

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA

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PAGE TWO

Outward Bound

Though an organized movement has always proven necessary to effect major social change, it's a mistake to believe that one can only act to help animals *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 provided an opportunity to present the case for animal rights to organized groups of activists with similar or compatible interests and goals. These groups include feminists, gays and lesbians, 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 rapidly to understand the idea of boundless compassion. The individuals involved 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 can be discussed and explored in a nonconfrontational way may be frustrating at times. But it's important to make the effort to reach them and point out the connections between the different problems. Some of them may seem to be 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 exchange program with dozens of "alternative" magazines that serve other progressive social movements. Partly as a result of those 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 (and must return because of space limitations) 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 neophytes who come to us through newsstand purchases or library copies, we publish some mainstream-type material to balance out more "advanced" or esoteric 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 new fulfillment service. Some 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 ahead, please contact the Westport office address.

Some thanks

We recently received grants from the American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS) and the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS). AAVS granted funds 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. NAVS 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 about December, and we're making gift subscriptions extra-easy to purchase this year by binding in a gift order card at page 47 in this issue. In addition, our holiday gift promotion begins in October, and a mailing will go out soon 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 it anymore. At one stage I did, and would state that I was "philosophically, scientifically, emotionally, and unequivocally opposed. I'm an abolitionist." Probably the question was antagonistic, and I'd answer in kind. But the dogmatic approach doesn't work anymore. My feelings are unchanged, but not my tactics. Now the question is more likely to be sincere, with the asker reaching for a deeper understanding of my views.

Now, I've heard all sorts of answers, from the expedient "There are undeniably cruel and useless experiments, like product testing, and we should concentrate on that . . ." to the evasive "That would depend on the particular experiment—we have to look at them case by case . . ." to the highhanded, the vague, and the militant. All good answers, but more and more for me, not the *proper* answer. In fact, my present response is to *not* answer: "That's a complicated question for which I don't have a pat answer." Still, it's a legitimate question, and presents a challenge in coming up with an interesting answer, and one that's creative and sensitive—not shocking, smug, or pedantic.

I'm curious. How do other activists answer this mainstay question?

—Mitchell Fox
Progressive Animal Welfare Society
P.O. Box 1037
Lynnwood, WA 98046

An Interest in Adoptions

We at the Ecology House would like to receive information from ANIMALS' AGENDA readers about the "adoption" of whales, manatees, and other endangered creatures.

—Ecology House
P.O. Box 955
Provincetown, MA 02657

Caring for Companion Animals Unethical?

The ANIMALS' AGENDA is an insightful, challenging, and always informative publication. It also serves as a forum for people concerned about animals.

With 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 being selfish. I may save one animal from the pound, but many more will die so that he or she may eat. It would also be irresponsible not to provide veterinary care, and surely the medicine and vaccines used on companion animals are a result of experimentation and testing on animals.

Also, is it not 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 make gloves, balls, or cover the handle of rackets?

—Dr. David Blank
Cleveland, OH

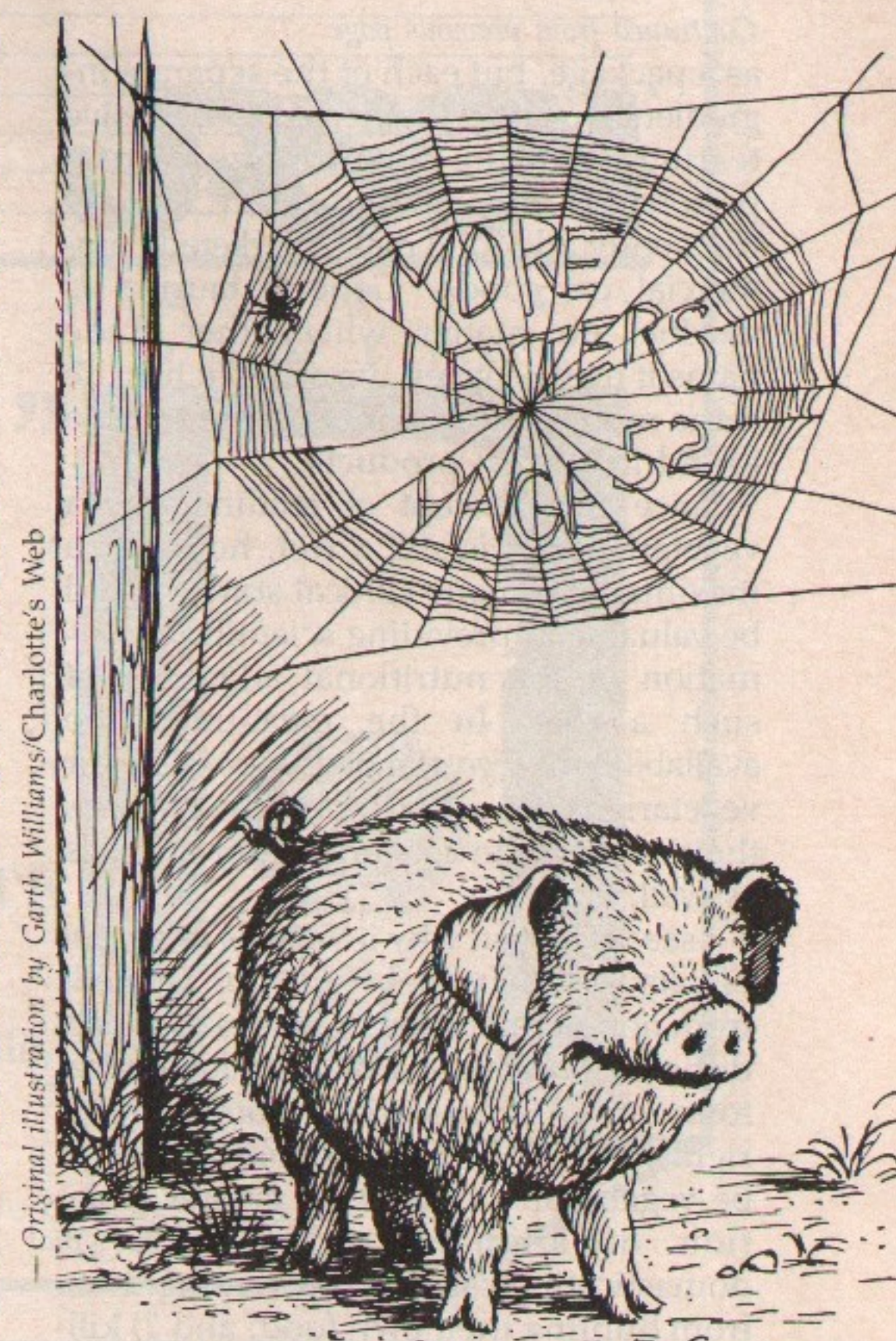
Editor's Note: Dogs actually do very well on a completely vegetarian diet. Nature's Recipe makes dry and canned vegetarian dog food (see *classifieds* for information), and The Cookbook for People Who Love Animals has recipes for feeding dogs and cats. Feeding cats a vegetarian diet is trickier (see "Caveat for the Vegetarian Cat" in the May issue, and the letter below).

The assumption that animals were necessary for the development of most medicines, vaccines, and therapies is debatable. Brandon Reines has provided excellent critiques of the claims of animal researchers in his books **Heart Research on Animals** (published by the American Anti-Vivisection Society), **Cancer Research on Animals** (National Anti-Vivisection Society), and **Psychology Experiments on Animals** (New England Anti-Vivisection Society).

The decision to use or not to use medicines—for ourselves or our nonhuman companions—which were tested and/or developed using animals is a decision that each of us must make individually. It's almost impossible to keep from using some things that have been tested on animals since virtually everything that humans consume (and may have consumed for thousands of years) has been subjected to laboratory analysis.

Experimentation on living beings can only be ethical if it is performed for the benefit of

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, but brief succinctly-worded messages are more likely to get published. Please try to restrict letters to 250 words (one double-spaced, typed page). We reserve the right to edit all letters. Address them to LETTERS, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881.



the subject as well as for scientific advancement. This would allow **clinical** research to be performed on humans or nonhumans already afflicted with the disorder—research designed to help instead of hurt.

As far as leather is concerned, there is no justification for using animal skins for clothing—much less recreation. Sporting goods companies are moving away from using leather exclusively. It may not be long until we see the first all nylon baseball gloves.

Feeding Companion Cats

As a holistic veterinarian who has studied animal welfare ethics for many years, I would like to respond to "Caveat for the Vegetarian Cat" in the May issue. At this time, there do exist a few recipes for cats and kittens which are both fully vegetarian and analysed to provide at least 100 percent of all their known nutritional requirements. The diets contain absolutely no animal-derived ingredients such as fish, eggs, or dairy products. They consist of various and easily prepared combinations of grains, legumes, oil, nutritional yeast, seeds, carrots, and soy sauce—to which is added a small amount of the inexpensive commercial supplement *Vegecat* which provides taurine. It is true that this recently developed food supplement has not been clinically tested

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as a package, but each of the separate ingredients has been subjected to extensive testing. Taurine (synthesized from petroleum) and vitamin A are already frequently added to mass-marketed commercial cat foods. Generic taurine is taurine—no matter what other trade name it may be given, provided it has the same molecular structure as the taurine 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 *Vegecat* makes it possible for vegetarians to act responsibly towards their companion cats and other animals as well.

I see no reason why it violates 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 animals' rights than: 1) domesticating cats and preventing them from hunting their own food; and 2) killing literally millions of fish, turkeys, chickens, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. to feed domesticated 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. Jaggard, M.R.C.V.S.
Cincinnati, OH

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 an ability—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 You". 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 mum 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 Mason

Mercy Volunteers for Animals
Box 65673 Station "F"
Vancouver, B.C. V5N 5K7, 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

JUNE ISSUES NEEDED



We have completely run out of copies of the June 1987 issue, and have many requests for them. If readers have extra copies, we would greatly appreciate having them sent back to us. We would be happy to trade them for other back issues.

(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 sav-

LETTERS

ing the few and hunting the many and that of the National Rifle Association and other animal killers. Thank you for educating this writer to the unspoken policies of WWF.

—Lou Peluso
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 consumptive use of wildlife if the "harvesting" is regulated. Other groups, such as the National Wildlife Federation, endorse and support hunting, trapping, and fishing. The Wildlife Legislative 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 dramatically another hazard wildlife faces from human activity. Closer to home, the consequences of chemically treated—"toxic-green"—lawns are a threat to all living organisms. In urban settings, spring heralds the arrival of cargoes of poisons to spray to death insects and undesirable grasses, making lawns like sterile potted plants.

Pesticide use in neighborhoods has become greater than in forestry and agriculture combined (five to ten pounds per acre per year, compared to two to three pounds for farming). In time, it will minimize or drastically reduce those species which prey on and help control "pests". 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 registered pesticides applied according to the labels still pose a risk to all species of life and the environment—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 on page 52

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Spanning the Gap— Jane Goodall Speaks Out



Richard Salvucci's drawing of Flo and David Graybeard presented by the National Alliance for Animals to Jane Goodall. (see newsline story on p.24)

INTERVIEW BY WAYNE PACELLE

Primatologist 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 field study of wild chimps for almost three decades at the Gombe Research Stream Center—government officials have supported her research and conservation efforts.

Until now, controversy has, 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, we at The ANIMALS' 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, and asked her for an interview there. She granted our request. But between April and June, we realized that 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.

INTERVIEW

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

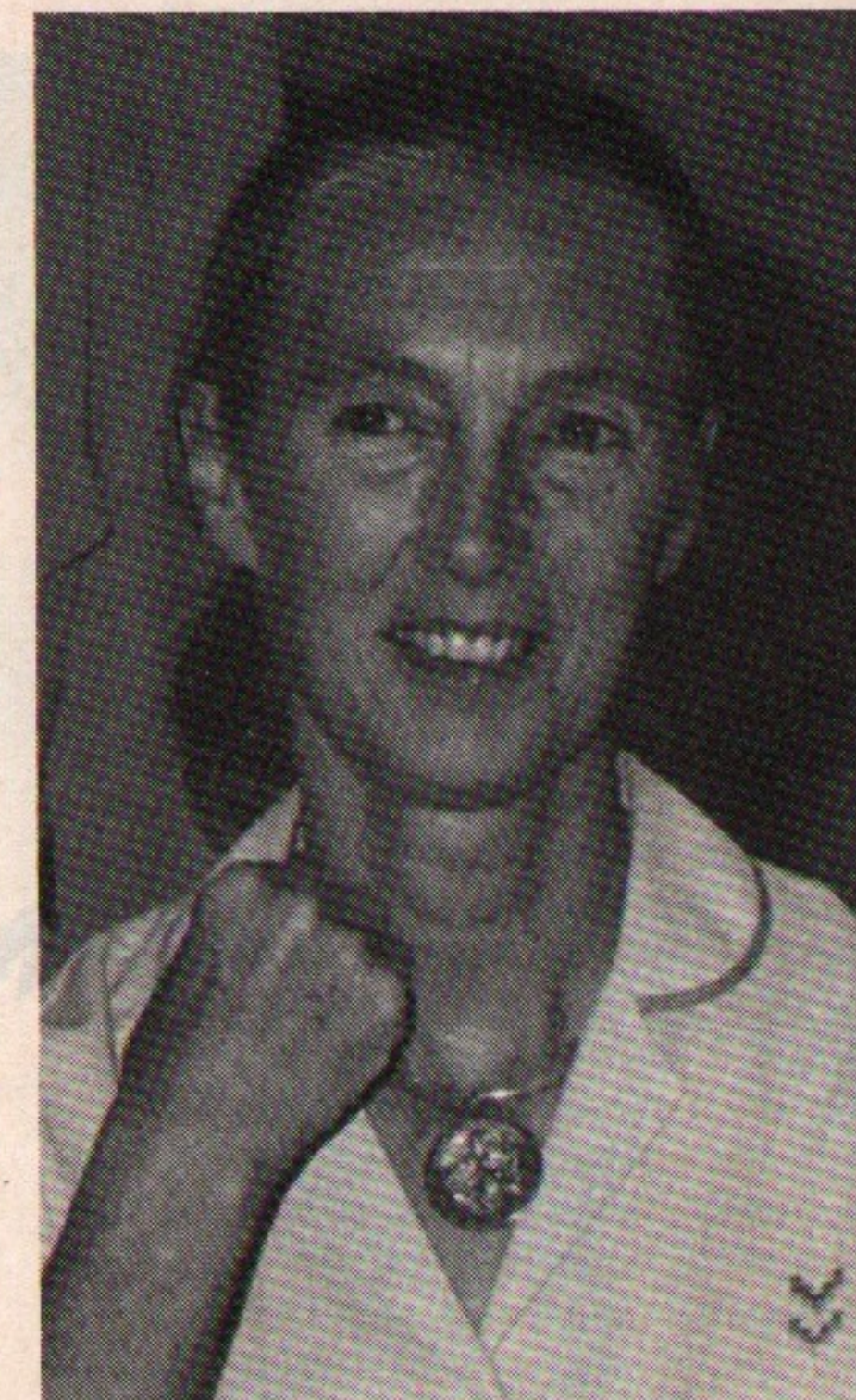
The best estimate is given to us by Dr. Geza Teleki [primatologist at George Washington University]. He reckons there are between 100,000 and 200,000. The higher estimate is based on the fact that there may be chimpanzees in the almost unexplored Congo Basin. But there are no reports from there at all. 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 only a tiny 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 ethologist Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 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 more medication, or even, way down the line, by introducing a few adolescent females from other populations. Even so, the chimpanzees at Gombe are in clover compared to chimpanzees in other parts of their range across Africa.

And I have been lucky, too. Lucky that Louis Leakey chose Tanzania for my study site. Tanzania has a wonderful track record with regard to conservation—25 percent of its land surface is under protected status of one sort or another. There is a second national park, Mahale Mountains, 100 miles south of Gombe, also protected in order to conserve chimpanzees. The government has been really positive about my research at Gombe, really helpful to me in many ways all through 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 primatology?



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 are amazed, 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 early experience in the life of each chimpanzee. And over the years, it has become apparent that an individual chimp 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 primatology, 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 more about ourselves. This is particularly meaningful when we think about human evolution—how we came to develop into that unique primate, 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?

Hopefully primates are benefitting as we learn more about how complex they are, and better appreciate their natures and their needs. Certainly the conditions under which captive monkeys and apes are maintained are improving in many places throughout the world. Once people—lay and 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 park—and gaze out over wild 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 not 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 chimps?

There is no question but that in the past a number of labs decimated various 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 infants for exhibition. The infants were captured by the same method. And museums also sent out people to collect specimens for mounting.

At that time it must have seemed that there were unlimited numbers of chimps. Moreover, no one, until relatively recently, knew anything much about the nature of chimps. It didn't seem so bad in those

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INTERVIEW

Continued from previous page

days. After all, a chimp was just another animal, and animals were only machines; why not go out and shoot a chimp and shoot her baby if someone wanted 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, imprison 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 chimpanzee is either stupid, or else deliberately choosing to ignore the facts.

You said your eyes filled with tears when you left SEMA laboratories, a Maryland site where scientists conduct extensive research on chimps. 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. Chimpanzee 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 it would be to imprison 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 about chimp 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 truly wonderful meeting. Entitled "Understanding Chim-



Goodall with an infant primate in her grasp.

panzees", it resulted in a tremendous increase in our knowledge. Dr. Richard Wrangham organized a special session on conservation 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 a 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, zoos—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. I 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 Geza Teleki, Roger Fouts, and 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 this means with reference to chimpanzees. To this end, the Jane Goodall Institute is organizing a major conference, funded by the National Institutes 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

INTERVIEW

only individual chimpanzees, but also their unique traditions and cultures. We want to accustom chimps to the presence of humans—to habituate other forest 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 shy, rarely seen forest creatures, it is necessary to "tame" some of them. The forests are worth very large sums of money to the local people 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 recognition and 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 natures, and who really wants to help.

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

I don't know much about this. But I understand that so far not one single transplant has been successful. I personally feel it raises undue hopes for the recipient of the transplant and for his or her family and friends. Also, it 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 justified 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 the immediate future, the most crucial. Because chimpanzees are already being used in AIDS research and there is no doubt but 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, chimps, like other nonhuman animals, will be imprisoned and experimented upon. So we must, for the present, concentrate our energies on



Getty, one of the chimps of Gombe, casually hanging around.

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 Management Plan, a plan already in motion which seeks to maintain a captive-bred population of chimps for 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 tend to be bad mothers or more importantly to be sterile. So if there is a sudden demand for chimps for testing AIDS vaccines, there probably won't be enough. The question will then arise, how will 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 much as many people felt, in the old days, about the slave issue. I don't even like to see chimps in a zoo, 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 community 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



Goodall doing some up-close and personal observation of Wolfie.

INTERVIEW

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 raided labs, destroyed equipment, and even in some cases freed animals. But I believe that while those early demonstrations did much to bring the issue before the unsuspecting, often apathetic 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



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

general public hear 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. But if we appeal to the general public in a reasonable way, appeal to their sympathy with pleas 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 veiled in secrecy. It is done behind closed doors. Do you have any ideas about how 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 humans. On the other, they say they are not like us so we in decent conscience can use them for our ends. 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

INTERVIEW

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 Aryan.

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 naive 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 who 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 there 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

Continued on page 51

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

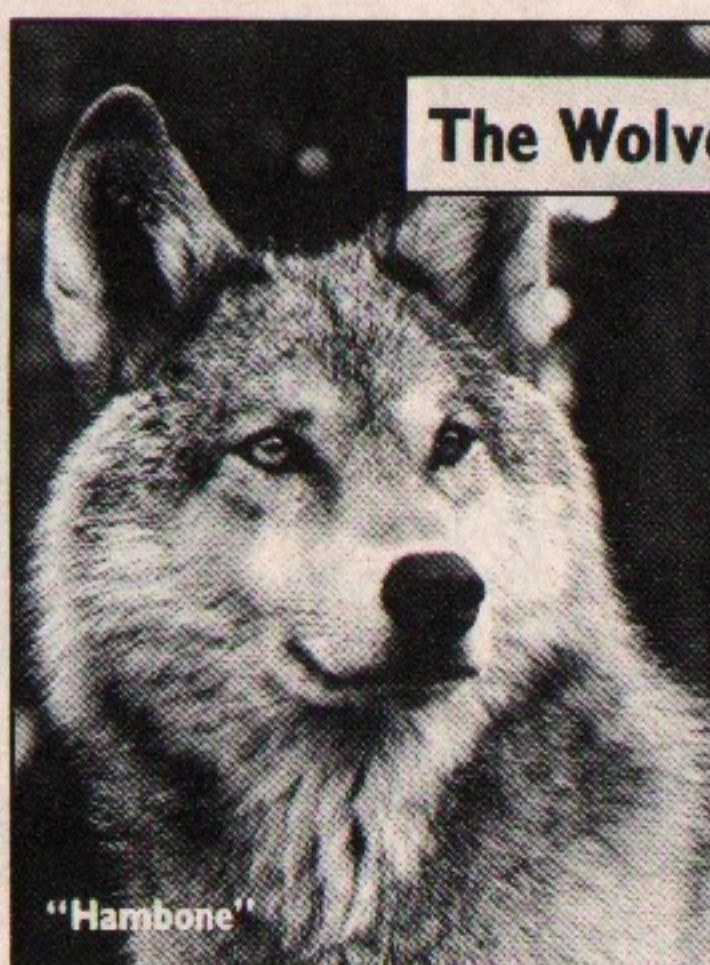
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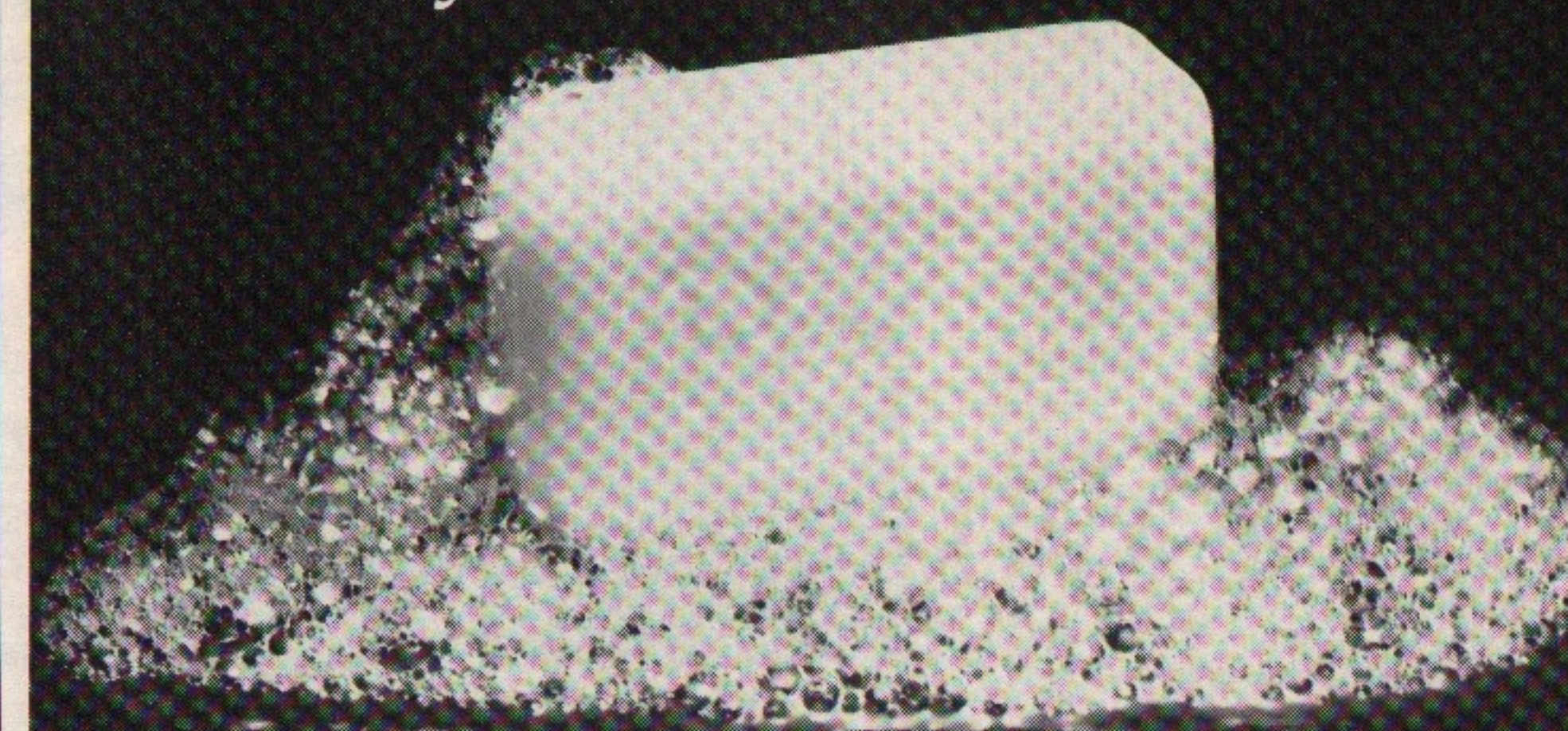
As the only wolf sanctuary west of the Mississippi, Wolf Haven is now home to 35 wolves. Wolf Haven is dedicated not only to providing food, shelter, and medical care to these abandoned wolves, but also to protecting from extinction the remaining wolves that live in the wilds of North America through public education, research and lobbying activities.

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For a \$35.00 TAX DEDUCTIBLE donation you can adopt one of the wolves being sheltered at Wolf Haven and become a member of Wolf Haven America. For FREE brochure or further information call or write: **Jack Laufer**
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Also New: GENTLE SCRUB Beauty Bar from Reviva.
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NETWORK NOTES

Attention Tulane Alumni

Animal advocate and Tulane University graduate Pam Marsen is looking for other Tulane alums interested in examining the school's animal research activities and its handling of the Silver Spring monkeys, transferred into the custody of Tulane's Delta Regional Primate Center last year. Contact Marsen at: 451 Queen Anne Rd., Teaneck, NJ 07666; (201) 836-7820. Alumni (and others) should also write in protest of a highly biased article which appeared in the spring issue of the school's quarterly publication, *The Tulanian*. The article, entitled "Of Mice and Men" and written by *Tulanian* editor David Fyten, devotes about two column inches to the anti-vivisection point of view, and gives the researchers upwards of three pages to respond. Marsen can provide copies of the article upon request. Send protest letters to David Fyten, editor, *The Tulanian*, Office of University Relations, 300 Hebert Hall, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.

Supporting the ALF

In our June issue, we reported on the jailing of nine British Animal Liberation Front (ALF) activists on various charges, with sentences ranging from nine months to ten years. Jailed ALF co-founder Ronnie Lee is reportedly only allowed out of solitary confinement one hour a day. Here are the prisoners' names and addresses for those wishing to write letters of support: activists Ronnie Lee (V02682), Kevin Baldwin (T02959), Gary Cartwright (T02960), Ian Oxley (T02961), Brendan McNally (P03014), and John Hewson (T08725): HM Prison, Armley, Leeds, W. York LS12 2TJ England; activists Isabel Facer and Julie Rodgers: HM Remand Centre, Warrington Rd., Risley, Warrington, Cheshire (092576) 3871 England. Members of the ALF Supporters' Group, a separate group which seeks to support ALF activities through legal means, are reportedly being targeted for police raids despite the legality of their activities. Those wishing to support ALF activity in Britain may contact the ALF Supporters' Group at: BCM Box 1160, London WC1 3XX England.

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



A new lease on life

Be Thankful You're Not a Turkey

Farm Sanctuary is repeating its successful Adopt-A-Turkey program of last fall, offering former factory-farmed turkeys to adopters who will let the birds live out their lives in peace and freedom. Another feature of the campaign is the organization of "Food for Thought" meatless Thanksgiving dinners—with the media and living turkeys as the guests—to highlight the issues of intensive farming and vegetarianism. Last year's events were widely covered by local and national media. For information on adoption, write or call: Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 37, Rockland, DE 19732; (302) 654-9026.

Tattoos Protect Animals

Tattoo-A-Pet is a nationwide service offering permanent and painless companion animal identification, along with a 24-hour lost animal hotline. Tattooing may help prevent lost dogs and cats from ending up in laboratories. Send inquiries to: 1625 Emmons Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11235; or call toll-free: (800) TATTOOS—in N.Y. State, (718) 646-8203.

Southern Comfort

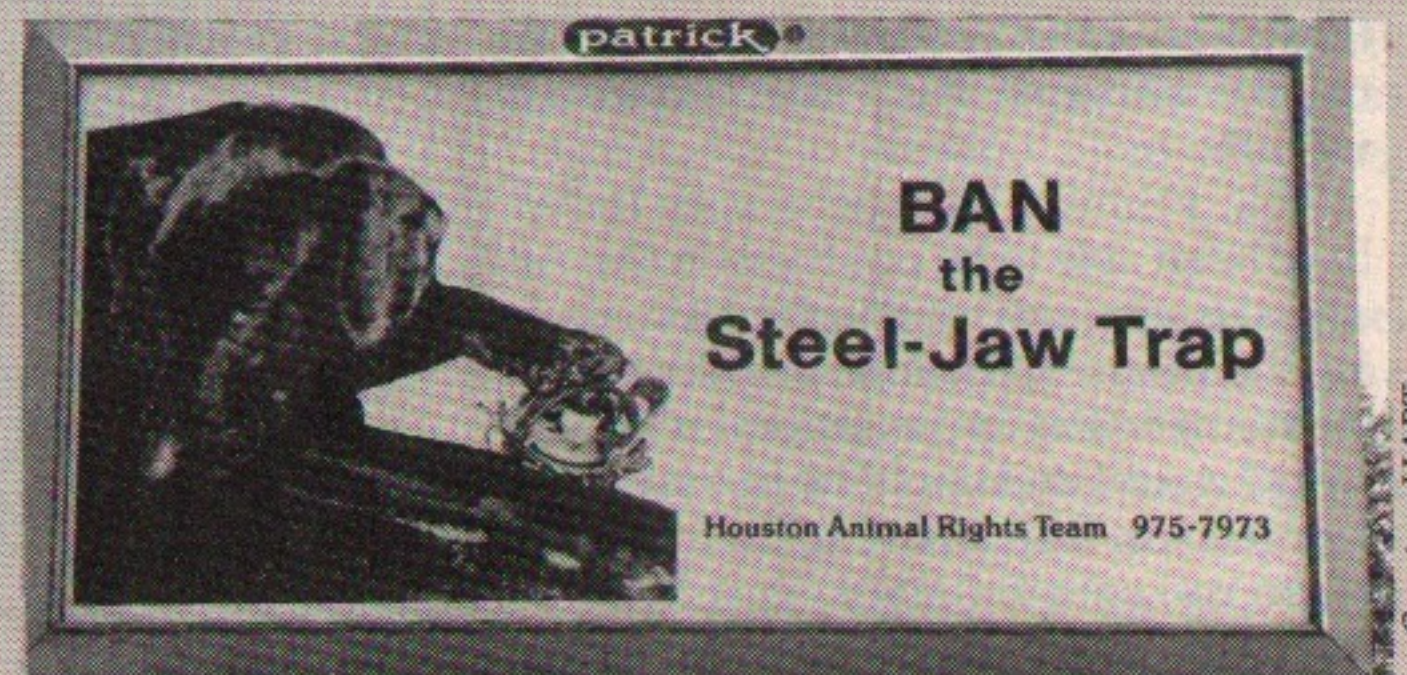
Peacable Kingdom is a newly-formed group which seeks to promote compassion for animals and cruelty-free living. Write them at: P.O. Box 8756, Greenville, SC 29604.

The Fur Industry is Watching You

According to a report in *Women's Wear Daily*, representatives of the U.S. and Canadian fur industry associations met in New York in May to discuss cooperative efforts to combat anti-fur actions. According to the article, their plans include "the establishment of a database on animal rights radicals." Richard Parsons of the Washington-based Fur Retailers Information Council and Del Haylock of the Fur Council of Canada hailed the database as the beginning of an international security measure to be used in investigations of cases of property destruction believed to have been perpetrated by animal rights activists. The information contained in the database will be distributed to law enforcement personnel in both countries, as well as to border officials.

Data for Dolphins

The Dolphin Data Base works to bring together groups and individuals interested in marine mammals and the environment. For information, write or call: P.O. Box 5657, Playa Del Rey, CA 90296-5657; (213) 305-7221.



HART keeps a high profile.

A Corporate Conscience

Thumbs up to Patrick Outdoor Advertising Co., which generously donated space on 25 billboards for the Houston Animal Rights Team (HART) to place its anti-leghold trap message. The billboards, posted throughout metropolitan Houston, were part of the group's effort to support a ban on the leghold trap in Texas. HART reports that the billboards produced numerous inquiries and increased public interest in the trapping issue.

Bigfoot-1, Hunters-0

This past summer's *Harry and the Hendersons* starring John Lithgow scores some points for animals, and is a movie well worth seeing if you haven't yet. Harry is a "bigfoot" who teaches hunter Lithgow and his family some lessons in compassion (he buries hunting trophies, a fur coat, and a roast in the family's backyard). A strong pro-animal message combined with some comic bright spots make this film a good choice for humane-minded moviegoers of all ages.

Veggie Pen Pals

The Vegetarian Society of the United Kingdom is starting a new section in "The Vegetarian" magazine especially for young people, and wants to get a trans-Atlantic pen pal section going. Interested youngsters can have their names and addresses listed in the magazine so that young readers in the U.K. may respond. Write to: Juliet Gellatley, Youth Education Officer, The Vegetarian Society of the U.K., Parkdale Dunham Rd., Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 4QG England.

Fighting Project Wild

A 12-page critical analysis of the pro-hunting and trapping school program Project Wild is available for \$2.50 from the Institute for Earth Education, Box 288, Warrenville, IL 60555. ♦ Also on Project Wild: activists and humane educators succeeded in convincing the New York State PTA to pass a resolution criticizing the program, suggesting that it only be presented to students if the humane community's point of view is given equal consideration in the classroom. Activists in other areas may wish to get their PTAs to consider such a resolution. For information on the successful effort in N.Y., write to: People for Animal Rights, 148 W. Beard Ave., Syracuse, NY 13205.

Pro-Animal Radio Shows

"Animal Watch" was founded in 1985 as a radio broadcast medium for animal protection organizations to educate the listening audience on issues relating to animals' health, habitat, and rights. Animal Watch news/information features began airing weekly on WMTR-AM Stereo 1250 in Morristown, N.J., and are now being made available to radio stations throughout the state. For more information, write to Angela Calzone, Producer, Animal Watch, c/o PETA-NJ, P.O. Box 703, Woodbridge, NJ 07095, or call (201) 566-1185. ♦ WDNA, a noncommercial "jazz/rock/folk/ethnic" radio station in Miami, FL, is planning a half-hour weekly program on animal rights issues, and is looking for activists interested in participating in shows on various topics. Contact Bruce Caldwell, Station Manager, WDNA, P.O. Box 558636, Miami, FL 33155.

NETWORK NOTES

A Little Reminder

A handy "Cruelty-Free Wallet Card" listing 64 brands of personal care products free of animal testing is available for \$1 (special prices are offered to organizations) from Affirmative Alternatives, P.O. Box 33492, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

Working for Wild Horses

The Wild Horse Coalition consists of 38 organizations working together to fight the government's plan to kill up to 40,000 wild horses. Contact them at: the Wild Horse Sanctuary, P.O. Drawer B, Shingletown, CA 96088; (916) 474-5770.



A seal's-eye view

See the Seals

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) is promoting tours of the vast floating ice fields off Prince Edward Island in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence region as an economically viable alternative to the seal hunt for the local population. The five-day tours, scheduled for March 1988, offer close-up views of some of the 250,000 harp seals who return to the area each March to bear their whitecoat pups. The hope is that income resulting from the tours will replace income lost by the communities in the area as a result of the reduction in sealing in recent years. For information, contact: Seal Watch '88, c/o Promotional Tours, 651 Washington St., Brookline, MA 02146; or call toll-free in the U.S.: (800) 343-4070—in Massachusetts: (800) 637-4371.

Upcoming Conferences

The Georgia Earth Alliance, in conjunction with the National Alliance for Animals' Educational Fund, will host an animal rights seminar on Saturday, November 7 in Atlanta. Featured speakers include Cleveland Amory, Syndee Brinkman, Doreen Dykes, Shirley McGreal, Ingrid Newkirk, Marc Paulhus, and Lewis Regenstein. For further details, write to the Georgia Earth Alliance, P.O. Box 888665, Dunwoody, GA 30356.

What You Don't Know Can Hurt You

A subway advertisement prepared by the Vegetarian Society of the United Kingdom was rejected recently by the Advertising Standards Authority of the agency that manages London's public transport system. The group was told that the message was "likely to offend some members of the public". The ad, which details some of the health risks associated with meat-eating, would have "alerted people to hazards they could avoid, in much the same way as travelers in the trains have been urged to act to prevent harm from fire, theft, accidents, bombs, unwanted pregnancy and other 'alarming' risks," said a spokesperson for the Vegetarian Society. The four countries comprising the United Kingdom are among the world's leaders in deaths from heart disease.

Remember St. Francis

The International Network for Religion and Animals (INRA) is sponsoring a World Week of Prayer for Animals, October 4-11, in conjunction with the traditional feast of St. Francis of Assisi. For information, contact INRA at: 2913 Woodstock Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910; (301) 565-9132.

Eat At Your Own Risk

A coalition of 21 consumer and environmental organizations has asked the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to require meat to be labeled with a warning to consumers that it may be contaminated with bacteria. The suggested labels would advise meat purchasers to wash hands, implements, etc. which come in contact with meat, in order to avoid harmful bacteria. According to the USDA's own estimates, one out of three chicken carcasses is contaminated with *Salmonella*, a bacterial strain that causes illness and occasionally death in humans. Contamination occurs in processing plants using high-speed machines which allow feces to be spilled onto carcasses. Contaminated poultry has been linked to a large percentage of *Salmonella* infections reported each year, and several outbreaks of the illness have also been traced to hamburger meat.

For Your Information

The quarterly newsletter of the Scientists' Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) will feature a special new section devoted to an exchange of information among members of institutional laboratory animal care committees. Interested readers may contact SCAW at: 4805 St. Elmo, Bethesda, MD 20814; (301) 654-6390.

SOME OF THE THINGS YOUR BUTCHER DOESN'T DARE TELL YOU:

FACT Meat (including poultry) transmits 60% of all the bacterial food poisoning in Britain. Food poisoning can be fatal.

FACT The British record for deaths from premature heart disease is now amongst the worst in the world. Many experts link these deaths with the high level of fat in our diet—meat contributes 27% of this fat. The figure by which we are advised to cut our fat intake is 25%. We are being told: eat less fat from dairy produce and meat, eat more pulses, cereals, vegetables and fruit.

FACT The meat you eat can increase your risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, diabetes, obesity, kidney stones, gallstones, and cancers. Not to mention constipation, piles and other serious gut disorders.

FACT Animals are habitually dragged on farms and at markets and slaughterhouses. They are dazed with hormones and other growth boosters. They are given antibiotics. Drugs are injected to tenderize their flesh. Meat certainly has got the lot.

MEAT: WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT'S IN IT—YOU'RE BETTER OFF WITHOUT IT.

For recipes, advice, information and books, please contact: THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, 53 WILLEMS ROAD, LONDON N6 6UA. 04547501

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SEAL WATCH '88

ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF THE
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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 youngsters 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 nurseries, 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

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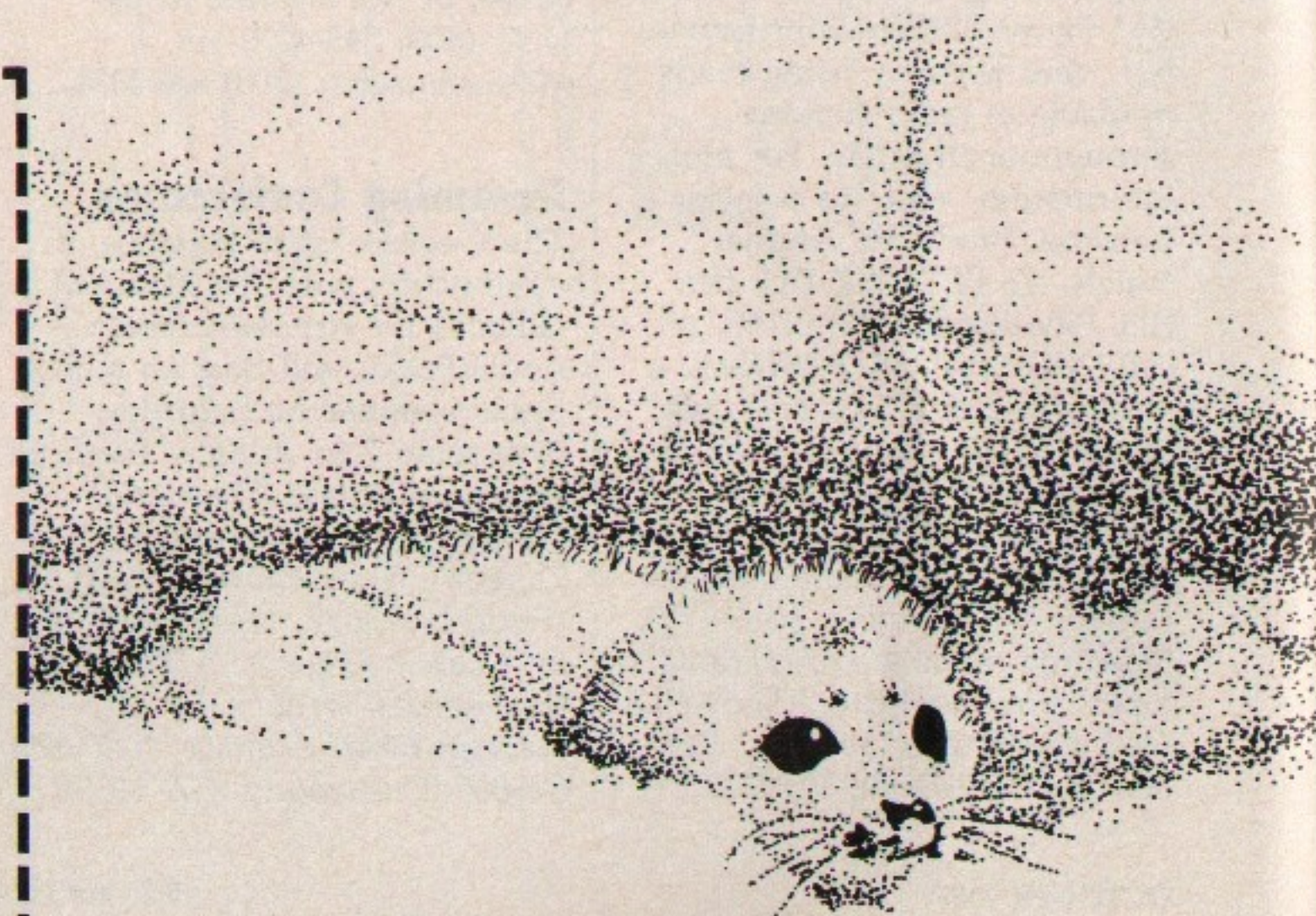


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Promotional Tours is organizing and promoting Seal Watch '88 at the request of IFAW. IFAW is an independent, non-profit organization and will make no money from Seal Watch '88.

7AAT



ANIMAL NEWSLINE

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 more prominent animal protection issues addressed by pro-animal lobbyists in Washington. Readers are urged to contact the local offices of their Representatives and Senators to determine when each will be in his or her home state or district. A personal appointment to visit with 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, DC 20510; and to Representatives at: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. The telephone number for all Congressional offices in Washington, D.C. is: (202) 224-3121.

WILDLIFE & ENVIRONMENT

Plastic Pollution Legislation (H.R. 474 with 2 co-sponsors, H.R. 940 with 66 co-sponsors, and S. 534 with five co-sponsors). Introduced by Senator John Chafee (R-RI), Congressman 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 Congressman Robert Mrazek (D-NY). This legislative initiative prohibits importation of certain kangaroos and kangaroo products.

Refuge Protection Act of 1987 (H.R. 2724 with 23 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman Bill Green (R-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 Refuges as inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife.

Tropical Rainforest and Wetlands Protection Act of 1987 (H.R. 3010 with 23 co-sponsors and S. 1538 with one co-sponsor). Introduced by Congressman 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

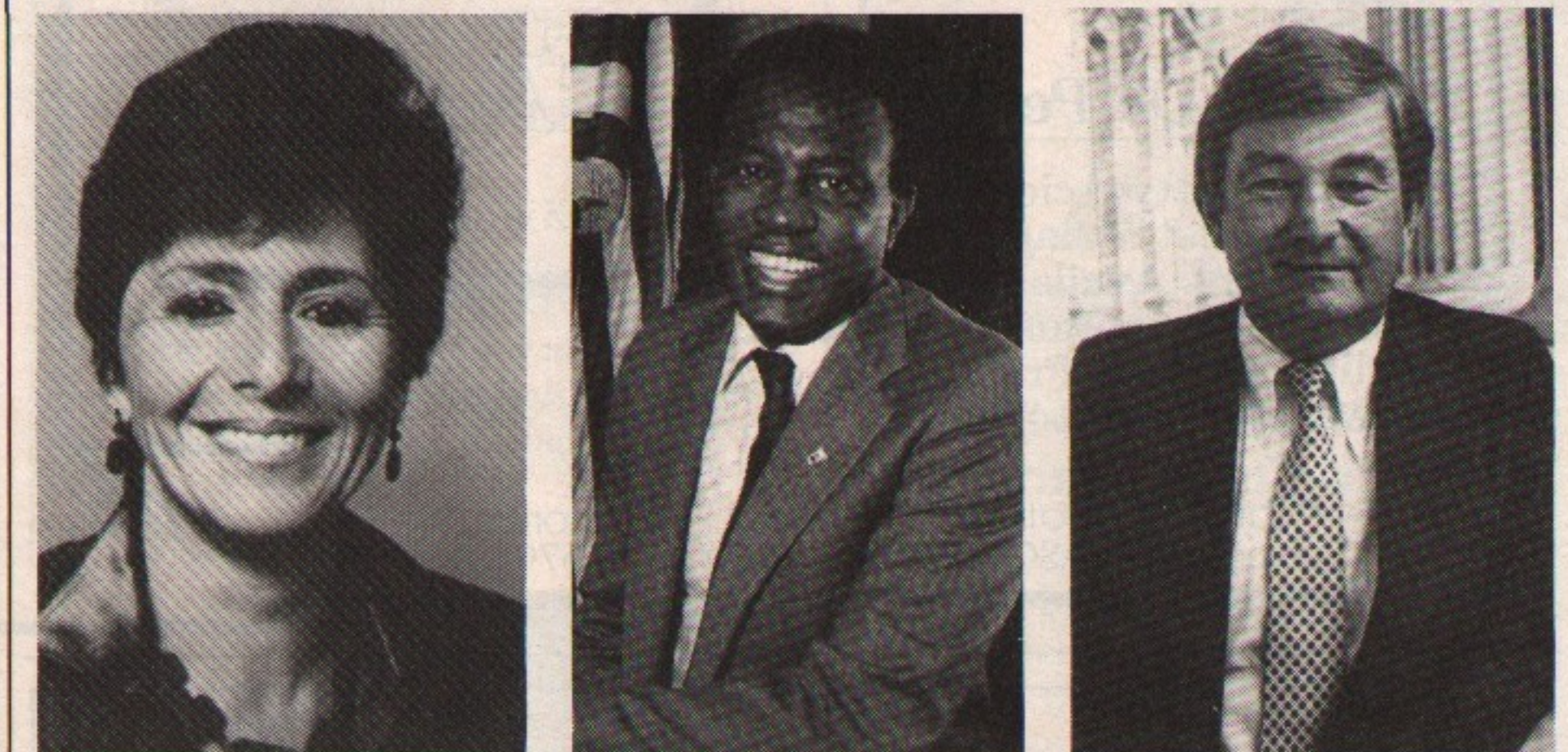
a program to provide debt relief in exchange for conservation efforts.

Wild Horses and Burros (Interior Dept. Appropriations Bill). This past June, the House voted to include \$5.9 million to remove an additional 10,000 wild horses and burros from public lands. Also included was a provision to prohibit funds for "euthanasia", 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.

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

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Consumer Products Safe Testing Act (H.R. 1635 with 87 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman Barbara Boxer (D-CA). This bill instructs Federal



L-R: Pro-animal Congressmembers 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. 1457 with no co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman 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 Congressman Manuel Lujan (R-NM). 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.

agencies to review and rewrite regulations concerning acute toxicity testing to more adequately reflect human reactions to products. H.R. 1635 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. 1708 with 43 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman 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. 1770 with 49 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congress-

Continued on next page

WHAT'S NEW?

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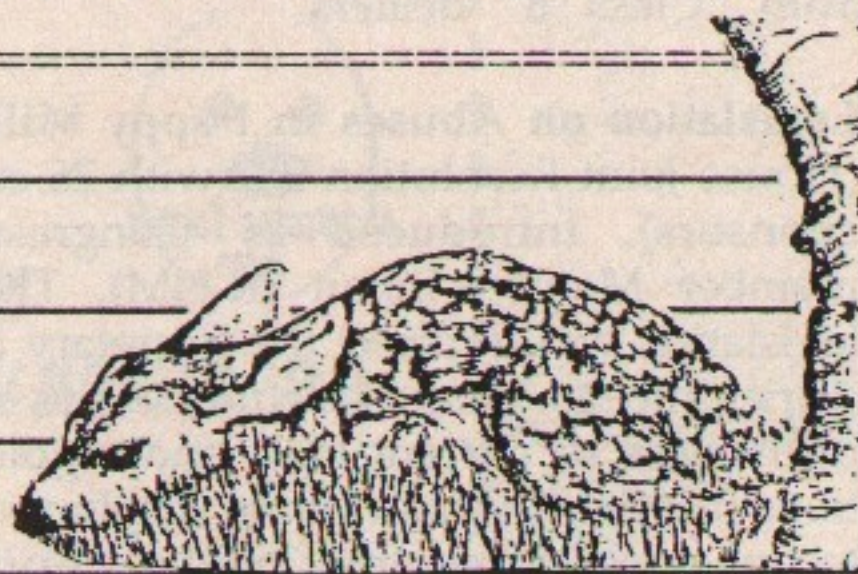
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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

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 enforcement. 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 Congressman 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. 3119 with six co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman 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, during which time a study would be conducted.

ANIMALS ON FARMS

The Nonagricultural Farm Animal Protection Act (H.R. 3233 with 16 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman Edolphus Towns (D-NY). H.R. 3233 would amend the Animal Welfare Act to protect farm animals used in nonagricultural research, testing, experimentation, or exhibitions. This would to halt attempts by the biomedical research community to circumvent Animal Welfare Act provisions by replacing species protected under the Act with unprotected farm animal species. Another provision of the bill prohibits unnecessary surgery or alteration of animals (this is in reference to surgically-created circus "unicorns").

Veal Calf Protection Act (H.R. 2859 with no co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman 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 iron.

ANIMALS IN ENTERTAINMENT

Anti-Live Animal Lure Act (H.R. 1433 with 41 co-sponsors). Introduced by Congressman 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.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE



Congressman Robert Mrazek (D-NY).

LEGISLATION TO OPPOSE

Resolution Encouraging Meat Consumption (House Resolution 198 with 22 co-sponsors) Introduced by Congressman Fred Grandy (R-IA). This resolution encourages Americans to consume meat and meat products.

National Chimpanzee Management Plan. For two consecutive years, Congress

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

Wildlife Feeding Bill (H.R. 2752). Introduced by Congressman Ron Marlenee (R-MT). This bill encourages farmers to devote a portion of their cropland to wildlife feeding and forage areas. It would permit farmers to increase wild animal populations, thereby providing the hunting and trapping community with a so-called "surplus" of game animals to kill. This legislation personifies the American farmer as a leading environmentalist, concerned with re-establishing large quantities of "wildlife resources".

—Kathy Sanborn

Kathy Sanborn works with the National Alliance for Animal Legislation. For more information on this or other legislation relating to animals, contact the Alliance at: P.O. Box 75116, Washington, DC 20013; (703) 684-0654.

Requiem

BY MARY DE LA VALETTE

Fly high, little hawk
Man is here
Here with his limesticks and guns
Your songs of joy mean nothing to him
Fly to the stars and do not return

Swim 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

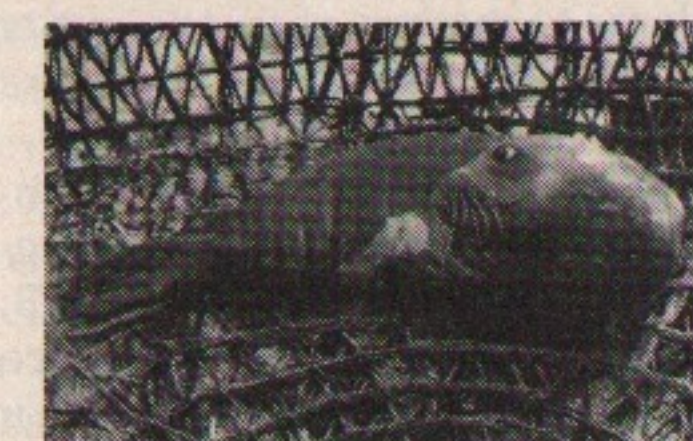
Run fast, little wolf
Man is here
Here with his poisons and traps
Your bright-eyed children mean nothing to him
Run to the tundra's end and do not return

Hide, hide for ever
Your sweet and fierce splendor
Man has no place for love
Your mystery means nothing to him
Leave him alone, alone with his kind
Unknowing, unloving, unloved

Pulse soft, little earth
Man is here
Here with his concrete and bombs
Your hymn of life means nothing to him
Free your soul and to dust and ashes return



—Torgasmon/PIX



—Patellani/PIX



—MGM

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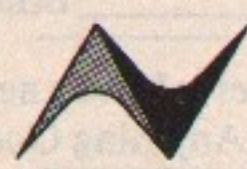
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Some nations continue to engage in illegal trade in wildlife products in violation of CITES restrictions.

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 individuals from several observer states and a multitude of intergovernmental and nongovernmental agencies and industry groups—the greatest participation in CITES ever. The meeting's agenda reflected a broad range of complex 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. The operational 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 fruit bats of the genus *Pteropus* on Appendix I and seven other fruit 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 stewing 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 Parties accepted proposals to transfer three parrot species from Appendix II to Appendix I. The palm cockatoo (*Probosciger aterrimus*), hyacinth macaw (*Andorhynchus hyacinthinus*) and military macaw (*Ara militaris*) are all popular in 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 resulted in an estimate of the species' population of a mere 3,000 individuals, and judged the major threat to the species' survival to be the capture of the birds for domestic and international pet markets.

Crocodiles were also an important item on the meeting's agenda. Several African countries submitted proposals to renew their Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) export quotas, and these were all approved, although some with modifications. The member states 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 I to Appendix II its populations of the slender-snouted crocodile (*Osteolaemus tetraspis*) 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 species' populations, and better controls on subsistence hunting for the latter species. The Parties did not accept Indonesia's proposal to retain its population of saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) on Appendix II without the restriction of an export quota, but they raised the annual quota from 2,000 to 4,000. While Indonesia may have committed itself to controlling exports of skins of this species, without the commitment of Singapore and Japan to uphold this system on the importing end, this measure seems doomed to failure. These two countries are the major importers of saltwater crocodile skins from Indonesia, but neither controls trade in this species due to having entered formal reservations to that effect. CITES allows countries to enter reservations with respect to any listed species, legally exempting them from having to regulate the species in question.

Two genera of neotropical poison arrow frogs (*Dendrobates* and *Phylllobates*) were accepted for inclusion in Appendix II, though the decision was not supported by scientific evidence indicating that the populations were being adversely affected

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

by trade or by habitat alteration (a CITES listing generally requires such evidence). In addition, all 320-350 species of hummingbirds (*Trochilidae*) were placed on Appendix II, due primarily to concerns 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 leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in sub-Saharan Africa. A study was carried out on behalf of the CITES Secretariat which resulted in an estimate of 714,000 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

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 quitting CITES—absurdly claiming it cannot afford the \$1300 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 Mokarrab, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates, 600 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20037.

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 species: hawksbills (imported for their shells) and olive ridleys (imported for their leather). Write to: Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga, Embassy of Japan, 2520 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008.

3. Mexico is the only major country in the Western Hemisphere which hasn't signed CITES, and has become a major center for legal and illegal trade in numerous rare and endangered species from as far away as Southeast Asia. Readers should urge Mexico to cease this activity and sign CITES. Write to: Ambassador Jorge Espinosa De Los Reyes, Embassy of Mexico, 2829 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20009.

export quota system established in 1983, which allows for noncommercial export of leopard skins. Most countries renewed their quotas. Zimbabwe increased its quota to 500 per annum, and Ethiopia (currently not a Party) and the Central African Republic were granted quotas for the first time.

Two important species issues outside of the Appendix amendment proposals centered on African elephants and rhinos. Although the CITES ivory export quota system established in 1985 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 36 percent since 1981 and that downward trends in many countries are large enough to predict extinction in the near future. David Cumming, 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 tusks of 89,000 elephants entered the trade illegally.

The Parties condemned Burundi and the United Arab Emirates for their role in furthering the trade in illegal ivory and rhinoceros products. Another report prepared on behalf of the AERSG estimated that rhino populations had declined by 85 percent since 1970—despite the international trade prohibition for rhino products issued by CITES in 1975. The Parties recommended that all appropriate means (including diplomatic, economic and political) be pursued to end the 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 Secretariat's Report on Alleged Infractions. It is apparent that the credibility of CITES as a conservation tool will depend increasingly on the effective implementation of its regulations. Unless the Parties allocate the necessary resources to this effort, the treaty risks serving little purpose.

—Amie Brautigam

Amie Brautigam, a conservationist, works with the Center for Environmental Education in Washington, D.C. and attended the recent CITES meeting in Ottawa.

"The struggle is long, but hope is longer..."



DIRECT ACTION PROTESTS IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE

Animal Advocates Protest at Cornell

At Cornell University Medical School in New York City, researchers have been force-feeding barbiturates to cats since 1974. The experiments have involved hundreds (and perhaps thousands) of cats, and are costing taxpayers about a quarter of a million dollars annually, with a total 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 Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU), based in Williamsport, Penn., has launched an aggressive 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' stomachs. After addiction is established, the drugs 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 skulls in order to record brain wave activity. The researchers' stated objective is to provide "quantitative" descriptions 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 grand-mal 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 pain-relieving drugs. Yet no mention is made in the 15 papers published on the studies of any anesthetics



The animal protection community sustained a great loss recently with the death of longtime animal advocate Cavit Buyukmihci. Together with his wife, Hope Sawyer Buyukmihci, Cavit 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 Unexpected Wildlife Refuge has since grown to encompass some 450 acres of wildlife habitat—including woods, streams, and beaver ponds. Cavit Buyukmihci's lifetime contributions to the animals' cause will be long remembered. Those wishing to express condolences may write to Hope Sawyer Buyukmihci and family, Unexpected Wildlife Refuge, RD1, Newfield, NJ 08344.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE



Protesters call attention to the cruelty of Cornell's barbiturate studies on cats.

or analgesics being given to cats suffering withdrawal symptoms.

In a detailed report prepared by TSU president Dr. George Cave and the staff of TSU, the scientific validity of the Cornell cat studies is called into question. The report argues that the cat is a poor choice as a model for the human, since cats' reactions to drugs may vary widely from those of humans. Similarities in barbiturate addiction and withdrawal symptoms in the two species "scarcely justifies meaningful extrapolation from cats to humans, particularly as regards the purported 'quantification' of the state of barbiturate dependency and withdrawal," the report argues. The researchers' methodology is also criticized: the "maximally tolerable dosing" 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. Murry 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 cannot go on forever, with irrelevant questions being asked at the end of one experiment which provide the rationale for the next experiment, at taxpayers' expense, involving terrible cruelty to animals, and providing no answers or contributions to helping humans . . .". Barbiturate use started to

decline sharply just about the time the Cornell studies began. By 1975, 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 users account for only about one percent of the total number of admissions to drug rehabilitation centers—suggesting that barbiturate addiction is no longer a pressing drug problem, as opposed to other drugs such as cocaine. Steve Siegel of TSU's New York office remarks: "It is 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 80-100 more cats in 1987-88 for barbiturate addiction experiments, the Medical College has now confirmed that this grant will not be used for this purpose. It's uncertain, however, what will happen with the grant money. TSU is urging activists to continue writing to NIDA and Cornell. Ask 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.

—Leslie Pardue

What You Can Do:

1. **Contact the funding agencies.** Write to: Dr. Charles Schuster (Director, NIDA, 5600 Fishers Ln., Room 10-05, Rockville, MD 20857) and Dr. Donald MacDonald (Director, ADAMHA, Parklawn Bldg. Room 12105, Rockville, MD 20857). Ask them to stop funding Cornell's cat experiments, and to re-channel the money towards clinical projects that help humans.

2. **Contact Cornell.** Write to Frank H.T. Rhodes, President, Cornell University, 300 Day Hall, Ithaca, NY 14850. Also write or call Thomas H. Meikle, Jr. (Provost for Medical Affairs/Dean of the Medical College, Cornell University Medical College, 1300 York Ave., New York, NY 10021; (212) 472-5454). Ask these university officials to halt the cat experiments.

3. **Contact TSU for current information on the campaign.** A copy of TSU's position paper on the Cornell experiments is available for a \$1 donation to cover printing costs. Write to: TSU, P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703, or call (717) 322-3252.

Christmas Cards for the Animal Lover/Activist



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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 MPs arrested 17 activists 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 innocuous 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, maiming and killing thousands of animals in taxpayer-funded studies of ballistics, 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 details in 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 "cat bags", fitted with oxygen masks, and tested for convulsive reactions to over-

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ANIMAL NEWSLINE



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.

—Bob O'Brien

doses of anesthetics until cardiac arrest ensued.

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

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

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

5) Pigs were surgically implanted with catheters in order to study the effects of severe blood loss. The fully-conscious animals suffered nausea, vomiting, dizziness and hypotension as half of their blood was drained away.

These are just a few examples of the kinds of research conducted at LAIR and similar military facilities around the country (see our June 1987 cover story for more information on the use and abuse of animals by the armed forces).

—LP

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 3E880, Washington, DC 20301), 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) 474-4020.

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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 the most part, the seminar focused on training activists to make sense of the political process, to lobby elected officials, and to identify progressive legislation. The last day of the conference served as a practical 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), pound seizure (H.R. 778), 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 Dornan (R-CA), Edward Feighan (D-OH), Andy Jacobs (D-ID), Tom Lantos (D-CA),



Syndee 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-wingers 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—given their tremendous genetic similarity to humans—could help us "break the species barrier". Primatologist Jane Goodall affirmed Newkirk's position by declaring that chimps 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 biotechnology, 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 kangaroos, Syndee 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.



Ingrid Newkirk talks up PETA's campaign to "Save the Chimps."

Tanya Tuell

Tanya Tuell

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] helter-skelter legislative 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 75116, Washington, DC 20013-5116.

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 First!ers say we need to get out of stuffy dorms, and into starry nights. 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 dung indicated to everyone that this wasn't pristine wilderness, but a landscape vandalized by timbering 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, bioregionalism, uranium mining, diesel vehicle "monkeywrenching", rain-forest defense, alternative technology, and even animal rights.

The event ended like many others have when lots of Earth First!ers get together—with police vans pulling up and police officers hauling away activists. This time, they arrested 21 activists (some of whom chained their necks to towers with kryptonite locks) who were attempting to halt uranium mining by Energy Fuels Nuclear in the northern rim of the Canyon. Overall, it was a wild week with Earth First!—the group that's clear on its priorities.

To get a subscription to the Earth First! Journal, send \$15 to Earth First! Journal, P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

—Wayne Pacelle

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NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



And then there were none.

P.W. Sykes Jr./VIREO

■ A copy of a secret memo entitled "Animal Security Emergency Procedure for Responding to Animal Rightist or Extremist Activities" was obtained recently by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL). The memo was issued by Bruce Vaupel, Ph.D., chair of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Animal Care Committee, and was sent to the staff of NIH's Animal Resource Center (ARC). The researchers' "fortress mentality" is aptly illustrated in this memo, which instructs workers to initiate an "animal security emergency procedure" if any animal rights group "appears on the grounds around the ARC or actually enters the building or if someone is found inside the building tampering with animal facilities or laboratories." Personnel are to "proceed to the security desk in the first floor lobby of the ARC. Tell the security personnel on duty that there is an animal security emergency and ask them to get the sealed envelope 'Animal Security Emergency Procedure'." The security staff will open the envelope and follow the instructions directing the officer in charge to make two telephone calls . . . for purposes of security the entire procedure is not being made general knowledge." In a continuing pursuit of secrecy for its animal research activities, NIH has also banned cameras from some of its animal labs.

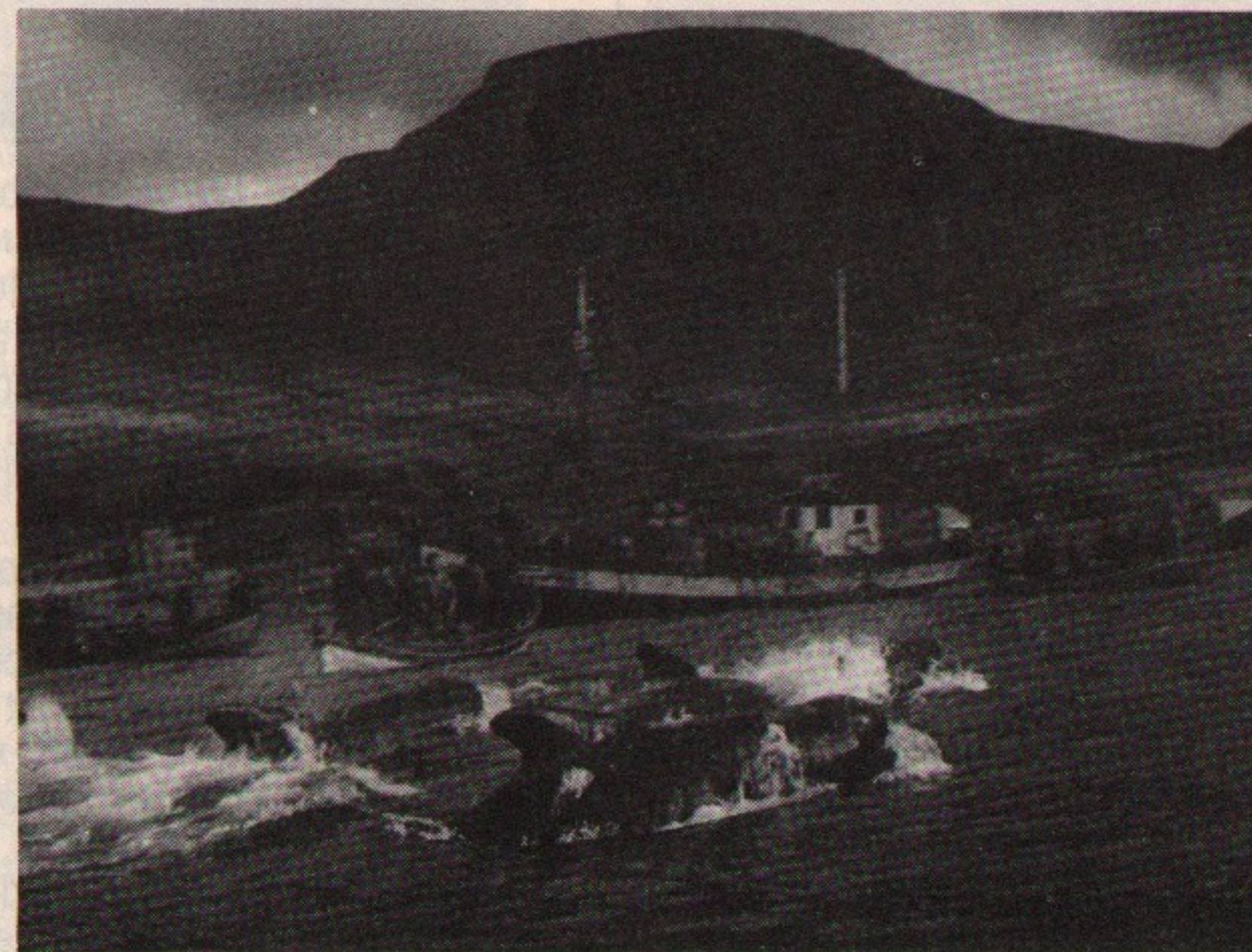
■ The world's last dusky seaside sparrow died in captivity at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Fla. on June 16. Unique to the Cape Canaveral area, the species was driven to extinction by development pressures which destroyed the birds' habitat. In an eloquent letter to *The Miami Herald*, animal advocate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

■ Defying world opinion and the International Whaling Commission (IWC), Japan is planning to send whaling ships to the Antarctic in December. As reported in previous issues, Japan has been attempting to justify its annual whale hunt under the guise of scientific research. A loophole in the rules which permitted research whaling was closed this past June at the IWC's annual meeting. Following this decision, the Japanese representative resigned from the IWC. Japan apparently intends to carry out its plan to kill 825 minke and 50 sperm whales this winter, despite international protests and threats of U.S. fishing sanctions. Similar plans have been announced by Iceland and South Korea, but their quotas are much smaller than Japan's—120 whales for Iceland and 80 for South Korea. The meat and oil obtained from Japan's "research" whales seems to be the real incentive for the country's continued slaughter. A recent editorial in *The New York Times* noted, "Japan has steadfastly resisted international efforts to regulate and safeguard whale populations, as if its longstanding cultural attachment to whaling and the consumption of whale meat somehow place it above international law. The new whaling plan, in other words, has little to do with science and everything to do with arrogance."

Old Whaling Station

The "Minnie P" out of Ketchikan
Chugged into the harbor at Akutan.
We went topside for a breath
And the wind was ripe with death.
What remained of a great gray whale
Bobbed on the bloody tide,
Its ribs thrust sharp and pale
Out of its ruined side.
Two more waited across the bay,
Floating roundly where they lay.
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".
And from its immutable majesty
Its tiny eye
Stared solemnly back at me.

—Mary TallMountain



Bodo Ulrich/PIX

NEWS SHORTS



Joan Jourich/Fund for Animals

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 chain'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 in the aisle 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 farms out its animal testing to other companies—a transparent move calculated to take the heat off Gillette. Readers are urged to support 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, Washington, DC 20015. For information about the Gillette boycott, contact: Ark II, P.O. Box 11049, Washington, DC 20008.

■ 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 197-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 roused concern among animal protection groups, religious leaders, ethicists, and some farm 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 will put smaller producers out of business. The Foundation on Economic Trends and the Humane Society of the U.S. have led the way in opposing the patent office policy.

More SHORTS on next page.

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When FRIENDS FOR PETS volunteers first saw Rain in January, he was in a Southern California county shelter awaiting sale to a medical research facility. The scars that covered his body bore silent testimony to the extreme beatings he'd 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 receptionist at the vet's office burst into tears when she saw Rain. The veterinarian knew 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 hasn't appeared yet for him, we know from experience that, in time, it will.

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NEWS SHORTS

■ McDonald's has withdrawn advertisements which claimed the fast-food restaurant's burgers were nutritious, following threats of lawsuits from the Attorneys General of Texas, California and New York. The campaign to remove the ads began in Texas when a classroom of third-graders in League City, Tex. began to research McDonald's claims as part of a school project designed by teacher Sam Credle to teach the kids 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 the McD.L.T. is healthy. But we found out it has 1,000 milligrams of salt and 10 teaspoons of grease," said Jenny Sellen, age 9. The students' research prompted action on the part of Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox, who remarked, "McDonald's food is, as a whole, 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 ad claiming its Chicken McNuggets were made from 100 percent chicken. CSPI discovered that the McNuggets were cooked in beef fat (McDonald's later switched to using vegetable oil for its McNuggets, but continues to use animal fat for its fries and hash browns, claiming it "tastes better"). For more information about McDonald's, contact CSPI at: 1501 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 332-9110.

■ The most severe penalty ever handed out for violations of the Animal Welfare Act was imposed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on an Oregon animal dealer this past July. James W. Hickey, a Lebanon, Ore. animal dealer doing business under the name S&S Farms, was charged with violating housing, sanitation, veterinary care and record-keeping requirements of the Act. He was ordered to pay a \$40,000 civil penalty, suspend his business operations for 25 years, and cease and desist further violations of the Act. Hickey's records concealed information about stolen and fraudulently obtained cats and dogs that he sold to registered research facilities.

Keep the holidays humane, shop in *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*.

■ The State Of Connecticut has dropped all charges against protesters arrested for "hunter harassment" at the Yale Deer Hunt last November (see our previous coverage of the protest in the March 1987 issue). The charges against two members of the New Haven-based Animal Rights Front (ARF) were reduced in March and finally dismissed entirely at a hearing in April. So far, five people have been arrested for violating the state's controversial Hunter Harassment Act, which prohibits interfering with 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 Eldergill of Manchester to have the law—which clearly inhibits activity protected under the First Amendment—declared unconstitutional. The annual Yale Deer Hunt is sanctioned by the Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and is managed by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. All activists in the northeast part of the country are encouraged to travel to Connecticut to participate in this year's protest of the hunt on Thanksgiving day, November 26. For more information, call Joy Bush at (203) 776-1928 or Wayne Pacelle at The ANIMALS' AGENDA.

■ Paramedics in New York City need not participate in unnecessary cat and dog intubations in order 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 (the insertion of a tube into the trachea to control a patient's breathing) on cats or other small animals as a way of simulating the procedure in human infants. Such intubations are routine in the course of some surgical procedures performed on injured or ill animals at the ASPCA's Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital. Thanks to the efforts of animal advocate and paramedic Susan Weeks, paramedics in training may satisfy the intubation requirement by working with animals at Bergh who need the procedure, rather than by repeatedly intubating healthy lab animals who are "sacrificed" afterwards. For more information on this innovative program, contact: Gordon Robinson, VMD, Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital of the ASPCA, 441 East 92nd St., New York, NY 10128; (212) 876-7700.

NEWS SHORTS



Still protected—for now.

■ A report asserting that leopards no longer qualify as "endangered" was presented at the recent meeting of the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in Ottawa (see the article entitled "Ottawa Hosts Sixth CITES Meeting" in this issue). The report, based on a study by Rowan Martin of the Zimbabwe parks department and Belgian biologist Tom de Meulenaer, relied on data obtained from estimates and computer projections rather than field surveys to determine the species' current population. The study, funded by the American Fur Institute and the Safari Club International, concluded that some 714,000 leopards inhabit sub-Saharan Africa. It suggested that the species no longer be classified as endangered, and moved from Appendix I to Appendix II of the CITES treaty, affording the leopard fewer protections. The report also claimed that an annual kill of 30,000 leopards would not adversely affect the species. Fortunately, this proposal was rejected by CITES, and the leopard remains on the endangered species list. Representatives from Kenya took the lead in opposing the proposal, and were backed up by representatives from other African nations. International trade in leopard skins is prohibited by CITES, but leopards may still be killed for trophies and "predator control". Quotas imposed by CITES limit the number of leopards who may be legally killed by trophy hunters. Animal advocates fear that the study may indicate a renewed determination on the part of the fur industry to reduce protection for leopards in order to bring back the leopard-skin coat.

■ Environmental pressures on the sensitive marine and terrestrial ecosystems of Antarctica are being fought by Greenpeace activists. Antarctica is home to marine populations of whales, seals, penguins and other aquatic life. While the marine animals are susceptible to the negative impacts of human activity, the land-based ecosystem (consisting of only a few species) is especially vulnerable. In 1959, 12 nations signed the Antarctica Treaty, dedicating themselves to peaceful scientific study of the continent. But indications are that the 18 nations who have now signed the treaty are negotiating ways to divide up Antarctica's potential riches—and, there have already been serious violations of the treaty. The U.S. installed a nuclear reactor in Antarctica in 1962. The reactor leaked—and, together with tons of contaminated soil, was removed. France began using explosives in 1983 to level several islands in order to construct an airstrip, destroying some penguin colonies and threatening others. Overfishing, improper waste disposal, and 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 oil and mineral exploration in the region. In 1986, Greenpeace established its own international base camp in Antarctica, devoted to research and preservation. The base is designed to have minimal negative impact on the surrounding environment. Greenpeace is pushing for the entire continent to be declared a World Park—an international zone of peace and research for all nations. The concept for the park was put forth in the group's "Antarctic Declaration" (a document which has been signed by many organizations and hundreds of thousands of individuals), which establishes principles for protecting the region. For more information, write to: Greenpeace, 1611 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20009.

■ The LD50 and Draize Eye Irritancy Tests were recently banned in the Australian State of Victoria. The state is currently formulating a new anti-cruelty act which will incorporate these measures. The Australian organization Animal Rights greeted the news of the ban with caution, according to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection's (BUAV) *Liberator* magazine. They worry that the government is using the ban to try to make other types of toxicology testing more acceptable to the general public.

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ANIMAL HISTORY:

Uncovering Hidden Facts

BY PATRICE GREENVILLE



Soviet pelts: Stirring up tragic memories.

"Amongst those who descended on the island with schemes ranging from building a machine-gun arsenal to a condom factory was one representing mainland mink ranchers . . ."

From Mink Coats to the Sea of Slaughter

As a rule, even dedicated animal liberationists don't know much about the actual history of our relationship with the rest of the animal world. Few people know, for example, that workers sided with animal defenders in Victorian England in a struggle that degenerated into open confrontation over the "right" of medical students to perform vivisection. The detail is important, but to the activist immersed in urgent and complex struggles, the study of animal-related history—except when absolutely necessary—is a luxury.

But this emphasis on the here and now exacts a price. For as we accumulate layers of ignorance about the myriad interconnections which define almost everything humanity does, we injure our ability to understand the issues in their fuller contexts and deplete our imagination.

A case in point is the poignant 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 import ban on Soviet furs first imposed by the Truman administration. A Soviet pelt invasion, 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—a not impossible but rather improbable posture for folks genuinely 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 coalition against lifting the embargo as a result of a remarkable but little known fact: the Soviets feed whale meat to their mink, whereas our native animal exploiters, in a display of advanced ecologism, feed them only garbage. Thus, as North American mink fatten themselves on chicken necks from Kentucky Fried Chicken, cracked eggs unfit for human consumption, and packing house wastes, they help resolve America's garbage-disposal problem. Presto! The mink breeders are legitimate environmentalists!

The Mink Feed Scam: Requiem for the Pilot Whale

The dirty little secret, of course, is how the mink exploiters came to their environmentally "enlightened" position. Feeding whale meat to mink is neither new nor a Russian invention. Until less than 20 years ago it was being done with alacrity by North American breeders in Newfoundland, Canada.

This dastardly practice and the tragedy that followed can be traced to that province's entrance into the Canadian confederation in 1949, a process

brilliantly described by Farley Mowat in his engrossing *Sea of Slaughter*.* The architect of this geopolitical marriage, Joseph Smallwood, a one-time labor organizer turned born-again capitalist, and the province's first Premier, was eager to industrialize Newfoundland at any cost. To achieve this, he offered prospective entrepreneurs all sorts of inducements, from tax subsidies to cheap labor and a free hand in the "development" of the province's natural resources. The enticement worked, but, as Mowat relates, not quite as expected:

Amongst those who descended on the island with schemes ranging from building a machine-gun arsenal to a condom factory was one representing mainland mink ranchers. He explained to Smallwood that the mink industry, then largely based in the western provinces where a combination of the right climate and access to the cheap meat of wild horses had made it immensely profitable, was facing difficulties. The wild horses had almost all been converted into mink feed and the ranchers were forced to buy beluga meat, which had to be shipped all the way from Churchill at great cost. The proposal was that the mink industry relocate in Newfoundland and thereby make that province a world centre for the production of luxury furs. (*Sea of Slaughter*, p. 293)

Reflecting on his options—few terribly palatable—Smallwood thought the fur industry sounded like an irresistible suitor. But what would they want in order to relocate in his province? Not much, said the mink breeders: Only free land, subsidized construction of new ranches, and an unlimited supply of meat to feed the mink. It didn't take long for the overanxious economic planners—which now included bureaucrats from Ottawa's Department of Fisheries—to find the answer to the tricky food supply problem. Why not exploit a source which "wasn't earning Canada a single penny"—namely, the pilot whale?

A highly gregarious animal living in clans of up to several hundred individuals of all ages and sexes, the pilot whale can grow up to twenty feet in length and weigh between two and three tons. Fishermen had made a seasonal occupation of hunting the animal since at least the 1500s, but until the 1950s the total annual kill seldom exceeded 2,000 victims—a contemptible crime but not a significant danger to a species which numbered up to 60,000 animals in Newfoundland waters alone.

The time-honored method of hunting was simple. When a clan of pilots swam into a fiord or narrow-necked bay in pursuit of squid, their favorite food, boats would immediately set out from shore to position themselves at the mouth of the exit channel, blocking the whales' only escape route. The maneuver was accompanied by a furious beating of the gunwales, churning of the water into foam, and howling and shrieking. The object of this pandemonium was to stampede the animals toward the shoals, where, once helplessly stranded, they could be butchered at will.

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 clans. The ships now herded the animals toward the foot of the bay, where along designated beaches, the killers awaited.

That refinement—compounded by the horrifying din of the engines and propellers—soon turned the massacres into a full-fledged biocide. 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 10,000 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 7,800 whales; by 1964 it could net only 3,000.

True to form, the experts in "resource management" advised that the decline wasn't due to overkilling but to changes in the pilots' food supply, the squid. Eventually the squid returned, but the great pilot clans didn't. By 1967 the total kill was down to a paltry 739, but the Ottawa bureaucrats still saw no reason to halt the holocaust. In 1971 the butchers caught only six animals. The pilots had been nearly exterminated. (After that, for a brief

period, the furriers switched to persecuting the Minke whale with equally catastrophic results.)

With the vanishing of the herds, the bloodletting finally petered out. The pilots, the Minke whales, the wild horses, the belugas—they had all paid a horrendous price to serve our race's maniacal pursuit of vanity and profit. As Mowat put it, the Sea of Whales had become the Sea of Slaughter.

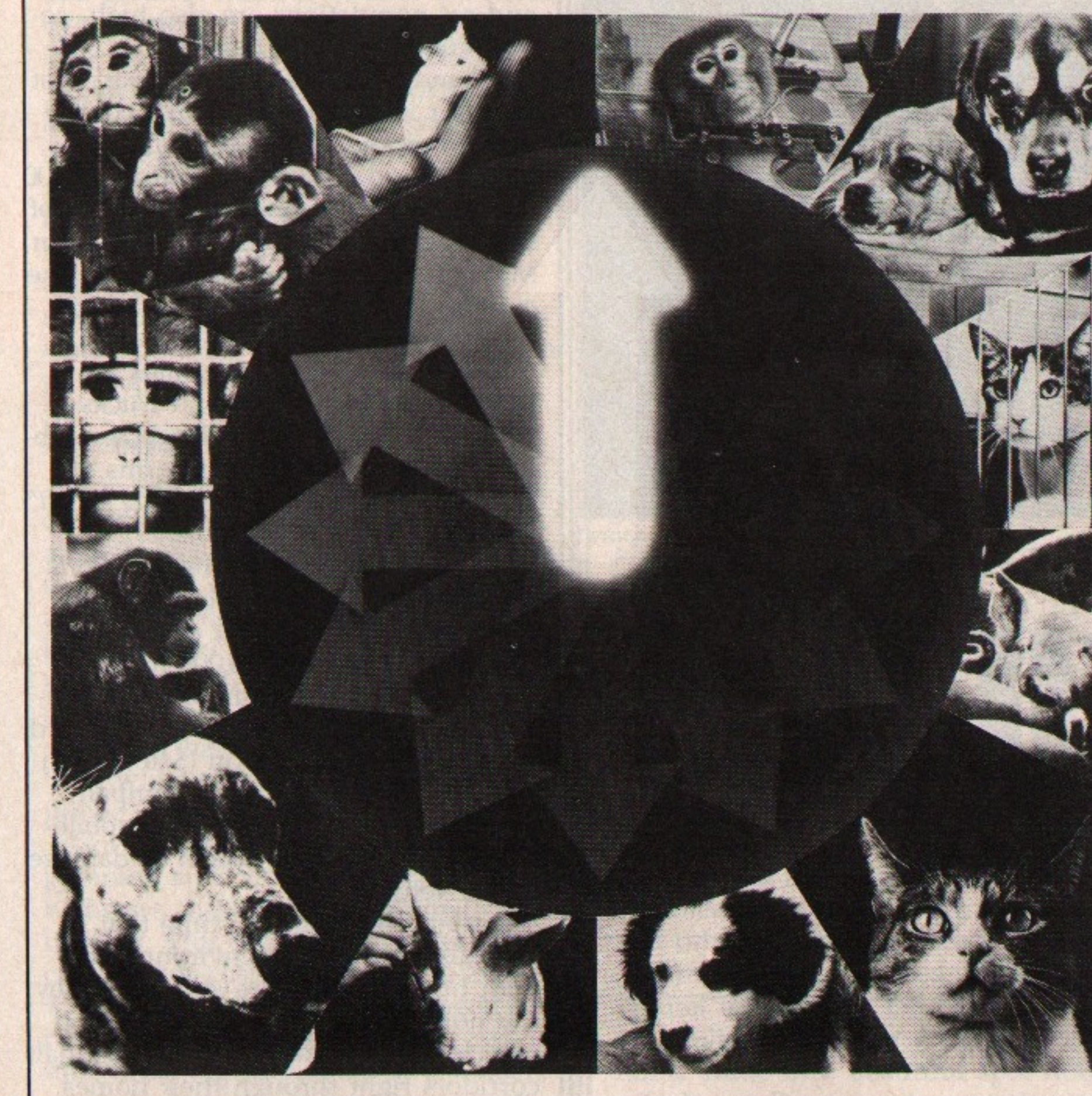
Have we learned anything? In 1987, given the multitude of merry pages celebrating fur fashions in the Western press, the equally rampant speciesism observed in the Soviet Union (a subject to be examined in this column soon), and the innumerable forms of animal persecution so easily encountered in the rest of the world, the answer seems to be no.

It's obvious from the above that the political history of animals—long denied—needs to be told. Until then, speciesism—the racist-like 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.

**Sea of Slaughter*, by Farley Mowat, The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1984.



Killing pilot whales in more primitive days. Big boats would later "industrialize" the massacres.



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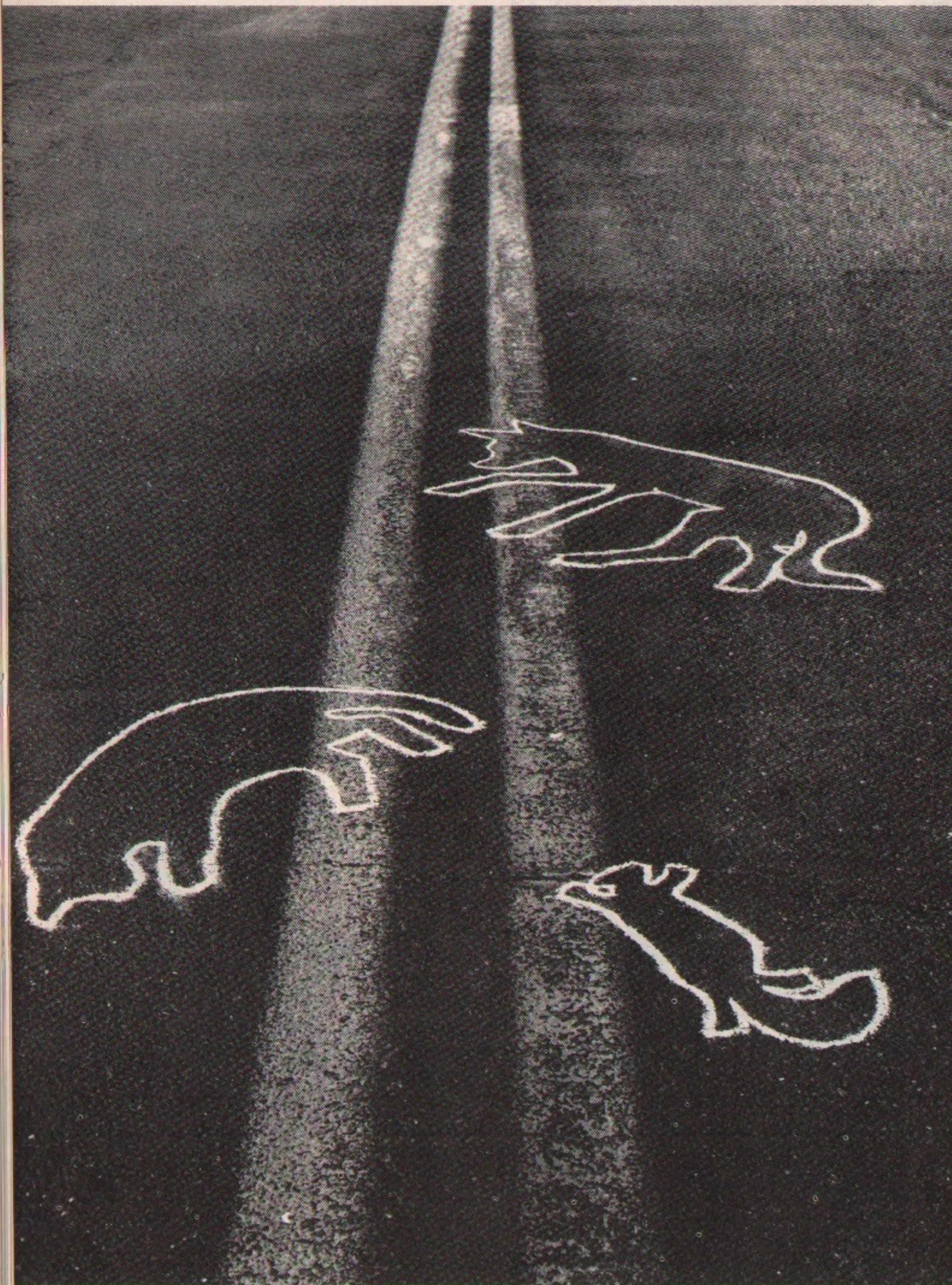
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— Neil Swanson

ROADKILLS

Reducing the Death Toll

BY SANDI STADLER

I 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 safely tucked between my mom and dad in the front seat. Even though it was late, 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 doe appeared and stopped right in front of the car. Luckily, my father reacted 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 600,000 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 1,700 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 box “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 8,000 more injured every year in animal-vehicle accidents. Property damage is estimated at more than \$36 million (\$40 million according to an insurance company estimate). A typical deer-automobile collision causes \$760 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 motion of our vehicles. We cut paths and lay asphalt corridors right through their homes.



— Bob Martin

They must adapt to living alongside our interstates or perish. And 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 scarcity in winter months, they are attracted to areas they would normally avoid—and roadsides 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.



— Bob Martin

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 clover-

leaf exit/entrance ramp system near my home sports a little pond at its very center. Unfortunately, a mother duck chose the area to brood 13 tiny ducklings. The wildlife department found out about the feathered family only after mom decided to take her babies on an outing. They were all killed crossing the road.

Most freeway fencing presents only a minor inconvenience to deer. Simple modifications can be made to existing barriers to enhance their ability to deter animals. Deer can’t judge depth accurately. A simple 90-degree lip mounted on fences would add a dimension of depth to them to discourage deer from jumping over. Mounting fences on an angle would also add depth. Random breaks in fencing could provide a passage to safety when a deer is frantically charging along a highway fence trying to find a way back to where he or she came from. Because most fences are not randomly broken, the deer frequently opts for running into the traffic. Double fences would also help, but because of the additional expense to erect a second set of fencing, it would probably be ruled out. Proper maintenance of farm fencing would prevent cattle, horses and other domestic animals from straying onto roads.

Studying the wild animals in specific areas has shown that animals generally travel the same trails when seeking water or food or returning to their shelters. If area wildlife studies were conducted, then alterations to existing structures might only have to be done in the area of trailheads.

Tunnels could be constructed so that animals could travel beneath the road instead of on top of it. The state of

Continued on next page

Continued from previous page

Wyoming has constructed special underpasses for animals on some sections of highway. Tunnels which provide safe crossing for toads 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 Pigmy 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 their way (animals travelling within the car cannot hear the sound).

However, the physics of ultrasonic waves suggests that the devices may not be as effective as manufacturers think they are. Ultrasonic sound projects in a straight line and can be absorbed or reflected by objects in its path; thus, if the road winds or curves, or if the terrain is uneven, animals around a bend or over a hill

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

may not hear the whistle. 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 print, and the results will be published in a future issue.

A discussion of animal road death should be part of the curriculum in

driver education and training programs. Drivers should be trained to look out for animals, especially before rounding a curve or reaching the crest of a hill. Most accidents with animals occur at night—many of them just before dawn, so drivers should be advised to use bright lights and, in rural areas, scan the road from left to right. Driving in the left lane on four-lane highways, when it's possible to do so without blocking faster traffic, would provide a better chance of avoiding an animal moving into the road from the right side.

Many of us drive over the legal speed limits and the faster we go, the less time we have to react to whoever or whatever might be crossing our path. A ten m.p.h. increase in the speed limit increases the chances of a roadkill considerably. Maximum visibility for a nighttime driver using bright headlights is 500 feet ahead of the car. The driver going 55 m.p.h. has six seconds to react to anything in his or her path before reaching it, and the driver traveling at 65 m.p.h. has only five seconds. It takes the human brain two seconds to spur a physical reaction, such as pressing the brake pedal, and the faster the vehicle is moving, the longer it takes to slow



—Neil Swanson

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 the size of a deer or moose, they might be more cautious and attentive. More signposts indicating the areas where different species of animals live, urging caution, are 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 roadsides. 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 completely eradicate animal deaths by motor vehicles, but we can better construct and manage our transportation systems to make them safer for everyone. Many of the solutions to problems require money. 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/or 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 6 for \$5, 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. 

Sandi Stadler is wildlife rehabilitation manager at Peninsula Humane Society's Wildlife Care Center in San Mateo County, Calif.

The Body Count

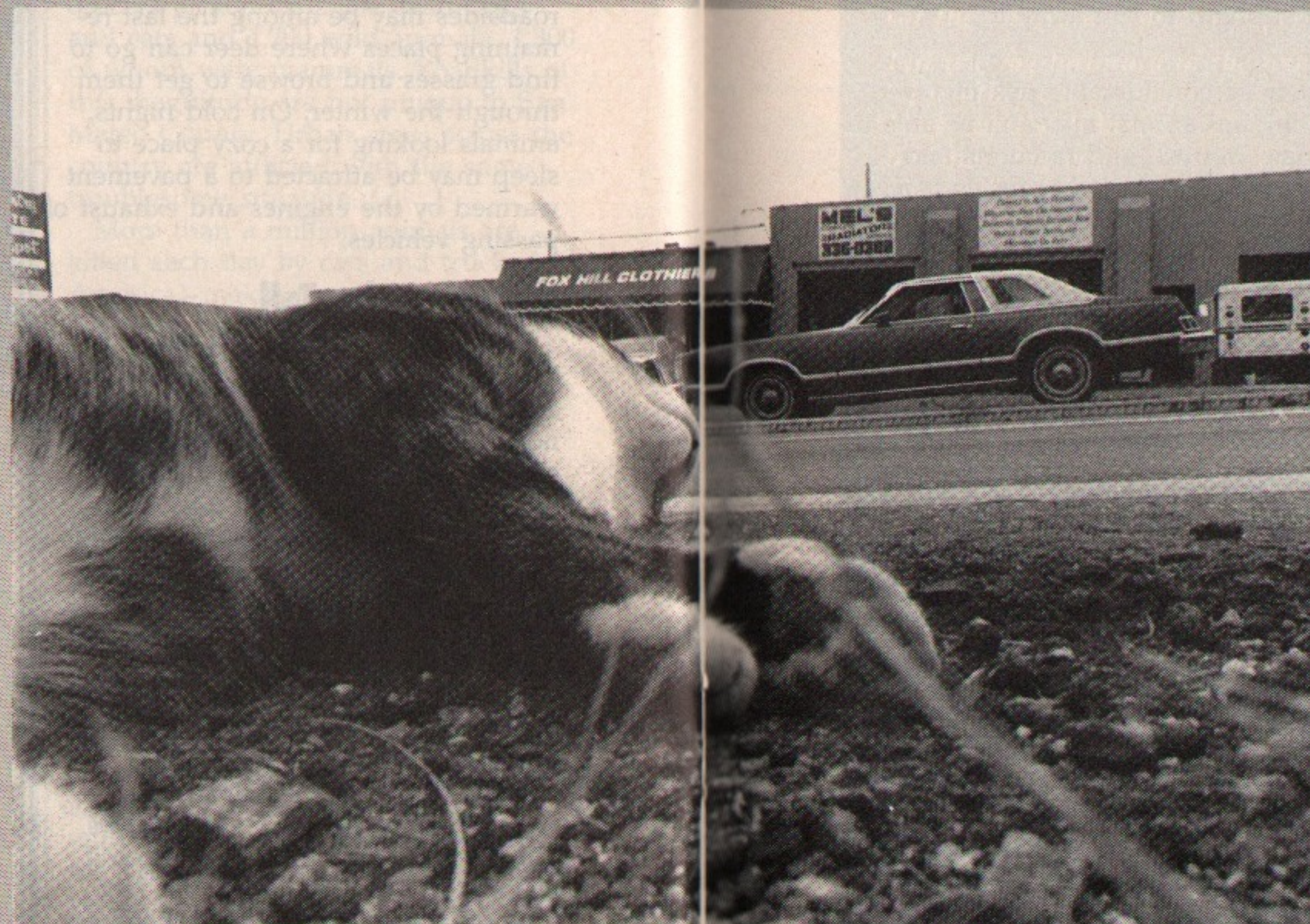
Determining how many animals are killed by motor vehicles on our roads is not a simple or pleasant task. Given the difficulty of even compiling regional statistics for roadkills, a precise national calculation is almost impossible to determine.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, 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 regional or national figures for roadkills, but the sum of the studies provided fairly comprehensive data on roadkills. HSUS scrutinized those reports, extrapolated from them, and ultimately came up with some national roadkill estimates. Surprisingly, they came up with one million a day—the same number as their unscientific statistics of the '50s and '60s.

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 crawled off the road to die after being fatally injured by motor vehicles.

—Wayne Pacelle, with thanks to Guy Hodge of HSUS



—Bob Martin

COMING SOON

♦ **WHO'S THAT, TRAPPING IN THE WOODS?** If he fits the demographic 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 laid-off or prematurely retired blue-collar worker whose job skills became obsolete. Why he starts trapping, and what could make him give it up.

♦ **WHAT MAKES HUNTERS WANT TO INVADE THE WOODS** with their guns and their brightly colored outfits? How they justify the killing with myths and rationalizations.

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

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 more fortunate of the animals hit by cars and trucks die instantly or quickly. The others—not as seriously injured by the initial impact—could lie dying 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 roadways, 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 assembling and rigging up the necessary equipment roadside 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.

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. Being very careful to avoid any oncoming vehicles, the driver should return to the scene and approach the animal cautiously. Even a domestic 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. Wild animals should be approached and/or handled with extreme caution. One shouldn't expect gratitude when trying to aid an animal in pain. Often dazed and hurt, and frequently unaware of the origin of the injury, he or she cannot be certain that further harm isn't in store. The animal may suspect that the rescuer inflicted the initial trauma, and has come back to hurt him or her some more. A lone motorist might try to get another driver to stop and assist.

4) Activists serious about animal rescue might consider equipping their vehicles with the tools of professional animal workers: welders' gloves, rope, a heavy blanket and a canvass sling (a 4x5 foot rectangle of canvass attached to cut-off mop poles 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 bites). Catch-poles are available in 3-6 foot sizes from The Ketch-All Company, 2537 University Avenue, San Diego, CA 92104, 619/297-1953.

5) The rescuer must try to protect his or her hands. It is a good idea to try to cover the animal's mouth or muzzle him 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 noose to swing freely; drape the noose gently over the animal's muzzle to enclose the nose and lower jaw; and pull the knot down firmly over the bridge of the nose. If the muzzling material is long enough, make another similar tie under the jaw. In either instance, carry the free ends of the material below the ears and behind the head. Tie the ends firmly with a knot that will not slip. *Be very 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's hind 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 simpler—plus there 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. Move the bodies to a location as far away from the traffic as possible.

Thanks to Animal Liberation of Australia, Phyllis Wright of The Humane Society of the United States, Dr. Robert Shannon of the Houston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Kathy Kucsan.

A Time to Mourn

*Your blood is as red as mine
Your hands delicate miniatures of mine
Clutched as if in prayer
For the babies you have left perhaps.*

*Tail waving forlornly in the wind
Of another car passing
Those eyes still bright
But unseeing now
The spirit gone from your still warm body
To roam the Universe
Perhaps in freedom.
Perhaps in grief.*

*What beauty of grass and shadows
Did your brief life know
What soft days and mellow nights
Of stars and starflowers
When your life was joy and harmony
And you were so busy living.*

*Who hit you and did not care to stop?
Who placed no value on the magic
of your life?
I can't forget your hands
So frail and infinitely perfect
Comparing mine so clumsy
As I pick you up With rage and tears
and pain
And give you the respect
Of a burial.*

—Mary de La Valette

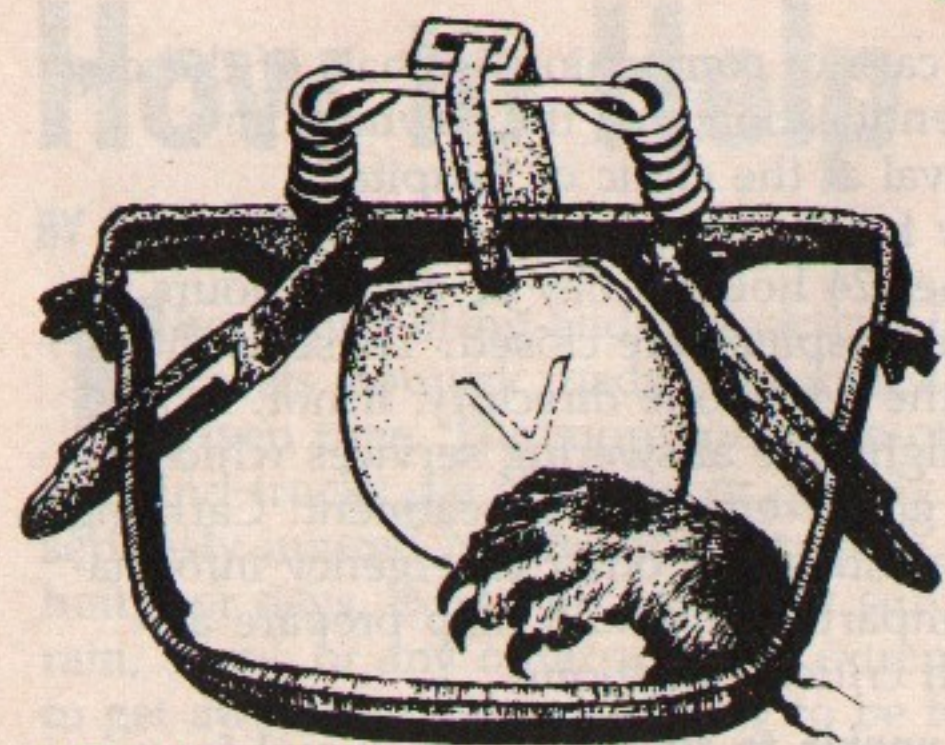


— Enrique Remon



— Allen/HSUS

A feeling of helplessness and ignorance about what to do prevents many drivers from aiding animals injured on the road.



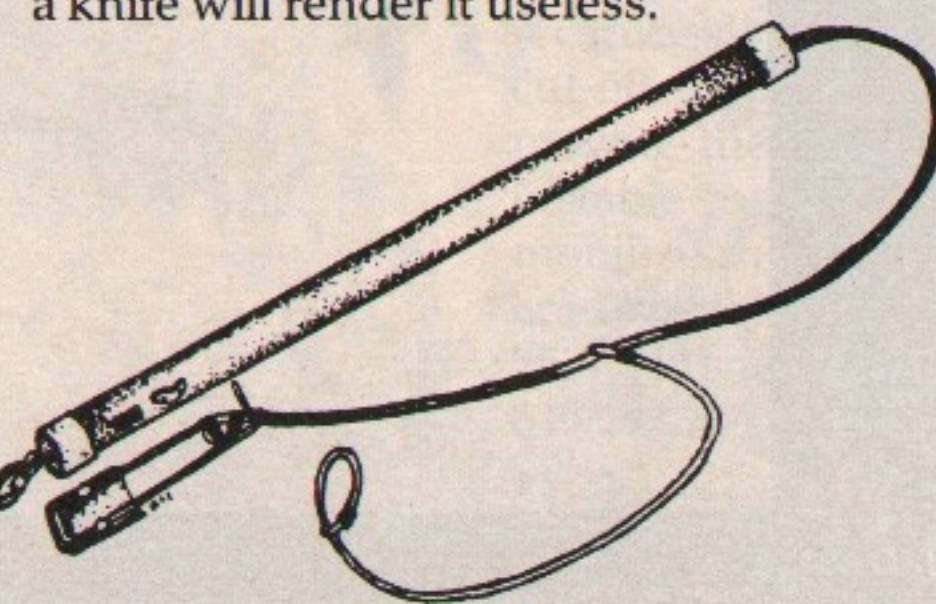
THE STEEL-JAW LEGHOLD TRAP

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.

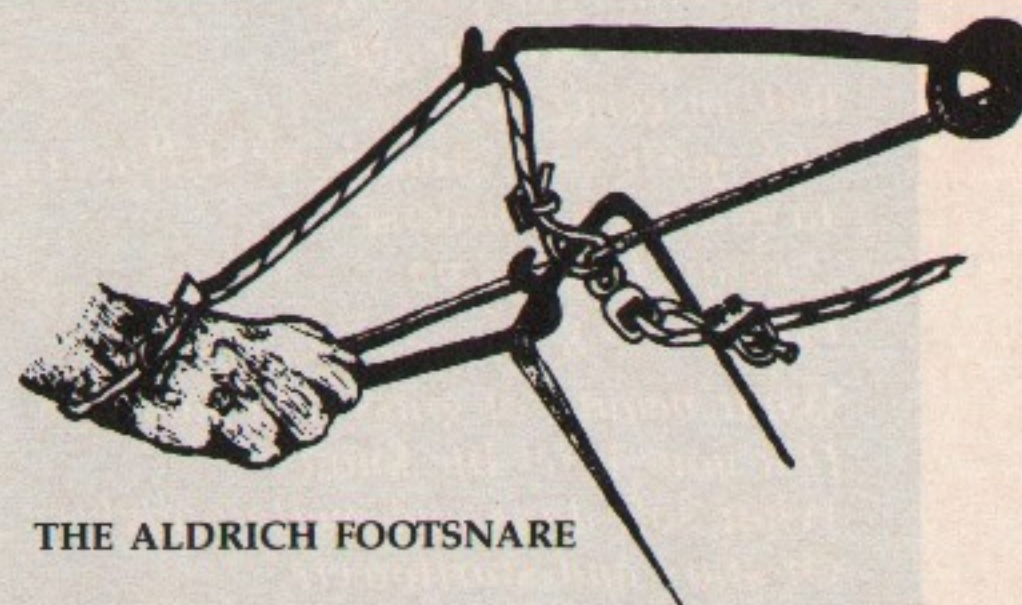
Freeing a trapped animal can be physically dangerous for both of you. While a trapped companion dog or cat may welcome your arrival, wild animals who are unaccustomed to and fearful of humans may try to "defend" themselves with quick, powerful movements and dangerous teeth and claws. But any animal—whether wild or domestic—can be quite dangerous when in pain, so 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 tear 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.

Two people generally make the ideal number (though sometimes three are needed) for freeing an animal. One person can work on releasing the caught part of the animal, while the other can occupy the animal and prevent an attack on the other person. If there are too many people, the animal may feel mobbed and get all the more frightened. Unfortunately, you may not always be traveling around the woods in tandem; encounters with trapped animals may occur when alone. While this may present some difficulty, you can still respond to the situation.



THE SWEDISH LEGSNARE

Don't assume an animal is dead just because she's lying still. Many seemingly dead animals are actually only suffering from hypothermia or they may have lapsed into unconsciousness because of severe stress or thirst. It may be possible to revive them with veterinary first aid. 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 "kills" 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.



THE ALDRICH FOOTSNARE

The first step involves making contact with the animal, who will perceive you as a threat. You should size up the situation, and carefully consider what you need to do to free the animal. Nonhuman animals show as much individuality as we do, so what will work for one trapped animal may not work for another—even of the same species. Your approach should be as unthreatening as possible so as not to startle the animal. A slow saunter directly towards the animal is best.

The animal you come across is likely to be caught in some type of a steel-jaw leghold trap. To release an animal caught

ACTIVISTS' AGENDA

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 happening 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 buff, he was hoping for a good shot at an unusual animal scene.

The sound stopped, and we began to hear a thrashing sound along 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 and quietly as possible, over the crackling, fallen leaves, hoping not to frighten away the animal(s) we were searching for. 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 growling 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 light 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 inflicted this senseless 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



—Jerry Collins

The light revealed a raccoon with his front paw clamped tightly in the cold steel jaws of a trap.

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 collars that slip up on the jaws. With other types of leghold traps ("long-spring" and "flat-under"), 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 leg may come free.

If the animal is not 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 made by cutting 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 crotch of the "Y" and pin it to the ground, you will probably be able to hold him there, at which point the trap 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



THE VICTOR POWER SNARE

works especially well with birds. If it fails, use the cloth as a curtain or screen—visually separating yourself from the animal. If the animal is biting and you have to subdue her, you're likely in for a considerable struggle. Be careful not to overtax or overhead 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 wad of cloth, clay, or anything else soft and nontoxic, and then take that opportunity to clamp the 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 muzzling the animal, be sure you can get it off quickly when the animal is released. Also be sure the muzzle doesn't interfere with the animal's breathing—improperly employed, a muzzle can do a good deal of harm.

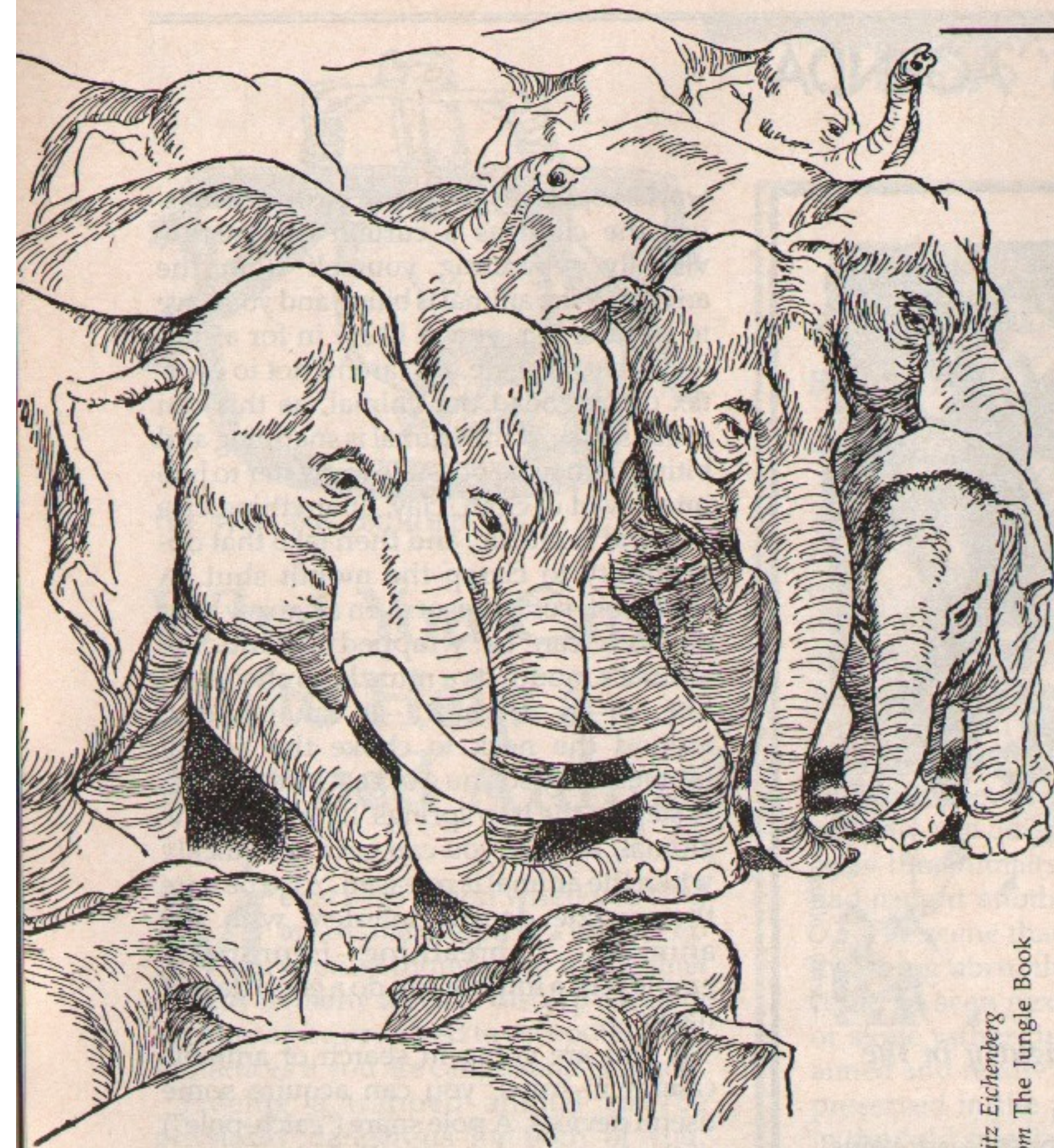
If you are going in search of animals caught in traps, you can acquire some useful devices. A pole snare ("catch-pole") of the type used at animal shelters and a pair of heavy gloves would be helpful.

An animal caught in a trap is usually thirsty—dehydrated by fright and exposure. It may, therefore, be possible to tranquilize him with a dish of strong spirits—vodka is probably best, being most like water. But if you get the animal drunk, don't just abandon him after rescue. An intoxicated animal will be unable to fend for himself until the liquor wears off, and there's a danger of freezing in cold weather.

If the animal is badly injured, provide him with veterinary care. Don't bandage an animal's wound if you can't look after it during recovery—that's a sure invitation to infection. The animal must be able to keep the wound clean by licking it. If you can't care for the animal yourself, take him to an animal shelter or wildlife rehabilitation facility. Knowing the names and addresses of wildlife rehabilitators or wildlife hospitals in advance could save a life. If it is necessary for you to kill an animal as an act of mercy, do it as painlessly and as quickly as you can. Do not leave the animal to suffer or starve to death.

—Kim Bartlett, Wayne Pacelle, Merritt Clifton, George Clements, and Bill Mannetti.

Clements is executive director of The Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals in Vancouver, B.C., Canada; and Mannetti is with Animal Rights Front in New Haven, Connecticut.



A march of wild elephants in *The Jungle Book*

—Fritz Eichenberg
from *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 towards Bremen Town to seek a better life as musicians—for as the donkey so shrewdly comments, "Whatever happens, it's sure to be better than death." This familiar folk fairy tale, "The Musicians of Bremen", as recorded by the Brothers Grimm, forms the basis from which proceed all talking animal stories of its type. Yet, it is also a validation of animal rights. These fugitives from a human-centered world eventually triumph over human beings by scaring away a band of robbers from a house in the woods and living there in peace rather than traveling 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

of animal suffering and pleading the cause of animal rights.

Not all talking animal stories achieve realism or even attempt to do so, just as not all of them follow the route "The Musicians of Bremen" takes. Some animal characters merely represent human beings, as do the animals in Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows*, while others act in ways the author either wishes or thinks animals act in real life. Typical of this latter category are the animals in Hugh Lofting's *The Story of Doctor Dolittle* and Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*. Moreover, many animal fantasies avoid altogether the animal rights issues so forcefully addressed in the Grimms' fairy tale yet still depict animals in a way true to their natures, Beatrix Potter's classic *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* being a prime example. While animal rights issues often do appear in the other categories, the type represented by "The Musicians of Bremen" provides the most satisfying forum for discussing the legitimate concerns of animals.

In this tale and its modern descendants, animals appear as having needs and desires independent of human beings and in direct relationship to their particular biological and psychological selves. Their only crime lies in having been born into a world that views animals as objects for human use. The donkey never complained about hauling sacks of grain all his life, yet his reward for faithfully serving his so-called master is death. And so it is for the dog, the cat, and the rooster; they have spent their lives as tools and must give up those lives if they remain with their human "masters". Granted, the view presented by the tale that no human possesses any redeeming characteristics may seem harsh since many animals have been, and are, well cared for by humans. However, the overwhelming majority of animals are victims, just like the musicians of Bremen. Humans eat animals, wear them, vivisect them, and exploit them as though they were not conscious, sentient beings; and these threats to real-life animals also pursue the fictional animal. The donkey's and his friends' simple desire to live motivates their escape, and their hope for food and comfort leads them to the robbers' house in the woods. Upon sighting this house, the dog hopes for "a few bones with a bit of meat of them"; and later that night, the animals find "themselves



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

—Tasha Tudor from *The Wind in the Willows*



Mr. Ages counsels the heroine in *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

—Zena Bernstein from *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*

places to sleep, each according to his nature and convenience." 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 that may, in effect, deny animals the true emotional response they deserve. However, the ills of sentimentality do not necessarily detract from the impact of a compelling story. Anna Sewall's *Black Beauty*, first published in 1879, is undeniably sentimental and contrived, with every woe that could befall a horse experienced by Beauty. The horse is sold from one unthinking or cruel "master" to another until eventually he breaks his knees when forced to pull an overloaded cab. An unbelievable ending restores 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 life, his tone 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 rein 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 fantasies do to address the philosophical and ethical questions regarding the relationships 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-Chee 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 "pushmi-pullyu" given to him in Africa, declaring that "he shall be free always to come and go, like you and me." However, the harshest commentary upon humanity's treatment and attitudes toward animals comes from Polynesia the parrot, who teaches the Doctor all the different animal languages. 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 lighthearted tone and, more importantly, because of the way these fictional animals are presented. Rabbits, mice, a crocodile, a hedgehog, Chee-Chee 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 carnivores see the rabbits or mice as potential meals in this idealistic animal commune. Although Hugh Walpole asserts in his introduction to the novel that Lofting realistically presents these animals, what the reader finds is simply Lofting's perception of credible animal behavior, which has been 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 to discover that his destiny as a pig dictates that he will end up on the dinner table. Wilbur reflects all the characteristics of a real live pig—except possibly in the knowledge of his eventual slaughter, and most certainly in the aid he receives from Charlotte to prevent this from ever occurring. Unfortunately, real pigs do not have literate spiders to help them, but they do enjoy life as Wilbur does. Of course, Wilbur's idyllic barnyard hardly resembles today's factory farms that deny animals even the smallest comforts in life, such as having enough room in a cage simple to turn around.

Gentle in tone, *Charlotte's Web* does little more than accuse humans of being gullible buffoons 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 plots to kill Wilbur; butchering a pig is simply an aspect of farm life neither would ever dream of questioning. That Wilbur does escape death is a triumph—though a small one—for real animals. As *Black Beauty* demonstrates, just as literature reflects society's attitudes, it may also influence and change them.

Continued on next page

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The Modern Tale

A different kind of animal fantasy emerged in the 1970s, 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 bringers of danger and self-serving cruelty from which animals must escape in order to survive. Many of these novels focus upon laboratory animals, 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 laboratory rats, the help they give Mrs. Frisby the field mouse and she them, and their ultimate journey to a wildlife preserve where human beings seldom, if ever, intrude. Although O'Brien's efforts to expose the evils of vivisection are commendable, the animals never possess a voice of their own with which to plead their cause. The escaped 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 not 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 a crow in flight, and enters the "wise" owl's lair to find help for her sick son and to save her house from the destructive path of the Fitzgibbon's plow. All of these fantastical elements dull the hard edge of reality the book attempts to consider, and perhaps this soft approach 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 immense popularity among 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 trumps. Adams creates a compelling narrative about a band of rabbits who act 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—like the Bremen musicians—set off from their warren to find a good, safe place as free as possible from the human and animal dangers of the world. Enduring the hardships of their journey, they eventually reach the relative utopia of *Watership Down*.

Again, like the fairy tale, the actions of men force the rabbits to abandon their home and search for a sanctuary free from human intervention. Men gas and bulldoze the rabbits' warren to make way for a housing development, and other humans continue to pose a threat to the struggling band throughout the story. Snares set in the fields surrounding a warren visited by the rabbits endanger them while they remain there, and at one point in the



Fritz Eichberg from *Black Beauty*

Ginger and Merrylegs have a talk in the orchard with Black Beauty

story, a man shoots and wounds Hazel when he and a couple of other rabbits raid a nearby farm to free the hutch 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. *The Plague Dogs* takes one giant stride beyond Adams' first novel by combining realism with a critical view of human morality that is much more intense than found in O'Brien's novel. Here, according to Sheila Egoff, "Adams is an Old Testament prophet thundering out his disapproval of humans and their injustice, cruelty, dishonesty, manipulation, and blind hatreds. . . ." *The Plague Dogs* fully realizes the greatest wishes 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, in 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 all humans. Brain surgery experimentation has befuddled Snitter's 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 his duty and fate as a dog demand that he obey them—no matter how evil they are. Not once do these animals slip into a parody of human behavior; from the beginning to the end of this grim story, they are always dogs. As they flee through the countryside, they find food in garbage cans, kill sheep, and even eat the groceries in an automobile after the driver has run away from it (and them) in terror. Their thoughts are circumscribed by the present, and each day they take what the moment brings them. They have no place to go, and the utter hopelessness of their lives resounds on every page.

This fatalistic attitude also prevails in two other animal fantasies, both published in 1976 prior to *The Plague Dogs*. These novels again focus on the plight of laboratory animals, but the approach each takes differs greatly from the other. *Doctor Rat*, by William Kotzwinkle, relies on the first-person observations of the mad Doctor Rat, a fervent advocate of vivisection 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 animal 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 "One Great Animal".

Kotzwinkle effectively uses the first-person narrative when he moves from animal to animal, and always back to Doctor Rat's maniacal ravings—letting the animals tell their own stories and, thus, contributing to the realism and emotional tension of the novel. The confused steer waiting unsuspectingly to be shot in the head cries out in terror at the sight of the suspended carcasses in the slaughterhouse, and the pig cherishes a remembered glimpse of "a patch of green grass" and "a winding path" while he grows fatter in his prison. The wild animals, on the other hand, express contentment with their lives, as when the Old River Elephant hopes the plums ripen 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 little more than caricatures of human beings as the story progresses. Miss Hop Toy and Mr. Li Young live in the opium experimentation section and speak with Chinese accents and mannerisms. Also quite unbelievably, the caged homosexual rats wear eye patches, shave their heads, and are covered with tatoos. These characterizations 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 characters: the four escaped laboratory apes Sasha, Lollipop, Moses, and Dyls. Told from Sasha's viewpoint, the story relates how the animals escape their research scientist keepers and find a refuge from humans in the woods. The knowledge Sasha discovers (that the researchers intend to transplant limbs from the 23 assembled captive apes to create other apes, but in different combinations of parts) prompts the animals' journey to safety.

Once hidden in the woods, a young man discovers them and a mutual friendship develops. However, Man, as the apes call him, goes away when autumn begins and, during hunting season, a tragedy occurs that leaves the animals with one recourse: to return to the laboratory.

Sasha's matter-of-fact way of telling his story resembles a human speaker at times, and many of his observations of human behavior appear to be Donovan's views rather than what an ape must think. For example, in discussing language experiments, Sasha notes, "When they say 'ba-na-a', we're supposed to stick out our hands and gulp, or point to our mouths to show that we know the word is associated with eating and that we want some. So beyond being boring, it's cruelly demeaning. The only positive feature of these language/symbol experiments is that they appear to give work to a lot of humans, especially at the graduate student level." Sasha's—or Donovan's—opinion is well founded. Experiments of all types involving animals are demeaning to both animals and humans. However, whether or not a real ape would perceive his predicament as Sasha does is questionable.

Family speaks clearly in behalf of all animals. Donovan does not chastise the readers or tell them what to think, although the subject matter might warrant it. In fact, Sasha best explains Donovan's intentions: "As I am not by ape-nature reflective, I hope that the facts that I recount will speak for themselves. Your reflection—if you have the sensibilities that lead you toward reflection—will be your own, unguided by the hand that wants to lead."

And so the tale of animal rights continues to be told and retold, with different animals in different circumstances, but the message seldom varies. Animals are individuals whose worth does not depend upon what and how much they contribute to the welfare and pleasure of human beings. Therefore, whoever has "the sensibilities that lead . . . toward reflection" may benefit from these novels and many others—as they persuade, enlighten, sometimes horrify, but ultimately convince with their truth.

Judy Allen-Newberry is a writer living in Commerce, Texas. This article grew out of her master's thesis on the subject of the talking animal story.



Charlotte and Wilbur from *Charlotte's Web*

Garth Williams from *Charlotte's Web*

Jaws V

The Culture of Pit Bulls

BY WAYNE PACELLE

If you live in a big city, you probably don't get too uptight about an inner city kid carrying a "boom box" down the street—plus you know his ears are probably ringing worse than yours. But lots of other kids have put away their boxes 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 severe 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 Lifeorce of British Columbia, Canada, argue that pit bulls—with their ability to kill humans and non-humans—make unsuitable companions and should be phased out of existence in one generation through mandatory sterilization. Lifeorce 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 unprovoked 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 the dogs. Pit bull breeders oppose any attempts to ban the bulls, arguing they make devoted companions.

In large part, the HSUS proposal seems like the most appropriate policy to pursue. Certainly, that path is preferable to the attempts to eliminate 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 incriminating 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 dobermans, German shepherds, wolf hybrids, and malamutes had previously sunk their teeth into more victims—either injuring or fatally mauling them—than pit bulls had.

These figures lead 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.



HSUS/Miller



HSUS

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 not to deny or assert that genes influence behavior, but to address arguments from those who think genes do play such a role.

Hence, if recent pit bull aggression is not caused primarily by genes, some other variable must account for the increase in both the absolute number and the percentage (given their overall population) of pit bull attacks. It seems we need to take a much more critical look at human behavior and culture—the most likely source of the problem.

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 likely, rise accordingly.

But even that condition—that people may be unable to acquire pit bulls—is suspect. 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

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 couldn't tell an animal control officer any more about their lineage than you can tell about it by looking at them. Any mixed breed who stands pretty stout, has short fur, weighs between 20 and 100 pounds, and falls on the spectrum between white and black becomes questionable.

Given those realities, a law banning pit bulls is more than likely an unenforceable one. In this case, such a law would only penalize people who would want to abide by it. 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 establishing strict guidelines for defining and identifying vicious dogs. 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 them. Fight dogs, attack dogs, and guard 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 abusers. In many areas, it's no accident that as news of the pit bull's "nature" spread in the press, more pit bulls were adopted.

One place where this disease has become epidemic is in many inner cities. It's a fad for young kids—many of them still short of adolescence and five feet—to have a pit bull. They value pit bulls not for their fidelity or fetching ability, but for their "ferocity". To young boys on the street, pit bulls can make them into something society won't allow them to be.

For these kids, pit bulls are more than novelties 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:

They'll starve him to make him mean, fatten him on 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 a safari around the neighborhood looking for cats and strays, shoot him up with black market penicillin and vitamin B12 to heal his wounds, 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 sinewy one that gives them prestige and some fleeting meaning. Their "toys" are something they can steal, flaunt, fight, and throw away when they stop ticking.

Of course, many others besides kids seek out pit bulls rather than poodles. 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 attracts so many people of similar disposition to them. 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 propensity for aggression. Of course, nearly everyone agrees that demented "owners" aggravate and magnify their aggression. But nevertheless, they say "pits" are aggressive by nature.

What's dangerous about these voices is their own propensity for biological reductionism. They reduce this problem to the genes of pit bulls, and not the minds of their owners. We don't know what role genes play in behavior, if any. But we know historically that in times of political conservatism or social prejudice, arguments have been made attempting to link behavior with "genetic" expression. Few people today argue that various human behaviors are caused by chromosomes. We shouldn't be so hasty to explain companion animal behavior in such reactionary and simple terms either—especially when these dependent animals inhabit our confused human environment. Such simplification of complex social phenomena blames the victim and turns a blind eye to the social conditions and relationships which give rise to these problems in the first place.

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 numinous aspect.

To deprive any being of this sacred quality is to disrupt the total order of the universe." Now the bioengineer can penetrate and rearrange the interior (genetic structure) of living beings to an unprecedented degree and rate, in contrast to traditional methods of selective breeding and hybridization. And it is a matter of record that a panel of scientists serving on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Recombinant DNA Committee disavowed the *telos*, or "beingness", of nonhuman beings ("Genetic Engineering: Nature's Cornucopia or Pandora's Box?", *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, March 1987).

To reduce animals to the level of patentable commodities, to regard them as useful genetic assemblies and resources, to cross the biological boundaries of species, and to change the natural order of creation by switching genes between widely different creatures (to make *transgenic* animals) entails more than scientific knowledge and skill. It also entails a conscious denial of the inherent value, nature, and meaning of living beings. The mechanistic and instrumental valuation of life has come to take precedence over respect for the sanctity of life and its inherent value.

The whole of creation thus becomes trivialized and directed

Continued on next page

COMMENT

Continued from previous page

towards serving exclusively human ends. The social benefits of creating transgenic animals must be weighed against the many costs to society, as well as to the natural world and the created order.

Society, on the edge of the new "Genetic Age", may lose all sense of reverence and wonder for the deeper meaning, significance, and mystery of life, and substitute ever more materialistic values. When life has meaning only in terms of human utility, it is perceived as being devoid of inherent worth. This perception can only serve to alienate humankind 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—become subordinate to the technocratic values of a global industrial system.

The patenting of lifeforms will serve to further sanction the world-as-object/resource-to-be-exploited attitude—an attitude that has allowed us to exploit and devastate the natural

plagues as AIDS and the pestilences of insects and blights that destroy our crops, and to help us adapt to a dying, polluted, and depleted planet. Drought/salt/pest-resistant crops, and fast growing, highly productive, and disease-resistant "food" animals are part of this vision. They will be introduced to currently 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 researcher.

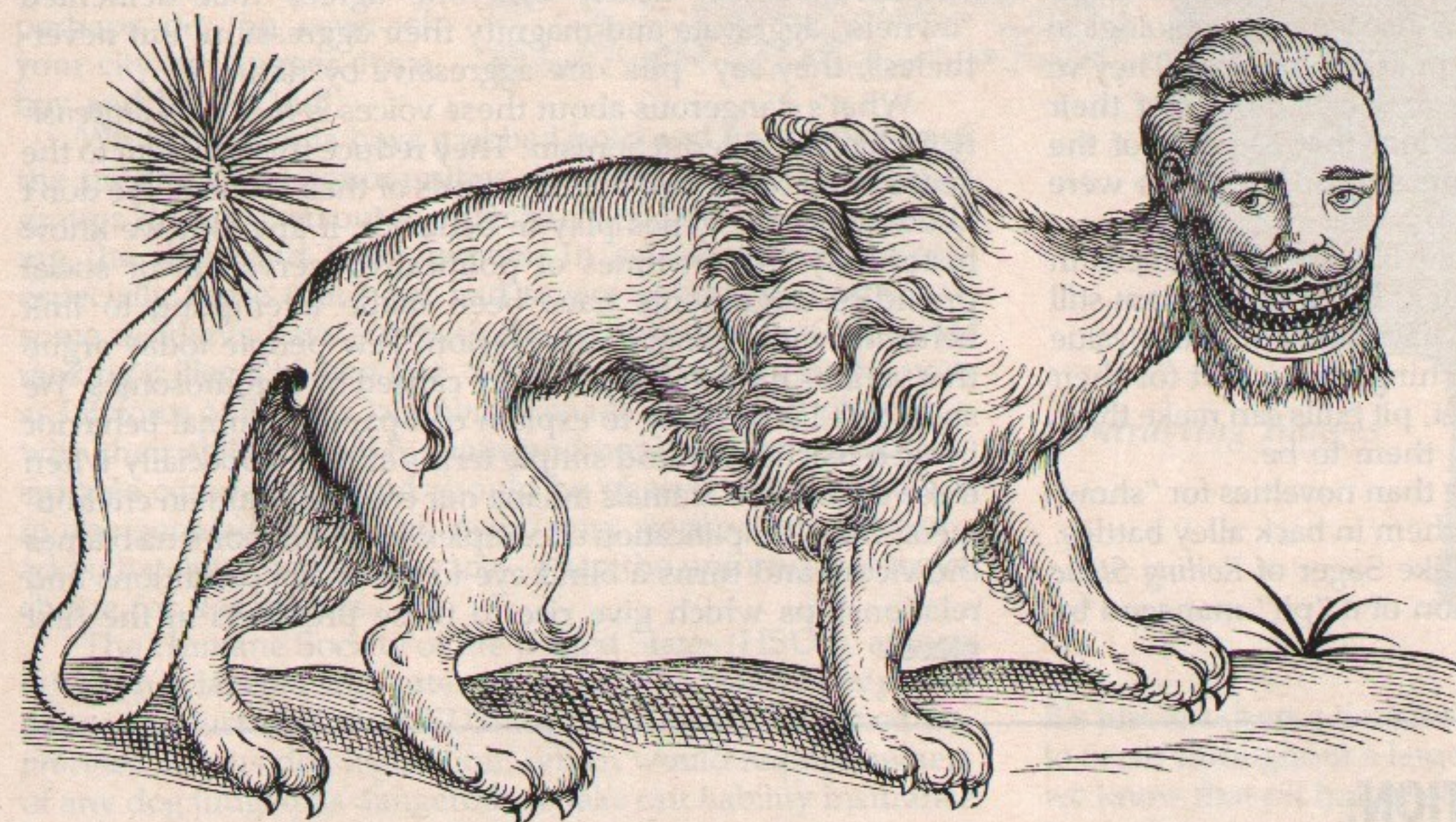
Yet beyond fear and hope, the promises of genetic engineering will become a Promethean nemesis if the technology is not applied in accordance with the emerging new worldview of ethical science and creation-centered morality. According to Rev. Berry, our very survival depends on "conformity with the earth process", a realization that to destroy the earth is to destroy ourselves. Even if the human species 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 worldview 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 should move us 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 and patent life should reflect upon the implications and possible consequences of their values, and ponder the relevance of the ancient medical maxim "do no harm".

Our attempt to change the natural world into an unnatural industrial "utopia" is failing. How we decide to wield our power over the planet, the atom, and the gene 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."

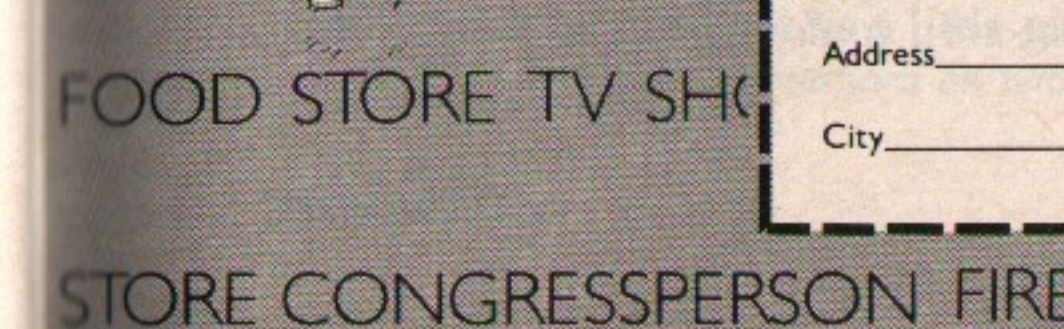
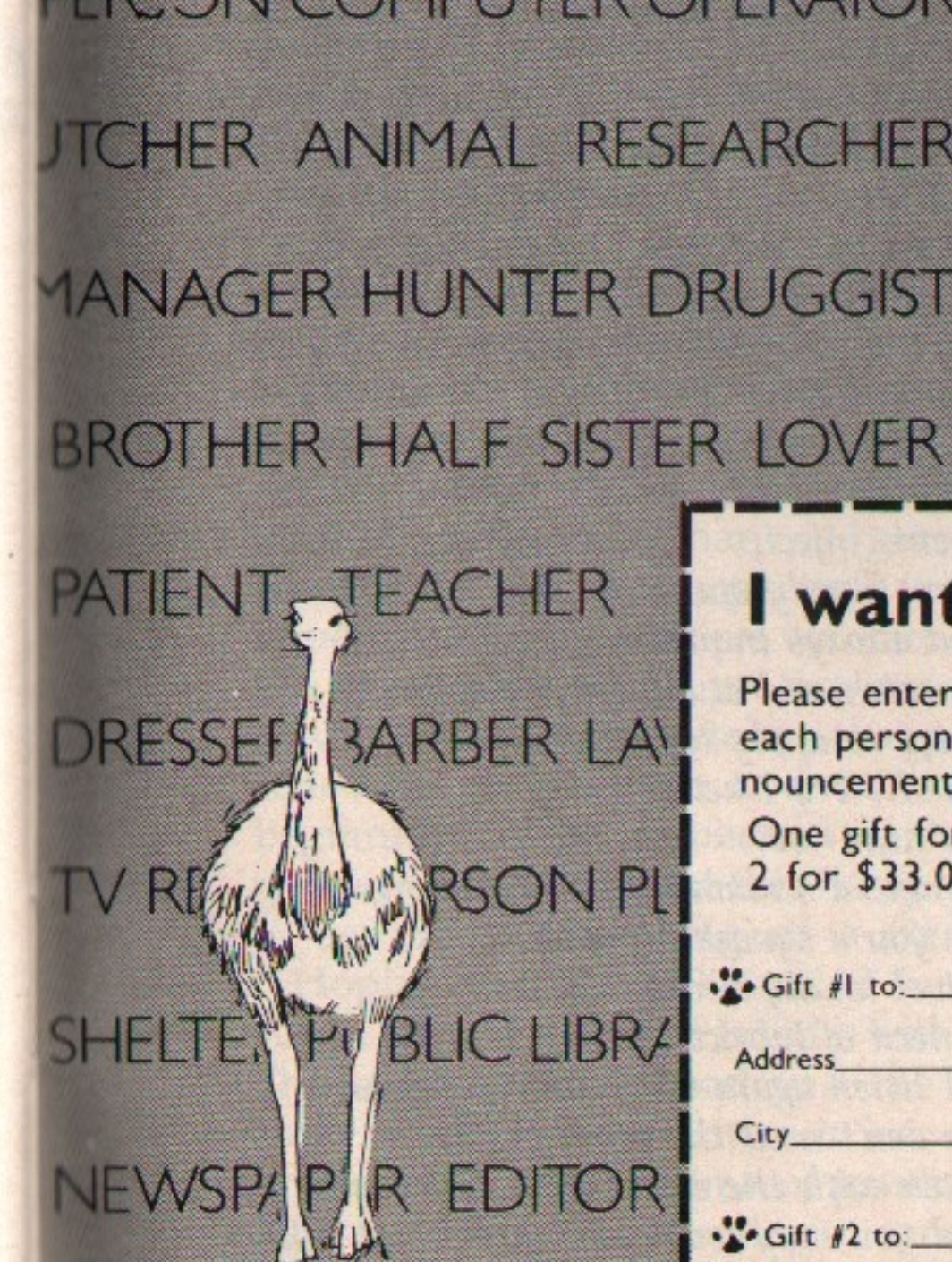
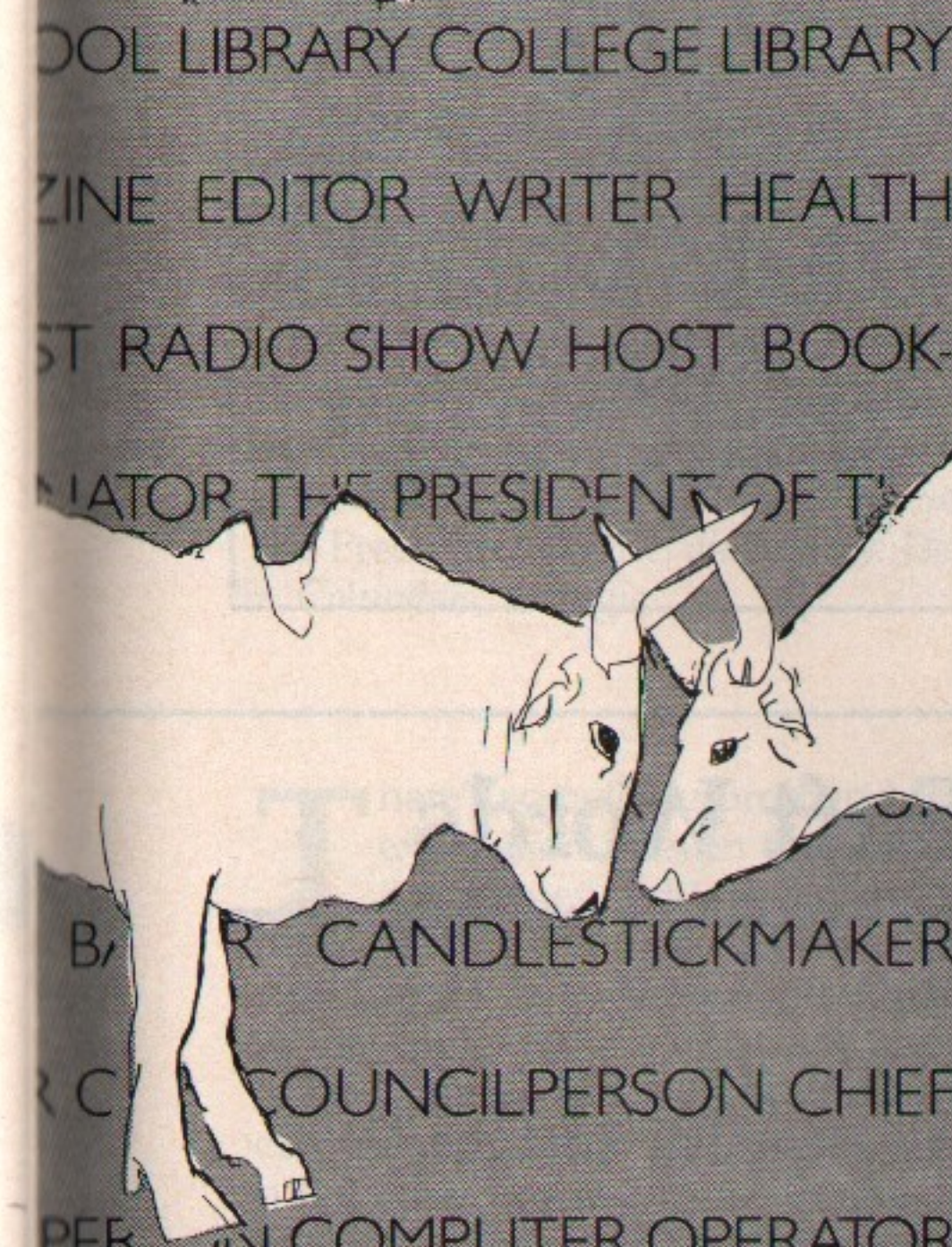
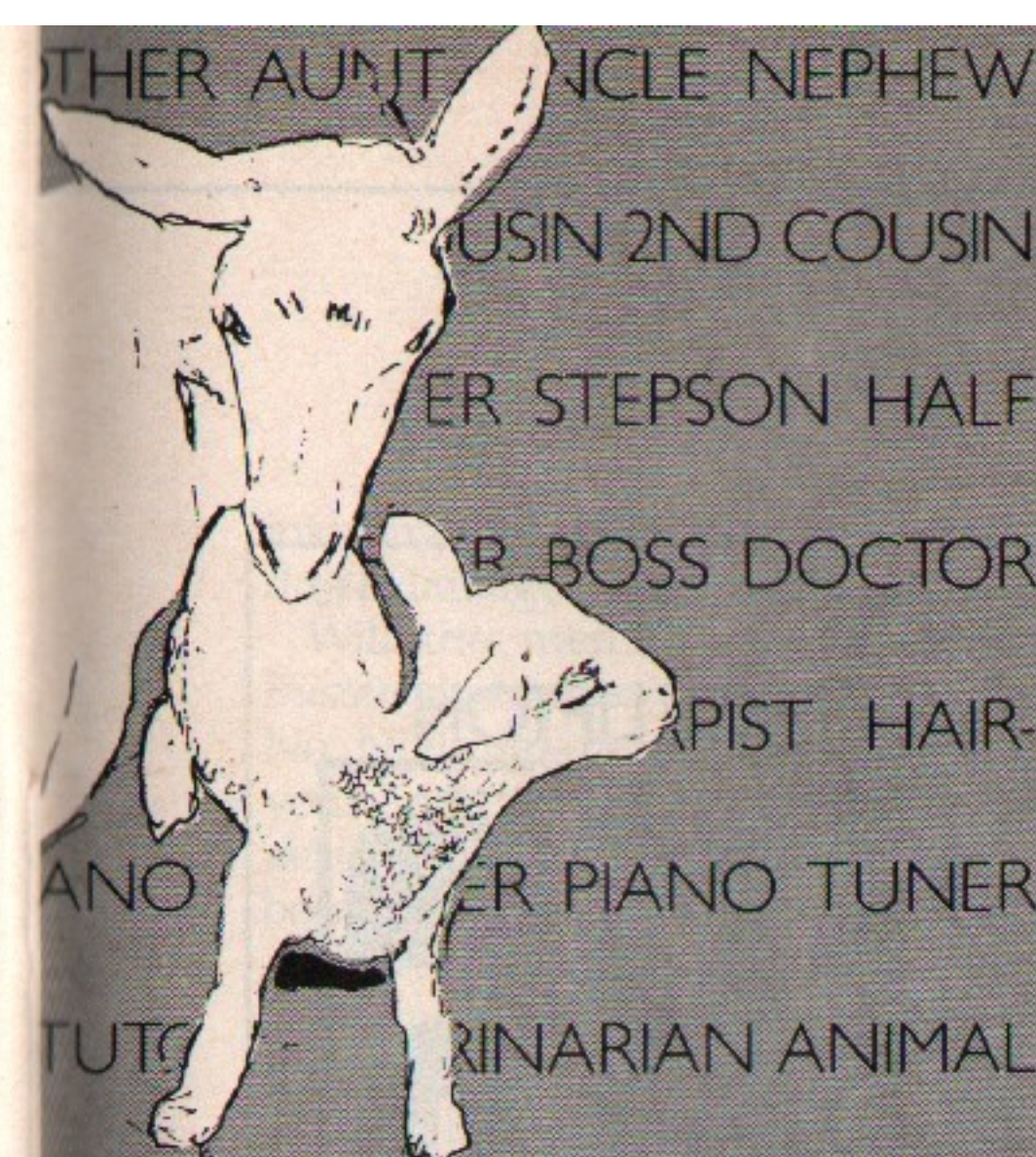
Dr. Fox is Scientific Director of The Humane Society of the United States.



world as we have wished. This worldview is sanctified by a religious community that interprets the biblical word "dominion" as "domination", and sees animals and all living things as being intended for human use.

Fears of life and death also blinds us to the adverse cultural and ecological consequences of the genetic engineering of life that the Patent Office will encourage by giving economic protection to those who would create profitable new lifeforms. 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 surfeit of food, and complete freedom from disease and suffering.

In contrast to the optimist's 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



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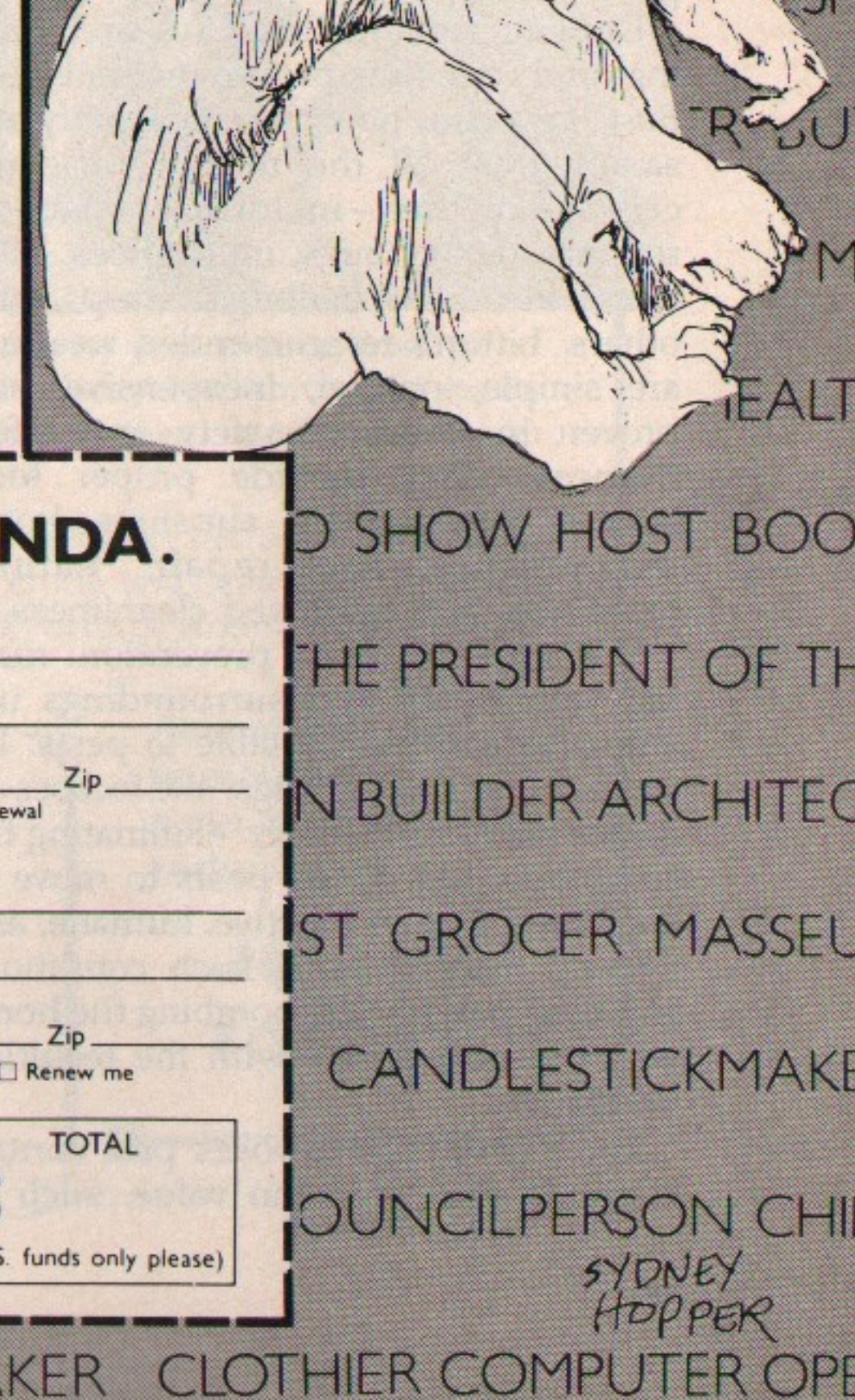
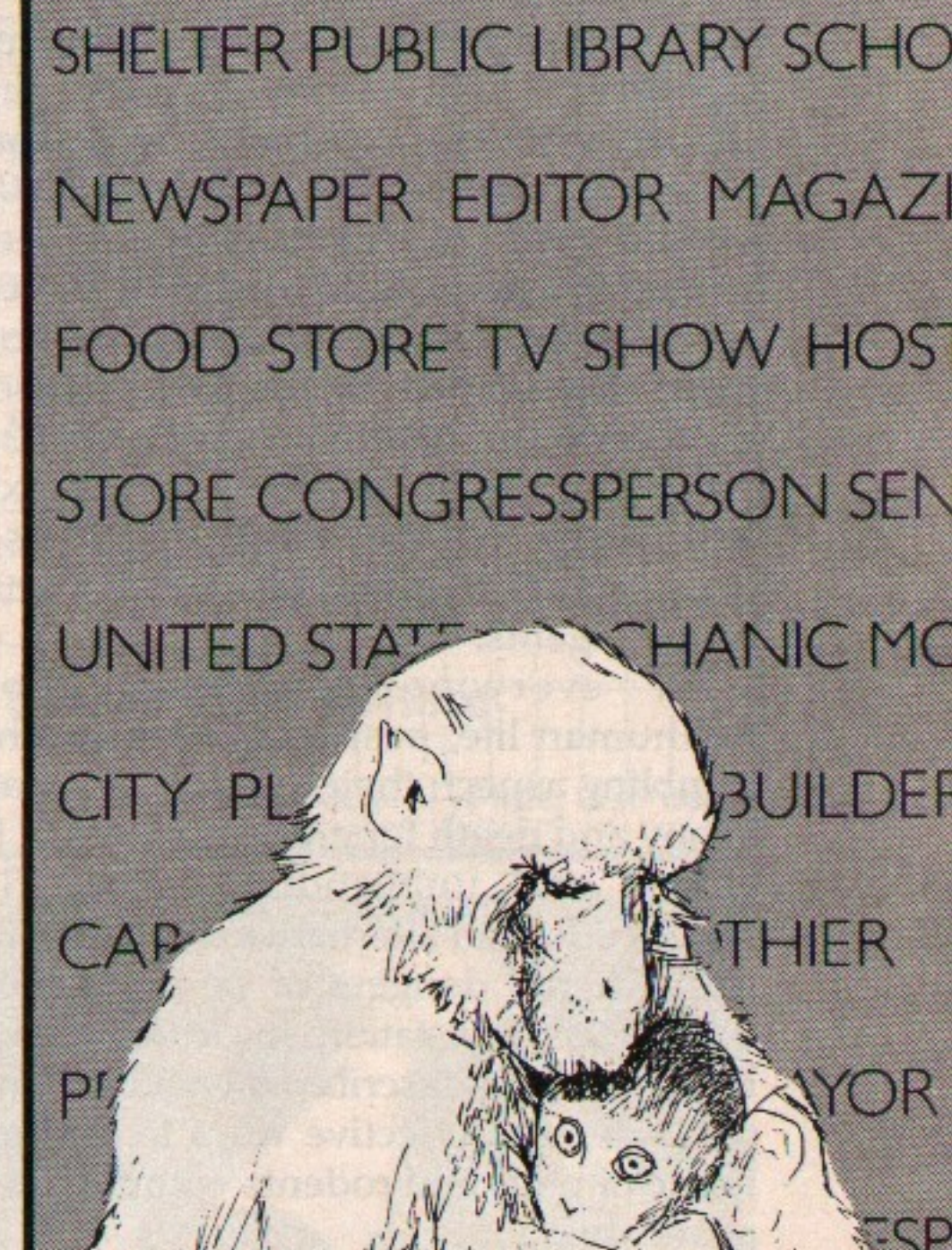
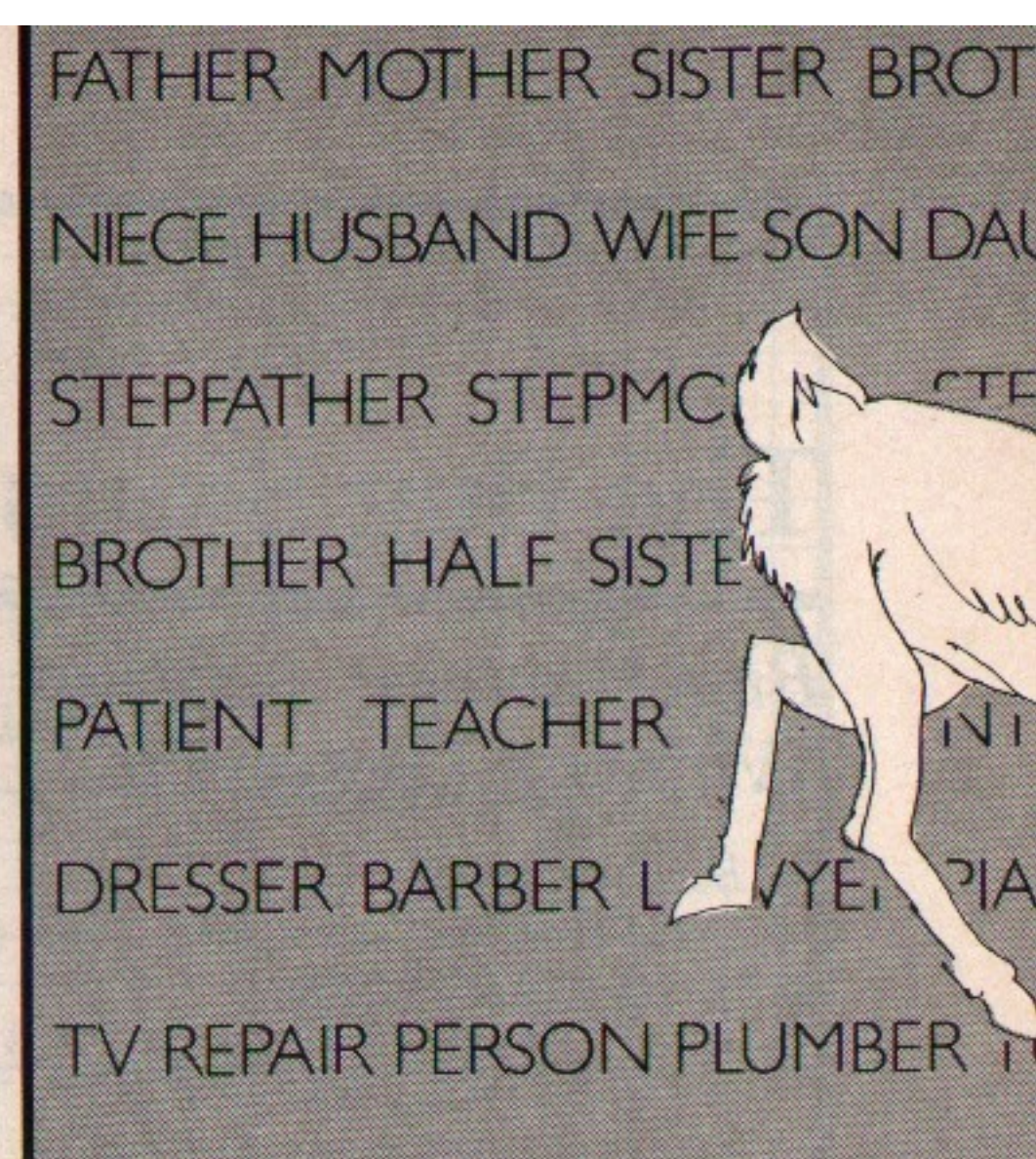
So we put our heads together at our offices in Connecticut and were able to come up with, well, **a hundred and one** just to get started. No matter how many you think you can manage, what better way to please your animal advocate friends (and perhaps a few others you may be trying to win over) than by giving them ANIMALS' AGENDA Gift Subscriptions this year?

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REVIEWS

The Bug Stops Here

Bug Busters: Getting Rid of Household Pests Without Dangerous Chemicals

By Bernice Lifton
McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1985 (New York).
\$7.95, paperback, 270 pp.

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 Chlordane—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.

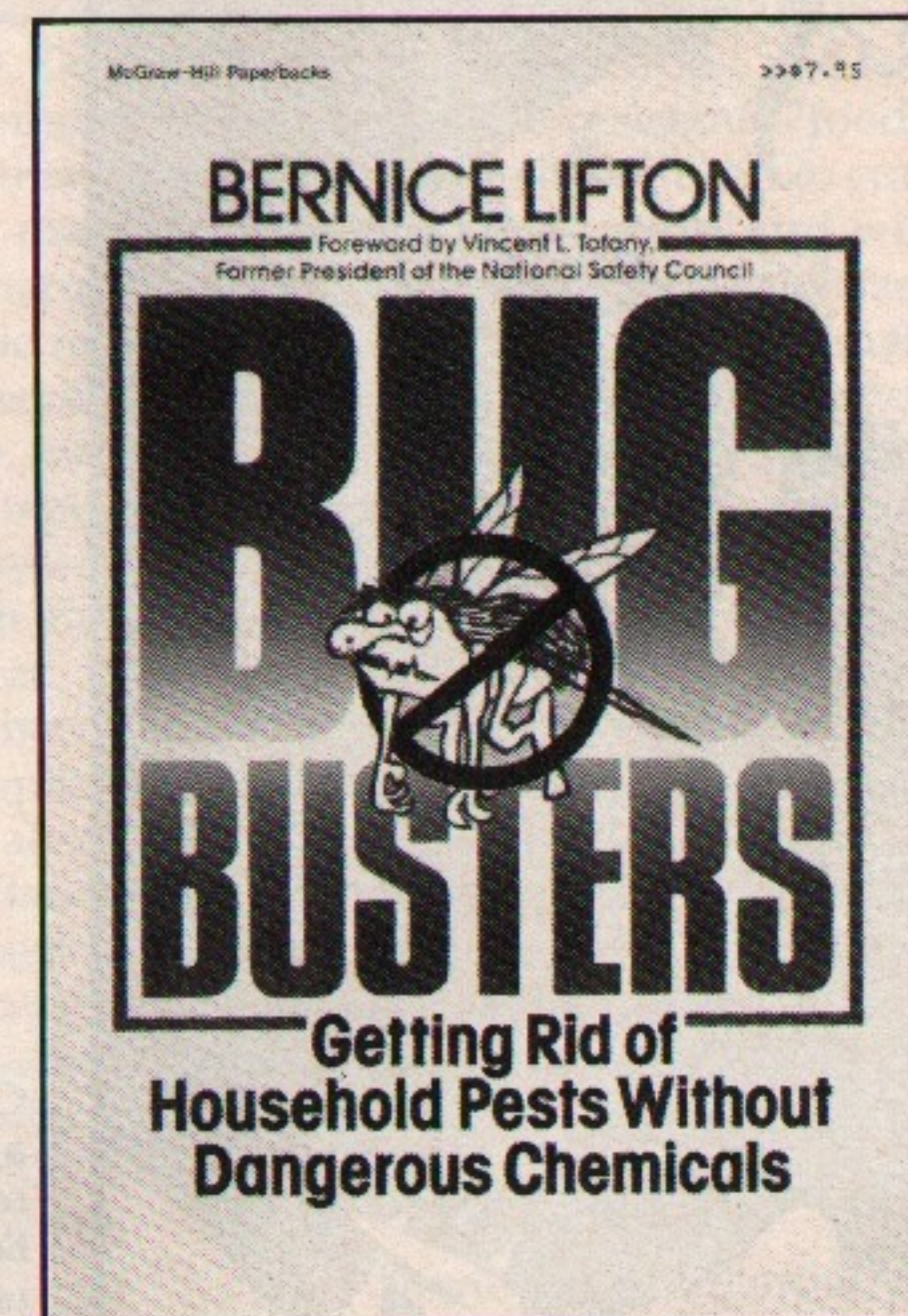
Drawing from the latest research findings and from time-proven methods, *Bug Busters* explains how one can identify and sanely treat all the major household creepy-crawlies—including roaches, rodents, pantry bugs, mosquitoes, flies, fleas, silverfish, bedbugs, wasps, and others. Lifton's recommended weapons are simple, natural, inexpensive, and proven in terms of safety and effectiveness. They include proper food storage, pest barriers, sunshine, home maintenance and repair, 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 ultraviolet insect electrocuting devices (they may actually attract insects to your yard), and ineffective folk remedies.

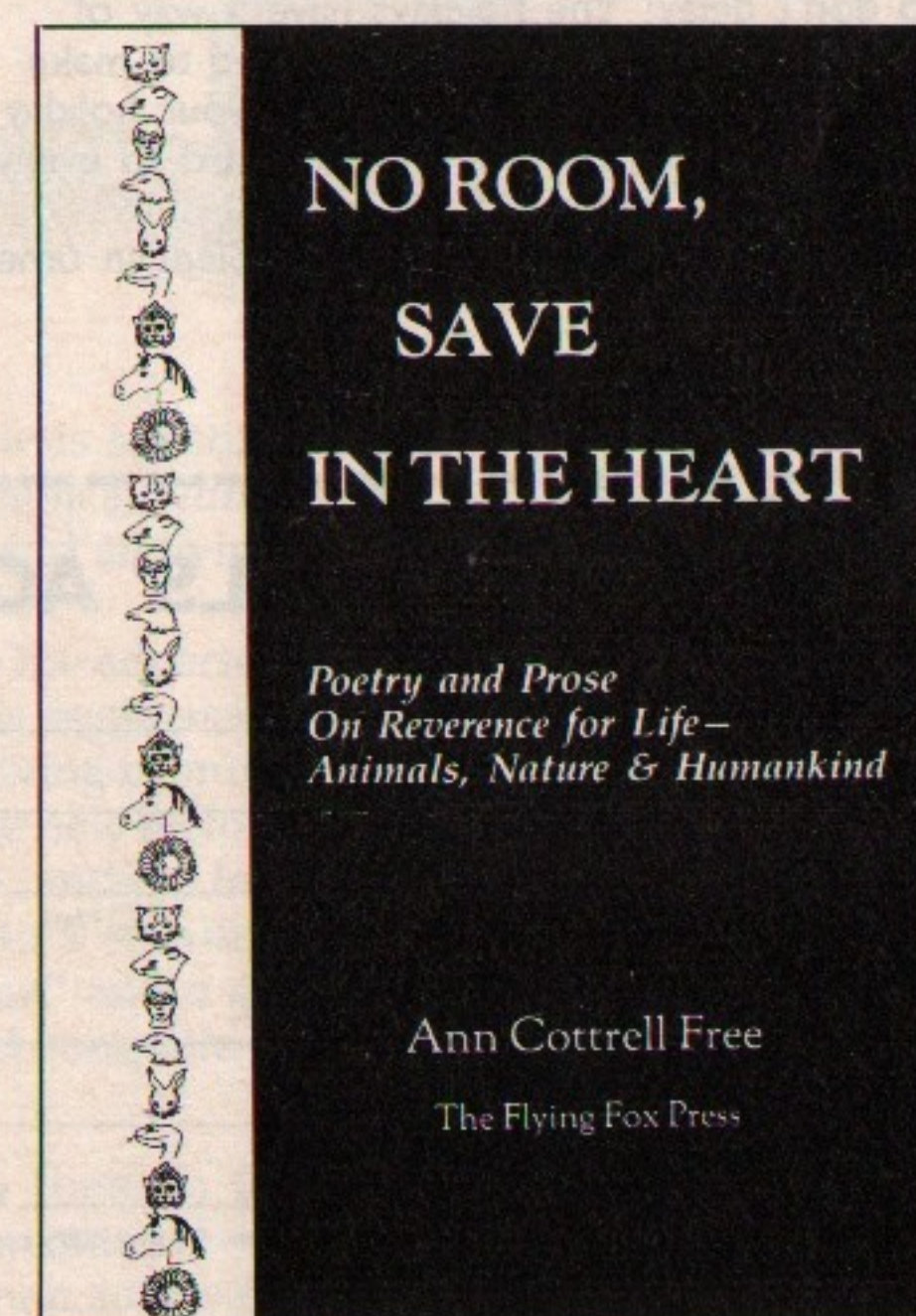
Finally, Lifton says there are times when home pesticides are needed. She tells you how to recognize such instances, what pesticides to use, and how to use, store, and dispose of them safely and sensibly. She gives valuable tips on finding a competent pest control company and



Tears, Anger, and Soft Words

No Room, Save in the Heart

Poetry and Prose on Reverence for Life By Ann Cottrell Free 119 Pages; Soft-cover; \$5.95 plus \$1.00 shipping The Flying Fox Press, 1987 4448 Faraday Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016



Anthropomorphic?
Surely, I am
And
Certainly, indeed,
Are you.
The more the monkey, mouse,
chimpanzee
Is like a human being
The more useful it is for you
To cut, inject,
Burn, slowly starve
And always imprison
To watch and 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 wheel,
A tool loudly vocalizing
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?

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

Will the methods described in *Bug Busters* guarantee you a 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*, *Skylite*, and others. He lives in Columbus, Georgia.

There's something profound seeking expression in even the simplest of the themes in this collection, which deals primarily with animals and nature. Ann Cottrell Free's personality is reflected in her verse. No dreamer, her approach is pragmatic and direct, and her style is crisp and modern. If she has erred in numbering her words, it's on the side of trying to say too much in too few syllables. A Washington, D.C. journalist, she is also the author/editor of *Animals, Nature and Albert Schweitzer*, and has spent many years campaigning for animal protective legislation. Free sees her poetry as a possible tool for reform—not just as an emotional or spiritual articulation.

Though its popularity with the masses waxes and wanes like other art forms, poetry has probably had more of a cultural influence than is generally recognized. Like music, poetry has a way of penetrating the barriers we start erecting at an early age to protect our inner selves. It is heartening to see that poems reflecting on animals and nature are beginning to be published with frequency. It appears that this “ecopoetry” is becoming something of a trend.

Hoping that life will imitate her art, Ann Cottrell Free has imbued it with love. The poems in the first section in the book, some of which were written in her childhood, testify to a lifetime of gentle feelings for the earth. Reading it, one can almost picture the poet as a little girl sit-

Continued on next page

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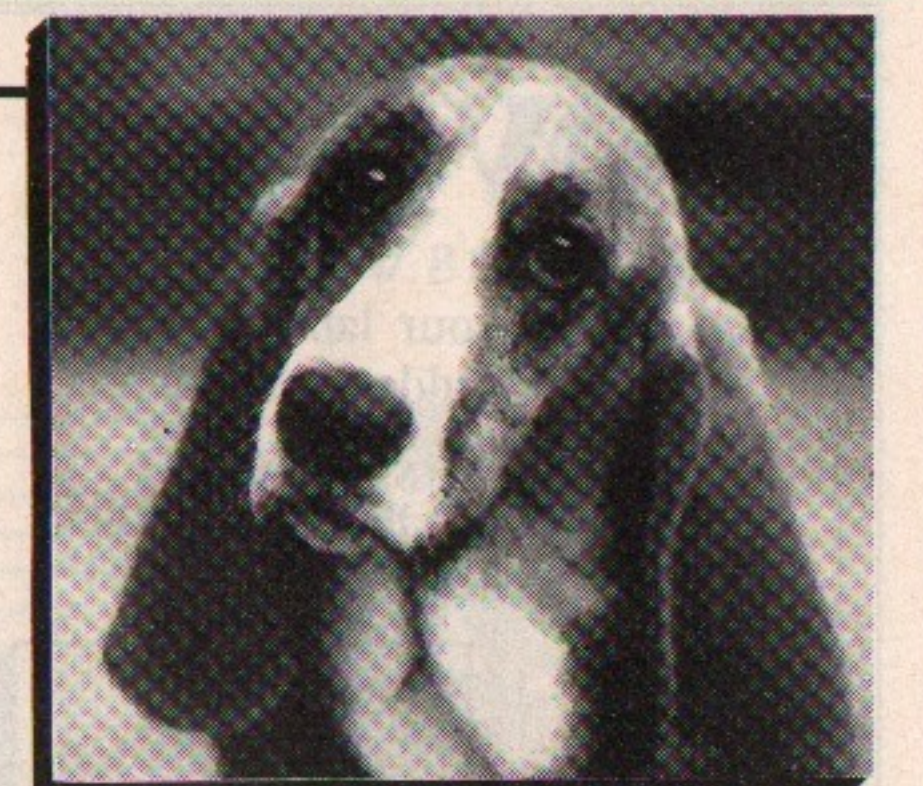
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REVIEWS

Continued from previous page

ting joyously in a mud puddle, reverently rubbing the wet dirt and sensing her connectedness to the soil.

*Up the rutted mountain road
The spirits scrambled,
Reaching for God's Heaven,
Sought since birth—
But longing, too, for their home on earth.*

The second section shifts into a tone of controlled anger. One can share the confusion of a hunted fox, the anguish of a fawn whose mother she sees pierced by an arrow. Free takes to task the "ladies in fur coats", and tells the story of a "meek black bull" tortured by clowns at a special

bullfight for Spanish children. A lost dog, afraid of his would-be rescuer, flees into an icy night. Into the laboratory she takes us to listen to the pacing of a stir-crazy dog amid the moans of poisoned hounds. And we travel to the slaughterhouse with a pig who prays to enter an endless dream, "never waking 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

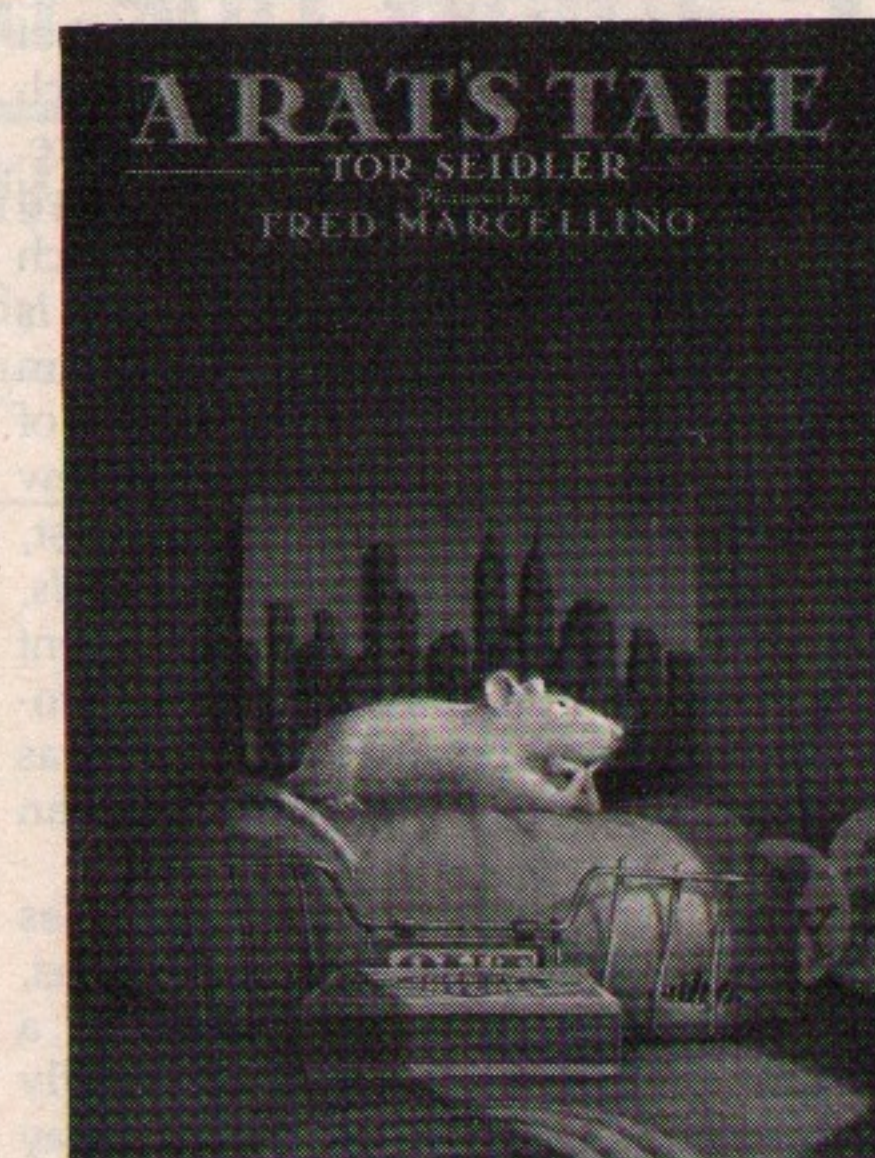
A Rat's Tale

By Tor Seidler. Pictures by Fred Marcellino. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, New York, 1986. 186 pages; 12.95. 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 suspiciously similar in plot and characters to *Rasco and the Rats of NIMH* (reviewed in April 1987) and its successful precursor, *Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH*, 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 "democrasy" and a doctor who is a "general rationer") and the action moves along at a steady pace, holding the reader's interest and encouraging the growth of sympathies 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 promulgates about one subgroup, the "pack rats"). Other related themes include the need to develop an internal sense of self-worth, and the conflict between selfish-



ness and self-sacrifice. Of paramount interest to parents, however, is that 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.

—Barbara Freedman

Barbara Freedman 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* 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 most 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 pet 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 us—intellectually and emotionally—in their needs, their expectations, their outlook on life. Surely, 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, intolerable, 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 gap—which is only 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 entitled 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 The Jane Goodall Institute at 1110 E. Pennsylvania, Suite 402, Tucson, AZ 85726.

Correction

In the September issue, an incorrect address was given for Student Action Corps for Animals (SACA). If you wrote to SACA and the mail was returned or you didn't receive a reply, please try again. SACA's correct address is P.O. Box 15588, Washington, D.C. 20003-0588.

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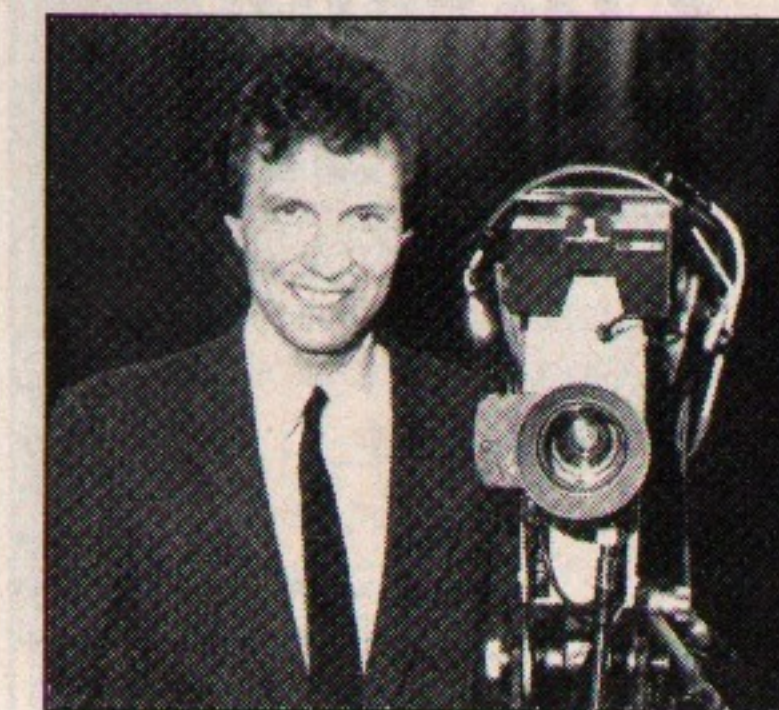
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LETTERS

Continued from page 5

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Having perfect green lawns cannot be worth the loss of life involved in using pesticides.

—Bette Kent
Minnesota Herbicide Coalition
5913 Ewing Avenue, So.
Minneapolis, MN 55410

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 goes on in vivisection laboratories. The "violence" in which the ALF engages (i.e., rendering the torture chambers of animal research inoperative) is in the defense of nonviolence, and in defense of the right of sentient beings to a life of freedom.

—Carol K. Frank
Jenkintown, PA

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

Obviously, no one would have to break laws, nor jeopardize their own safety, if activists were not ignored, insulted, and denigrated by the researchers (who are, in turn, supported by the news media 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. Someday soon we may have some in this part of the country, and I hope I will have guts enough to join them. Barring that, I will pray for their success.

—Lois Christie
Franklin, WI

Thank-You

If anyone is concerned about lack of unity in the animal rights movement, or if anyone has bought 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 Moran, Columnist
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 societies—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 tabling. Now is the time for a united effort to get rid of the cruel and useless fur trade once and for all.

—Celia Lindblom
New York, NY

A Correction

In "Network Notes" (June 1987), you reported that the acting director of the Animal Protection Institute said I was offered a two-year contract to stay with that organization. Not so. It was for a one-year period and contained conditions that, as founder and president, I could not and would not accept.

Since that time, I have accepted the task of directing the U.S. chapter of the United Animal Nations (UAN-USA). Anyone wishing a copy of UAN-USA's brochure may write to the Secretariat at the address below.

—Belton P. Mouras, Secretary General
United Animal Nations
P.O. Box 188890
Sacramento, CA 95818

LETTERS

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



Ingredients of Change

After inadvertently eating, and enjoying, a blueberry muffin made from a 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 (1/800/328-6787), 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 test-marketed 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 I felt 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 it 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.

Though baking mixes are only a fraction of the overall problem facing vegetarian consumers, taking a constructive approach to Betty Crocker might give us a foot in the door.

—Audrey Shanahan
Westminster, CA

Multiplying the Impact

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

—Bernard Sandler
For the Love of Life Foundation
2125 Westridge Road
Brentwood, CA 90049

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 them for research, and send them to legislators. Why is it that most of them carry no dates? 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.

—Dietrich von Haugwitz
Durham, NC

Homocentric Arrogance Still Binds

David Singer's reminder in the July/August Letters section that "reverence for the earth and all its life is a noble goal" was a noble statement. Who are we, indeed, that we can decide upon the right to life? For us to decide peremptorily that beings like trees, snails, and others are insensate marginal creations, simply because we cannot locate their mechanisms of experience, is supercilious and presumptuous. John Muir once asked, "But why may not even a mineral arrangement of matter be endowed with sensation of a kind that we in our blind exclusive perfection can have no manner of communication with?" Thanks, David Singer, for reminding us that we must go farther yet to break 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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HONORABLE TOFU

"Meat" Without Bones

BY VICTORIA MORAN



It looks something like Styrofoam—and if you don't know how to fix it, it may taste like Styrofoam, too. But it's a sure bet that tofu is making vegetarian entrees commonplace in more homes and restaurants than the best conversion tactics of those of us who campaign for meatless meals. Tofu, despite its unappetizing synonym of "bean curd", is a culinary marvel: its very blandness allows for its transformation into such varied forms as burgers and sour cream, cutlets and custard, dips and dressings and even dreamy cheesecake.

Tofu is the curd of soybean milk, made much the way cottage cheese is curdled from cow's milk. It can be made at home from whole soybeans or soy flour, and many popular vegetarian cookbooks such as *Ten Talents*, *Eat for Strength*, *Laurel's Kitchen*, and *The Farm Vegetarian Cookbook* have instructions for preparing soy milk and tofu. But most people buy tofu ready-made from supermarkets in either the produce or dairy section, as well as in natural food stores or Oriental groceries. In some parts of the country, there are special tofu shops modeled on those that have flourished for thousands of years in Japan and East Asia, where this staple food is revered as "honorable tofu, meat without bones".

In shopping for tofu, look for the freshest product possible. If packages are not open-dated, find out what day the store gets its tofu and shop accordingly.

Tofu is packed in water, which should be changed immediately after purchase and every two days thereafter to insure 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 (147 in an eight-ounce serving), and cash. It's easily digestible. It's an excellent source of calcium and, as is the case with all vegetable foods, contains no cholesterol. 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 vegies in under ten minutes, and tofu "steaks" (sliced firm tofu lightly pan-fried and served with tamari, barbecue or tomato sauce) in about three. To the vegetarian or non-vegetarian, natural foods devotee or *cum laude* graduate of Twinkie U., this stuff is good.

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.

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

SCRAMBLED "EGGS" from *Ten Talents*

Into a skillet put:
3 tablespoons oil
1 tablespoon onion powder or ½ cup sauteed 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:
2 cups (1 pound) crumbled tofu
Mix well with a fork, until seasonings are evenly distributed and thoroughly heated. Serve like scrambled eggs, with toast.

TOFU MAYONNAISE DRESSING OR DIP from *The Book of Tofu*

6 ounces tofu, drained
2 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar
2 tablespoons oil 1/2 teaspoon salt or 2 teaspoons soy sauce
dash of pepper
Combine all ingredients in a blender and puree until smooth, about 30 seconds. For variety, add a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley or use equal parts lemon juice and vinegar. A half-teaspoon of curry powder is a wonderful variation, too. This recipe makes

about a cup. That much regular mayonnaise has 1580 calories—tofu mayo made with this recipe has 158 calories! Keeps refrigerated three to four days.

TOFU CUTLETS from the Bountiful Bean Plant in Madison, Wisconsin
1 pound block tofu, well drained, cut into ½-inch slices
1 cup soy sauce
1 cup water
whole wheat flour
vegetable oil for shallow pan frying

Marinate the tofu slices in 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 T.L.T.s (tofu, lettuce and tomato sandwiches). They are also good with rice, noodles or vegetables. (One of my daughter's meat-eating friends said they're just like Chicken McNuggets. I presume that was meant as a compliment.)

Other hints from the Bountiful Bean Plant:
EGG REPLACER—Substitute ⅓ 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 pureed vegetables.

SOUP—Cube tofu and add to any soup.

QUICHE—Replace eggs in any quiche recipe with mashed tofu. For creamier 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 banana or chopped nuts.

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

TACOS—Fry a chopped onion, then add to the skillet one pound of crumbled tofu. Season with soy sauce, oregano, cumin, and chili powder. Serve on taco shells or tortillas with chopped tomatoes, lettuce, etc.

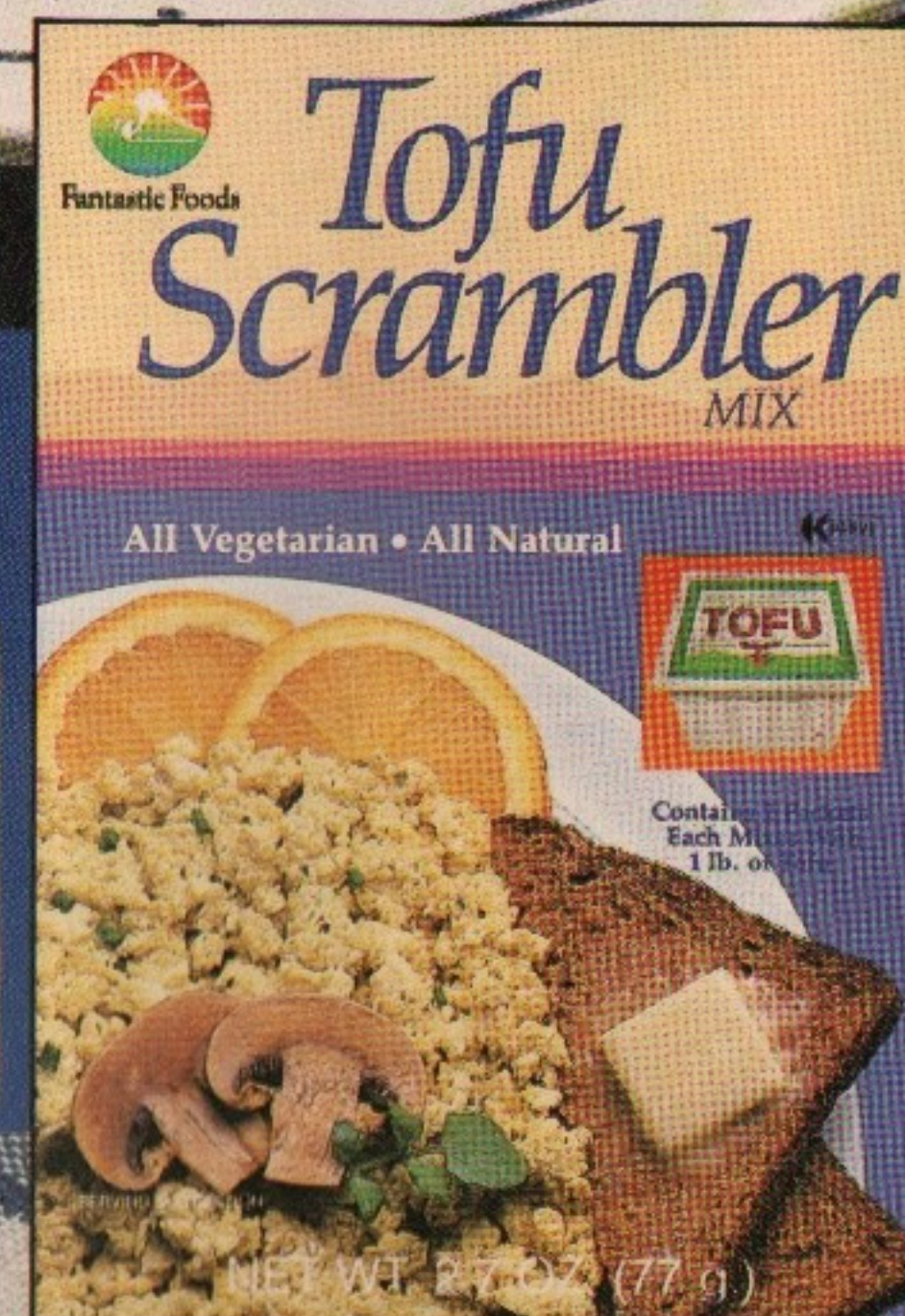
SANDWICH SPREADS—Mash tofu and mix with chopped vegies (celery, parsley, carrots), tofu mayonnaise, and spices. Or replace the eggs in an egg salad recipe with mashed tofu.

BURGERS—Mash tofu with a fork or potato masher, and mix with your favorite chopped or grated vegetables (onion, zucchini, etc.) along with sesame seeds and a little flour to hold the mixture together. Add seasonings such as soy sauce, basil, cumin, curry, chili powder, or garlic or onion powder. Fry, broil or bake the burgers.



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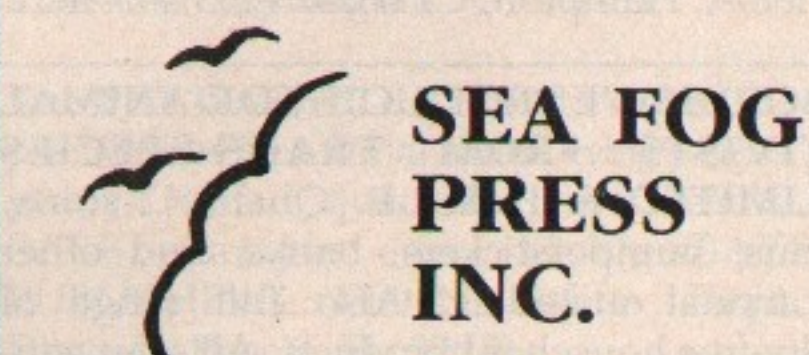
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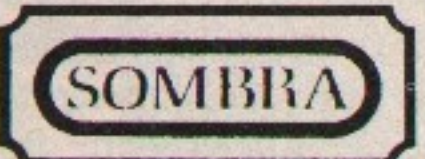
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IS YOUR CAT OR DOG A VEGETARIAN? To participate in a project to gather information about vegetarian diets for cats/dogs, contact G. Binkowski, a 4th-year student at the School of Veterinary Medicine, U. Penn., 4643 Pine Street, Apt D-406, Philadelphia, PA 19143. (215)747-4915.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED for overflowing animal sanctuary. Please send money, love, prayers to "Best Friends Animal Sanctuary," P.O. Box 42, Kanab, Utah 84741. God bless you.

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ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARIANS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS—veterinarians addressing ethical issues surrounding the use of nonhuman animals. Contact Nedim Buyukmihci, VMD, Route 1, Box 170, Winters, CA 95694.

Animals Need a Strong Voice—Your Pledge Can Give Them One.

Publishing a magazine is expensive, and steady financial support from our readers is crucial for survival and steady growth. **ANIMALS' AGENDA Sustainers** support this magazine and keep it alive and growing by pledging \$250, \$500, \$1000 or more per year. If you believe in the need for this independent clearinghouse of information for the growing animal rights movement and have the financial capability to help us in this way, please make your pledge today by sending in the coupon below. You can send your entire pledge in at one time, or elect to send it in quarterly "installments."

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Ignorance is not bliss.

Winter is here and once again a profusion of wildlife has appeared in our cities. Unfortunately, most of that wildlife is dead and is making its appearance on the backs of men and women who think fur is fashionable. When asked how they can justify wearing a fur, most of these people have ready rationalizations: "There's nothing warmer or longer lasting," "Fur is a renewable resource," and, of course, "The animals were raised for their fur." It's frustrating to see more and more people wearing fur each year, ignorant of the cost to the animals.

The tragic fact is that furs are synonymous with animal pain and suffering. An estimated 50 million animals are used for their fur each year in the United States alone. Many of these animals spend their short lives on fur "ranches" where they are confined in small wire cages, deprived of any chance to exercise or engage in normal behaviors and killed by suffocation, electrocution or other inhumane methods. Animals trapped in the wild don't fare any better. An animal caught in a steel-jaw leghold trap may wait days without food, water or protection from predators, until its life is brutally ended by the trapper. Those animals that escape—often by wringing off the trapped paw—usually succumb to a painful death from gangrene, infection or loss of blood.

The ASPCA is combatting the wearing of fur through programs designed to increase the awareness of potential fur buyers. We're involved with the Committee Against Furs, a coalition of humane groups, and have helped organize anti-fur demonstrations. But to get the message across to as many people as possible, we need **your** help.

What can you do?

• Express your opposition to furs by wearing our colorful **Ban Fur** button (to order, use the coupon at right).

• Send for a copy of our latest flyer, **Fur Facts and Fallacies**, which explores some common misconceptions about furs and trapping. Distribute copies at street fairs or send them to your fur-wearing acquaintances!



DAVID CUPP

☐ Please send me _____ Ban Fur button(s) (enclose \$1 for each button ordered.)

☐ Please send me **Fur Facts and Fallacies** (first copy free, 10 cents each additional copy)

☐ Please enroll me as a member of the ASPCA. Contributions of \$20 or more entitle donors to membership in the Society and a year's subscription to the quarterly **ASPCA Report**.

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Clip and send to: ASPCA/Education Department
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ASPCA

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 America's First Humane Society

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