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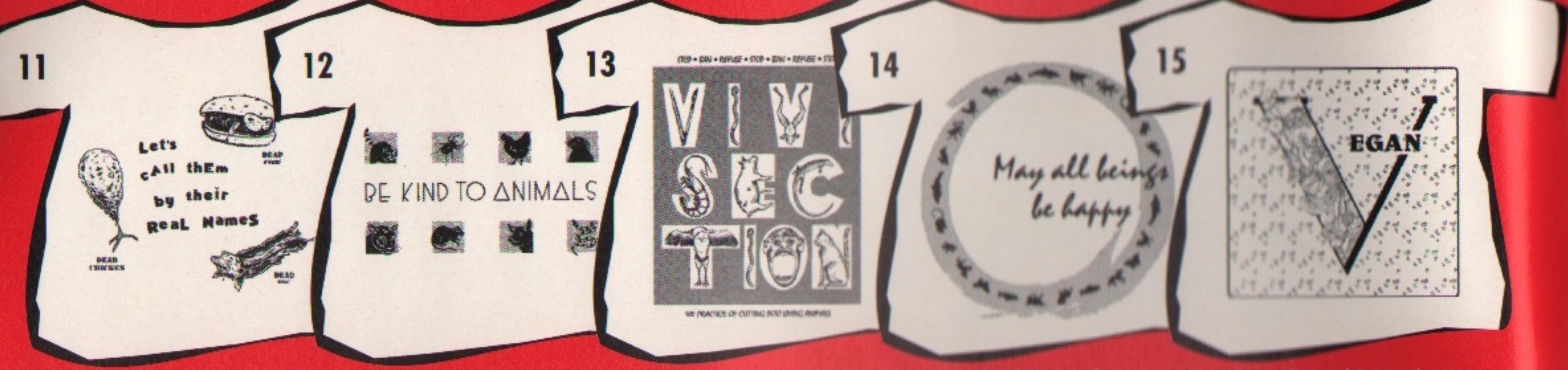
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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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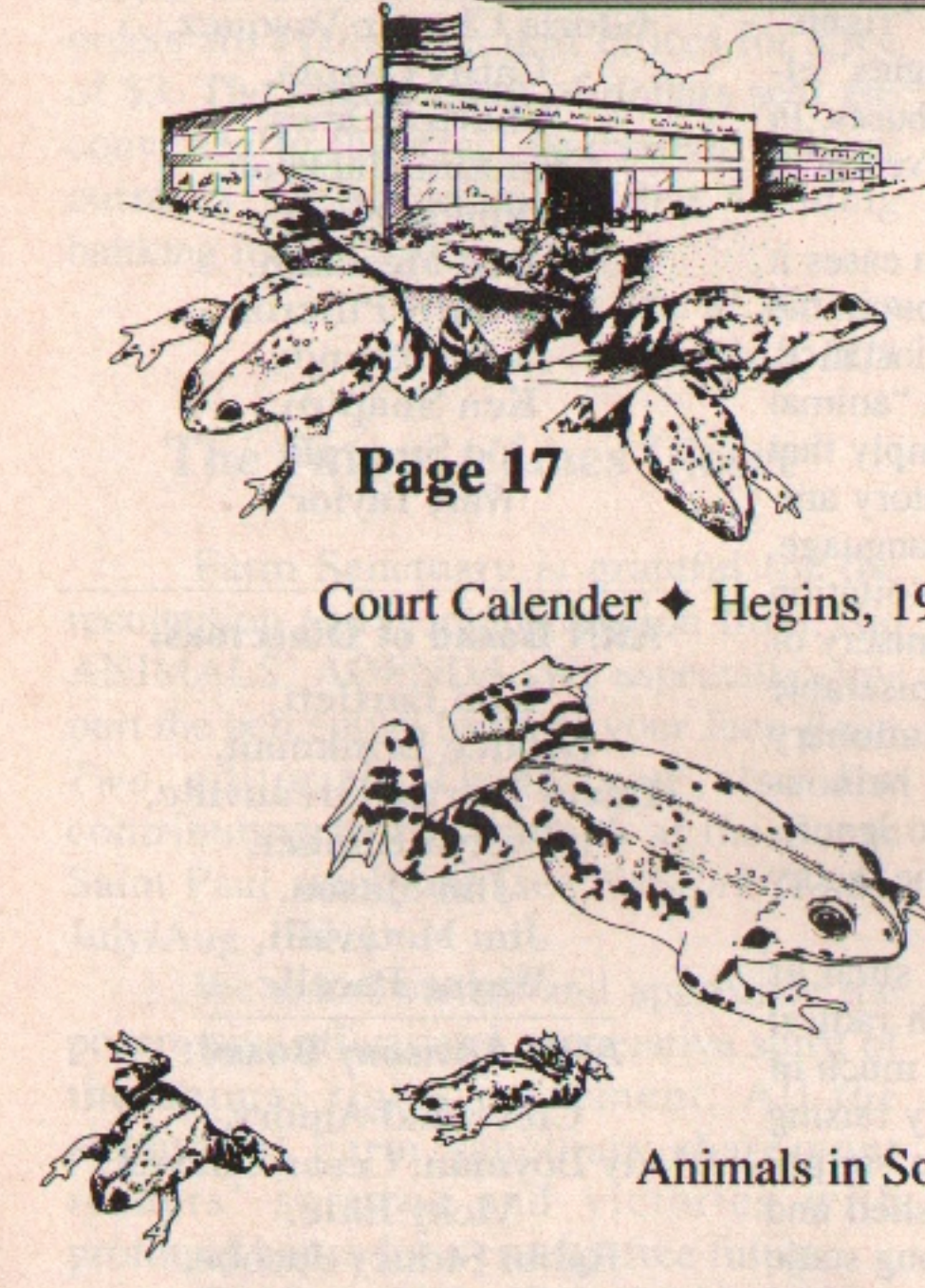
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Discussion by activists of the merits of reform vs. abolition of institutions and practices that exploit or otherwise harm animals is nothing new. Henry Salt wrote about it 100 years ago in "Restrictionists and Abolitionists," an essay reprinted in our Nov. 1987 issue, and it has been a topic of *Page Twos* before. Salt believed one should be a restrictionist (a reformer) and an abolitionist at the same time, and it has long been the policy of The ANIMALS' AGENDA to support and encourage any effort that promises to have a positive impact on animals.

At a recent animal protection symposium put on by the National Alliance for Animals, a call for the animal rights movement to distance itself from animal "welfare" was voiced by not one but two prominent speakers: Professor Gary Francione of Rutgers Law School; and Prof. Tom Regan of North Carolina State University, author of *The Case for Animal Rights*. Though the style and substance of their oratory was markedly different, both Francione and Regan characterized animal welfare as the "enemy" of animal rights; argued that the animal rights movement is being co-opted by proponents of animal welfare; and encouraged listeners to return to a belief in the fundamental principles of animal rights doctrine, as articulated by Regan.

To Francione and Regan, the goals of animal "welfare" not only differ from animal "rights," they contradict them. In the words of Francione, "What you do when you merely ameliorate the conditions of enslavement is that you perpetuate the enslavement. And that is totally inimical to the goal of abolition." Regan stated "that people who work to improve the corrupt system of exploitation fail to understand this truth, a simple truth: to make injustice seem better is to prolong injustice."

The debate over ideology may be heating up again now as a response to attempts by organizations such as the Humane Society of the U.S. to distance themselves from "radical" philosophy and tactics (see *Animal Newline*, May '91). But it may have as much or more to do with the resounding success, and resultant growth, of the movement. For as new people join the movement, the movement becomes ever more diverse in its views. And newcomers cannot be expected to measure up to the standards of dietary purity or ethical consistency usually adopted over time by veteran activists. Naturally, the "hard-core" comprises a diminishing percentage of activists. We should point out, too, that there are other radical philosophies concerned with the human/nonhuman relationship. The philosophy of Prof. Peter Singer, whom many consider the "father" of the modern-day animal rights movement is not a "rights" philosophy at all. *Animal Liberation*, Singer's seminal 1975 book, calls on humans to consider the "interests" of all sentient beings.

It is indeed true that there is a fundamental theoretical difference between animal "rights" and animal "welfare," as commonly defined: the animal "rights" advocate would argue that animals have certain inalienable moral rights which humans should not violate; the animal "welfarist," however, accepts the notion that humans have a right to use animals, as long as suffering is reduced or eliminated. In theory, the animal "welfarist" would work exclusively for the reform of cruel or abusive situations to alleviate animal suffering, while the animal "rights" activist would focus on the abolition of cruel or abusive situations to eliminate animal suffering.

But while the two theories are distinctly different, it is often difficult to see how animal "rights" differs from animal "welfare" in practice. In terms of achievable short-term goals, most animal "rights" efforts are actually aimed at improving conditions for animals or eliminating particularly egregious abuses. In fact, a 1990 survey of ANIMALS' AGENDA readers revealed that 80 percent consider themselves both animal "rights" and animal "welfare."

That's not to say that we find the Francione-Regan political analysis without merit; in certain cases it is obvious that an animal "welfare" approach may hinder animal "rights" goals by co-opting them, but in the situations that come to mind, the problem may have more to do with semantics than substance. For instance, anti-pound seizure campaigns may ultimately do more harm than good if one takes the position that "animal research is not the issue; we're only concerned about the source of the animals," or if our words imply that pet dogs or cats are more worthy of moral consideration than rodents or other purpose-bred laboratory animals. It's important that we be forthright in stating our beliefs and concerns, and use unambiguous language.

Apart from semantics, the argument that making animals less miserable makes their exploitation more palatable, thus prolonging injustice, parallels the Marxist analysis of human oppression: the misery of the masses must not be relieved, short of revolutionary change, because unless the masses are miserable they won't revolt. In this case, the oppressed class—animals—has no means of creating revolutionary change for itself; humans must be roused to act on behalf of them. But is confrontation with heinous suffering the best, or only, means of reaching the human conscience? Would it be ethical for us to ignore, prolong, or intensify the suffering of animals now in the hope that it may yield long term gain? Is the theory connected to a real plan for implementing change?

History suggests that moral evolution is usually a laborious process. When events, such as revolutions, create new situations before public consciousness has matured to the point at which radical improvements are understood, there's usually a backlash or counterrevolution that wipes out all or much of the gain. More often than not, permanent progress in civilizing society appears to involve gradually raising the "floor" of what's considered intolerable or unacceptable until a cruel or exploitive situation simply ceases to exist. There have, however, been periods of revolutionary change, when ideas flourished and gained acceptance (curiously, these periods often come at the end or beginning of a century), but long static periods have generally followed in which new ideas germinated.

Of course, there's never a simple answer when we're exploring or testing political theories. We'll be exploring the Francione/Regan position in issues to come, and we'd appreciate hearing from readers on what we'll call the "new fundamentalism."

—The Editor

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by the Animal Rights Network, Inc., a nonprofit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animals 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.

Congressional Support

Thank you for sending me The ANIMALS' AGENDA. It provides the most comprehensive coverage of animal issues of any magazine I read. I am particularly impressed by the global news/action briefs which give a sense of the grassroots support for animal issues all over the world.

Please continue to send me your excellent magazine.

—J. Allen Hill, Legis. Asst.
Office of the Hon. Edolphus Towns
Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

Sending Overseas Aid

As a result of an ad in The ANIMALS' AGENDA, I became a member of the Greek Animal Welfare Fund, a British organization that seems to be doing an outstanding job of helping animals in Greece. I sent the GAWF a personal check for \$10, but later found out that after bank conversion and commission, they only received five pence!

ANIMALS' AGENDA readers should be advised that international money orders are available at post offices for a fee of \$3. The total amount of dollars sent are converted to the exact equivalent in local currency for the recipient, thus avoiding banking fees.

—Penelope M. Koines
Greenbelt, MD

The Future Comes Closer

Farm Sanctuary is grateful for the recognition and recommendation from The ANIMALS' AGENDA. We especially support the perceptive focus of your June *Page Two* editorial. Thank you also for contributing to the triumph at the South Saint Paul stockyard [see *Network Notes*, July/Aug. 1991].

We acknowledge and appreciate the progressive efforts and cooperative spirit of the animal rights movement. All the animals at Farm Sanctuary share your readers' sorrows and victories with profound hopes for a cruelty-free future.

Thanks to The ANIMALS' AGENDA and its readers, that future comes closer every day.

—Lori and Gene Bauston
Farm Sanctuary
P.O. Box 150
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Cruelty and Criminology

I am a masters student in criminology at the Univ. of Pretoria, writing my thesis on animal cruelty. I am concentrating on the history of animal cruelty and the typology thereof, as well as the reasons for it, but am having a tough time finding relevant information in South Africa. I would like to ask your readers to provide me with any information they have. Thanks.

—Hannelie Vermeulen
Universiteit van Pretoria
1164 Thorn St.
Hatfield, Pretoria
South Africa

Grassroots Networking

On May 26, 1991, concurrent with the downed animal protest at the South St. Paul Stockyard in Minnesota, a number of midwest activists formed a coalition called GREENET. Largely the brainchild of author/activist Jim Mason, the Grassroots Empowerment and Enrichment Network is an affiliation of grassroots organizations and individuals from 12 midwestern states who feel deeply inspired by the grassroots and hope to build on it. We have two main goals.

First, it is GREENET's purpose to serve as a resource through which important information can be shared. For example, we are putting together a midwest directory of local experts for the purpose of connecting activists who possess knowledge or talents in a particular area with

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For information on becoming a Benefactor, Patron, Sponsor, or Sustainer, please see page 52.

those in need. Additionally, GREENET will serve as a means of conveying important updates and action alerts to midwesterners.

Just as importantly, GREENET will serve to empower, enrich, and inspire midwest activists. It is common for those of us in the trenches to become demoralized working within the movement as it exists. We need to organize ourselves as if we were one huge group without actually becoming one.

GREENET could become a model for all regions of the country. The animal rights movement had its beginnings in the grassroots, and that is where its strength still lies.

—Sandy Delery and Buzz Kemper
GREENET
P.O. Box 184
DeForest, WI 53532

Of Pigs and Pie

For the record, I did not call for a boycott *per se* of PETA following the pie-throwing in Iowa (see *Network Notes*, Sept.

Continued on next page



LETTERS

Continued from page 3

1991); I did, however, call upon PETA supporters to take a close look at how their money was being spent. The ill-conceived idea of hitting the Iowa Pork Queen in the face with a pie came directly from PETA headquarters, and the pastry was delivered in person by two paid PETA staff flown in from Washington, D.C. specifically for this purpose: one disguised as a pig, and the other, PETA's Vegetarian Coordinator Robin Walker, "to do the speaking for the PETA pig." According to Walker, quoted in the *Des Moines Register*, "The PETA pig has the same philosophy PETA has."

As a veteran grassroots animal rights activist, that philosophy has me worried. Correct me if I'm wrong, but I'm still clinging to the belief that our movement is based upon a deep-rooted, all-encompassing compassion and respect for life, whether it be human or nonhuman.

The teenaged Iowa Pork Queen, already exploited by a male-dominated industry, became a double victim when she was unjustly attacked—and it was an attack. There was nothing humorous about it. From a humane perspective, it was a mean and hateful deed; from a practical viewpoint, it was a legally actionable case of assault. Forced to choose sides, the general public rallied to the side of the victim—in this case a human animal. The issue of treatment of nonhuman animals was completely overshadowed and obscured by this blatant display of disrespect for human rights. With the toss of the pie, the moral high ground was surrendered.

But pigs and pie is not what this is all about. What this is about is a leading national animal rights organization which has embarked upon a nationwide path of sensationalism in the form of cheap, hit-and-run publicity stunts at the expense of local grassroots activists, and ultimately at the expense of the animals.

Those of us here in Iowa who have worked hard to establish credibility and effect change for the animals through grassroots actions have been set back in our efforts. Issues that were previously taken seriously are now ridiculed and abhorred; people who were previously sympathetic have turned away. The general public is unable to differentiate between PETA and "animal rights," so local activists are left to

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powerful. PETA's recent activities in Iowa are prime examples of the poor judgement, inept strategic-planning ability, and lack of leadership which are hindering our progress as a movement.

One PETA member remarked, "You have to admit they break down doors." After pondering that statement at length, I conceded that it was true. They did indeed break down the door of a great fortress in Iowa. But our opposition has seized this opportunity to put up an even bigger and stronger door, fortified with public sentiment.

That makes it all the harder for those who are diligently chipping away with hammers and chisels day after day, and these are the efforts that will ultimately cause the fortress of animal exploitation to fall.

We must be willing to make critical, introspective evaluations of ourselves as a movement. I am dismayed by those who have committed themselves to supporting

Continued on page 7

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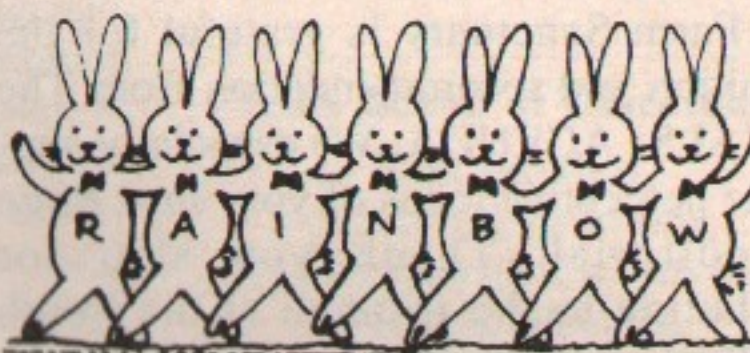
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Continued from page 4

PETA "no matter what they do." There is no room for that kind of blind loyalty in any social movement; indeed it is the same kind of unconditional, unquestioning allegiance which our opposition relies upon in its supporters. There are those who say we cannot afford to criticize our own movement. The truth is, we cannot afford not to.

—Vicky Eide
Iowa Alliance for Animals
P.O. Box 1263, Welch Ave. Stn.
Ames, IA 50010

PETA replies: We at PETA do not believe the animal rights movement is a single entity. The problems facing animals in our society are so overwhelming that many different approaches are necessary. We welcome letters from ANIMALS' AGENDA readers who wish to share their opinions and, as always, we invite PETA members to let us know their views about our campaigns as reported in *PETA News*. We also recognize that what's important is to do something for the animals, rather than waste time criticizing the actions of others. Time is a luxury the animals do not have.

The Iowa pork queen is not an innocent victim. She is an agricultural business major who grew up on a pig farm. She knowingly misrepresents an industry that abuses and slaughters 90 million sensitive individuals every year. Her role at the Iowa Pork Expo was to distribute pork council propaganda, in the form of coloring books depicting fictional happy pigs on fictional happy farms, to children.

The opportunity to discuss the issue of pork industry abuses would never have presented itself had the pie-throwing incident not occurred. A few activists wasted valuable media opportunities by denouncing a bit of nondairy whipped cream in the face when they could have said, "While I would not have thrown a pie, the real issue is the suffering of pigs..."

The bottom line is that recent actions have yielded more substantial results than a few sparks of controversy. They were catalysts for media interviews about vegetarianism in more than 60 markets worldwide. Representatives of the pork council were forced from behind their slick ad campaign touting "the other white meat" to answer some tough questions about animal suffering. But even more importantly, they prompted hundreds of people to take that first step toward a more compassionate lifestyle and write to PETA for vegetarian recipes.

—Kathy Snow Guillermo
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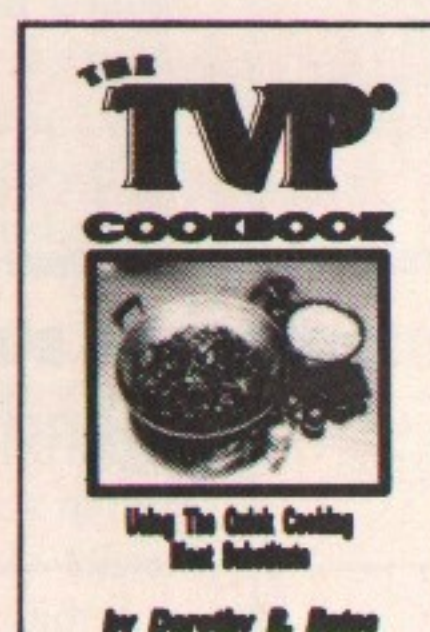


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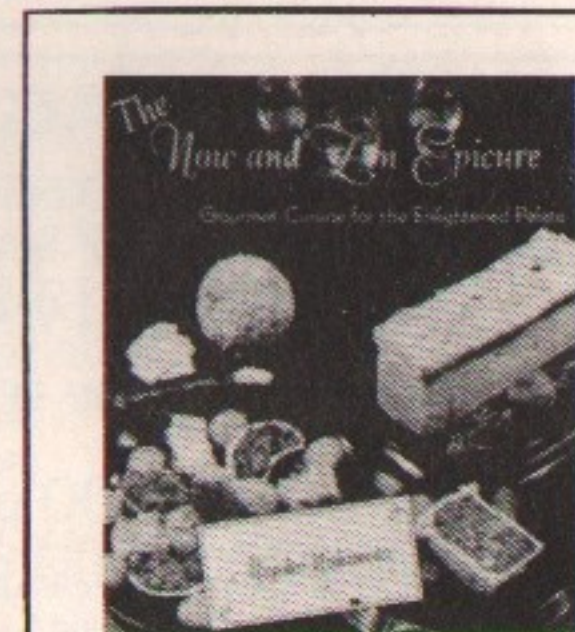
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Profile

Heidi Prescott: Hunt Saboteur

On a Saturday in mid-August—the kind of crisp, lacy morning when autumn sends out a landing party to begin negotiating the terms of its arrival—the National Rifle Association sent out scouts of its own in keen anticipation of the first killing frost. Welcome to the NRA Whitetail SuperClinic, said the flyer for this maiden event, “two days of rapid-fire, jam-packed courses from the deans of deer hunting” at the Sheraton Valley Forge hotel, 25 miles west of Philadelphia. “The buck stops here!”

Deans and other deerslayers emerging from a collection of all-terrain tanks that morning were welcomed by a band of protestors carrying signs that read “National Redneck Association” and “Nuts with Rifles and Ammo.” The deans and their disciples were not amused. Nor would they have been amused to learn that Heidi Prescott, one of the protestors, thought her vegan lunch ought to go on the NRA’s tab.

“When the waitress came, we told her to put it on their charge,” said Prescott later in the afternoon. “The waitress looked at us, and we said, ‘We’re their entertainment.’”

Prescott, 29, is national outreach director of the Fund for Animals. She has been entertaining the “troops” since she organized her first hunt sabotage two years ago. Her tone is frequently impish and irreverent—the tactical grandchild of Fund president Cleveland Amory’s “Hunt the Hunters” campaign.

“Heidi’s almost carbonated with energy,” says her friend Robin Lord, Pennsylvania coordinator for the Fund. “She could call me if I’m having the worst day of my life or the best one, and either way it’ll get better.”

Though clearly effervescent, Prescott is also clearly serious. She has been arrested six times for violating hunter-harassment laws, and last year she spent 13 days in a Maryland jail rather than pay a \$500 fine for one of her transgressions: talking to a hunter in a normal tone of voice and rustling leaves on public land.

While participants at the Whitetail SuperClinic were indoors sampling free bottles of Robbins Scent (“Hey, Jethro, ya smell just like a doe in heat”), Heidi Prescott was sitting outside in orange shorts and an orange Fund for Animals T-shirt, explaining how a minister’s daughter with a Masters in Fine Arts came to master the fine art of hunter harassment.



Phil Maggitti

As a child, Prescott saved her money to buy and liberate as many chameleons on threads as she could afford to whenever the circus that sold these ornaments came to town. She was also committed to rehabilitating wildlife from an early age, and one of her most graphic childhood memories involves going to her uncle’s farm for a holiday dinner and being told that the pork chop on her plate came from a pig she had befriended the previous summer. Eventually, she went vegetarian, right before going off to college.

A year after graduating with an M.F.A. from Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, from whence she had also earned a B.A. in psychology, Prescott moved with her husband to Washington, D.C. There she pursued a career as an artist. (Her work has appeared in six solo exhibitions and 13 selected group and juried shows.) She also became a licensed wildlife rehabilitator. “It was through my interaction with animals—seeing how very individual they are and how much they struggle for life—that I came to realize their struggle was the basis for their having rights.” She also discovered the animal rights movement. The discovery lasted. Her marriage didn’t.

“When I first got into animal rights, I was constantly doing something,” said Prescott, “sticking fur cards on windshields or anything I could possibly do every waking minute. Then my husband applied for a job with the FBI right about the time I

started getting arrested (her first arrests were at National Institutes of Health demonstrations), and that caused major fights. In the end, the wildlife in the house drove him nuts, especially the snapping turtle who lived in the bathtub one winter.”

On World Day for Lab Animals 1986, Prescott attended a demonstration at NIH. “I still thought I was weird because of the way I felt about animals,” she said, “but when I came over the hill and saw 200-300 people there, I was so choked up I had to get myself together before I could keep going.”

Prescott had found an extended family. She joined PETA, the Progressive Animal Welfare Society, Farm Sanctuary, and other groups; but she didn’t fancy working for any of them because she’s “always preferred to work on my own. I don’t like bosses. That’s why I chose a career in art.”

After separating from her husband in the summer of 1989 (their divorce became final last year), Prescott called Wayne Pacelle, national director of the Fund for Animals, whom she had met at a conference. She wanted to organize a hunt sabotage. Pacelle reminded her that September 15, the opening day of bow-hunting season, was little more than two weeks away, but Prescott swore she could do it.

“We had a great turnout, something like 65 people and a ton of press,” she said. “It was the first thing in my life that I really



Heidi and Franklin Maphis chained to the front gate at Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge in Virginia.

loved doing. There were no animals killed that day, and we got rid of seven sets of hunters.”

She “started bugging Wayne all the time about organizing hunt sabs,” even driving to Kentucky for one. “Wayne asked me if I wanted to work with the Fund, but I wasn’t sure I wanted to work with anyone. Eventually I realized how much I enjoyed working with Wayne and working on the wildlife issue, so when he asked me again about joining the Fund, I said yes. I’ve never regretted that decision.”

When she joined the Fund in December 1989, Prescott was awaiting trial for violating Maryland’s hunter-harassment law. She was found guilty the following April, along with nine other miscreants. The eight defendants who were employed were fined \$500; the others got student-rate fines of \$100. All fines were payable in one month.

She had paid \$25 fines when she had been arrested for civil disobedience in the past, but the more Prescott thought about “the outrageousness of the sum and of the hunter-harassment law, the more it seemed like not paying the \$500 was the right thing to do.” She informed the court of her decision in a letter dated May 4, 1990. Two months and 21 days later, she appeared at a contempt hearing, read a brief prepared statement in a shaking voice—an uncomfortable public speaker, Prescott has joined Toastmasters to overcome that

difficulty—and was led off in handcuffs, the first person ever to choose jail rather than pay a fine for harassing hunters.

If Prescott’s voice was shaking, so were her insides. “When you see jail portrayed on television, it’s very violent,” she said. “So I was expecting the worst.”

Prescott’s first stop was a holding cell in the women’s section of the Montgomery County Detention Center in Rockville, Maryland. “They put me in with someone who was coming down off coke. The other inmates come by and try to figure out who you are. Some were pretty friendly, but I was sitting there trying to look as mean as I possibly could.

“The cells were four feet by eight feet, if that, with two cots and a toilet. The cots were so close to the toilet that if I had rolled over at night, my hair would have landed in the toilet. And the room is bare, so there’s no privacy. You’re not used to having someone go to the bathroom right by your head.”

Nor are vegans used to the real-food-for-real-inmates, department of corrections cuisine. Prescott traded the meat on her tray for the vegetables on other inmates’ trays. Eventually her captors agreed to bring her vegetarian meals. She said that going to jail—in addition to being “the one thing I feel the best about doing in my life”—has strengthened her and has made her “unafraid of any kind of consequences.” Jail also changed her views about criminals

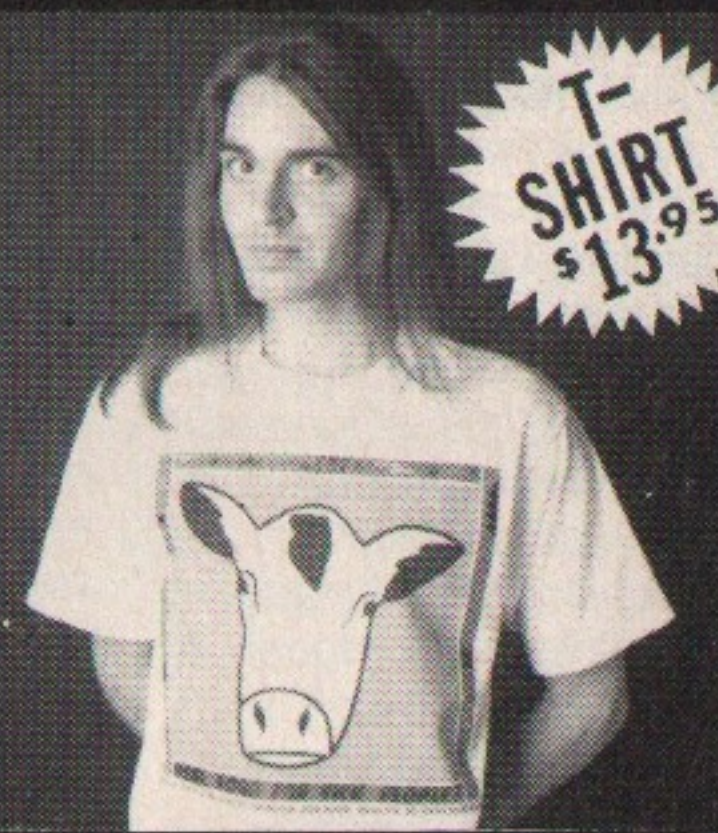
“because I saw so many people in there who were victims of society.”

Heidi Prescott has been arrested on hunt sabs four times since the offense for which she did time. Wherever the deans of deer hunting and their undergraduates gather, there you will most likely find her. “Hunt sabs are an incredible tool,” said Prescott. “People get a sense of empowerment from going out on them, and they crystalize the hunting controversy. Besides making a direct difference for a few animals, hunt sabs generate a lot of media stories, and that gets the word out to the general public, which is the audience that has to be convinced about the hunting issue.”

For her part, not even the threat of reincarceration could sway Prescott’s convictions. “Heidi is straightforward and forthcoming, open, honest, and delightful,” says Laura Yanne, former ANIMALS’ AGENDA ad director. “Her unrelenting optimism and her desire for unity and positive action should not go without remark. What’s more, her good nature and sense of humor keep things in perspective. Everybody loves her.”

—Phil Maggitti

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Dogs & Cats

Montgomery County, Maryland, is considering a mandatory spay/neuter ordinance similar to the ones in effect in San Mateo County, Calif., and under consideration in King County, Wash. Drafted by the Fund for Animals and the Doris Day Animal League, the ordinance was introduced in September by county council president Isiah Leggett, who hopes it will "eliminate some of the incentives and causes for the mistreatment of animals." ♦ The Los Angeles Animal Regulation Commission will spend \$100,000 from a trust fund during November to sterilize 4,000 pets for free in low-income neighborhoods. The city is also promoting use of injected microchips to identify pets. Los Angeles impounded 90,000 animals during its last fiscal year, 58,737 of whom were euthanized. Only 5,226 of 36,149 dogs were reclaimed by their owners, and just 300 of 36,226 cats. Says ARC general manager Robert Rush, "95 percent of the dogs and 100 percent of the cats we impound have no identification." ♦ The Humane Society of the U.S. is funding studies of two chemical sterilants, Neutersol and Zonovax, which will include killing and dissecting about 40 cats and 59 Walker hounds in an effort to meet the "fast track" licensing requirements of the Food and Drug Administration. The research protocol has come under criticism from the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights and Friends of Animals. AVAR argues that HSUS should rely exclusively on clinical trials, which would not require killing research animals, but would delay FDA approval for several years. In addition, two of the 11 humane societies that HSUS announced were participating in Neutersol field trials—the Michigan

Edited By Merritt Clifton

Humane Society and the British Columbia SPCA—have denied having any involvement.

Actions

The Barnum and Bailey Circus met protesters at every performance during a recent 13-day stint in Dallas. Members of the Society for Texas Animal Rights and local groups passed out over 30,000 flyers. Dallas Zoo general curator Ron Kagan backed the protests with a statement opposing the use of animals in entertainment.



♦ Beauty Without Cruelty led a Sept. 27 antifur protest outside the New York Times head office, to counter publication of a 32-page section of fur advertising that was distributed with that weekend's New York Times Sunday Magazine. ♦ An Animal Rights Foundation of Florida protest against alligator hunting made the CNN nightly news roundup on Sept. 2. ♦ The Animal Rights Alliance of South Carolina on Sept. 6 protested against an adult/chick dove hunt held by the S.C. Wildlife Dept., U.S. Forest Service, and Natl. Rifle Assn. under the slogan, "Shoot for the future—don't use drugs." (In actuality, drug users and dealers are among the leading users of firearms in the U.S.) ♦ Former hunter Bob Nixon, former trapper Harold Schlessler, and former

fishers Steve and Greg Hindi buried their trophies and traps (including a 7.5-foot shark) at a public ceremony on Aug. 24 in Plano, Ill. ♦ Western Michigan for Animals picketed a meeting of the Natl. Livestock and Meat Board on Aug. 20, opposed by a Putting People First picketer whose sign urged, "Save A Deer, Bag An Activist." ♦ Hunt saboteurs tried to move the Grizzly Island, Calif., tule elk herd out of harm's way on August 24, hours before the start of a state-sponsored elk hunt.

Coming Events

The third annual Lone Star Vegetarian Society Chili Cook-Off will be held Nov. 2 in Houston. For info, call 409-345-5453 or 713-952-5024. ♦ Actress Rue McClanahan will host a celebrity auction Nov. 8 in La Jolla, Calif., to benefit the Elephant

Alliance. Call 619-454-4959 for details. ♦ In Defense of Animals will mark Marine Mammal Freedom Weekend, Nov. 8-9, with protests at Marine World Africa USA, in Concord, Calif., and the Steinhart Aquarium, in San Francisco. Get details from 415-453-9984. ♦ The Intl. Network for Religion and Animals will lead a protest against deer hunting at Wesley Woods, near Grand Valley, Pa., on Nov. 30. Get details from 412-562-9240. Wesley Woods, a Methodist church camp, is named for theologian John Wesley, who called hunting an "irrational and unnatural sport" that should give pain to every Christian.

Group News

The head office of the World Society for the Protection of

Animals has moved to Park Place, 10 Lawn Lane, London SW8 1UD, United Kingdom. The U.S. and Canadian branch addresses have not changed.

♦ Facing Animal Concerns Today has formed at P.O. Box 327, Ludlow, VT 05149. ♦ The Hawaii Animal Welfare Cooperative has changed names, and is now the Hawaii Animal Welfare Lobby, still at P.O. Box 10516, Hilo, HI 96721. The group will forward letters supporting a proposed ban on rodeo in Hawaii to the appropriate officials. Hawaiian rodeo includes several events not common to mainland rodeo, including some in which dogs participate, and another, called Poo Wai U, in which calves are roped from horseback, then yanked head first into a tree stump.

Victories

Broward County, Fla., has abolished frog dissection for grades seven and eight. Dissection of fish and invertebrates will continue, but students will be allowed to opt out. ♦ The Everglades Holiday Park Zoo, a longtime target of protest, closed on August 26. Broward County, which owns the site, is now considering leasing it to the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida, for use as a wildlife rehabilitation center.

Letters

The meat industry has launched a letter campaign attacking Random House and the Troll Book Club for distributing *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles: ABC's for a Better Planet*, which advocates eating less meat. Support the Turtles c/o Random House Inc., Children's Book Division, 201 E. 50th St., New York, NY 10022; and Troll Associates, 100 Corporate Drive, Mahwah, NJ 07430. ♦ Ask Greenpeace to

officially endorse vegetarianism, c/o 1436 U St. NW, Washington, DC 20009. ♦ Iowa has adopted a new school curriculum guide called *Catalog of Global Classroom Activities, Lesson Plans and Resources*, which calls upon students from grade three through high school to research and discuss such matters as animal rights, the effect of meat-eating on resource depletion and hunger, and dietary alternatives to meat. Congratulate Iowa governor Terry Bradstad, c/o State Capitol, Des Moines, IA 50319. ♦ H.R. 371 and S. 1294 are the House and Senate versions of a federal hunter harassment bill, misleadingly titled the Sport Hunting Safety and Preservation Act. The Fund for Animals asks that letters of opposition be addressed to Congressional representatives. ♦ The Fund also asks that letters be sent to Texas governor Ann Richards, urging her to seek a ban on canned hunts: c/o State Capitol, Austin, TX 78711. Of the estimated 4,000 "hunting ranches" in the U.S., 486 are in Texas. ♦ Thank the producers of the NBC news show *Expose* for exposing canned hunts on Sept. 6, c/o 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112. ♦ The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will receive comments until Dec. 15 on a proposal to list African elephants as endangered, exempting elephants from five nations where they are ranches to produce ivory and hunting trophies. Letters urging endangered status for all African elephants may be sent to USFWS, c/o Dept. of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. ♦ Protest the sale of live hermit crabs as souvenirs in Myrtle Beach, S.C., to the Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 2115, Myrtle Beach, SC 29578. Letters can also be

addressed to the couple who invented jewelry featuring live hermit crabs: James and Lisa Allemon, Indian Harbor, 53 E. Bridge St., Rockford, MI 49341.

People

Longtime TV wildlife commentator Roger Caras has succeeded John Kullberg as president of the American SPCA. ♦ Eileen Liska, formerly with the Michigan Humane Society, has become lobbyist for the Michigan Anti-Cruelty Assn. ♦ The Humane Society of the U.S. has named former HSUS southeast regional director Marc Paulhus to succeed Phyllis Wright as vice president for companion animals.

On The Screen

The American Humane Assn. has given the film *Problem Child II* an "acceptable" rating for scenes involving mammals, but "unacceptable" for scenes involving insects. ♦ The fall premier of the NBC series *Quantum Leap* placed the time-traveling hero in the body of a chimpanzee used in painful head injury research. Letters of support for producers Paul Brown and Deborah Pratt, who caught heavy flak from vivisectionists, may be sent c/o Belisarius Productions, Universal Television, Universal City, CA 91608. ♦ The Environmental Film Resource Center has data on over 1,200 environmental films. Write 324 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, CO 80903. ♦ *Vegetarian Kids*, a 30-minute interview with a vegan sister and brother, ages 8 and 12, is \$10 from Anthony Shales, P.O. Box 25013, Los Angeles, CA 90025. ♦ *Speaking of Animals...*, televised weekly on cable since 1985, was broadcast for the first time on Sept. 18 by WYBE-Philadelphia. The series is



Roger A. Caras

produced by the Animal Rights Information Service.

Tactics

The San Francisco SPCA is encouraging landlords to adopt policies that encourage responsible pet ownership, rather than banning all pets. Only 34 percent of S.F. landlords now accept cats; just 11 percent take dogs. Over 1,000 S.F. residents give up pets each year in order to find housing. For further information, write the San Francisco SPCA at 2500 16th St., San Francisco, CA 94016. ♦ Legislation In Support of Animals handled over 100 cruelty cases during the first half of 1991, after city budget cuts curtailed the work of the New Orleans SPCA. ♦ Huron Humane Society attorney Judy Ward recommends that a warrant be obtained any time an anti-cruelty officer does an on-site investigation, that police or the sheriff's dept. should be notified, and that humane organizations should always have an attorney available on call. Such precautions minimize the threat of violence or lawsuit from the person(s) being investigated. ♦ Successfully emulating techniques developed by Becky Sandstedt of Farm Sanctuary, the Maryland Forum for Animals has documented inhumane conditions at a local slaughterhouse with a 12-minute video. ♦ The Livestock Marketing Assn. voted to quit advertising

livestock auctions in the *Des Moines Register*, after the *Register* published a PETA ad likening the actions of serial killer/cannibal Jeff Dahmer to the daily routine in slaughterhouses. The auction notices reportedly earned the *Register* \$1 million a year. ♦ After finding sick birds at a local Wal-Mart store, Hardin County Pet Protection, of Elizabethton, Ky., is petitioning against live animal sales by the Wal-Mart chain. Support the petitions with letters to Wal-Mart Inc., 702 SW 8th St., Bentonville, AR 72716-0001.

Offerings

The *Vegetarian Quantity Recipes Packet*, containing 28 vegan recipes for groups of 25 to 50 people, is \$15 from the Vegetarian Resource Group, P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. ♦ *A Critical Look At Animal Research*, \$2.40/copy, critiques vivisection on scientific grounds. *Answers to Commonly Asked Questions about Animal Research*, five cents each, provides similar information in summary form. Order from the *Medical Research Modernization Committee*, P.O. Box 6036, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6018. ♦ *Kangaroos: Don't Buy Into The Slaughter* succinctly summarizes the facts about kangaroo hunting, the major buyers of kangaroo hide, and the lapsed U.S. ban on kangaroo pelt imports—and provides 11 appropriate addresses for letters of protest. Request a copy c/o the Intl. Wildlife Coalition, 634 N. Falmouth Highway, P.O. Box 388, North Falmouth, MA 02556-0388. ♦ *Jaws Of Steel*, an expose of trapping tools and techniques by former trapper Thomas Eveland, is \$9.95 from the Fund for Animals, Suite LL2, 850 Sligo Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Fur Farms: Where The Sun Doesn't Shine

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

My old acquaintance Bobby D. is not a man of refined sensibilities. He lives with a few relatives in the one-room shack where he was born, without running water, next door to a wrecking yard. Scarcely literate, he earns a hard living half the year by filling the back of his beat-up truck with chicken manure from local factory farms, and driving around the countryside, selling it by the bushel to small-time market gardeners. The rest of the year he does anything he can.

Almost. One crisp September afternoon he drove up in tears. He'd just quit after one shift of breaking minks' necks on a nearby fur farm. Although he didn't know me well, he knew I write magazine articles on behalf of animals, and had driven 10 miles out of his way to tell me about it, in hopes I could somehow stop what he'd briefly been doing.

If you've seen the Friends of Animals video *Faces Of Fur*, you have the picture: the desperately biting small animals, the cursing men, the bodies writhing out their lives in plastic buckets, piled on top of each other. But they were a bit more systematic where Bobby D. worked. Like most mink farmers, they used specially designed longhandled tongs. They'd jab the bottom jaw at the mink, the mink would bite it, they'd close the top jaw on the back of the mink's neck, and then pull the mink from his cage, shake him once, hard, and dump him in the bucket—all with one quick motion.

The dying took several minutes per mink, but the killing went so fast that Bobby D., copying the experienced hands, had done ten or twelve before he realized that contrary to what he'd been told, the animals were still alive and suffering. He went back to whack their heads on the concrete floor. He was reprimanded: that might get blood on the pelts. Then he looked up to see every mink in a row of



over 50 cages struggling to see what was happening—and to find a way out.

"They knew we were going to kill them," he blubbered.

And Bobby D., who could have been the prototype for the "Anything for a buck" entrepreneurs Larry, Darrell, and Darrell of the *Newhart* show, told the boss to take that job and shove it.

Old MacDonald never had a fur farm

As the public turns with disgust from trapped fur, which as recently as 1989 made up 76 percent of all North American fur pro-

duction, the fur industry has begun desperately trying to hide behind the image of the old-fashioned family farm—the small-scale, diversified "Old MacDonald's Farm" that almost doesn't exist any more. One industry front group, the Fur Farm Animal Welfare Coalition, has even published a coloring book for third graders titled *Animals And Us*, depicting "Farmer Bob" and family raising pigs, cows, lambs, and mink (a combination that would violate many milk cooperatives' sanitation rules governing what kinds of animals can be kept together).

FFAWC, set up to defend fur farming against the kind of consumer pressure that cut the North American trapping take from 20.3 million pelts in 1987-1988 to just 4.9 million in 1989-1990, proclaims that its members account for "more than 95 percent of American ranched fur production today."

That would mean FFAWC members killed 3.3 million of the 3.5 million animals who were killed on U.S. fur farms during 1990. If FFAWC members also include 95 percent of the individual fur farm operators (and industry sources suggest off the record that membership is closer to a third of the operators), they killed an average of 5,205 animals apiece.

This is bigtime factory farming. "Farmer Bob" has been vanishing from the business at a rapid rate for 30 years, ever since the number of U.S. fur farms peaked at over 5,000 in 1962, producing more than eight million pelts. By 1988 there were just 1,027 fur farms left. In early 1991, as pelt prices plummeted, there were 667.

But, as in other branches of animal husbandry, while the number of farms has fallen, the size of the remaining farms has increased. Comparing employment statistics with the number of animals per farm, the amount of individual attention available per animal appears to have dropped by a third—not that it was high before. Each fur farm worker looks after over 2,000 animals, on average. That's about an hour per animal per year, barely over a minute a week, including the time spent on killing, skinning, and pelt processing (which is usually the most attention any fur farm animal ever gets).

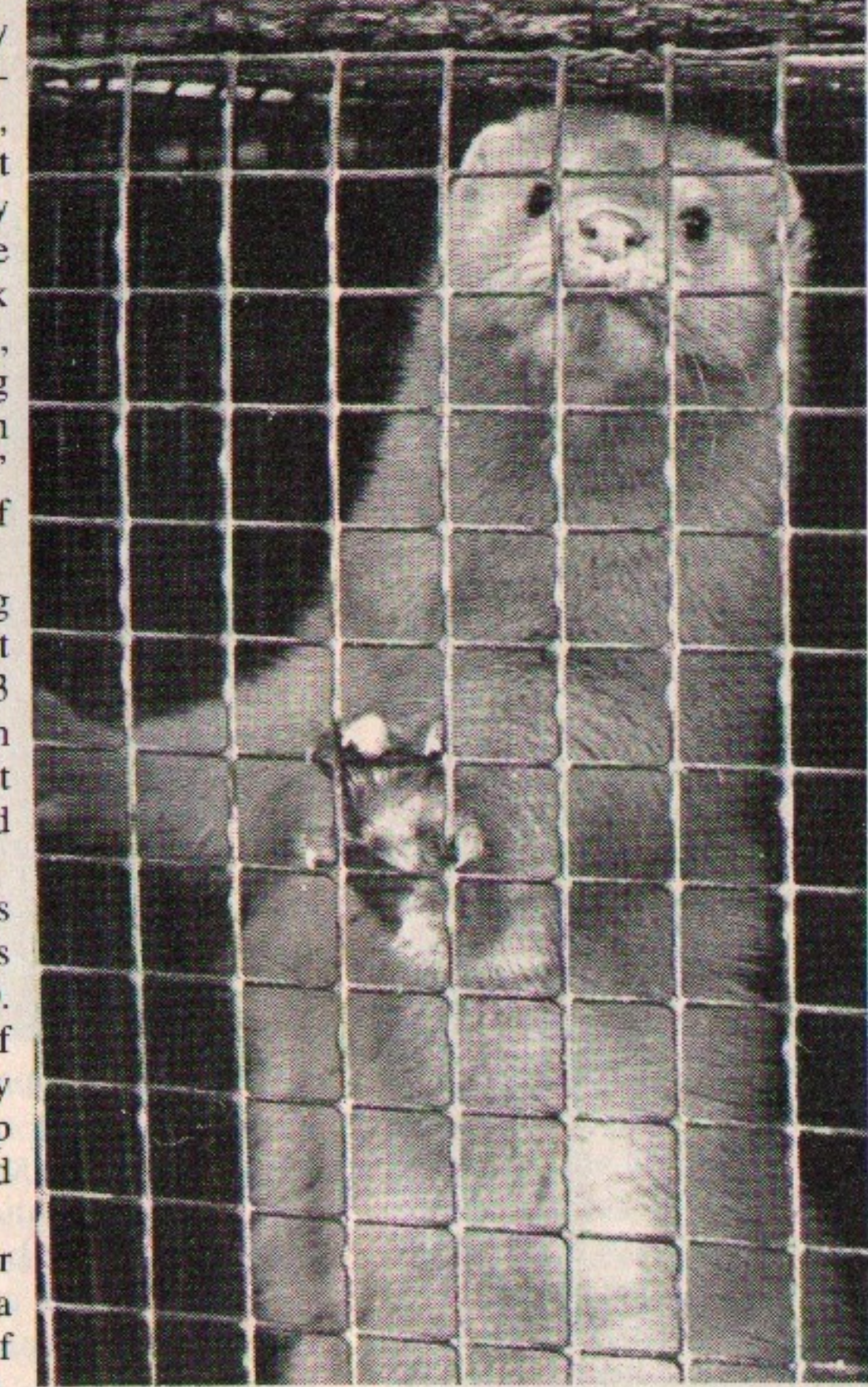
Staffing ratios are comparable in Scandinavia, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Korea.

Body count

There are two major branches of fur farming. About 90 percent of all ranched furbearers are mink. That's 23 million mink worldwide, down from 43 million as recently as 1988. Of these, about ten million are pelted in Denmark, three million in the U.S., and 800,000 in Canada. Foxes account for almost all the remainder of ranched furbearers. Of the 2.6 million foxes pelted in 1990, about 1.5 million were pelted in Finland, and just over one million in the rest of the world combined. The U.S. and Canada pelted about 75,000 foxes each.

At one time, according to Humane Society of the United States wildlife expert Guy Hodge, as many as 100,000 backyard breeders produced chinchilla for the fur trade. Most of the money, however, was made and lost through pyramid-scheme speculation on breeding stock; chinchilla have never been statistically significant as a percentage of either animals pelted or dollars earned through fur sales, and undoubtedly more died of improper diet, temperature extremes (chinchilla die in temperatures over 80 degrees Fahrenheit) and mishandling than through deliberate slaughter.

Because pelt prices for mink and fox have fallen to as little as



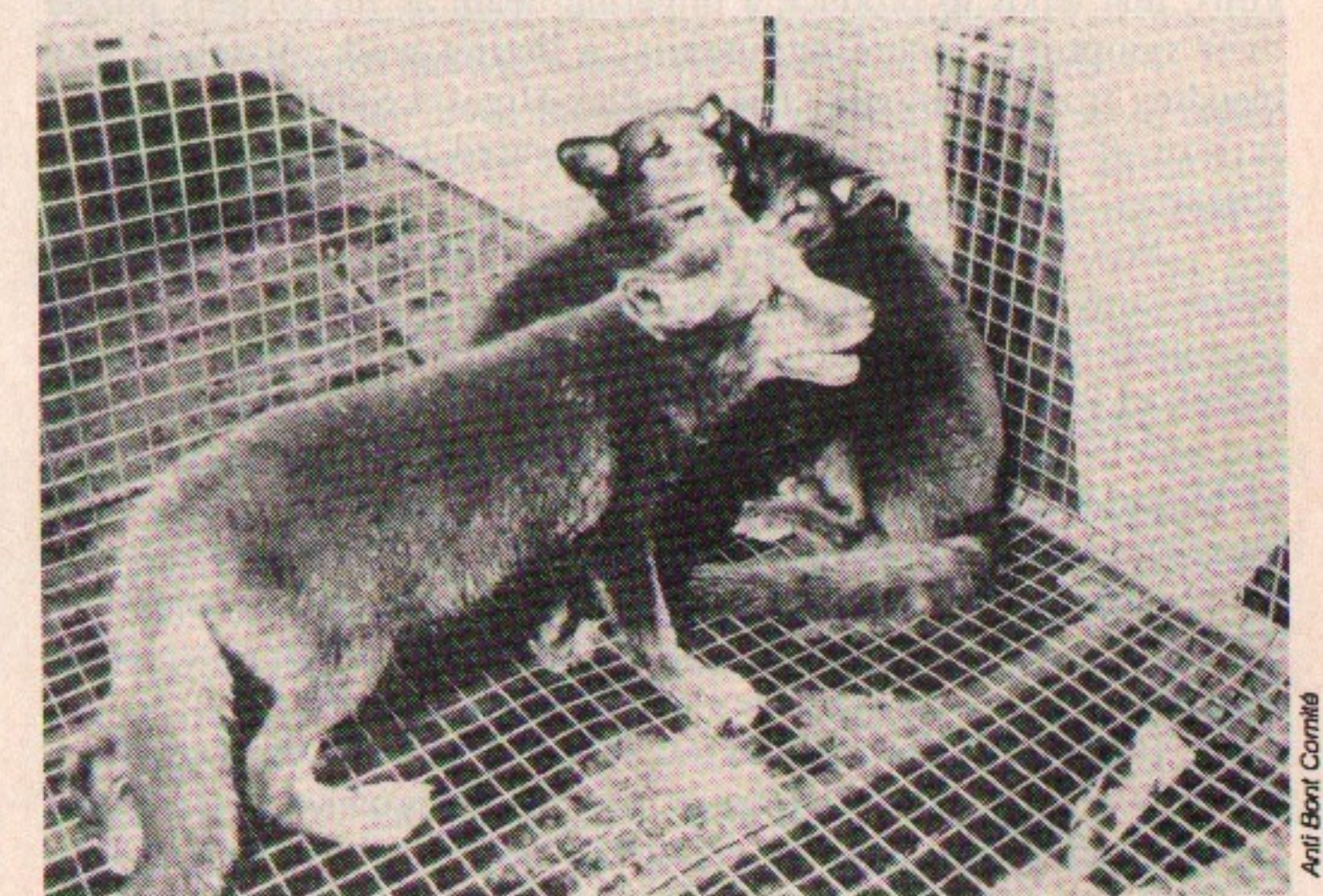
60 percent of production cost, many fur farmers have recently diversified into lynx, bobcat, wolf, wolverine, coyote, and beaver, whose pelts tend to bring higher prices. Fur farmers have experimented with ranching all six species off and on since the turn of the century, but again, as with chinchilla, most of the money made so far has been through sale of breeding stock, while thousands of beavers have starved to death in several major failures of ranching ventures. Wolves, wolverines, and coyotes have not reproduced well in captivity; like lynx and bobcats, they have also proved susceptible to disease, perhaps because of the effects of stress on their immune systems. As with mink and fox, even after 50 to 60 years of captive breeding, these more exotic species are also inclined to mutilate their own fur from boredom and anxiety—a habit fur farmers try to control by keeping the animals in cages that inhibit their ability to turn around and bite themselves.

According to the FFAWC's *Standard Guidelines for the Operation of Mink Farms in the United States*, mink are to be kept in breeding pens of 4,000 cubic inches,

or "furring" pens of only 2,000 cubic inches: 10 inches high, 18 inches long, 12 inches wide. Canada, Sweden, and Switzerland have all published official guidelines that allow mink at least three times as much space. But even that isn't much, considering that an adult mink is 20 to 28 inches long, including seven to nine inches of tail, with a range in the wild of up to five square miles.

Though wild mink spend up to 60 percent of their time in water, no guidelines require fur farmers to provide any water for their animals beyond drinking needs. Most try to keep mink as dry as possible, believing this may prevent the pelt-damaging wet belly disease. But wet belly disease, perhaps the most common affliction of

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rancher mink, occurs when the animals soak in their own urine as result of urinary tract infections and blockages—virtually unknown among wild mink, who have free access to clean running water at all times.

Foxes, in the wild, may range over a dozen square miles, but like mink, rarely get enough space on fur farms to turn around freely or take more than a couple of short steps.

But tight quarters are only the beginning of a rancher fur-bearer's misery.

Why the sun doesn't shine

Mink reproductive cycles closely correlate with the length of daylight hours. By artificially manipulating lighting to simulate seasonal changes, ranchers have cut the mink gestation period from 54 to 44 days, have stimulated mink to breed three weeks earlier than they otherwise would, and have managed to cut the average pelt production time from seven months to five months, resulting in huge savings in feed costs. These manipulations require that the mink never see natural sunlight.

"If you want to turn a group of mink around right now," veteran breeder Drew Williams used to explain at National Board of Fur Farm Organization seminars, "put them under a lot of light...They don't look at Christmas tree lights on my place; they look right at 200-watt bulbs....Delay the fall period and whenever you want to, snap them down into the dark. They'll breed 150 days later."

Fox breeding is no more natural. Foxes in the wild tend to be monogamous, with a strong family structure. Because most foxes are reluctant to mate with strangers, many fur farmers have turned to artificial insemination. Artificial insemination is also used to produce hybrid kits from fox varieties who don't physically mate successfully, for instance the silver blue and Golden Island breeds, which come from white polar foxes crossed with silver foxes (a red fox variant).

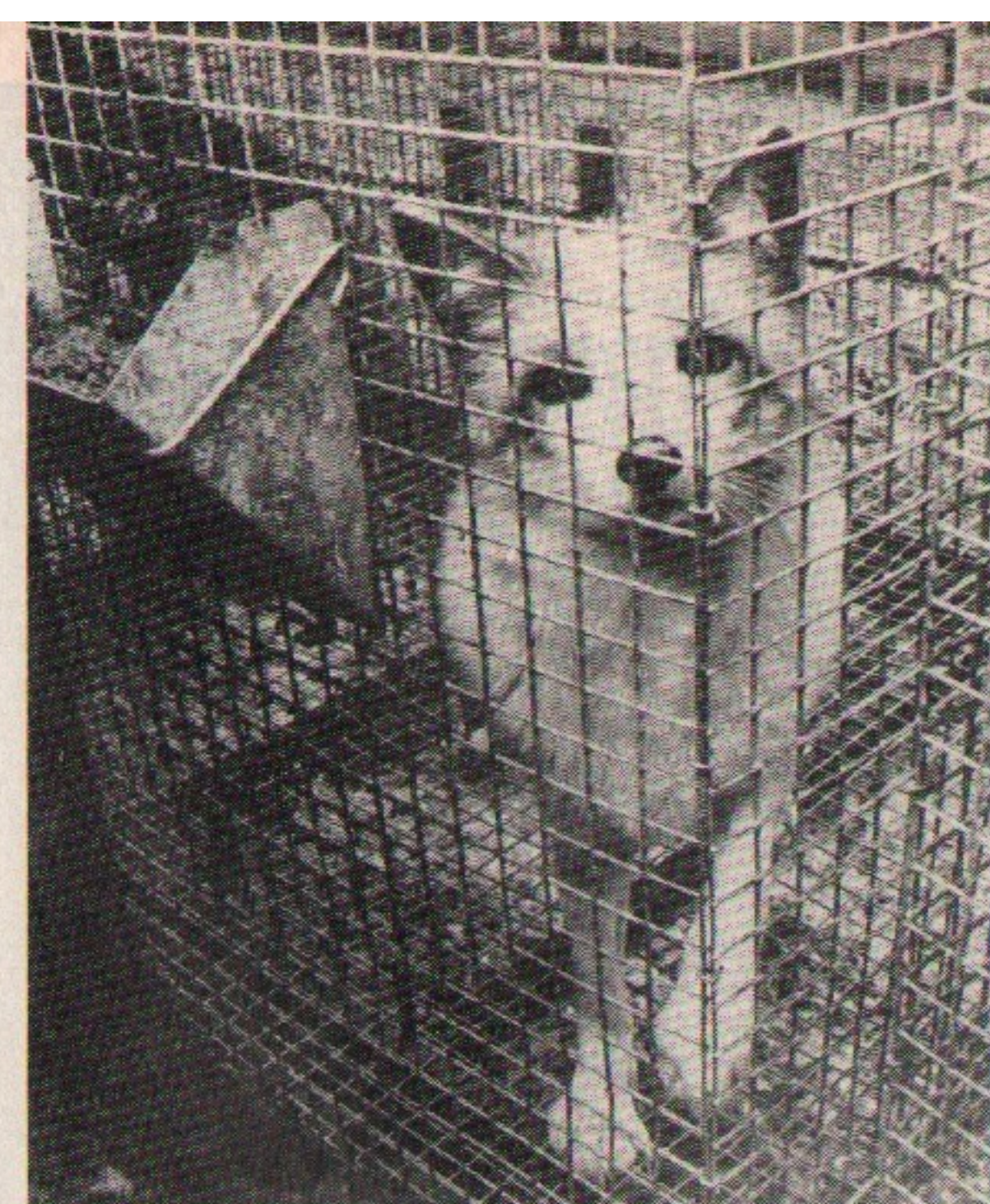
Both rancher mink and foxes suffer from inbreeding, much of it deliberate. "No two mink herds are alike," Williams declared, warning younger farmers of the consequences. "They're all inbred. If you've had them for very long, they're inbred."

Inbreeding to preserve popular color mutations has produced screw-neck in pastel mink, an ailment involving loss of equilibrium. Inbreeding also spread two conditions initially found only in the "Aleutian mutation" mink variety, Aleutian disease and Chediak-Higashi Syndrome, both of which are now feared throughout the industry. Aleutian disease is a fatal kidney infection transmitted by virus, that tends to produce a lingering death as fur farmers puzzle over symptoms including anemia, a listing walk, diarrhea, and bleeding from the mouth. The Chediak-Higashi Syndrome involves failure of the immune system, evidenced by susceptibility to abscesses, boils, and respiratory disease.

Fox inbreeding to produce color variants is also common—and many of the offspring don't survive. Crossing the platinum and ringnecked fox variants, for instance, typically produces "about 25 percent dead fetuses, 25 percent black foxes, and only 50 percent platinum or ringneck," according to University of Maine at Orono fox expert Dr. Robert Hawes. Color variants must be crossed, however, to get platinum and ringnecked foxes; neither variant can be produced as a purebred. As Hawes continues, "The platinum and ringneck genes are termed lethals, since when they occur in the pure state they will cause death to the pup."

Foxes have been inbred not only to produce color variations, but also—especially in the Soviet Union—to produce two litters a year instead of just one. The gain from the extra litter is offset by a reported loss rate due to genetic defects of 30 to 40 percent.

Even without genetic ailments, the crowded conditions on most fur farms permit the rapid spread of disease. Fur farming publications are filled with discussions of parasites such as fleas, ear



mites, sarcoptic mange, ringworm, roundworms, hookworms, and tapeworms, many of which spread to the animals from their food, which typically consists of slaughterhouse offal. Processed, sanitized mink and fox foods have been available for several decades, but have been slow catching on because they cost more.

Infectious and bacterial diseases common on fur farms include distemper, mink virus enteritis (related to feline panleukopenia), psuedomonas pneumonia, salmonellosis, coccidiosis, and toxoplasmosis.

Eating the young

While fur farming organizations usually acknowledge only about five percent preslaughter mortality, other industry sources put the death rate considerably higher. Mink investment fund manager Gilbert Grise of Chateaugay, Quebec, in 1987 set up Visonex Ltd., a \$2.5 million effort to reduce the preslaughter death rate on fur farms. "From the average litter of seven or eight animals," Grise told the *Montreal Gazette*, "an average of three will die. They don't know why there is this 45 percent mortality rate." Grise's estimate was supported by National Fur Food Inc. researcher Daniel Chausow.

The leading recognized cause of preslaughter mink mortality, other than disease and genetic defects, is heat prostration. Born hairless, with little ability to regulate body temperature, young mink are quite vulnerable to weather extremes. But even caged adult mink struggle on hot days; wild kin would spend the day in water or in cool burrows.

Rancher fox preslaughter mortality also occurs mainly among the very young. Indiana Fox Breeders Association literature indicates an average loss rate of 20 percent—of whom about half are victims of stress-induced cannibalism. The death rate is even higher among the more sensitive color variants.

According to Dr. Ordin Miller, professor of diseases of furbearing animals at the Norwegian School of Veterinary Medicine, about half of all rancher silver foxes eat their young, even "without there having been a demonstrable frightening cause such as aircraft noise or explosive detonations. Further, these events occur with such frequency that it is impossible to deny that the losses of the young are the result of a psychological breakdown on the part of the female foxes. The potential breakdown of the psychological mechanisms can be caused by the normal farm environment. It is possible that the silver fox is continually under such stress that a large proportion of the animals is not in the position to cope with the normal stress of bearing young."

The darkest hour

Eventually all rancher furbearers are killed and skinned. The fur trade likes to compare the killing to the euthanasia practiced at animal shelters. But the typical rancher furbearer has spent 30 to 50 times as long in close confinement as the typical shelter candidate for euthanasia, and has been bred specifically to be killed. The mink-killing methods preferred by FFAWC—carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide asphyxiation—sound superficially like the methods used by many shelters. But that's where the similarity ends.

Fur farmers could in theory buy the costly gas chambers used by some approved shelters, which use cool carbon monoxide bottled under pressure. But field investigations by both the World Society for the Protection of Animals and HSUS during the mid-1980s found most mink ranchers weren't willing to spend that kind of money, even when pelt prices were highest. The typical fur farm gas chamber at that time was a homemade box, of varying size, hooked to an automobile or tractor exhaust pipe. With pelt prices having plummeted since, it's doubtful that fur ranchers have been any more eager to invest in gas chambers recently.

Mink farmers also kill by lethal injection, the preferred means of euthanasia at animal shelters. But shelters usually use sodium pentobarbital, a controlled barbiturate, which literally puts the animal into a deep sleep, culminating in painless death. Some mink farmers may use sodium pentobarbital. Others, however, have been observed using magnesium sulphate; curariform drugs; nicotine sulphate, usually combined with other chemicals; and strychnine. Except for strychnine, which may cause a prolonged, painful death, these drugs kill through paralysis, and can result in immobilized animals being skinned alive.

Mostly, mink farmers kill as they always have, by neck-breaking, exactly as Bobby D. did it. If this was no longer the case, as FFAWC contends, fur farming trade publications would no longer carry numerous advertisements for neck-breaking devices.

Although some foxes are killed by lethal injection, and others are gassed with carbon monoxide, the WSPA and HSUS investigations found that the most common fox-killing method, both in the U.S. and abroad, is anal electrocution. This has the advantage, for fur farmers, of being both cheaper than lethal injection and easier than gassing. Electrocution devices are available through fur farm supply houses, but many fox ranchers build their own.

Indiana fox breeder Orla T. Miller may have taught the tricks of the trade to more would-be fox breeders over the past decade than anyone else. As former HSUS undercover investigator Barbara LaBuda recounted after a 1984 visit to his facility, "He uses a floor-positioned copper pipe, bent in the shape of a large horseshoe. One wire, connected to this pipe, passes through a floor-mounted foot switch and is plugged into common 120-volt alternating house current. The other wire, from the 120-volt AC source, is connected to a homemade electrode....The animal is held suspended by his rear legs, and the electrode is inserted into the rectum. The struggling fox will bite into anything it can, and is held so that it bites the copper pipe. At this time the operator steps on the switch and the animal is electrocuted."

WSPA investigators saw essentially the same method in use on Finnish and Swedish fox farms.

Some fox farmers don't actually insert the electrode into the victim's anus—just touch it to the base of the tail and stand back, because without the electrode to serve as a plug, the electrocution produces a jet of feces.

A light up ahead

I've rarely met people as dedicated to truth and compassion as Quebec veterinarians Michel Quintin and Louise Beaudin. Michel, small, dark, wiry, and intense, spent several winters traveling with trappers in the far north to photograph and record the behavior of such seldom-seen creatures as the Arctic shrew. His



Fred Hess / WSPA

research, combined with Louise's writing, produced *Guide Des Mammifères Terrestres Du Québec, De l'Ontario, et des Maritimes*, published in 1983 and still the most authoritative work of its kind.

As might be expected of a man who spent his summers helping refugees in Cambodia, Michel hated the cruelty of trapping. When he got the chance, he rescued a young martin from a trap, smuggled her home in his jacket, nursed her back to health, and released her in an area where all trapping is prohibited.

Louise, a tall blonde, quit her job as staff veterinarian at the Granby Zoo to author a province-wide bestseller about the abuse of wildlife by zoos. The book, *Zoo*, made her a television personality, with a show of her own. But, wearing only a bikini, she still plunged unhesitatingly into a thorn hedge one afternoon, risking disfiguring scars, to rescue a small bat who had become impaled. I arrived to visit just as she emerged, bleeding from countless scratches, but concerned only for the bat, whom she cradled in her hands.

Early in their lives together, Michel and Louise were called upon by a fox farmer to halt an epidemic caused by unsanitary conditions and overcrowding that was causing many of the kits to die in infancy. Though they were young and poor, Michel and Louise felt they could not accept money to help victims of institutionalized abuse. Nor did they feel they could refuse to help any animals who were in pain. Instead they asked to be paid in live foxes, whom they rehabilitated and released.

There was one silver fox they could not release, because he had suffered two broken hips and could no longer run properly. He lived in a long chicken wire pen behind the Quintin/Beaudin house. Many evenings a red vixen slipped out of the nearby woods and tunneled under the wire to visit him. Eventually she brought their kits with her.

"Some of the tough guys see them," Michel told me with disgust one evening, "and they just see dollars. They ask why we don't trap and skin them." He paused, squinting back at the fox pen, where Louise was giving the silver fox a water dish.

"We tell them, we do not skin our friends." 🐾

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Schools of Cruelty

BY CHRISTINE JACKSON

According to *The Wall Street Journal*, 5.7 million vertebrate animals are dissected each year in American high schools. Many of the three million frogs are "pithed," or killed by breaking their backs, right in the classroom—either by teachers, who may have some skill at it, or by students, who may cause the frogs a lingering, painful death through ineptitude. Most of the other 2.7 million animals are dead when they reach the schools, but their route to dissection is no more humane, as an undercover investigator with People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals recently documented in a five-month probe of the Carolina Biological Supply Company, in Burlington, North Carolina.

Inside CBSC

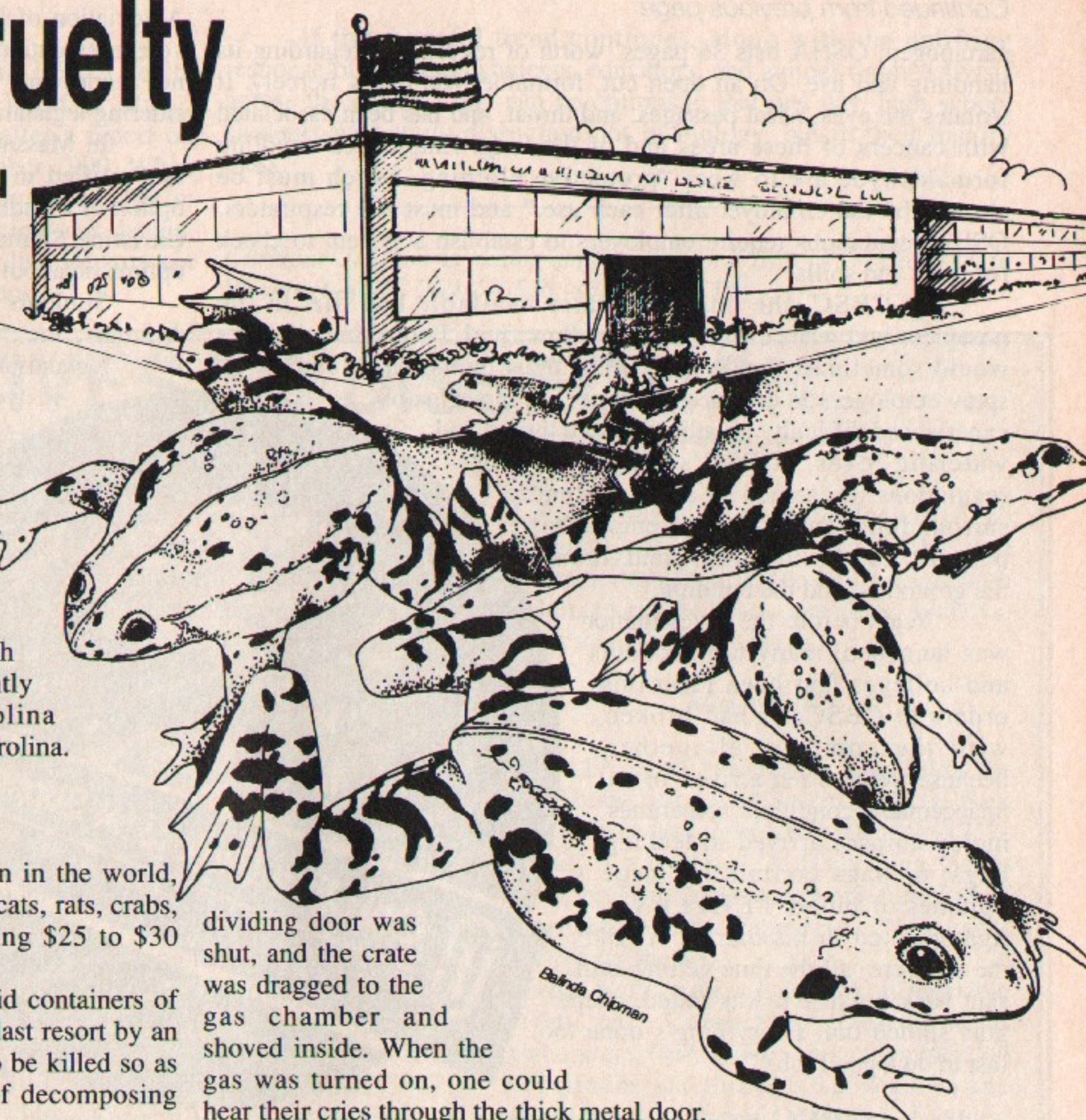
The largest supplier of animals for dissection in the world, CBSC fills up to 3,000 orders a day for frogs, dogs, cats, rats, crabs, sharks, fetal pigs, cow parts, and starfish, grossing \$25 to \$30 million a year.

The PETA investigator worked every day amid containers of dog and cat corpses—not humanely euthanized as a last resort by an overcrowded shelter, but rather acquired expressly to be killed so as to make money selling their parts. The stench of decomposing flesh and urine tainted the air throughout the facility.

"You can get away with anything around here," one CBSC employee told him. Despite the constant risk of physical assault from other workers eager to protect their jobs, the investigator got away with surreptitiously taking video footage inside what workers call "Satan's pit." He and another investigator, who also checked out Ward's Biological, a similar supply company with a facility a few miles from CBSC, documented 181 violations of the federal Animal Welfare Act as well as violations of regulations put forth by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

CBSC and Ward's obtain many animals and animal parts from slaughterhouses and pet stores. Cats arrived at CBSC by the truckload and rats by the thousands. Both were usually brought by Al Wise, then a USDA-licensed Class B animal dealer. One of the PETA team was told that people were paid \$3.00 to \$5.00 an hour to collect cats, including trapping them by using sardines as bait. A supervisor told a PETA investigator that some of the cats killed at CBSC were companion animals who had "escaped" from their homes. Another employee reportedly said, "If people knew how we got our cats, they'd probably shut us down."

Packed tightly in crates in the back of a truck, many already sick or dying, most of the cats suffered their worst agonies after arrival. As the PETA investigator described the scene, the transport crates were slammed together, and a sliding door between them opened. Then a man in a rubber apron repeatedly jabbed a long metal hook at the cats, shoving them along, one on top of another, into the next crate and the next, doubling and tripling them up. Some cats fought and hissed; others, frozen with fear or confused into paralysis, were prodded and jabbed along until no more cats could fit into the space. Then the



dividing door was shut, and the crate was dragged to the gas chamber and shoved inside. When the gas was turned on, one could hear their cries through the thick metal door.

After five minutes or less, the crate was pulled out, and the cats were dumped onto the floor, in full view of the live cats still waiting in crates. Passing workers pointlessly kicked the limp bodies; others picked them up and tossed them into wheelbarrows to bring them into the embalming room. There they tied the cats down on wooden stretch racks, put sponges in their mouths, and stuck needles into their necks to dispense formaldehyde.

The investigator noted that many of the cats moved during the formaldehyde injections. His diary for May 1, 1990, reads: "90-100 cats, after gassing, still showed movement. Paws would be clenching and unclenching. The cats would writhe about on the stretching boards. Jaws would shut tight as the formaldehyde was turned on. These cats had been gassed for less than five minutes each." He secretly recorded these movements on videotape, and also got footage of rats being embalmed, which shows animals kicking furiously for several seconds.

PETA's investigator observed gratuitous cruelty on a daily basis. His diary for April 18 reads: "When all the boxes of rats were unloaded on the dock, G began to kick the boxes and scream at the rats. This made them frantic. I asked him why he did this, and he said, '[To] see them all jump.'" Another day, he watched while an employee repeatedly dunked a rabbit under water and then pulled her up again, holding her down long enough each time to become frantic for air but not to drown. One employee told the investigator, "This place will corrupt you real fast. I've done things since I've been here that I never thought I'd do." Workers routinely spat on animals. On April 27, the investigator wrote: "C caught a bug and was pouring alcohol on him. I asked him why he was doing this and he said, 'to watch it die.'"

CBSC seemed almost as unconcerned about its employees' well-being as about animals' welfare. Formaldehyde is a suspected

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carcinogen; OSHA lists 36 pages' worth of regulations regarding its handling and use. On an open cut, formaldehyde burns fiercely. It irritates the eyes, nasal passages, and throat, and has been associated with cancers of these areas and of the lung. Employees handling formaldehyde are to wear "protective clothing, which must be cleaned by the employer after each use," and must use respirators. OSHA regulations require employers to establish a system to check for leaks and spills.

At CBSC, the only respirator available had dirt in the nosepiece and was covered with a yellow fluid. Formaldehyde tubes would sometimes break away from their connections and spray employees in the eyes and face. The investigator experienced difficulty breathing, a sore throat, and watering eyes. CBSC's disregard for regulations threatened to affect the entire surrounding community, as employees poured chemicals into open drains or on the ground behind the building.

Years before the investigation was launched, many high schools and colleges had been returning orders to CBSC, or had broken with the company altogether because items often arrived in an unacceptable condition: sometimes moldy corpses arrived in leaking bags, or bags containing large volumes of blood. PETA's investigator noted in his diary, "W told me we were 'all the time getting stuff sent back because it was rotted, or the guts spilled out. Everything's done too fast to do a good job.'"

From CBSC to the classroom

Most school officials still take the position that dissecting animals is a valuable experience for students, but anatomist John E. McArdle found that among the college freshmen he instructed in biology labs, those who had performed dissections in high school were no more adept than those who had not. As he noted in testimony on behalf of Massachusetts Senate bill 298 in 1987, the students with experience performing dissections "had either forgotten or never actually observed the location and appearance of the various anatomical structures we were discussing."

Most dissection exercises emphasize drawing and memorization, skills that could be learned just as easily, if not better, with diagrams and models than with a time-consuming dissection lab. One cannot seriously argue that students need hands-on experience since only 40 of every 1,000 fifth graders will go on to obtain a college degree in science, according to the National Association of Humane and Environmental Education, and not all of those will be in a medical field.

Aversion to cutting into a dead frog or other animal—whether because of squeamishness or compassion—is common, though until recently, few students actually refused to participate in dissection labs. Like my peers in tenth grade, I reluctantly peeled back the frog's green skin and took his insides out, not once considering that I should have had a choice in the matter (even if the frog didn't).

Legal options

Today, students do have a choice. After Jenifer Graham took her school to court for not allowing her to do an alternative project without penalizing her with a lower grade, the state of California passed a law giving students the option of using an alternative provided they bring a note from home. In 1988, the National

Association of Biology Teachers passed without a single dissenting vote a resolution supporting non-animal teaching tools. Dissection is not mandatory in Florida and lawmakers in other states are considering legislation giving students a choice.

In Massachusetts, proposed bills would ensure that students are notified in advance of dissection labs and that they have the option of avoiding them. As of this writing the bill is "in study," but Christine Shane of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society is optimistic about its passage.

Students in Louisiana, aided by Legislation in Support of Animals, Inc., are distributing a petition in the hope of getting legislation introduced in the next session that would, in the words of physics teacher Ira Nirenberg, "protect the students from the whims of the teacher." LISA's Dana Dell, coordinator of the campaign, says the response has been positive and media coverage favorable.

What you can do

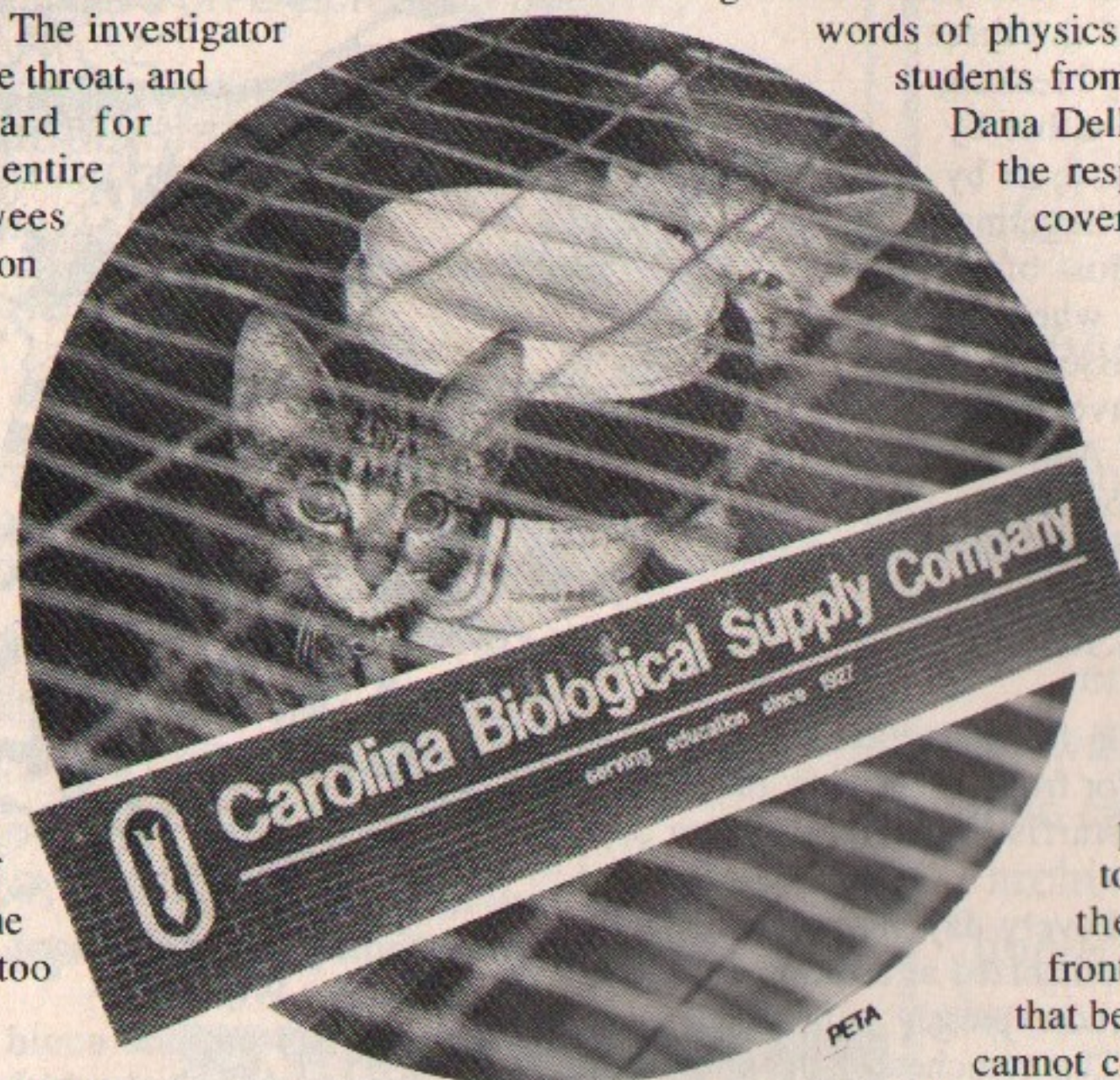
Whether you are a student, a parent, or a concerned taxpayer, you can act to end dissection in your town's school system.

If you are a student, find out as early as possible in the school year if you will be expected to perform or observe a dissection. Let your teacher know as soon as possible your reasons for objecting to an animal lab (it may help to write them down). Avoid sounding confrontational with teachers, but emphasize that because of your values and beliefs you cannot comfortably participate in dissection.

Be prepared to suggest a suitable alternative project, such as writing a paper, designing anatomical charts, or using one of the options listed in "Alternatives to Dissection." You should expect to be given the same test as the other students, provided it does not include a dissected animal, and you should not receive a reduced grade for doing an alternative project.

Ask your teacher to respond as soon as possible to your request for a lesson omitting dissection. If weeks go by and you receive no satisfactory response, take your concern to the department head or to the principal, and ask your parents to get involved. You may want to enlist the aid of other students who oppose dissection or, if your school has one, a student animal rights group. Use the school paper or the student government to bring the issue out into the open and provoke discussion. For assistance or legal advice, call the Dissection Hotline sponsored by the Animal Legal Defense Fund at 1-800-922-FROG [3764]. For moral support, contact the Student Action Corps for Animals, P.O. Box 15588, Washington, D.C. 20003-0588; 202-543-8983.

As a parent, teacher, or other concerned adult, urge your local Parent-Teacher Association to join you in asking the area superintendent of schools or school board to consider a proposal to ban dissections in public schools or at least give all students the option of doing a non-animal project. It may help to collect signatures on a petition and to present the school board with data on the cruelty and potential environmental destruction caused by animal dissection, as well as information on readily available alternatives. Ask local animal rights groups to help you. If you can, show PETA's video on biological supply companies [buy a copy for \$15, or borrow it for a refundable deposit of \$15]. A full report on the investigative team's findings at CBSC and Ward's is available for \$2 a copy. Copies of fact sheets on dissection and biological supply companies are free.



Back at CBSC

PETA awaits a formal response from the USDA to its complaint about CBSC. Al Wise, known as "The Cat Man," voluntarily turned in his Class B dealer's license after a report on CBSC aired on ABC's *World News Tonight* in October 1990. When he applied to the USDA for a new dealer's license, ostensibly in order to start over with a clean record, his application was denied. More recently, in the spring of 1991, the North Carolina Department of Labor imposed a fine of \$1,965 for OSHA violations.

If this hopeful trend continues, along with the uplifting response of countless students, educators, and animal rights activists across the country, one can be optimistic that one day, high school students will study dissection not in biology, but in their history class.

Christine Jackson is senior staff writer for PETA (P.O. Box 42516, Washington, DC 20015-0516; 301-770-PETA).

ALTERNATIVES TO DISSECTION

The array of alternatives to dissection already available is impressive; as the market increases for non-animal science teaching tools, the range of products is sure to increase, and prices may drop. Already, however, alternatives can save schools money. The cost of 12 bullfrogs, for use by 24 to 36 students, ranges from \$67 to \$118. For a school with 10 biology classes (or 300 tenth-grade students), the cost for frogs alone could reach \$1,000 a year. The alternatives listed here, which can be used year after year by an unlimited number of students, cost as little as \$6 for a textbook or as much as \$1,735 for one of Intellitool's programs. Readers should assume that, unless otherwise noted, alternatives are suitable for high school students.

Computer programs

This year, according to the education magazine *Agenda: America's Schools for the 21st Century* (Spring 1991), 98 percent of public schools have at least one computer; on average, a public school has one computer for every 20 students. Simulated dissections and other computer programs can be used repeatedly, at the student's own pace, and require only a one-time investment.

* *VisiFrog* (Ventura Educational Systems, 3440 Brokenhill St., Newbury Park, CA 91320; 805-499-1407) can be used as either a lesson or a test. Programs include an identification game and a self-quiz, covering topics such as frog musculature, cardiovascular system, and respiratory system. The system costs \$49.95.

* *Operation Frog* (Scholastic Inc., 2931 E. McCarty St., P.O. Box 7502, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 800-541-5513; in Missouri, 800-392-2179), recommended for junior high school students, enables students to perform a "dissection" on the computer screen and to test their knowledge by reconstructing the frog. It costs \$79.95.

* *The Cambridge Development Laboratory* (214 Third Ave., Waltham, MA 02154; 1-800-637-0047; in Mass., 617-890-4640) has a selection of educational software for the Apple II, Commodore 64, and IBM PC for elementary through college level classes in biology, botany, physiology, and more. Costs range from \$39.95 to \$999.95 for a

set of 22 programs.

* *Intellitool* programs (P.O. Box 459, Batavia, IL 60510-0459; 1-800-227-3805) allow students to check and study one another's reflexes, muscle movements, and respiratory and cardiovascular systems. The cost ranges from \$395 to \$1735.

* *Humtrn* program (distributed through the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161) is a "living" computer database that gives access to 10 million pieces of information on what happens when any chemically identifiable substance is taken into the human body. It simulates all the systems of a human body—breathing, eating, perspiring, aging, etc. It costs \$17.

* *Videodiscovery, Inc.* (1515 Dexter Ave. N., Suite 400, Seattle, WA 98109-3017; 800-548-3472) produces software that includes 12 dissection lessons available for \$125.

Models

* *Nystrom* botanical models and models of the human (torso, skeleton, heart, eye, and ear), the frog, the earthworm, and the perch are made by Herff Jones, Inc. (3333 Elston Ave., Chicago, IL 60640) and cost \$200-500.

* *The Six-Part Brain and External-Internal Heart* vinyl/plastic models made by the Denoyer-Geppert Science Company (5215-5225 North Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, IL 60640; 800-621-1014; IL: 800-627-3291) can be opened up to show 107 and 45 parts, respectively. The brain costs \$292, the heart \$247.

* *Anamods* from Redco Science (11 Robinson Ln., Oxford, CT 06483; 800-248-0491) are accurate, plastic models of human organs in realistic colors. They come with illustrations and descriptive text, and cost \$9.95 each or \$74.50 for the set of 9.

* *Bio-LOGICAL Models* from National Teaching Aids, Inc. (1845 Highland Ave., New Hyde Park, NY 11040; 516-326-2555) are freestanding, plastic models measuring approximately 2' by 3', with removable organs, which are numbered to correspond with instructional key cards. Models of humans, frogs, and earthworms cost \$255 each, with carrying case; flower models

cost \$205.

* *Rabbit* available from Scideas (516 W. Ridgeway St., Warrenton, NC 27589) is a 39-inch cloth frog whose belly opens with velcro to reveal heart, intestines, kidneys, and other organs; it costs \$115.

Videotapes

* *The Living Body* available from Films for the Humanities and Sciences (P.O. Box 2053, Princeton, NJ 08540-2053; 800-257-5126), is a series of 26 fascinating videotapes presenting almost every function of the human body. Tapes cost \$149 each, \$3,374 for the set.

* *Your Body: Series I, II, and III* available from the Cambridge Development Laboratory (see above) and recommended for grades six through 12, teaches the functions of bones, muscles, tissues, organs, and whole systems. The three series together cost \$369.

* *The Bio Sci Videodisc* from Videodiscovery, Inc. (see above), for high school and college, contains more than 8,000 still shots of real dissections performed on frogs, crayfish, and other animals, teaching lessons on biochemistry, cytology, animal histology, vertebrate organ systems, movement, and more. The disc costs \$549.

Books

* *The Anatomy Coloring Book & The Zoology Coloring Book*, both published by Harper & Row, Inc. (10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022), are appropriate for high school and college students. Many bookstores carry them for \$10.95 and \$11.95, respectively.

* *The Endangered Species Handbook*, available for \$6 from the Animal Welfare Institute (P.O. Box 3650, Washington, DC 20007; 202-337-2332), or free to librarians and teachers, contains descriptions of numerous innovative and humane lab projects.

* *Alternatives to Dissection*, published by the Natl. Assn. for Humane and Environmental Education (Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423), describes 13 projects designed to meet traditional goals of dissection, and includes student activity sheets. It costs \$5.00.



The Psychology of Dissection

BY KENNETH J. SHAPIRO, Ph.D.

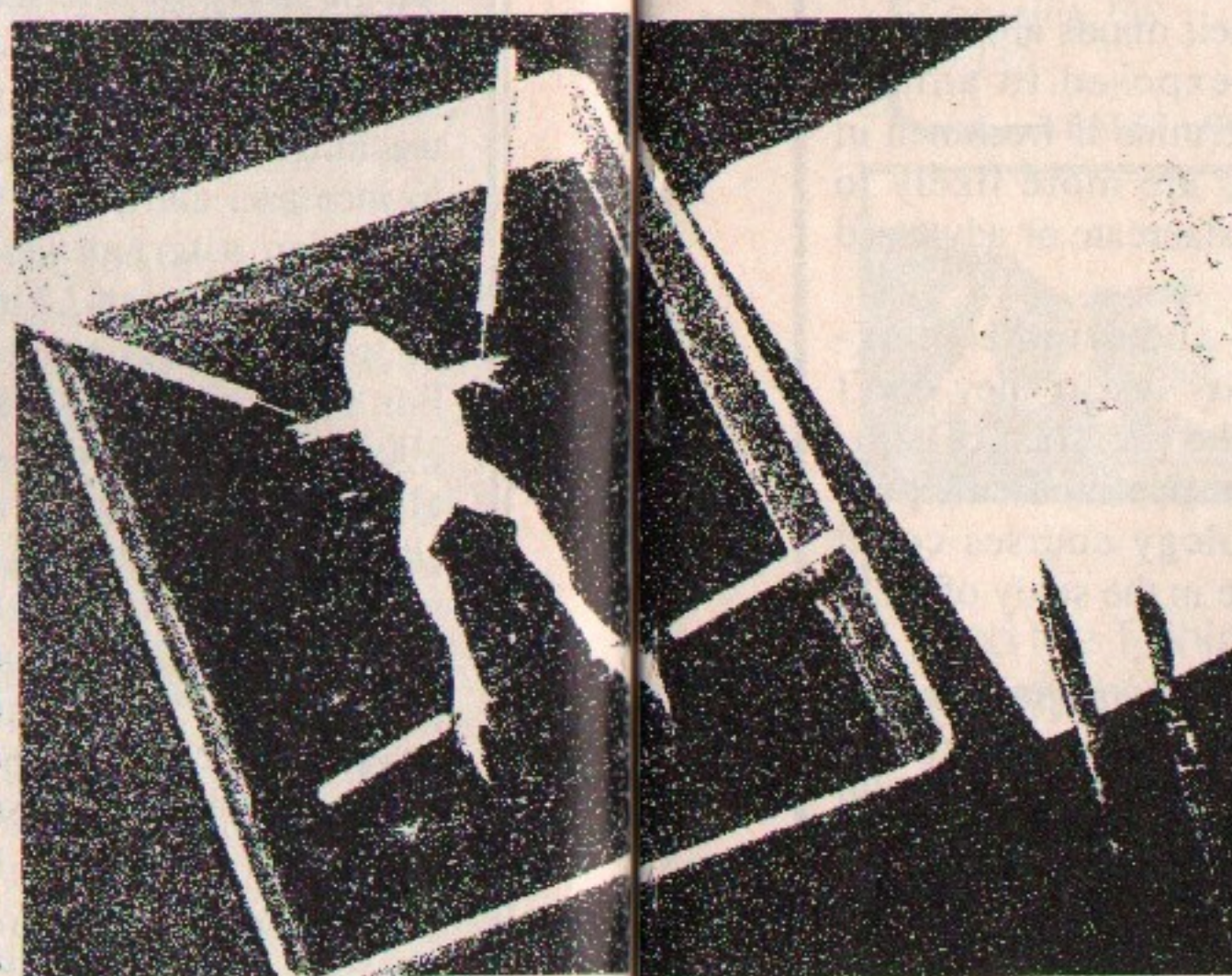
participants are unable to clearly articulate their response. Typically, people offer disclaimers, falling into three general categories: global aesthetic ("Yuck! The kids were tossing body parts around."); personal preferential ("I know I wouldn't do that again."), or vaguely ethical ("It didn't seem right to me.").

With further inquiry, it becomes clear that these strong but unspecifically expressed general feelings involve unresolved early explorations of death. Sometimes the issues to be explored directly relate to dissection, involving such matters as an individual's power to kill, the death of a nonhuman in contrast to a human animal's death, or the ethics of causing a death for the sake of one's own education. Other times the issues are more remote: one may contemplate one's own death, or that of a loved one. Yet teachers and students rarely address any of these issues in classroom discussion. Indeed, the language and atmosphere of the classroom usually further suppress and obscure these issues.

When the frog is already dead, there is generally no discussion, ventilation, working through, or the like. The frog is often referred to as a "preserved specimen." The latter term, specimen, directs us away from the individuality of this frog to its species-specific features. The former term, preserved, suggests that death is some form of preservation, as berries in sugar become jam waiting for our use. When the frog is alive and to be pithed in the presence of the students, there is still rarely an examination of the issue of death. In a minority of instances, the teacher comments that the frog is being "sacrificed." A sacrifice is to be made without the sacred object being indicated and in an atmosphere, by most accounts, more like *Animal House* than Sunday school. What is sacred? Certainly not the frog's life, nor his or her parts, for both are treated as so much amphibian playdough. The frog is being sacrificed so that the student can learn biology, which is the study of life. *To kill to study life*: unexplicated, this is another paradox that obscures and mystifies more than it illuminates. The feelings and issues aroused remain unresolved, and contribute to the strength and poignancy of this experience.

Body cavities and personal integrity

A second factor, also suppressed, contributes to making dissection a formative memory: dissection is an authorized examination of the inside of a body. This scrutiny is unprecedented in most children's lives. For the early adolescent, the public dissection of a body may be mingled with symbolic and subliminal messages pertaining to sex, reproduction, excretion, health, personal integrity and identity, and privacy. The importance of such subjects to the adolescent are evident as each works through years of self-conscious preoccupation with his or her own body—the image of it in the mirror, the clothing chosen to adorn it, the desires and impulses it both shows and conceals.



John Dommers

The adolescent self-consciously reflects upon private and personal experience in order to locate in each event a part of an emerging personal identity, including sexual identity. For the adolescent, identity-revealing experiences are precious and prized, and he/she demands that others prize them, too. To understand the adolescent is to empathize with and respect these private experiences.

Dissection teaches lessons that are strikingly at odds with the adolescent self-discovery process. To know the frog by dissection is to bypass the frog's life and experience, and to deny—really destroy—his or her individuality and integrity. What is to be understood is objectified parts. Identity is reduced to anatomy: life and experience are literally internal workings. As importantly, dissection provides a model of *how* to understand. We learn by dissection, by cutting into parts, by taking parts apart. The lesson is to forget our wonderful capacity to understand each other and other beings, an understanding gained by empathizing with the intentions and desires implicit in bodily comportment, gesture, and action. In place of further developing this capacity to em-

pathically participate in another life, dissection teaches us to understand by the analytic examination of lifeless parts. The adolescent who learns this lesson must devalue the importance and even the possibility of his/her own identity-forming experiences being understood by self and others.

A society would be hard put to devise a more blunt, insensitive approach. What does it mean to the adolescent that dissection is public, that it occurs in an atmosphere that incoherently combines the sacred ("sacrifice") and the profane, and that a nonhuman animal is killed for the occasion? Does death or guilt become associated with the interior of one's own body? Are identity and gender linked, or reduced to anatomy? Whatever the psychological consequences of dissection, it is likely that psychological implications help explain why this experience is so vividly remembered, generally with negativity or ambivalence.

Being good or bad, and controlling it

Part of adolescent development is developing a philosophy of life. This requires coming to terms with evil—with the fact of suffering in the world, and with one's own relationship to it.

My study of the experience of dissection suggests that it arouses or rearouses feelings involving what French philosopher Paul Ricoeur terms "defilement," a developmentally (and culturally) early form of evil. Defilement may include childhood behavior such as pulling the wings off a butterfly, as well as the adult impulse, rarely acted on, to torment a wounded animal (ritualized in the form of bullfighting). To defile is to befoul, to sully or pollute, to desecrate. As described by Ricoeur, the impulse to defile is a mix of fascination and disgust as an individual is drawn to the object of defilement. In



Tom Ruenrath/ SuperStock

succumbing to the temptation to defile, an individual actually touches and is infected by the defiled object. In this primitive form of evil, the experience is not of personal guilt, as when one violates a personal standard, nor is it of sin, as when one breaks a religious law. The individual becomes evil through being tainted, from having actually touched the object of his or her own evil act.

Some of the hold of the dissection experience on the early adolescent is traceable to this early form of evil, and the relationship it holds with the issue of whether as individuals we will be good or bad. In classroom dissection, there is public encouragement of the otherwise generally censured impulse to kill and/or mutilate, to be sullied and tainted, and revel publicly in it (as the bullfighter does in holding up for approval the ears and tail of his victim).

This communal degradation occurs in the context of a hierarchy of authority and a power structure that is also promoted and confirmed by the dissection exercise: teacher over student over frog. Students are taught obedience to authority as they take a life under the direction of the teacher. At the same time, authority is invested in them as they are licensed to kill and dissect another being.

While the psychodynamics of this situation are no doubt complex and variable, it is likely that the student identifies with the teacher as authority and then projects that authority onto nonhuman animals. This is a clear instance of teaching that human interests take priority over those of nonhuman animals, and that science takes priority over nature. Rather than encouraging students to control or master the impulse to defile, dissection frames the act as an educational and moral initiation rite in which obedience to authority is rewarded by the conferment of a degree of authority. From an animal rights point of view, it is significant that this empowerment extends precisely over nonhuman animals.

Dr. Shapiro is executive director of Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PsyETA), P.O. Box 1297, Washington Grove, MD 20880-1297.

During a recent successful effort to establish a policy in the state of Maine that recognizes a student's right to an alternative to dissection, I was intrigued to find that most people vividly remember the first time they participated in a lab dissection. The experience seemed as vivid to most as their memories of both historically significant events, such as the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and personal developmental milestones, such as a first adolescent kiss.

Of course, in this post-Jenifer Graham era, people who refused to dissect remember that experience quite well. More surprisingly, even the hip-booted, Downeast Maine legislators whom I approached were ready and able to describe their experiences, now decades ago, with much emotion and considerable detail. The detail was without exception *not* of frog anatomy. Rather the recollections were typically personal and, it quickly became apparent, psychologically loaded.

Two years and many conversations later, it is clear that a number of issues comprise this loading, for dissection opponents and supporters alike.

Death in the classroom

Most students are in early adolescence when first required to dissect a frog. As such, they typically have had a paradoxical exposure to death. For in this culture, death and dying are both prominently displayed and hidden behind the counter. Almost every American living room is furnished with a television set that displays death and violence graphically and pornographically. Yet most Americans immediately remove sick and dying loved ones from the family living space. The result is that adolescents are overexposed to death at a titillating and impersonal distance, but have little experience with the death of either people or animals in a familiar context.

Against this backdrop, the killing, dying, and death of a frog or rat in the biology or psychology lab tends to assume primary importance in recollected accounts of dissection—even if most

Does Personality Predict Attitude Toward Vivisection?

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

An unprecedented personality inventory of 1,055 college freshmen at seven different campuses has produced evidence that personality type may predict attitudes toward vivisection.

Titled *Personality Differences Between Pro And Anti-Vivisectionists*, the inventory was produced through an equally unprecedented collaboration between pro-vivisection psychologist John Broida of the University of Southern Maine, and New England Anti-Vivisection Society director of education Robert Kimball.

Together with the 1990 survey of ANIMALS' AGENDA readers done by Rebecca Templin Richards, then of Utah State University, the Broida/Kimball inventory indicates that the debate over animal rights is closely kin to conflict over gender roles. The Richards survey found that 78 percent of ANIMALS' AGENDA subscribers are female, while 83 percent—a figure including men as well—are self-defined feminists. The Broida/Kimball inventory "found that people in favor of animal experimentation tended to be male, masculine, more conservative and less empathic than those opposed to it. In contrast," the authors stated, "we found that anti-vivisectionists/animal rights advocates were female, feminine, more supportive of vegetarianism, and more ecologically concerned."

Based on the Meyers Briggs Type inventory, the Bem Sex Role Inventory, and batteries of questions on numerous social and personal issues, the Broida/Kimball inventory was undertaken because the authors believed the debate over vivisection has thus far focused upon such matters as whether animals feel pain and whether invasive experiments are necessary, rather than "on why someone might believe one way or the other."

"Not surprisingly," Broida and Kimball reported, "our results tended to support at least some of the stereotyped images of those on both sides of the issue."

The pro-vivisection position "is correlated with political conservatism, religious fundamentalism, and less empathy for animals." At the same time, anti-vivisectionists "are more likely to espouse more liberal causes, including vegetarianism and opposition to the military." However, Broida and Kimball cautioned that, "while we did find significant correlations among these variables, the magnitude of those correlations was relatively small. This suggests that attitudes about vivisection are not easily predictable from a single variable."

Among anti-vivisectionists, Broida and Kimball added, "We did not find significant correlations in attitudes about abortion, concerns about death, or fundamentalist morality. Thus differences of opinion...apparently do not reflect differences in concerns about life and death."

Pro-vivisectionists tended to be more argumentative, "but not reliably more or less assertive, than those who believe in animal rights." This finding tended to reinforce the impression held by each side in the vivisection debate that the other side is hostile and intransigent.

Broida and Kimball found that superficially, "our results tended to support the belief...that animal rights advocates are anti-

science." However, students "majoring in sciences where exposure to animal experimentation is most likely," for instance medicine, biology, and psychology, "were significantly more opposed to vivisection than other and undeclared majors."

Broida and Kimball speculated that, "Perhaps their aversion to animal experimentation is a reflection of their interest in helping rather than manipulating others."

Further, they noted, "These results may reflect the fact that our sample consisted primarily of freshmen. New to the study of these sciences, these individuals may change their minds about these fields of study as they are increasingly exposed to animal experimentation. It would be interesting to determine if freshmen in these majors who lean toward animal rights are more likely to change their majors before obtaining their baccalaureate or advanced degree."

Broida and Kimball suggested a possibility that if they don't change majors, the presence of anti-vivisectionists in pre-medical, psychology, and biology courses could "result in a change in the study of these disciplines."

In general, majors in the social sciences (such as sociology and anthropology) tended to correlate with anti-vivisection views, while majors in the applied sciences (engineering, computer science, architecture) tended to favor the pro-vivisection position.

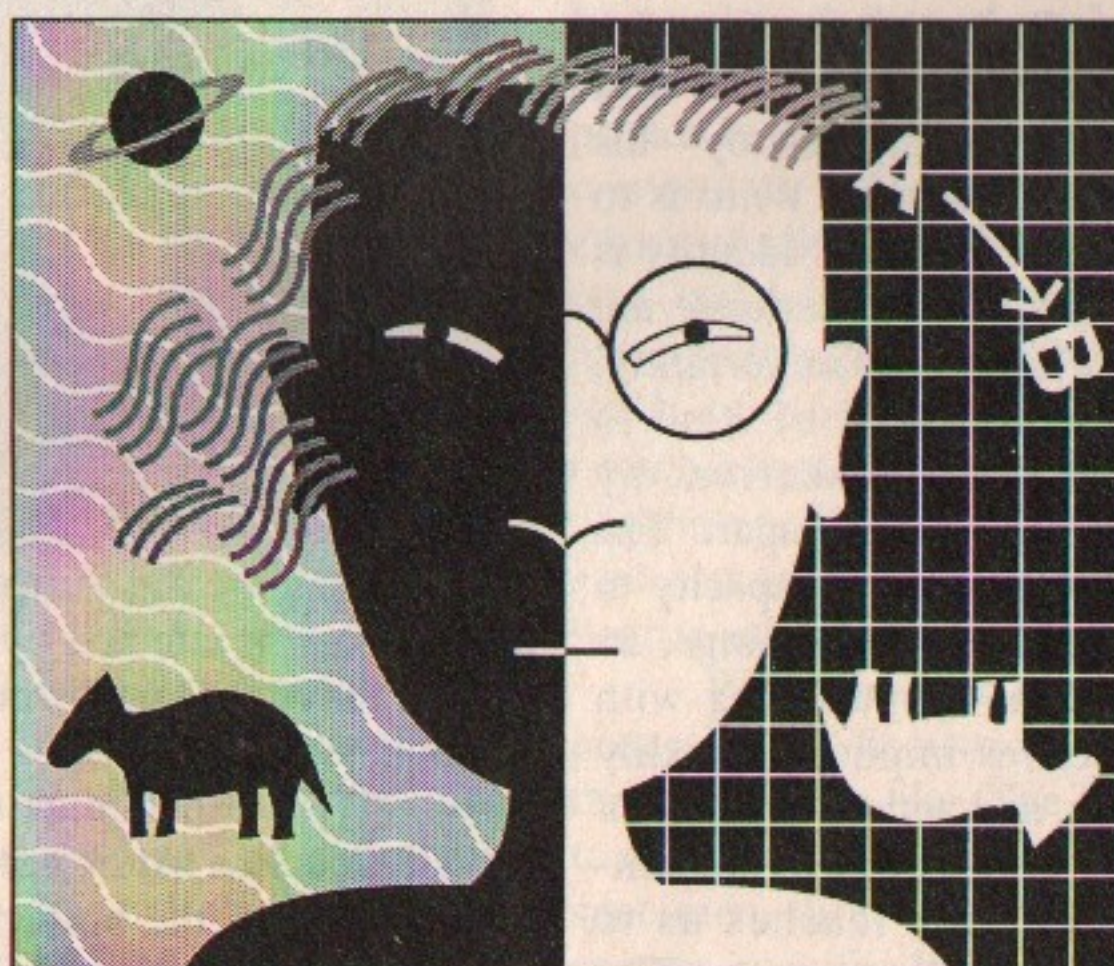
On further analysis of the apparently anti-science questionnaire responses, Broida and Kimball found reason to believe that, "Animal rights advocates may not be rejecting science as much as they are looking for/to other ways of learning about the world." In particular, they "may, because of their temperament, be more interested in exploring alternatives to Western, reductionistic, scientific understanding," and "may be more interested in developing associations between variables (naturalistic observation) than they are in controlling them (experimentation)."

Finally, Broida and Kimball explained, "Intuitive and feeling types are more likely to be opposed to animal experimentation than sensate and thinking types." Regardless of attitude toward science, intuitive and feeling personalities "would tend to be less interested in the process of scientific exploration, and more concerned with the results and how they are used. In contrast, the sensate and thinking types, characteristic of pro-vivisectionists, would tend to focus on the process and upon obtaining new information."

"It is striking," they concluded, "that this difference in personalities parallels the disagreement between these two groups on the value of animal experimentation: pro-vivisectionists focus on the process of scientific investigation, while those opposed...focus on the ethics and ethical implications."

As a last word, they suggested that the collaboration of "two people who strongly favor animal research and two who strongly oppose it," to produce the inventory, "suggests that it may be possible to find a common ground from which to build a consensus, contrary to the belief of many."

Broida and Kimball were assisted by anti-vivisection psychologist Leanne Tingley, also of the University of Southern Maine, and pro-vivisection psychologist Joseph Miele, of East Stroudsburg University in Pennsylvania.



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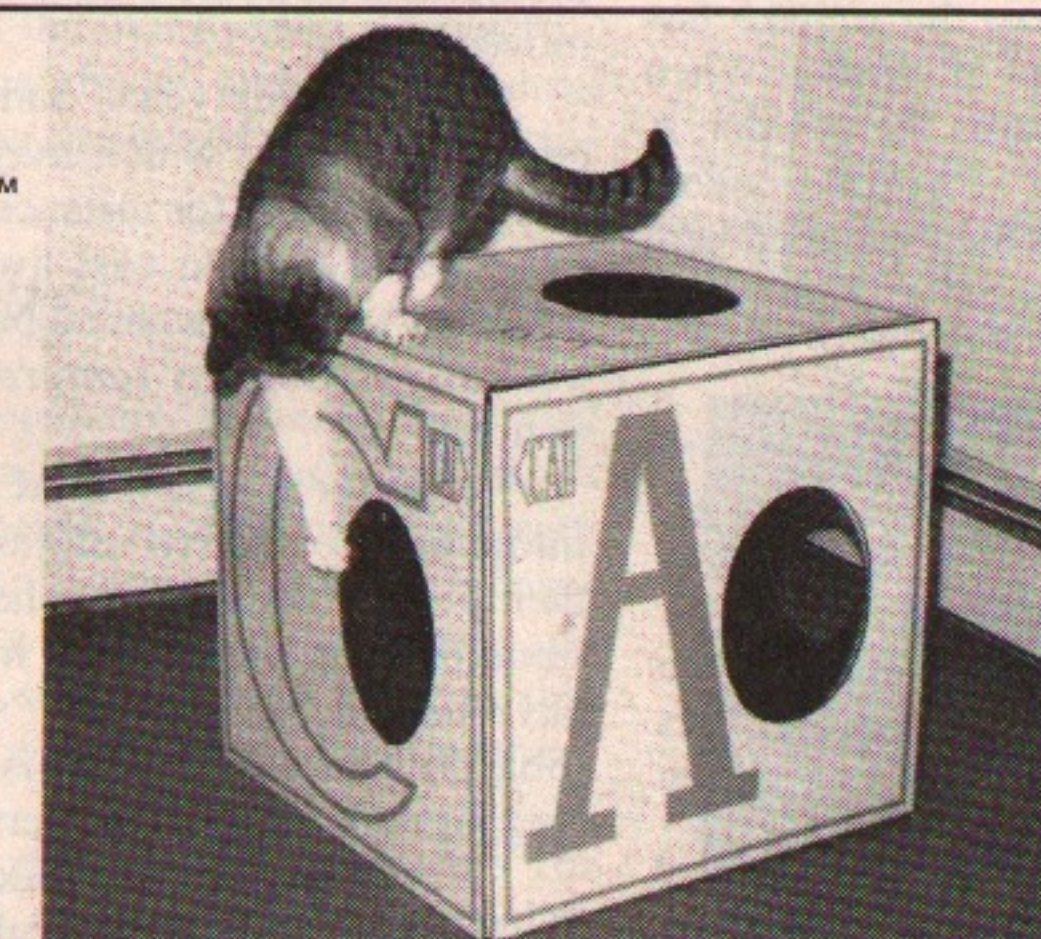
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Santeria:

Killing in the Name of Culture

By Gloria Chavez-Vasquez

In the kitchen of a home in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, a middle aged woman from South America awaits *despojo*, a spiritual cleansing. The *santero*, a Cuban mulatto man in his fifties, performs as the priest; his wife, the *santera*, serves as the "channel." In the bathtub of a tiny bathroom, inside a paper bag, breathes a rooster. Frightened, his legs tied, the rooster hardly moves or makes any noise.

The ceremony begins when the *santera*, in a trance, is "possessed" by the spirit of a saint who will act as the "great hulk."

The *santero* blindfolds his client and places a white sheet on top of her head. His wife brings the rooster. They cut the rooster's throat. The client stands on top of a board where the *santero* has drawn a star of David enclosed in a circle made out of powder. When the rooster's blood soaks the sheet, the *santero* burns the powder. A few minutes later the couple places a mixture of ground cocoa, cotton, and oil on top of the client's head, which is then wrapped with a white rag. The woman may then depart, "cleansed and protected against evil spirits."



Photos by Friends of Animals

Religion or business?

Botanicas, stores where Santeria paraphernalia is sold, have proliferated in urban areas during the last five years. The businesses are especially booming in neighborhoods where large numbers of immigrants from the Caribbean and Central and South America have moved in.

Over many years, Santeria has evolved into a blend of many ethnic practices, which may be tailored to fit the client's needs. South Americans for instance believe in *espiritismo* and are likely to expect a seance to cast away bad luck. But a good number of believers—mostly women, but increasingly men involved in the drug business—come to *santeros* in search of "protections" or love potions.

Santeria originated as a result of the Spanish clergy's intolerance of native religious practices. African slaves protected their beliefs by disguising their deities as Catholic saints. Nowadays, *santeros* wrap their beliefs in many colors. A good number of them have become exclusively "spiritual advisors," who read cards or tobacco ashes. These advisors are likely to refer their clients to "higher rank" *santeros* to perform any animal sacrifices.

The owners of the oldest botanica in Queens, New York, are a black couple exiled from Cuba more than 30 years ago. The *santero* consults with his clients in the back of the store, where he keeps several cages of pigeons, while his wife takes care of sales in the storefront. For a fee of \$10 to \$12, a client can expect a peek into his future and solutions to his problems. Inevitably, the *santero* will conclude that his client needs a *despojo*, or cleansing. The cleansing may be as simple as the application of a *bano*, or bath, formulated with oils or perfumes, flowers, and herbs, or it may require an animal sacrifice if more complicated problems are involved. The animal, most likely one of the *santero's* pigeons, will cost another \$10 or \$12, and the job of sacrificing the animal will range from \$20 to \$100, depending on the dimension of the problem. Some rituals don't actually require the killing of an animal. In a cleaning for luck, the *santero* will stroke the client's body with a pigeon who will then be released to take the bad luck away. But a cleansing to get rid of a bad influence requires the decapitation of a pigeon, whose blood will

be used to "purify" the troubled client.

While most *santeros* view their practices as business, there are those true believers who think they must pay periodical quotas of blood to their patron saints. These may be bloodthirsty saints like Ochun or Santa Barbara, or saints who are more humane, like Yemaya. One wing of Santeria requires initiates to keep a "caldero," or iron pot, with a preparation of human bones and other fetishes. According to Santeria lore, such practices are mixed with Satanism.

The believers

In Miami, where the Hispanic population is predominantly of Cuban refugee origin, and the percentage of *santeros* per capita is larger than in any other U.S. city, Santeria is often practiced with shocking fanaticism. Drug lords based in the region lavishly sponsor *santeros*, hoping to gain invulnerability against the authorities and competing gangs. Other believers are so addicted to Santeria that they maintain close ties with their "godfather" or "godmother" *santeros* throughout their lives.

The practice of Santeria has also become a means for uneducated immigrants to gain status, allowing them to socialize with people outside their own ghettos and ethnic groups.

Believers come from all economic strata. The common denominator, according to New York psychiatrist Dr. Jose L. Rambal, is a primitive concept of religion and a pervasive sense of insecurity sharpened by the hardships of an immigrant's life.

Migene Gonzalez-Wippler, author of 16 books on Santeria and a cultural anthropologist, says that although Christianity took a progressive step in replacing blood sacrifices with symbolic ceremonies centuries ago, many Hispanics with ethnic roots in ancient religions still view animal sacrifice as a normal and essential aspect of a ritual where the animal victim is used as a surrogate, similar to the "scapegoat" of early Judaism. "This type of primitive mentality will eventually disappear," adds Gonzalez-Wippler, "but not before Santeria believers incorporate the concept of symbolism in their own psyche."

The Santeria legalization plan

Santero leaders such as Ernest and Fernando Pichardo are currently pushing to legalize Santeria practices in the U.S. The Pichardos, founders of the Lukumi Babalu-Aye Church in Miami, not only sued the City of Hialeah for alleged violations to their constitutional right to freedom of religion, but have started a movement to unite *santeros* and believers throughout the country.

Still, *santeros* are more cautious today than ever. Suspicious of questions from the outside, they harbor a growing concern that they are unwanted in American society. They conduct their rituals in a furtive manner—though some think that if they had churches or temples, people would view their killings as an acceptable practice. Others have considered applying for butchering licenses that might make it legal to sacrifice animals. "This is a carnivorous society anyway," said one *santero*. "Millions of animals are raised to be eaten by meat consumers."

A question of culture

In her frequent lectures on Santeria, Gonzalez-Wippler has observed the fascination Santeria holds for many young Hispanics, especially those of Puerto Rican, Dominican and Cuban descent, who are intrigued by its cultural aspects. Many Latino youngsters are so seduced by the mythology and folklore of Santeria that it isn't uncommon to see them wearing necklaces and amulets. According to Gonzalez-Wippler, they view Santeria as part of their roots and can be very fanatical about it.

Severa Aguero, a Cuban activist and founder of FUELDA (Frente Unido de Liberacion Animal), doesn't accept a cultural rationale for Santeria. She believes that if animal sacrifice could be justified on the basis of culture or religion, human sacrifices to Aztec or Inca gods might still be in practice.

Clashing with humane ethics

"*Santeros* get away with murdering animals precisely because of the widespread belief in our society that animals exist solely to be used by humans, and that humans can dispose of life at will without considering the moral implications," says Jorge Roos, Uruguayan author of *El Mono Degenerado* (The Depraved Ape) and founder of Spain's Association for the Defense of Ethics.

"To justify animal sacrifices because society is still carnivorous is to forget that in order for the world to evolve, the cycle has to be broken," says Roos, who views Santeria followers as "a most primitive kind of people."

Others attribute the Santeria boom to ignorance, the search for individual pride in a deeply diverse society still afflicted by racism, and a general apathy to the welfare of animals among many Hispanic immigrants.

In his book *El Sindrome Hispano* (The Hispanic Syndrome), Victor Mileo, Venezuelan criminologist and founder of the Venezuelan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, refers to Santeria rituals as cruel practices rooted in the tendency in Hispanic culture to savor martyrdom, cruelty, destruction, blood, and death, imported from Inquisition-era Spain as part and parcel of Catholicism during the conquest and evangelization of the Americas.

"It would be more encouraging to view culture as the awakening and development of the humane sensitivity towards all those things that dignify life intellectually, morally, materially and aesthetically, than as a dynamic capable of engendering such a variety of negative and criminal traditions," concludes Mileo.

Gloria Chavez-Vasquez is the founder of the *Asociacion Latinoamericana en Defensa de los Animales* (P.O. Box 20081 Cathedral Station, New York, NY 10025).

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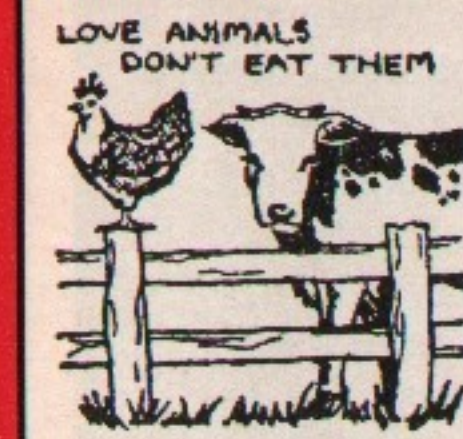
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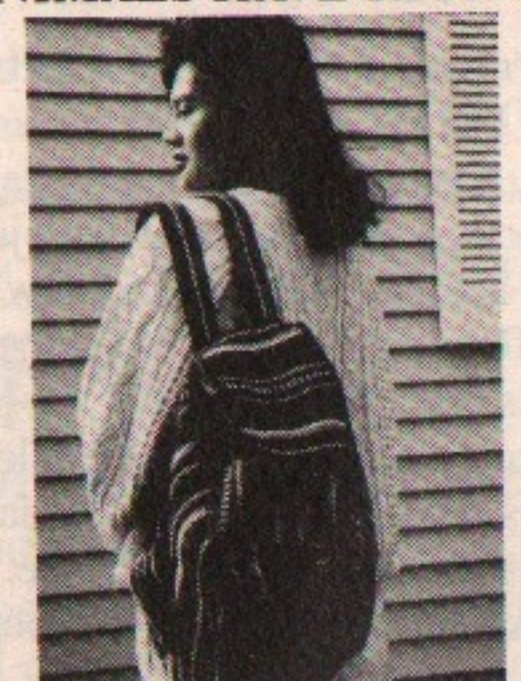
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News Shorts

Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON

Calif. governor Pete Wilson on Sept. 9 vetoed a bill that would have banned the Draize test, in which chemicals are put into the eyes of live rabbits. Sponsor Jack O'Connell (D-Carpinteria) said he would seek an override of the veto. This would require two more Assembly votes and five more Senate votes than the bill drew on first passage. A similar bill was vetoed last year, again after passing both houses.

The market value of dead alligators has fallen from \$65 a foot in 1989 to \$25 a foot now.

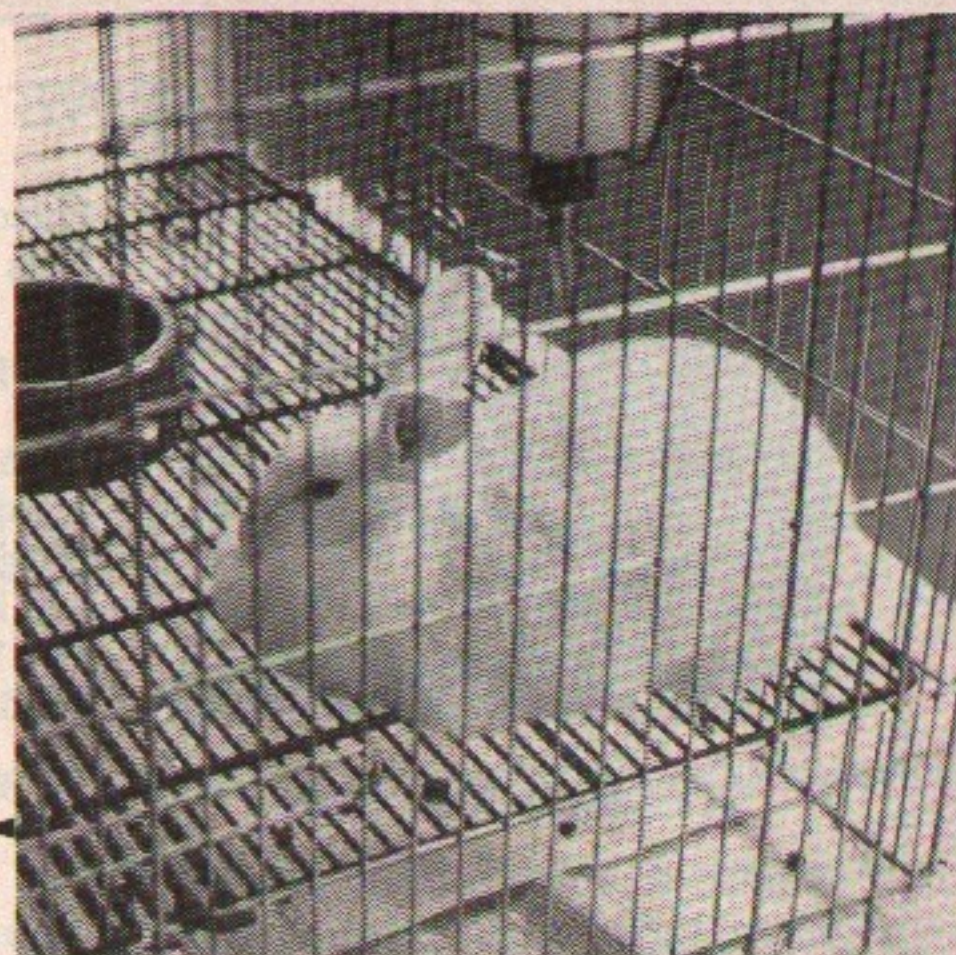
Researchers in the U.S., Great Britain, and the Netherlands announced in the Sept. issue of *Biotechnology* that they have genetically altered goats, sheep, and cows to produce milk that includes human proteins. The technique could be used to cheaply make drugs such as insulin that are now made in cell cultures.

The Vermont Fish and Wildlife Board has cancelled an antlerless deer season that was set for December. Hunting groups opposed the antlerless season because it would have led to a smaller deer herd.

The Calif. Dept. of State is seeking support for a proposed nature conservancy to be set up along the upper 22 miles of the San Joaquin River. Similar conservancies protect key habitat around Lake Tahoe, in the Santa Monica and Santa Rosa mountains, and in the Coachella Valley.

The arrival of 40 late-born baby animals perked Detroit Zoo attendance as summer closed. Attendance had been at a four-year low. Acting zoo director Khadejah Shelby denied having bred the nine new antelope, seven flamingoes, Bactrian camel, and Pere David's deer, among others, on purpose. "We weren't able to get the males and females separated in time," he said, "and, well, nature does take its course." (See "Chuckling Zoo Animals Overboard," March 1988.)

Boston hasn't enforced a 10-year-old law requiring carriage horse drivers to be tested and licensed. City transportation engineer Dick Loring opined recently that none of the eight carriages now operating in Boston are doing so legally.



Eight of ten key members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee who toured the Arctic Natl. Wildlife Refuge with six of their wives and various staffers in August stayed at British Petroleum lodgings and flew in Alaska Oil and Gas Assn. helicopters with BP tour guides. The subcommittee is to decide this fall whether to permit oil drilling in the refuge.

The fifth annual Kalamazoo College Rat Olympics, held August 29, featured 10 rat athletes trained to do stunts by psychology students.

Gary Hengstler, editor of the *American Bar Assn. Journal*, had three rats killed and stuffed to illustrate a June 1991 cover story on professional informers.

Iowa State University researchers claim to have found an enzyme that can be injected into animals before slaughter, or added to animal-based foods during processing, to cut cholesterol content by 25 percent.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has abandoned a four-year effort to restore sea otters to San Nicolas Island, off California. Of 139 otters who were moved to the island, only 14 adults remained there, while fishing interests howled that the otters were depleting the Channel Islands abalone and sea urchin populations.

Five thousand turkeys suffocated at Nicholas Turkey Breeding Farms near Lincoln, Calif., on Aug. 15 when an unknown party apparently tampered with the farm electrical system.

The New York Giants pro football team has sharply cut back the amount of red meat on the training table—and has tripled vegetable servings.

The USDA has repropoed rules originally advanced last April that would allow veterinarians to use self-produced autogenous animal biologics in non-emergency situations when licensed drugs

are unavailable. "Autogenous biologics," the proposal explains, "are products derived from disease organisms that are taken from sick or dead animals. The organisms are inactivated and injected into healthy animals for disease protection." The injections stimulate production of antibodies to combat the diseases in question.

The Thoroughbred Retirement Foundation, set up in 1984 by New York advertising executive Monique Koehler, has paired 30 former race horses with Wallkill Correctional Facility inmates, who serve as grooms under a vocational training program. So far, two former inmates have found work as grooms after parole.

"Race horses have maybe two or three maximum efforts to give. Some, just one. Then you see the difference," says longtime trainer John Jacobs, who is critical of the strain on horses imposed by lengthening racing seasons.

The United Nations Environment Program reports that 85 percent of western U.S. rangeland is overgrazed, including 265 million acres of federal land, only 25 percent of which has been scheduled for reduced grazing. About 13 million acres are apparently irreversibly degraded. An all-time high of 19 million cattle now roam the range in the 11 westernmost states of the continental U.S.

The Laguna Mountains skipper, an extremely rare butterfly, is jeopardized by cattle grazing in the Cleveland Natl. Forest of San Diego County, Calif., says the San Diego Biodiversity Project, which opposes renewing the grazing leases.

"Our business plan is to become the Nintendo of medical education," says Greg Swayne of A.D.A.M. Software, whose animated dissections of human anatomy allow doctors to practice complex operations with realistic visuals and complications, all on conventional IBM or Macintosh hardware.

"Humans," says Univ. of Calif. Medical School at Los Angeles physiology professor Jared Diamond, "do not constitute a distinct family, nor even a distinct genus, but belong in the same genus as common and pygmy chimps." Diamond details the genetic evidence for his case in his new book, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Chimpanzee*.

California trapping rules now require the use of rubber padding on steel-jawed leghold traps. The padding does more to reduce pelt damage than to reduce animal suffering.



Hunters killed barely one million doves in California during 1990, the lowest count on record, down from 2.7 million in 1989. The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game arrested 38 hunters for illegally baiting doves on opening day of the 1991 dove season.

Closing many New England beaches to protect piping plover nests is allowing the species to make a comeback, Massachusetts and Connecticut chick counts from the past two years indicate. Beachgoers had trampled the plovers to the verge of extinction.

A USDA Office of Inspector General audit done in March 1991, obtained in August by Associated Press via the Freedom of Information Act, warned that numerous dairy products are manufactured under unsanitary conditions because the Agriculture Marketing Service has failed to prosecute the offending companies.

The Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources has agreed to "review" the presence of threatened and endangered species at a mine site near the Flambeau River, a year after permitting mining despite a 1989 departmental memo noting the presence of five endangered species in the area. The mining continues during the review.

Griffin and Athens, Ga., have passed bylaws allowing citizens to kill any unwanted animals found on their property except dogs and cats. The effect has been to create a year-round open season on squirrels, who have proliferated because of a plentiful supply of pecans from former orchard trees now incorporated into residential areas.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is polling 200,000 hunters about their killing

success—partly, says spokeswoman Megan Durham, "to help us withstand legal challenges to hunting programs in the courts." In particular, Durham believes, the survey results could lead to longer seasons "on things like doves."

Oil and gas drilling near the Olympic Coast Natl. Marine Sanctuary, along the northern Washington shore, would be banned until the year 2000 under rules reportedly being drafted by the Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Miss West Virginia pageant has refused to accept a fur coat that the West. Va. Trappers Assn. wanted to present to the winner.

The Natl. Black United Front, a Dallas-based anti-drug vigilante group, reportedly requires members to spend an hour a day training a personal pit bull terrier.

A Dalmatian named Spuds not only alerted a 15-year-old boy to a house fire in Newport, S.C., recently, enabling him to escape, but also dragged out the family cat.

Rodeo National Final prize money has increased from \$500,000 to \$2.5 billion since 1980, due to growing TV coverage and corporate sponsorship.

Lester Crawford, an outspoken critic of sanitary conditions in chicken processing plants, has resigned as head of the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service to take a job with the Natl. Food Processors Assn., a trade group.

Twenty-five workers died and 55 were hurt in a Sept. 3 fire at the Imperial Food Products chicken processing plant in Hamlet, N.C.—which hadn't had a safety inspection in the 11 years since it opened. Most of the victims, the majority of them minimum-wage-earning mothers of young children, were found behind fire exits that had been padlocked to prevent petty theft

of chicken parts. (See "Workers, Too, Are Treated Like Meat," April 1991.)

The Univ. of Iowa estimates that half the 240,000 U.S. pig farmers have work-related illnesses. Sixty percent of those who keep pigs in confinement have respiratory ailments, aggravated by fumes and airborne particles from the excrement. The effect on the pigs—whose lifespans are typically just six months—is largely unknown.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission will hold hearings Nov. 4 on whether to ban snake-sacking contests using species native to the state. The commission banned use of snakes taken from Pa. in 1985, but promoters then imported snakes from nearby states. "The issue is not the relatively few snakes that are hurt," says PFC herpetologist Clark Shiffer. "The issue is the greater harm done by a negative example."

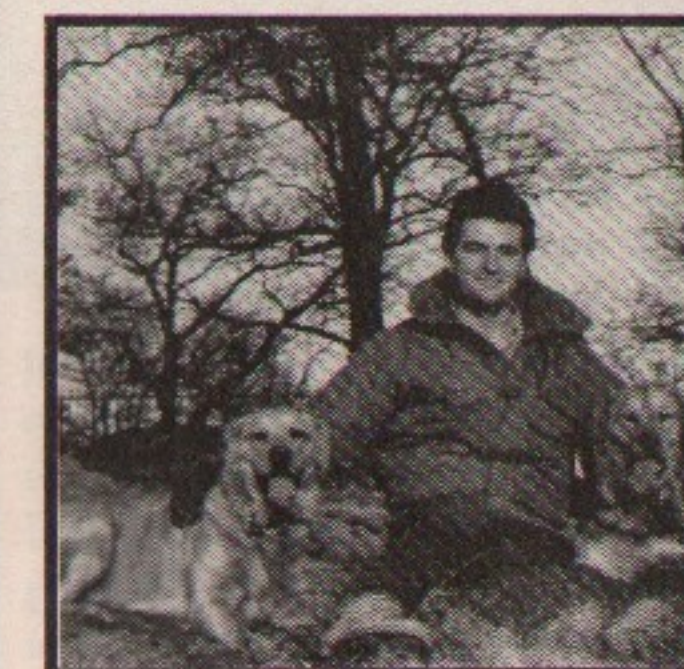
Missouri captures and bands about 5,000 Canada geese per year for research purposes. Wildlife rehabilitators report that the bands sometimes collect freezing rain, eventually weighing down the geese so heavily that they fly sluggishly, if at all.

The Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources defines "release of nuisance-trapped raccoons on (raccoon hunting) club grounds" as "release to the wild," says acting law enforcement supervisor James Petrusek, "as these areas are not enclosed and raccoons can freely migrate," if the hounds don't get them first.

A tethered white-tailed deer fawn was killed by a black bear and her cub during filming of the *Nature* episode "Black Bear Of The North." The producers blamed the incident on an Italian film crew, who in turn claimed the fawn, bought from a game farm, was killed by accident when the bears arrived unexpectedly.

Continued on next page

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News Shorts

Continued from previous page

California sport fishing boats caught 45 tons of tuna in 1990, but hadn't even caught three tons midway through the 1991 season, as the tuna schools moved farther out to sea.

The self-proclaimed humanitarians of the anti-animal rights group Putting People First are selling bumper stickers that invite readers to stuff, bag, dissect, trap, fry, roast, rope 'n' tie, roadkill, hook, tan, barbeque, train, and ride pro-animal people.

Clark County, Nevada, and the Bureau of Land Management have agreed to permit construction near Las Vegas, if endangered desert tortoises are collected first and turned over to a county animal care center, with \$40 for room and board. The developers are also to provide \$6 million over the next three years to set up a 400,000-acre tortoise sanctuary on BLM land. At deadline, Nevada officials were backing away from statements that tortoises who aren't adopted out or relocated within five days will be euthanized. The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game is already euthanizing desert tortoises who are removed from building sites, under a policy made public June 8. The Desert Tortoise Council wants the tortoises to be adopted out or placed in captive breeding programs instead. Letters of support may be addressed to Pete Bontadelli, Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game Director, 1416 Ninth St., 12th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Illinois, the first state to re-inventory wetlands under the Bush administration's proposed new definition of wetlands to be protected, found that 608,000 of the 932,000 acres the state previously listed as wetlands could be opened to development.

An estimated 300 mail carriers marched through northeastern Los Angeles on Aug. 17, chanting "Lock up your dog!" The neighborhood accounted for almost half the 63 dog bites recorded in L.A. during the first part of 1991. Nationwide, mail carriers are bitten about 5,000 times a year.

The Wyoming Fish and Game Dept. has begun releasing 50 black-footed ferrets back into the wild. About 325 of the highly endangered ferrets remain in captivity, bred from 18—the last known colony—who were live-trapped in 1985-1987.



About 250 gerbils and hamsters en route from a Mississippi breeder to pet stores escaped at the Capital City Airport in Lansing, Mich., on August 22. Only about half were recaptured.

Government subsidies to the 11,000 U.S. mohair producers under the 1954 Natl. Wool Act were limited to \$200,000 apiece in 1991, and will be limited to \$125,000 apiece by 1994.

The Louisiana Agriculture Dept. finally banned use of the pesticide azinphosmethyl in late August, after nearly a million fish were killed in 19 separate incidents, one of which wiped out aquatic life along a 10-mile stretch of Bayou Lafourche. State wildlife officials had suspected the pesticide, heavily used by sugar cane growers, for months.

Dogs exposed to the herbicide 2,4-D are twice as likely to get lymphatic cancer, *The Journal of the Natl. Cancer Institute's* Sept. issue reported. Among the most used herbicides for over 40 years, 2,4-D is commonly applied to lawns, cornfields, roadsides, and power corridors. Agent Orange, used as a jungle defoliant during the Vietnam War, consisted of 2,4-D combined with another herbicide, 2,4,5-T. After some studies linked 2,4-D spraying with birth defects, it was pulled off the market in the mid-1980s and reformulated to eliminate dioxin content, but many investigators remained unconvinced that it was safe—either for people or wildlife.

Formed in 1967 by marketing expert Ray Scott, the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society—a for-profit enterprise—now boasts 500,000 members at \$15 a year apiece, and sponsors fishing contests that offer up to \$200,000 in prize money. BASS anglers reputedly spend \$28 billion a year on their hobby; serious contestants often set out with \$40,000 worth of equipment. British Petroleum, one of the major BASS sponsors, put \$3 million into fishing contests in 1991 alone.

The Tennessee Aquarium, to open in Chattanooga in May 1992, has begun a direct mail campaign to promote patronage by youth and religious groups.

The Humane Society of the U.S. has asked the Natl. Marine Fisheries Commission to prevent Sea World from capturing more orcas, citing the deaths of five orcas at Sea World facilities in the past two years alone. Sea World still has 12 orcas. The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society has called a boycott of all products by the parent corporation, Anheuser-Busch, until the remaining orcas are rehabilitated and released.

The Archery Manufacturers Assn. has formed a group called Save Our Heritage to defend bowhunting and promote it to youth groups, including the Boy Scouts and 4-H clubs.

A poll of 44 financial advisors and investment managers by the Investor Responsibility Research Center shows that the ethical issues of most concern to clients are the environment (78 percent), South African apartheid (73 percent), weapons production (69 percent), nuclear power (62 percent), fair employment (49 percent), tobacco production (42 percent), labor relations (41 percent), product safety (31 percent), alcohol production (29 percent), animal testing (22 percent), and gambling (22 percent).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Sept. 5 recommended an endangered species listing for the California gnatcatcher, a bird native to San Diego County, Calif.; fewer than 2,000 pairs survive. Days earlier, at the urging of Gov. Pete Wilson, the Calif. Fish and Game Commission rejected the advice of its own staff to deny the gnatcatcher protection under the state endangered species act. The Natural Resources Defense Council immediately threatened to sue the state, charging that proper procedures were not followed. The U.S. Dept. of the Interior is to decide by Dec. 5 whether to accept the USFWS recommendation. If not, developers will have the go-ahead to build on over 30,000 acres of gnatcatcher habitat.

The Metropolitan Water District in Riverside, Calif., has built a 4,500-foot wall to protect endangered Stephens' kangaroo rats from a filtration plant construction site, and is now building another wall, 1.2 miles long, to protect the kangaroo rats who live near a water treatment plant. The two walls together will cost roughly \$600,000.

Known Kemp's ridley sea turtle nestings along the U.S. coast of the Gulf of Mexico are up from 709 in 1989, before shrimp

netters were forced to use turtle exclusion devices (called TEDs), to 1,028 in 1991. The success of the TEDs has encouraged the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service to require that they be used year-round. The NMFS has fined 105 shrimpers for not using TEDs, bringing compliance with the rules to 84 percent in 1991, up from 59 percent in 1990.

Rewards totaling \$7,500 have been posted for the arrest and conviction of whoever killed 1,500 egrets and herons with a chemical spray in June at the Yazoo Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

The state of Alaska donated at least five tons of tinned pink salmon to the USSR in September, after a record catch brought such low prices that fishers dumped millions of the fish back into Prince William Sound—dead. The salmon are apparently thriving because the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill wiped out their major predators.

The 77,000-acre Zenchiku ranch in Montana, set up by Japanese investors to supply beef to the Japanese market, includes 28,000 acres leased from the U.S. government and 9,000 acres leased from the state—all at a fraction of estimated value.

Animal Newsline

COURT CALENDAR

Wildlife

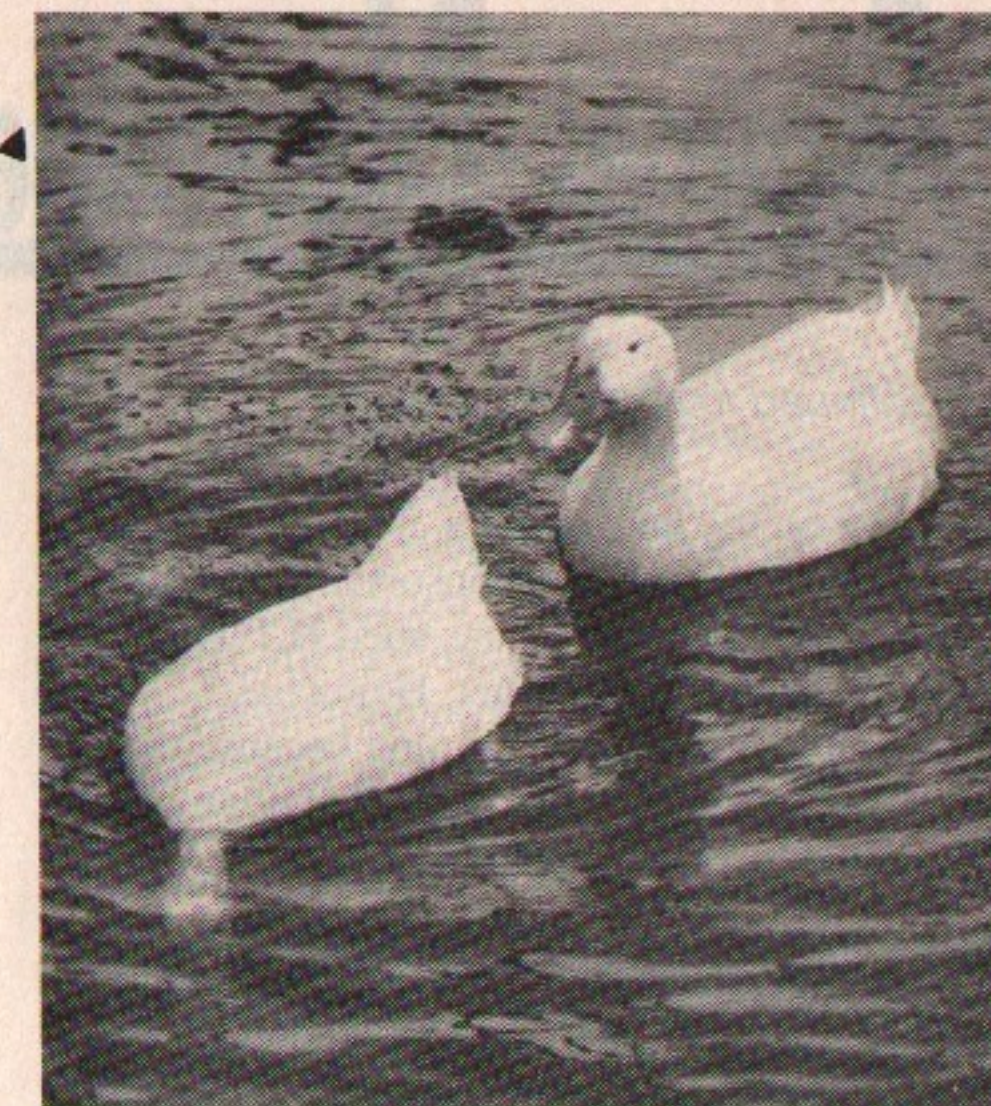
◆ The Fund for Animals, the Swan View Coalition (a Montana environmental group), and Jasper Carlton of the Biodiversity Legal Foundation sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on August 28 for allegedly violating the Endangered Species Act by allowing Montana to hold a hunting season on grizzly bears. Fewer than 1,000 grizzly bears survive in the U.S., excluding Alaska. Of 184 grizzlies known to have died since 1980, 184—42 percent—were killed by licensed Montana hunters. Of these, 40 percent were females, who might have borne young to strengthen the species. The suit asks that the spring 1992 grizzly season be cancelled pending

Thirty duck breeders who sold about six million ducks a year—30 percent of the U.S. market—lost their distributor on Oct. 11 when Concord Farms Inc. announced it would close due to plunging profits.

The Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology estimates that 95 million birds per year are killed by flying into closed windows. The Cornell researchers have found no evidence that any of the commonly used deterrents really prevent bird/window collisions.

A recent poll of 36,000 anglers by the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Assn. found that although 57 percent began fishing as children, only 20 percent have children who fish. Just nine percent said they fish mainly to eat what they catch, although 36 percent said they fish mainly because they like to catch fish. Sixty-eight percent claimed to fish mainly to escape tension and to be outdoors.

The Bureau of Land Management on Sept. 12 asked Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. to overturn the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decision to bar the sale of old-growth timber from spotted owl habitat in Oregon and Washington. Lujan's decision was due on Oct. 2.



Robert Harrison

The forest products industry has given \$5 million to presidential and Congressional candidates since 1984, including \$775,000 to current members of the Senate and House who represent the five Pacific Northwest states. Seventy-three percent of the money went to Republicans. Environmental groups gave \$2 million to candidates during the same period, 93 percent of which went to Democrats.



Richard Pflieger

the outcome of the trial; that the USFWS cease funding endangered species programs in Montana until the state complies with the Endangered Species Act; and that all grizzly hunting in Montana be stopped until and unless the species is no longer endangered. A petition by the Fund was

instrumental in having grizzly bears added to the federal endangered species list in 1975, over the objections of hunters.

◆ A Santa Ana, Calif., jury on Aug. 23 awarded \$2 million to Laura Small, 10, and \$75,000 to her mother, Sue Mattern-Small, who alleged that Orange County officials should have posted warnings that they might be attacked by a cougar in the Ronald Caspers Wilderness Park. The attack, on March 23, 1986, was only the second time a California cougar had injured a human being in recorded history—and the first attack took place at the opposite end of the state, nearly 100 years before.

◆ An alliance of West Coast loggers and community groups sued the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Aug. 31, alleging that rules governing old-growth logging on private land, imposed in July 1990 to protect endangered spotted owls, improperly failed to consider the economic

Continued on next page

Animal Newsline

Continued from previous page

impact on the land owners.

◆ Comextun, a consortium of three Mexican tuna canners, has sued H.J. Heinz Co. for breach of contract. Heinz has refused to buy Comextun tuna because the consortium cannot guarantee that none of it is netted by means that kill dolphins.



◆ Chief U.S. District Judge J.L. King of Miami, Fla., sentenced two 19-year-olds to prison on Aug. 28 for beating an endangered Key deer to death with a table leg. The deer had a fawn who apparently starved. Kevin Goodwin, who had bragged to friends that he was going to club a deer, got a full year in prison plus a year on probation. Companion Tim Daniels got 10 months plus a year on probation. On Aug. 12, the anniversary of the killing, Natl. Key Deer Refuge workers found the body of another deer, believed to have been killed by supporters of Goodwin and Daniels. Measures to protect the deer, including lower speed limits and building restrictions, have drawn considerable wrath from Key residents.

◆ Municipal judge John Gibson of Victorville, Calif., sentenced three Cambodian immigrants to jail and fined them each \$2,000 on Aug. 22 for digging up 16 desert tortoises, apparently to be eaten. Phal Rith, 22, and Sin Lek, 20, each drew 120 days in jail, while Phal Lek, 18, got 100 days.

◆ Hot Springs, Va., circuit judge Duncan McLintic Byrd, 48, and 15 fellow hunters were to be tried on Oct. 17 for illegally baiting birds into shotgun range.

◆ Convicted last July, Floyd and Dawn Patterson, 35 and 31, of Monterey County, Calif., have been sentenced to 180 days in jail and 200 hours of community service, respectively, for staging canned hunts of endangered big cats. They were also fined \$42,300.

◆ Charges are still pending against Shreveport, La., surgeon Dr. Marion Milstead, who was shown illegally shooting an endangered Siberian tiger in a canned hunt on the Sept. 6 episode of the NBC news program *Expose*. The videotape was obtained by the Fund for Animals, who shared it with NBC and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

◆ U.S. Customs agents on Aug. 15 seized an endangered Siberian tiger cub worth an estimated \$45,000 on the black market, as unidentified individuals tried to take the cub from San Ysidro, Calif., into Mexico. The cub was turned over to the San Diego Zoo.

Humane Enforcement

◆ District judge Paul Hudson on August 23 dropped cruelty charges against Dorothy Thompson, 65, of Hartland, on grounds she was incompetent to stand trial. Hudson also refused to bar her from keeping animals. Police and members of Vermont Volunteer Services for Animals removed 91 dogs and numerous other animals from cramped, dirty quarters at the Thompson home in March 1990. The Vermont Humane Assn. is seeking a lien against the property to cover part of the estimated \$180,000 cost of boarding the animals. Charges are still pending against Thompson's husband.

◆ Judge Harlan Bockman ruled on August 19 that LuAnne Strickland may reclaim the 300 animals still in custody of the Colorado Dept. of Agriculture, if and when she pays the bill for their care, which had already exceeded \$100,000. The Dept. of Agriculture and Adams County sheriff on July 16 seized 336 of the 600-plus animals found in a raid on Strickland's self-styled animal shelter, near Strasburg, Colo. Strickland was charged with only three counts of misdemeanor cruelty, despite a history of keeping huge numbers of animals in unsafe and unsanitary facilities, and despite Bockman's recognition that 60 to 70 percent of the cats rescued in the June 16 raid were malnourished, while 90 percent had at least one health problem.

◆ Continuing a crackdown on animal abusers in rural southern Quebec, the Eastern Townships Society for the Protection of Animals on Aug. 30 seized 97 rabbits, 54 chickens, a dozen pigeons, and a guinea pig from a yard in the town of Windsor.

◆ Legislation In Support of Animals sued the city of New Orleans on Aug. 16

for failing to fund animal pickup service. LISA has been helping to fill the gap with a 10-person volunteer rescue service. New Orleans will spend only \$100,000 on animal control and sheltering in 1991, a tenth as much as nearby Jefferson Parish, which has about the same human population.

◆ Minneapolis Animal Control, lacking a gas chamber, drowns small animals in a garbage bin. The city recently cut annual funding from \$900,000 to \$800,000.

◆ The Ark Trust sued the city of Los Angeles on Aug. 15, seeking to enforce the mandatory holding period during which animals may be reclaimed by their owners. The suit alleges that animals are routinely euthanized prematurely.

◆ West Jordan, Utah city officials have ordered the staff at the West Jordan-Murray Animal Shelter to quit killing newborn kittens and puppies by beating them against hard objects.



◆ Tulare County, Calif. solid waste manager Roger Hunt has rescinded an order that cats found at county landfills be killed with a "swift, one-stroke blow to the head." Hunt said he issued the order on the advice of the Humane Society of Tulare County, which denied having ever suggested any such thing.

◆ Convicted of 14 cruelty counts with nine more suspended, Marvin Weidner, 56, of Stafford, Va., drew five years in prison, 20 years on probation, and a fine of \$14,500 on Aug. 30 from circuit judge Ernest Gates. Weidner allegedly starved 32 Morgan horses, at least eight of whom were pregnant. The survivors have been nursed back to health and are offered for adoption by the Equine Rescue League, P.O. Box 4366, Leesburg, VA 22405.

◆ Manatee County, Fla., on Aug. 15 charged Valerie Bogner, 32, with

abandoning four kittens along a roadside. Illegal almost everywhere, animal abandonment is so rarely prosecuted that the case made headlines in the *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*. Law enforcement officials said they couldn't remember the last such prosecution, but that none have occurred in the past five years.

◆ Snowball, a goat who butted his owner to death May 16 after enduring frequent beatings, was recently released to pasture at the Noah's Ark Animal Refuge in Locust Grove, Ga., following a 40-day quarantine. Snowball was originally to have been euthanized for killing Carl Hulsey, 77, but was reprieved due to heavy protest from animal rights activists. All 37 people arrested at an April 14 cockfight in La Plata, Maryland, have pleaded guilty to reduced charges. The fight drew spectators and gamblers from as far away as New Jersey and South Carolina.

Criminal Prosecutions

◆ Charged with attempting to damage power lines serving nuclear facilities in California, Arizona, and Nevada, Earth First! co-founder Dave Foreman and four co-defendants pleaded guilty to lesser offenses on September 6 in U.S. District Court at Prescott, Arizona, prematurely ending a trial that activists had hoped would expose alleged infiltration and entrapment of radical environmental groups by the FBI. The guilty pleas were entered after the prosecution rested, before the defense phase of the trial began. Foreman, who pleaded guilty to one count of felony conspiracy, was expected to get a five-year suspended sentence. Mark Davis, 40, got the maximum six years in prison for malicious destruction of property at the Snowbowl ski resort in Arizona (a separate action from the one for which the group was tried). Margaret Millet, 37, faced a maximum of three years in prison and a fine of \$250,000 for aiding and abetting in the malicious destruction of property. Mark Baker, 39, and Ilse Aspelund, 37, pleaded to failing to report a felony, for which they could each get 366 days in prison plus a \$250,000 fine.

◆ A 14-year-old boy was released to the custody of his parents without charges on Aug. 13, after fatally stabbing raccoon dog trainer Larry Smock, 25, near Freepport, Pennsylvania. The stabbing came after Smock and another man who were training dogs to hunt raccoons apparently

threatened three teenaged campers.

◆ David Kevin Cox, 36, of Escondido, Calif., terrorized a neighbor and stabbed her dog on Jan. 28, 1991. He wasn't immediately jailed. On Feb. 2, he tossed a homemade bomb at a cable TV worker. August 21, he got four years in prison for the two offenses—and three days later was charged with having blown the doors off the county courthouse in a previous bombing.

◆ William Warren Wolfe, 27, of Bithlo, Fla., was charged with felony cruelty on Aug. 24 for battering his girlfriend with a Doberman puppy until the puppy died of multiple internal injuries. Wolfe was unable to catch a cat to continue the battering. The human victim, Lyda Meinelt, 25, refused to press assault charges. In a parallel case, Edward Lee Treaster, 21, of Tempe, Ariz., was charged Aug. 7 with assault, cruelty, and uttering threats for clubbing his roommate, David Little, so hard with a cat that the cat died.

Miscellaneous

◆ The University of California at Davis agreed Aug. 15 to a permanent injunction prohibiting the university from taking punitive action against veterinary professor Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci for refusing to have his students kill healthy animals to practice eye surgery. Buyukmihci's legal fees are to be paid by the university, he is to receive \$75,000 in compensatory damages, and faculty discipline charges filed against him in 1988



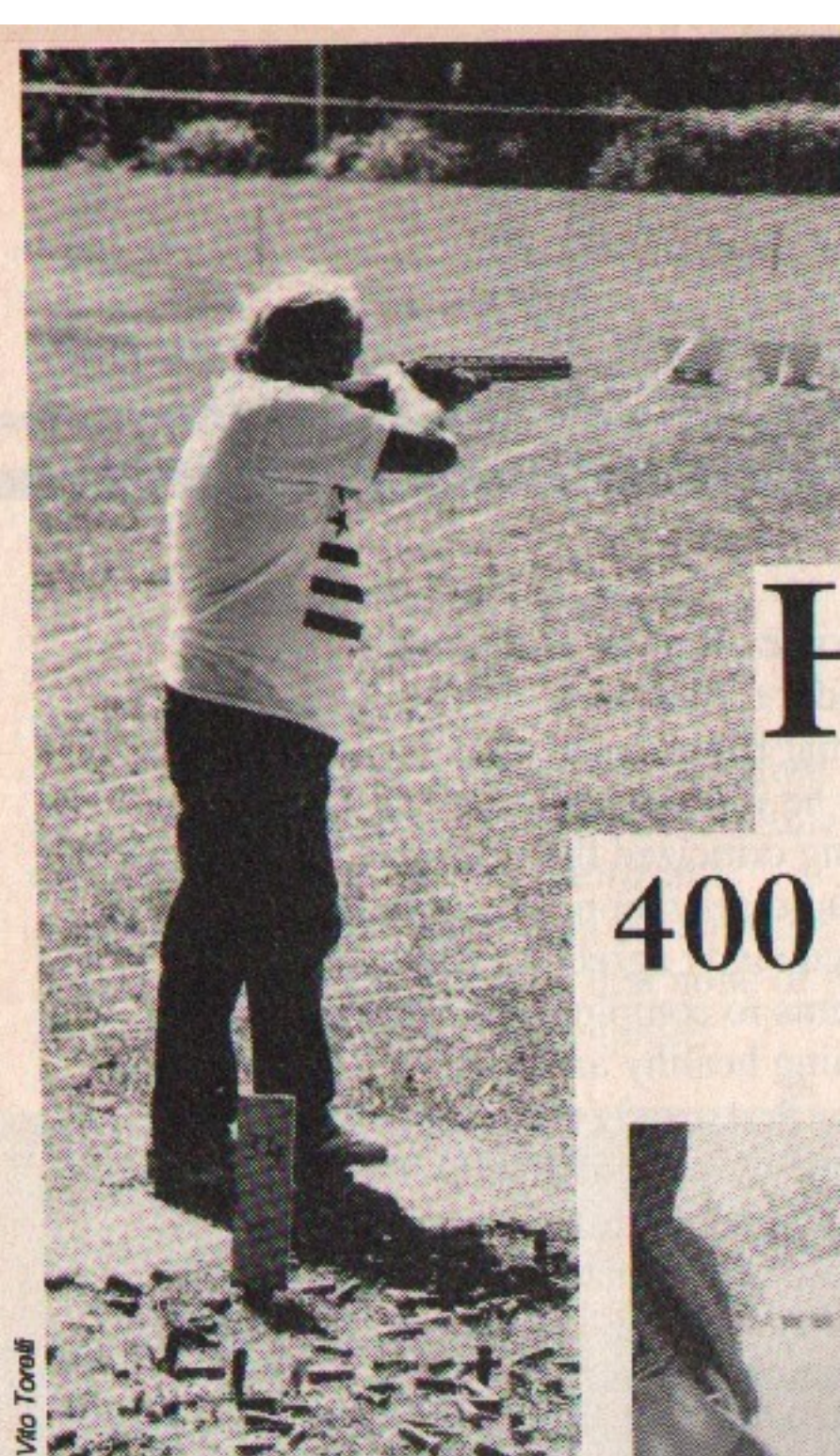
are to be dropped. Buyukmihci, a co-founder of the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, sued the university in 1989 after he was denied merit pay raises for having criticized the veterinary curriculum and administration. The university has subsequently agreed to allow veterinary students to complete their studies without harming healthy animals.

◆ An early November trial date is expected for the \$500,000 libel suit filed by Miami animal dealer Matthew Block and Worldwide Primates Inc. against Shirley McGreal and the International Primate Protection League. Block claims McGreal wrongly harmed the business relationship between his firm and the Delta Regional Primate Center by advising center director Peter Gerone that the USDA had found numerous animal care violations at the WPI facilities and that the Centers for Disease Control had suspended WPI's license to import primates. McGreal contends that "The purpose of the lawsuit is less to win, than to uncover all of our contacts," through the pre-trial process of discovery of documents.



◆ Greenpeace and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios have warned Kevin Antle of the Institute of Greatly Endangered and Rare Species Wildlife and Petting Zoo in Kodak, Tenn., to quit using their logos in promotional material. The Antle facility is already involved in extensive litigation over animal care and business dealings.

◆ The number of federal indictments against Long Island Pet Cemetery owners Alan and Samuel Strauss has increased to 45, with numerous private actions also pending. The cemetery allegedly dumped as many as 250,000 pet corpses into ditches while claiming to have buried or cremated them according to the owners' wishes.



Hegins, 1991: 400 Birds Freed, 91 Arrests

Running in front of the guns to spring pigeons from the gunners' traps prematurely, or darting onto the fields behind the traps to pick up wounded birds, animal defenders on September 2 freed an estimated 400 of the 5,000 pigeons slated for massacre at the 58th annual Labor Day pigeon shoot in Hegins, Pennsylvania.

After each attempted rescue, noticeably nervous gunners missed additional birds, enabling well over 1,000 to escape in all. Observers estimated that 60 percent of the birds who were fired upon were killed outright, 20 percent were wounded, and 20 percent got away, to loud cheers from the protesters.

Ninety-one people were arrested for either rescuing or attempting to rescue pigeons, a record total for an animal rights action. Among the arrestees were Fund for Animals national director Wayne Pacelle and national outreach coordinator Heidi Prescott, each of whom freed about a dozen pigeons, according to witnesses, plus the entire People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals board of directors.

PETA chairman Alex Pacheco was among 10 protesters who paid \$78 each to register incognito as shooters, then seized the opportunity to free birds as they stepped to the firing line. Pacheco raced away with a full crate of 40 pigeons, managing to release them all before Pennsylvania state troopers caught him.

PETA national director Ingrid Newkirk was arrested along with about 25 others including board member Betsy



Mark D. Boswell

Swart and staffer Steve Simmons for leading a mass charge of the killing field. It was Simmons' second venture onto the field; earlier, he outraced half a dozen state troopers to take a wounded pigeon to one of two first aid stations set up by members of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

Among other nationally known arrestees were Robin Lord and Dana Forbes of the Fund for Animals; United Poultry Concerns founder Karen Davis; former ANIMALS' AGENDA advertising director Laura Yanne; Doll Stanley of In Defense of Animals; Sue Rodriguez of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society; Doreen Close of the Coalition to End Animal Abuse, Suffering, and Exploitation; Jenny Woods, Robin Walker, Teresa Gibbs, and Sue Brebner of PETA; Doris Gitman of Mobilization for Animals, Pennsylvania; and John Holrah of Voices for Animals.

All demonstrators who entered the killing fields were charged with criminal trespass, with bail set at \$343. Those who actually rescued pigeons were also charged with theft and receipt of stolen property, with bail of \$500. Rather than either post bail or pay fines, at least four men and 14 women spent up to 12 days in the Schuylkill

Left: Pigeon shooter.
Center: Troopers carry away Ingrid Newkirk of PETA.
Top: Troopers carry away a demonstrator.

County Jail. A threatened hunger strike was averted when the county agreed to provide vegan meals—which several inmates who had been jailed for unrelated offenses shared, and pronounced much superior to the standard jail cuisine.

Though most of the well-known activists had been arrested before, in connection with other actions, the majority

of the Hegins arrestees were new to civil disobedience. Some had attended PETA seminars on passive resistance, held a day earlier at the Fund for Animals annual conference in nearby Harrisburg. Others, however, reacted spontaneously to the sight of pigeons being blown into clumps of blood and feathers only inches above the ground, as escapees soared into a cloudless sky against a wooded mountain backdrop.

Despite the relative inexperience of most of the demonstrators, only one individual, Glenn T. Kirk of Saugerties, New York, violated the code of nonviolence by physically clashing with shoot personnel. Kirk, who described himself as a newcomer to animal rights with an Earth First! background, was charged with assault for allegedly tackling a trapper boy—one of the adolescents whose duties include wringing the heads off wounded birds and stuffing new birds into the traps between shooters. At least three trapper boys pummeled Kirk with their fists before state troopers intervened.

The trapper boys, who traditionally have been from 10- to 11-years-old, were mostly high schoolers this year, in part

because local ministers and the Schuylkill County chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving spoke out against the effect of the shoot on youthful psyches. The trapper boys' t-shirts read "Shoot Pigeons, Not Drugs," although shirts from past years reading "Pennsylvania Pigeon Pulverizer," "Shoot A Protester, Save A Pigeon," and "Shoot Them All, and Let God Sort 'Em Out" were also in evidence.

The shoot attracted about 2,000 spectators who paid \$5.00 apiece to stand in the galleries; 263 gunners; 1,200 protesters (by ANIMALS' AGENDA head count); and about 200 non-paying spectators who jeered the protesters from the parking lot. Mounted state troopers insured that there was no repetition of the violence that broke out last year when some shoot supporters hurled beer bottles at protesters. One mounted trooper made a point of maintaining his position close to a pickup truck load of fist-sized coal chunks that was parked, with tailgate down, amid the thickest throng of the non-paying shoot backers.

Media estimates that the shoot drew 11,000 spectators were apparently based on a police estimate of the entire adult population of Schuylkill County (whose total population is 16,000). The shoot organizers claimed cash receipts of about \$20,000, including from food and beer sales. The money goes to the Hegins Recreation



Merritt Clifton



Mark D. Boswell

Association, for park maintenance. The cost to the state for providing police protection was believed to exceed \$100,000, including the cost of keeping three helicopters in the air for most of seven hours, at over \$600 an hour apiece.

As many as 300 state troopers worked overtime, providing security at the protest and at a nearby school where the arrestees were processed. Numerous troopers were obliged to cancel hunting expeditions planned for the same day, the opening of the Pennsylvania dove season. Unlike last year, when troopers' actions recorded on videotape led to an internal investigation, the troopers avoided violence toward demonstrators. (A suit filed by American Anti-Vivisection Society executive director Bernard Unti against state and local police over their actions in 1990 is pending. Unti alleges that nine police officers violated his civil rights when they broke his shoulder in arresting him, then held him for four hours without medical attention. Unti is also appealing his conviction for disorderly conduct—using a megaphone—at the 1990 shoot.)

Not arrested at the Hegins shoot this year were the two pairs of brothers, Steve and Greg Hindi of Plano, Illinois, and Joe and Meyer Taksel, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who revived the protests in 1990 after Animal Rights Mobilization, formerly Trans-Species Unlimited, withdrew from the event. TSU had coordinated annual protests since 1986, some in Hegins, others at the Pennsylvania state capitol in Harrisburg.

Steve Hindi, the Taksels, Jerry Esterley of Seattle, and Doris Gitman were arrested, however, for criminal trespass, when they entered the premises of the private Valley View Gun Club a day earlier in an attempt to photograph a preliminary pigeon shoot that reputedly kills even more birds than the Hegins

massacre. Meyer Taksel was beaten and had his glasses broken by shoot supporters. Protester Libby Williams was also arrested at the scene, for photographing Meyer Taksel's injuries, but the charges were later dropped (although her film was not returned).

September 5, Steve Hindi was convicted by a Schuylkill County jury of criminal mischief, and by the judge of disorderly conduct, for kicking in the windshield of a car that allegedly hit several protesters at the 1990 demonstration. The judge, a former

state representative, had opposed a 1989 bill to ban bird shoots.

Discussion of the Hegins shoot, mostly critical, continued in Pennsylvania newspapers for several weeks. An International Society for Animal Rights appeal for a boycott of tourism in the Pocono mountains until the shoot is stopped drew an adverse response, however, primarily because Hegins isn't in the Poconos. Based in Clark's Summit, Pa., ISAR called the boycott, according to president Helen Jones, because "I don't know of anything we could do that would affect Hegins," whose economic bases are coal mining and farming. The Poconos were singled out, vice president Nancy Payton added, because "it was the most identifiable place" that the group could think of to boycott.

—M.C.



Merritt Clifton

Top center: Protesters
Left: Steve Simmons of PETA out ran troopers to rescue a pigeon.
Above right: The pigeon was treated by volunteers from the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

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Money Questions For Conservationists

Hard hit by hard times, major conservation groups are responding in ways that have donors and grassroots groups asking hard questions.

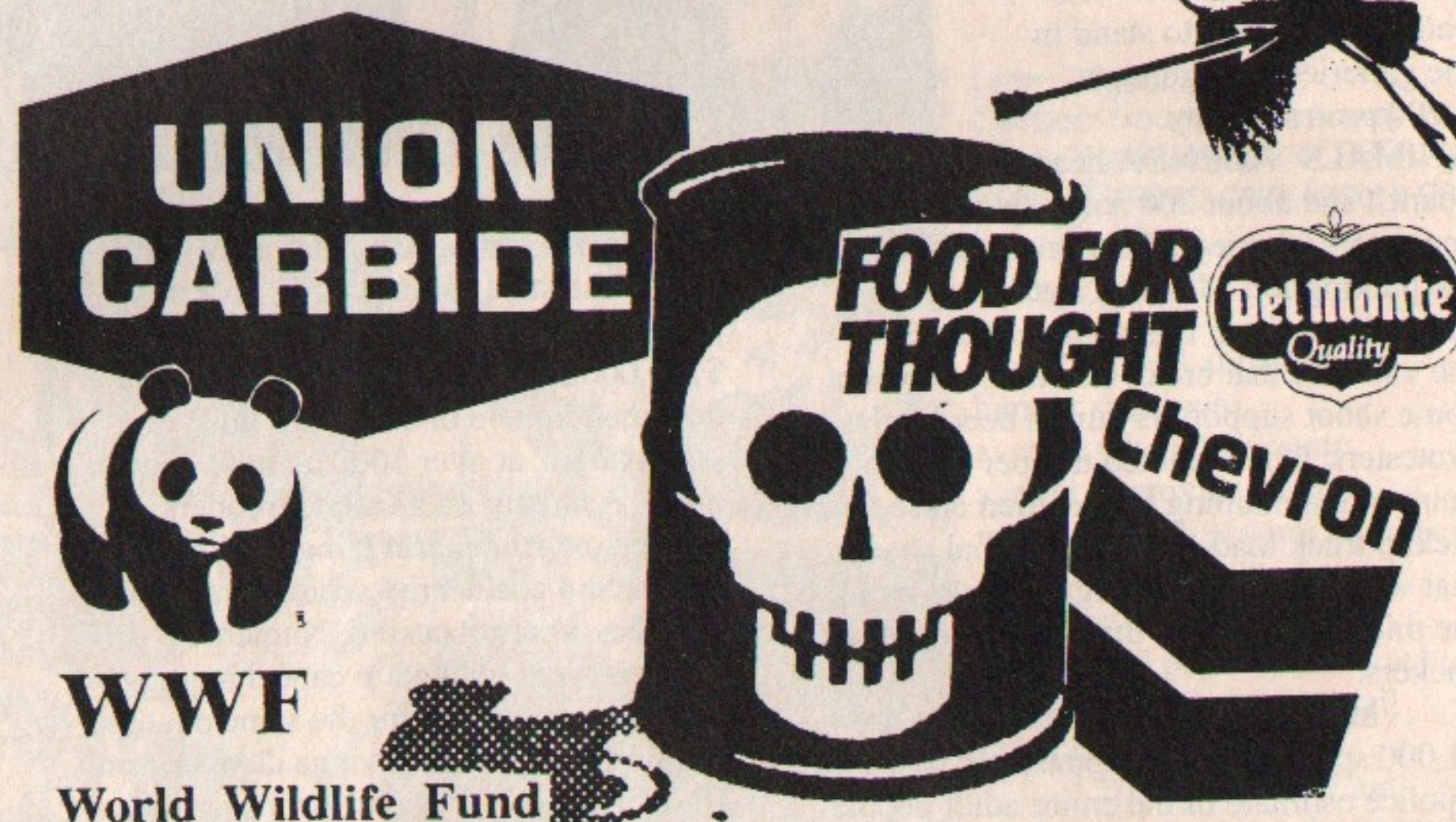
Of most concern may be the increasing clout of Waste Management Inc. as a corporate donor. Waste Management has been fined over \$50 million for illegal toxic waste disposal and other environmental offenses in recent years. Greenpeace has urged 50 mutual fund and holding companies to sell Waste Management stock. Says research adviser Siobhan Gallagher of the Calvert Group, one of the oldest and largest mutual funds for conscientious investors, "Their offenses are so many and so gross that it would be hard to consider them in a socially responsible portfolio."

Yet Kathryn Fuller, who draws \$134,000 a year as president of the World Wildlife Fund, also accepts \$45,000 a year to sit on the Waste Management board of directors. Fuller donates the stipend to WWF, according to a WWF publicity officer. Waste Management also directly donated \$100,000 to WWF in 1989-1990. Waste Management president Phillip Rooney sits on the board of the National Audubon Society, which received \$60,000 from the firm in 1990. Waste Management chief executive officer Dean Buntrock, meanwhile, is on the board of the National Wildlife Federation. Waste Management gave NWF \$55,000 in 1990. In addition, Waste Management gave \$40,000 to the Center for Marine Conservation.

The Waste Management links to conservation groups are not unique. World Wildlife Fund chair Russell Train and Wilderness Society chair Alice Rivlin are both members of the Union Carbide board of directors. Numerous other conservation group executives are also affiliated with firms whose environmental record is less than pristine. Apologists for such relationships argue that environmentalists should have a voice in how corporations are run. Critics wonder how well the conservation groups can monitor corporate activity after becoming used to corporate funding.

While the ethical debate rages, three of the oldest and biggest conservation groups have gone through recent income-

National Audubon Society



related shake-ups. The Audubon Society fired longtime *Audubon* magazine editor Les Line and all but one member of his staff; the Sierra Club laid off 25 of 300 staffers at its San Francisco headquarters; and the Nature Conservancy reassigned western regional director Laurel Mayer, relocating the entire western regional office from San Francisco to Colorado.

Two other conservation groups, the National Wildlife Federation and the Wilderness Society, earlier this year laid off 56 of 780 and seven of 135 staffers, respectively.

Audubon magazine revenues were reportedly up slightly, but the board was reportedly worried that the magazine projected an image of the National Audubon Society that might keep the society itself from growing. Line, the *Audubon* editor for 25 years, had pursued a pro-hunting policy, including articles promoting bow hunting and attacking the animal rights movement. His successor, Michael Robbins, formerly edited the now defunct *Oceans* magazine. Without mentioning specific policy changes, Audubon Society president Peter Berle told *The New York Times* that the group would now "seek larger philosophical questions about nature and how nature's survival is being defined

by human activity," moving away from a narrow focus on birds.

The Sierra Club cutback, according to executive director Carl Pope, was because income was \$2.7 million below the group's projected budget. *Sierra* magazine income is up, stoked by a 23 percent increase in advertising sales, but some members question the acceptance of ads from corporations such as Del Monte, involved in clearing rainforests; Chevron, which also funds some "wise use" groups, whose stated purpose is to undermine the political influence of environmentalism; and Eastman Kodak Co., ninth on the Citizen Action list of the 10 biggest U.S. polluters.

Upper echelons at the Nature Conservancy, according to former staffer Tom Wolf, were annoyed that Mayer paid \$18 million, \$2 million more than the assessed value, for the 502-square-mile Gray Ranch in New Mexico last year. Suggested as a reintroduction site for the California condor, Mexican gray wolf, and grizzly bear, the ranch was to be resold to the federal government for \$8 million, but the deal fell through for reasons unclear, as both state and federal agencies accused the Nature Conservancy of bargaining in bad faith.

—M.C.

WORLD ECONOMY (PART I)—

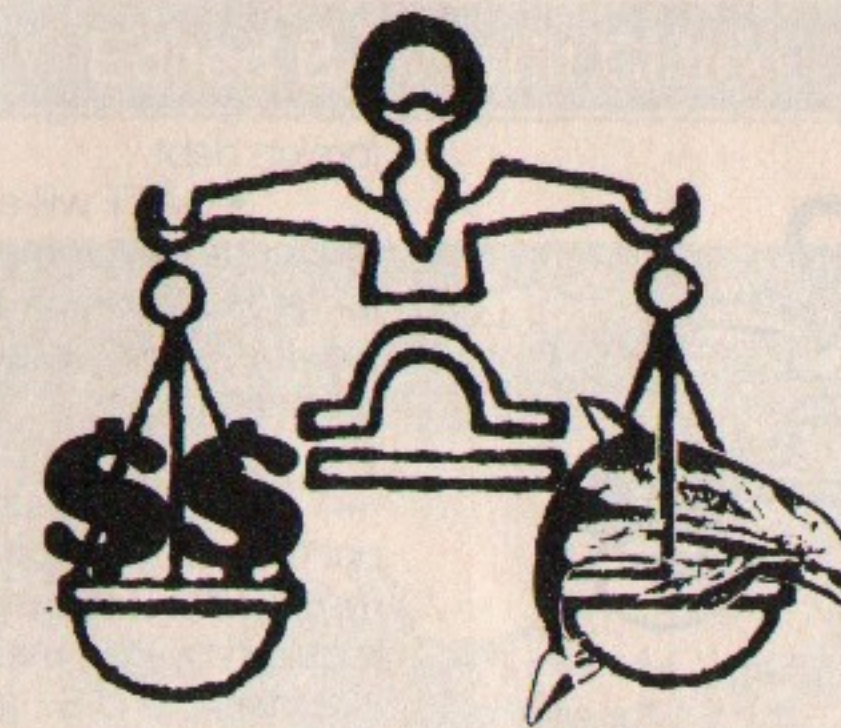
Free Trade: New Catalyst for the Environmental Crisis?

While most world leaders, including George Bush, rarely miss an opportunity to make pious statements about the need to protect the earth's endangered environment, their actual economic policies—from Washington to Peking—continue to escalate the threats to the planet's biosphere.

This blatant duplicity, seldom challenged by the public, is perpetuated by the generally complicated nature of today's economic and industrial operations, the secrecy that envelops top-level multinational corporate dealings, and the tendency of the mass media to follow official explanations, thereby making it easier for the population to accept initiatives that, if clearly understood, would be widely opposed.

The wetlands reclassification program recently proposed by the Bush Administration is but the latest example of where the U.S. government's true allegiances lie. Rightly denounced as a crass betrayal of Bush's promises to the environmentalist movement, the plan calls for the "development" of millions of acres of what some Administration officials have derisively called "swamplands." These fragile and badly-understood ecosystems—crucial to the health of other types of ecology—sustain a rich and complex web of life almost certain to be disrupted by human encroachment.

Washington's about-face on this issue is hardly surprising to veteran observers of the Administration's posture in regard to choices between nature and the industrial system. Committed all along to accommodate first and foremost the needs of the supercorporation, the Bush Administration, in the wake of the Soviet Bloc's disintegration, is now redoubling its efforts to make the world—at last—one big, happy free



By David P. Greanville

its efforts to make the world—at last—one big, happy free market. As might be expected, the rallying point for this crusade is the call for free trade.

Free Trade: Likely to Accelerate Environmental Damage

Traditional economic theory has long applauded "free trade" as the most efficient mechanism to allocate resources on a global scale, allowing larger markets to be formed, and "comparative (production) advantages" to take effect, making everyone better off.

But theory can never escape ideological biases, and so it is with the putative virtues of free trade. In reality, "free trade" is not so benign as its current crop of highly-placed evangelists contend. For one thing, it frequently takes place between parties with sharp differences in economic and bargaining power, with the powerful laying down the terms of exchange. Almost always, these are highly deleterious to the weaker partner.

The usual free trade script calls for the poorer nation to sell its own resources—labor and raw materials—cheap, while agreeing to buy imports (often weapons used mainly to maintain a privileged elite) from

the stronger country at prices higher than it can afford. In another common scenario, the smaller nation sees its budding, unprotected industries wiped out by more mature foreign competitors who flood the local market with higher quality goods at more attractive prices. Either way the result is the same: a cycle of severe economic

Unrestricted industrial operations may have already turned the U.S.-Mexican border into a 2,000-mile Love Canal.

dependency characterized by steep trade imbalances, hard currency deficits, and mounting international debt. The latter, of course, further tightens the noose around the debtor nation's neck.

Free trade is extremely profitable for the stronger partner(s). Thus, any attempt by the hapless parties to reverse such state of affairs is usually met with stiff opposition. This can often take the form of political or military intervention. The history of U.S. interventions in much of Latin America, and the snowballing international debt carried by these nations after decades of "development," testify to these sorry facts.

At the same time, it's instructive that older capitalist nations did not see fit to prescribe "free trade" for themselves during their own industrial infancy, thereby allowing for native capital and technology to mature. More recently, Japan, Taiwan and

South Korea—among the few newer "economic miracles"—secured economic self-sufficiency by hiding their industries, resources, and home markets behind a tough protectionist curtain that only now is beginning to lift.

Playing for high stakes in the world economy, or, as was the case with the socialist bloc, undertaking rapid industrialization to match the West's industrial and military might, has forced most nations to disregard environmental concerns while concentrating single-mindedly on larger outputs. Indeed, in their efforts to improve their international trade position, Third World countries have frequently sought or allowed foreign companies to exploit their native resources to the hilt. Until relatively recently, in what to many Westerners would seem as the ultimate irony, untouched natural resources such as virgin forests or pristine rivers were viewed by state and private planners as things to be decied—undeniable evidence of poverty and wretched underdevelopment. Following the conventional wisdom, they thought that the opposite symbols—droves of clearcutting tractors, hundreds of smokestacks pouring dense fumes into the air, more and more roads opening in all directions, the proliferation of factories—would spell deliverance from backwardness. For most the record has been disappointing so far, but establishment ideologies, almost invariably buttressed by highly-placed beneficiaries, die hard, and if Washington gets its way in the current round of free trade negotiations, unrestrained industrialism is liable to run wild throughout most of the world. This is likely to accelerate the ecological unravelling currently under way.

What's really at stake

The developed nations, controlled politically and economically by private corporations, stand to benefit immensely from the worldwide adoption of free trade. In the

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words of an international economist, "They're rallying to dismantle the last barriers to the superexploitation of human, animal, and raw materials resources [in the Third World]."

Conservationists and environmentalists are duly alarmed. Under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), which regulates nearly 90 percent of the world's trade (worth almost US\$3 trillion), 105 countries are working to stamp out restrictions on the flow of a wide array of products. This is certain to undermine current "sustainable yield" management practices, reasonable quotas on the export of raw materials, and government programs that require replenishment of utilized resources, as in the case of mandatory reforestation of heavily harvested timberland. It will also substantially reduce the remaining sovereignty of Third World countries over their natural assets.

Since 1947, GATT has sought to standardize trade operations through "rounds" of negotiations which can last years. The current round, known as the Uruguay Round, is fraught with negotiating goals that could seriously affect the environment, animals, and people around the globe. These include overall tariff cuts, trade in natural resource-based products, agricultural subsidies, tariff and non-tariff barriers on tropical products, sweeping changes in GATT rules relating to import controls by developing countries, and trade-related intellectual property rights. As a warning of what might be in store, a GATT panel ruled last Aug. 22 that the U.S. had unjustly penalized Mexico by barring imports of tuna netted "on dolphin." Congress is considered unlikely to repeal the ban, but the legislatures of smaller, poorer nations will be in an even weaker position to defy GATT. Japan and other nations have supported the Mexican position. Said a Japanese official: "We've been telling the American officials that this regulation is GATT-illegal. And it's against international law that internal regulations [should be]



applied to foreign countries." A growing number of U.S. laws and international agreements on fisheries and endangered species seek to impose trade restrictions similar to those rejected by the GATT panel.

Other crucial ecosystems may be also adversely affected by the new rules. Tropical rainforests, for example, might be hard hit. As compiled by the Rainforest Action Network (RAN):

• GATT will erase limits on how much timber, minerals and fruit can be extracted from tropical rainforests. Thus, "by subverting sustained-yield harvesting and encouraging the clearing of forests for plantations, rainforests will come under new pressures to be productive for timber and agricultural output." Warns RAN that Japan has even threatened to file a complaint against the U.S. under GATT for limiting exports of timber from the Pacific Northwest.

• GATT will prohibit regulations which differentiate between sustainably-harvested and unsustainably-harvested timber, forbidding all consuming countries from imposing import bans on timber not originating in ecologically sustainable forestry operations.

• GATT will stop measures encouraging timber processing in producer-countries. This would undercut poorer exporting countries' efforts to increase foreign

exchange earnings to service foreign debt.

• GATT will even challenge government subsidies for reforestation on the grounds that they offer "unfair competitive advantages."

The rainforests, of course, once destroyed, cannot be replanted. Furthermore, although required by law, many countries, including the U.S., are eschewing their duty to conduct environmental evaluation studies and are, in actuality, rushing the accord through their "legitimation mechanisms." Only last May the U.S. Congress extended "fast-track" authority to the Bush Administration to submit a trade agreement that can't be amended, but only voted up or down. What's more, as RAN

pointed out, the "negotiations are conducted in an extremely undemocratic, even secretive fashion," and public input is being shunned since it is presumed "that special interest groups" like those working toward planetary health, would nitpick the agreement apart."

Trying to turn the tide, some leading

conservationist and environmentalist organizations are mounting an ambitious counteroffensive that includes lawsuits, mass information campaigns, and lobbying. Last July, the normally conservative World Wide Fund for Nature, issued a scathing report on the GATT talks, noting that "no assessment of the environmental impacts of international trade [had] ever been carried out," and that "regulations incorporated in the GATT do more to obstruct than encourage the process of reducing these environmental impacts." Authored by Charles Arden-Clarke, WWF Policy Analyst, the paper went on to argue that the real need was for GATT to expand its objectives to

include sustainable use of natural resources and evaluation and control of all trade-related environmental impacts. Said Arden-Clarke: "GATT can do a signal service to global environmental concerns by reflecting in its rules and procedures the necessary integration of trade and environmental policies. The process of integrating these concerns into the GATT must be initiated now, if the Agreement is to complement rather than compromise existing international measures and those to be agreed upon at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)."

Meanwhile, last August, Friends of the Earth (FoE), the Sierra Club, and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen filed suit in Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. against the office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) for failure to prepare an environmental impact statement on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and GATT. Said Michael Clark, FoE's head: "It's folly to enter trade agreements with environmental blinders on. The National Environmental Policy Act requires environmental impact statements (EISs) on major federal actions that significantly affect the environment."

According to critics, NAFTA—a typical new GATT project—is likely to seriously aggravate the ecological situation of Northern Mexico, where many U.S. and foreign firms have set up "maquiladora" operations in recent years. "We're fearful that the U.S.-Mexican border is already a 2,000-mile Love Canal," declared John O'Connor, head of the National Toxics Campaign (NTC) to the weekly *In These Times*. If GATT is allowed free rein, many other habitats around the world will soon join Northern Mexico as casualties of unregulated industrial operations fueled by corporate pressures to maximize profits, and the push, by poorer nations, to attain a higher standard of living.

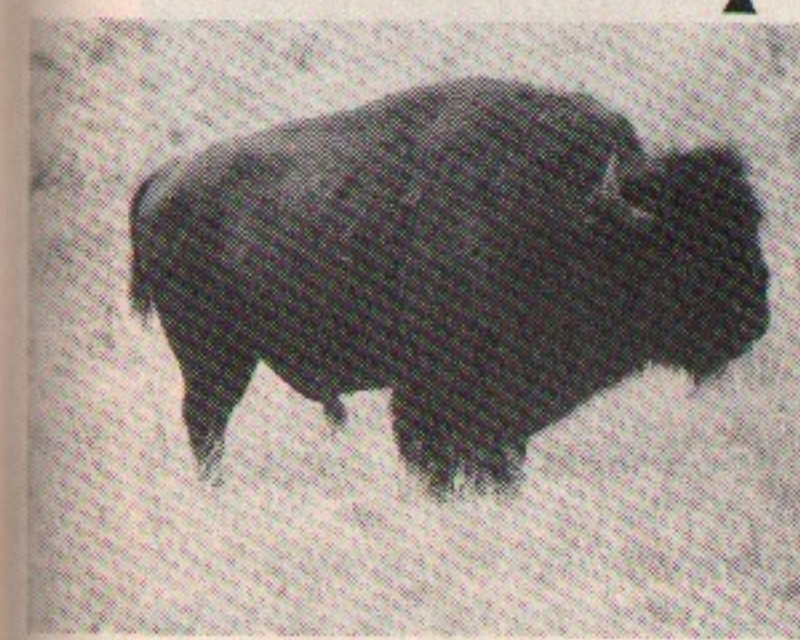
Main sources: *Friends of the Earth*, *World Wide Fund for Nature*, *In These Times*, *Rainforest Action Network*. **NEXT:** Part II—Trade-Related Environmental Casualties from Mexico to China.

In a setback for environmentalists, new GATT rules do not allow concerns about a foreign industry to be a factor in barring imports from that country.

Edited By Merritt Clifton

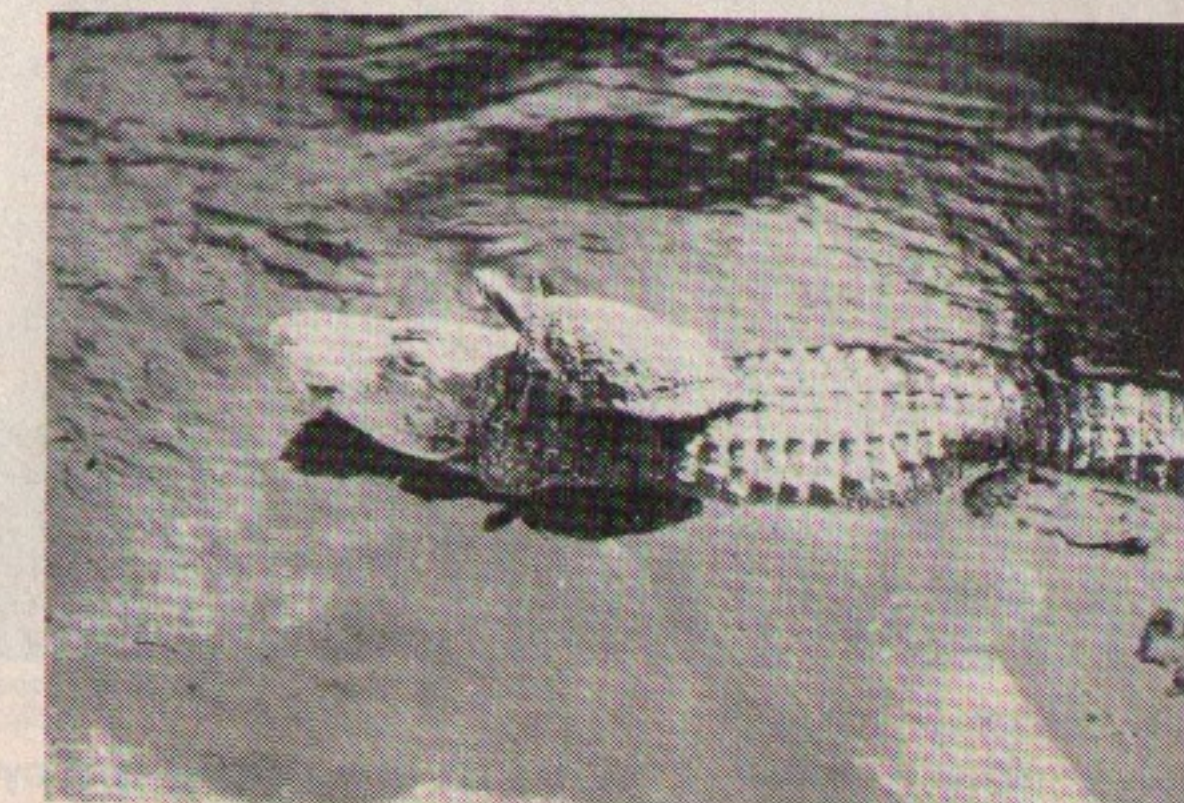
Work on the James Bay II hydroelectric complex in northern Quebec was postponed for at least a year on Aug. 27, after the New York State Power Authority put off deciding whether to buy a million kilowatts of electricity from Hydro Quebec until Nov. 30, 1992. The Power Authority said the decision was delayed because of the success of energy conservation efforts, which may mean New York won't need Quebec electricity. Without a firm commitment to buy electricity from the Power Authority and other major U.S. clients, Hydro Quebec is likely to have trouble raising the funds to go on with James Bay II, which would flood 3,000 square miles—if Quebec rainfall ever returns to normal. The energy output from James Bay I, completed a decade ago, has fallen far below projections because of declining precipitation that some experts see as an early effect of global warming. The delay in building James Bay II has the spinoff effect of enabling Hydro Quebec to complete a \$60 million environmental impact study ordered by Quebec environment minister Pierre Paradis over the objections of Quebec prime minister Robert Bourassa.

Canada has suspended plans to kill the 4,000 wood buffalo in Wood Buffalo Natl. Park to prevent the spread of brucellosis, but is investigating ways to identify and cull the estimated 1,000 infected animals.



Richard Piliero

The elk calves used in a malnutrition study by Environment Canada earlier this year (*Intl. Briefs*, June 1991) "have now been returned to the main elk herd at the Univ. of Alberta's Ministik Research Centre, and



Robert Harrison

have been released into a forested enclosure, where they will be able to remain in a semi-wild state," says Canadian environment minister Jean Charest. "All the calves are developing normally and are in excellent health."

The number of cattle sold at the Ontario Stockyards, near Toronto, dropped 50 percent over the past decade, as the number of cattle slaughtered in the province fell 30 percent and slaughterhouse closures cut killing capacity from 24,000 head a week to 14,000.

India, with 844 million people, has 269 million cattle, 15 percent of the global total, according to Holly Brough of Worldwatch Institute. Of the 269 million, 196 million are cows; the rest, draft animals. Seventy percent of Indian farmland is tilled by ox power, but, adds analyst William Jones of the World Bank, "India's deforestation and erosion problem is largely a cattle feed problem." Confirms Brough, "India now grows little more than half the dry fodder its livestock need and a mere quarter of the green fodder. Many cattle exist on starvation rations, too emaciated" to give milk or pull loads. Considered sacred by Hindus, cattle are rarely raised for beef in India, as only two states permit them to be slaughtered.

A virus related to canine distemper that killed thousands of seals in the North Sea in 1989-1990 has spread to the Mediterranean. At least 850

dolphins have been found dead on Spanish and Italian beaches since mid-1990; researchers believe as many as 15,000 have died, all told. The virus seems likely to hit the Ionian Sea next, the last refuge of the highly endangered monk seal, of which fewer than 200 remain.

Italy hastily rescinded a ban on driftnetting after fishing boats blockaded the Strait of Messina, cutting off traffic between Sicily and the mainland.

Sealand of the Pacific has closed its orca display after 22 years. Located in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, Sealand drew extensive bad publicity after rambunctious orcas drowned trainer Keltie Byrne, 20, during a Feb. 20 performance.

Antivivisectionists from 34 nations were to march in Bologna, Italy, on Sept. 21 to protest against experiments by researchers including outspoken pro-vivisectionist Adrian Morrison of the University of Pennsylvania.

Avoiding a threatened U.S. trade boycott, Taiwan has agreed to comply with the United Nations ban on driftnetting in the northern Pacific by July 1, 1992. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher certified that both Taiwan and South Korea are in violation of driftnetting rules on Aug. 14, enabling George Bush to declare trade sanctions at his discretion.

Children comprise up to half the work force in the gold mines of the Peruvian Amazon,

Amazon, the government admits. Kept in virtual slavery, many die of malnutrition, abuse, and disease caused by the climate and poor sanitation. The situation on the Brazilian side of the largely unmarked border is similar. Children, displaced natives, endangered animals, and the rainforest itself are all technically protected by the laws of both nations, but enforcement is weak.

Brazil has authorized export of skins from hatchery-bred alligators, purportedly to undercut the market for poached skins. Five breeders in the Pantanal region have been allowed to collect alligator eggs from the wild, on condition that 10 percent of the young will be returned to the wild. Brazil hopes to export 150,000 rancher alligator skins a year by 1995. Poachers—including trophy hunters who are fast wiping out native jaguars—are only one threat to the estimated 1,000 animal species native to the Pantanal. As many as 300,000 gold miners have entered the Pantanal in recent years, along with 150,000 tourists per year, up from only 15,000 in 1980. None of the 70 largest towns in the Pantanal have sewage treatment, while erosion caused by deforestation, mining, and farming has severely harmed the Taquari river, the region's largest.

A decade after Brazil opened the Rondonia sector of the Amazon rainforest to settlement, with aid of the World Bank, 60 percent of the cleared area lies abandoned; only nine percent has proved able to sustain agriculture. Reversing the priorities of his predecessors, new Rondonia governor Osvaldo Plana recently ousted 300 gold dredges from the Madeira River, and closed the Bom Futuro tin mine, the world's biggest.

The eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines last June threw enough dust into the upper atmosphere to slightly cool the earth, briefly reversing global warming attributed to the "greenhouse effect" buildup of pollutants, says the Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

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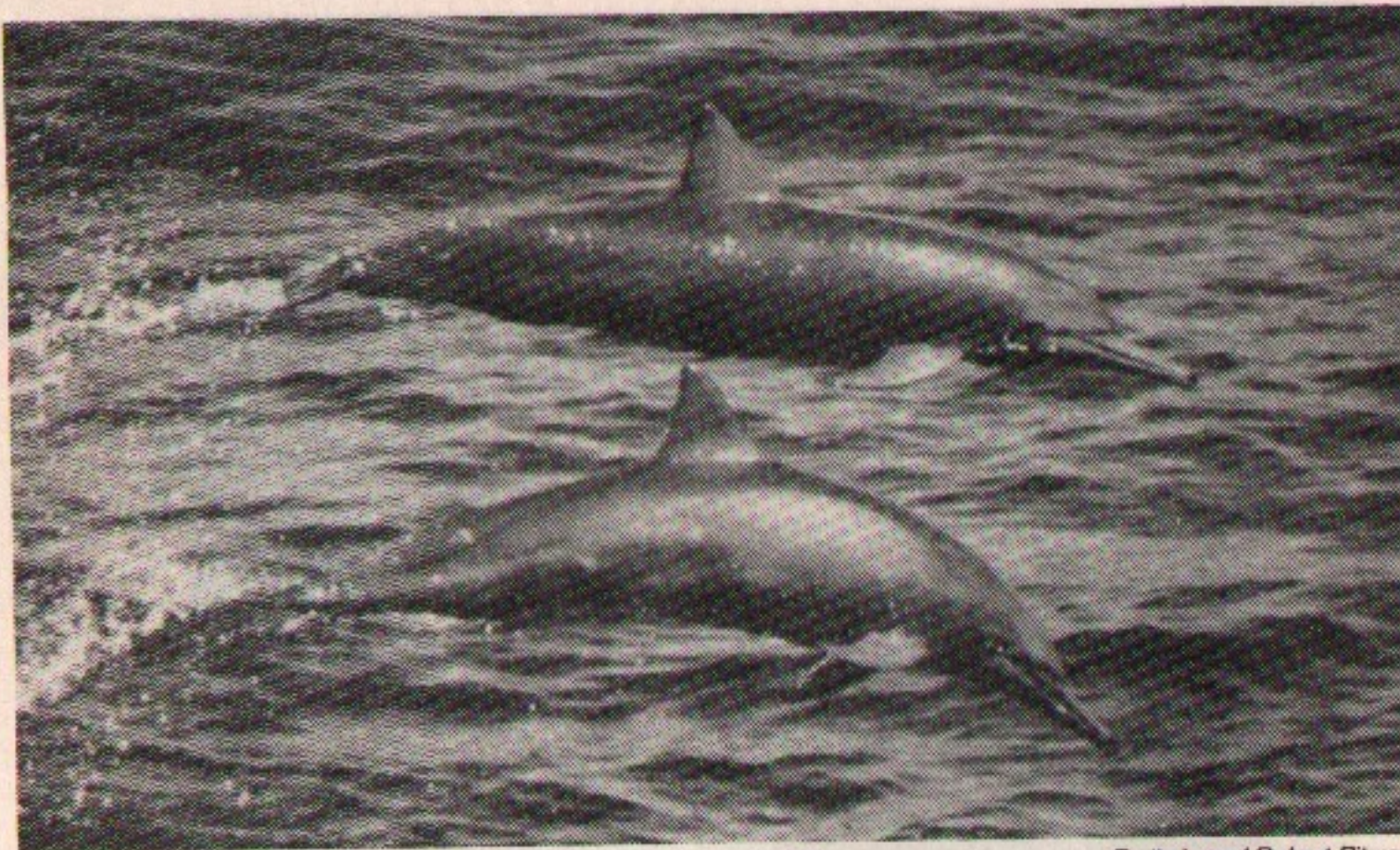
Hired by the World Wide Fund for Nature (a.k.a. World Wildlife Fund) to find solutions to conflict between feral rhesus monkeys and humans at Monkey Hill, Hong Kong, London zoologist John Fellowes has recommended a ban on feeding the monkeys, believed to have descended from abandoned or escaped pets. Failing that, he says, "We may have to kill those animals most dependent on man—or perhaps send them to a humane animal-testing laboratory."

A team from the Queensland museum in Brisbane, Australia, has captured a mahogany possum glider, a marsupial last seen in 1882, and has tagged four others with radio transmitters. The habitat where the team first sighted the possum gliders was subsequently cleared for a banana plantation.

Researchers from the Australian Museum in Sydney have discovered a colony of blind spiders who live in caves beneath the arid Nullabor Plain. The three-million-year-old species was believed to have been extinct.

Smuggling dogs—both purebreds and mongrels—from the USSR into Poland has become big business, according to *Detroit Free Press* correspondent Roddy Ray. Neither Ray nor the smugglers he recently interviewed could explain why it is that dogs are abundant in the USSR but scarce in Poland.

Dogs bred at U.S. puppy mills are flooding the Canadian pet market since the 1988 Free Trade Agreement opened the border to imports. The large-scale U.S. breeders are displac-



Earthviews / Robert Pitman

scale U.S. breeders are displacing smaller Canadian breeders, whose equally disreputable facilities are located in rural Quebec and Ontario.

Malaysia has announced it will wage a global campaign to discredit opponents of rainforest logging.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia have begun discussing construction of dikes and reservoirs to protect the Danube river wetlands after completion of the Gabčíkovo dam, built by the former Czech Communist government but opposed by both Slovaks and Hungarians. The Hungarian Parliament has called for dismantling the dam, while protesters briefly occupied a pumping station in August.

Australian sheep ranchers hope to begin replacing manual shearing within two years with injections of a synthetic hormone, EGF, that makes wool fall off by itself over a five-to-ten-day period. Drawbacks are that the sheep must be clad in special jackets for six weeks after injection to protect them from the elements until new wool grows out, and that EGF causes pregnant ewes to abort.



The Seattle Times

The Japan Fisheries Agency has announced it will start compensating fishers in April 1992 for costs incurred in preventing dolphin deaths.

Montana meat import brokers Mike Tisdale, Jerry Meng, and J.P. Meng have demanded that USDA inspector William Lehman be removed from duties on the Canadian border, claiming shipments through their facility have dropped 80 percent in the four years Lehman has been assigned to it. Lehman told a Congressional hearing in May that he rejects 30 percent of the Canadian meat he inspects, compared with a rejection rate of 1.6 percent among other inspectors.

Great Britain has 3.6 million vegetarians in a population of 57 million, compared with nine million vegetarians in the U.S. population of 236 million, says the Vegetarian Society. This includes seven percent of British adults and eight percent of British teenagers. Another 4.6 million Britons avoid red meat; 1.1 million avoid poultry; and 2.6 million avoid fish.

Romania is charging western hunters \$10,000 and up to kill Carpathian brown bears. About 2,000 bears inhabit Romania, where only former dictator Nicolae Ceausescu was allowed to hunt them from 1975 until his death in early 1990.

Much British wildlife habitat is jeopardized by a government decision to let utility companies sell off "surplus" land in pro-

in protected watersheds. Some tracts, such as the Hackney woods within the London metropolis, have been safeguarded from development for over 400 years.

Four Thai wildlife agents and 20 forest rangers have been killed by poachers within the past year. Another 20 rangers were wounded.

The Indian Supreme Court is expected to hear the appeal of bear trainer Hassan Deen, whose bear was confiscated by officials from the Dept. of Forest and the Environment in early 1990 when former environment minister Maneka Gandhi (in office from Dec. 1989 until Nov. 1990) tried to enforce anti-cruelty laws and laws against commercial exploitation of wildlife. About 5,000 performing bears remain on the streets while the Deen case is pursued as a test of the relevant legislation.

Zimbabwe plans to kill 15,000 elephants during the next year, despite the international ivory boycott. About 75,000 elephants live in Zimbabwe.



Jody Boyman

South Africa seized 330 pounds of ivory worth \$700,000 from a Taiwanese shopkeeper on August 24. The raid came days after two ivory poachers were fined \$35,000, and were given the choice of paying \$20,000 more apiece or serving six years in prison.

With U.S. sales declining since 1989, Kentucky Fried Chicken hopes to rapidly expand its European market, from 328 outlets now to more than 1,000 by 1996, including 125 in France.



Walt Taylor

The AMA Makes Us Sick

BY PHIL MAGGITT

Those old snake oil sellers at the American Medical Association formally shed their collective skin this August. In a move that was perhaps more symbolic than the spin-doctors had intended, the AMA performed cosmetic surgery on the company logo—banishing the familiar, fork-tongued serpent that had been wrapped menacingly around the staff of Aesculapius, Greek god of healing, for the last 79 years. A less vituperative-looking viper now sits on top of the staff, tongue primly planted in cheek, while beneath the caduceus a newly added signature line sweetly proclaims: "Physicians dedicated to the health of America." An AMA vice-president, his own tongue never leaving his cheek, announced that the change in image had been effected because, "Our research showed that people didn't know who we are or what we stood for."

A cynic might have replied that the mean and hungry looking snake had been replaced because too many people knew all too well what the AMA is and what it stands for. In a nationwide Gallup poll conducted in mid-1991, one third of 1,500 respondents said they believed that the AMA is doing only a fair job of assuring quality medical care in this country. For every person who said the AMA is doing an excellent job in that regard (nearly one out of ten), there was someone else who thought the AMA's performance was poor.

In the same survey, 54 percent of all respondents deemed the AMA a "somewhat reliable" source of health information, while only half that number (27 percent) considered it a "very reliable" source. Finally, the percentage of people expressing "some" trust that "organizations of doctors such as the AMA" would propose

"fair and workable" health policies was more than three times as great (54 percent) as the percentage expressing a "great deal" of trust in organized medicine to deliver equitable health care (17 percent).

Small wonder, then, that Dr. James Todd, executive vice-president of the AMA, declared this spring: "It's important to send a signal to both the public and ourselves." The gist of that signal—and of the serpentine revision of the AMA's logo—is this: the AMA intends to be more user-friendly and less didactic; more caring and less contentious; more folksy and less foreboding than it has been in the past. What's more, the AMA "will be out front where the action is" in the effort to guarantee basic health insurance for all Americans, said organization president Dr. C. John Tupper, who pledged, "We'll stop being selfish and thinking only of our own welfare."

Despite the new prescription the AMA has written for itself, one can't help remembering other signals from the organization's past. Isn't this the group that was found guilty by a federal judge in Chicago four years ago of conspiring "to contain and eliminate the chiropractic profession through systematic and long-term wrongdoing"? Wasn't that an AMA official who graciously referred to chiropractors as "rabid dogs and killers"? Aren't these the freewheeling conventioners who tried to shout down the establishment of The National Practitioner Data Bank, a computerized storehouse of transgressions committed by the nation's doctors? And when Congress set up the databank anyway, didn't the AMA use its influence to take the bite out of the bank by denying public access to it, under penalty of a \$10,000 fine?

Isn't this the same fraternity that sought to limit the supply of physicians by opposing federal and state support for medical

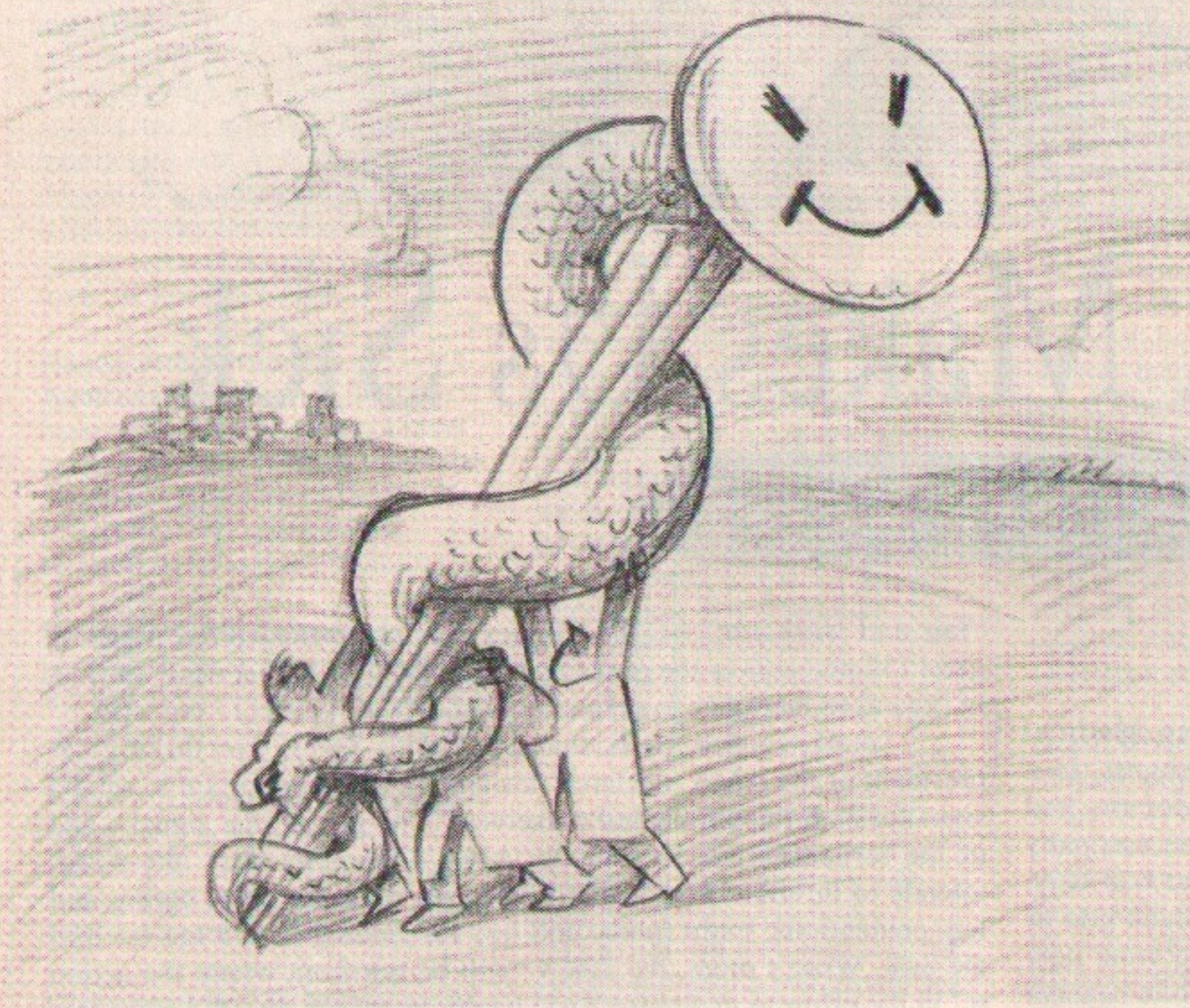
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education? That fought the establishment of Medicare and Medicaid in the 1960s? That accused the surgeon general of blowing smoke when the first reports linking cigarettes to cancer were published? Didn't these solemn stethoscopes try to disrupt the passage of private health insurance in the 1920s? Isn't this the group that in 1916 refused to include a provision in its code of ethics that would have protected incompetent persons from being subject to vivisection experiments? (A decision based in part on the familiar premise that any interference with research threatens medical progress.)

And about this new beginning, didn't the first chairman of the AMA's audit committee, Dr. Raymond Scalettar, tell the press last year that "we have a new AMA"? An organization in which the S- & L-style financial malpractices that led to the premature resignation of Dr. James H. Sammons, former executive vice-president of the AMA, "will never occur again." Are we going to see a new-model AMA each year?

While being fitted for a new snake-skin suit, the AMA launched an old-style attack against the animal rights movement. During World Laboratory Animal Liberation Week this April, Dr.



Daniel H. Johnson, vice-speaker of the AMA House of Delegates, accused People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals of distributing "propaganda" to school children, including "subliminal messages that undermine science."

Johnson didn't say whether students had to read this propaganda upside down or backwards to get the subliminal message, but he did make other equally curious statements. He declared that the AMA viewed discussions of vegetarian meals and "other extremist thought [as] anti-science," and he charged that PETA and other groups were responsible for destroying more than 90 research labs during the last ten years.

The anti-science charge is ironic. Until the Food and Drug Administration told the AMA to stop the presses, the group had planned to publish medical reports paid for by the drug companies whose products would have been endorsed—at least by implication—in those reports. Moreover, the AMA was not planning

to discuss fully the drawbacks of the medications touted in these subsidized publications. That, said the government, is a violation of federal law. A violation, added Dr. Sidney Wolfe, executive director of the Public Citizen Health Research Group, that amounted to "massive prostitution."

One needn't be a scientist to understand that despite its annual new-docs-on-the-block publicity campaigns, the AMA still relies on a venomous strategy of divide, dissemble, and conquer to challenge anyone with whom it disagrees. This strategy was outlined in the AMA's Animal Research Action Plan two years ago. That plan, readers may recall, suggested that the AMA "promote [the] formation of [a] special investigative unit within government to examine animal rights activities." The cloak-and-scalpel approach remains standard operating procedure with the AMA in spite of the organization's recent statement that "the politics of confrontation are ill-suited to solving problems," and that the AMA needs to "form coalitions, to cooperate, and occasionally to compromise." That dichotomy, says Wolfe, should not be surprising, for the AMA is preoccupied with "public relations gimmicks rather than issues of substance."

The AMA has suffered from this preoccupation since the group was founded in 1847. Indeed, the AMA was invented to restore orthodox physicians—also known as "regular" or "allopathic" physicians—to the medical throne they had occupied in this country during the first part of the 19th century. Then, writes Harris L. Coulter in *Divided Legacy: The Conflict Between Homeopathy and the American Medical Association*, "the corporate body of American physicians [was] a well-established professional class with a virtual monopoly over the legal practice of medicine. [But gradually] the network of medical societies collapsed, together with the legal bulwarks of orthodox medicine, and public opinion demanded that anyone desirous of setting up as a healer be so permitted. Until the end of the century, medical practice in this country was a three- or four-way contest among opposing therapeutic persuasions"—the most recognizable of which is the homeopathic tradition.

The AMA has been successful in its search-and-destroy mission, but a warlike mentality is ill-suited to the peacetime practice of medicine. "Once essential to protect patients from quacks and charlatans, the doctors' monopoly is now an economic hammerlock that keeps costs high and denies us the savings and efficiencies of modern technology," wrote Joseph A. Califano Jr., former secretary of

Wait Taylor

Health, Education, and Welfare, in an Op-Ed piece in *The New York Times* this year. "Today, trained nurses can perform all sorts of diagnoses and treat common ailments like respiratory diseases, sprains, and breaks," said Califano, "just as competently and far less expensively than doctors. And midwives can handle normal deliveries. These physician assistants earn less than half the income of doctors."

They also earn the AMA's enmity. Witness the good doctors' scorched-birth campaign against midwives, a vehemently thorough strategy that even included opposition to the Sheppard-Towner Act, a piece of legislation intended to reduce maternal and infant mortality by providing educational materials to mothers. The Sheppard-Towner Act did not seek to influence the practice of midwifery, but the AMA did, and it almost influenced the profession out of existence. This led to a shift in care from midwife to physician that did not "appear to have been advantageous for the laboring woman," noted one researcher in 1983, commenting at the time that "the

advantages of such care have not improved during the last 50 years."

Perhaps the most fabulous change advertised by the AMA recently is its sudden devotion to the idea of guaranteed medical insurance for all Americans. In what the *Philadelphia Inquirer* called "an unprecedented move," AMA leaders declared this spring that it is "no longer acceptable morally, ethically, or economically," for more than 30 million Americans to be without health insurance. Besides puzzling over the garbled syntax—does the AMA mean to suggest that this condition had been morally acceptable in the past?—one has to question the AMA's logic and the timing of this announcement.

Having suddenly diagnosed this longstanding condition, the AMA think-tankers cast around for a culprit on whom to lay the blame. They announced that "longstanding, systematic, institutionalized racial discrimination" is responsible for our health care inequities. The charge is especially quaint coming from the AMA, whose current black executive committee member is also its first.

Though the AMA's logic is one-dimensional, its devotion to universal health care is timely. By the year 2000, predict Kevin Grumbach and Philip Lee of the University of California at San Francisco, there will be 484,345 practicing physicians in the United States, an increase of 22 percent relative to the general population since 1986. This increase will add from \$21 to \$40 billion to the nation's annual medical expenditures, which are expected to exceed \$1 trillion by 1995. The average physician now accounts for \$240,000 a year in direct costs, including income and overhead; by 2000 that figure will be \$406,000 for general practitioners and \$477,000 for specialists. As one reporter has observed, there's gold in them there ills. "For years, physicians' earnings have risen faster than other wages and faster than the Consumer Price Index. If more

money goes into the health-care pie, it can't help but be profitable for physicians."

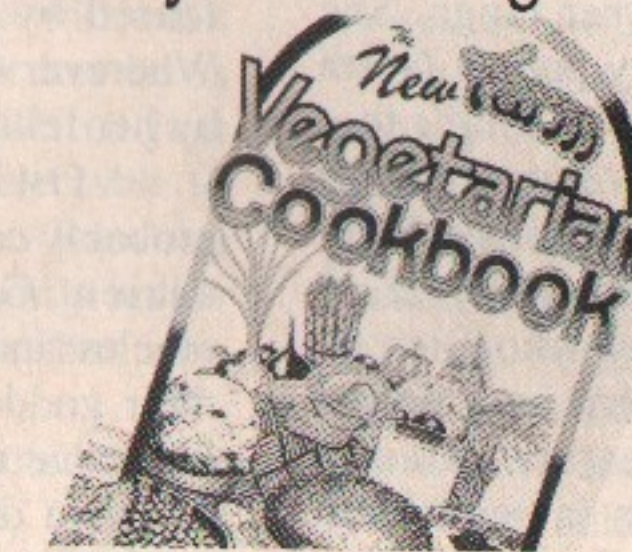
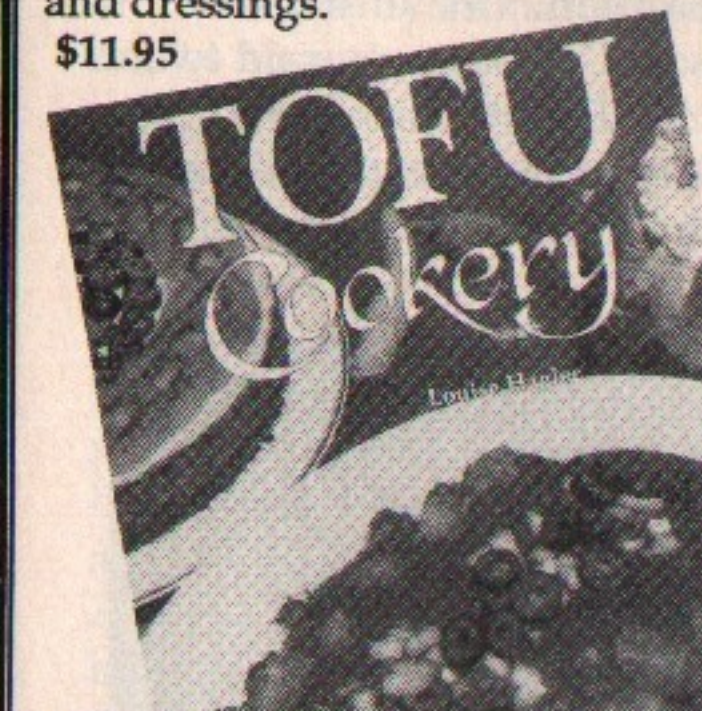
In truth, the AMA has been changed more by external events than by internal virtues. Other physicians' groups devoted to specific medical specialties have been cutting away at AMA's membership and political clout for some time. As a result, the AMA represents only 44 percent of this country's physicians. But the organization remains second only to the Teamsters in lavishing money on legislators. Last year the AMA's political action committees made campaign contributions to 478 Senators and Representatives. That's 89 percent of the total Congressional membership. Seventy-seven members of Congress, including Speaker Tom Foley and Republican Whip Newt Gingrich, received gifts of \$10,000 or more from AMA PACmen. And from January 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990, the AMA applied \$3 million's worth of grease to the political skids, one third of which was spent on the Congressional level.

"The AMA's old style was to react and be against things," said president Tupper earlier this year. "But there has been a philosophical change in our house of delegates ... if we start taking good care of our patients, they will take care of us."

One hopes that Tupper wears this change well, and so far some members of the press have greeted the change with guarded enthusiasm. "Certainly, it's heartening that the suddenly roused fuddy-duddies at the AMA aren't dodging any more [on the issue of universal health care]," said the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. But until the AMA begins treating those with whom it disagrees more decently, the animal rights and other communities can be forgiven for wondering if the AMA's new snake isn't really just the same old snake-oil peddler in disguise.

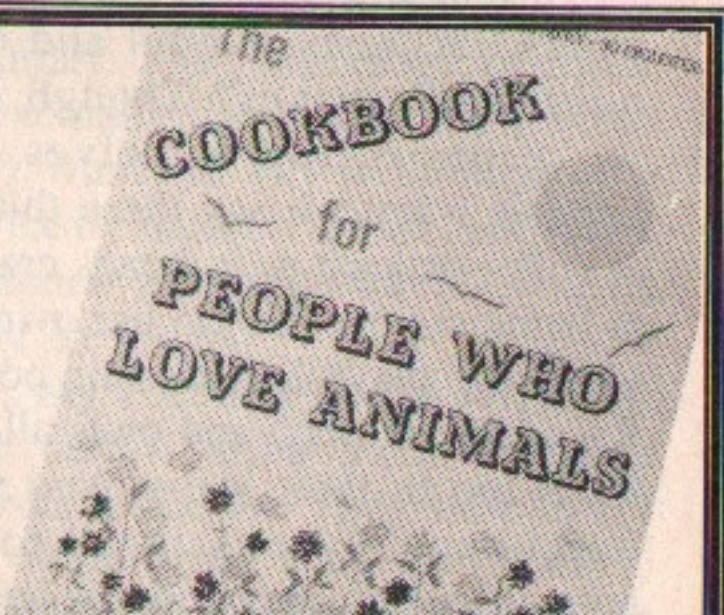
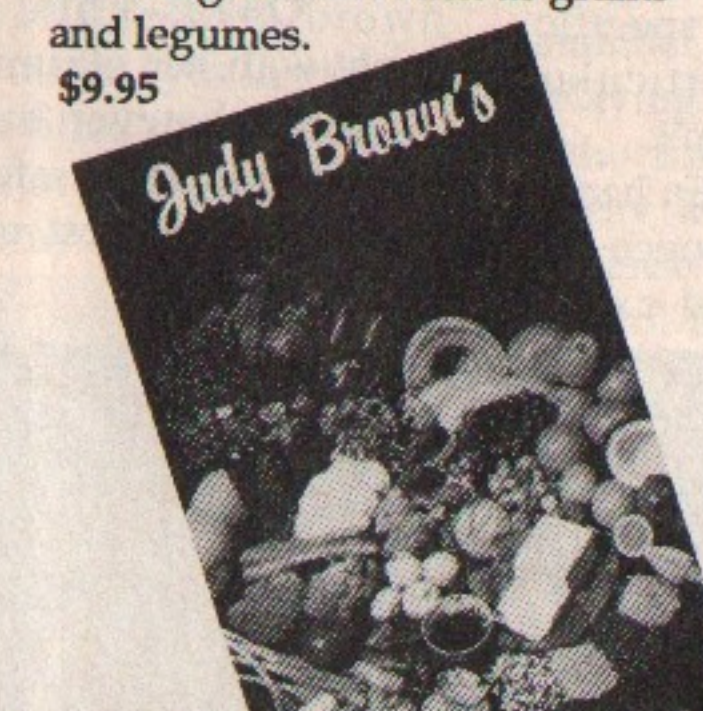
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BY CHARLES ALLEN DEWS-HAMPTON

Every time I have to write a rent check or lug a month's worth of dirty clothes down to the basement laundromat in my apartment building, I think about how liberating it would be to turn and live with the animals, to be free as a bird of the encumbrances life among the humans thrusts upon my somewhat less than Herculean shoulders. How about you? Are you ready to make Whitman's turn? About as ready as I am, eh?

But few of us ever actually do it.

Maybe that's why we so readily send bits of ourselves, of our humanity, to live with the animals in place of ourselves. We send our own wilyness, say, to live with Coyote, our wisdom to live with Owl, our playfulness and fastidiousness to live with Raccoon, our gentility to live with Rattlesnake—just to name a familiar few.

But are coyotes wily? Are owls wise? Raccoons playful and clean? And polite rattlesnakes? Though it's certain we're projecting ourselves onto these animals when we say these things, Coyote is wily—at least as it means crafty or adept at being coyote-like. In her own way she is also wise, playful, clean, and polite enough. Raccoons, rattlers, and owls all share these traits too in their ways. And yet specific traits have been assigned to particular animal species. How did this happen?

Some animal myths have been handed down to us from our ancestors since the first days of our very young and extra-

ordinarily loquacious species. Coyote's story has been passed down from grandmother to grandchild for uncounted and uncountable centuries of moons in the tradition of the desert indigenous peoples of America. According to this tradition, Coyote stole fire from the gods. Fire represented wisdom. For Coyote to have managed this theft took a great deal of craft, of wilyness on her part.

Perhaps it was stealing fire that taught Coyote and her progeny how to survive against the overwhelming odds set against her by humans with greedy agendas and leghold traps. Despite wars fought against her with far superior firepower and the much-touted human intelligence, she has managed to quadruple her range. She can be found in nearly every part of North America and quite a distance south, too. And she may have gotten even smarter through her conflicts with humans. Wily seems to be an apt description of Coyote.

Owl is a bird of prey who flies by night with her gleaming talons ever poised to take whatever little creature dares to venture out from safe haven in her baleful territory. Her nest reportedly smells like

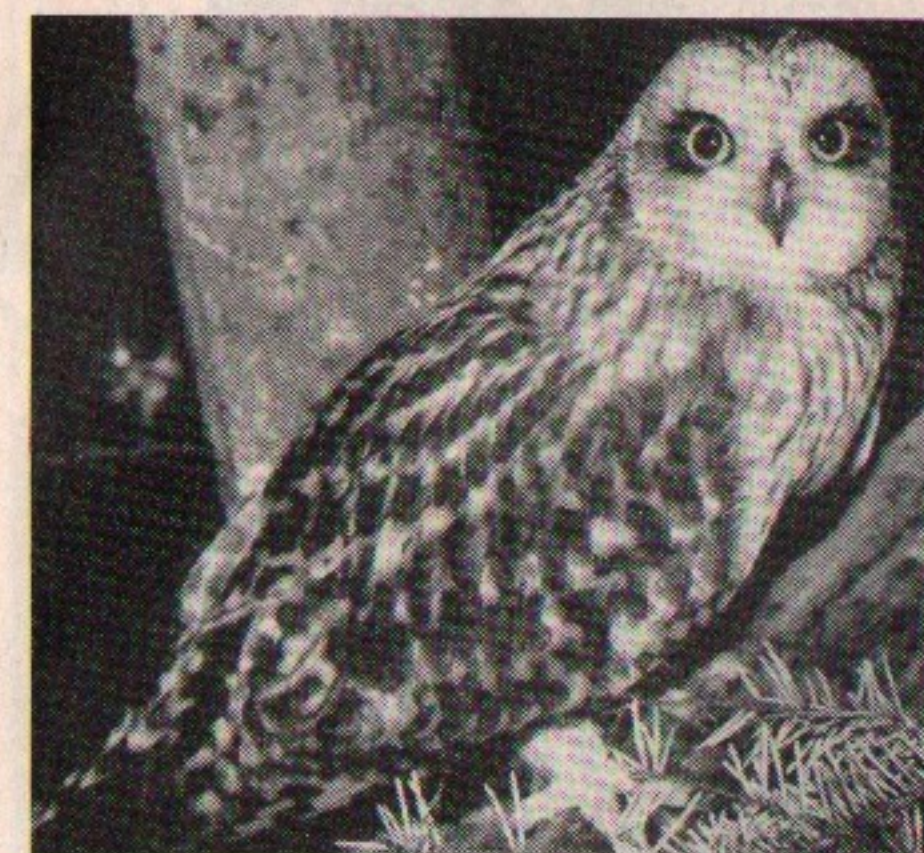
*I think I could turn
and live with the animals.
They are so placid and
self-contained.
They do not sweat or whine
about their condition...
Not one is dissatisfied;
not one is demented with
the mania of owning things...
Not one is respectable
or unhappy
over the whole world.*

—Walt Whitman

death itself. She hides herself from the light of day. Although the reputation of Owl is besmirched by her deadly and unsavory proclivities, it is her "wisdom" that we tout in our human legends.

In the Irish-Celtic tradition—the one I know best—Owl is the goddess Blodeuwedd. Or perhaps I should say the goddess Blodeuwedd is Owl. She was turned into Owl because she murdered a comely fellow deity of the male gender, her husband actually, just at a time when males were particularly sensitive about their ability to subdue the primarily feminine deities on the Irish-Celtic block. It was believed that to be turned into an owl was a terrible punishment. Owl is universally "hated" and feared by the cheerier birds of daytime. Wherever Owl goes by day she is attacked by her fellow avians.

Owl's reputation for wisdom probably comes from another tradition. The ancient Greeks were great believers in oracles and prophets. One of the wisest of their goddesses, Calypso, was said to live in a cave on the Elysian island of Ogygia. Calypso didn't speak directly to humans herself when they came to her cave to



Jody Boyman

question her. She employed the many owls who inhabited the alder trees thereabouts. A related tradition represents Hecate, the wise goddess of death and prophecy, as an owl. Hence the wisdom (and the unsavory nest odor) of owls.

Raccoon got his playful image from, no doubt, well-meaning folks who have seen him and his lively siblings cavorting around the catfood dish on the patio or on any deck that backs up to his leafy territory. This deck or patio then becomes a stage for Raccoon to play on—much to the amusement of human audiences. Is Raccoon playing for his supper? His antics may be, to him, just the way he coaxes dinner out of suburbanites. Once he gets dinner, if he has water nearby, he will wash the food before he eats it. Whether he is washing your cat's Science Diet or just moistening it to make it more delectable to his palate, this activity has given Raccoon his squeaky clean image. Raccoon's antics are wonderfully humorous to us, but who knows his real motives?

I personally have contributed to the legend that Rattlesnake is polite. I discovered that a hooligan bunch of my fellow Texans were making him the butt of their stupid jokes and teasing him—en masse—for fun and profit at so-called rattlesnake roundups. I had never really met Rattler, but I figured he was well-motivated in his approach to life, that he meant no harm, even to his prey, but was merely fulfilling his role in life by eating the weaker and easier to catch of the animals in his econiche, thus keeping their numbers in check. One of his favorite foods, I knew, was Mouse, whose numbers were already close to unbalanced by the dwindling number of predators, such as Owl and Coyote, in his territory and the larger fields of corn and other grains needed to feed ever-increasing herds of cows for human consumption.

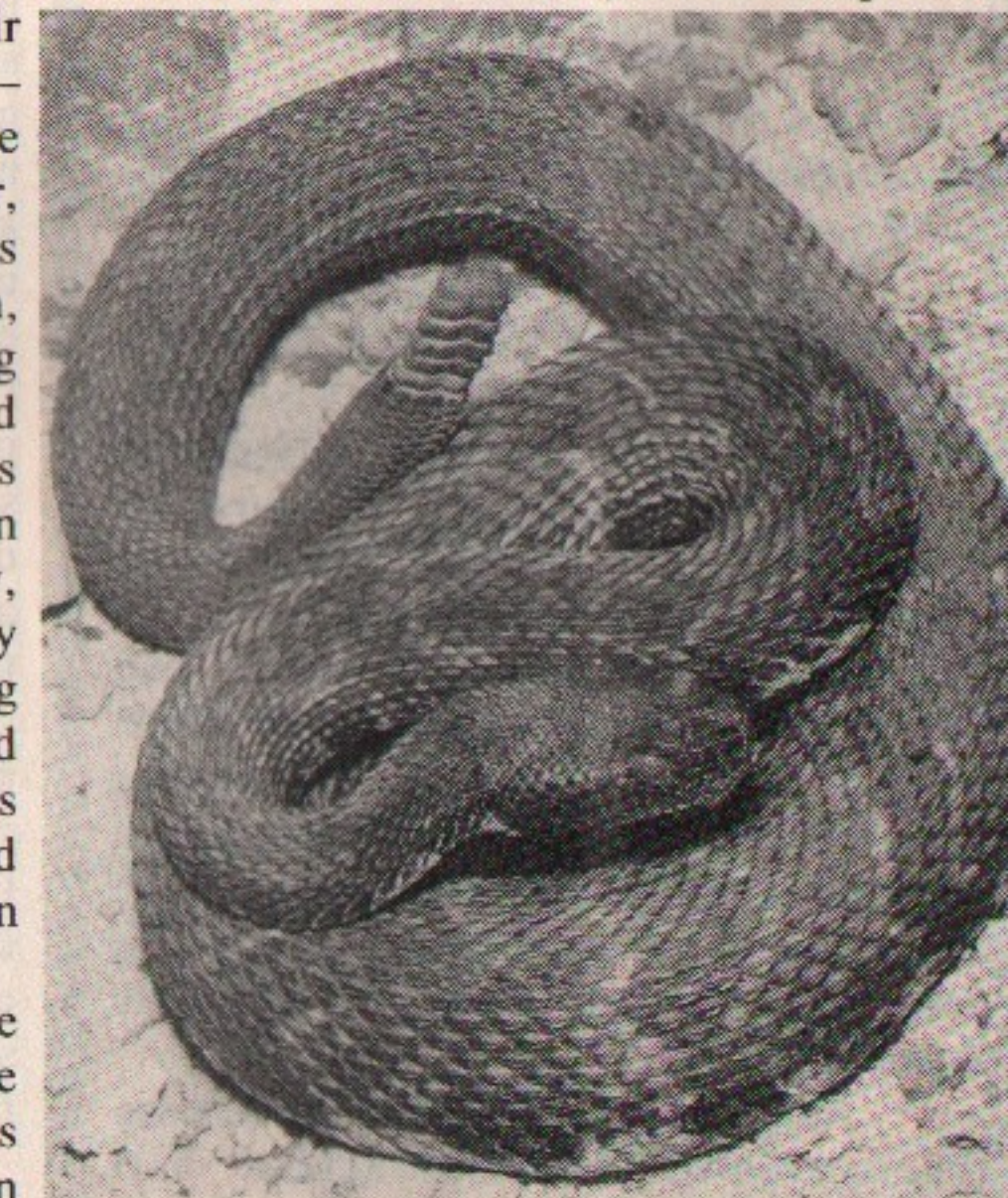
Now as everyone knows, people have come to fear snakes inordinately. The fear was probably induced by an insidious identification of Snake with European

pagans of earlier times. One of the revered Christian symbols is the Mother of Christ with her foot firmly on the head of Snake. Snake supposedly lured the first humans, in Judeo-Christian-Muslim legends, into lives of "sin and corruption" by offering them knowledge of the difference between good and evil. Their deity sent them packing out of paradise for it, and Snake has been stigmatized ever since.

Rattlesnake has the temerity to be possessed of poisonous fangs to boot. He is a particular bane to the existence of the righteous. I began to champion his cause, and found myself accused of being un-Christian. "My God, boy, don't you know he is the Evil One?"

Once I was invited to look at Rattlesnakes up close in their supposedly fearsome multitudes. They were penned up, ready for the rattlesnake roundup, in several wooden box-like structures about ten feet square with high sides up to about my neck. There they were. Every now and then one would whirr defiantly if a cowboy boot or snake hook got close. There were hundreds of earth-colored individuals in each pen, maybe thousands, piled on top of each other. They seemed to cringe as humans invaded the pen every now and then to pick out the biggest or the bravest for the amusement of the screaming mob in the crowded arena nearby.

My guide caught one with his hook and held him up close for me to see the "devil in his eyes." I only saw fear. As he looked at me I could have sworn I heard, "Please help me!" in the whirr of his weakly twitching tail. I saw pain. And agony. I felt his lovely skin and found it pleasant to the touch, dry and clean. I looked below him at the roiling mass of delicate coils—jewel-like with brown scales. I looked at the bright eyes in the pen below him, and tears filled my own eyes. Here were animals who only wanted to be left to pursue their way of life in peace.

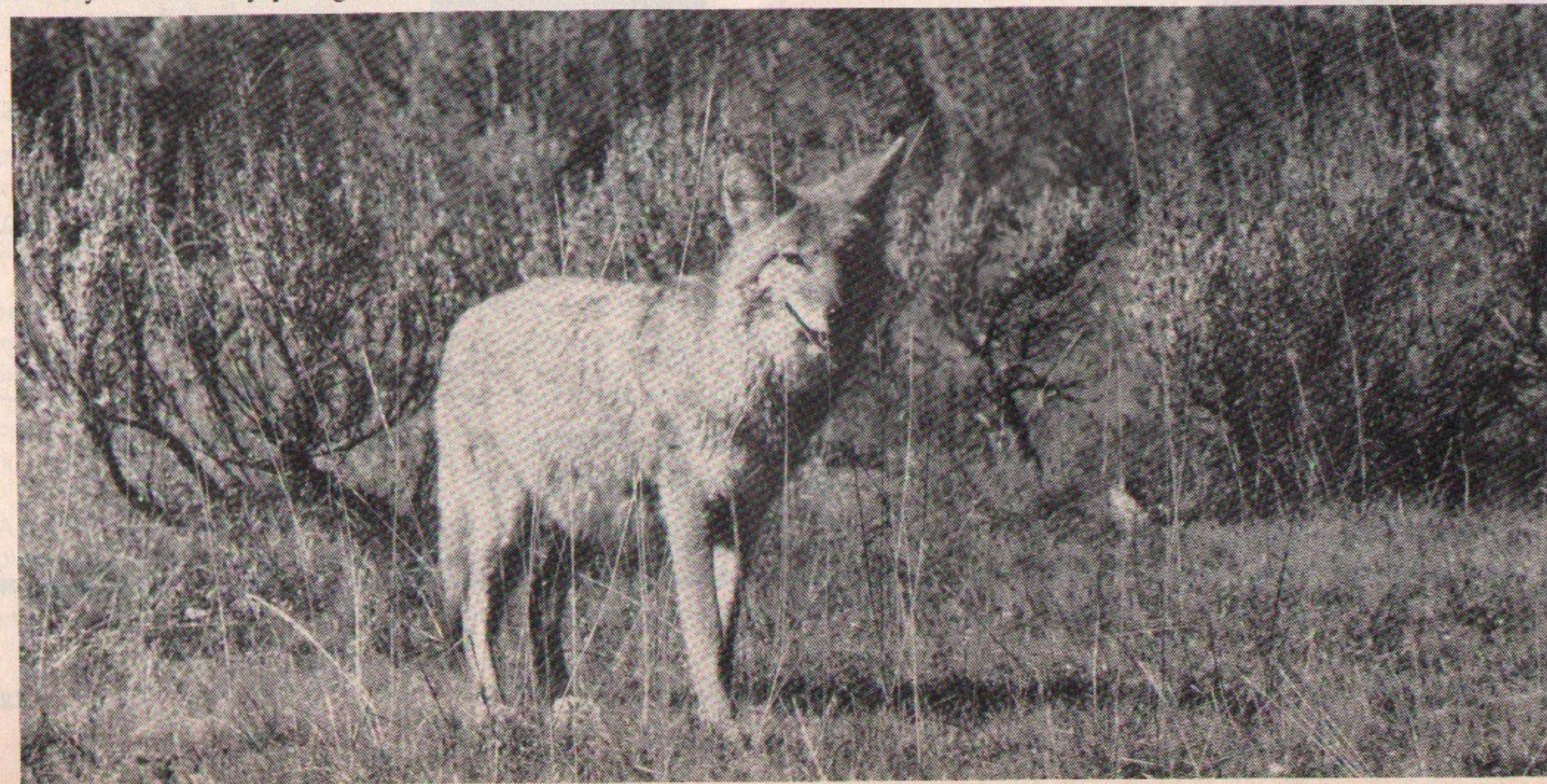


Donald S. Heintzelman

Rattlesnakes will rarely strike at someone bigger than themselves, and if they do feel a need to strike will nearly always whirr their rattle in warning first. They can vary the amount of poison injected into a "victim" depending on whether they want to kill or not. Usually a human or a domestic animal will get only a warning dose. The number of people struck by Rattler every year in the United States is infinitely small. The percentage of those bitten who actually die is practically zero. Rattler only wants to kill something of a size he can easily ingest. Humans and other domestic animals are not desirable as meals because they are too big.

Now, my friends Pat and Jeff, who live in the Texas outback, have lost a number of cats to Rattler. They were likely playing, as brazen cats will, with Rattler, who figured he might not be able to get away without pain and so used the only defense left to him. Pat and Jeff mourn the loss of their companion cats, but they know not to take revenge on Rattler.

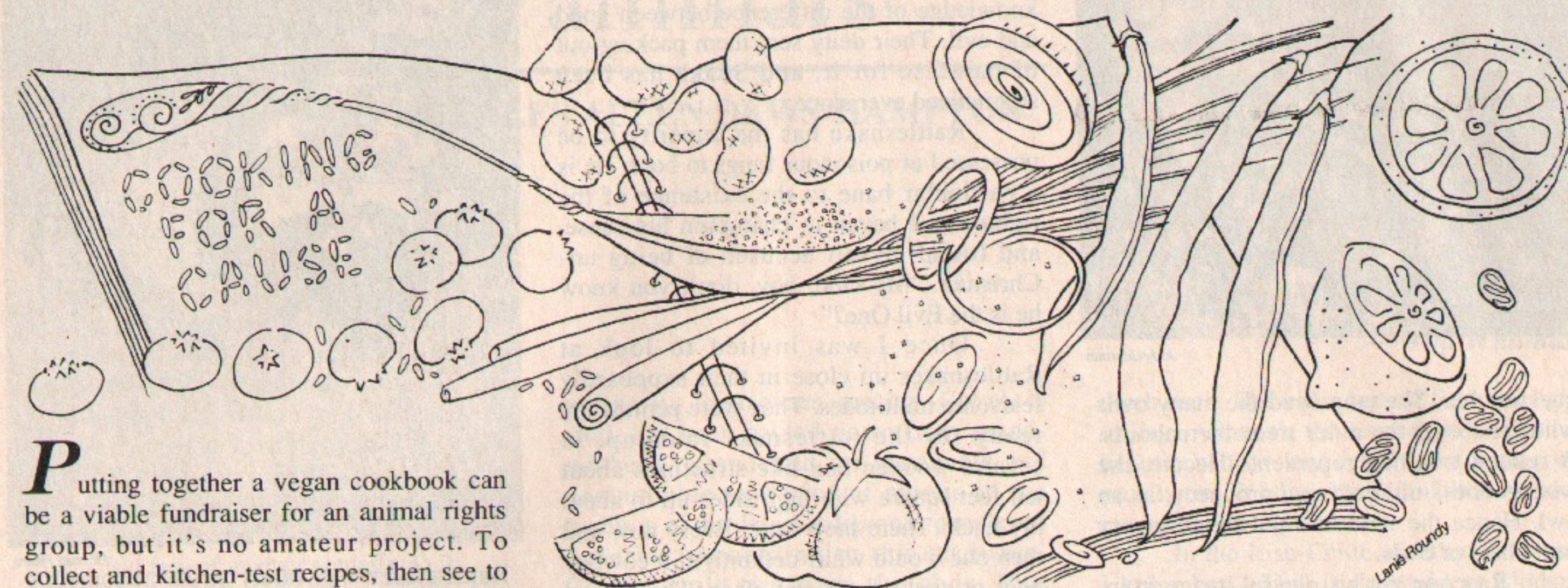
Humans have disconnected themselves, partly out of fear, from the mysterious world that surrounds them. Fear is usually the result of inadequate information or of disinformation willfully perpetrated by people who have something to gain by keeping others fearful. The way to heal the split between us and them is to promote identification, understanding. Rattler or Raccoon or Owl or Coyote (perhaps not characters you'd want in your living room) may be easier to know and respect if they are assigned some human characteristics—even if the characteristics are only part right. If thinking of animals in admittedly anthropomorphic terms can help reestablish a respectful connection between our species and the others who share our world, it may well be worth the misconception.



Richard Piliero

COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN



Putting together a vegan cookbook can be a viable fundraiser for an animal rights group, but it's no amateur project. To collect and kitchen-test recipes, then see to typing, layout, editing, proofreading, type-setting, printing, design, and the rest is a praiseworthy effort. Four such books were sent to The ANIMALS' AGENDA for review, and I'm happy to share with you my impressions of these.

Ecological Cooking: Recipes to Save the Planet

By Joanne Stepaniak and Kathy Hecker, for Mobilization for Animals, Pennsylvania, Inc. (P.O. Box 99762, Pittsburgh, PA 15223), 1991; 228 pages, softcover, \$9.95 plus \$3 per book for postage and packing.

Maybe it's the way each recipe's ingredients are neatly boxed, but every page of *Ecological Cooking* seems to say, "You can do this"—even to non-cooks. The introductory section deals with the basics of vegetarianism and its effect on the environment, human health, and the animal world. It gives suggestions for "living gently on the earth" and for stocking the pantry, and we're introduced to a variety of natural foods and how to substitute them for their refined counterparts. Then it's time to cook. Options include a variety of appetizers, side dishes, breads, sweets, and snacks, plus four entree sections: Grains and Pasta; Beans; Burgers, Loaves and Sandwiches; and Casseroles and Savory Pies.

Natural Dining:

A Cornucopia of Vegetarian Recipes

A compilation of recipes donated by members of Trans-Species Unlimited/NY, edited by Mary Clifford, 1990; 99 pages, softcover, \$6. To order, phone Alex Rheault, 212/673-4705.

Chocolate cake! Corn fritters! Spring rolls! Sloppy rolls! All the good stuff you

may have thought would be gone forever is here in vegan versions. Dozens of activists shared their favorite recipes for the 100 percent vegan cookbook on recycled paper. Over 60 recipes are here, including a special section just for tofu and tempeh. A list of hidden animal ingredients to watch out for (rennet, stearic acid, whey, etc.) is an unusual extra, along with reassuring and highly factual articles on calcium and protein, the latter written by Virginia Messina, M.P.H., R.D., and Mark Messina, M.S., Ph.D. Many of the contributors to this book were new vegans, so transitional diners will appreciate the "real food" flare of the recipes. Although TSU is no longer in New York, the cookbook is a testament to the devoted activists committed to carrying the message—deliciously.

Soy, Not "Oi!"

Compiled by Hippycore Krew (Box 195, Mesa, AZ 85211); 111 pages, no price listed.

Undoubtedly the most unconventional cookbook we received, *Soy, Not "Oi!"* is subtitled "Over 100 Recipes to Overthrow the Government." The book isn't my style, but perhaps if I were 21 instead of 41, I'd be more accepting of obscenities describing fried potatoes, an outdated list of vitamin B12 sources, and the fact that I haven't the foggiest notion what kind of organization "Hippycore Krew" might be and the book doesn't tell me. Even so, the recipes are tasty as can be and as vegan as vegan gets. The editorial comments show as much dedication as reverence.

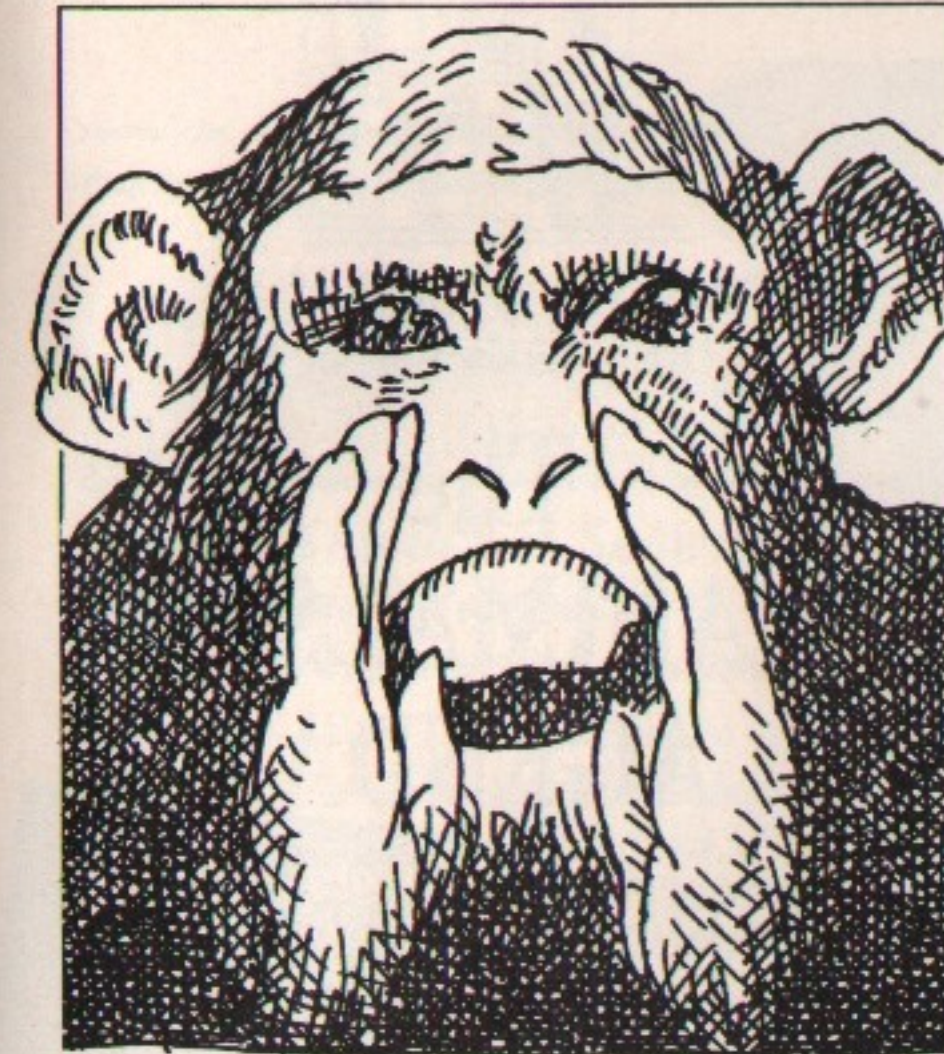
Animal rights vegans who don't see themselves as "health foodists" will

appreciate that there's no prohibition here on any foods not of animal origin. The recipes for brownies and peanut butter chocolate chip cookies are rich and tempting. And while it would take someone less conservative than I to appreciate the punk-inspired format of *Soy, Not "Oi!"*, even William F. Buckley would have to love the brownies.

Simply Vegan: Quick Vegetarian Meals

By Debra Wasserman, nutrition section by Reed Mangels, Ph.D., R.D.; from The Vegetarian Resource Group (P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203); 224 pages, \$12.

Simply Vegan, accurately self-described as "a guide to a nonviolent, environmentally sound, humane lifestyle," is simply wonderful. Its extensive nutrition section by Reed Mangels and a resource guide to cruelty-free shopping by mail make it a most useful book to have in the kitchen and on your desk. In addition to over 160 recipes (each analyzed for calories, iron, calcium, sodium, dietary fiber, protein, carbohydrate, fat, and percentage of calories from fat), there are sample menus and meal plans and food definitions and origins for vegan staples and various herbs and spices. To top it off, these recipes are truly simple to follow, don't take hard-to-find ingredients, and recognize that we all have things to do with our time besides cook. Among my favorites: Barbecued Tempeh and Peaches (no kidding), Mini Pizzas, and Creamed Broccoli and Pasta—how often do you get something *creamed* that's only 14 percent fat?



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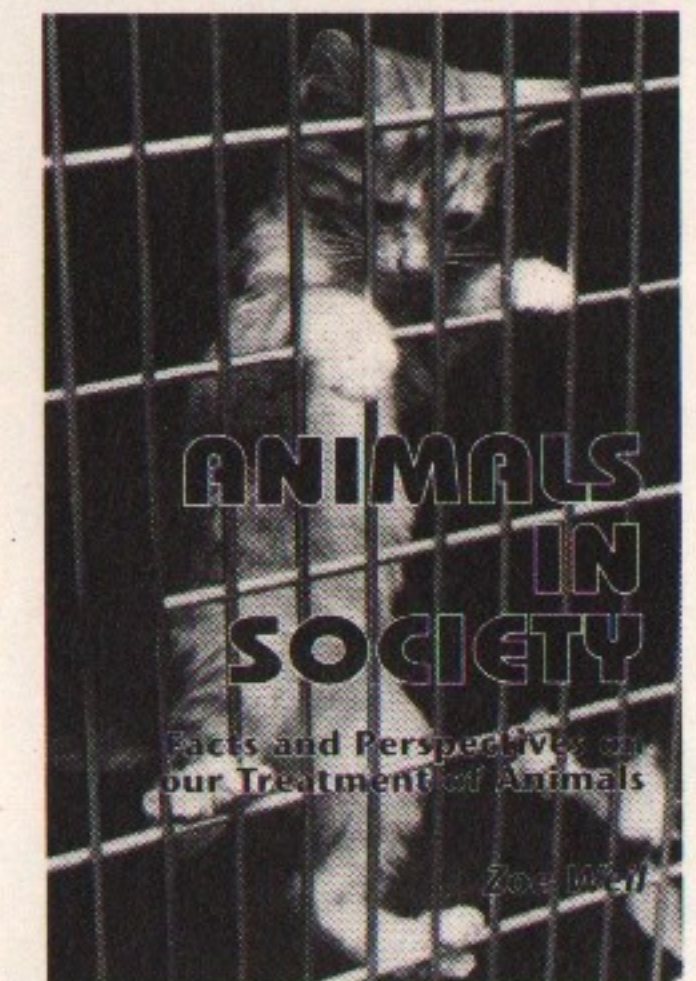
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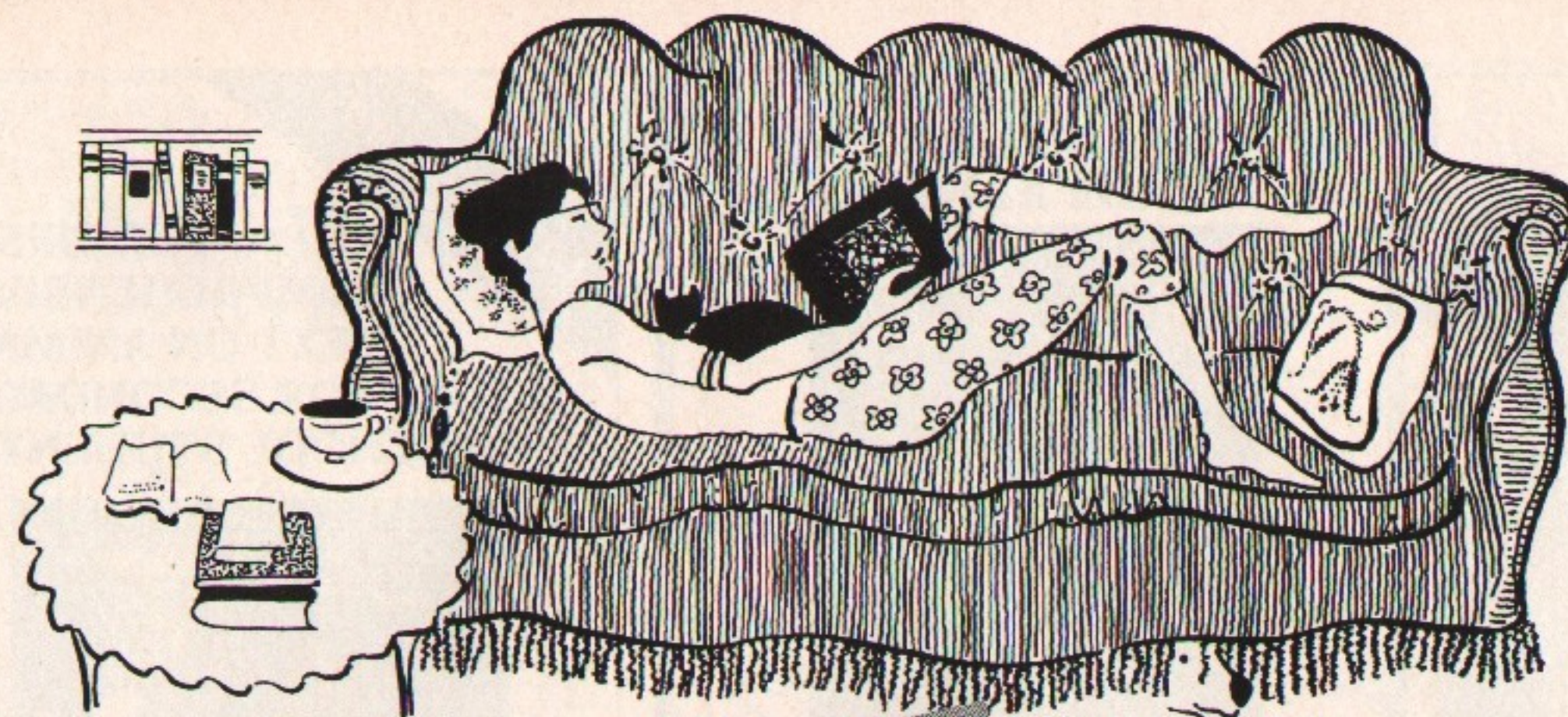
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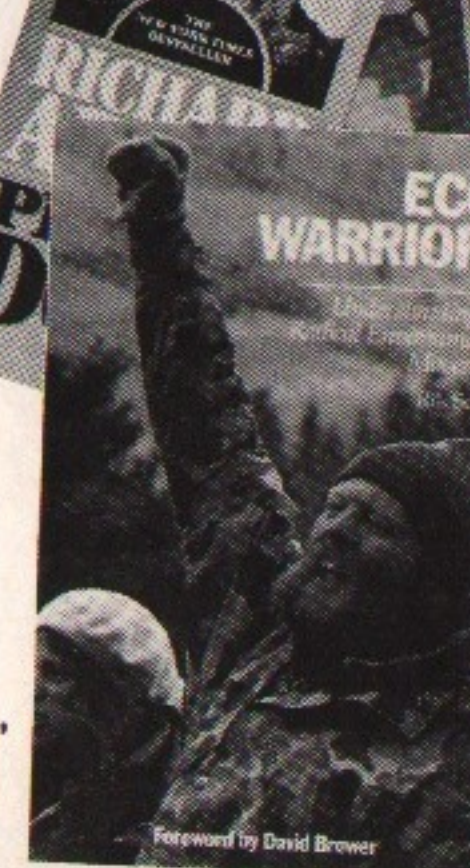
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REVIEWS

Studying Ethics

Animals in Society: Facts and Perspectives on our Treatment of Animals

By Zoe Weil; Animalearn (Div. of American Anti-Vivisection Society, 801 Old York Rd., Ste. 204, Jenkintown, PA 19046), 1991; 126 pages, softcover, \$5.95 postpaid.

A book can be measured by its ability to move the reader to know, to understand, and to act. *Animals in Society*, generally suitable for middle school and above, is such a work—comprehensive, lucid, and instructive. Although easily read, even adult readers familiar with animal issues will be challenged from the beginning to define and refine their points of view. Issues raised include: Who can feel pain? What, if anything, constitutes "justifiable" killing? What constitutes exploitation of another being? And what should be the criteria for establishing

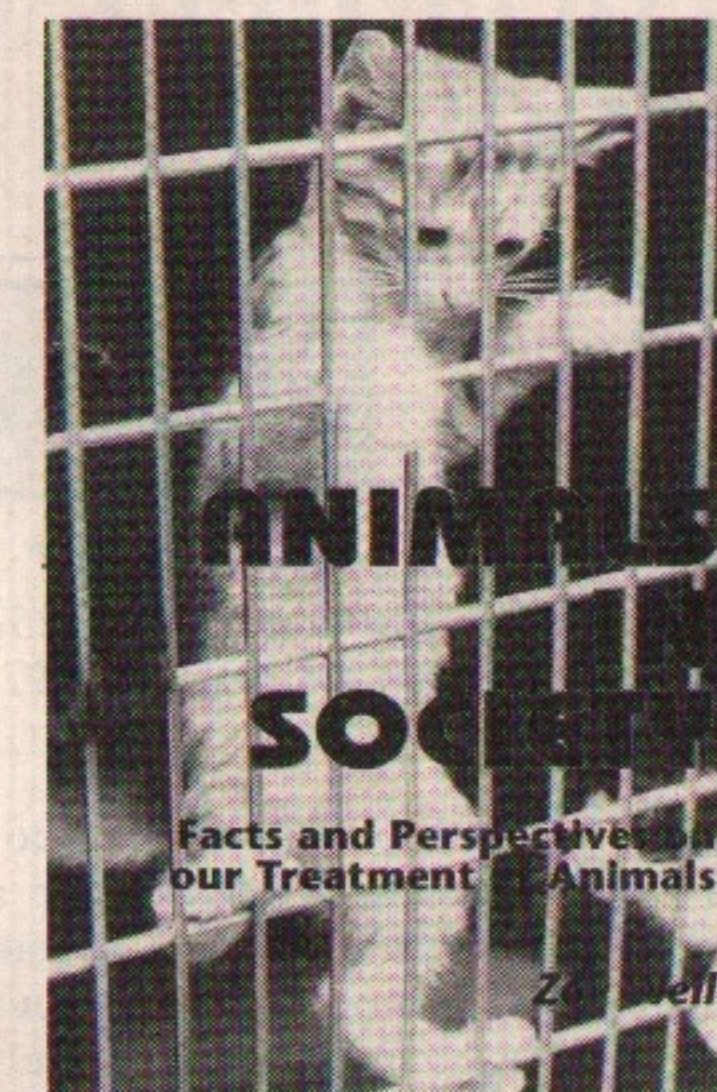
animal rights? Both the animal welfare and animal rights positions are considered in response to similar queries throughout the book.

The final chapter, "The Future of Planet Earth," relates the plight of animals to prospects for global survival, suggesting that, "To slow the pace of planetary destruction, we must alter our behaviors and develop and live by a new ethic—an ethic of interdependence, responsibility, compassion, and long-term planning."

The lack of a bibliography is, however, a serious omission, but one that can be corrected in future editions.

—Dr. Joyce Louise Bloom

Dr. Bloom is on the executive board of the United Federation of Teachers Humane Education Committee in New York City.



To Learn, Look

Animalwatching

By Desmond Morris; Crown Publishers (201 East 50th Street, NY, NY 10022), 1990; 256 pages, hardcover, \$35.00.

Animalwatching is a beautifully produced book of coffee-table proportions, illustrated with hundreds of full-color photographs of various animals in action in their natural environments. "Natural" is the operative word here, as Morris explains in the introduction that the science of ethology is the best way to learn about animals: "The great problem I faced, when I eventually obtained my degree in zoology, was that...I would have to carry out experiments on animals. Zoology was in an intensely experimental, laboratory-oriented phase, and this did not appeal to me. I was simply not prepared to treat animals in that way. In my mind I was one of them and there was no way that I was going to make a living from carrying out painful experiments on friends."

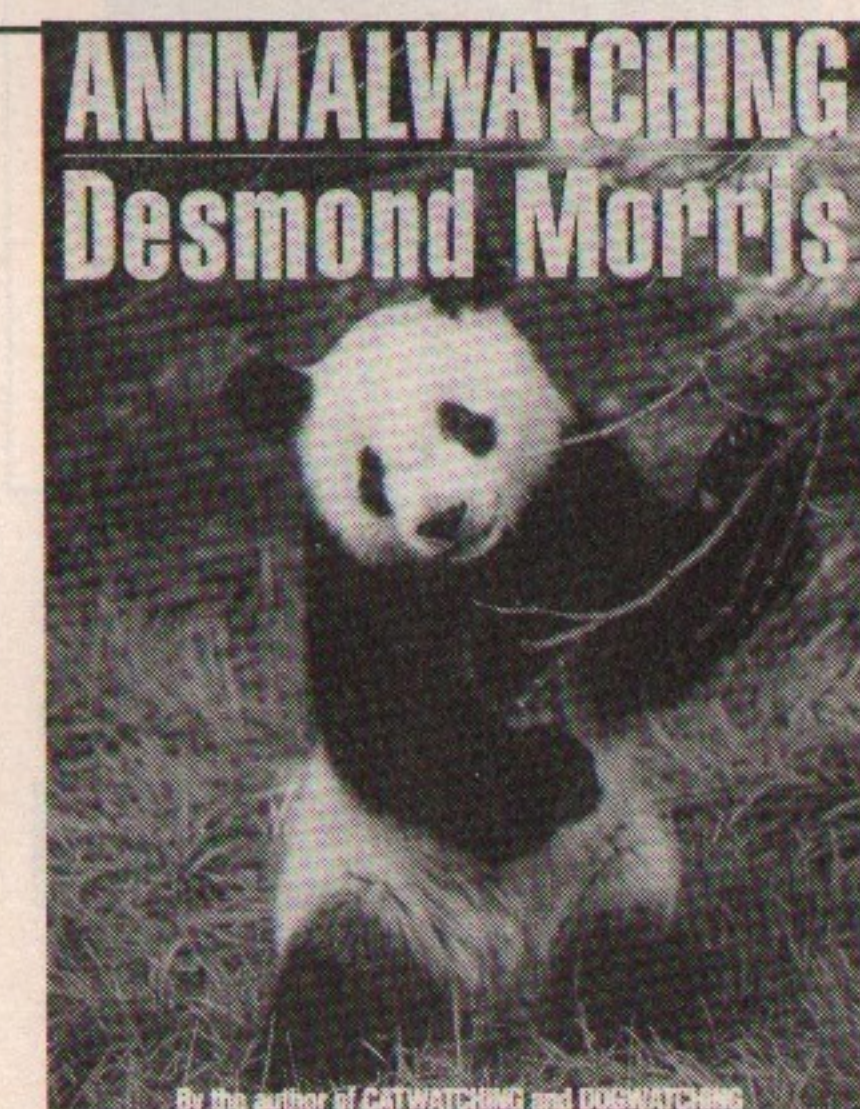
Then Morris discovered ethology, the study of learning about animals simply through watching them and keeping comprehensive records of observed phenomena: "By making the watching systematic and analytical, it was possible to carry out field experiments that reduced interference

with animals to a minimum."

It is with this attitude of respect and open-mindedness that Morris wrote *Animalwatching*. He begins with an admonitory lecture on the proper method of asking questions about animals—that is, by seeing the world from the animal's point of view, rather than with a heavyhanded overlay of human perception and reasoning.

For instance, "Why does the Zebra have stripes?" Morris discusses several different hypotheses to answer this question; but rather than advocating one over another, he admits that while all are valid, none provide a totally satisfactory and encompassing explanation. He concludes: "...there is always the chance that in a year or so's time new information will have been gathered that changes our views about some aspect of animal life."

Building on this flexible foundation, Morris goes on to discuss such aspects of animal behavior as food finding, food storage, mutual aid, tool use, courtship displays, parental care, play, and sleeping. He does not limit his discussions to mammals or the higher primates but gives equal time to the insects, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and birds. The sections on camouflage, warning signals, and deflection displays are particularly fascinating for



those of us who generally don't have the opportunity to witness wild animals using such stratagems. While the animal world is usually invisible to us, because most animals have the good sense to hide from humans, becoming aware of its rich complexity and diversity helps us realize that there is much more happening on this planet than our peculiar tunnel-vision usually allows us to acknowledge.

One mark of a good book is when readers find themselves frequently referring to it in conversation. *Animalwatching*, packed with fascinating bits of information, provides a mine of discussion-starters.

Continued on next page

REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

After reading the chapter on chemical defense, I informed a young friend who is interested in snakes and amphibians about the unusual properties of the kokoi frogs of South America: "If you collected as little as one gram of the frog's toxin, it would be

enough to kill 100,000 average-sized men."

It's the kind of information that helps to inspire a little respect—and caution—toward the otherwise unprepossessing-looking "lower lifeforms."

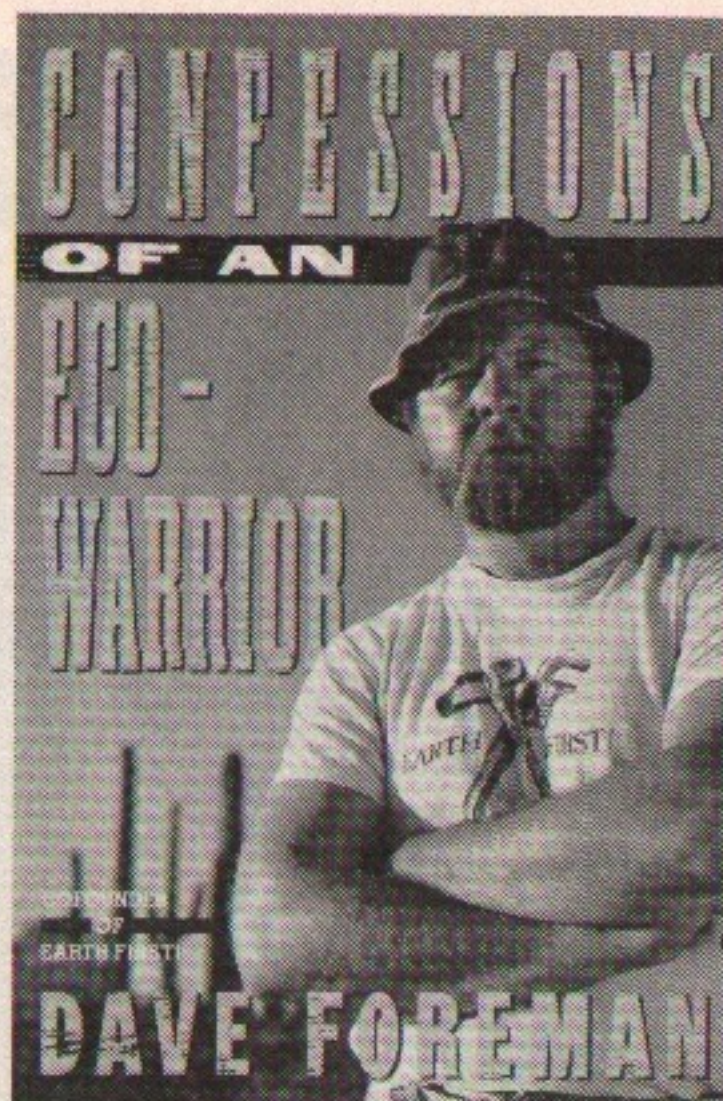
—Pamela Kemp

Lessons from the Grizzly

Confessions of an Eco-Warrior

By Dave Foreman; Harmony Books (201 East 50th St., New York, NY 10022), 1991; 229 pages, \$20.00, hardcover.

On August 12, Earth First! co-founder Dave Foreman offered to cop a plea to a single count of conspiracy, as four codefendants offered to plead to various other charges in connection with their alleged sabotage of power lines in the Arizona desert and a ski resort in Colorado. (See "Court Calendar," this issue.)



"Say it ain't so, Dave," disappointed followers responded. For over two years, observers both inside and outside the Earth First! movement had expected Foreman to charge the apparent FBI effort to frame him head-on, cuffing planted evidence this way and that. If he couldn't beat the rap, many thought, he'd become the Joe Hill of the wilderness cause, a powerful martyr.

But Joe Hill, a labor leader executed in 1915 for a murder he probably didn't commit, is a lot better remembered than most of what he fought to achieve. And Joe Hill never studied the grizzly bear as carefully as the grizzly-like Foreman. As Foreman explains in *Confessions of an Eco-Warrior*, written and published as his trial was pending, the object of the struggle to save wilderness cannot be achieved by getting killed, serving prison time, or becoming a symbol better recognized than the value of wilderness itself. If the price of saving wilderness is copping a plea and going to work in a white-collar capacity for the Nature Conservancy, Foreman will do it, no matter how many people would prefer that he play the hero, or the martyr. Just as the grizzly retreats higher into the mountains rather than make a fatal last stand, Foreman will retreat when it seems strategic. The founding motto of Earth First! was "No compromise in defense of Mother Earth!", not "Fight the establishment on every front, at all times!"

Those familiar with the image of Foreman as invective-roaring, self-proclaimed neo-Neanderthal will be much surprised by *Confessions of an Eco-Warrior*, most of which consists of the quietly reflective observations of a lifelong conservationist who is able to learn from both history and his own mistakes. Although animal rights activists tend to look askance at self-proclaimed hunter/conservationists, with good reason, few will find much in Foreman's work to quarrel with. Pointing out his staunchly mainstream, middle-American roots, Foreman admits that he's a hunter, that he eats meat, and that for many years he wanted to become a beef rancher. He then

proceeds to blast hunting as it is almost always practiced; the influence of hunters on the conservation cause; livestock ranching and hunting in national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges; and the influence of the livestock lobby. Along the way he makes plain his utter disgust with trapping, for reasons including cruelty. While Foreman eschews all labels other than "conservationist" for himself, including "environmentalist," he makes plain at a couple of points that he considers animal rights activists to be important and useful allies.

Primarily, Foreman dispenses invaluable tactical and strategic insight, including the observation that the growth of national organizations has produced political careerism, which in turn tends to place organizational and professional objectives ahead of the causes the organizations are supposed to represent. He also notes that as certain organizations founded within the past 15-20 years become middle-aged and stodgy, some of the older organizations are passing into younger and more aggressive hands. Change a few of the names, and his critique of the environmental movement is an equally applicable critique of animal rights and animal welfare groups.

Having resigned from Earth First! a year ago to cofound a new group, Wild Earth, Foreman concludes that the Earth First! movement is going the way of the West German Green Party, through "a concerted effort to transform an ecological group into a leftist group. I also see a transformation to a wholeheartedly counter-culture/anti-establishment style and the abandonment of biocentrism in favor of humanism....I am not an anarchist or a Yippie," he repeats. "I am a conservationist....Although I will continue to applaud the courageous actions of those operating with the Earth First! name, it is time for me to build a campfire elsewhere."

And that's why Dave Foreman chose a grizzly's retreat over shouting defiance at the figurative firing squad.

—M.C.

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FARM ANIMALS NEED YOU! The Farm Animal Reform Movement needs experienced **Conference Coordinator, Office Manager and Membership Director.** We offer room and board, a modest salary and an unparalleled opportunity for growth and fulfillment. FARM, Box 30654, Bethesda, MD 20824; (301) 530-1737.

Publications

BOOKS FOR ANIMAL LOVERS. Our list grows monthly. Nature & country-living titles, too. Write for FREE catalog: Townsend Publishing, 12 Greenleaf Drive, Dept. AA, Exeter, NH 03833. 800-333-9883.

LAB ANIMAL ABUSE: VIVISECTION EXPOSED! A comprehensive book (533 pp), \$21.95 postpaid. Money-back guarantee. Orders to the New Humanity Press, Box 215, Berkeley, CA 94701

1990-1991 ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES DIRECTORY. National directory now includes Canada--5th edition--over 300 pages, free brochure available. \$24.95 + \$1.75 shipping (CA residents + \$1.65 tax) Write for free listing of your organization/service. AnimalStories, 3004 Maple Ave., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266.

WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, VEGETARIAN NEEDED. Please write: Box 450, Bedford Hills, NY 10507

WE GIVE THEM A SECOND CHANCE. THE PET-CONNECTION is a non-profit, maternity and special care shelter for stray cats and dogs. In addition, we are a retirement home for sheep and rabbits. Please get involved! We'd like to expand our membership and also Network with similar groups. For more information call: (716) 652-0192 or write: THE PET-CONNECTION, 12935 Williston Road, East Aurora, NY 14052.

WANTED: LOVING, LIFETIME HOMES for puppy mill breeding stock. Our full service shelter in Southeast Kansas has several--all adult ages, occasional puppies. Mostly small breeds, including Shih Tzu, Lhasa and Maltese. These kids have come a long way toward socialization, but may never be a "normal" family pet nor completely housebroken. They are affectionate, nonaggressive animals despite their concentration camp lives. Heartworm free. We will spay/neuter, vaccinate, do dentals, worm and groom. You pay shipping and a nominal adoption fee. If it doesn't work out, we will pay return shipping, no questions asked. Call 316/421-0668 Monday-Friday 8:30am - 6:00pm CDT. Labette County Humane Society, Marlene Green, Director; Rte. 3, Box 325J, Parsons, KS 67357. **Be prepared for the third degree.**

Equipment Needed

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT for newsletters needed as a donation by Animals Require Kindness, P.O. Box 112, Amityville, NY 11701; 516/798-3969 or 541-8284 (ask for Claudia Gogarty).

DONATION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT NEEDED by St. Tammany Humane Society, 20384 Harrison Ave., Covington, LA 70433; 504-892-0551; contact Janice B., public relations.

NORTHWEST ANIMAL RIGHTS NETWORK needs computer equipment donated: 1704 East Galer, Seattle, WA 98112; 206-323-7301.

DONATION OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT NEEDED by Society of St. Francis, 12300 116th St., Kenosha, WI 53142; 414-857-7260. Contact Joan Rudie.

THE TENNESSEE NETWORK FOR ANIMALS needs computer equipment donated. Send to Don Elroy, 619 Crescent Drive, Gatlinburg, TN 37738.

STOP THE OVERPOPULATION OF PETS needs computer equipment for mailing; contact Diana Nolan, 2575 Wahl Dr., Mansfield, OH 44907; 419-756-6100.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF CLARK COUNTY needs computer equipment: 5201 Urbana Road, Springfield, OH 45502; 513-399-2917.

FRIENDS OF EAST MAUI ANIMAL REFUGE need a donation of computer equipment. Send in care of Tom Brown, 4152-3 Keanu St., Honolulu, HI 96816; 808-572-8308.

THE HALIFAX HUMANE SOCIETY needs donation of computer equipment: 2364 W. 11th St., Daytona Beach, FL 32124; 904-274-4703.

THE ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEAGUE needs a donation of computer equipment: c/o Kenneth Kerber, 2825 Ticonderoga, Springfield, IL 62704; 217-753-2141.

Now Is The Time To Make A Commitment!

While there are many national and grassroots groups addressing animal rights, The ANIMALS' AGENDA serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. The ANIMALS' AGENDA presents the issues and provides a forum for rational dialogue.

To ensure that The ANIMALS' AGENDA is to continue its work in educating people worldwide to develop a new ethic for animals, we would greatly appreciate your help now, at this crucial time. As subscriptions provide only half the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital!

We Appeal To You To Make A Pledge Of Support

YES! Sign me up as an ANIMALS' AGENDA...

_____ Sustainer (\$250 to \$999 per year)
_____ Sponsor (\$1,000 to \$4,999 per year)
_____ Patron (\$5,000 to \$9,999 per year)
_____ Benefactor (\$10,000 or more per yr)

Enclosed is \$ _____
(We'll send quarterly statement for the balance).
Charge my ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa
Account# _____
Exp. _____ for \$ _____
Signature _____

I can't sign up at this time, but here's a donation to help the effort: \$ _____

Name _____
Address _____

Animal Care Expo '92 February 2 Las Vegas

Come see the latest in animal care

Never before under one roof! Come to Las Vegas and learn about the latest in products and services for animal sheltering and control programs as well as for wildlife rehabilitation and commercial kenneling services. This is the first trade show of its kind. You'll get practical advice that will help you start new projects and streamline old ones. You'll make contacts with people whose experience may give you a whole new outlook on your job. Do you want samples of natural pet foods? You'll find them here. Would you like to see

the latest in shelter design and equipment? It's here. Have you always wanted to have a professional advertiser size up your agency's public image? This is the place. You'll see exhibits on animal identification systems, capture equipment, forensic and legal photography, and much more. This is the first trade show exclusively for people like you—people who love to work with animals. Mark your calendar and contact The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037 for more information.



**Animal Care
EXPO '92**

BOSTON, BIRTHPLACE OF FREEDOM...

John Prescott, Executive Director
New England Aquarium
Central Wharf
Boston, MA 02110

Dear Mr. Prescott:

I am deeply opposed to your policy of capturing wild marine mammals, and of sending dolphins to a military research program. I urge you to seek the release of Kama, a dolphin you sent to the Navy in 1987, to a sanctuary. Dolphins are highly intelligent, social animals, and you have no right to disrupt their family groups. Until you pledge never to catch wild marine mammals, and end all association with military research, I will not visit or contribute to your facility and will urge my family and friends to do the same.

Sincerely,

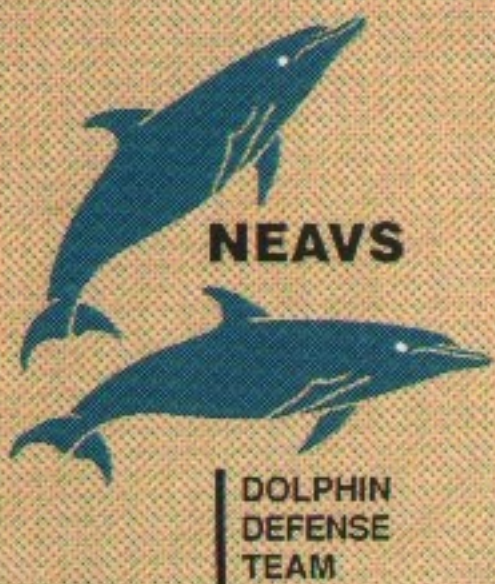
Your Name
Address
City, State, Zip

...UNLESS YOU ARE A DOLPHIN!

Show Your Care, with what you write and what you wear!

Send a letter like the one in the scroll to John Prescott. Send us a copy with \$5 and we'll send you a 100% cotton NEAVS Dolphin Defense Team t-shirt (\$10 value) along with our Dolphin Action Pack. T-shirts feature two blue dolphins and logo on front, and a whole pod of dolphins on the back! Please use coupon below to specify your size.

Thank you for acting to help NEAVS help the animals!

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Enclosed is \$5 for each t-shirt and a copy of the letter I sent to John Prescott.

Make my t-shirt(s) ☐ medium ☐ large ☐ x-large.

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____
(make check payable to NEAVS).

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____