIFIED

### Classified Ad Order Information

**Classified Rates:** \$1.00 per word; \$20 minimum. Please count all words, including zip code.

**All Ads Must Be Prepaid.** No cancellations or refunds after deadline (the 5th of the second month preceding issue month). The first two to five words will be printed in **BOLDFACE CAPS** at no extra charge.

Please specify. Ads are subject to approval. Mail to:

**The ANIMALS' AGENDA  
Classified**

456 Monroe Turnpike,  
Monroe, CT 06468

### MISCELLANEOUS

**IN MEMORY OF MR. CROW,** who helped rehabilitate injured wildlife for 8 years: Crow Rescue and Research Fund. Please share with us: P.O. 124, Grantsboro, NC 28529.

**THE NEW FAIRFIELD/SHERMAN ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY** encourages pet parents to spay/neuter their pets. Please join us—membership is \$10. Send to P.O. Box 8232, New Fairfield, CT 06812.

**THE ANIMAL SHELTER SITUATION** in New York City is in crisis! Find out how you can help. Send a business size SASE to: Bronx Animal Rights Coalition, Inc., Dept. A, P.O. Box 1041, Bronx, NY 10471-1041.

**WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO YOUR PET** if something happened to you? Write or call Pet-I-Care, Inc., 4542 Highway 24, Gray, Louisiana 70359. (504) 868-PETS.

**FREE CATALOG: CRUELTY-FREE** personal care and household products. Write to: Spare the Animals, Inc., Dept. AA-2, P.O. Box 233, Tiverton, RI 02878.

**ADS FOR ANIMALS** is a new organization in Canada. Our aim is to educate the public through graphic advertisements. Donations are required to get this project in motion. For further details, please contact: Ads for Animals, 176 Jarvis Street, #608, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2K7 Canada.

**THE CONNECTICUT CHAPTER OF THE ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND** is presently accepting (as members) interested Connecticut attorneys to do *pro bono* animal rights cases. Additionally, individuals and animal rights groups requiring legal assistance are encouraged to call (914) 937-0140.

**NEW JERSEYANS:** Join the largest grassroots animal rights organization in N.J. Help ban the Draize Test! N.J. Animal Rights Alliance, P.O. 703, Woodbridge, NJ 07095. (201) 855-9092.

**DO YOU LONG FOR PEACE?** Find it within yourself through Christian meditation. For free information, write: Universal Life, The Inner Religion, P.O. Box 3549, New Haven, CT 06525, Tel: (203) 281-7771.

**ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARIANS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS.** Veterinarians addressing ethical issues surrounding the use of nonhuman animals. Contact AVAR, 15 Dutch Street, Suite 500-A, New York, NY 10038. (212) 962-7055.

**DESPERATELY SEEKING A GOOD HOME!** Two male tabby cats, grey and black. Very friendly and loving. Will adjust easily to loving person or family. (201) 482-3089.

**LET YOUR HOPE FOR THE ANIMALS LIVE ON:** add a bequest to The ANIMALS' AGENDA to your will. For more information, contact The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpke., Monroe, CT 06468.

**HELP! BAD ZOO IN WATERTOWN, NY.** Animals in small cages on concrete floor. Send for free postcards to send to mayor in protest. Specify quantity. P.O. Box 428, Watertown, NY 13601-0428.

### PERSONAL

**VEGETARIAN SEEKING YOUR SOULMATE?** Meet compatible single vegetarians nationwide. Vegan, lacto-ovo, macrobiotic, etc. Animal rights, health, spiritual path, all perspectives. Write for full details! Vegie-Dates, Box XL-4208, Laramie, WY 82071.

SPECIAL OFFER

**OUR BEST SELLING ITEM  
IS NOW BETTER THAN EVER:  
IT'S ON SALE!!**

**Home Service  
LAUNDRY COMPOUND**  
10-lb. box  
Reg. \$24.50

**NOW!!  
\$19.50**

- ★ CRUELTY FREE
- ★ BIODEGRADABLE
- ★ SAFE FOR ALL WASHABLES
- ★ MORE CLEANING POWER

(NYS Residents  
Add Sales Tax)

Send check or money  
order to:  
Add \$1.50 shipping & handling  
Sunrise Lane, Dept HS  
780 Greenwich St.  
N.Y., N.Y. 10014  
(212) 242-7014

Write or call for  
free catalog of  
cruelty-free items.

Orders filled within  
continental USA only.



## CLASSIFIED

### PUBLICATIONS

**THE PET GAZETTE**—a readers' participation publication for animal lovers everywhere. \$8.00 yearly. Issued quarterly. Free details with SASE. Sample copy \$2.00. GAZETTE PUBLISHING, 1309 N. Halifax, Dept. AG, Daytona Beach, FL 32018.



This unique animal warning system installs easily on cars, trucks and motorcycles. Used by major corporations and law enforcement agencies across the country. SAV-A-LIFE is the only patented device of its kind. Don't be fooled by cheaper nonworking imitations. Ask about our fund-raising programs for your group or organization.

\$19.95 Black \$29.95 Chrome  
add \$2.00 for postage & handling  
VISA/Mastercard accepted  
We thank you and the animals do, too!

**EFFECTIVE SAFETY EQUIPMENT**  
P.O. Box 958, Dept. 11 G  
Estes Park, Colorado 80517  
(303) 586-4161

**DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL.** Learn to: CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR HEALTH. For sample copy of *Journal of Natural Hygiene* please send \$2.00 to: Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2132-AA, Huntington, CT 06484.

**LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE WORK,** Unreported Crimes and Lawyers. 39-page booklet; \$2 to A.R. UpDate, P.O. Box 483, Jackson Hts., NY 11372

**SUBSCRIBE TO THE ENDEAVOR NEWS** for informative, inspirational coverage of such issues as politics, socially responsible investing, family and parenting, politics, health, human and animal rights, and MUCH MORE. Send \$1 for introductory issue to: The Endeavor, P.O. Box 347, North San Juan, CA 95960.

**LAB ANIMAL ABUSE: VIVISECTION EXPOSED!** A comprehensive book (524 pages). \$21.50 postpaid. Money-back guarantee. Orders to The New Humanity Press, Box 215, Berkeley, CA 94701.

**IS MEAT-EATING BAD KARMA?** *Coming Back* explains vegetarianism in terms of karma and reincarnation. To order a copy, send \$4 to: ISKCON, P.O. Box 1487, Culver City, CA 90232.

**SUBSCRIBE TO THE RAT RACE RECORD**—food, environment, animals, poetry, music reviews, spirituality. Bi-monthly, \$6 per year, THE RAT RACE RECORD, P.O. 1611, Union, NJ 07083.

### REAL ESTATE

**WANTED: Wildlife**—friendly buyer. Beautiful fields, woods. Fertile soil. Unique, ideal microclimate. Low taxes. Westernmost NY. 10–38 acres, \$600–\$800/acre. Cooper, RFD 2, Box 130, Ripley, NY 14775. (717) 736-4177.

### SERVICES

**IF A TATTOOED PET YOU FIND**—Don't fret, call TATTOO-A-PET. 1-800-TATTOOS (828-8667) and the owner you'll get. Since 1972 (world's largest). Brooklyn, NY.

*Religion and philosophy have not insisted as much as they should on the fact that our kindness should include all living creatures.*

—Albert Schweitzer

## Animals Need a Strong Voice—Your Pledge Can Give Them One.

Publishing a magazine is expensive, and steady financial support from our readers is crucial for survival and steady growth. **ANIMALS' AGENDA Sustainers** support this magazine and keep it alive and growing by pledging \$250, \$500, \$1000 or more per year. If you believe in the need for this independent clearinghouse of information for the growing animal rights movement and have the financial capability to help us in this way, please make your pledge today by sending in the coupon below. You can send your entire pledge in at one time, or elect to send it in quarterly "installments."

All contributions to The ANIMALS' AGENDA are tax-deductible. Sustainers receive a quarterly PUBLISHER'S REPORT detailing progress with the magazine. (subscription included)

☐ Sign me up as an **Animals' Agenda Sustainer.**  
I'm enclosing \$\_\_\_\_\_ towards a year's pledge of:  
☐ \$1000 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$\_\_\_\_\_

(We'll send quarterly statements for the remainder. Minimum pledge for bookkeeping purposes is \$250.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

The ANIMALS' AGENDA Sustainers, 456 Monroe Tpke., Monroe, CT 06468

### ADVERTISING POLICY

At present, animal-free manufacturing is in its infancy, and efforts toward eliminating all traces of animal exploitation are varied. In accepting advertising for publication in The ANIMALS' AGENDA, we face a dilemma: we do not want to support the use of products which derive, even in part, from animals (such as beeswax and lanolin in cosmetics, or dairy and egg products in recipes) or products which reinforce the use of materials from animals (such as "fake fur" garments). We realize, however, that the "cruelty-free" industry is evolving, and that our policy regarding product purity must be practical.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is a major medium for those manufacturers who wish to sell to consumers who care about animals, and we believe we can play an important role in encouraging these budding companies toward vegan (totally animal-free) manufacturing goals. Accordingly, we will accept advertising from manufacturers who are making good faith, well-paced efforts toward these goals; however, any product in the line of merchandise that does contain animal derivatives will not be mentioned or pictured. Our assessment of their efforts will be based on the manufacturer's responses to criticisms and suggestions put forth by animal activists and The ANIMALS' AGENDA readers.

We decline to advertise products that obviously reinforce or derive from cruelty and exploitation; i.e., we will not accept advertising for any product containing meat or slaughterhouse by-products, nor ads that directly or indirectly promote dairy or egg products. Vegetarian products that contain minute portions of these derivatives, but offer unique alternatives to animal-based products, will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis.

November 1988

## DIRECT ACTION FOR ANIMAL LIBERATION IS POSITIVE ACTION

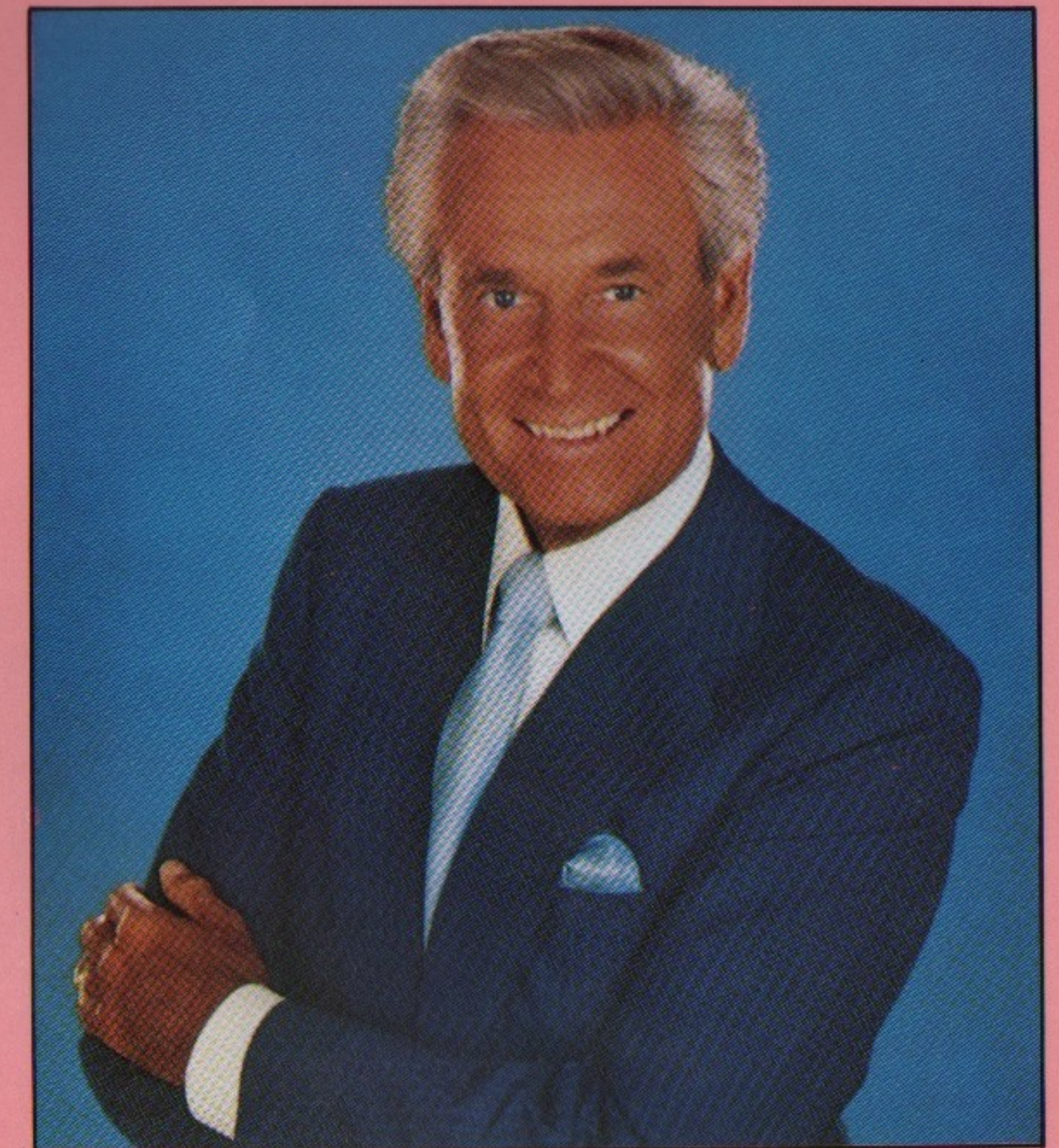
United Activists for Animal Rights is an action organization working to abolish (rather than just regulate) the countless cruelties, injustices and indignities inflicted upon animals. Your contribution to United Activists will help us achieve these objectives:

- Provide an Activists' Defense Fund
- Implement Direct Action
- Document Animal Abuse
- Finance Investigations and Surveillance
- Pursue Prosecutions
- Disseminate Information
- Provide Emergency Animal Aid

Wishful thinking will never free one animal from pain and distress. WE MUST ACT. Please become a part of UAAR's commitment to the liberation of all animals from suffering and exploitation by completing the coupon and mailing it with your tax-deductible contribution.

United Activists for Animal Rights is a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization.

P.O. Box 2448 • Riverside, CA 92516-2448



*"I have made a financial contribution to United Activists for Animal Rights, and I urge you to join me. . . For years, I have worked with Nancy Burnet, Founder and President of United Activists, and I assure you that she is sincere, dedicated and enormously effective."*

—Bob Barker,  
Television Personality  
and Animal Rights Activist

**Yes,** I want to help end animal suffering.  
Enclosed is my contribution.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable and mail to:

**UNITED ACTIVISTS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS**  
P.O. Box 2448 • Riverside, CA 92516-2448



*It was over four years ago that the land of Sleepy Hollow was discovered, bringing Oil-Free skin care products to the marketplace for the first time — skin care has never been the same since. You see, we learned from the villagers of Sleepy Hollow*



**Sleepy Hollow**  
**OTANICALS**

*that plant humectants were superior for skin remoisturization to conventional oils that can block skin respiration, leaving skin dry, dull and unnourished. Their wisdom also taught us that animal by-products and the proteins they provide were unnecessary for glowing, youthful, healthy skin. They knew that plant proteins performed better than animal proteins to keep their skin soft, moist, and nourished.*

*Their shared knowledge enabled us to create **Sleepy Hollow***

**Botanicals** — Oil-Free skin care that is refreshingly new and natural. Oil-Free because your body produces its own natural oils and, when your skin is dry and flaky it's asking for moisture, not oils. That's why we blend a special botanical tea to begin every Sleepy Hollow Botanical product: Melissa, Walnut Leaves, Nettles, Coltsfoot Leaves, Lime Tree Flowers, Birch Leaves, Wild Camomile, Clover Blossom and other plant humectants to bathe the skin with moisture, protecting its delicate balance. **Now you can have glowing, fresh skin that's soft, moist, and youthful, from the secrets of Sleepy Hollow....**

*Our two newest Sleepy Hollow Botanical products:*

**Oil-Free Fresh Facial Cleanser** — an extra mild cleansing liquid that is gentle to the skin, yet an effective cleanser that will rinse away impurities without drying or stripping the skin. Your skin will be clean, fresh and beautiful.

**Oil-Free NaPCA Skin Moisture Spray** — The natural moisture factor of your own skin, topically applied to keep skin moist and soft. Absorbs instantly, use after shower or bath over the entire body and face to keep skin's maximum moisture factor. Alcohol Free!



**No Animal By-Products & No Animal Testing**

**Be sure to try Sleepy Hollow Botanicals Oil-Free Shampoos and Conditioners — Original and Extra Body.**