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Outward Bound

Though an organized movement has always proven necessary to effect major social change, it's a mistake to believe that just because animals remain silent within the animal rights community. In fact, one's efforts may have a greater impact if they are directed towards raising consciousness about animals within another movement.

Many animal advocates have found that their involvement with other progressive campaigns has helped them to communicate and to present the case for animal rights to organized groups of activists with similar or compatible interests and goals. These groups include feminists, religious groups, environmentalists, deep ecologists, Greens, peace workers, children's advocates, and those who help the needy and homeless.

Unlike the average person, those involved in other movements have already demonstrated some concern for something or someone outside themselves, and may more readily empathize with animals and come more readily to understand the issue of boundless compassion. The involved individuals with these causes may not presently be at a very high level of awareness about animal issues, and opening up a dialogue in which differences and conflicts can be nonconfrontationally may be frustrating at times. It's important to make the effort to reach them and point out the connections between the different problems. Some of them may see focusing very narrowly on specific injustices, but remember that all too often animal liberationists appear to others as single-issue activists.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is reaching out, too. We've started an aggressive advertising campaign with dozens of "alternative" magazines that serve other progressive social movements. As a result of these efforts, animal rights is getting coverage in those publications.

Whatever path we take—whether we're working alone or with others—we must find the broadest possible expression for our compassion and our concern for the entire life community.

On the same note, often readers submit material for publication in the ANIMALS' AGENDA that would do more good if printed elsewhere. Many of the manuscripts we receive must return because of space limitations. We have "mainstream" appeal and might easily find a home in newspapers or other local publications where they would serve to educate and enlighten those who have not yet heard the animal rights message. To satisfy the needs of the many new, neophytes who come to us through mainstream purchases or library copies, we publish a few mainstream-type material to balance our often-isoteric articles, but in general we have very specific editorial needs. If you submit something to The ANIMALS' AGENDA and we cannot use it, please don't be offended or discouraged—try to have it published elsewhere.

September chaos

We'd like to apologize to readers whose subscriptions were involved in a major computer error made by our mail fulfillment service. The subscribers received multiple copies of the magazine, and some received no copy at all. Things should be straightened out by now, but if readers continue to experience these kinds of problems in the months to ahead, please contact the Westport office address.

Some thanks

We recently received grants from the American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAV) and the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NVS). AAV's funded grants for sending the magazine to 2,300 high school libraries around the country, bringing the total number of library copies to over 5,000 per issue. NVS renewed its financial support to help pay the cost of sending free magazines to 1,600 media offices each month.

Holiday shopping is easy with gift subscriptions

It's definitely not too soon to start thinking in December, and we're making gift subscriptions extra-easy to purchase this year by sending in a gift card at page 47 in this issue. In addition, our holiday gift promotion begins in October, and a mailing will be sent to all subscribers. A gift subscription to The ANIMALS' AGENDA is sure to be a hit with all those on your list who care about animals and nature.

—The Editors

Handling Tricky Questions

Anyone who speaks on the topic of animal experimentation is frequently faced with the question "Are you against all animal experimentation?" Frankly, I don't know how to answer that question. When I was in college I did, and I would state that I was "philosophically against all experimentation...on sentient, self-aware, intelligent, rational animals. The abhorrence of the procedure isn't just a personal thing...it is a logical argument against the very idea...It is not a question of being dishonest, and do we go back as far as the recognition of the right to be let alone?" The logic is clear and understandable. But the real problem is that of a general acceptance of the procedure...It is a logical argument against the very idea...It is not a question of being dishonest, and do we go back as far as the recognition of the right to be let alone?"

Now, I've heard all sorts of answers, from the obvious "Yes, I'd rather not do that," to the contrived and useless experiments, like proctological testing, and I've had to point out the connections between the different problems. Some of them may see focusing very narrowly on specific injustices, but remember that all too often animal liberationists appear to others as single-issue activists.

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An Interest in Adoptions

At the Ecology House we would like to receive information from ANIMALS' AGENDA readers about the "adoption" of wild animals, such as endangered species, or animals in need of shelter either temporary or permanent. Please contact us at PO. BOX 555

Caring for Companion Animals Unethical?

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is an insightful, challenging, and always informative publishing house that serves as a forum for people concerned about animals. Well, that in mind, I would like to ask readers how they deal with the issue of companion animals. I enjoy dogs and would like one as a companion, but I question whether this isn't because I may save one animal from the pound, but easy more with proper nutrition and care may eat. It would also be irresponsible not to provide veterinary care, and surely the medical and vaccine used on companion animals are a result of experimentation and testing. Also, isn't it hypocritical to oppose animal exploitation while using medicines that had to be tested on animals, or to participate in sports where leather is used to supply gloves, balls, or cover the handle of rackets?

—David Blank

Feeding Companion Cats

As a holistic vet, we would like to study animal welfare ethics for many years, and I would like to respond to "Cats for the Vegetarian Cat" in the May issue. At this time, there do exist a few recipes for cat food that are not only appealing to cats but are also nutritionally complete. From this, we see that we can use these blends to provide a pet the same benefits that are provided to humans in diets. Additionally, we can use these blends to provide cats with a diet that is not only healthy but also nutritious. By providing a balanced and varied diet, we can ensure that cats receive all the nutrients they need for optimal health and well-being.
Kindness is a Skill

I was pleased to see the excellent article "Teaching Children Reverence for Life" in the June issue. As a former primary and preschool teacher, I know well that this area of education is sadly neglected in most classrooms.

Believing that kindness is a skill that can and should be systematically taught to all young children, I wrote my own educational tool in the form of a story/coloring booklet titled "Some Do, But Not So Well." In it I endeavored to touch on the most common situations in which children may unknowingly cause suffering, stress, or discomfort to animals. It led to some revealing conversations in my classes. "My daddy sometimes kicks our dog," "My mom says we should never hurt animals because they feel things just like we do." The children will say it all, leaving the teacher with blocks to build on.

I hope that all parents and teachers will discuss this vitally important subject with their local school boards, and urge them to include a structured, positive, and reinforced course of humane education in every classroom from preschool upwards.

— Nancy Maner
Mercy Volunteers for Animals
Box 6873 Station "F"
Vancouver, B.C. V5X 3K7, Canada

Wildlife Protection Hypocrisy

The "Hunter's Shadow" in the July/August issue was quite revealing to those of us who are contributing members of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). That a top official of WWF, Prince Philip of England, took part in the slaughter of 17,000 animals is nothing short of hypocrisy.

Upon calling WWF's public relations office, I was told that it had no policy concerning hunting. It neither condones nor condemns hunting of any species "not on the endangered species list." Although I care very much for the animals WWF is trying to save, I cannot continue to support an organization that values a few species at the expense of harming many others.

I will rechannel my contributions to those organizations which have respect and reverence for all life. I see no difference between the WWF policy of saving and hunting the many and that of the National Rifle Association and other animal killers. Thank you for educating readers to write the spokesmen of WWF.

— Lois Plotz
Philadelphia, PA

Editor's Note: There are other organizations that appear to be in the business of protecting wildlife but which do not, in fact, oppose the consumer use of wildlife if the "harmful" element is regulated. Other groups, such as the Nature Watch Foundation, are against trophy hunting, trapping, and fishing. The Natural Resources Fund of America and the Wildlife Conservation Fund of America are even worse—they actively promote the killing of wildlife for sport. We are currently conducting a survey of groups to determine their positions, and the results will be published in a future issue.

Toxic-Green Lawns

The article "Quicker Dying Through Chemistry" in the July/August issue points out the dan gerously hazardous wildlife faces from human activity. Closer to home, the consequences of chemicals treated "toxic-green" lawns are a threat to all living organisms. In urban settings, spraying heralds the arrival of cargoes of poisons to spray to death insects and undesirable grasses, making lawns like sterile, polluted plants.

Peticide use in neighborhoods has become 10 times greater than in foresters and agriculture combined (five to ten pounds per acre per year, compared to two to three pounds for farming). In time, many organisms can become more resistant or unable to resist these compounds. Destroying helpful insects (only about one percent are harmful to human interests) will, in turn, result in more pesticide use. Experts agree that crop loss to "pests" is about the same as when the rush to use pesticides began 40 years ago.

Legally regulated pesticides applied according to the label still pose serious threats to species of life and the environment—a rarely, if ever, killing only "pests." Certain chemicals poison birds that feed on treated lawns; others can be extremely toxic to pollinators and earthworms. Children and companion animals are highly susceptible to toxicity from lawn sprays, as are elderly, chronically ill or allergic people. Label information describes only acute toxicity effects, while long-term risks include cancer, birth defects, immune and nervous system damage, and kidney and liver disorders.

Continued from previous page

as a package, but each of the separate ingre dients has been subjected to extensive testing. Turine (synthesized from petroleum) and vitamin A are already frequently added to mass marketed com mercial cat foods. Generically turine is turine—no matter what other trade name it may be given, provided it has the same molecular structure as the turine found in animal products.

Since the concept of feeding cats a vegetarian diet is still novel, however, a maximally humane clinical study would be valuable in providing scientific confirmation of the nutritional adequacy of such a diet. In the meantime, the availability of turetor makes it possible for vegetarians to act responsibly towards their companion cats and other animals as well.

I see no reason why violations of the rights of cats to satisfy their nutritional needs from non-animal sources. It is notoriously difficult to provide a firm philosophical foundation for assertions about animal rights, but making it possible for cats to be vegetarian surely is no greater violation of animal rights than it. I, domesti- cating cats and preventing them from hunting their own food: and 2) killing, literally millions of fish, turkeys, chickens, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. to feed domesti- cated cats (and dogs). The flesh of those animals would never form part of a wild cat's diet. Moreover, since the flesh used for pet foods often has been condemned as contaminated and unfit for human consumption, feeding it to cats threatens their health and is closer to a violation than an exercise of cats' rights.

— David H. Boggs, M. A.
Cincinnati, OH

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OCTOBER 1987

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
INTERVIEW

Primate researcher Jane Goodall is not just popular with the community of chimpanzees she has lived and worked with. Nearly everyone interested in animal behavior—from fellow field scientists to armchair naturalists—has valued her early writings and especially her TV films for National Geographic. And in Tanzania—where she has directed the study of wild chimps for almost three decades at the Gombe Research Center—government officials have supported her research and conservation efforts.

Until now, controversies have, for the most part, stayed away from Goodall. But with her decision to campaign on behalf of captive primates, Goodall has committed herself to a strong stance on a highly partisan issue. In fact, her involvement is further evidence of the fracture developing within the scientific community over the issue of animal experimentation—with some field scientists on one side and most laboratory experimenters on the other.

Prior to becoming aware of the strength of her commitment on animal issues, she talked about the Chimpanzees’ Agenda had been curious about Goodall’s particular views on animals. In April, we heard she would be speaking at the National Alliance for Animals seminar in June, we asked her for an interview there. She granted our request. But between April and June, we realized this interview would not be Goodall’s first public statement in support of primate rights. Journals and dailies throughout the country—from The New York Times to The Los Angeles Times—ran stories about Jane Goodall and captive chimps. In Washington, D.C., at the Alliance conference, we finally had a chance to talk about the subjects that are beginning to preoccupy her most—the question of animal research, her efforts to protect animals (especially chimps), and her views on the proper relationship between humans and the nonhuman world.

Could you assess the state of chimpanzees in the world for us today?

The best estimate is given to us by Dr. Geza Teleki [primatologist at George Washington University]. He reckons there are between 100,000 and 200,000 chimpanzees in the wild. The higher estimate is based on the fact that there may be chimpanzees in the almost unexplored Congo Basin. But there are no reports from there at all. I suspect that there are no more than 150,000, at most. And they are dwindling fast as a result of habitat destruction, hunting for food, and the killing of mothers so that their infants can be taken and sold for entertainment and for biomedical research.

Could you tell us something about the status of chimps at Gombe?

Gombe is a small area of 30 square miles. It contains three communities of chimpanzees, with about 50 chimpanzees in each, including infants. This protected area is now surrounded by cultivation, and is increasingly visited by tourists, any of whom could inadvertently expose the chimpanzees to some infectious disease. The situation is fragile. According to ethnologist Eik-Eik-Eik, a population of 150 humans is just enough to sustain genetic viability—provided there is no major epidemic or disturbance. It is probably the same for chimpanzees. So, because there are epidemics and disturbances at Gombe, there may come a time when it is necessary to intervene in a helpful way in order to insure the survival of the chimps there—by providing medical care or educating the people by introducing a few adolescents from somewhere else. Even so, the chimpanzees at Gombe are in closer comparison to chimpanzees in other parts of the range across Africa.

I have been lucky, too. Lucky that living in Tanzania for my study site. Tanzania has a wonderful track record with regard to conservation—25 percent of the land under protection on the protected status of one or another. There is a second national park, Shire Mountains, 100 miles south of Gombe, also protected in order to conserve chimpanzees. The government has been really positive about any research at Gombe, really helpful. And the Tanzanians have been very supportive for the 27 years I have been there. When I think of the number of other field biologists who have lost their study sites because of political unrest and danger...

Now that you mention your works, could you tell us what is the object of primateology?

Jane Goodall

Different primatologists would answer that question in different ways. For me personally, the initial interest—which is still the overriding one—is to discover all that we can about these complex and fascinating relatives of ours. The longer you observe them, live with them—particularly those like the chimps who have such a long lifespan—the more you learn, the more you amaze, the more questions you ask. After 27 years, I am still learning new things all the time. For one thing, their personalities are so very different. Gradually, I have come to appreciate the importance of every experience in the life of each chimpanzee. And over the years, it has become apparent that an individual chimpanzee can have as much influence on the history of his or her community as an individual human can have on the history of his or her tribe or country. That’s really fascinating.

Another object of primateology, a primary one for many people, is to try to understand more about our own behavior—because we are primates too, and so a careful study of the way of life of these close relatives can teach us a lot about ourselves. This is particularly meaningful when we think about human evolution—how we came to develop into that unique primates, Homo sapiens.

Are you and other primatologists studying them for reasons other than human ends? In other words, are the primates to benefit from these studies at all?

If one were to study many other wild animals, you would think that the goal is for the animal. People—say scientific alike—truly understand how complex these creatures are, how much like us they are, they will become more emotionally involved when they face issues concerning the conservation and care of nonhuman primates. They will be more willing to help raise money to improve and enrich captive conditions, or to conserve areas of wilderness where monkeys can live out their lives in freedom and safety.

Is one of the objects of your own involvement with primatology to help the chimps themselves?

When I began, in 1960, there was very little understanding among the general public—or among scientists for that matter—of the need for conservation. Today, thousands of people are aware of the horrifying rate at which we humans are destroying and despoiling the natural world. We are all but overwhelmed at the magnitude of the problem. In 1960, of course, there was indeed less urgency. The situation was not nearly as bad as it is today. When I first arrived in Gombe, for example, chimp country stretched for miles. I could climb up to the top of the rift escarpment—the eastern boundary of the Gombe National Park—gaze out over the country in all directions. Today cultivation has crept right up to the boundaries. It is the same everywhere—except that in so many places the remnant chimpanzee populations are no longer protected at all.

Is it fair to say that biomedical labs and zoos have acted and are acting today as unwitting agents of extermination for wild chimpanzees?

There is no question that in the past biomedical research and zoos have acted to exterminate chimp populations in West Africa, shooting females and taking their babies for research. Zoos played their part too. They also sent out expeditions to capture wild chimps and, in a careful study of the way of life of these close relatives can teach us a lot about ourselves. This is particularly meaningful when we think about human evolution—how we came to develop into that unique primates, Homo sapiens.

Are you and other primatologists studying them for reasons other than human ends? In other words, are the primates Continued on next page
Continued from previous page:

days. After all, would just another animal, and animals were only machines; why not go out and shoot a chimpanzee and shoot her baby if someone wanted to kill that baby? Most people didn't know any better.

The truly awful thing, unforgivable, really, is that people continue to shoot chimps, capture their babies, and put them in tiny cages, and treat them as if they were just machines. There is no excuse today. Anyone who refuses to acknowledge the remarkable intellectual capacity of the chimpanzees is either stupid, or else deliberately choosing to ignore the facts.

You said your eyes filled with tears when you left S.E.M.A. laboratories, a Maryland site where scientists conduct extensive research on chimpanzees. Can you tell us a bit more about that experience?

When you have spent 27 years of your life with wild, free chimps and come to know them as individuals, to appreciate them as beings with whom we share this planet, of course it is horrifying to see them shut into tiny cages. Chimpanzees infants have the same emotional needs and expectations as human infants. To imprison pairs of three-year-old chimpanzees in cages that are 22 inches by 22 inches and two feet high is just as inhumane, just as cruel, as if we would be imprisoning human toddlers in tiny cages. To incarcerate young chimps in total isolation, with nothing to do, no friendly contact with other living beings—other than short, utilitarian visits by caretakers—is to drive them to insanity. It is hard for me to understand how anyone, with access to the knowledge aboutchimp mentality that exists today, can treat them in that way.

Did that experience change your life?

It has certainly changed my awareness of chimps in labs. It has certainly given me a brand new determination to do everything in my power to help those chimps.

On the subject of helping chimps, what can you tell us about the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees?

This committee is in the process of being properly established. It arose out of a conference organized by the Chicago Academy of Sciences in November, 1986. For the very first time, that conference brought together people doing non-invasive behavioral research in the field and in captivity. It was a historic meeting. Entitled "Understanding Chimpanzees," it resulted in a tremendous increase in our knowledge. Dr. Richard Wrangham organized a special session on protection issues. Because there were a whole lot of people who cared about chimps, all discussing the shocking problem of conservation throughout the chimps' range, we became aware of just how bad the situation really is in so many places. The committee was born of that determination, expressed at that session, to try to do something positive and concrete. We passed this feeling of urgency on to those who had not attended this session. It was very moving, really. So many people expressed their desire to help in any way they could.

What are the intentions of this group?

The intentions are really set out in the title. First, conservation. We shall attempt to preserve pockets of chimp populations across their range in western and central Africa. This will, of course, preserve not only the chimpanzees living in the protected areas, but all the other flora and fauna with which the chimpanzees share their habitat. Second, care: we shall fight to improve the conditions of chimpanzees left in laboratories, 2001—anywhere in captivity. Most zoos are improving rapidly and markedly, but some still have a long way to go. And most labs are terrible. Conditions can be much better. It just visited the Dutch Primate Center, TNO, and was impressed by the size of the cages and the understanding of the chimpanzees shown by the personnel working there.

In the U.S., we haven't yet formulated our policy regarding the care of captive chimpanzees. I am working with Grazi Tellefsen, Roger Fouts, many other very dedicated, humane people to try to build up an awareness of the problem among the general public. Thanks to Senator John Melcher, there are impending federal regulations that are supposed to require new standards for the care of captive primates. This includes promotion of their psychological well-being. Now it is up to us to spell out, very precisely, just what means with reference to chimpanzees. To this end, the Jane Goodall Institute is organizing a major conference, funded by the National Institute of Health, in December of this year.

For Africa, we need to raise considerable funds throughout the world so that we can send individuals with some expertise in survey work to find out more about the distribution and numbers of chimpanzees throughout their range. We want to know where the most healthy and least disturbed populations are, and try to set up research populations there while it is still relatively easy. We want to save a few pockets of natural habitat in those places where chimpanzees are in danger of becoming extinct—to save not only individual chimpanzees, but also their unique traditions and cultures. We want to accustom chimps to the presence of humans to prevent us from classifying animals too—so that it will become feasible to promote a new kind of tourism, which I call "forest tourism." In order for tourists to view shyly, rarely seen forest chimpanzees, it is not enough to look some of them. The forests are very large, so it is a question of money, and the governments of west and central African countries, the timber industry is big business. If we want to preserve areas of forest we must try to compete with the timber industry, and tourism is the only way. Not only will it bring in foreign exchange but also, if handled right, international prestige.

Will the Committee include laboratory experimenters or exclude non-scientists?

The policy has not yet been formulated. We do know that we are planning different levels of membership and that it won't exclude anyone. It will include anyone who has demonstrated true concern for chimpanzees, who truly understands their nature, and who really wants to help.

What do you think of the use of primates in transplants?

I am much about this. But I understand that so far not one single transplant has been done. I personally feel it raises undue hopes for the recipient of the transplant and for his or her doctors. It also, I think, is very expensive. So far the recipients have merely bought a little extra time—a time of intense suffering and discomfort—at the expense of the life of a highly endangered primate relative.

How about their use in AIDS research?

I believe that in AIDS research there are two moral issues. First, are we justifying in using chimpanzees at all, since they are so like us? Second, if we do use them, how should we treat them? This second point is, for immediate future, the most crucial. Because chimpanzees are already being used in AIDS research and there is no doubt that they will be used some time into the future—in search for a cure and vaccine, and for testing vaccines. Of course, it is absolutely essential that we try to use alternative methods for investigating AIDS and other human diseases. But until these are discovered and approved, chimpanzees like other nonhuman animals, will be imprisoned and experimented on. So we must, for the present, concentrate our energies on making very sure that these victims are cared for in the best possible conditions.

As you know, it is ever more difficult for researchers to obtain chimps from the wild. How do you feel about the Chimpanzee Conservation Plan, a plan already in motion which seeks to maintain a captive-bee herd of populations for chimps in use in labs?

The track record for breeding, particularly in labs, is not very good. And this is mainly because babies are taken too young from their mothers, and females brought up with peer groups to be bad mothers or more importantly sterile. So if there is a sudden demand for chimps for testing AIDS vaccines, there is likely won't be enough. The question will then arise, how many scientists get more? And I can't address that because I simply don't know what will happen.

Do you personally have ethical problems with the use of chimpanzees outside of their appropriate environments in the wild?

Yes, indeed. I hate it. I probably feel about it as many people feel, in the old days, about the slave trade. I don't even like to see chimps in zoos, despite the fact that some zoos today are excellent and some chimps are well cared for and seem quite content. For the chimpanzees used in biomedical research it's another matter. They almost never have good lives.

What suggestions do you have for the animal rights movement in raising ethical question about the use of primates?

Lobbying. Making quite sure that everything they say about is completely accurate. Understanding the issues. Understanding the views of the opponent, whether they are right or wrong.

Continued on next page...
INTERVIEW

Jane Goodall and Giiza Teleki, two important forces behind the creation of the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees. Dr. Teleki is director of the Committee.

The Wolves of North America Need Your Help

As the only wolf sanctuary west of the Mississippi, Wolf Haven is truly home to 30 wolves. Wolf Haven is dedicated not only to providing food, shelter, and medical care to these endangered wolves, but also to protecting, from extinction the remaining wolves that live in the width of North America through public education, research, and lobbying activities.

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OCTOBER 1997

INTERVIEW

"You've never experienced a soap this soft, this moisturizing.*

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by Reviva Labs

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Here's a new experience in soaps. Softer, more luxurious than the $10.00 "department store soaps." $3.50. Moisture Bar smooths, and helps silence skin, like a moisturizer. Doesn't dry skin, like most soaps. In fact, helps overcome dryness. As its pure vegetable base isn't enough of a rarity (most soaps have animal tallow base), new French technology has activated vegetable extracts ("oliotina") to create a beauty bar with exciting new benefits. It not only silences skin, it maintains moisture and healthy skin balance - which protects against bacteria.

What's more, it has added features almost incredible for a soap— anti-irritant and soothing qualities.

All ages—from 1 month to 100 years—will love it on face or body. In fact, if you ever suffer from flakiness, itch, or sensitivity, MoistureBar will be a revelation.

MoistureBar...not just a cleansing bar. It's an experience. An exclusive vegetable and plant extract formula—produced in France for Reviva Labs, the brand that offers the Best Results in Skin Care.

* Suggested retail price.

If not available at your Health Food Store, write to
705 Hopkins Rd., Haddondfield, N.J. 08033
1-800-257-3773

Also News: GENTLE SCRUB Beauty Bar from Reviva. French Clay Soap in all vegetable base.

OCTOBER 1997

THE ANIMALS" AGENDA

Continued from previous page

Never giving out misinformation—that does untold damage. Not at this stage going into labs and causing destruction. In the early days of the animal rights movement, it was probably necessary that activists raidied labs, destroyed equipment, and even in some cases freed animals. But I believe that while those early demonstrations did much to bring the issue to the unsuspecting, often sympathetic public, their usefulness is over. Indeed, destructive tactics of this sort can damage the cause. I know this from bitter experience in England, where the extreme activists are hindering the efforts of the more moderate animal welfare groups who are fighting for legislative change.

As you see it, what group of people is turning against the animal protection movement?

The general public—people who don't really understand the issues at stake. You see, we have all been taught to believe that experimentation on animals is inevitable if we are to find cures for human illness and disease. And so when the general public hears that a lab—where scientists are searching for a cure for cancer, heart disease, or some such malady—has been destroyed, to the tune of millions of dollars, they become angry. Their rage against the perpetrators of the destruction spills over—they brand all those involved in animal welfare issues as irresponsible, crazy, or wicked. And if we appeal to the general public in a reasonable way, appeal to their sympathy with plea for help in raising funds for research into alternatives to animal experiments, for better conditions for the experimental animals, then we shall have their support. At the same time we slowly reveal just how much experimentation is useless. It's a question of re-educating them.

One difficulty that the animal rights community faces is that so much of the research we oppose is vital in secrecy. It is done behind closed doors. Do you have any ideas how about this information can be made a bit more accessible to the public?

I can only think of infiltrating and getting the facts.

Peter Singer has argued that researchers want it both ways in justifying their use of animals for biomedical research. On the one hand, they say animals are similar enough to us that we can extrapolate research results from them and apply them to human beings. On the other, they say we are not like us so we do not consent. These two views are used to resist your claims.

Do you agree with Singer and think there is an inherent contradiction in this generalized attitude of biomedical researchers?

I do agree with Peter Singer. I think that in the past the same kind of rationale was used to justify the use of slaves. They weren't considered quite human. It was the same kind of thing that enabled those running the concentration camps to do what they did in those places—because Jews weren't thought of as human after all, nor were the gypsies. They weren't Aryans.

With the greater confidence scientists have in using biotechnology, we are seeing the rise of more specific-use animals. What do you think of this genetic manipulation?

I suppose I'm old-fashioned. I terribly mistrust it. On the other hand, we must admit the fact that animal breeders have been manipulating animal genes for hundreds of years. They have produced some really quite horrifying freaks. Imagine a native person who knew only of wolves and who was suddenly shown a Pekingese dog, for example. He'd be absolutely horrified. I should think. And to breed dogs that can't reproduce naturally, who require cesareans to give birth to their pups, just because breeders fancy slender hips, is equally shocking.

You are best known for your work with chimps. But you have also done work with several types of canids—hyenas, jackals, and Cape hunting dogs. What have all these experiences and all your time in the wilderness caused you to think about the proper relationship between humans and the nonhuman world?

Well, I think I have been very lucky. I have been able to be out there in the wild and see so many wonderful animals living their lives in freedom, and it has given me tremendous appreciation for how the world would and could be but for the interference of humans. And you really feel when you are out with animals that each one has its place and that there is a pattern in creation. They are all important and they all have a right to live their lives. And then we humans come along and create a lot of misery.

Are you one who questions the increased use of technology and economic commitment to unrelenting industrial growth?

I think that is the problem. It is mainly industrial growth that destroys the natural world. It is very sad.

Do you see First World economic models being superimposed on Third World economies and then being adopted by those nations?

I am afraid so, ultimately. And of course, in the past the same kind of rationale was
Attention Tulane Alumni

Animal advocate and Tulane University graduate Pam Mansen is looking to catch or kill the Texas longhorn cattle that interest in importing the school's animal research activities and its handling of Silver Spring monkeys, transferred into the campus. Tulane's Delta Regional Primate Center last year. Coxidator, M. 48881398121.

Benjamin Thract (10698)
Bellevue (Theater)
10881398121

Supporting the ALF

Supporting the ALF is thrilling. This writing is on the falling of nine British Animal Liberation Front (ALF) activists on charges with sentences ranging from five to seven years, and ALF co-founder Renee Lee is reportedly only allowed out of her solitary confinement one hour a day. Here are the names and addresses for those wishing to write letters of support: activists (ALF) (10659): Kevin Baldwin (10209), Jeffery Carmack (10206), István Czeglédy (10206). Belenian (Theater), and John Howson (10202). HM Prison, Weybridge, Surrey, L320 2TG, England. T-shirts: Animal Liberation Front, 58.47.5.19, London, 17.12.19.030, Cheeky (Duchess) 11279657. England. Members of the ALF Super Group, a separate group which seeks to support ALF activists through legal means, are reportedly being targeted for public display. The legality of their activities. Those wishing to support ALF activity or help British may contact the Animal Liberations News (ALN) at BCD Box 1560, London WC1 X 706 England.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

October 1977

WWW

NETWORK NOTES

EDITED BY LEBELLE PARDOE

A new lease on life

Thank You! Not a Turkey

Farm Sanctuary is reporting its successful run of its annual program of住院, offering former factory-farmed turkeys to adopters who will let the birds live out their natural life and freedom. Another feature of the campaign is the organization of "Free for Thanksgiving" dinners. The campaign, which continues until Christmas, has been widely covered by the media and the public.

Grants Offered

Founded in 1986, the Charlotte and William Patten Foundation (named for the late long-time animal advocates) offers grants to animal protection organizations. Proposals are being accepted for the next fiscal year, May 1, 1988. For more information, contact the foundation at P.O. Box 13222, Washington, DC 20033-0202.

Data for Dolphins

The Dolphin Data Base works to bring together groups and individuals interested in the welfare of this marine mammal and the environment. For more information, contact the Data for Dolphins Fund at P.O. Box 31-B, Rockland, MA 21002. 03-04-9202.

Tattoos Protect Animals

Tattoo-A-Paw is a nationwide effort offering permanent and painless companion animal identification, along with a 24-hour lost animal hotline. Tattooing may help prevent lost pets from ending up in laboratories. Send inquiries to 1624 Emmons Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11233, or call toll-free: (800) TATTOO - in N.Y., (718) 467-8625.

Southern Comfort

Pet owners who are interested in a new animal protection group which seeks to improve conditions for animals and cruelty-free living. Write for more information to Southern Comfort, P.O. Box 7584, Green- ville, SC 29404.

HART keeps a high profile.

A Corporate Conscience

THanks to Patrick Outdoor Advertising Co., which generously donated space on 25 billboards for the Houston Animal Rights Team (HART) to place an anti-hunting message. The billboards, posted throughout Houston, are part of the group's effort to support a ban on the hunting ban. HART reports that the bill- boards prompted inquiries and increased public inter- est in the trapping issue.

Bigfoot-1, Hunters-0

This past summer's feline and dog hunting season was a smashing success for the Bigfoot-1, Hunters-0 (B-1, H-0). Lizhigov scores some points for her knowledge of the birds. Lizhigov's hunting skills and his family's love for hunting have been enhanced by his teaching. Lizhigov's family is composed of the bears hunting trophies, a fur coat, and a coat for the family's backyard. A among pro-animal message com- bines the largest number of participating -examples. Contact Bruce Caldwell, Superintendent, BCD Box 35560, Miami, FL 33156.0202.

Dye Not! You Don't Have to

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) is promoting tours of the vast fowl population on the east coast of Prince Edward Island in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence. IFAW's goal is to inform tourists about the environmental and animal welfare benefits of visiting the island and to encourage them to consider animal welfare when planning their travel. For more information, contact IFAW at 1120 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

What You Don't Know Can Hurt You

A new advertisement prepared by the Vegetarian Society of Greater Boston was recently published in a local newspaper. The advertisement is a valuable tool for promoting the protection of animals and the environment. The advertisement was scheduled for March 1988, after the close-up views of some of the 25,000 harp seals who were killed in their white pelts. The hope is that the receptors which decode the waves will become more effective and to disseminate the benefits of the public. The, ad which details some of the negative effects associated with meat-eating, might have alerted people to hazards they could avoid, such as eating meat in restaurants to prevent harm to farmed, beef, chickens, and other animals. A seal-sense view

The Vegetarian Society of Greater Boston is a non-profit organization that promotes vegetarianism and the protection of animals. The Society's goal is to educate the public about the benefits of vegetarianism and the negative impacts of meat consumption. For more information, contact the Vegetarian Society of Greater Boston at 1120 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Upcoming Conferences

The George Eliot Earth Alliance, in conjunction with the National Alliance for Animals' Educa- tional Foundation, will host an animal rights seminar on Saturday, November 7 in Atlanta. Featured speakers include Dr. Carol Binyon, Sydne Barshard, Dody Stiles, John G. F. Morton, and Ingrid Newkirk. The Alliance is a non-profit organization that promotes the protection of animals and the environment. For more information, contact the George Eliot Earth Alliance at 1120 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017.
Dear Friend of the Seals,

Each March, 250,000 harp seals enter Canada’s Gulf of St. Lawrence to bear young on a vast floating ice field just west of the Magdalen Islands and north of the picturesque Atlantic Province of Prince Edward Island. Known as whitecoats, newborn harp seals shed their snowy pelts and turn gray within three weeks. It is during this time that the vulnerable young pups are easy prey for seal hunters. Over the past 250 years, hundreds of thousands of the pups were killed each year for their fur.

There is no doubt in my mind that the baby harp seal is one of the loveliest creatures on earth. Those big dark and inquisitive eyes captivate you. Across the nursery, cries of baby seals ring out as their furry bodies wriggle along the ice.

Seal Watch ’88 is a quality, guided expedition to the ice using experienced tour guides and helicopter pilots. It is an opportunity to marvel at one of the most spectacular wildlife adventures in North America. But more than that, it is an effort to replace income lost from the hunt and to continue our fight to save the seals.

Please bring your family and friends and join me next March for Seal Watch ’88.

For the animals,

Brian Davies
Founder, IFAW

For a full colour brochure of the 5-day tour, complete and mail the coupon. Tour cost, including airfare from Boston or Montreal, is $475, - U.S.

This coupon should be mailed to:

Promotional Tours
651 Washington Street
Brookline, MA 02146

PLEASE SEND ME
FULL DETAILS OF SEAL WATCH ’88

Name
Address
City/State/Zip

Promotional Tours is organizing and promoting Seal Watch ’88 at the request of IFAW. IFAW is an independent, non-profit organization and will make no money from Seal Watch ’88.

Animal Legislation in the 100th Congress

The following is a brief listing of some of the animal-related legislation currently pending before Congress. The 100th Congress will last through December, 1988. These particular bills were selected because they concern some of the most prominent animal protection issues addressed by the Animal Welfare Act, which was introduced in Washington. Readers are urged to contact the local offices of their Representatives and Senators to determine when each bill will be in their state or district. A personal appearance witnessed by the legislator may be arranged, and is the best way to make one’s views known on any particular bill or issue. Write to Senators at U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, and to Representatives at U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. The telephone number for all Congressional offices in Washington, D.C. is (202) 224-3121.

WILDLIFE & ENVIRONMENT

Plastic Pollution Legislation (H.R. 47) with 2 co-sponsors, H.R. 940 with 66 co-sponsors, and S. 334 with five co-sponsors. Introduced by Senator John Chafee (R-RI) and Congressmen Gerry Studds (D-MA) and Congressman William Hughes (D-NJ). All three of these bills address the adverse effects on animals and the environment of dumping plastics on land and in water.

Kangaroo Protection Act (H.R. 779) with 119 co-sponsors. Introduced by Congressmen Robert Barron (R-NY) and Congressman John Dingell (D-MI). This legislative initiative prohibits importation of certain kangaroos and kangaroo products.

Refuge Protection Act of 1987 (H.R. 2724) with 33 co-sponsors. Introduced by Congressmen William Hughes (D-NJ) and Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman (D-NY). This legislation would prohibit the killing of wildlife for sport, recreation, or commerce on National Wildlife Refuges. H.R. 2724 reaffirms that it is the policy of Congress to uphold National Wildlife Refuge’s as inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife.

Tropical Rainforests and Wetlands Protection Act of 1987 (H.R. 3013) with 23 co-sponsors and S. 1558 with one co-sponsor. Introduced by Congressmen John Porter (R-IL) and Senator Robert Kasten (R-WI). These two companion bills would help protect the world’s remaining tropical forests and wetlands by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to provide future conservation strategies and by urging the World Bank to adopt a program to provide debt relief in exchange for conservation efforts.

Wild Horses and Burros (Interior Dept. Appropriations Bill). This past June, the House voted to include $5.9 million to remove an additional 18,000 wild horses and burros from public lands. Also included was a provision to prohibit funds for "ethanulahs", which would eliminate the Bureau of Land Management’s proposed policy to kill horses and burros not adopted after 90 days. As this goes to press, the Senate had not yet put forth their figures.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

L-R: Pro-animal Congressmen Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Edolphus Towns (D-NY), and Charlie Rose (D-NC).

COMPANION ANIMALS

Pet Protection Act of 1987 (H.R. 778) with 93 co-sponsors and S. 1167 with no co-sponsors. Introduced by Congressmen Robert Mrazek (D-NY) in the House and Senator Wendell Ford (D-KY) in the Senate. These companion bills would prevent any researcher or research institution from receiving National Institutes of Health funding if that person or facility uses any animal acquired from an animal shelter or pound—whether owned and operated by a state, county, or city. The Senate version of this bill would also deny funding if animals are acquired from "Class B" dealers.

Legislation on Abuses in Puppy Mills (House Joint Resolution 287 with 26 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressmen Samuel Johnson (R-TX) and Congressman David Obey (D-WI). This legislation would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study of the effectiveness of current laws and regulations (i.e., the Animal Welfare Act) in protecting dogs and puppies bred in puppy mills from inhumane treatment and premature shipment.

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South Korean Dogs and Cats. In June, Congressmember Tom Lantos (D-CA) introduced a "Dear Colleague" letter to other members of Congress requesting that they join him in sending a letter to government officials in South Korea demanding the practice of eating dogs and cats.

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Consumer Products Safe Testing Act (H.R. 1026 with 87 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congresswoman Barbara Boxer (D-CA). This bill instructs Federal agencies to review and revote regulations concerning acute toxicity testing to more adequately reflect human reactions to products. H.R. 1026 will require the evaluation of current Federal regulations to ensure that alternative testing procedures are encouraged by the Federal government.

Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act (H.R. 1720 with 43 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressmen Robert Torricelli (D-NJ). This legislative initiative requires the National Library of Medicine, an arm of the National Institutes of Health, to make available to all medical libraries the full text of published research results using modern information technology. Additionally, the bill provides for the establishment of a National Center for Research Accountability, staffed by specialists in the biomedical information sciences who would conduct a full-text literature search prior to the funding of grant proposals involving the use of live animals.

Standing to Sue (H.R. 1720 with 49 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressmen...
ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Continued from previous page

member Charlie Rose (D-NC). H.H. 1770 adds a "citizen suit" provision to the
Animal Welfare Act to compel its enforce-
ment. This bill is necessary because the
Dept. of Agriculture has not adequately
enforced the Act.

Silver Spring Monkeys (H.R. 2883 with 31 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congress-
member Robert C. Smith (R-NH). This bill
provides for the transfer of the Silver
Spring Monkeys to the Texas sanctuary
Primarily Primates.

Legislation Prohibiting the Patenting of Animals (H.R. 3110 with six co-
sponsors). Introduced by Congress-
member Charlie Rose (D-NC). This bill
would amend Title 35 of the U.S. Code
to prohibit the patenting of genetically
altered or modified animals by
establishing a two-year moratorium, dur-
ing which time a study would be
conducted.

ANIMALS ON FARMs

The Nonagricultural Farm Animal Protec-
tion Act (H.R. 3235 with 6 co-
sponsors). Introduced by Congress-
member Edolphus Towns (D-NY). H.R.
3235 would amend the Animal Welfare
Act to protect farm animals used in
nonagricultural research, testing, ex-
perimentation, or exhibitions. This would
halt attempts by the biomedical
research community to circumvent
Animal Welfare Act provisions by replac-
ing species protected under the Act with
unprotected farm animal species.

Veal Calf Protection Act (H.R. 2805 with
no co-sponsors). Introduced by Con-
gressmember Charles Bennett (D-FL). This
bill would prohibit confinement of veal calves in such a manner as to restrict
their freedom of movement and physical
contact with others of their species, and
would also require that calves over the
age of two weeks be provided with a diet
consisting of solid food which includes

ANIMALS IN ENTERTAINMENT

Anti-Live Animal Lure Act (H.R. 3433
with 41 co-sponsors). Introduced by Con-
gressmember Robert Dornan (R-CA).
This bill would amend the Animal Welfare
Act to prohibit the practice of coursing
(using live animals as lures) in
racing and dog training.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

Conceived without guns the leading authorities on fertility control will
discuss contraceptive strategies. These methods are effective on all mammals.
The proceedings will be published.

Conference registration $80.00
Send check before Oct. 30 to:
P. C. I., Inc.
e/0 Mrs. Paul Pommer
2123 Baloney Plaza
Philadelphia, PA

For financial assistance, contact PETA, P.O. Box 42536 Washington, DC 20015

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

has funded a chimpanzee captive
breeding program in order to maintain a
supply of chimpanzees for researchers.
The program will come up for renewal
in the spring of 1988.

Wildlife Feeding Bill (H.R. 2797). In-
troduced by Congressmember Ron
Marlatt (R-WA). This bill encourages
farmers to devote a portion of their
land to wildlife feeding and forest
areas. It would permit farmers to increase
wild animal populations, thereby pro-
voking the hunting and trapping com-
munity with a so-called "surplus" of
game animals to kill. This legislation per-
suades the American farmer as a leading
environmentalist, concerned with re-
establishing large quantities of "wildlife
resources".

— Kathy Samborn
Kathy Samborn works with the National
Alliance for Animal Legislation. For more in-
formation on this or other legislation relating to
animals, contact the Alliance at 710, Box
75116, Washington, DC 20013; (703) 684-0654.

Requiem
By MARY DE LA VALETTE

Fly high, little hawk
Man is here
Here with his lassies and guns
Your songs of joy mean nothing to him
Fly to the stars and do not return
Sweat deep, little seal
Man is here
Here with his nets and his clubs
Your ballet of grace means nothing to him
Dive to the sunless sea and do not return
Run fast, little wolf
Man is here
Here with his poisons and traps
Your bright-eyed children mean nothing to him
Run to the tundra's end and do not return
Hide, hide for ever
Your sweet and fierce splendor
Man has no place for love
Your mystery means nothing to him
Lose him alone, alone with his kind
Unloving, unloved
Pulse soft, little earth
Man is here
Here with his concrete and bombs
Your hymns of life mean nothing to him
Free your soul and to dust and ashes return

A Cute Animal?

That's not the point. Acute suffering—that's the point.

HFA believes all sentient beings, regardless of whether they are
judged by others to be "cute" or "intelligent," deserve to be treated
with compassion.

Campaign to Ban Battery Caging

Now there is a way for everyone to participate in the national campaign
to end the horrors of factory egg production.

Please join us!

HUMAN FARMING ASSOCIATION
1520 California St., San Francisco, CA 94109

Name
Address

□ $10 □ $25 □ $50 □ $100 □ other

FREE: All new supporters receive HFA's new
and powerful consumer alert "Anything Goes
With Eggs," along with our bimonthly newsletter, and more.
Some nations continue to engage in illegal trade in wildlife products in violation of CITES restrictions.

**Ottawa Hosts Sixth CITES Meeting**

Some 700 people converged on Ottawa, Canada from July 12 to 24 to attend the sixth biennial meeting of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Representatives from almost 90 Parties (member nations) attended, as well as observers from conservation states and a multitude of intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and industry groups—the greatest participation in CITES ever. The meeting's agenda reflected a broad range of samples issues ranging from international wildlife trade problems to matters of treaty implementation and amendments to the treaty's appendices.

CITES was put into final form and signed at a plenipotentiary meeting held in Washington, D.C., in March 1973, and entered into force in 1975. It now counts 96 countries as members, and in its relatively short life has proven to be a viable mechanism for regulating the international trade in threatened and endangered plants and animals. International portions of CITES are its appendices, three of which are lists of species covered by the Convention's regulatory provisions. Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction, and those which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in these species is prohibited, except in certain cases and under certain conditions. Appendix II includes species which are in danger of becoming threatened with extinction if trade is not controlled. CITES forbids international trade in these species unless the country of origin has issued a permit certifying that the export will not jeopardize the survival of the species in the wild. Proposals regarding trade in particular species submitted for consideration at the biennial CITES meetings pertain exclusively to amendments to these two appendices. Appendix III lists species not internationally recognized as threatened or endangered, but which may be protected by individual countries. An Appendix III listing is a way for a country to ask other countries to help enforce their own national laws controlling trade in a particular species.

As always, the results of the species proposals were mixed—some species were given greater protection, while in other cases restrictions were relaxed. U.S. representatives proposed that CITES list two species of Pacific fin bats of the genus Pupurus on Appendix I and seven other bat species on Appendix II. This proposal met with opposition from skeptics, who questioned whether the trade was sufficiently international to justify inclusion in the Appendices, and who doubted the possibilities for enforcement. The commercial trade in these bats, considered a delicacy by islanders on Guam and in the Northern Marianas who eat the animals whole after steeping them in coconut milk, is apparently decimating their already fragile populations. The final decision to list all nine species (including one already thought to be extinct) on Appendix II may do little to arrest the trend towards increased trade in these animals, unfortunately.

The importers, who are responsible for transferring three parrot species from Appendix I to Appendix II, are the South American cockatiel (Nymphicus hollandicus), the yellow-billed cockatoo (Cacatua sulphurea) and the military macaw (Ara militaris). All three are part of the international cage bird trade, and the birds fetch prices in the thousands of dollars. A recent survey on the status of the hyacinth macaw estimated that there are no more than 3,000 birds in captivity, and judged the major threats to the species' survival to be the capture of the birds for domestic and international pet markets.

Crocodiles were an important item on the meeting's agenda. Several African countries submitted proposals to remove their Nile crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus) from the Appendix II list of export quotas, and these were all approved, although some with modifications. The members state of the Southern African Development Coordination Council (SADCC) had met prior to the CITES meeting to discuss crocodile utilization and conservation. Their recommendations were largely accepted. Also considered was a proposal by the Congo to downlist from Appendix II to Appendix III its populations of the slender-snouted crocodile (Crocodylus microleucus) on the basis of an export quota system. This was accepted by the Parties, although concerns were raised about the need for more scientific data on both crocodile biology and trade trends, and better controls on subsistence hunting for the latter species. The Parties did not accept the Democratic Republic of Congo's proposal to trade in water crocodiles (Crocodylus porosus) on the basis of an export quota, but they raised the annual quota from 2,000 to 4,000.

In December 1987, the Parties also discussed the trade in saltwater crocodiles (Crocodylus porosus) on the basis of an export quota, but they raised the annual quota from 2,000 to 4,000. While Indonesia had previously regulated its own trade in saltwater crocodiles, it now seeks to export their eggs. The Parties agreed to the plan, but also recommended that Indonesia and Japan to uphold this system on the importing end, since this measure seems doomed to failure. They also agreed that the major importers of saltwater crocodiles need to identify the source of the eggs and control imports, since each country does not control the entire trade in this species due to having entered informal reservations to that effect. CITES allows countries to enter reservations with respect to any lists of species, although there is no provision for regional agreements having to regulate the species in question.

Two genera of nocturnal poison arrow frogs (Dendrobatidae and Phyllobates) were accepted for inclusion in Appendix II, though the decision was not supported by scientific evidence. The Parties concluded that the populations were being adversely affected by trade and by habitat alteration (a CITES listing generally requires such evidence). In addition, all 320-350 individuals of hummingbirds (Todiramphus) were placed on Appendix II due primarily to concern about illegal trade and high mortality rather than to any evidence of sharp population decline.

Of great interest to CITES participants was the status of the leopards (Panthera pardus) in sub-Saharan Africa. A study was carried out on behalf of the CITES Secretariat in which an estimate of 71,000 leopards in Africa, indicating the species may not be threatened. While the Parties endorsed the report’s findings, they were somewhat reluctant to make policy recommendations on its basis and expressed satisfaction (at least for the time being) with the Appendix I leopard export quota system established in 1983, which allows for non-commercial export of leopard skins. All 320-350 individuals of their quotas. Zimbabwe increased its quota to 300 per annum, and Ethiopia (recently not a Party) and the Central African Republic were granted quotas for the first time.

Two important species issues outside of the scope of the leopards centered on African elephants and rhinos. Although the CITES ivory export quota system established in 1983 is not yet flawless and remains controversial, it has allowed for closer monitoring of the trade—and the results are very disturbing. A report submitted to the Parties by the African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group (AERSG) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources estimated that African elephant numbers had declined by 30 percent since 1975, and that current trends in many countries are large enough to predict extinction in the near future. David Cunningham, Chairperson of AERSG, was confident, however, that the necessary measures would be taken to prevent this from happening. The report also estimated that legal exports of ivory in 1986 accounted for only 22 percent of ivory production, and that the bulk of the trade is still conducted illegally.

The Parties condemned Botswana and the United Arab Emirates for their role in furtheing the trade in illegal ivory and rhino horn. The former (which is not yet prepared on behalf of the AERSG estimated that rhino populations had declined by 90 percent since 1970—despite the international trade prohibition for rhino horn in 1977. The United Arab Emirates was also condemned recently for its trade in rhinoceros products.

Last among the preponderant issues of the CITES meeting were problems of inadequate implementation and outright violations of the Convention by many countries, which were highlighted in the speeches of both the Parties and the observers. It is apparent that the credibility of CITES as a conservation tool will depend on whether it is accepted and illegal trade in endangered species from an animal and plant point of view. It is likely that the Parties should urge Mexico to cease this activity and sign CITES. Write to: Ambassador Jorge Enrique Reies, Embassy of Mexico, 2829 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

**What You Can Do**

1. The United Arab Emirates, an oil-rich country which has been a hub for the illegal trade in ivory, is qualifying CITES—already claiming that it cannot afford the $1000 in annual dues. Letters are needed to urge the country not to withdraw from CITES, to cease trade in illegal ivory and rhino products, and to control trade in threatened and endangered species. Write to: Ambassador Ahmed Al-Mokarram, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates, 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

2. Letters are needed to protest Japan's high level of illegal trade in sea turtles. Japan agreed at the CITES meeting to withdraw their reservation on green turtles, but they need to be pushed to control trade in two other sea turtle species (hawkbills imported for their shells) and olive ridleys (imported for their leather). Write to: Ambassador Nobuo Matsumura, Embassy of Japan, 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

3. Mexico is the only major countrycounting in this category which has not signed CITES, and has become a major center for legal and illegal trade in endangered and endangered species from as far south as South America. Write to: Ambassador M. E. O. Espinoza, Embassy of Mexico, 2829 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.
Animal Advocates Protest at Cornell

At Cornell University Medical School in New York City, researchers have been force-feeding barbiturates to cats since 1985. The experiments have involved hundreds (and perhaps thousands) of cats, and are costing taxpayers over a quarter of a million dollars annually, with an estimated cost over 13 years of between three and four million. Michiko Okamoto of the medical school's pharmacology department is the principal researcher. The experiments are funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and its parent agency, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA). The animal rights organization PETA-Species Unlimited (TSU), based in Williamsport, Penn., has launched a protest campaign aimed at cutting off funds for the experiments and closing down the lab permanently.

The Cornell researchers' technique consists of forcibly administering massive quantities of barbiturates through tubes surgically implanted in cats' abdomens. After injection is established, the cats are abruptly withdrawn and the cats' reactions are observed and recorded. Some cats have electrodes implanted in their brains and on the surface of their eyes and skull in order to record brain wave activity. The researchers' stated objective is to provide "quantitative" description of the processes of barbiturate addiction and withdrawal. According to one of the papers published on this research, withdrawal symptoms suffered by the cats include: body shakes, abnormal posture, inability to stand, trembling, salivating, labored breathing, insomnia, weight loss, hypothermia, hair standing on end, apparent hallucinations, and grandmal type convulsive seizures usually culminating in death. In its 1985 and 1986 reports to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)—the agency of the Department of Agriculture charged with enforcing the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act—Cornell reported that no pain or distress was caused to experimental animals without the administration of drugs. Yet no mention is made in the 13 papers on the studies of any anesthetics or analogues being given to cats suffering withdrawal symptoms.

In a detailed report prepared by TSU president Dr. George Care and the staff of TSU, the scientific validity of the Cornell cat studies is called into question. The report argues that the conclusions drawn from the studies are not necessarily valid as a model for the human, since cat reactions to drugs may vary widely from those of humans. Similarities in barbiturate addiction and withdrawal symptoms in the two species "closely justify meaningful extrapolation from cats to humans, particularly as regards the purported 'quantification' of the state of barbiturate dependency and withdrawal," the report argues. The researcher methodology is criticized: the "maximally tolerable dose" technique used by the experimenters in an effort to achieve "uniformity of addiction" among the cats may be offset by individual variations among the cats with respect to the rates at which the drugs are eliminated from their systems. The researchers put forth the unconvincing rationale that data gathered in clinical studies of human drug addicts must be "validated" by research on cats.

Dr. Murray Cohen, a psychiatrist who for over 16 years has treated and counseled people addicted to barbiturates and other drugs, says of the Cornell cat research, "I can honestly say that my understanding and treatment of this condition is totally unrelated to the work of Okamoto. This work was done without my knowledge or approval, with irrelevant questions being asked at the end of one experiment which provide the basis for the next. Without answers to taxpayers' expense, involving terrible cruelty to animals, and providing no answers to human suffering... Barbiturate use started to decline sharply just about the time the Cornell studies began. By 1973, the manufacture and distribution of barbiturates such as phenobarbital and pentobarbital had been curtailed by regulatory agencies, causing a significant decline in their availability and use. 1985 figures indicate that barbiturate use in the country is down by more than 40% between 1970 and 1985, as opposed to other drugs such as cocaine. Siegel of TSU's New York office remarks: "It's not an outrage that while money is being poured into these cat experiments, human drug addicts must often wait months for admission to a rehabilitation clinic."

As we go to press, we have learned that TSU has had a major breakthrough in its campaign. Although the principal researcher had applied for and received a grant from NIDA on May 29 to use 80-180 more cats in 1985-86 for barbiturate addiction experiments, the Medical College of New York has now confirmed that this grant will not be used for this purpose. It's uncertain, however, whether any funds will have the grant money. TSU is urging activists to continue writing to NIDA and Cornell College for assurance that no cats will be used in similar experiments in the future, and that no other animals be substituted for cats in these studies.

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The animal protection community sustained a great loss recently with the death of longtime animal advocate Cavit Buyukcuk. Cavit, together with his wife, Hope Sawyer Buyukcuk, established a private haven for wildlife in New Jersey in 1961 in order to protect the area's creatures from hunting, trapping, and human encroachment. The Unicorn Wildlife Refuge has since been able to encompass some 450 acres of wildlife habitat—including woods, streams, and beaver ponds. Cavit Buyukcuk's lifetime contributions to the animals' cause will be long remembered. Those wishing to express condolences may write to Hope Sawyer Buyukcuk and family, Unicorn Wildlife Refuge, RFD, Newfield, NJ 08344.

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What You Can Do

Animal advocates are urged to look into the conditions at local military bases around the country, many of which conduct animal research projects designed to find new and improved ways of killing humans. Write to your Senators and Representatives, and ask them to sponsor legislation to end the use of animals in military research and testing. Also direct letters to Rep. Barbara Boxer, in whose district LAIR is located. Write to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger (The Pentagon, Room 3018), Washington, DC 20501, and ask him to direct the Army to comply with the repeated requests for information on LAIR made under the Freedom of Information Act. The Letterman Coalition may be reached by contacting the Fund for Animals, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco, CA 94123, (415) 474-6429.

Above: Animal advocates demonstrating at LAIR were greeted by military police in full riot gear. Left: San Francisco police escort arrested activists to a waiting paddy wagon.

Doses of anesthetics until cardiac arrest ensued.

1) Rabbits, shaved of their fur, were exposed to the effects of an analog of mustard gas, which is internationally banned by the Geneva Conventions.

2) Pigs were shot with various kinds of bullets fired from various kinds of guns so that researchers could compare the resulting wounds.

3) Restrained monkeys were subjected to laser beams directed at their eyes, causing blindness. One distressed monkey reportedly died in an "anaesthesia-like attack.

4) Cows, after having tubes inserted in their tracheas, were restrained in "fat bags", fitted with oxygen masks, and tossed for convulsions.

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Activists Battle Military Research

The Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR), located on San Francisco's Presidio Army base, was the target of a protest march and civil disobedience action on May 23. The Letterman Coalition — comprised of some 21 animal protection, environmental, and peace organizations — sponsored the action. The coalition's effort was spearheaded by Vigil for Animals and the San Francisco chapter of the Fund for Animals. Some 300 marchers made their way from Fort Mason Center to LAIR, where a considerable number of military police officers in full riot gear awaited them. The protesters held a short rally, and then staged an impromptu civil disobedience action in which 17 activists were arrested for blocking traffic. Three local television stations covered the event.

Protest against the use of animals in military research is nothing new to LAIR. Animal advocates held major demonstrations there in 1984 and 1985, and periodic vigils have been held at LAIR for the past several years. A previous civil disobedience action occurred on October 13, 1985, when police arrested activists Elliot Katz and Robert O'Brien for the simple act of walking onto Presidio grounds while carrying signs. Any action conducted on the base's property — including innocence of distribution of leaflets to Army personnel and civilians — carries with it the risk of arrest. LAIR has been conducting animal research for the past 13 years, mating and killing thousands of animals in taxpayer-funded studies of ballistic, germ and chemical weapons, and laser radiation. According to Letterman Coalition activists, information on the specifics of recent animal research conducted at LAIR has been difficult to obtain. No annual reports have been issued since 1982, and the Army to date has not been forthcoming with any detailed response to numerous requests made under the Freedom of Information Act. Some of LAIR's past experiments have included the following:

1) Cats, after having tubes inserted in their tracheas, were restrained in "fat bags", fitted with oxygen masks, and tossed for convulsions.

What You Can Do

Animal advocates are urged to look into the conditions at local military bases around the country, many of which conduct animal research projects designed to find new and improved ways of killing humans. Write to your Senators and Representatives, and ask them to sponsor legislation to end the use of animals in military research and testing. Also direct letters to Rep. Barbara Boxer, in whose district LAIR is located. Write to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger (The Pentagon, Room 3018), Washington, DC 20501, and ask him to direct the Army to comply with the repeated requests for information on LAIR made under the Freedom of Information Act. The Letterman Coalition may be reached by contacting the Fund for Animals, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco, CA 94123, (415) 474-6429.

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Summer Conferences

The ALLIANCE's Seminar

The National Alliance for Animals (The ALLIANCE) is not quite four years old—a relative adolescent in our movement. But its national legislative seminar has already matured into what some activists are calling "the premier conference for animal rights in the U.S."

This year, more than 400 activists from 40 states gathered at the University of Maryland for the three-day event (June 20-22). For most of the part, the seminar focused on training activists to make sense of the political process, to lobby elected officials, and to identify pro- animal legislation. The last day of the Seminar was conducted as a practice exercise for activists as they lobbied their Federal legislators or their aides on Capitol Hill.

On the Hill, conference participants spent most of their energy lobbying on "standing to sue" (H.R. 1770), CARE seizure (H.R. 779), and wild horse and burro protection (attempting to stop appropriations for more roundups). The lobbying day concluded with an awards ceremony honoring legislators committed to animal protection. The roll call included many familiar supporters, but also some surprising selections. The ALLIANCE recognized the following members of Congress: Representatives Charles Bennett (D-FL), Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Ronald Dellums (D-CA), Robert Doornen (R-CA), Edward Feighan (D-OH), Andy Jacobs (D-ID), Tom Lantos (D-CA), and Senator Bill Thomas (R-CA).

Synder Brinkman gives an award to Jeremy Rifkin for his work against the commercial patenting of animals.

Robert Mrazek (D-NY), Charlie Rose (D-NC), Robert C. Smith (R-New Hampshire), and Robert Torricelli (D-NJ), and Senators Mark Hatfield (R-OR) and Harry Reid (D-NV).

But the seminar consisted of more than learning about riders, letter-writing, and right-to-know on important committees. It also covered a broad range of movement concerns and served as a testing site for new movement campaigns and strategies. For instance, Ingrid Newkirk, director of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), argued that chimpanzees—whose tremendous genetic similarity to humans—could help us "break the species barrier." Primateologist Jane Goodall affirmed Newkirk's position by declaring that chimpanzees can play a particularly important role in raising greater public awareness of animal rights.

While Newkirk stressed the utility of genetic similarity, Jeremy Rifkin of the Foundation on Economic Trends warned of the danger of genetic manipulation. Specifically, he drew attention to our historic entry into the age of bio-technology, and to the recent U.S. Patent and Trademark Office decision allowing the commercial patenting of animals.

The conference also served as a forum to highlight important animal rights issues on a U.S. tour to publicize their country's notorious kangaroo slaughter. Australian activists delivered speeches at the seminar and made the weekend more of an International Alliance for Animals. In support of the kangaroo, Synder Brinkman, executive director of the ALLIANCE, announced a boycott of all travel to Australia until the killing ends. And Cleveland Amory, President of the Fund for Animals, condemned the slaughter in front of Australian TV affiliates in attendance.

While a useful and energizing event, the seminar made clear that the animal rights community faces a formidable task in attempting to gain legal protection for billions of disenfranchised nonhumans. Brinkman commented, "Our [the animal rights movement's] better, scholarly-legislate approach must be replaced by a more sophisticated and thoughtful legislative agenda. And all of us must take matters into our own hands by making legislators more responsive to our concerns."

For more information about The ALLIANCE, write to National Alliance for Animals, P.O. Box 75316, Washington, D.C. 20030-5116.

Earth First! Rendezvous

The Earth First! Rendezvous was what one might call "a no-frills gathering." There were no fancy rooms, no catered meals, no warm (or even cold) showers. The most advanced technology present was a set of about 20 porta-potties. But no frills is just the way they wanted it. Earth Firsters say we need to get out of stuffy dorms, and into sturdy yurts. It is by experiencing wilderness that we begin to understand the interrelationships of ecosystems—that we have a place in them, not above them.

About 200 activists, most of them from west of the Rockies, gathered in early July at the Kaibab National Forest (adjacent to the northern rim of the Grand Canyon) to be with and to protect "Mother Earth." Ironically, the chopped trees, scarce grass, and ever-present dust indicated to everyone that this wasn't pristine wilderness, but a landscape vandalized by lumbering and cattle grazing—both made possible by our Forest Service. Besides incorporating sessions on those two environmental problems, the six-day rendezvous included workshops on deep ecology, bioagriculture, uranium mining, diesel vehicles "monokings" (an alternative to the northern rim of the Grand Canyon. Clearly, there's not a wild week with Earth First—the sites that's clear on their priorities.

In addition to the Earth First! Journal, and $3 to Earth First! Journal, P.O. Box 5671, Tucson, AZ 85703.

—Wayne Pacelle

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—John Kulberg, President, ASPCA

"A book of wonder, suffering, joy and sorrow. It awakens the heart of compassion."—Michael Fox, Scientific Director, HSUS

"Thought-provoking, this book will leave a lasting impression with all who read it."—Jane Goodall, Director, Gombe Stream Research Center, Tanzania

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24 THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

OCTOBER 1987
NEWS SHORTS

Edited by Leslie Pardee

A moratorium on the patenting of animals has been put into effect by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, pending consideration of the issue by Congress. At press time, the moratorium was expected to extend only until the end of the current fiscal year (September 30, 1987). It was instituted in response to a request by Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR), but some patent officials are saying that the moratorium may not be legal, as the patent office is required to issue patents on "inventions"—whether or not Congress objects. The animal patenting issue is the first case in the 179-year history of the patent office that Congress has asked for a delay in issuing patents. A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Charlie Rose (D-NC) which would delay animal patents for two years, and Senator Hatfield is expected to introduce a companion bill in the Senate (see our article in this issue on current legislation before Congress). In June, the Senate passed a measure proposed by Senator Hatfield to prevent funds for reviewing animal patents from reaching the patent office. The prospect of patents on genetically altered animals has raised concern among animal protection groups, zoos, and animal rights organizations. The National Farmers Union, which represents 250,000 farmers, has spoken out against the policy, asserting that animal patents will lead to increased consolidation in farming and that the small farmers will not be able to afford them. The Foundation on Economic Trends and the Humane Society of the United States have led the way in opposing the patent office policy.

When Friends of Pets volunteers first saw Rain in January, he was in a Southern California county shelter awaiting sale to a medical research facility. The sores that covered his body bore silent testimony to the extreme beatings that had endured during his 18 months of life. His ears had been butchered with scissors. He was emaciated.

The FFP volunteers didn't hesitate—they bought him out and took him directly to our veterinarian for extensive care. The new recipient at the vet's office burst into tears when she saw Rain. The veterinarian grew better with his help, we've given many animals fresh hope, a new start and, finally, a qualified home where each is valued and loved.

Since he first came to us, Rain has gained 22 pounds, his shiny coat covers his old wounds, and he's regained his love for and trust in people. While the right home hadn't appeared yet for him, we know from experience that, in time, it will.

FRIENDS FOR PETS FOUNDATION is a tax-exempt, nonprofit organization. Please help us to save others like Rain who without us are destined for the laboratories. Donations may be sent to FRIENDS FOR PETS FOUNDATION, 7101 Owenmouth Avenue #39A, Canoga Park, CA 91303.

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NEWS SHORTS

And there was none.

The world's last dusky seaside sparrows died in captivity at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Fla. on June 16. Unique to the Cape Canaveral area, this species was driven to extinction by development pressures which destroyed the birds' habitat. In a eloquent letter to The Miami Herald, animal advocate Jack Tasis observed, "Having inordinately assumed the role of plovers focal Earth, man [sic] has become a regular Captain Bligh. Maybe it's time for another mutiny.

Gillette boycott hits the stores.

Animal advocates in Florida staged a demonstration on June 29 at a U-Save food store in Tampa to protest the chair's refusal to meet with activists to discuss the animal rights movement's boycott of animal-tested Gillette products. About 40 picketers from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) demonstrated in front of one of the stores, while a smaller group staged a sit-in at the store where Gillette products were displayed. A Gillette representative dismissed the protesters' concerns, saying, "There are few products on the marketplace that have not seen animal testing in one form or another." However, cruelty-free personal care and household products are receiving increased attention both inside and outside the animal protection community, and many individuals are working to eliminate the products of suffering from their daily lives by choosing brands free of animal testing and animal-derived ingredients. Gillette closed its Rockville, Md. animal laboratory earlier this year, and now farmers out its animal testing to other companies—a transparent move calculated to take the heat off Gillette. Readers are urged to join the ongoing boycott of all Gillette products. For a copy of a special-edition newsletter containing information about product testing and cruelty-free alternatives, write to PETA, P.O. Box 42516, West Hollywood, CA 90020.

ANDREW SHORTS on next page.

Old Whaling Station

The "Minnie P" out of Ketchikan Chugged into the harbor at Akutan. We sunbathed for a breath. And the wind was ripe with death.

What remained of a great grey whale Bobbed on the bloody tide, Its ribs thrust sharp and pale Out of its ruined side.

Two more writhed across the bay, Floating, finally taken, as swiftly As we swung at anchor a whaleboat Dragged another one in from the sea, I could have touched its rubbery coat As it passed the "Minnie P" As from its immutably majestic tiny eye Stared solemnly back at me.

—Mary TallMountain

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**WILL POWER**

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Make inquiries possible to "Animal Rights Network, etc." (ARN), our publisher. The advisory board for "Animal Rights Network, etc." includes the following:

- McDonald's has withdrawn advertisements which claimed the fast-food restaurant's burgers were "fresh," a few months after the following threats of lawsuits from the Attorney General of Texas, California New York. The campaign to remove the ads began in Texas when a classroom of third graders in League City, Tex. boycotted McDonald's claims as part of a school project designed by teacher Sam Croft to teach his class how to write business letters and research current topics of interest. The students discovered that McDonald's claims about the nutritional value of their food didn't match the facts. Their ads say McDonald's is healthy. But we found out it has 1,000 milligrams of salt and 1000 milligrams of grease," said Jenny Sollen, age 9. The students' research prompted action on the part of Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox, who remarked, "McDonald's food is as whole, as not nutritious." When two other states followed suit and complained, McDonald's voluntarily withdrew the ads. The campaign to remove the ads was coordinated by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), which was also successful in causing McDonald's to withdraw another advertisement claiming its Chicken McNuggets were made from 100 percent chicken. CSPI discovered that the McNuggets were cooked in beef fat. Mattox's letter later switched to using vegetable oil for its McNuggets, but continues to use fat for its fries and hash browns, claiming it "tastes better as a whole, not nutritious." For more information, call Joe McDonald's, 213-301-0661; 1-800-235-7235 or 1-800-235-7235.

- The State of Ohio has dropped all charges against protesters arrested for their role in the raids on Amherst, Ohio, last November (see our previous coverage of the protest in the March 1987 issue). The state is now attempting to remove the negative impressions the raids have made. The Animal Rights Law Enforcement Act, which prohibits the distribution of propaganda promoting the "lawful taking of wildlife," and so far, the state has failed to prosecute even one of those five defendants. ARF has been working closely with attorney Kathleen Eldredge of Manchester to have the law declared unconstitutional as part of the First Amendment declaration.

- Environmental pressures on the sensitive marine and terrestrial ecosystems of Australia are being addressed by Greenpeace activists. Australia is home to marine populations of whales, seals, sea turtles, and various seabirds which have become increasingly endangered due to the influence of the land-based ecosystem (consisting of only a few species) is especially vulnerable. In 1989, 26 nations signed the 1987 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Land Birds which, it is hoped, will encourage national governments to protect and conserve migratory species. The conventions will ensure that the 38 nations who have now signed the treaty are negotiating ways to divide up Australia's potential riches and, there have already been serious violations of the treaty. The US installed a nuclear reactor in Australia in 1962. The reactor leaked and, according to various reports, 250,000 tons of waste material was removed. France began using explosives in 1985 to level several islands in order to construct an airstrip, destroying some poultry, and threatening others. The construction of bases and support facilities create other problems for the region's fragile ecology. The greatest threat, however, is the prospect of large-scale uranium mining in the region. In 1986, Greenpeace established its own international base camp in the Australian desert, close to the mining area. The base is designed to have a minimal impact on the local environment. Greenpeace is pushing for the entire continent to be declared an international "peace reserve of the world, zone of peace and research for all nations."

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- Paramedics in New York City need to participate in unnecessary and lethal procedures to be certified. Thanks to a cooperative effort by the city's Medical Advisory Committee and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). As part of their training in Advanced Life Support procedures, paramedics in New York City are required to perform intubations (insertion of a tube into the trachea by a trained professional) in cats or other small animals in a way of simulating the procedure in human infants. Such intubations are routine in the course of some basic procedures performed on small pets. Paramedics were charged with violating housing, sanitation, veterinary care and records keeping requirements of the Act. He was ordered to pay a $50,000 civil penalty, suspended his business operations for 25 years, and cease and desist further violations of the Act. Hickey's records contained information about stolen and fraudulently obtained cats and dogs that he sold to registered research facilities.

- The most severe penalty ever handed down against violations of the Animal Welfare Act was imposed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on an Oregon animal dealer. The dealer, J.W. Hickey's, was cited for violations of the Act. He was ordered to pay a $50,000 civil penalty, suspended his business operations for 25 years, and cease and desist further violations of the Act. Hickey's records contained information about stolen and fraudulently obtained cats and dogs that he sold to registered research facilities.

- The LD50 and Dye Eye Irritation Tests were recently banned in the Australian State of Tasmania. The ban, which is currently being formulated as a new anti-cruelty act which will incorporate these measures, is being considered. The Animal Rights Group sent the news of the ban with caution, according to the Animal Rights Group's (BRW) Liberator magazine. They warn that the government is using it as an opportunity to try to make other forms of cruelty testing more acceptable to the general public.

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ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE

ANIMAL HISTORY: Uncovering Hidden Facts

By Patrice Greenaville

From Mink Coats to the Sea of Slaughter

A

rule, even dedicated animal liberationists don’t know much about the actual history of our relationship with the rest of the animal kingdom. People know, for example, that workers aided with animal defenders in Victorian England to expose a system in which they were forced to open fronton over the “right” of medical students to perform vivisection. The detail is important but the activism increased in urban and complex struggles, the study of animal-related history is often not as thoroughly understood. It is a luxury.

But this emphasis on the here and now exacts a price. For us we accumulate layers of ignorance about the myriad interconnections which define all animals. As community activists, we injure our ability to understand the issues in their full contexts and deplete our imagination.

A case in point is the poignancy story hidden behind a rather mundane issue in today’s headlines: American mink ranchers are up in arms because the Reagan administration is proposing to lift a 36-year-old ban on Soviet fur furs first imposed by the Truman administration. A Soviet pervasion, they fear, might wipe out their industry.

I’m not overly concerned about the fortunes of the mink industry, but the thing that caught my eye about this issue was that some environmentalists were described in the press as siding unequivocally with the mink ranchers—not as impossible but rather as improbable partners. I was gnomically concerned about human interference with the ecosystem.

As it turned out, there was some logic to their position. The mink ranchers had lured the environmentalists into a trap with an argument that the mink, along with the other native animal explorers, in a display of advanced ecocentric, feed them only grass. The mink, North American mink, no doubt are “environmentalists”. The mink that’s feeding on fish, chicken, eggs and other meat is not contributing to the conservation of the environment.

The Mink Feed Scam: Requiem for the Pilot Whale

T

he dirty little secret, of course, is how the mink explorers came to their environmentalist credentials. Mink feeding on meat is in itself another opportunity. Breeding meat to mink is no longer the dominant trend in mink production. The leaders of the mink industry are now going after the most valuable market: the Asian market. The mink explorers have sold their nation’s heritage to the Asians and are now going to market with mink products.

To make the “harvesting” of pilots more “efficient”, Smallwood and his confederates soon arranged for killer boats with ultrasonic underwater transmitters to sweep Trinity Bay in search of pilot whales. The ships then herded the animals toward the foot of the bay, where along designated beaches, the killers awaited.

That refinement—and compounded by the horrifying death of the engines and propellers—soon turned the massacres into a full-fledged industry. The first season (1951) yielded 3,100 pilots, of which less than 100 animals were used, leaving the rest to rot. By 1956 the kill had reached 100,000 animals, and the beaches had been organized on an assembly-line basis, with refrigeration equipment to store the catch. Then, unaccountably, things began to go awry. In 1957 the kill dropped to 2,000, by 1956 it could not even 3,000.

True to form, the experts in “resource management” advised that the decline wasn’t due to overfishing but to changes in the pilots food supply, the squid. Eventually the squid returned, but the great pilot killer didn’t. By 1967 the total kill was down to a paltry 729, but the Ottawa bureaucrats still saw no reason to halt the holocaust. In 1979 the butchery caught only six animals. The pilots had been nearly exterminated. (After that, for a brief period, the fiunders switched to persecuting the Mink whale with equally catastrophic effect. With the vanishing of the herds, the bloodletting finally petered out. The pilots, the Mink whales, the wild horses, the belugas—they had helped to make a tremendous profit to serve our man’s moronic pursuit of vanity and profit. As Mowat put it, the idea of Whales had become the Sea of Slaughter.

Have we learned anything? In 1980, the majority of researchers were celebrating: the females in the Western press, the equally rampant speciations observed in the Soviet Union (a subject to be examined in this column soon), and the innumerable forms of animal persecution so easily encountered in the rest of the world. The answer seems to be no.

It’s obvious from the above that the political history of animals—long deferred—needs to be told. Until then, speciesism—the racist prejudice that prevents humans from seriously considering the suffering of non-human creatures—will continue to flourish largely unencumbered in every society which, although profoundly barbaric, calls itself civilized.


2,283

PER HOUR

*Government estimates indicate at least 3,283 animals are killed at the present rate of experimentation. Other estimates range up to five times greater.

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The Animals Agenda

OCTOBER 1987

The Animals Agenda

OCTOBER 1987
Remember one evening, when I was much younger, driving home from the country with my family. Six of us were crowded into our family car. Being the smallest, I was snake-tied between my mom and dad in the front seat. Even though it was later, I was wide awake and staring across the dashboard at the dark road ahead and the tunnels of white light created by our headlights. Out of the darkness, a cow appeared and stopped right in front of the car. Luckily, my father reached quickly, applying the brakes and swerving to miss the delicate creature. Had she chosen flight to get out of her predicament, the ending would have been tragic.

That night was 15 years ago, but I remember it like it was yesterday. The thought of almost killing a beautiful animal is still very real to me—not only because of the personal experience, but because I deal with roadkills on a daily basis in my work for the Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo County, California.

San Mateo is a relatively small county—only 954 square miles, but as a "bedroom community" for both San Francisco and San Jose, it's packed with people. The population of over 320,000 keeps the two major freeways busy. The wildlife and domestic dog and cat populations are also high, so the humane society handles thousands of roadkills each year. Last year, for instance, our animal control officers picked up 2,900 dead dogs and cats and 1,300 wild animals, 1,300 of whom were mammals. Roadkills of this magnitude are not unique to San Mateo County. Urban areas across the country are afflicted with the same troublesome situation.

More than a million animals are killed each day by cars and trucks in America—making roadkills second only to the meat industry in terms of animal death (see for "The Body Count" for more information on statistics). Humans are injured in the collisions as well. The National Highway Administration reports that at least 120 people are killed and 3,000 more injured every year in animal-vehicle accidents. Property damage is estimated at more than $3 million ($49 million according to an insurance company estimate). A typical deer-automobile collision costs $700 worth of damage to the vehicle.

Despite the length of time that animals have shared environments with humans, they are still baffled by the noise, lights, and movement of our vehicles. We cut paths and lay asphalt corridors right through their homes.

They must adapt to living alongside our interstates or perhaps not. They must often cross roads—to gather food, find mates, or return home from their forays. It is estimated that 600,000 of the million roadkills daily are birds—often killed while preying on insects attracted to the hot pavement of highways. Squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, opossums and skunks top the list of wild mammals most frequently killed by highway traffic.

The greatest number of deer are killed by automobiles in November and December. Because of food scars, in winter months, they are attracted to areas they would normally avoid—and roadkills may be among the last remaining places where deer can go to find grasses and browse to get them through the winter. On cold nights, animals looking for a cozy place to sleep may be attracted to a pavement warmed by the engines and exhaust of passing vehicles.

Lowering the Toll

A solution to domestic animal casualties is obvious: if companion animals were properly supervised and not allowed to run loose, animal agencies and sanitation workers wouldn't be constantly picking up dead dogs and cats. To deter the deaths of wild creatures, there are some reasonable solutions that only need implementation, while others require funding and public support.

Government agencies could avoid planning and constructing roads and highways through dense animal habitats. This form of habitat encroachment costs many animal lives. The Florida panther, an endangered resident of the Everglades, has lost nine of its approximately 20 members on highways in recent years.

To deter the deaths of wild creatures, there are some reasonable solutions that only need implementation, while others require funding and public support.

We find it aesthetically pleasing to enhance freeways, industrial parks, and other developments with shrubbery, trees, grasses, and other natural foliage and fail to consider the possibility of an animal claiming as a home some tiny, beautiful spot next to a highway. For example, one clever...
Continued from previous page

Wyoming has constructed special underpasses for animals on some sections of highways. Tunnels which provide safe crossing for animals migrating during the mating season have been built in eastern France and in England. To help the amphibians find their way, low fences of plastic sheeting have been placed along edges of the woods to funnel the toads into the tunnels. Along with the toads, it is expected that badgers, hedgehogs, and some other small animals will learn to use the tunnels. In Australia, a tunnel was built under a road after it was learned that the Figoni Possum's territory had been bisected by a highway that left females on one side of the road and males on the other.

Warning devices that emit high frequency soundwaves are available. They are small and can be easily mounted on or stuck to the front bumper area of automobiles and trucks. At speeds of 30 miles per hour or above, enough wind rushes through holes in the devices to cause a high-pitched whistle which is supposed to warn animals that something is coming in their direction. However, it is not certain how well the devices work in small vehicles, or whether hearing the sound may not help the animals. But despite scientific questions about the efficacy of ultrasonic devices for warning animals, many users believe they work. A study is in progress as we go to press, and the results will be published in a future issue.


determined how many animals are killed by motor vehicles on our highways. Given the difficulty of even compiling regional statistics for roadkills, a precise national calculation is almost impossible to determine.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) asked some of its members to count the number of roadkills they saw over the course of a July 4th weekend. HSUS used these counts and extrapolated from them to come up with some statistics. Acknowledging their rather unscientific method, they arrived at a figure of approximately one million animals a day killed by motor vehicles.

In the mid-1970s, the Federal Highway Administration contracted the Urban Wildlife Research Center to investigate the relationship between highways and wildlife. The Center gathered about 700 independently performed studies on the subject. They did not come up with any comprehensive or nationwide figure for roadkills, but the sum of the studies provided fairly comprehensive data on roadkills. HSUS scrutinized these reports, including those of HSUS members, and they ultimately came up with some reasonable national estimates. Surprisingly, they came up with one million a day—a day the same number as their unscientific statistics of the '70s and '80s.

Though this statistic has a tremendous margin for error, the million-a-day figure for roadkills is more than likely conservative. The Urban Wildlife Research Center's statistics could not possibly have accounted for animals who crashed off the road to die after being fatally injured by motor vehicles.

The Body Count

The faster we go, the less time we have to react to whomsoever or whatever might be crossing our path.

If companion animals were not allowed to run loose, dead cats and dogs wouldn't be such a familiar sight on suburban roads.

down or veer away from obstacle. The difference of just one second in reaction time makes the 65 m.p.h. driver almost twice as likely to hit an animal in the road as the one doing 55 m.p.h. Speed limits on highways which pass through parks, forests, or other densely populated animal habitats should be reduced appropriately.

Few people pay attention to the animal crossing signs placed along roadways. Perhaps if they realized the risk posed to themselves if they should collide with an animal, they might be more cautious and attentive. More signposts indicating the areas where different species of animals live, urging caution, are desperately needed.

If the shoulders of roads and the surrounding areas were regularly cleared of new grasses and brush, animals would be less tempted to seek

the tender shoots of vegetation at the roadedges. And anti-litter campaigns might point out that tossing food or food wrappers from car windows may lure hungry animals to their deaths.

Nothing will happen to reduce roadkill deaths by motor vehicles, but we can better construct and manage our transportation systems to make them safer for everyone. Many of the roadkill issues have to do with intelligent management of our northways. Funding for projects to reduce roadkills can come from local taxes, private donations, or foundation grants. The first step is to make people aware that there is a serious problem.

Local and national animal organizations should undertake campaigns to educate people about the enormity of the roadkill tragedy and encourage drivers to watch for animals in or near the road. Involving the news media is essential. Radio and television public service announcements would be of great benefit, and billboards would lend themselves especially well to such a campaign. Widespread use of bumper stickers such as "Friends of Animals' "Caution: I Brake For Animals" would help keep the issue in the public eye. They can be ordered for $1 each, or $5 for 10, from FoA, 1 Pine Street, Neptune, NJ 07753.

The next time you drive down a highway or country road and see a dead animal, don't just think, "What a shame." Think, instead, "How could that death have been prevented?" And next time you see a slow-moving turtle in the road, stop and help him or her across.

Sandra Stauffer is wildlife rehabilitation manager at Peninsula Humane Society's Coyote Center in San Mateo County, California.

COMING SOON

◆ WHO'S THAT, TRAPPING IN THE WOODS? If he fits the demograpical profile, he's likely to be a Caucasian male with no more than a high school education, living in a rural area in the northern Midwest. He's typically a backwoods, or presumably outdoorsy blue-collar worker whose job skills became obsolete. Why he starts trapping, and what could make him give it up?

◆ WHAT ADVERTISERS WANT TO INVADE THE WOODS WITH THEIR GUNS AND THEIR BRIEFLY CREATED BEAUTIFUL? How they justify the killing with myths and rationalizations.

◆ A VEGETARIAN'S THANKSGIVING needn't involve self-delusion. How to make your feast special, and turn "Turkey Day" into a positive event for the hapless birds.

The Animal Agenda
How to Help Animals Injured in the Road

By Kim Bartlett

Thousands of hit-and-run victims lay helpless on city streets, country roads, and interstate freeways at any given time. The mere fortune of the animals hit by cars and trucks dies instantly or quickly. The others—not as seriously injured by the initial impact—could die for hours or days, exposed to summer sun, freezing cold, rain, snow, or any other weather extreme. Some struggle to get away from the road, only to be hit again.

The dead animals seen on and close to the road are just some of the victims. The vegetation along the edges of roads may hide other casualties. Birds hit by cars are often thrown high in the air and drop some distance from the road. Some injured animals escape roadsides, and die from their injuries in a secluded place.

Many drivers experience genuine remorse after hitting an animal, but a feeling of helplessness and ignorance about what to do may prevent them from aiding injured survivors.

Little information has been disseminated by animal protection groups advising motorists how to help road victims. Pamphlets and brochures should be designed and widely distributed to provide such information as: 1) how to calm an injured animal; 2) how to appropriately handle an injured animal; 3) how to identify the extent of injuries; 4) what basic on-the-spot first-aid might be administered until professional care could be obtained; 5) where to take injured farm, feral, native, and companion animals; and 6) a list of animal shelters, animal rescue services, wildlife rehabilitation centers, and emergency veterinary centers. This literature could be supplied to driver training schools, government licensing agencies, police stations, and highway patrol headquarters.

If the situation appears truly hopeless, mercy killing—by the quickest and least cruel means at one's disposal—may be the correct action, but euthanasia should only be considered if the animal is mortally wounded and is suffering greatly. If the animal turns out to be someone's pet, there could be serious legal ramifications. A lethal injection of sodium pentobarbital is the approved method of humane euthanasia, but it must be administered by a veterinarian or veterinary technician; thus its use may be ruled out because of circumstances. Using the carbon monoxide exhaust of a vehicle to euthanize an injured animal seems to be a less painful method of killing than some others, but assuming the vehicle is not running and rigging up an end, side, or front open side may be quite difficult. A powerful blow to the head (using a heavy instrument or object like a branch, rock, or pipe) may rapidly put the animal out of his or her misery. If a law enforcement officer can be brought to the scene, a carefully aimed bullet may be the best option. Keep in mind that if the animal has bitten anyone, brain tissue will be needed to perform a laboratory analysis for rabies unless the animal has been vaccinated by a veterinarian.

Would-be animal rescuers may find the following information helpful:

1) Animals should never be assumed dead just because they're lying still. Sometimes they're only stunned from the impact, but may be run over and killed prior to regaining consciousness and escaping from the road. In the case of opossums, females may be carrying babies in their pouches who may not be fatally injured; surviving offspring could be taken to wildlife facilities.

2) At the first safe opportunity, a driver who hits an animal or sees one lying in the road should pull over, with lights flashing. Be very careful to avoid any oncoming vehicles, the driver should return to the scene and approach the animal cautiously. An animal may use his or her last bit of strength to run away if frightened.

3) Be aware that there may be considerable risk involved in a rescue attempt. An injured animal may still be able to inflict a serious bite or claw wound, and raccoons and skunks are common carriers of rabies. Would you leave your own pet unconscious on the road? Would you approach an uninjured animal to make sure it was safe? Would you approach an unconscious animal to make sure it was safe?

4) Activists serious about animal rescue might consider equipping their vehicles with the tools of professional animal workers: waders, gloves, rope, a heavy blanket, and a canvas sling (a 4'x5' sheet of canvas attached to a cloth or rope pole on two opposite sides) to be used in moving the animal, and a catch-pole (a pole with an adjustable rope noose on one end which can be used to immobilize the animal's head and prevent injury). Catch-poles are available in 3-6 foot sizes from The Ketch-All Company, 2837 University Avenue, San Diego, CA 92104, 619/292-1953.

5) The rescue must try to protect himself or herself. It is a good idea to try to cover the mouth or face of himself or her, using whatever is on hand—a necktie, belt, scarf, handkerchief, or strip of cloth. (To muzzle: tie an overhand knot leaving a large loop; hold the ends of the material, allowing the nose to move freely; drape the nose gently over the animal's muzzle to enclose the nose and lower jaw and pull the knot downward firmly over the bridge of the nose. If the muzzleing material is long enough, make another similar tie under the jaw. In either instance, tie the ends of the material below the ears and behind the head. Tie the ends firmly with a knot that will not slip; never use a noose; be careful not to obstruct breathing; or injure the animal's tongue.)

6) It's usually best to securely wrap or roll the animal in a blanket, jacket, towel or whatever might be available in order to prevent further injury during transport. If the animal is large and a heavy blanket can be found, follow this procedure: pick up the animal head end, and slip the blanket under: pick up the front end, and slip the blanket the rest of the way; then tie the corners of the blanket together, and lift the animal into the car. A good way to move a smaller animal, if nothing else is available, is to use one or more of the rubber or vinyl floor mats from the car. The mat can be slid underneath the animal, and the task of relocating him or her to the vehicle is much easier and the animal is less pain for the injured animal. If possible, the animal should be placed on a seat of the car—preferably not in the back of a pick-up truck, and definitely not in a trunk.

7) When the animal is safely placed in the rescue vehicle, the driver should proceed at once to the nearest veterinarian. In the case of companion animals, if the dog or cat is wearing identification, call the "owner" immediately upon arrival at the clinic or hospital.

Many cities now have emergency veterinary clinics which are open either 24 hours a day or during hours when regular animal hospitals are closed. These facilities should be listed in the telephone directory. If not, most veterinarians have nighttime answering services which can tell callers where to go for emergency treatment. Carrying a list of veterinary facilities and other emergency information in the glove compartment would help prepare a motorist to deal with critical situations.

8) If the motorist is unable to transport the animal for veterinary care (such as in the case of a large animal like a deer, or a potentially dangerous one), help should be sought at the nearest animal shelter, veterinary hospital, or police station. If possible, one person should be left with the injured animal while another one tracks down help.

9) Don't leave dead animals in the road. The carcasses may attract scavenging animals like birds, foxes, cats, dogs, and lizards who may be run down themselves while feeding. In some areas, coyotes make roadkills a major part of their diet. It's a good idea to take injured or dead bodies to a location as far away from the traffic as possible.


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A Time to Mourn

Your blood is as red as mine. Your hands delicate miniature of mine. Out of your own flesh, for the babies you have left perhaps.

Teardrops falling freely in the wind

Of another car passing

Theres eyes still bright

But unseeing now.

The sun gone from your still warm body

To roam the Universe

Silent and aimless.

Perhaps in grief

What beauty of grass and shadows

Thus your life to the joy and harmony

And you were so busy living.

What hit you and did not care to know

What is the value on the magic of your life?

I can't forget you.

So frail and infinitely perfect

Comparing mine so clumsy

As I pick you up With rege and tears and pain

And give you the respect of a burial.

Mary de la Violette
ACTIVISTS’ AGENDA

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP A TRAPPED ANIMAL

Mercy begs action when you find an animal caught in a trap. Keep in mind though that it is against the law in many areas to disturb a legally set trap, so be prepared to accept the consequences if you are caught and charged. Freeing a trapped animal can be physically dangerous for both of you. While a trapped companion dog or cat may welcome your arrival, wild animals are accustomed to and fearful of humans may try to "defend" themselves with quick, powerful movements or the dangerous teeth and claws. But any animal—whether wild or domestic—can be quite dangerous when in pain, approach with caution. Thus, one objective of a successful liberation is to ensure your safety by neutralizing or severely limiting the animal's ability to use those defenses. The other objective is to minimize any injury to the animal that may occur during the process of freeing him or her. For example, an animal may be held by only a small segment of flesh and, at your approach, fear may cause him to kick away from the trap. You should select a technique to release the animal based on the size of the animal, the type of trap or snare used, and where on his body the animal is caught.

Don’t assume an animal is dead just because he’s lying still. Many seemingly dead animals are actually only suffering from hypothermia or may be in a state of pseudo-death caused by unconsciousness because of severe stress or thirst. It may be possible to revive them with veterinary fluids. Even if an animal is dead, it’s a good idea to take the body (and the trap) away for burial, as finding missing traps and “killing” tends to discourage trappers. If you are unable to remove the body, clipping the fur with a pair of scissors or mutilating the pelt with a knife will render it useless.

A Scream in the Woods

BY VICTORIA COLLINS

It was a horrible, anguished scream that filled the air that early fall morning. My husband and I were visiting friends in southwestern New York and had risen early to go out into the pre-dawn darkness to enjoy a walk through the surrounding woods. The high-pitched noise stopped us in our tracks. My first instinct was to run back to the house and hide, because whatever was happening to that poor creature in the woods, I didn’t want to happen to me. But my husband convinced me we were in no danger, and talked me into trying to find the source of the scream. A camera bulb, he said, might do a good shot at an unusual animal scene. So we set off, and began to hear a familiar thrash about a sound with a sort of broken-up growl. Because of the darkness, it was difficult following the openings and paths between the trees that led deeper into the woods. We moved forward as carefully as possible, over the cracking, fallen leaves, hoping not to frighten the animal away while we were searching. We were both assuming that one animal had caught another to satisfy his hunger.

The scene that finally confronted us was not the expected one. The prowling and thrashing abruptly ended, and about ten feet ahead, the outline of a small animal could be seen next to a tree. The animal stood immobile, as if he was formed of clay or stone rather than living flesh. My husband crept a little closer, with his camera aimed and ready. The sudden bright flash of a flash brought into clear focus the scene preserved in the photograph above: a raccoon with his front paw clamped tightly in the cold steel jaws of a trap. His tiny masked face seemed to be pleading for help, though he looked at us in terror. I wanted so badly to just run up and release the poor suffering creature, so he could continue to live. But my husband told me that the raccoon would probably think we were going to hurt him more, and might attack us. We felt there was nothing we could do except hope that the person who laid the snare was not using the pain on the animal would soon show up and put an end to his misery.

The harsh reality I had to face that day was that the unfortunate raccoon would die simply because of the demand for the fur covering his body. He and millions of other beautiful animals would be turned into fur coats and other unnecessary items.

I had been under the impression that trapping was a painless enterprise. It is claimed by trappers that the jaws of the trap cut off the circulation of blood, numbing the limb and preventing any pain. But what about when the trap first snaps shut on the unsuspecting victim? It must feel like having one’s hand or finger slammed shut in a car door. Most of us have experienced that kind of throbbing pain, yet we allow it to be purposely inflicted on defenseless animals for the price of a pelt.

I’ll never forget the scream of that raccoon, and the look in his eyes as he stood there, powerless, unable to escape his fate.

by a foot or leg in a "coil-spring" leghold trap, you must open the trap (partially or completely) by pressing down on the collar that slip up on the jaws. With other types of leghold traps ("long-spring" and "flat-bottom"), you must apply pressure on the trap spring—ideally by stepping on the spring or, in larger traps, both springs. This is no easy maneuver. If you can’t get close enough to the springs, try using a heavy tree branch or log, laying it on top of the spring. Then, by standing on the branch or log (and with the animal trying to pull away), the log may come free.

If the animal is caught in a leghold device and is still alive, she is probably caught in some type of snare. Dealing with a snare, a strong pair of wire cutters will provide the only solution, and the snare must be cut in the loop itself. It does not help the animal to cut or release the end of the wire, as most snares are now attached with snare locks to prevent the loop from opening. The animal pulling against the snare wire causes it to tighten securely around the neck or body.

You need to keep the teeth and/or claws of the animal as far as possible from the trapped part by using a stick, branch, or other object. A useful tool can be cut by bending or breaking a small tree (the size should be determined by the size of the animal) into a forked ("Y") shaped pole. If you can get the animal’s head into the branch of the "Y" and pin it to the ground, you will probably be able to hold him there, which can be sprung or the snare cut.

It may be possible to calm the animal—and prevent her from biting or scratching—by laying a blanket, towel, coat, shirt, or other article of clothing over her. This works especially well with birds. It is successful with dogs, cats, or certain species of smaller mammals. By holding the animal, you can then gently and non-violently separate yourself from the animal. If the animal is biting and you have to subdue him, you’re likely in for a considerable struggle. Be careful not to over- or over-handle the animal, as this can cause shock. If the animal is snapping and biting, it may be possible to get her to bite into a cloth, clay bar, or something soft and nontoxic, and then take that opportunity to dislodge your mouth shut. A rope, belt, soft wire, or even a narrow strip of cloth can be wrapped around the animal’s mouth as a muzzle so she won’t bite, or—if necessary—it can be used around the neck to choke the animal momentarily so you can get close enough to step on the trap springs. If mussling the animal, be sure to avoid getting your finger caught when the animal is released. Also be sure the muzzle does not interfere with the animal’s breathing—improperly employed, a muzzle can do a good deal of harm.

If you are going in search of animals caught in traps, you can acquire some useful devices. A pole snare ("catch-pole") of the type used at animal shelters and a pair of heavy gloves would be helpful.
A march of wild elephants in The Jungle Book

BREMEN TOWN AND BEYOND: Animal Rights in Literature

BY JUDY ALLEN-NEWBERRY

Once upon a time, there was a donkey, a dog, a cat, and a rooster—all of whom had outlived their usefulness to human beings. Instead of waiting for the inevitable, they joined together and headed toward Bremen Town to seek a better life as musicians—for as the donkey so eloquently comments, “Whatever happens, it’s sure to be better than death.” This familiar folk fairy tale, “The Musicians of Bremen,” recorded by the Brothers Grimm, forms the basis for which proceed all talking animal stories of its type. Yet, it is also a validation of animal rights. These fables are a human-centered world eventually triumph over human beings by scaring away a band of robbers from a house in the woods and flying there in pairs rather than traveling in a big piggery to Bremen. The elements of this tale (including the threat from human beings, the animals’ escape from this threat, and their desire to find a sanctuary free from human interference) create a pattern that not all animal rights-oriented fantasies follow. However, it is a well-worn path over which many fictional animals have traveled and continue to travel—telling stories.

The Otter, Mole and Rat picnic in The Wind in the Willows

Mr. Ages counsels the heroine in Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH places to sleep, each according to his nature and conve nience.” The credibility of these fictional animals strengthens the tale’s theme of animal rights, and makes it easier for the reader to apply this message to real life.

Realism also precludes sentimentality and the overemotional pitfalls created by it may, in ef fect, deny animals the true emotional responses they deserve. However, the ill of sentimentality do not necessarily detract from the impact of a compelling story. Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty, first published in 1877, is undeniably sentimental and contrived, with every woe that could befall a horse experienced by Beauty. The horse is sold from one unhinging or cruel “master” to another until eventually he breaks his knees when forced to pull an overloaded cart. An unbearable ending moties Beauty to happiness and the sanctuary he once knew as a young horse in the care of kind human beings at Squire Gordon’s estate. Although the events Beauty narrates remain true to his life and attitudes recall an English gentleman rather than an abused horse. However, neither the sentimentality nor Beauty’s lack of credibility lessened the impact of this book’s initial purpose of teaching compassion toward carriage horses. In England and in the United States, the book contributed to the elimination of the bearing rain and afforded human beings a glimpse into a life of subjugation they might not have otherwise considered.

Although clearly an animal welfare novel, Black Beauty does not make the attempts later animal fancies do to address the philosophical and ethical questions regarding the relationship between human beings and animals. In 1920, however, the animal fantasy genre took a significant step toward animal rights with the publication of Hugh Lofting’s The Story of Doctor Dolittle. Margaret Blount calls this whimsical children’s tale the first animal rights novel, and Doctor Dolittle is indeed such an advocate. When he first meets Chee-Che the monkey, the animal belongs to an organ-grinder. Noticing that he is dirty and unhappy and that his collar is too tight, the Doctor—like his modern counterpart in the Animal Liberation Front—takes the monkey away from the man and the abusive situation.

Later, the Doctor refuses to sell the “puddin’-pullin’” given to him in Africa, declaring that “he shall be free always to come and go, like you and me.” The Doctor’s crude protests to Dr. Dolittle’s treatment of animals. She says at one point, “People make me sick. They think they’re so wonderful. The world has been going on now for thousands of years, hasn’t it? And the only thing in animal language that people have learned to understand is that when a dog wags his tail he means ‘I’m glad!’”

Unfortunately, these strong sentiments lose much of their impact because of the novel’s light-hearted tone and, more importantly, because of the way these fictional animals are presented. Rabbits, mice, a crocodile, a hedgehog, Chee-Che the monkey, and many, many more animals live quite harmoniously with Doctor Dolittle and Polynesia. In fact, they live a little too harmoniously. The crocodile promises not to eat any of the fish if he may be permitted to live in the pond, and none of the other creatures see the rabbits or mice as potential meals in this idyllic animal community. Hugh Walpole asserts in his introduction to the novel that Lofting realistically presents these animals, what the reader finds strictly “pride of being animal behavior, which is shaped by the attitudes and conceptions of his time.

Thirty-two years later, in 1952, a much more realistic animal fantasy was published that deals with a very specific animal-human issue. In Charlotte’s Web by E. B. White, the runt pig Wilbur is first saved from slaughter by Fern Arable, the farmer’s little girl, and then later by Charlotte the spider. Here animal rights no longer remains an abstraction, as it was in The Story of Doctor Dolittle. Wilbur loves to bask in the sunshine, root around in the manure, and eat his slop; he loves his life and is terrified of death. Wilbur views himself as a pig dictates that he will end up on the dinner table. Wilbur reflects all the deep and abiding concerns that we as a society might expect possibly in the knowledge of his eventual slaughter, and most certainly in the aid he receives from Charlotte to prevent this from occurring. Wilbur do not have literal spiders to help him, but they do enjoy life as Wilbur so eloquently demonstrates today’s factory farms that deny animals even the smallest comforts in life, such as having enough room in a cage simple to assume that they are happy.

Gentle in tone, Charlotte’s Web does little more than en courage humas to be gratefulful to those who regard animals in a particular way because that is just the way things have always been done. Neither Fern’s father nor Mr. Zuckerman maliciously mutilate Wilbur’s body when he dies. However, the pig is simply an animal of farm life neither would ever dream of entertaining the thought of eating. The only death in Charlotte’s Web that is a triumph—though a small one—for real animals. As Black Beauty demonstrates, even as literature reflects society’s at ite, it may also influence and change them.

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The Modern Tale

A different kind of animal fantasy emerged in the 1980s, one closely related to "The Musicians of Bremen/" both structurally and ideologically that makes deliberate attempts to educate and persuade its readers. With few exceptions, humans are presented as the enemies, the brings of danger and self-serving cruelty from which animals must escape in order to survive. Many of these fantasies feature animal characters, and their effectiveness hinges upon the realistic portrayal of the fictional animals—because the harshness of the situations depicted demands believable animal characters rather than humanized or cute ones. For without realism, the animal rights message would lack the conviction necessary to either persuade or educate.

Thus, one of the major weaknesses of Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH, by Robert C. O'Brien, lies in its humanized animal characters. This children's story details the escape of a colony of rats. The author, to help their Mrs. Frisby the field mouse and she and her children use their powers to expose the evils of vivisection are commendable, the animals never possess a voice of their own with which to plead their cause. The escape rats from the National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) were given injections that increased their intelligence and longevity and, thus, cannot be expected to act like real rats. However, the other animals who have been injected with this humanizing serum fail to express their true natures. Mrs. Frisby receives herbal medicine from a doctor mouse, rides on the back of the giant bird "ove" owl's tail to find help for her sick son and to save her house from the destructive path of the Ringtail's plans. All of these fantastical elements dull the hard edge of reality the book attempts to consider, and perhaps this soft appeal appeals more to the parents of children rather than the child readers themselves. One should not underestimate the ability of the child to accept and prefer realistic animal characters, considering the amazing children of the likes of The Tale of Peter Rabbit and Charlotte's Web.

While Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH fails as either a gripping story or as a realistic representation of animals, Richard Adams' Watership Down, published the following year in 1972, easily triumphs. Adams creates a compelling narrative about a band of rabbits who set and think and live with the conviction of flesh and blood rabbits. In Adams' own words, the rabbits are "never concerned with anything except food, survival and mating." Led by Hazel and his brother Fiver, the rabbits—the Bremen musicians—set off from their warren to find a new place to live with the conviction of flesh and blood rabbits. In Adams' own words, the rabbits are "never concerned with anything except food, survival and mating." Led by Hazel and his brother Fiver, the rabbits—the Bremen musicians—set off from their warren to find a new place to live with the conviction of flesh and blood rabbits.

As a rhyming, the tale of the forces move the rabbits to abandon their home and search for a sanctuary free from human intervention. Men gas and bulldoze the rabbits, interfering with their natural habits and development, and other humans continue to pose a threat to the struggling hand throughout the story. Snared in the fields surrounding a warren visited by the rabbits endanger them while they remain there, and at one point in the story, a man shoots and wounds Hazel when he and a couple of other rabbits raid a nearby farm to free the flinch rabbits kept there. However, despite the importance of these and other instances of humans' inhumanity to animals, this aspect of the novel plays a secondary role in what is simply a good story whose main characters just happen to be rabbits.

Later, in 1978, Adams raised a battle cry that remains true to a reality most humans would rather ignore. Adams' The Plague Dogs fully realizes the greatest fears and greatest fears possible for a dog—indeed, a dog's heaven and hell, both created by humans. The novel describes in excruciating detail the experiences of two dogs, Snitter and Rowf, as a British experimental laboratory and tells what happens once they escape. Believing the dogs to be contaminated with the bubonic plague, the residents of the Lake District area near the laboratory succumb to fear and panic as news of the dogs' escape appears in a sensationalized series of newspaper articles. The dogs do not carry the disease, but are the helpless victims of humans at every turn in their journey away from evil towards a good place that Rowf is convinced does not exist.

Each of these dogs is a representation of true dog nature, whether it be devotion to a "master" or suspicion of intruders. Muggles, of perception of reality; yet he is certain good humans do exist. He knew the warmth and love of human companionship from a man whose accidental death he believes he caused. However, Rowf, having always been a stray, distrusts humans but feels this story and fate as a dog demand that he obey them—what matter how evil they are. Not once can these dogs slip into a parody of human behavior; from the beginning to the end of this grim story, they are always dogs. As they fly through the countryside, they find food in garbage cans, kill sheep, and even eat the groceries in an abandoned house after the driver has run away from it (and them) in terror. Their thought processes are simple, and each day they take what the moment brings them. They have no place to go, and the utter hopelessness of their lives resound on every page.

This fantastic tale also appears in preview in other animal fantasies, both published in 1979 prior to The Plague Dogs. These novels also focus on the plight of temporary animals, but the approach each takes differs greatly from the other. Doctor Rat, by William Kotzwinkle, relies on the first-person observations of the road Doctor Rat, a fervent carnivore whose slogan is "Death is freedom." Doctor Rat advises his fellow laboratory rats to die noble deaths willingly and gladly because their purpose and duty in life is to serve human beings. However, an upheaval in the rural world disrupts the order in the laboratory and takes the story beyond the walls of the research institute to the various animals all over the world who sense the presence of the "Great Animal".

Kotzwinkle effectively uses the first-person narrative voice to relate the novel's main and always back to Doctor Rat's manipulations—letting the animals tell their stories. The first-person narration brings readers to_page 42_ the novel's innermost, emotional and emotional tension of the novel. The confused steer waiting unexpectedly to be shot in the head cries out in terror for the life she has known, only to be the next in a slaughterhouse, and the pig cherishes a remembered glimpse of the plains before he dies. Kotzwinkle triumphs in these realistic vignettes by allowing the reader to feel what life must be like for these animals.

However, in the laboratory, some of the animals become less than camaraderie to human beings as the story progresses. Miss Hop Toy and Mr. Li Young live in the research institute as a model. They speak with Chinese accents and manners. Also quite unbelievably, the caged homosexual rats wear eye patches, shave their heads, and speak in dialects. These características diminish the credibility of the book's animal rights message.

John Donovan's family, on the other hand, quite subtly draws the reader closer and closer to its main character, the four escaped laboratory apes Sasha, Lulipop, Moses, and Dylc. Told from Sasha's viewpoint, the story relates the animals escape their research cage and begins to form a bond with humans in the woods. The knowledge Sasha discovers (that the research scientists have manipulated apes to create other apes, but in different combinations of parts) prompts the animals' journey to safety.
Jaws V
The Culture of Pit Bulls
BY WAYNE PACELLE

I f you live in a big city, you probably don’t get to see as many dogs as a suburban or even city kid carrying a “boom box” down the street—plus you know his ears are probably ringing worse than yours. But kids of other dogs have put away their toys because they realize they’ll need both hands to hang onto their new toys. And these kids and their toys might put a little shake into your step—and with good reason. You’ve seen the snarling faces of their toys on the cover of Sports Illustrated, in Time magazine, and perhaps on the cover of your city newspaper. It’s a boy and his pit bull.

While the media have grabbed hold and haven’t let go of the pit bull, local communities, breeders, and animal rights groups have spoken out in order to shape public policy regarding the dogs and their owners. In several communities—especially those that have had serious or fatal dog attacks—some residents have successfully led efforts to ban pit bulls, making it illegal to own one. Some animal rights groups, such as the Defenders of Wildlife, have argued that pit bulls—with their ability to kill humans and non-humans—make un- suitable companions and should be phased out of existence in one generation through mandatory sterilization. Lifeforce adds that “pits” are victims too—often the unfortunate dog of choice for dogfighters.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), among others, has labeled such attempts to ban the breed as impractical and unjust. Rather, HSUS supports locally-designed un- proscripted vicious dog legislation, which would require owners of any dog judged as dangerous to take out liability insurance and isolate their dogs from the public. Humane groups are not the only defenders of pit dogs. Pit bull breeders oppose any attempts to ban the bulls, arguing they made devouted companions.

In large part, the HSUS proposal seems like the most appropriate policy to pursue. Certainly, that path is preferable to the alternative of eliminating pit bulls. In the last two-and-a-half years, unofficial figures attribute 16 of the last 23 dog-related fatalities (and many more maulings) occurring in the U.S. to pit bulls—an incommensurate percentage. But going back beyond 30 months, we see that the rate of pit bull attacks was not nearly as high as it is now. And just as importantly, other dogs including German Shepherds, wolf hybrids, and malamutes had previously sunk their teeth into more victims—other injuring or fatally mauling them—than pit bulls had.

These figures lead us to at least three conclusions. First, we can assume that the rash of attacks has not been caused by a recent genetic expression of aggressive tendencies in pit bulls.

bull? That question brings up another problem: defining and recognizing pit bulls. The pit bull is not a specific breed of dog, but a catch-all dog type referring to two main breeds: the American Staffordshire terrier and American Pit Bull terrier, and a host of mixed breeds and mutts descended from at least one of those breeds. Pit bulls themselves couldn’t tell an animal control officer any more about their lineage than you can tell about its behavior by looking at them. Any mixed breed that walks around a lot, has a lot of energy, and falls on the spectrum between white and black becomes questioned.

Given those realities, a law banning pit bulls is more than likely an unenforceable one. In this case, such a law would only punish people for the behavior they want to abide by. Dog fighters, drug dealers, and others who use pit bulls as fighters or protectors are already “underground”—they need not dig any deeper to avoid the law. As in many cases, a law that can’t be implemented is worse than no law at all.

Admittedly, just as there are difficulties in identifying pit bulls, no magic formula exists for determining “vicious” behavior. This difficulty, though, can be minimized by established and well-enforced registration policies for pit bulls. While an imperfect proposal, it at least gives us a mechanism to potentially deal with all dangerous dogs.

But while it may alleviate some problems, vicious dog legislation won’t do a thing about the root of the problem. Fighting dogs, attack dogs, and guardian dogs reflect a disease—not a biological one, but a deep-seated social and political malaise. They’ve been infected with the insecurities and frustrations of their owners. In many areas, it’s no accident that as news of the pit bull’s “nature” spread in the press, more pit bulls were attacked.

One place where this disease has become epidemic is in many inner-city areas. These are the same areas in which there’s a shortage of adolescence and five feet—to have a pit bull. They value pit bulls not for their fidelity or booking ability, but for their “lack” of it. In these areas, pit bulls can make it easy to get into something society won’t allow them to be.

For that reason, we ought to consider new options for “show-and-tell.” They train and then fight them in back alley battles. In "A Boy And His Dog In Hell," Mike Sager of Rolling Stone reported on the daily training session of a pit managed by two thirteen-year-olds.

THE FUTURE OF THE CREATION:
Genetic Engineering and the Patenting of Life
BY DR. MICHAEL W. FOX

Theologian Thomas Berry has written, “Every being has its own interior, its self, its mystery, its numerous aspect. To deprive any being of this sacred quality is to disrupt the total order of the universe.” Now the bioengineer can penetrate and reprogram the very DNA (genetic structure) of living beings to an unprecedented degree and, in contrast, to traditional methods of selective breeding and hybridization. And if he can do it, he also can patent those inventions on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Recombinant DNA Construction Registry. This registry consists of scientific descriptions of new or “genetic” beings (“Genetic Engineering: Nature’s Cornucopia or Pandora’s Box?”, THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA, March 1987). They surround him to make him mean, fatten him up in twenty-five cent-a-can dog food and left over beans and rice, run him around the block on their bicycles, feed him chicken blood, take him on trips farther around the neighborhood for cars and stays, shoot him up with black market pentidil and vitamin f’s, rub him with used motor oil to make his fur grow back over his scars.

To kids on the street, a pit bull is a fetish—a sina for social malaise and some fleeting meaning. Their “toys” are something they can steal, flaunt, fight, and throw away when they stop ticking.

Of course, many farmers besides kids seek out pit bulls rather thanoodles. Also included among their “owners” are professional dog fighters (insiders say 90 percent of fighting dogs are pit bulls and that dog fighting is widespread in every state), drug dealers (in Los Angeles, in two of three narcotics busts, pit bulls were used as guard dogs), and many others who feel more secure or macho with a “pit” around. The incentive for all these people is to make their dogs as anti-human as possible.

The talk that “pits” are, by nature, aggressive is the draw that so many want to go for. Nearly everyone engaged in the debate over pit bulls—from those at HSUS to the American Kennel Club—quickly points out that many pit bulls have a genetic predisposition for aggression. Of course, nearly everyone agrees that demettered “pits” aggress more than their breed. Nevertheless, they say “pits” are aggressive by nature.

What’s dangerous about these voices is their own propensities for biological reductionism. They reduce the problem to the genes of pit bulls, and not the minds of their owners. We don’t see what role genes play in behavior, if any. But we know historically that in times of political conservatism or social polarization, people are made attempting to link behavior with genetic expression. Few people today argue that various human behaviors are caused by chromosomes. We know that people are influenced by a dizzying array of factors in such reactionary and simple terms either—especially when it is people dependent animals inhabit our confused human environment. Such simplification of complex social phenomena blunts the victim and turns a blind eye to the social conditions and the sort of situations which give rise to these problems in the first place.

Contrasting Images

It’s just too short a time for a dramatic change in the gene pool to occur throughout a large segment of their population—and we know that pit bull attacks have occurred all over the country and not just in isolated areas. This argument is presented in the only defense of pit dogs. Pit bull breeders oppose any attempts to ban the bulls, arguing they made devoted companions.

Further, pit bulls are not the only potentially dangerous dogs. If individuals want to turn their dogs into killers and are unable to get pit bulls, they’ll adopt another potentially dangerous dog instead, and the fatality statistics attributed to other powerful breeds will most surely rise accordingly.

But even that condition—that people may be unable to acquire pit bulls—is unjust. If somebody wants a "pit" bad enough, he or she will be able to get one, or a dog similar to one. But hold on: is something similar to a pit bull also a pit?
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Dr. Fin is Scientific Director of The Humane Society of the United States.

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Dresser, Barber, Hair Stylist
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Brother, Half, Sister, Lover

THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA
OCTOBER 1987

some extra human kindness further from the natural world.

Some fear the patenting of nonhuman life—as intended by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (The "Patenting of Nonhuman Animals," The ANIMALS’ AGENDA, July/August 1987)—will lead to the eventual patenting of human life, and with it a valuation of individual human lives in terms of their instrumental value to society. The inherent value and meaning of human lives will—like the lives of nonhumans—subsequently be subordinate to the technological values of a global industrial system.

The patenting of lifeworks will serve to further sanction the world-as-object/resource-to-be-exploited attitude—a mindset that has allowed us to exploit and devastate the natural world as we have wished. This worldview is sanctioned by a religious community that interprets the biblical word "dominion" as "domination," and sees all animals and all living things as being intended for human use.

Fear of life and death also blinds us to the adverse cultural and ecological consequences of a life that the Patent Office will encourage by giving economic protection to those who would create profitable lifeworks. The fear of pestilence, famine, suffering, death, and the loss of our loved ones turns the genetic engineer into a scientific priest of hope. We hope for individual "salvation" and a global industrial utopia with a surplus of food, and complete freedom from disease and suffering.

In contrast to the optimistic utopia, there is the more pessimistic view—which is no less human-centered—that sees genetic engineering as being vital for human survival, to feed our ever growing numbers, and to treat and prevent such plagues as AIDS and the pestilences of insects and blights that destroy our crops, and to help us adapt to a dying, polluted, depleted planet. Drought-resistant, pest-resistant crops, and fast growing, highly productive, and disease-resistant "food" animals are part of this vision. They are also introduced to current inhospitable marginal and wilderness areas, and will mean the end of natural ecosystems except those that are preserved as genetic resources. Bacteria, plants, and animals alike will be engineered to produce biochemical compounds useful to agriculture, medicine, and other industries. Regardless of how much they may suffer as a consequence, animals will be genetically engineered into human surrogate "models" of various diseases for the use of the biomedical researchers.

Yet beyond fear and hope, the promises of genetic engineering will become a Promethean menace, and the technology is applied in accordance with the emerging new worldviews of ethical science and creation-centered morality. According to Ray, Berry, our very survival depends on "conformity with the earth process," a realization that to destroy one aspect of the earth is to destroy human life. Yet as the manufactures survived the destruction of the natural world (possibly using biotechnology to help adapt), it would no longer be really human. For to be fully human is to be a part of creation and the natural order of life.

There is an alternative. Beneath the emotions of fear and hope, there is—in the human heart—a longing for a world of creative beauty, diverse vitality, and harmony. This world is within our reach—it is around us and within us, but it is being destroyed at an accelerating rate. The worldviews of enlightened science—whose physics, molecular and evolutionary biology, and ecology reveals the earth to be part of a unified whole of self-organizing intelligence—supports a theory of creation that makes it possible to live and move to live in communion with all of life, and to respect the order, beauty, vitality, diversity, and harmony of the natural world.

Genetic engineering, applied within a broad ethical, spiritual, ecological, and socio-political framework, entails a creative and respectful sense of participation in the natural process, a recognition that the human role cannot be one of control and selfish exploitation. Those who would genetically engineer the planet must take responsibility for the consequences of their actions and the possible consequences of their values, and ponder the relevance of the ancient maxim "do no harm."

Our attempt to change the natural world into an unnatural industrial "utopia" is falling. How we decide to wield our power over the planet, the atom, and the genes will determine the future of the earth. As Lao Tzu advised in the 6th Century B.C., "The earth is sacred. You cannot improve it. If you try to change it, you will ruin it. If you try to hold it, you will lose it."

Dr. Fin is Scientific Director of The Humane Society of the United States.
The Bug Stops Here

Bug Busters: Getting Rid of Household Pests Without Dangerous Chemicals
By Bernice Lifton

Here are the facts. Over 90 percent of U.S. homeowners use pesticides to combat insect and rodent infestation. In 1981, over 20,000 people—half of them children—were treated for household pesticide poisoning. Dozens die each year and millions more experience headaches, nausea, dizziness, and other ill effects from such poisoning. All home pesticides are toxic, and many of the most widely-used ones—such as Chlorodane—are suspected cancer agents.

For everyone concerned about nonhuman life, pesticides have another troubling aspect: their regular use means agony and death for great numbers of intended and unintended victims. Bug Busters offers an alternative for people fed up with the dangers of pesticides, but tired of pest infestation. In clear language, Bernice Lifton describes a variety of simple, safe, and effective ways to rid your home of bugs and rodents without using pesticides.

Drawing from the latest research findings and from time-proven methods, Bug Busters explains how one can identify and safely treat all the major household creepy-crawlies—including roaches, rodents, spiders, stinkbugs, pantry pests, fleas, silverfish, bedbugs, wasps, and others. Lifton’s recommendations are simple, natural, inexpensive, and proven in terms of safety and effectiveness. They include proper food storage, pest barriers, sunshine, home maintenance, and the use of natural repellents, and improved cleanliness.

Her emphasis is on prevention: making your home and surroundings unattractive and inhospitable to pests. Instead of blaming the bugs, she focuses on human habits. Obviously, eliminating the conditions that invite pests to move in and breed is more effective, humane, and healthy than ignoring such conditions and then periodically bombing the home with poisons to deal with the resulting infestation.

Bug Busters also exposes pest control methods of little or no value, such as

ultrasonic devices (a family of mice was once found nesting in one), outdoor ultrasonic insect electrocution devices (they may actually attract insects to your yard), and ineffective folk remedies. Finally, Lifton says there are times when home pesticides are needed. She tells you how to recognize such instances, what pesticides to use, and how to use, store, and dispose of them safely and sensibly. She gives valuable tips on finding a competent pest control company and

insuring that when they go to work they don’t damage your health.

Will the methods described in Bug Busters guarantee your pest-free home? No. Nothing—not even regularly dosing your home with the strongest pesticides available—can promise that. What this book can offer, Lifton says, is “a home with very few pests, if any, and a safer, more wholesome environment for you and your family all the time.”

“With reasonable care,” she adds, “you may never have to use a chemical pesticide again.” The possibility of having a pest and pesticide-free household makes this book a long-awaited and much-needed practical tool for compassionate homeowners.

—James Harris

Harris’s articles have appeared in numerous publications, including Dollars & Sense, The Freeman, Skyline, and others. He lives in Columbus, Georgia.

Tears, Anger, and Soft Words

No Room, Save in the Heart


Anthropomorphic? Surely, I am. Am I certain, indeed, Am I you? The more the monkey, mouse, Little person Is like a human being The more useful it is for you To eat, excreta, Bury, study their reactions To try to apply to man, But the cry I hear You hear too. For me, a screaming call for mercy For you a squeaking what, A tool loudly scratching In need of lubrication But listen again with your third ear You don’t need the other two. Listen with the ear of your awakening soul And you may hear your own voice asking What am I to do?

Animals are suffering... and you are paying for it

60 million defenseless animals are killed every year. Most are not given any anesthesia or pain relievers. Many will be 'recycled' through a series of experiments before death finally releases them. And many die in inhumane and painful ways. This shameful waste costs taxpayers five billion tax dollars annually. Besides being costly, animal tests are crude and unreliable. Products tested on animals have caused birth defects, illness and even death to human beings.

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butlight for Spanish children. A lost dog, afraid of his would-be rescuers, flees into an icy night. Into the laboratory she takes us to listen to the pacing of a science-minded dog, amid the smells of poisoned hormones. And we travel to the slaughterhouse with a pig that prays to enter an endless dream. "Never wanting to live my life again...

The book is beautifully illustrated with drawings of animals, some of which were copied from medieval tapestries. It belongs in the library of every poetry-loving animal advocate, and would make a fine gift for any friend or relative who appreciates good verse. —Kim Bartlett

Ratifying Their Rights

A Rat's Tale


106 pages: $2.95. For grades 4 and up.

Good things often come in pairs. In the past year, a pair of children's novelists—working independently—have challenged the widely-held and disparaging notions of rats by creating noble and even heroic rat characters in their works. But more than just about heroes, their books have highlighted the struggles (mostly with humans) of rat colonies to create a more peaceful world. While A Rat's Tale may be superficially similar in plot and characters to Racco and the Rats of MIMM (reviewed in April 1987) and its successful prequel, Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of MIMM, it remains a satisfying tale with a humane message.

While the writing in A Rat's Tale is not outstanding, it is sprinkled with some amusing wordplay (such as talk of a "democracy" and a doctor who is a "general practitioner") and the action moves along at a steady pace, holding the reader's interest and encouraging the growth of sympathy for various characters.

The importance of not prejudging others is a major thematic element in this book (though the author never dispels the negative stereotypes which he pro- mulgates about one subgroup, the "pack rats"). Other related themes include the need to develop an internal sense of self-worth, and the conflict between selfishness and self-sacrifice. Of paramount interest to parents, however, is this entertaining novel, attractively laid out and containing many lush, humorous illustrations, encourages identification with the rats' viewpoint and makes a strong statement that rats, as do all creatures, deserve to live their lives in peace—free from human interference. —Bernard Friedman

Barbara Friedman often reviews children's books for this magazine.

Jane Goodall

Continued from page 11.

they want it, because with it comes a better standard of living. At least according to what they think it is better, though in some respects (high levels of pollution, exposure to carcinogens, etc.) that type of economy may be much worse.

It is logical that some questions directed to you have been about chimps and laboratory animal use. Are there any other issues that animal rights advocates bring up that really interest you?

I think about many, and I would like to help so much—particularly with issues concerning factory farming, trapping and poisoning, the fur industry, and per abuse. The trouble is, I'm just one person. So it probably makes sense for me to concentrate, at least for now, on trying to make a difference in the lives of the animals with whom I have associated for so many years and who have given me so much. Chimpanzees are so like my intellectually and emotionally—in their needs, their expectations, their outlook on life. Sure, once rational people realize just how human-like chimpanzees are, they will understand why we should treat them with respect, why so much of what goes on behind the locked doors of the labs is unethical, irrefutable, and why we must make a unified attempt to conserve large tracts of the chimpanzees' homeland in Africa.

I hope that the chimpanzee will act as a bridge, spanning the great social divide to create a conceptual gap—between humans on the one hand and the rest of the animal kingdom on the other. I hope that the chimpanzee will help us to understand that all life, not just human life, is enti- luted to freedom and dignity and is worthy of our compassion, respect, and love. Then, surely, we shall be a good deal closer to realizing our human potential.

Jane Goodall's latest book is entitled The Chimpanzees of Gombe, published by The Belknap Press of The Harvard University Press in 1986. She continues to spend a significant part of her time in Tanzania as director of the Gombe Stream Research Center, more information may be obtained by writing to Jane Goodall's Institute at 1170 E. Pennsylvania, Suite 402, Tucson, AZ 85716.

Correction

In the September issue, an incorrect address was given for Student Action Corps for Animals (SACA). It is located in San Francisco, not San Diego, as was stated in the September issue. Students interested in joining may write directly to them, or call 415/864-8809.

Correction

In the September issue, an incorrect address was given for Student Action Corps for Animals (SACA). If you want to join SACA and the mail was returned noting that you were a group, 20 people or more, you may write to them again. SACA's correct address is P.O. Box 31099, Washington, D.C. 20003-9994.

Jane Goodall

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ANIMAL STORIES, 16783 Beach Blvd. Huntington Beach, CA 92647

Continued from page 6

Alco or "inactive" ingredients listed on the labels may also be toxic. Many chemists persist in soil and water for long periods, and may break down into more poisonous substances or combine with others to become even more toxic. Another consideration is the laboratory testing and death of animals used for testing the chemicals.

Having perfect green laws cannot be worth the loss of life involved in the use of pesticides.

—Beth Kent Minnesota Herbicide Coalition 5913 Easing Avenue, So Minneapolis, MN 55409

ALF Prevents Violence

The Animal Liberation Front (ALF) is often described as violent when, in fact, its activities prevent violence to the animals rescued. How sadly ironic it is that our culture deems destruction of material property equal to—or even more reprehensible than—the destruction of living beings that exist on in vivisection laboratories. The "violence" in which the ALF engages (i.e., rendering the torture chambers of animal research laboratories useless in the defense of nonviolence, and in defense of the right of sentient beings to a life of freedom.)

—Carol K. Frank

Professor Jacksonville, FL

I am appalled at the criticism directed towards the ALF. One writer mentions $50,000 damage to lab equipment—what? Against my will, my tax dollars have funded biomedical-institutional research which use the equipment for the sole purpose of tormenting helpless animals. ALF actions hardly compare with the violence and destruction caused by vivisection.

Obviously, no one would have to break laws, nor jeopardize their own safety, if activists were not ignored, denounced, and delegitimized by the researchers (who are, in turn, supported by the media, the courts, and many of the legislators). Most of us who care about animals suffer great mental and emotional anguish.

The ALF forces are heroes of the bravest sort. They will become the martyrs of the animal rights cause. Some of us may have some in this part of the country, and I hope we will get enough to join them. Barring that, I will pray for their success.

—Lisa Christie

Franklin, WI

Thank-You

If anyone is concerned about lack of unity in the animal rights movement, or if anyone has brought some of the propaganda that we only care about animals and not people, let him or her share my experience with the concern and caring of movement people on two continents. My husband died in May and among the first flowers, phone calls, and letters that arrived were from animal rights friends and acquaintances and even from movement people I've never met. It would take me months to thank everyone individually, and I hope this forum is a place where all of you who thought of my daughter and me during this time can know how very much your thoughtfulness is appreciated.

—Victoria Monte, Columbia, Missouri

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

Wants to See Anti-Fur Ads

One of the main reasons the fur industry is thriving is that the hard-working grassroots groups are getting little or no support from the large, wealthy humane organizations that should get off their millions and put it to work for the animals through massive advertising campaigns, concentrating on educating the public about the true nature of the fur industry. The anti-fur movement will never get ahead by merely picketing and sitting. Now is the time for a united effort to get rid of this cruel and useless fur trade once and for all.

—Celia Linhardt

New York, NY

Multiplying the Impact

The impact of the wonderful information in The ANIMALS' AGENDA could be doubled or tripled if—after reading their issue—they would place it in the office of a doctor, veterinarian or dentist, or any other place magazines are read by the public.

—Bernard Souffler

For the Love of Life Foundation 2475 Winstead Road. Brentwood, TN 37024

Undated Material

As a recipient of appeals from countless animal rights organizations, I would like to direct an appeal to all of them. My desk is flooded with action alerts, fact sheets, legislative updates, newsletters, and brochures. I file them, copy and distribute them, use for research, and send them to legislators. Why is it that most of them carry no data? They contain sentences like: "A bill is before the Judiciary Committee at this time..." and "The slaughter will begin again next month..." I am grateful to the organizations for the informational material they distribute, but they could enhance its value immeasurably if they would put a date on each and every item they send out.

—Elizabeth Van Heugten

Durham, NC

Ingredients of Change

After inadvertently eating, and enjoying, a Blueberry muffin made by Betty Crocker mix, I took the time to read the ingredients on the box. I saw that they included animal and/or vegetable shortening. I called the phone number listed on the side panel (1-800-328-6077), and learned that the shortening used was probably either beef or pork fat. The people I spoke with were extremely pleasant, and took the time to tell me that they had tested-market their Bisquick only a few months before, substituting vegetable oil for animal fat, but their sales had dropped during that test period.

I explained that it was against my personal ethic to include animal fat in my diet, but that I would like to be able to use General Mills products. I said that there must be many people who would prefer eating unsaturated fats for health reasons. Surprisingly, no one else had contacted them on this subject, but they promised that they would be brought up at the next board meeting anyway. I got the impression that General Mills would seriously consider changing their products if there was enough public concern.

I hope bakers mixes are only a fraction of the overall problem facing vegetarians, consumers, taking a constructive approach to Betty Crocker might give us a foot in the door.

—Audrey Stanbrough

Westminster, CA

Homocentric Arrogance Still Binds

David Singer's reminder in the July/August Letters section that "Without the earth and all its life in a noble goal" was a noble statement. Who are we, indeed, that we can decide what is right to life? For us to decide peremptorily that leaves, trees, snails, and others are insensible marginal creations, simply because we cannot locate their central purpose is to our own and presumptions. John Muir once asked, "Is it really a question of rearrangement of matter be endowed with sensation of a kind that we in our blind exclusive perfection can have no manner of communication with?" Thank's, David Singer, for reminding us that we must go further than we are yet out of our homocentric arrogance, and that the richest paradox of existence is that those who give most of themselves shall receive the fullest life in return.

—Karen Davis and Allan Cate

Germantown, MD

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LETTERS

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
HONORABLE TOFU

"Meat" Without Bones

BY VICTORIA MORAN

Compassionate Living

Tofu is packed in water, which should be changed immediately after purchase and every two days thereafter to ensure that the "soy cheese" stays fresh for up to ten days in the refrigerator. The water may appear slightly yellowed, but this does not mean the tofu is spoiled; simply pour off the water, rinse the tofu and use it (unless the smell or taste is sour or otherwise unpleasant). Freezing is another possibility: cut the tofu into one-inch squares and drain well, pressing to remove as much of the water as possible; and freeze in an airtight container. Once thawed, tofu is of a chewier or coarser consistency than it was fresh, lending itself better to many dishes. Either way, tofu is a nutritional goldmine. It contains ample protein of high biological value—for a relatively low cost in terms of fat (4.3 percent), calories (16 per a one-ounce serving), and cholesterol. It's easily digestible. It's an excellent source of calcium and, as in the case with all vegetable foods, contains no niacin. And it's generally free of chemical toxins (meat—including fish and poultry—contains some 20 times more pesticide residues than legumes, and dairy foods contain four and a half times more). Iron, potassium, B vitamins, and vitamin E are plentiful in tofu as well. But tofu isn't found in shopping carts just because it's a health food—it's also the basis of the quickest meals on record. You can do a tofu stir-fry with peas in under ten minutes, and tofu "steak" (sliced firm tofu lightly marinated and served with tamari, barbecue or tomato sauce) in about three. To the vegetarian or non-vegetarian, natural foods devotee or even luddite graduate of Twinkie U., this stuff is goood.

Some of my favorite tofu recipes follow. I recommend medium or firm tofu instead of soft (if the package doesn't say soft or firm, assume it's medium). Each of these recipes is easy to prepare, and they're all so yummy you'd better not count on having any leftovers.

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

SCRAMBLED "EGGS" from Jan Talbot

2 eggs, 1/4 cup milk (regular, buttermilk, or soy milk)

1 tablespoon onion powder or 1/2 cup mashed fresh onion

1 tablespoon or more soy sauce

1/2 teaspoon salt

1/4 teaspoon turmeric powder

1 drop liquid smoke (optional)

Stir well and add:

1 egg (1 pound) crumbled tofu

Mix well with a fork, until seasonings are evenly distributed. Serve like scrambled eggs, with toast.

TOFU MAYONNAISE DRESSING OR DPIFFROM The Book of Tofu

3 ounces tofu, drained

1 tablespoon liquid soy sauce or vinegar

2 tablespoons oil 1/2 teaspoon salt or 2 tablespoons oil, 1/2 teaspoon salt

Dash of pepper

Combine in a blender and purée until smooth, about 30 seconds. For variety, add a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley or use equal parts lemon juice and wine. A half-teaspoon of curry powder is a wonderful variation, too. This recipe makes about a cup. That much regular mayonnaise has 290 calories—too many for this recipe which has 188 calories if kept refrigerated three to four days.

TOFU CUTLETS from the Beautiful Bean Plant

1/2 pound tofu, well drained, cut into 1/2-inch slices

1 cup soy sauce

1 cup water

Whole wheat flour

Vegetable oil for shallow pan frying

In a large bowl, mix the soy sauce/water mixture for two hours. Coat them with the flour, and fry on both sides in oil until lightly browned. Try these in TLT's tofu, lettuce and tomato sandwiches. They are also good with rice, noodles or vegetables. (One of my daughter's favorite eating companions says they're just like chicken McNuggets. I suppose that was meant as a compliment.)

Other looks from the Beautiful Bean Plant:

EGG REPLACER—Substitute 1/4 cup mashed tofu for each egg in any given recipe.

BABY FOOD—For baby's first protein solid, give 2 tablespoons of blended or mashed tofu with 2 tablespoons of puréed vegetables.

SOUP—Cube tofu and add to any soup.

QUICHE—Replace eggs in any quiche recipe with mashed tofu. For crumbly consistency, use half blended and half coarsely grated tofu.

CREAM PIE FILLING—Blend tofu in a blender until smooth. Add maple syrup, carob powder, vanilla, and a pinch of salt, top with sliced bananas or chopped nuts.

LASAGNE—Use mashed tofu to replace cottage cheese in this or other recipes.

TACOS—Fry a chopped onion, then add to the skillet one pound of crumbled tofu lightly browned with soy sauce, onions, spices, and chilli sauce. Stir in the chopped tomatoes, lettuce, and salsa. Serve as tacos or in a tortilla bowl. However you choose to serve, add chopped vegetables (onions, peppers, etc.) along with slices of avocado for a filling meal.

SANDWICH SPREADS—Blend tofu with 1/2 cup of chopped vegetables (onions, peppers, etc.) and 1/2 cup of chopped tomatoes, lettuce, etc. Add a little water if necessary and serve cold. This spread also makes a great dip for raw vegetables.

When you want the scramble without the egg

Just add Tofu Scrambler to fresh tofu and cook a few minutes for a light and delicious breakfast dish. To make it extra special add chopped vegetables. Tofu Scrambler can also be used in a wide variety of other dishes, such as eggless salad and sandwiches, quiche, stuffed vegetables and stir fried rice. A recipe booklet is enclosed in each package to help you explore the possibilities of this exciting and unique new product. Once you try Tofu Scrambler you'll wish it had been invented years ago.
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