COMPASSION FOR ANIMALS
A Biblical Injunction

How America's Wildlife Refuges Became Killing Fields
A need for Unity

The American Animal Rights Network, Inc.

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The Animal Rights Network, Inc., is a non-profit, tax-exempt educational organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer support and education for those who care about animal issues. We work to change the way we think about animal and environmental issues, and provide a platform for discussion and action.

To reach us by phone at all levels of consciousness and education. We offer a wide range of educational materials and resources to help you create change on behalf of animals and nature.

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Article

Dehorning Rhinos

There simply has to be a better solution to the problem of rhino poaching than dehorning the animals. The dehorning of rhinos is not an option, but rather a way to prevent further loss in the wild, as well as to reduce the risk of rhino horns being used in the illegal wildlife trade.

The idea of dehorning the rhino is based on the false belief that rhinos will be better protected from poaching if their horns are removed. This is not only cruel and barbaric, but also ineffective.

By dehorning the rhino, we are essentially allowing poachers to continue their illegal activities, as the rhino will still be at risk of being killed for its other body parts.

In conclusion, dehorning rhinos is not a viable solution to the problem of rhino poaching. Instead, we need to focus on initiatives that actually address the root causes of poaching and work towards the long-term conservation of these magnificent animals.

Sue Anderson

Author Responds to Review

The reviewer of Earthlings of the Con- 

unen (July/August) was asked to write a 

unen in the book "Protect those involved in the animal welfare movement to Nazis 

s and religious fundamentalists." I did not 

say that. The only reference I made to 

Germany, the movement has been close- 

ally allied to anti-Semitism (French 1975; 

Cotard 1989), although many Jews were 

and are involved. The anti-Semitism may 

stem from the anti-power, pro-

fundamentalist nature of the movement 

and/or be ideological.

France is one of the standard 

countries of the movement and was in 

possession of the most as a political, 

and/or ideological movement. Not only 

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Circus Indefensible

I was disturbed and disappointed by Eileen Lisk's defense of the Moscow circus animal trainers in the April issue (Distinct: International). The bear trainers conditioned the animals to get enough exercise just doing their routine, yet according to the Toronto Humane Society newsletter (Feb. 1989), the bears are perpetually confined in cages less than 3 feet wide by 5 feet long. One 50-hour continuous surveillance revealed that the bears were given no exercise between acts—that they were restricted to inactivity for some 23 hours a day.

The trainers refused to finance six new bear cages to make the animals live a little less miserable, yet Lisk says, "They have a genuine affection for these animals." The tour manager promised the bears will have bigger cages on the 1989 summer tour of North America, yet two years ago, the Ottawa Humane Society threatened criminal charges if the circus returned without larger cages. Lisk gives the example of the tiger trainer "Dinah Buss," whose 1987iglets jumped through a flaming hoop, and states, "The Moscow Circus animals are not abused." How does she think they're trained to jump through fire in the first place? Lisk's response to the circus trainers reminds me of the old-fashioned humane societies' "use animals humanely" philosophy. Instead of becoming friendly with and defending animal exploitors, animal groups should be spreading advertisements and education campaigns to convince the public to boycott animal abuse.

—C. Crawford
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Radical is Relative

I enjoyed the interview with Berke Breathed in the July/August issue, but I disagree with his objection to what he perceives as radical. It seems to me the beginning of any social movement is characterized by radicalism, which is necessary to get the public's attention. The peace movement, the natural foods movement, even women's liberation were all radical in their genesis. After so-called radicals get the public's attention, the proposed changes are either accepted by the mainstream or noticeably rejected. I prefer to think that animal rights has the necessary staying power and that the public will soon be won over. I won't knock the extremists in any movement, because that's what revolutions are made of. I cheered the rescue operation in Bloom County. Let everyone follow his or her own conscience and see which ideas stand the test of time.

—Carol Bachler
Boise, ID

Cruelty-Free Price is Worth It

Regarding the July/August letter about the cost of cruelty-free products, I disagree that these items are expensive and less effective than store-bought brands. I use a laundry detergent ordered from a company in Michigan that requires only an eighth of a cup per load, as opposed to a half cup of the store-bought product. I have found its detergent to be just as effective, and because it is a little less toxic per gallon.

I found my experience with cruelty-free products an exciting challenge. I was able to update a few months of sampling catalogs. I was able to determine which products liked, which were least expensive, and which were most effective. Sometimes I do feel I am paying more for some things; however, I know that I can either pay out of my pocket or the animals will pay with physical pain. A benefit to me and my family is that we are no longer applying or inhaling harmful chemicals, as most cruelty-free products are organic, and we all sleep well at night, secure in the knowledge that we are not contributing to the suffering of innocent animals.

—Teresa Ranmer
Hersham, VA

Rockin' On

I noticed one glaring oversight in July/August's Animal Rhythms—Rockin' for Animal Rights. Jeff was one of the original members of Sting. He was the original headliner on the Amnesty International tour. He was also one of the original

MEET THE ANIMAL ACTIVIST

No cause was closer to the heart of the Nobel-prize-winning playwright than animal activism. A lifelong vegetarian, Shaw also wrote against vivisection and factory farming—yet his stand for the animals has been virtually ignored. Scholars and animal activists alike have been unanimous in praising Aubrey Hampton's biographical play, GBS & Company. Tom Moran, author of The Case for Animal Rights, calls it "a play about Shaw that Shaw himself would like." Roger Galvin, attorney and animal rights advocate, finds that it "powerfully reminds us that the growing animal rights movement has not been woven from whole cloth in the last decade." Gethin Wyler, vice-chairman for The Fund for Animals, says, "GBS & Company provides inspiration and vision. Bravo!" Join the crowd who has read and loved GBS & Company: Send $10.95 for each copy, plus $2.00 for shipping to the address below.

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UNDER THE BIG TOP, crowds of men, women, and children are dazzled by the glitter and tinsel in which the circus is cunningly packaged. But behind the scenes exists a less enchanting spectacle—one of lifelong abuse for the lions, tigers, bears, and other animals forced to jump through hoops, ride on bicycles, and otherwise demean themselves for human amusement. A look at the circus in America.

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Driftnets: Scourge of the Seas

Driftnetting, says Earth-Trust biologist Sam Liddell, is "perhaps the greatest threat to marine ecosystems today." Mike Moore, New Zealand minister of external relations and trade, calls it "the marine equivalent of genocide, a water holocaust." U.S. Senator John Kerry terms it "piracy." But to the crews of some 700 to 1,000 Asian fishing vessels who set and draw their driftnets in the Pacific Ocean, it's just an efficient way to supply the protein staple of the fish-and-rice diet their people have eaten for millennia. About 400 of the driftnetting boats are Japanese; 250 are Taiwanese; and most of the rest are South Korean. They market their catches throughout Southeast Asia, and driftnetting seems to them the only way to catch enough fish to feed the area's expanding and increasingly urbanized population, whose traditional fishing villages are vanishing as traditional family farms in North America. Fish-farming, which is a fast-rising industry, couldn't meet more than a small percentage of the Asian demand for fish for at least another decade. Asians could, of course, learn to live with less or no fish in their diet, but it would require a major cultural transformation.

Still, the ecological damage done by driftnetting is so undeniable and deadly as the plume of oil spreading out from the wrecked supertanker Exxon Valdez. Made from almost invisible monofilament nylon mesh, each net is suspended beneath floating buoys, about 30 feet beneath the surface. Each net spreads across 20 to 40 square miles, moving with the current. Unlike larger than trawling nets, which are designed to snare specific schools of specific species, driftnets catch everything bigger than an inch or two wide in a broad area. The Exxon Valdez disaster spread an oil slick over 2,000 square miles, indiscriminately killing marine mammals and birds, as well as annihilating fish stocks. Driftnets have the same effect, covering 30,000 square miles of ocean each night. That's like the Valdez breaking open 15 times a night, 365 nights a year. The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service estimates driftnets entangle and drown 80,000 seabirds a year, along with 35,000 to 50,000 sea lions, turtles, dolphins, porpoises, even whales. Australia believes Taiwanese driftnetters kill 3,000 dolphins a year, while the Japanese admit accidentally killing from 1,400 to 2,500 porpoises per year.

Observers on one South Korean driftnetting vessel last year noted the accidental capture of 18 marine mammals and 45 seabirds in 22 net retrievals.

Driftnetters claim to target squid, but they tend to keep and sell everything they get that's marketable. According to Maclean's, Canada's leading news magazine, driftnets catch 20,000 tons of salmon a year. Alaskan fishermen expected to catch 40 million pink salmon in 1988, but actually took only 12 million. By international agreement, salmon belong to the nation where they spawn. However, since around 1985, tinned immature pink salmon of uncertain origin has intermittently flooded the markets of Singapore and Taiwan. When 500,000 pounds of the salmon reached Oakland, California, and Bellingham, Washington, in early 1989, U.S. Customs authorities indicted for alleged smuggling 17 fish brokers, some of whom were based in Hong Kong, Tokyo, and Taipei. Edward Wolfe, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries, has accused Taiwan of causing the extinction of entire salmon runs, as well as harming sea mammal populations. His supporting evidence includes Coast Guard film of a Taiwanese crew dumping salmon overboard and then attempting to bribe the inspectors as they boarded. An estimated 130 Taiwanese and 30 Japanese driftnetting vessels, up from only a dozen last year, are likewise stripping the waters off Australia and New Zealand. The driftnetters are believed to be taking from 35,000 to 60,000 tons of abalone from the snare specific to the region, while the sustainable yield, according to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, is only 15,000 tons. Since convention...
Sam LaBudde: Earth Activist

After ASPCA president John Pullberg saw Sam LaBudde's film, he no longer had any doubts: 1989 would be the "Year of the Dolphin." The film, which LaBudde obtained byPhotographing ships using a Fabian- tana seiner, showed dolphin extermination on the high seas being carried out with the efficiency of a slaughterhouse. Mile-long nets hauled in not only tuna but also dolphins—drowning them, crushing them in the boat's huge winch mechanisms. The scenes rival a Hieronymus Bosch painting for sheer gruesome ness: fishermen holding a baby dolphin over their heads, tossing him back and forth like a football.

The captain whipping out his pocket knife to carve meaty steaks from a dolphin's side—kicking the rest overboard to the sharks.

What LaBudde documented was substantially more than the horrific plight of dolphins. He also documented how extraordinarily inhumane human beings can be when they feel no one is watching. "No one," said Pullberg, who also gave LaBudde the society's Founder's Award for Humane Excellence.

When the Marine Mammal Protection Act came up for reauthorization a few months after LaBudde's return, the film shocked the Congressional hearings and left tuna fishermen, who had previously denied that dolphins were killed like this, to wave their hands in the air and blame "nature." But they could not separate themselves from the facts: the majority of canned tuna in U.S. supermarkets is caught this way, and it kills more than 150,000 dolphins each year.

Earth Island of San Francisco then initiated a nationwide boycott of tuna, taking out full-page ads in the New York Times. As of this writing, shell sales of tuna are down.

Since his landmark film began making waves, LaBudde has traveled the world, continuing his work by photographing dolphins dying in gargantuan Pacific driftnets and in the murky waters of the Yang-Tze river in China. He has told his stories to Congress and to news crews from every network. He has probably realized he had hit the big time when not only the New York Times but even People magazine were calling on him. Sam LaBudde, lanky, enthusiastic, marine biologist and erstwhilener-do-well, has become a movie star. It seems a bit odd to him that the focus of his life are "the animals who are dying." He is annoyed at photographs that show him on the job in scuba gear or holding a video camera on his shoulders. "They make me look too heroic.

LaBudde, a northerman who has yet to get a phone and only stopped sleeping on floors a few months ago, never plans to be a hero. Indeed, he became involved in the dolphin crusade almost by accident. After finishing up a degree in biology from Indiana University, he took to the road, re-embarking on a wandering career that had brought him from table- waiting in the Florida Keys to picking apples in Michigan, and eventually saw him working as an observer for the National Marine Fishery Service in Alaska's Bering Sea. He spent months on his own, observing how the dolphins would save the Amazon rainforest, how they made his way to the San Francisco Bay area, "where all the heavyweights of environmental groups are," to set about offering his services.

None of the heavyweights environmental groups snapped at LaBudde's offer, but at the time the office of the Marine Mammal Fund, Stan Minasian told LaBudde about the dolphin slaughter. LaBudde was outraged, and that was just what Minasian wanted. LaBudde and company drove in the water and began fishing right away. At times they found the net so weighted with dead dolphins they had to dive more than 120 feet, where they themselves became ensnared in the invisible net along with straggling sharks. When the crew managed to spend six days on board the vessel, they kept their cameras rolling.

The film is graphic. A marlin flag on the deck. Once again there are scenes of hydraulic winches hauling in nets stuffed with trapped dolphins. But these dolphins are already dead—drowned a few feet from the surface. Somehow a

Sam LaBudde with a Chinese researcher on the Yang-Tze River.

Hauling in a driftnet; a drowned Dalls porpoise is visible.

Based Earthtrust, missions on the success an individual can have in areas where larger, musclebound organizations fail. "From '82 to '89 I was director of the dolphin campaign for Greenpeace International," he says, "and I can tell you that I failed to get anywhere near the kind of impact on the issue that Sam just got by going out and doing something gutsy. It wasn't just the fact that he risked his ass," he says (getting caught "could have gotten him chopped up and thrown overboard"), "but after that, he had the moral certainty and I guess you'd call it charisma to go around to all of the offices of all the conservation groups in

Based a Japanese ship with its driftnet.

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Flush-and-looking albattros has managed to stay alive. To pass the time, a sailor idly tossed a rock, whacking her bill with a hooked stick.

It's the sort of film that has already helped convince lawmakers like Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts to seek a total ban on driftfishing. Kerry has already proposed driftfishing "piracy of the ecological system and of the whole structure on which our planet ultimately depends."

LaBudde couldn't agree more. For him, the issues are larger and more basic than dolphins alone. Mankind's standard of living has become the planet's standard of dying," he says. "You can only clear

CUT a forest once. You can only stripmine the land once. You can only dig driftfishing in an area for so long until there's nothing there anymore. As a planetary organism, the earth is dying and we're chronicling it so completely and yet we're still so slow to react."

LaBudde intends to speed up that reaction by raising a little hell. "I see my job as pointing out the most obvious examples where there's a clear distinction between what's sane and what's insane and try to get people to say: 'That's ridiculous, forget it. That's defective. That can't be allowed to go on.'"

—Jim Hogshire

what Minasian wanted.

"I saw the potential in him as soon as he walked in the door," Minasian says. "He had no roots and was determined to get involved no matter what it took."

Minasian had been trying for years to get more data on dolphins killed by fishing around San Diego docks talking to fishermen, but he knew most U.S. tuna boats had begun fishing in Mexico. So he suggested LaBudde go to Ensenada and do a little snooping of his own. When, after a month of sleeping on the beach south of town, LaBudde managed to actually get on board, Minasian sent him a camera and crossed his fingers. The gamble paid off.

Don White, who heads the Honolulu

Washington, slams his fists on his desk, his face in their faces, and shouts that they're going to win it."
MEDICINE: IN LAY TERMS
BY NEAL D. BARNARD, M.D.

Any people have begun to make major transitions in their eating habits. For ethical and health reasons, animal products are being forced off the menu, with grains, legumes, vegetables, and fruits reassessing themselves in a new way of eating.

But just as you, the new vegetarian, start feeling at peace with the animal kingdom, and your coronary arteries start singing the praises of a meatless diet, friends or family members bring in a bucket of Kentucky Fried Chicken.

This is the time for aggressive action.

1. First, seize control of the kitchen. Don’t let someone who doesn’t care about healthy eating dictate what you eat. If necessary, put orange “warning” cones around the kitchen door and a padlock on the refrigerator. Even though the glutinous “gene” has asserted itself strongly in the human species, people are usually even lazier than they are glutinous. While your family may want to continue eating sausage omelets and cholesterol croquettes, if you’ve cooked something healthy, they’re more likely to eat it than to go to the trouble of cooking something themselves.

2. Have fun with a dietary change. Explore new restaurants, health or natural food stores, and the cookbook section in bookstores. Trying new foods can be an adventure.

3. Think international. Ethnic restaurants often have elegant meatless meals. For example, Italian restaurants have spaghetti with tomato sauce and vegetarian pizzas; Mexican restaurants have bean burritos (make sure they don’t use lard, however); Indian restaurants feature vegetarian curries of all kinds along with vegetables and breads; Chinese restaurants usually have whole menu sections of vegetable entrees; Middle Eastern cuisine includes hummus and falafel, and Thai restaurants often feature spicy tofu dishes. Experimenting with new tastes can be a delightful experience.

4. Be selective in patronizing fast-food outlets. Some continue to cook otherwise acceptable foods in animal fat, but many have switched over to vegetable oil and are beginning to offer healthy foods. Taco Bell can provide a bean burrito without lard or any other animal products; Pizza Hut can put tomato sauce on spaghetti or make a special vegan pizza to order (they’re not on the menu); and even Burger King, a longtime enemy of rainforests, can make up a “veggie whopper” which eliminates the meat patty and can be made “your way.” A number of fast-food outlets feature salad bars and baked potatoes. Perhaps someday soon they’ll offer a meatless burger.

5. Don’t feel that you must be a gourmet cook. A dozen recipes are usually about all a family regularly uses. Simply experiment with simple dishes until you find those your household likes.

6. Ease a difficult transition with simulated “meats.” In psychiatry, reference is made to “transitional objects,” the teddy bear, for instance, an object that helps a child make the transition to independence. There are nutritional “teddy bears,” too. “Meats” made of soy-skin meat, for instance, is an object that helps a child make the transition to independence. There are nutritional “teddy bears,” too. “Meats” made of soy-skin meat, for instance, are an object that helps a child make the transition to independence. There are nutritional “teddy bears,” too. “Meats” made of soy-skin meat, for instance, can alleviate anxieties about leaving so much cholesterol behind. Take advantage of these foods during initial phases. Be careful with them, though. While they use vegetable oils, some contain too much of it to be permanent components of a healthy routine.

By making a vegetarian transition enjoyable, others will want to make it with you.

Note on U.S. Surgical: In last month’s column, I suggested various ways of letting U.S. Surgical Corporation know that its “dog lab” for sales personnel is beyond the pale in terms of acceptable training practice. Some readers felt I was implying that demonstrations should be abandoned. I’d like to clarify this. The exercise of First Amendment rights, which includes the right to public protest, is a fundamental ingredient of social change. Friends of Animals has done a terrific job in this regard, and I encourage activists to participate in upcoming demonstrations at USCC.

In a related matter, Ethic, one of the companies mentioned last month as an alternative to USCC, has revealed that it also has a dog lab for sales personnel.

N.B.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine.

CAN YOU?

In the last ten years, plastic driftnets forty miles long have taken a greater toll on the North Pacific than all other fishing and whaling combined. Practically invisible to the naked eye, these nets are supposed to catch squid. But they snag and kill everything else in their path.

Dolphin mothers and babies are trapped and drowned by the driftnet fleets. Along with giant sea turtles, marlin, tuna, swordfish, tons of pirated North American salmon, and dozens of baby humpback whales lost between their Hawaiian nurseries and Alaskan feeding grounds.

The driftnet fleets of Japan, Taiwan and South Korea are stripping the Pacific.

Unless we stop them, the world’s richest marine environment will become the world’s largest desert, empty of life. Earth Island, along with the Hawaii-based Earthtrust, is leading the charge against the driftnet fleets.

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Photo credit: Earthtrust, Hawaii.

This dolphin never saw what killed her.
Humane Education:

Collaborating for Pro-Animal School Programming
BY SHEILA SCHWARTZ

School officials, and invoking legal sanctions. Direct action in the form of peaceful protests as well as physical violence has at times been employed, though the advantages made through these tactics sometimes evoke a backlash. Lobbying, in the form of postcards, petitions, telegrams, phone calls, and personal letters, has helped motivate some boards of education into creating guides for humane education. Through these guides may not be as strong in content as might be wished, they represent an important step forward by educational organizations. It is important to understand and implement all of any new curriculum in a process, not an event.

While education officials may not officially support humane education philosophies, officials can often be initially convinced to offer support either on the basis of socially-accepted issues such as pet care and endangered species or on the grounds of ending censorship and providing information for discussion and debate.

One means for multiplying resources and effectiveness is to work with local teachers unions whenever possible. These unions routinely hold “staff development” workshops for educators. They can provide sites, system-wide publicity, access to free copying, and perhaps even a small supplemental budget. Having skilled and committed teachers serve as workshop leaders along with representatives of humane societies and animal rights and environmental organizations is a desirable plan. Placing a board of education or teachers’ union official as a keynote speaker or workshop leader lends official credibility to program efforts.

Activists should contact education officials through their local humane organizations to inquire as to whether they can lead workshops on board of education “teacher training” days. Early childhood and science coordinators may be two groups to consider contacting first. Materials for distribution are a necessity. Numerous organizations offer free and low-cost materials—often with permission to duplicate—in formats to which teachers are accustomed. The Endangered Species Handbook (available for purchase from the Animal Welfare Institute, P.O. Box 3659, Washington, DC 20007), photocopied packets of literature from Peninsula Humane Society (12 Airport Boulevard, San Mateo, CA 94401), and Kids & Critics (581 Lorraine Avenue, Santa Barbara, CA 93108) are highly recommended.

Board of education representatives may be willing to copy materials as their contribution to a workshop led by humane education personnel.

High-caliber humane education materials are already available, and the creation of new resources should be discouraged as long as those that exist are not widely used. Likewise, there are many supporters within the educational community who stand ready to assist in the teaching of new ethics. What’s most lacking now is an involvement of organized activists in a process destined to gain momentum as animal rights perspectives become mainstream norms. Cooperation and collaboration are essential to success in reprogramming the educational system to reflect more modern values and attitudes about animals.

Sheila Schwartz is chairperson of the Humane Education Committee, P.O. Box 445, New York, NY 10022; (212) 410-8095.

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Animal Images in College Psychology Texts

By Peter D. Field, Ph.D.

College sophomores absorb the basics of learning, conditioning, and perception from a psychology textbook, but they also absorb an implicit attitude toward animals that may be even more significant—one that reflects how academic psychology views animals.

You will not find any horror stories of animal abuse or any emotion-wrenching pictures of animal suffering in these textbooks. Instead, you will find bland and sanitized discussions of reward, punishment, drives, and experimental techniques. The discussions of Harlow’s maternal-deprivation experiments in infant monkeys minimize the suffering involved, and the cute photos of baby monkeys clinging to a cloth mother substitute do not convey much real feeling of emotional pain.

Although these textbooks cover a common core of material, they nevertheless vary a great deal in the way it is presented. Some textbooks are more academic, focusing on pure science. Others are more people-oriented, focusing on applications of psychology and what psychology has to offer the student. The presentation of animals also varies. Some texts are more traditional, presenting animals as material for research, while other texts see animals as involved in relations with humans and as more humanlike in certain ways.

In the old-style traditional academic test, animals are generally presented as confined and ready for experimentation, perhaps in a Pavlovian harness or in a cage. Photos of animals in mazes, jumping stands, or operant-conditioning boxes often show the animals as tiny spots, with the real graphic emphasis on the apparatus. As animals shrunk down to spots, they all seem interchangeable, without individuality or consciousness. We may read about curiosity motives, but we rarely see the accompanying photo of a monkey’s face peering out of a cage looking for novelty conveys an image of external control. Learned-helplessness procedures or uncontrollable-shock experiments will be discussed from a purely objective behavioral standpoint, concealing the animal’s subjective terror with procedural jargon. In the older academic tests, animals are reduced to the level of basic drives, or even less: down to the level of mechanical apparatuses.

The more modern, humanistic, people-centered textbooks may still cover operant and Pavlovian conditioning and the inevitable Harlow’s monkeys, but other treatments of animals tend to be more positive. The operant-conditioning chapter may discuss applications of these techniques to enhance interactions between ages in zoos, or to teach them to play games, thereby reducing boredom. There may be a photo of a pet animal with a human. There may be a discussion of whether communication with animals is possible, or there may be a photo of a ape working with paints, taking seriously the possibility that a nonhuman primate could be an artist. This approach dignifies animals, attributing broad skills and powers to them. These textbooks see animals less motivated by instincts and drives, and more self-directed, more aware, more humanlike, and relating in many ways to humans.

Of course, most textbooks cannot be labeled nearly as good or bad with reference to animals. Most are in the middle; sometimes treating animals with scientific objectivity, sometimes with sympathy and honest feeling. Nevertheless, psychology holds great potential for actually helping animals by helping people to understand and respect them. By studying animals noninvasively in natural settings, psychologists and other scientists can document the intelligence of animals, their communicative abilities, and many ways in which their innate powers exceed those of human beings.

During recent years, concerned professionals have been able to band together under the banner of PsyETA (Psycho-logists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals). PsyETA has acted as a gadfly, pushing organized psychology to do more for animals and to reduce invasive research. It publishes two journals on animal welfare, sponsors humane innovations, and tries to create a dialogue between scientists and the animal defense community.

An encouraging sign is that textbook presentation of animals seems to be improving. Some of this change may be a result of consciousness-rising within the psychological community, while some of it may simply be due to growing awareness of the inadequacies of a narrow psychology of conditioning. Whatever the reason, it is important to keep the pressure on academic psychologists to study animals in the least invasive way possible.

As research director for PsyETA, Dr. Field is studying animal treatment in psychology test books under grants from the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, the Lasser Family Foundation, and the Scientists Group for Reforms of Animal Experimentation. PsyETA’s address is P.O. Box 87, New Gloucester, ME 04260.
Wildlife Refuges—or Killing Fields?

BY LUKE A. DOMMER

he night air was cool and crisp and the scent of the early morn-
ing dew was borne by a gentle breeze crossing the wetlands. All was tranquill as the dawn revealed the approach of migrating geese. But something foreboding lurked in the marsh below. The flocks of geese were fly-
ing in beautiful “V” forma-
tions on their arduous journey south for the winter. Suddenly, the calm was shattered by the staccato of shotgun blasts. The geese began booping in alarm as the first of their numbers fell. Silhouetted against the morning sky, the birds were easy targets for the “sports-
men” concealed in their hunting blinds. As moments passed and ever more hunters trained their weapons on their hapless prey, the gunfire intensified to a deafening crescendo, like the thunderous roar emitted from a battlefield.

The geese, given no quarter, were suffering casualties by the thousands. Cripples were falling to earth from the broken flocks, still fluttering in vain efforts to stay aloft...then to thresh and stagger about in pitiful at
tempts to take flight once again. Crises of distress embittered throughout the wetlands, the beautiful “V” forma-
tions were gone, and the landscape was littered with the dead and dying. It was a massacre, the sight was grotesque...hunting in paradise. One hunter even shot and killed another, mistaking the man for a badger.

There were blue geese and snow geese, some of the most beautiful birds in the world. In all, 50,000 of them were killed in this one hunt with almost 25,000 of the carcasses left to rot. But the geese did not fall to earth alone. Millions of lead shot pellets also rained down like tiny hailstones, to pollute

the wetlands for decades to come—causing a continuum of death for the countless waterfowl, carrion-eating
birds, and natural predators who would ingest these balls of deadly poison: another gift of “conserva-
tion” from the hunters.

Glenn Shervood, a

biologist with the U.S.

Department of the Interior

who helped supervise the hunt, issued a scathing in-
dictment of the behavior of “hobby hunters.” He said, “Most of the hunters I saw or talked to had no respect or compassion for the birds or concern for what they were doing to them. There was no remorse for the cri-
ipples, the broken families of geese or the wasted

resource. Hunters repeatedly

shot over the line at incom-
ing flights where there was no possibility of

retrieving. Time and time again I was shocked at the be-

havior of the hunters. I heard them laugh at the plight of dazed cripples that stumbled about. I saw

them striking the heads of re-

trieved cripples against fence

posts.”

Adding insult to injury, this hideous event occurred on a national wildlife refuge. The Sand Lake (South

Dakota) massacre was typical of the plundering of wildlife on 261 of America’s

445 national wildlife refuges.

However, the hunting frater-
nity’s lust for killing fields is not yet sated. Hunting

lobbies are pushing hard to open even more of these “in-

violate sanctuaries” to hunt-
ing. Presently, over a hun-

dred species are hunted on

national refuges, with more than half a million animals

killed and wounded annually.

The original purpose of establishing the system of refuges was clear and in-
disputable. And the fact that the Department of the In-

terior understands that in-

tent was confirmed in an of-
ficial report of the Special

Advisory Board on Wildlife

Management for the

Secretary of the Interior, in

part of which reads, “As

originally conceived, the na-

tional wildlife refuges were

sanctuaries where all sport

hunting was prohibited.”

In addition, a white paper

was issued in 1975 by the

acting director of the Bureau of

Sport Fisheries and

Wildlife stating, “The Na-

tional Wildlife Refuge

System mission statement, and first refuge objective, set

forth the inescapable concept of

preserving wild creatures in a

natural state.” This policy

statement ended with a warn-

ing: “If public hunt-

ing is to survive on national

wildlife refuges, we must

take whatever steps possible to

place our hunting pro-

reasons why hunting and

trapping on national wildlife

refuges should be abolished

without further delay. One

is that the harassment of

animals by hunters and

trappers diminishes oppor-

tunities for the public to

view wildlife. Victor H.

Cahalane, former Chief

Biologist of the National

Park Service, was quoted in


sanctuary principle was

adopted because a natural

animal community cannot

be maintained for public

benefit, education and en-

joyment if hunting is per-

mitted. Where public hunt-

ing is a regular feature,

animals become so wary

that they are rarely seen by

non-hunting visitors.”

Considering that 95 per-

cent of the visitors to the

refuges are non-hunters, it is

clear how a five percent

minority special interest

group is infringing on the

rights of the vast majority of

Americans. Species manage-

ment, as practiced on

wildlife refuges, does not

allow animals to exist in a

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Continued from previous page.

natural state because "game" animals are managed to produce a surplus for hunting. This is the expense of non-game species, including the predators which are a normal part of any wildlife ecosystem. This amounts to the destruction of biological diversity.

Another powerful argument against hunting and trapping on wildlife refuges can be found in the

Eleventh Annual Report of the Council of Environmental Quality, entitled

"Biological Diversity": "Managing for the enhancement of yields or survival of one species invariably affects others, benefiting some, harming some. In contrast, the ecosystem approach intentionally preserves diversity rather than doing so incidentally to maximizing one or a few kinds of organisms...the underlying idea is that an undisturbed ecosystem will permit a wide variety of organisms to exist in a quasistable balance with minimal human subsistence...because human ecological knowledge is incomplete, there is a great virtue in letting nature take its course rather than intervening--action which may be well-intended but sometimes misguided or even harmful...Most species in well-designed ecological reserves will maintain abundance levels and escape extinction indefinitely without species-oriented help so long as they are not deprived of feeding, hiding and breeding places and are not polluted, hunted or harassed severely." (Hunting is severely harassed.)

The report concludes: "Providing sufficient tracts of undisturbed land and fresh water obviates the need for heroic intervention to prevent extinction. A further advantage to the ecosystem approach is once land is purchased, all

refuges in the interest of preserving biological diversity. This is especially vital in light of the prediction by ecologists that the earth will lose over a million species of plants and animals by the year 2000.

Hunters claim that their purchases of duck stamp funds are the reason we have wildlife refuges. But the fact is that a mere 3.3 percent (2.9 million out of a total of 90 million) of the funding of refuge system land was purchased with duck stamp money, and at least 85 percent of all funds used to purchase and maintain the wildlife refuges has come from general tax payer revenues.

Thus, the non-hunting public is entirely justified in demanding an end to the use of their tax dollars in funding the slaughter of wildlife. They have a right to demand the preservation of biological diversity and genetic integrity of species on these ecological reserves.

For the past several years, the Humane Society of the United States has led a drive to abolish hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges through legislation and litigation. A "Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition" was recently organized, and the possibility of a favorable bill for wildlife now exists in the form of the proposed Refuge Wildlife Protection Act of 1989 (H.R. 1693), which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Bill Green of New York.

Restoring the National Wildlife Refuge System to its original purpose is an ecological and ethical imperative we cannot afford to ignore. The Refuge Wildlife Protection Act reserves the full support of the environmental and animal defense communities.

Lake Denman is president of the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting, P.O. Box 43, White Plains, NY 10603.

Protecting Refugees

On April 5, 1989, Representative Bill Green (R-NY) introduced H.R. 1693, the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act, which would prohibit sport hunting, as well as commercial and recreational trapping, on national wildlife refuges. Passage of this legislation would: a) reaffirm that national wildlife refuges are established as inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife; b) prohibit the killing of wildlife for sport, recreation, or commercial purposes on national wildlife refuges; and c) ensure that wildlife refuges are managed to afford effective refuge system management programs.

Last year, under the leadership of the Humane Society of the United States and the Conservation Endowment Fund, the Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition was organized to promote passage of H.R. 1693. Over 30 organizations now belong. The Coalition includes local, state, or national animal or environmental protection organizations, and can provide material for distribution and public speakers for meetings or events.

A "strong response from citizens across the country can make a big difference in how this legislation is processed in Washington," says Coalition director Jane Scheid. "Congress needs to be reminded that non-hunters outnumber hunters fourteen to one, and we that we vote with our convictions."

Letters urging support for H.R. 1693 may be addressed to individual Representatives at the House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. For additional information, contact the Wildlife Refuge Coalition at P.O. Box 1844, Washington, DC 20036-1844. (202) 779-6413.

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NETWORK NOTES
EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

Vegan Express to Tour U.S.

Two seasoned vegetarians of the animal rights movement plan to travel the United States in a bus loaded with animal materials and cooking equipment. Chas Chiodo and Ram Dass will set out from Washington, D.C., in November to help with the "Vegan Express" pass through your town, contact Vegan Events, Inc., P.O. Box 13534, Washington, D.C. 20008; (301) 492-5296.

Conflicting Statistics

A Gallup poll done for the American Medical Association claimed 77 percent of the public favors animal research, but Business Week's 1989 Harris Poll showed a majority of the public favors animal rights. People were asked if animal rights activism resulted in more good than harm. 57 percent said yes, 33 percent were unsure, and 9 percent thought it did more harm. The same question asked about environmental activism revealed that 78 percent of the respondents thought it was good, 21 percent thought it was harmful, and 7 percent were unsure.

Medieval Denial

In a case apparently unrelated in academic journals to the 1978 case, Professor Michael Allen Bos in review of S. P. Simeonov's, Moralists, Rights, and Animals, refused to print the book. In a letter to Boies, Professor Bos stated that his review was not in favor of publishing his friends' work. His review of the book, which was published in 1978, is a vindication of his sentiments. Dr. Francis D. Moore said, "The review was strongly worded."the review was strongly worded.

Letters

The Delta County Area Chamber of Commerce is planning a prom, a fashion show, a ball dancing, a fishing, and a "Monkey Derby" for which the monkeys race on miniature boats. Prints to the Coast are $23.20.

Banana Republic clothing and casual store feature tie-clip enamel as door handles. Write 1 Harrison Street, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 777-0350.

The Animal Welfare Society of New Orleans has announced Greer, a traveling exotic animal show featuring rare monkeys and exotic birds, will be at the New Orleans Convention Center at 3:00 p.m. on March 23, 1990.

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An unwelcome suitor comes calling

Shightly over a year ago, in a column devoted to assessing the potential benefits of alliances in social change movements (Sept. 1988 Intelligent), I argued that the animal rights community did well to interact more frequently with its next programmatic relatives, the environmentalists.

I now concede that there are plenty of reasons to advocate this position, some of which are outlined below. But since that particular argument was followed (by an examination of one of the toughest environmental problems, human overpopulation), I have been approached by some animal rights activists with the argument that, while many animal defenders and organizations have added environmental protection to their busy agendas, few environmentalists appear eager to return the affection. Indeed, it would seem that although the idea of animal liberation has been around for more than a decade, few if any environmental activists have taken the trouble to spontaneously endorse any of its central perspectives. This is disappointing enough, but, in the opinion of some observers, the environmentalists have done worse than merely show a lack of solidarity. Regarding animal rights activists as a social liability—much like the uncouth coaster who can’t be invited to the party because he doesn’t show—his buffers are as much as to pick his nose and trash attack his meals with the wrong fork—they seem to have decided to keep us at arm’s length.

In a world of harsh realities, it’s difficult to argue with the pragmatists in our camp who insist on seeing social justice as the way. Given our movement’s vision that the two movements are so crucial to the well-being of human and animal liberation, we need a more expansive Earth-centered vision of our position in the world. One way to realize this vision is to understand that the animal liberation movement is not a question of pointing at the gap in how society has failed to value animals, but at the way we have failed to value the Earth.

Furthermore, it’s relatively immaterial if maintaining economic growth today—knowing or care less about animal rights. People can be educated, isn’t that the central task of all, human relations? An attempt to understand the assumptions that guide our activities? Surely we don’t think we are going to liberate billions of animals around the world by forgetting, especially in the wake of great calamities, dramatic political shifts do occur. When the recent Alaskan oil spill seemed to show us what we might call an “ecological” approach to the issues, the result might eventually be a tactical, strategic, and philosophical convergence between the two movements. And a similar process of gradual intermingling could occur if the environmentalists began to take more seriously animal rights issues. Unfortunately, this hasn’t happened yet. For just as the benefits of cooperation loom larger in our minds, so do the misconceptions and distrust that still divide the two movements.

Hurdles in the path

A first listening to an environmentalist wax passionnate about a certain ecosystem or animal, many an animal advocate has been baffled by the stubbornness with which his interlocutor will cling to a line of vision that can only be defined as distorted. The crux of the matter seems to be what we might call “the quality of life issue.” As a rule, and to the exasperation of animal activists, environmentalists don’t seem to care about the tremendous suffering absorbed by individual animals. It seems that all that matters is species survival. Thus, in the eyes of many environmentalists (especially those who, confusing emotion with muddled thinking, have embraced a self-impressed technocratic jargon), “surplus” animals can be put to various “legitimate” uses—from breeding programs to target practice—“harvested” at will according to human whims. And the comfortable “savior” species has any relevancy at all.

The ecological importance of the animal liberationists’ question, and the light it sheds on our natural hidden prejudices, can be appreciated by simply looking at the human issues to human equivalents. It’s plain, for instance, that it would have been morally abhorrent to allow Southern plantations to flourish and millions of disgusted Black Americans to be held in bondage so long as they didn’t threaten their existence as a race. And, similarly, a Nazi guarantee not to implement a “solution” on Jewish prisoners could have possibly justified their exploitation for life in the Reich’s notorious death camps. Admittedly, these are crude examples. But they bring the point home: The possible annihilation of millions of animals is not the only relevant criterion when discussing brutal exploitation; in fact, it may not be the main criterion at all. For instance, world population explosion, torture dictated by a mere accident of birth (being Black, Jewish, or a rebel), etc., are not right by right but by might not be worth living.

This much should be obvious to any thinking person. So why isn’t it obvious to so many of our relatives in the conservationist-environmentalist camp? The only possible explanation is that their views of our capacity for animal-like suffering are muddled by that great prejudice: speciesism.

But this poses a rather disturbing question. If speciesism is nothing but another name for anthropocentrism—rightly denounced by numerous environmentalists—this is an important step toward the birth of a new natural ethic—what is there to them that we’ll work out a theory and practice to show what it means to love and have that care for the Earth?
ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE

powerful arguments advanced by the likes of Singer, McIlgrey, Regan, or Sapontzis can walk away thinking that compassion is the sole mark of our solidarity with animals. Many environmentalists continue to indulge in the conceit that their beliefs are moral, or at least rational, and therefore "scientific". Theory which to base a new ethic toward nature. In their view, animal liberation--"liberation of the animals'! is nothing but a jerrybuilt structure incapable of sustaining serious scrutiny. That this intellectual arrogance may be entirely unwarranted is illustrated by the one example below.

I should caution, however, that in making this brief comparison we are not concerned here with the more mundane questions of political choice (such as whether to be a "reformer" or an "abolitionist"--"animal liberation" or "animal rights")--all of which are little relevant to this discussion. The real question is how each camp is attempting to define ethical attitudes toward the sentient world--animals and ecosystems (lakes, rivers, oceans, the atmosphere, etc.)--the nonsentient world.

Consider, therefore, the striking difference between environmentalists and animal liberationists in regard to the question of "animal rights attribution." Some radical environmentalists, the so-called "land ethicists," insist on attributing "direct ethical considerability" to nonsentient things like rivers, oceans, and ecosystems. The implication is that such nonsentient entities possess goods or attributes that are of value to us, that we dare not respect even in the absence of sentient evaluators.

Animal liberationists tend to reject this position as logically flawed and superficial. In their view, a moral right is based directly on having interests, and having interests requires having feelings of well-being, a total imposibility for nonsentient entities. Thus, an ecosystem cannot possibly have even an unwittingly--an interest in surviving. S.F. Sapontzis draws the distinction well.

Although they are often valued for themselves, paintings have long been paradigm examples of things that lack direct moral status. By way of contrast, consider the case of a dog: even if no other sentient being values it (or could value it), the dog can still have feelings of well-being about itself and its condition and can, therefore, still be of value to itself. [It is the latter possibility, and the mental significance of this, that is at issue in the debate over animal rights and that is completely lacking in the case of nonsentient entities. (Moore, "Value and Animals," p. 291.)

Now, if sentience is the only legitimate point of reference for what is good or bad for inanimate objects, it follows that it's irrational to care about the latter without caring about the former. In that sense, then, one of the environmentalist camp's most tenuous formulations, evocative of Indian animism, is found logically wanting if not contradictory. On the other hand, since animal liberation insists on respecting and protecting all sentient life, a position that must include the protection of all life-sustaining mechanisms (such as diverse ecosystems), its theoretical insight is far more cogent and inclusive. By definition, animal liberation is radical environmentalism.

Some benefits of convergence

It should be clear from the above that, far from being a liability, animal liberation can contribute significantly to a sharpening of environmentalist thinking in many areas, especially its ethical components. Throughout its development, animal rights has had to be tough-minded, intellectually precise, and tactically supple, qualities that at last are beginning to pay off in the small but encouraging victories the movement is experiencing. Further, given the natural radicalism of its position, animal liberation has had to fight harder to bring its issues to mainstream consideration than the environmentalists. All of which has resulted in a wealth of resourcefulness that could easily enrich many an environmentalist organization. In fact, considering how this environmentalism has become (even George Bush is an environmentalist!) it's not surprising that the movement is scoring some gains. The question is why, with so much public support, it continues to toter on the brink of extinction.

A tacit alliance between environmentalists and animal liberationists--difficult as it is--is crucially fortify each camp and achieve swift progress in many select areas where interests coincide. Public lands management, ocean poisoning and "stripmining," rainforest defense, water pollution--in any of these collaboration is not only possible but desirable.

The time has come to initiate a more formal dialogue between our two communities. Perhaps a special conference devoted to discuss basic points of mutual philosophical and strategic interest might be just the right way to start. The hurdles and suspicions will linger for a while. But eventually the confidence of good will and interests will prevail. What's more, animal liberation--thehubris unswearin offer--brings an unusual gift to the environmentalist camp. As Sapontzis has suggested, the liberation of animals by eliminating anthropocentric prejudice from morality provides at long last the foundation for truly nonsectarian deliberations concerning how we ought to interact with nature. In that sense, animal liberation is the key to the building of the most "complete, coherent, and practicable" environmentalist ethic ever. That, I'm sure, is worth striving for.
Who Shall Live? Who Shall Die?

BY SIDNEY J. JACOBS, M.A.H.L., D.D.

The Jewish community—at least that portion knowledgeable about and committed to Jewish values—likes to regard itself as consisting of "merciful offspring of merciful parents," an ancient designation. Fifteen hundred years ago, the impressive repository of Jewish law and tradition called the Talmud held that the first of three qualities distinguishing the Jewish people is compassion. (Baburah, 78a). The insistence upon justice tempered with mercy for human beings is generally recognized as a major motif of the Hebrew Bible (called the Old Testament by Christians), especially in the Mosaic legislation and in the writings of the Prophets.

Not as widely understood is how forceful Jewish religious tradition is in its prohibition of cruelty to animals. The Hebrew Scriptures, Talmud, Midrash, and Responsa literature are all specific in condemning balak ha-shay hag, the suffering of living beings. Early on in the Pentateuch (the first five books of the Bible), God strikes a post-Diluvian pact with Noah and his sons: "I now establish my covenant with you and your offspring to come, and with every living being who is with you—birds, cattle and every wild beast as well—all that have come out of the ark, every living thing on earth." (Genesis 9:9-10). An injunction in the second book of the Pentateuch, "You shall not boil a kid in its mother's milk," (Exodus 23:19), became the basis for the entire complex of Kosher dietary laws. When one keeps in mind the cultural climate of Bible days, it is singular to find a restriction that "no animal from the herd or from the flock shall be slaughtered on the same day with its young." (Leviticus 22:28)

Or, consider: In that day, I will make a covenant for them with the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the creeping things of the ground; I shall also bless bow, sword and war from the land. Thus I will set them lie down in safety." (Hoshea 2:20). "A righteous man knows the needs of his beast." (Proverbs 12:10). "A good man does not sell his beast to a cruel individual." (Sifra Hasidim, 13c). "You shall not muzzle the ox when he treads out the corn." (Deuteronomy 25:4). "To relieve an animal of pain or danger is a biblical law which takes precedence over a rabbinic ordinance." (Talmud: Shabbath, 128b). "Do not eat before you have fed your beast." (Talmud: Bakthot, 4a). "Had the Torah not been given to us, we would have learned modesty from cats, honest activity from ants, purity from doves and gallantry from roosters." (Baburah: Erusim, 19a).

The Midrash, a post-Biblical commentary, asserts that both Moses and David qualified for the leadership roles they were to assume because they had been shepherds. R. Judah ha-Nasi, the 2nd-century redactor of early Talmudic writings, was allegedly punished by God for his failure to show mercy to animals. Only when his attitude changed was the divine chasiment softened. Judaism carries this concern for animals to the ultimate in its unequivocally negative stance toward hunting: "It is not the way of the children of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob," declares one sage. These concepts have been passed down over the centuries from generation to generation, and they have become part of the collective folk and religious.

Continued on page 28
Jews and the people in white

The collaboration between an Orthodox rabbi and his biomedical mentor may be considered surprising, considering the awe and reverence in which Jews have traditionally held the practitioners in white coats. This is one of the areas that have become a point of contention among American Jews, some of whom may otherwise disregard the teachings and views of their rabbis. The issue is further complicated by the frequent visits and endowments to “Jewish” hospitals and their research affiliates by secularized and often assimilated Jews.

The medical doctor and, by extension, in modern times, the biomedical researcher are held in a special position of reverence among Jewish people. “Honor the physician before need of him. Him also hath God appointed,” reads the apocryphal Wisdom of Sirach. Jewish history contains an extensive record of rabbinic physicians, including the preeminent philosopher Moses Maimonides, who lived from 1135 to 1204.

The late Dr. Robert S. Mendelsohn, author of Confessions of a Medical Heretic and other seminal works, compared a white-robed physician or surgeon making early morning hospital rounds with a tally of young residents bringing up the rear and the high priest of the Temple in Jerusalem advancing to the altar with a coterie of Levites in tow.

Early in 1985, the National Institutes of Health, responding to evidence found by the Animal Liberation Front during a break-in at the City of Hope in Duarte, Calif., launched investigations of possible animal mistreatment there and froze several million dollars in federal funding. In a knee-jerk reaction, anguish and howls of protest swirled throughout the country from the fund support constituency, a substantial portion of which consists of the faithful who look upon the nonscientific California facility as a kind of Jewish Lourdes. The furor was comparable to that which would have been occasioned among Muslims confronted with a rumored attack on the Al-Aqsa mosque or the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

Despite this, it becomes increasingly encouraging to see more and more “Jewish” names in the ranks of those who are opposing the insane practice of animal testing in opposition to the multimillion dollar biomedical research industry. We can take understandable pride in the professional Jewish men and women who have allied with, and often occupying leadership positions in, such bodies as the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, the Medical Research Modernization Committee, the Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and the Association of Veterinarians for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. These men and women are heartened to observe the numbers of Jews who are assuming active roles in animal rights groups such as Farm Animal Reform Movement, the Student Action Corps for Animals, and In Defense of Animals, Trans-Species Unlimited, the Animal Legal Defense Fund, and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Additionally, there are individuals such as Ed Edvin, creator of animals, who can serve as outstanding examples of Jewish activism.

And in the major urban centers with their large Jewish populations, an impressive number of Jews continue to be involved in demonstrations, picketing, sit-ins, and subsequent arrests in front of medical center laboratories.

Relatively few rabbis throughout the country have associated themselves publicly and from their pulpits with the animal rights movement, presumably because of the substantial numbers of medical doctors and researchers who are to be found in the membership of synagogues and, even more significantly, who sit on congregational boards of directors. Their intimate relationship with medical doctors and researchers and with university administrators prevents most rabbis from paying any attention to the argument that animal research actually functions to the detriment of human beings. To the contrary, most of my colleagues are firmly convinced that such research is crucial to human health and longevity. In this, they share the same fears—the same “my child or my dog” niggles—as others who have been brainwashed by the biomedical establishment. They are reluctant to accept the ethical impingement that the traditional Jewish interspecies morality extends to animals and would mandate in our times by reiterating the use of animals in experimentation.

Those rabbis who have ventured to take a public stance on behalf of animal rights are deserving of the highest commendation for their years. They have held to their own asphyxiated idea that what was often a lonely and thankless
Philip Pick: Founder of the International Jewish Vegetarian Society

Philip Pick was born into a British vegetarian family in 1839. As a young adult, his mother had been influenced by the Kendal Magdalene (wife man) movement, which promoted Jewish vegetarianism in the streets of the East End of London, offering thousands. Pick grew up in a family that viewed vegetarianism and Judaism as synonymous. For him, it was a way of life. Pick's father was one of the first council members of Lady Dowding's Beauty Without Blemish Society, which encouraged vegetarian practices.

In 1864, Pick's work as a missionary was recognized when he was named a Jew and was given the title of Rabbi. Pick continued to promote vegetarianism and Judaism as synonymous. For him, it was a way of life. Pick's father was one of the first council members of Lady Dowding's Beauty Without Blemish Society, which encouraged vegetarian practices.

The IJSF "spared from violent actions," supports every form of endeavor. The organization's recent move to the founding of a home in Israel for dofephas and orphaned children will be raised with vegetarian, vegan, and human ethics. The 50-page quarterly booklet published by the IJSF is the lifestyle and network for vegetarian Jews around the world. Its editors, written by Pick, are pungent, logical, and strongly voiced. Modern science -- with its uncontrollable use of animals and the corporation of modern society -- has seen the defections of the vegan movement, but Pick's Jewish New Year called upon "the true voice of Judaism" to denounce factory farming and "inhumane and inhuman" ways of life. For the IJSF, Pick's vegetarianism is the basic formula for the American realistic redemption because the economic theory of production is the basis of all ecological effort, and without which it cannot succeed.

The most was scarcely between their teeth, and they had not so much as biten or chewed, and an angry look came out against the people and he struck them with a deadly plague. That place was called Kishneth-hannahbach because there they buried the people who had been grievous for meat.

Numbers 11.32-34

Vegetarianism

Aside from its ethical and health aspects, one might imagine that most Jews would select vegetarianism as a tenet to which they committed themselves. It is concerned with three things: the kinds of animals whose consumption is permitted, the kinds of animals that are not consumed, and the way in which they are served.

The mammals and birds categorized Continued on next page
Lewis Gompertz, Animal Rights Activist, 1784-1861

Lewis Gompertz was the youngest son of an influential Jewish family. One brother was a famous mathematician, another an eccentric, a third a mild-mannered son. The youngest, Lewis, was the author of a radical treatise on animal rights, Compassionate Condignity. Published in 1826, the book, published in London in 1826, was an immediate success and was reprinted six times within the first year. It proposed the idea of a "Compassionate Law" to protect animals from abuse and exploitation. The book was well received by the public and was praised by many prominent figures of the time.

Gompertz's views on animal rights were well ahead of his time. He argued that animals were capable of suffering and that they should be treated with compassion. He believed that animals had rights and that it was wrong to use them for any purpose without their consent. His views were not widely accepted during his lifetime, but they have since become a cornerstone of modern animal rights activism.

"CHAI" and animals in Israel

The state of Israel, alone among the countries of the Middle East, has consciously modeled itself politically on the democratic values and traditions of the United States and on the most progressive countries in its social programs. However, in terms of animal welfare, Israel's Jewish population consists of Ashkenazim whose origins are in Europe and Sephardim (those of Middle Eastern descent). The Jewish culture in Eastern Europe placed minimal value on dogs or cats as companion animals, and Sephardic Jews assumed the same view of domestic animals as do the Muslims among whom they lived until coming to Israel. In the last few years, the state of Israel has begun to change this approach.

The government of Israel has taken steps to improve the treatment of animals. In 1998, the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development enacted regulations that prohibited the use of animals for entertainment purposes. The regulations also mandated that all animals used for entertainment must be treated humanely. These regulations were later amended to cover all animals, not just those used in entertainment.

Israel has also made progress in other areas of animal welfare. In 2001, the Israeli government enacted regulations that prohibited the use of animals for cosmetic testing. These regulations were later expanded to cover all animals, not just those used in cosmetics.

Today, Israel is recognized as a leader in animal welfare, and its laws and regulations are among the most progressive in the world.
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**DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL**

**GLOBAL CONSERVATION: Is Tourism the Solution?**

As the competition for rapidly dwindling land accelerates between human populations and nonhuman animals around the world, more countries and regions rich in wildlife, including some areas in the wealthiest nations, are developing tourism as a financial alternative to outright animal liquidation.

The stakes are particularly high in the Third World, where poverty usually compels animal exploitation, but it is Africa—afraid by fast population growth, political turmoil that often disrupts the economy, substantial land erosion due to harmful agricultural practices, and numerous poaching of many species—where the experiment has gone furthest. During the last 20 years, and with uneven success, several African countries have attempted to develop tourism as a steady source of income, but of late Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Rwanda, among others, have shown equal interest in what they rightly regard as a logical regional industry. Many conservationists and animal liberarians admit the desire to protect endangered species as a solution to problems of habitat destruction. The injection of a steady stream of tourists into remote areas can have unexpected consequences for the animals. These include a disturbance of animal patterns as a result of human harassment or more prosaically, medical problems related to the introduction of viruses and bacteria unknown to local fauna, and a serious disruption of the region's topography resulting from the construction of hotels, highways, water supply lines, power stations, and other major infrastructural works. These drawbacks, however, have been lost much of their persuasive force when matched by the inevitability of animal extinction without them.

In Kenya, whose parks represent one of the oldest experiments with tourism, the Masai Mara Game Reserve stands as an example of acceptable accommodation between the nonnegotiable demands of the human population and the interests of local animals. According to Dr. David Western, a biologist in East Africa with the New York Zoological Society, tourism has proved undeniably useful in preserving all local species. In Kenya wildlife tourism represents today the nation's number one source of hard currency. Western is convinced that if it hadn't been for the cash influx derived from tourism, the Masai rams roaming around the parks would have sold their lands to wheat farmers and destroy forever the possibilities of wildlife survival. Tourism has proved so lucrative to the Masai, that they are now pressing the authorities to allow them to build their own tourist lodges around the reserve, collecting "hill fees" from tourists intent on watching wildlife. The tourism boom has triggered a marked increase in the number and health of many animal herds—now that humans see the animals' well-being as their own—and a steady decline in poaching. And although some of the increase in the animal herds may be the result of many animals crossing the border from Tanzania—which has minimal tourism compared to Kenya—fleeing poachers, it's clear that Kenya's tourists have become an apparent benefit for the country. A similar beneficial experience has been recorded at Kenya's Amboseli National Park, located about 10 miles south of Nairobi. At Amboseli, Western found the Masai overgrazing their land and killing wildlife who invaded their gardens. He recommended moving tourist lodges closer to Masai ranches at the parks' edges. Implementation of this policy helped make jobs and a market for Masai handicrafts. Wildlife losses dropped dramatically, virtually overnight.

Tanzania's tourist industry went into a serious slump in 1979, after it closed its border with Kenya during a brief political dispute. The number of foreign visitors—many of whom come via Kenya—dropped from 70,000 in 1975 to 35,000 in 1977. The reopening of the border in 1984 did not bring tourism to its former level. Visitors number still about 20,000 a year. The Serengeti National Park in Tanzania supports the largest wildlife herd in the world, with 1.5 million wildebeests alone, plus tens of thousands of predators and smaller mammals. The Park's administration gets only about $1.5 million a year to run the preserve. But out of this paltry sum, 40 percent goes to the conservation community, with many fees going to local authorities in Tanzania, who ensure that tourists come into the park, far from tourist lodges, to see what a fact seems to confirm the efficacy of tourism as a poaching deterrent.

In fact, since elephants, giraffes, and other big animals are so visible when they roam in remote places, experts are suggesting a relocation program to parks heavily frequented by tourists. This proposal has been greeted with skepticism. In fact, expert westerners, who are conversant with the Serengeti and an authority on African wildlife, believe that the presence of tourists may have serious detrimental consequences for some species. For example, the Maasai Mara refuge, which has only 700 square miles, is already crowded with 11 lodges and more than 1,000,000 tourists a year. It would like to see all tourist accommodations moved from the present location to another; here, too, many vehicles are constantly chasing each other, for example, on the lions, predators of the big cats, but this is not at all conducive to a successful hunt. Western believes that park administrators, rangers in the field, and tourism should adhere to a strict code of behavior designed to protect sensitive animals from human interference.

The most conclusive evidence that wildlife tourism, with proper planning, can provide an acceptable solution to the clash between human and animal needs is in Rwanda. In fact, by a bitter twist of events, the mountain gorillas—whom naturalists Dian Fossey died to protect face a much more severe danger without her. It is a matter of record that Fossey convinced that human interference would eventually wipe out these gentle gorillas, tried to establish a severe policy of tourism that brooked no commercialism in or around Rwandan National Des Volcans. As a result, many visitors wishing to catch a glimpse of the gorillas were driven away by Fossey and her associates. Unfortunately, despite her heroic efforts, the battle for the gorilla survival was losing. Tourists came to gunfight much more than intruders at the gorillas, and the gorillas face even more severe extinction, fighting human overpopulation and severe economic underdevelopment. Western believes that the collaboration between Tanzania and Zaire (where the gorillas have long been poached savagely) is about the size of the Masai Mara and Amboseli, as many people. In 1968, the government took away one fifth of the land in the gorillas' space, to create space for papyrus fields. This caused a dramatic drop in the number of gorillas, with many fleeing to central Africa, while others were killed by poachers. According to Fossey, most of the poaching occurs along the western border of the park, far from tourist lodges, a fact that seems to confirm the efficacy of tourism as a poaching deterrent.

On the other hand, the presence of tourists has had some positive results, including a significant increase in the number of visitors. In fact, Fossey's efforts to protect the gorillas have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of tourists visiting the area. This, in turn, has led to an increase in the number of local businesses, such as hotels and restaurants, which have benefited from the influx of tourists.

The presence of tourists has also led to an increase in the number of rangers patrolling the area, which has helped to reduce the amount of poaching. In fact, Fossey's efforts to protect the gorillas have resulted in a significant decrease in the number of poachers in the area.

In summary, the presence of tourists has had a number of positive effects on the gorillas and their habitats. It has led to an increase in the number of tourists visiting the area, which has helped to reduce the amount of poaching. It has also led to an increase in the number of local businesses, which have benefited from the influx of tourists. It has also led to an increase in the number of rangers patrolling the area, which has helped to reduce the amount of poaching.
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

Chapaus "central," Simon 60% of the Lacandon forest has been destroyed. Some 48,400 square miles of Amazonian forest were burned last year, down from 60,000 in 1987. Amazonia governor Amaro Tochic Mendes has pledged to give farmers free title to some, which could speed up the deforesta
tion trend. As a natural reunion between two large continental masses, Mexico boasts one of the world's richest examples of biodiversity. Brazil, too, remains one of the largest reservoirs of animal and plant species. Yet, if human-induced devastation conti
ues, all that could change dramatically in just a few decades.

Incidentally, according to the Group of 100 and the World Wildlife Fund, Mexico is leading the world in smuggling wildlife from the Third World to the West. Wildlife smuggling from Mexico to the U.S. is worth over $300 million a year--an enormous sum in local currency and works parallel to the drug traffic.

Australia authorized killing up to 3.1 million of a population estimated at 18 million kangaroos this year--a 25 percent increase in killing over 1988. Of 43 kangaroo species, eight are extinct or en
dangered; five are at risk. Kangaroo exports earn Australia only about $30 million a year, or $12.20 per death, but much of the impetus for their treatment as "invasive" stems from the political influence of powerful cattle ranchers who regard the marsupials as competition for scarce resources.

The CIA flew about 2,000 American mules to Afghan guerrillas during their recent war against the USSR.

After some debate, Canada agreed to export two belugas whales to Chicago's new Shedd Aquarium. Aquarium officials had vowed to get three belugas elsewhere in order to open on schedule with all planned attractions. Meanwhile, in reporter Peter Lowery's words, (Cautious Prince) "Andrew officially became the prince of whales, as he and Sarah adopted an endangered beluga during a tour of Quebec." Adoptions, at

5,000 per whale, help finance whale conservation.

The eastern waterfowl, Snowy's whale, Baird's sparrows, and the northern prairie shanks have been added to the Canadian en
dangered species list, along with 12 fish and two plants.

As many as 30 of 60 macaques re
mained on the loose much of the summer after breaking out of the Park Safari Zoo in Hemmingford, Quebec.

The virus that killed up to two
-thirds of the seals off Britain's east coast last year is back, wiping out the pup's of survivors.

The Upper branch of the Cats Pro
tection League, a no-kill shelter, suffered a March 19th bombing by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which hurt one cat and did much property damage. Send help c/o Louisa Galatian, 28 King's Drive, Belfast, Northern Ireland BT5 6PH.

Australia has adopted a new code of ethics for animal experimenters.

Henceforth, animal rights groups are to be represented on project review committees.

Slaughterhouses in Britain still inade
dquately stress animals, reports the Barn Animals Welfare Council. Five years after a previous PAVC probe recommended over 100 specific reforms to the ministry of agriculture, only 10 have been adopted, and many of these are not enforced.

The Yellowstone SPCA, changing the Montana don't adequately pro
tect animals, seeks authority to enforce anti-cruelty laws in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The 10,000 cornmortsers stand for slaugh
ter because of overpopula
tion on St. Lawrence River islands have begun dying en masse of natural causes, reports Quebec Biologist Michel Lepage.

The Philippines plans to reduce
bird and trade exports by 10 percent per year, while exports by 25 percent per year, and investigate ex
ports 15 percent per year every year until a final phase-out in 1994. In addition to parrots, sold abroad, Philippine hunters capture and dye thousands of macaws, tiny brown rice birds, who are "ear
d placed to a cage a cage as big as a man's flat and sold in public markets," writes correspondent Orlando Sol Palacpac of Quezon City.

About 160 kiasus drowned at Balas Lake, in Canada's North
west Territories, when they fell through melting ice. All of the dead were females and juveniles.

Debate over what to do with six captive dolphins from a defunct water show recently gripped Australia. There had been a 10-year

Welt killing to encourage big game overpopulation and easy hunting for wealthy foreigners goes on in British Columbia, Canada. Recent figures show BC's hunting attracts about 4,000 out-of-state a year, a fraction of total tourism in the province.

Cattle eruor to slaughter handle stress better when given an elec
trolyte drink similar to Gatorade, says Agriculture Canada research
er Al Schaeffer. Ag Canada is

also close to producing a markable genetically engineered vaccine to combat bovine warble

Britain has half a million home
com dogs, 250,000 dog bites cost the public health system near

630 million per year, and the Butcher population has jumped sevenfold in 30 years to 180,000, according to statistics produced in Parliamentary discussion over reintroduc
ing a national dog license. The licenses were abolished in 1967.

The Canadian Law Reform Commit
ion, an advisory body to Parliament, has recommended Criminal Code amendments that would separate offenses against animals from offenses against prop
erty. The Toronto Vegetarian Association, Toronto Humane Society, and Ontario Humane Society charge that in the process, the definitions of cruelty have been "watered down" and whole classes of potentially offenders, e.g., hunters, trappers, and fishermen, have been exempted from prosecution.

A change in the law in this area could have interesting repercus
sions in the United States, too, in view of the two countries' cultural proximities.

Demand for bird's nest soup outstrip the supply of nests in East Malaysia, leading to skyrocketing prices, poaching, and a marked decline in the population of the cave swallows who build the nests.

The World Bank required Sri Lanka to preserve 45,000 acres of rainforest pending environmental review as a condition for a $20 million loan to underwrite the na

The International Whaling Com
mission has denied Japan's request that coastal fisheries be allowed to kill 320 whales in 1993. The IWC also criticized Japan for killing 9,000 Dall's porpoises last year, from a population of 305,000, to demand for whale meat. They urged that this year's kill be held to 13,000, warning that this might also be too many. As it has done for some time, Japan plans to kill about 400 minke whales in 1990 "for research." Iceland will kill 68, and Norway 20. The IWC ap
proved resolutions criticizing all three nations. Contrary to the impression entertained by many activists and the public, the IWC is not an animal defense organization.
Bloodbath At Bide-A-Wee

Bide-A-Wee Home Amusement executive director Ursula Goetz was forced to resign. 13 of 20 staff were fired, humane education was axed, and three board members quit in protest during two turbulent weeks in June.

One of America's ten richest animal care organizations, Bide-A-Wee was purged by a state headed by board treasurer Vivian Blount. Blount cloaked the coup in such secrecy that the ex-staffers were barred from the Bide-A-Wee office and given their severance pay on the sidewalk.

Blount's husband Robert is executive vice president of American Home Products, identified by USDA data as the fourth largest corporate user of animals in product testing. Her mission is apparently to refocus Bide-A-Wee on running a no-kill shelter, hospital, and cemetery for dogs and cats. Under Goetz, hired in 1985 after 16 years with the American SPCA, Bide-A-Wee branched out in other directions. Days before the purge, Bide-A-Wee and the ASPCA together won a precedent-setting ruling from the New York State Supreme Court that animal care and use committee meetings at the State University of New York in Stonybrook must be open to the public.

According to Goetz, Blount joined the Bide-A-Wee board in December of 1988 and immediately objected to activities involving laboratory animals, destruction of rainforest, and the wearing of fur. "She thought the people who worked for Bide-A-Wee were too radical," Goetz said. Blount also accused Bide-A-Wee's strict screening of animal adopters was unrealistic, since animals can be had, no questions asked, just a few miles away at the North Shore Animal Protection League. Although Blount apparently convinced most of the board that Bide-A-Wee was in financial trouble, "The money situation wasn't awfully bad," according to former member Bob Shannon. Shannon, Rose Harper, and John Adams all quit in ob- jection to Goetz's forced resignation. "In the short term it looked as if we were losing a lot of money, but most of that was because of extensive renovation of our buildings," paid for by board decision--from assets instead of by mortgage. The renovations cost $5 million. Bide-A-Wee also lost $1.2 million in the November 1989 stock crash.

Goetz, Shannon, and other former Bide-A-Wee people are now raising funds for a new group, Better Animal Welfare, whose goal, states Shannon, "is to establish a new no-kill shelter and organization to continue what Bide-A-Wee was--the model animal welfare organization in Manhattan." --M.C.

Industry Responds to Product Testing Campaigns

Hurt by boycotts, the cosmetics industry is noting that cruelty-free products are the hottest segment of the hyper-competitive market. One cruelty-free distributor, the Body Shop Inc., has expanded from a single store to over 350 in just 13 years. The bottom line for at least five major manufacturers is an end to animal testing.

Avon announced an end to animal testing back in April, but it still came with a caveat. Having already distributed over three million "Avon Killing" doorknobs, PETA gave Avon chairman James Preston a 10-foot snake as a "Purimbozo Award" in June, 2 days before the firm kept using the Dove test for nearly three more months. Avon finally quit animal testing on June 22. Preston noted that Avon will go on funding academic biomedical research, as well as research into non-animal testing methods, and that suppliers might continue animal testing. "We didn't do it, and we won't mandate that animal testing be done," an Avon spokesperson said. "But we don't buy products that aren't validated as safe."

PETA called the boycott of Revlon while celebrating the Avon announcement, but a Revlon spokesperson told the Wall Street Journal that the firm didn't kill animals -- and "in all but very rare circumstances" didn't do lab testing, either. Revlon opened a non-animal testing lab in 1982 and closed its lab in 1988. A week later Revlon satisfied PETA by submitting completion of its 14-year program to eliminate animal testing in all phases of research, development, and manufacturing. Another cosmetics giant, Faberge, made no public announcement, but told New York Times reporter August 1 that it had quit animal testing three months earlier. Avon, Revlon, and Faberge took first, second, and fourth among U.S. cosmetics companies in 1988 sales.

Victories with Mary Kay and Amway were conditional, as both companies announced moratoriums rather than complete ends to animal testing. Mary Kay has been boycotted by the Rocky Mountain Humane Society since April 24. As Mary Kay didn't say how long the moratorium would last, RMHS director continued on page 42

WILL

Helping Animals Now & Tomorow

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OCTOBER 1989

The ANIMALS' AGENDA
Cruelty in the Islands

Visitors to Hawaii are often shocked at abuses of animals and the environment more often associated with developing nations than the United States. Indeed, the U.S. has been noticeably more concerned about saving Third World rainforests than with preserving what's left of the Hawaiian rainforest, more than 60 percent of which has been cleared for development and beef pasture. When Europeans and Americans reached Hawaii in 1778, 247 species of birds (270 are now extinct, and 57 bird species, 25 now extinct. An estimated 95 percent of all Hawaiian species are threatened with extinction. In addition to the large, public Honolulu Zoo which was recently closed, there are only 24 fenced areas with over 200 species of birds in Honolulu, but habitat loss could wipe it out. As in the Third World, badn run "tourist zoos" are common at resorts, typically featuring non-native animals in cramped cages. Animal care at the large, public Honolulu Zoo was recently questioned by staff veterinarians. Patrick Leadbeater, after a three-day-old Hamadryas baboon starved to death, his caretakers overlooked signs the infant wasn't eating. The mother died of unknown causes four days later. All over Hawaii, souvenir stands tout such items as purses made from kangaroo scrotum. Feral dogs and cats haunt tourist areas, living on handouts and inverting birds. Some resorts hire natives to trap and the feral animals. Reputable shelters are also few and understaffed, despite Hawaii's superficial wealth. Pig-hunting with dog packs is popular on Maui and the islands, while Axis deer introduced to encourage hunters have overrun parts of Lanai. Hawaiian attitudes toward animals encouraged Kurt Russell to hold his second celebrity animal shoot over the Labor Day weekend, after meeting opposition in Colorado. In Colorado, Russell complained, "the question is 'How much game are you taking?'" Over here, the question is 'How much animals are you killing.'" Complaints about the state's poor treatment of animals can be directed to Governor John Wainright, Hawaii State Capitol, Honolulu, HI 96813; (808) 548-4239.

- M.C.

35,000 animals abused in agriculture and other kinds of testing, for groups to continue "killing these companies just defies common sense."

What defies common sense, counter opponent William Kunkle, is the industry with which small industry clings to animal testing. "It would be a lot cheaper and less of a headache to have them do it than to just go out and have the tests done."

In Maryland, home of Novell and Procter & Gamble, a governor's task force recommended that the state require nonanimal testing, but not ban animal tests to avoid discouraging the industry. Both companies have lobbied hard against animal test bans.

- M.C.

More Bad News From Alaska

Another oil spill from the Exxon Valdez is limping into drydock at San Diego and simultaneous spills at Houston, along Rhode Island Sound, and in the Delaware River provided a political storm over the summer. As the House approved a year's moratorium on new offshore drilling, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan announced plans to allow drilling in an area yet untouched part of the Gulf of Mexico.

The March 24 Exxon Valdez disaster in Prince William Sound, Alaska continues killing wildlife. The corpses of almost 30,000 migratory birds, 1,000 sea otters, 100 bald eagles, and two dozen harbor seals have been retrieved, still a small percentage of the probable toll. The slick had already spread 800 miles across the Gulf of Alaska, hitting three national wildlife refuges. The EPA added to ecologists' anxiety by using the spill to field-test oil-eating bacteria, thought capable of cleaning a quarter-mile test strip in half the time of natural agents. Both the Rhode Island Sound and Delaware River spills spilled imperiled fish spawning areas and migratory bird refuges. At Rhode Island, prompt clean-up protected the most sensitive sites, but oil containment booms failed along the Delaware, devastating the state's inland fishery.

- M.C.

World Lab Animals Day Revisited

PETA executives Alex Pacheco and Carol Burnett were indicted July 28 on charges of assaulting a plainclothes police officer last April 24 at the World Day for Laboratory Animals demonstration outside the offices of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. Veteran activist Edwin Ashton of Beacon, New York, was charged with destroying government property during the same protest, allegedly breaking down the NIH door. All three face trial October 2.

Maryland U.S. Attorney Brockman McIlwicke filed the felony counts against Pacheco, Burnett, and Ashton after they and 18 others were acquitted of misdemeanor trespassing—only days before the statute of limitations expired for the felony.

The three were charged again, said McIlwicke, "to draw a new hard line. These animal rights people have become more and more violent."

But according to PETA activist Virginia Thomass (a witness to the incident in question), the violence came from the police. Thomas said plainclothes policeman Timothy Pickett never identified himself and threw Burnett to the ground "in a frenzy" injuring her wrist and shoulder. Pacheco and others then got between them.

If convicted, Pacheco and Burnett could get three years in prison apiece with fines of up to $25,000 each, while Ashton could get ten years in prison plus a fine of $25,000. After arraignment August 4, three were released on their own recognizance after pledging not guilty.

- M.C.
Sheep outperform herdsmen, says the U.S. Forest Service after a five-year study at Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon.

Ranchers have no Constitutional right to kill endangered predators, the Supreme Court has affirmed in Christy vs. the U.S.

Nassau Community College in New York halted vivisection under public pressure, but at deadline was weighing censure against biology assistant William Pierencznici, who exposed heart experiments on live turtles.

Brown pelicans may be ready to come off the endangered species list. The list, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service believes.

The Interior Department is starting a 30,000-acre refuge for the rare Florida panther.

Blood sacrifices by Satanists and Santerians killed hundreds of animals and at least two human teenagers in New York last summer, though civic officials say the rituals are declining.

The American SPCA recently won its first felony conviction under New York’s five-year-old anti-animal-fighting law. Dog dealer Leo Batista got five years probation.

The federal Animal Damage Control program spent $36 million in Montana from 1986 to 1988, to kill 13,000 coyotes, 2,500 red foxes, 160 skunks, and 100 black bears.

Malibus driver Robert McLaughlin, age 18, drowned when he got tangled in cables while feeding looters from traps.

The Bass Anglers Sportsman Society claims to hold mortality under 10 percent in their catch-and-release fishing contests, but had 27 percent mortality in their first contest this year.

Pig racing is now a hot attraction at Disneyland.

New York plans to issue 45 percent fewer deer permits this fall, to cut hunting pressure and conflicts with landowners and non-hunters.

Rare birds have been stolen from the San Diego, Albuquerque, Los Angeles, El Paso, and Columbus (South Carolina) zoos recently. Several other endangered birds have been killed by the burglars.

Hunting license sales are down six percent nationally over the past decade, including drops of 21 percent in California, 19 percent in Oregon, and 27 percent in Washington.

Amid weaponry endangering the whole planet, some 45 endangered species thrive at 100,000-acre Vandenberg Air Force Base, along the southern California coast. Two endangered birds survive at the nearby Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station; to protect them, the Navy and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are trapping hundreds of non-native red foxes at the base.

"As a result of" the Deer Range Improvement Program, which encourages logging of old-growth forest to create deer habitat, "the Michigan deer herd tripled between 1971 and 1979," a state Wildlife Division study claims. "There are now more deer in Michigan than the existing range can carry if average weather conditions prevail at the winters develop. We could only maintain about one half the number of deer we now have if two bad winters arrive back to back." In short, the state could deplete and deer overpopulation to please hunters and loggers.

Massachusetts now grants waivers to senior citizens who keep companion animals in public housing, which formerly barred animals.

Non-hunters, women, and minorities must be appointed to the California Fish and Game Commission, says the state Senate rules committee.

The U.S. imports 30,000 horses a year, mostly for breeding, and exports 24,000, mostly for hosemilk.

Harvard Medical School biologist Edward Kravitz has spent the past 25 years making lobsters fight, to study hormone relationships.

Cattle polliate Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana as much as 225,000 of the 1.5 million humans living nearby, according to a new state study.

Bone meal and blood meal fertilizer are made from slaughterhouse offal. Stick with compost to have a true vegan garden.

Bucks of Loner Rabbit, Arkansas and 200 deer about 200 miles east, where warrants were issued for six more ranch hands. Nevada is also probing the killing of hundreds of hawks and eagles for their talons, heads, and feathers, which are illegally sold as souvenirs.

Woodstock, New Jersey art teacher Diane Barry was fined $100 for freeing two snakes from a school science display.

Mountain goats, hunted out a century ago, are being returned to Mt. Juneau, Alaska.

General Electric’s Genie on-line data base now carries information for hunters and fishermen.

An unidentified virus apparently spread by tortoises that have lived among humans has joined ravens and vultures in menacing the endangered Mojave tortoise population. The Bureau of Land Management wanted to kill 7,400 ravens to protect young tortoises, but has been limited by court order to killing only 56 known turtle-killing ravens.

Low-cholesterol eggs don’t exist, says the Egg Nutrition Center; an industry research group. Backing the interests of factory farmers, the group wants a crackdown on producers who claim to put low-cholesterol eggs, mainly by making their laying hens more comfortable.

Hialeah, Florida police recently busted 200 cockfighting fans and confiscated 75 cocks in a single raid. In Louisiana, cockfighting is legal, and worth $2 million a year, says John Olivier, mayor of Sunset, where fights draw crowds of 600 to 600 six times annually.

SeaWorld hasn’t made money since 1986 and Harcourt Brace Jovanovich wants to sell the theme park chain, which is the largest private keeper of marine mammals.

The Marin County Humane Society is probing the mutilation killings of stray kittens adopted by inmates at the Vacaville, California psychiatric prison. Prison staff are suspected.

People who post rewards for lost animals are easy targets of extortionists who demand money up front to return animals they usually never had. Some extortionists work together with animal thieves who help supply lab animal dealers, but most find victims through ads.

DDAL Retreat
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DDAL Retreat
Beauty Without the Beast

NEWS SHORTS

Continued from page 45

The North Carolina Network for Animals photographed extensive evidence of animal abuse at the recent Sandhill Leon's Club rodeo, including cattle with furrowing horn wounds and ringworm, and a horse who suffered with an apparent broken back for 40 minutes while awaiting a veterinarian. The International Professional Rodeo Association requires a vet to be "reasonably available at every rodeo." Near Hanford, California, police shot five of seven rodeo bulls who escaped from a wrecked truck to menace passing cars. A Missis, North Dakota woman was awarded $1,000 after a rodeo bull attacked her in a restroom, where she went to avoid watching bull-riding.

Harvard Medical School researchers suspect milk sugar called galactose contributes to higher rates of ovarian cancer in women who eat large amounts of dairy products, especially yogurt and cottage cheese.

Mistrusting USDA assurances of safety, South Carolina refused the release of a genetically altered anti-rabies virus into the wild, Virginia, however, approved the release, earlier refused by Argentina.

Chemical pollution, habitat loss, and deliberate killing have cut the bat population in the southwestern U.S. to 30,000 from 30 million in 1970.

Only 200 to 1,100 blue whales and 4,000 min. whales survive below the equator, says the World Wildlife Fund.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has registered 1,800 falcons (humans who hunt birds and small game with hawks).

U.S. District Court Judge Ray Zobel ruled recently that an airline's liability for the death of a companion animal is limited to the strict liability on uninsured baggage.

A lab technician at the International Research and Development Corporation of Mattawan, Michigan died of herpes B after macaque bites him. Another lab technician fell seriously ill. Documents obtained by the International Primate Protection League via the Freedom of Information Act show the firm hindered federal cage inspections.

Ira Truitt, accused of attempting to bomb U.S. Supreme Court, pleaded guilty to a New York charge of possessing pipe bombs before going on trial in Connecticut on the primary charge of attempted murder. Truitt was arrested while allegedly placing a bomb in the company parking lot last November 11. U.S. Surgical is a lifetime protest target for doing sales demonstrations of surgical staples on live dogs.

Greenpeace magazine has revealed that dolphins which beached themselves in New Jersey two years ago had some of the highest tissue levels of DDT, PCB, and chlordane ever recorded. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration buried the data, claiming the deaths were caused by a natural "red tide" algae. A team of 20 volunteers will spend the next decade trying to track all surviving East Coast dolphins.

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When it comes to cosmetics testing, some of us don't see eye to eye.
Mixed Motives in Wildlife Conservation

Soul of the Tiger: Searching for Nature's Answers in Exotic Southeast Asia
By Jeffrey A. McNeely and Paul Spencer Wachtel
Douglas, New York, 1998
200 pages, hardcover, $29.95

T

The writing of Soul of the Tiger was not motivated by any love for animals. On the contrary, the sole motivation detected by this reviewer after two readings was the somewhat dubious one of convincing governments and industries that wildlife conservation is in their best economic interest. Certainly it is true that the world at large will be better off if humans learn to work with—instead of against—nature. But the authors of Soul of the Tiger seem to have the interest of the “global marketplace” primarily in mind; the good of the natural world is secondary.

Of course, the book does not pretend to be an animal rights book, nor do the authors espouse anything more than an “economic incentive for conservation” position. McNeely is the Deputy Director General for the International Union to be the World Wildlife Fund. Still, one would hope for more empathy toward animals and their plight by two men who have seen so much and have had such a wide range of experience in the field of conservation.

Most of the book consists of long-winded explanations of the intricate interweaving of politics and religion in Southeast Asia—from religious rituals and ethnic pride to modern business. The tribal base from which this sense of interconnectedness has sprung still lingers in the tribal communities and suggests that some attempt must be made to maintain it. Unfortunately, much of the book is filled with a discussion of the institutionalization of indigenous culture. In reality, many of the “tribalists” they describe—including bloodshed and religious sacrifice, and various types of hunting—have developed as a result of encroachment of Western civilization and the expanding world marketplace.

The most offensive chapters in the book are those discussing the international trade in animals for laboratory research. The authors make little of all the parts of the animal experimentation performed around the world at the same time they magnify its alleged importance. They refer to medical research as “a service to humanity” and justify the pitiful, cruel, and senseless waste of animal life in cancer research and other medical experiments by saying that they hope “human suffering will be lessened.”

Similarly, the minimization of the squalid underworld of animal dealers and smugglers, and their dirty contacts with the world’s major zoos and research corporations in fact, they falsely applaud the prime trade when they say, “There seem to be enough monkeys to export some, at least of the more common varieties which are the ones of greatest interest to the medical trade and causing greatest trouble for villagers.”

Even when they see animal suffering close-up and in person, it does nothing to change their opinion of the international animal trade. For example, they visit the building faculties of Khun Suphin, one of Thailand’s largest animal dealers, where they see cages packed with animals from all parts of the region. In the monkey section, the cages are stuffed with macaques ready to be shipped out for medical research. Some of the cages are so small the animals can barely move. In addition, they see dozens of corpses of birds, monkeys, civets, and other species, all waiting for disposal. Still, this glimpse of what animal dealing is really about doesn’t seem to make the authors wonder if the “trading that the animals are unable to forget the price that animals pay for being part of the international marketplace.”

Another important point that needs to be addressed is the book’s biting and gratuitous attack on Dr. Shirley McManus and Dr. Daniel McNally, and the International Primate Protection League. When the authors visited Suphin’s stock, they saw several orangutans whom Suphin had imported from Indonesia but couldn’t resell because of legislative restrictions. The animals were kept in cramped and dirty cages and were in danger of being there for the rest of their lives. McManus and the IPPL made efforts to place them in the Sepilok Orang-Utan Rehabilitation project in Sabah, East Malaysia, and the animals were accepted by the project’s director. But before they could be transported, two of the animals disappeared—probably smuggled out to foreign zoos by Suphin and his henchmen and none of them were a victim of Suphin’s reckoning of the incident, in which they allege that McManus had placed Suphin’s name on the list of smugglers.

Taken as a whole, Suphin’s place in the zoo is a blot on the misconception of fact and needs retraction.

Betsy Stuart

Towards Legal Standing “Standing for the Nonhuman World

Earth and Other Ethics: The Case for Moral Pluralism

By Christopher D. Stone
Harper & Row, New York, 1987
280 pages, softcover, $2.95

S

Several years ago Christopher D. Stone, a law professor at the University of Southern California, published a treatise that has become a landmark for the environmental movement. In Should There Have Standing?: Towards Legal Rights for Natural Objects (1983), Stone proposed a change in the legal structure that would allow environmental issues to be litigated in the name of the natural objects themselves. For instance, instead of having to show that despoliating a valley would damage human interests in some way, attention could focus directly on how the proposed action would jeopardize the valley’s interests. In his new book, Earth and Other Ethics: The Case for Moral Pluralism, Stone extends this argument to the recognition of moral sentiments concerning the rights and interests of “nonpersons” in our midst, and to bring about more equitable solutions to conflicts arising out of our tremendous technological power. Stone has devised a conceptual scheme which he calls “moral pluralism.”

Pluralism divides the moral realm into separate planes, or intellectual frameworks—each designating a certain type of moral situation (such as animal experimentation, or whale killing). It is the sum of these sub-forms of interest with native cultures—comprised in each case of two main parts: a traditional law and morals. Stone explores, have recognized the rights and interests of humans, that is, ordinary adult human beings. Other kinds of entities, such as babies, unborn and dead humans, animals, and the environment, have been relegated to the status of “nonpersons” and regarded as devoid of interests. To show concern for them, one has had to argue circumstantially. For instance, feelings of obligation to the wilderness are translated into obligations “toward one another in respect to enjoying wilderness areas.” The result, says Stone, is that “No critical attention lingers either on the thing, or on conventional frameworks of moral argument.”

To help make the law more responsive to the complex world of moral sentiments concerning the rights and interests of the “nonpersons” in our midst, and to bring about more equitable solutions to conflicts arising out of our tremendous technological power, Stone has devised a conceptual scheme which he calls “moral pluralism.”

Pluralism divides the moral realm into separate planes, or intellectual frameworks—each designating a certain type of moral situation (such as animal experimentation, or whale killing). It is the sum of these sub-forms of interest with native cultures—comprised in each case of two main parts: a
**Feasts of Kindness: The Jewish Holidays**

There are the rich traditions of Judaism manifest in their meaningful holidays. Spaced through the year on the ancient lunar calendar, these special periods commemorate significant historical, philosophical, and theological points. The blessings of God. Each brings with it food customarily eaten, but, "There is no law that you eat to meet--eat," says Rabbi Noah Yahl, president of Jewish Vegetarians of North America. Just as the chicken often prepared for the Sabbath meal can be substituted with any nice vegetarian dish, and the chopped liver expected at weddings and bar mitzvahs can be replaced with a vegan version based on nuts or eggsplant, animal-free meals can be festive enough for any holiday--a sampling which actually celebrates the land and its bounty.

Rosh Hashana at the end of summer begins the Jewish year. Its purpose is a spiritual stocktaking, a time to look ahead in the year. Before four days, on the first of January, we create their own holiday specialties or borrow a suitable meatless Jewish Vegetarian Cooking by Rose Friedman or The Farm Vegetarian Cookbook. Rosh Hashana, the first day of the new year, completes the ten-day period begun with Rosh Hashana. This is a fast day and is observed in the Jewish yemeni cookbook which Waterman is now compiling. Chopped "Liver" Spread (makes about 1 cup)

1. c. chopped liver
2. 3 T. oil
3. 1 c. chopped mushrooms, 1 tsp. pepper & salt to taste
4. 1 small onion, 1. T. water

Mix mushrooms and onions for eight minutes. Pour into blender or food processor, adding walnuts, seasoned, and water. Blend until smooth. Serve on matzoh as a spread.

Continued on next page

**Dog Law: A Legal Guide for Dog Owners and Their Neighbors** By Mary Ran- dolph, (Philadelphia) Press, 500 Parker St., Berkeley, Calif., $4.00, 222 pages

Dog Law is a valuable, legal-sounding resource. Its author, attorney Mary Ran- dolph, cites the cases of problems concerning legal possi- bilities, from cruelty and dog- bite laws to veterinarians and landlords. The book addresses statutes, ordinances, and court cases, furnishing actual legal citations for the latter. An important feature of Dog Law is that it is in areas involv- ing potential lawsuits, it emphasizes mediation and provides pointers on reaching satisfactory resolutions. This "must" reading for those interested in knowing the current status of the law applicable to canine companions.

**Julius**

Julius's Cat. By Mary E. Little. (Norton Publishing Co., 78 Davenport Rd., Wilton, CT 06897; 1985; $9.95. hardcover; 121 pages)

This short novel presents an imaginary feline idyll that many readers will find familiar. It tells the story of a cat belonging to a long-dead poet, Matthew Julius. When Julius's cat, a yellow tabby, is killed in a car accident, the poet's ghost writes a eulogy for the cat. In the end, the poet's cat returns to life, as do several other characters in the novel.

**OCTOBER 1989**

**The ANIMALS' AGENDA**

- (wheat, rye, barley, oats, and spelt) are all forbidden at this time. An excep- tion is made for the use of unleavened matzoh, a reminder of the hurried exodus from Egypt with no time for bread to rise. Ashkenazic Jews, those with eastern European backgrounds, must also avoid rice and legumes; vegans rely on vegetables, fruits, and nuts.

Highlighting Passover is the seder meal, a feast replete with symbolic significance. The ceremonial plate is to be the centerpiece of the table. The Pesach lamb, but the Talmud (commentary on the scriptures) allows for the use of a cooked red beet instead. The plate is also to contain a boiled or roasted egg in recall- ing the festival of Purim. Some vegans substitute an avocado pit for the egg, but this is not religiously sanctioned. Ideas for a vegan seder plate, as well as 100 vegan recipes for Passover, are available in the forthcoming Compassionate Living Cookbook. Recipes by Deborah Wasserman and Charlie Stabler, $5 from Jewish Vegetarians of North America.

Shavuot comes in early summer, seven weeks after Passover. It celebrates the giving of the Torah, the sacred scriptures, on Mt. Sinai, and also the first harvest. Homes are decorated with plants and flowers, and the Book of Ruth is read in synagogues. Dairy dishes are traditional- ly eaten, but this is not required.

Sukkot marks the late harvest and com- memorates the occasion when pilgrims from throughout the land journeyed to Zion's central shrine with offerings from their fields and orchards. A sukkah, a temporary dwelling decorated with pro- duced from the land, is constructed at this time, and at least one meal is to be taken here. For additional information, contact Jewish Animals of North America, Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203; Jews for Animal Rights, 255 Humphrey St., Marblehead, MA 01945; or consult Richard Schwartz's excellent book, Judaism and Vegetarianism.
THE NONVIOLENT REVOLUTION
A Comprehensive Guide to Ahimsa
by Nathaniel Altman
The Nonviolent Revolution is the first book to bring together the major aspects of the philosophy of dynamic nonviolence into focus for the Western reader, and how it can be applied to personal relationships, business, politics, religion, environmental protection and animal rights.

Practical and truly inspirational!—Resurgence Magazine

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As subscriptions provide only half the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital. We must appeal to you to make a pledge of support.

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PERSONAL POLITICS: GETTING ALONG
BY JOHN ROBBINS

Is This My Ego Talking?
(And How Can I Tell?)

There's a slogan in feminist circles that applies equally to the animal rights and environmental movements: "The personal is the political." In other words, we are who we are and what we do on a personal level eventually affects the political order.

The mark we make on society is generally a reflection of what's going on inside us. If we're in a state of psychological turmoil, we tend to create external turmoil. Inner peace, on the other hand, leads to harmonious relationships with others—a harmony that has a way of circling outwards like ripples on a lake.

One of the most difficult aspects of the human psyche is the ego, that most selfish part of our personalities. Egos aren't all bad, of course. Without an ego we wouldn't be able to express our individuality. But when the ego overpowers the more subtle components of the mind, we start experiencing problems with those around us.

How do we know when our ego has the upper hand? Here's a checklist:

- Am I making anyone else think of me too important? Or am I letting other people have their own ideas about me, choosing to take on only those which affirm my strength to deal with what life brings?
- Am I seeking to impress others in order to gain their approval or recognition? Or do I trust my integrity and essential worthiness?
- Am I absorbed in self-pity, feeling victimized or unworthy? Or am I taking charge of my life?
- Do I find myself trying to justify my position or feelings, harping on and repeating my reasons? Or am I able to present my experience with simplicity, grace, and passion, knowing my own value.
- Is my attitude in any way belittling to myself, or am I honoring myself with love, acceptance, and support?
- Am I blaming myself when others hurt, causing myself to shrink into a void of guilt? Or do I live my peace and let my loving wisdom respond to others' difficulties and pain?
- Am I in competition to be "right"? Or do I want everyone to get whatever they need to feel safe, loved, and trustworthy.
- Am I "dead" serious? Or can I smile and blend humor, playfulness, and creative imagination with sincerity and conviction?
- Do I compare myself unfavorably to those who have achieved success? Or do I take courage and inspiration from their example?
- Do I think it is my duty and mission to criticize others? Or do I have respect for those I think are my enemies even when I don't condone their behavior?
- Do I bemoan life's discomforts and inconveniences? Or do I treat them as adventures?
- Do I scorn others for their fears and insecurities? Or do I seek to be an environment for them in which their true nature can come a little further forward?
- Do I give, give, and give, and then feel depleted and deprived? Or do I take pleasure in receiving the gifts and lessons available to me in all situations?
- Am I asking for permission to be myself, yearning for the right to express my feelings, waiting for someone else to affirm my dreams? Or am I taking responsibility for creating the world I want to live in?

Re-creating ourselves is the first step towards creating a new society. When we learn to love ourselves and those who are close to us, we have a greater chance of making a positive impact on the world—as individuals and as a movement.

John Robbins is president of the EarthSave Foundation, P.O. Box 949, Felton, CA 95018-0949.

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Animal protection organizations have now joined forces in a worldwide campaign co-ordinated by the World Society for the Protection of Animals. You can help: firstly by being a responsible consumer who will never buy a fur coat; and secondly by supporting those organizations that are working to protect the animals that cannot speak for themselves from such unnecessary suffering.

The ABSOLUTELY LAST CHANCE JOINT LETTER

WHO SHALL LIVE? WHO SHALL DIE?

Continued from page 33

the container from the well in order to give drink to the ten camels who are past his encampment. It is the sign the servant has been awaiting: Rebekah is a fit spouse for Isaac of the Lord's choosing. The symbol of her jar, accompanied by Rebekah's sensitive offer, "Drink, and I will also water your camels," has become the logo and motto for JAR, the anacronym of Jews for Animal Rights. We're happy to announce that as of the end of the year, the same website that offers a variety of vegetarian and vegan recipes and tips on how to make your own tofu and tempeh, has also started to offer a service that allows you to order food directly from the store. Thus, you now have the option to order food directly from the store and have it delivered to your door.

The mandate

Judaism, together with all the other religious confessions of the land and of the East, must come to grips with the very real future with this moral and ethical challenge, just as societies must recognize the inevitability of the use of animals in research for preventing or curing human disease. Animal rights is not specifically an issue of Judaism or any other religion. Rather, it is a movement that transcends the differences between religions and ethnic groups. For all of us who wish to translate our sensitivity into positive action in this area, the mandate is unmistakable, and the agenda is obvious. Wherever and whenever we raise our voices and place our bodies in behalf of the abused and tormented of God's living beings, there we belong.

For Jews, however, there is a special dimension to the challenge of animal rights. A Grim by-product of the Holocaust was the silence of the people and their churches while millions of Jews and others were consumed. Now, Jews dare not turn their backs or stifle their outrage while the slaughter of the voiceless goes on.

Rabbi Sidney J. Jacobson is president of the American Society for Protection of Animals. He is the author of the Jewish Way Book and is coauthor of About Jews for People Who Aren't and 122 Clues for Jews Whose Children Intermarry.

The International Jewish Vegetarian Society is located at 8350 Pлезhin Rd., London NW11 BLX, U.K.

The American Jewish Vegetarian Society may be reached at PO. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203.

There should be an added litany—on for the animals. It would consist of a review of research protocols: "Who shall live and who shall die?" Who by head trauma; who by gunshot wound; who by hepatitis; who by drug addiction experiments, and who by burn experiments; who by being isolated from mother, and who by being deprived of companionship?" The moral implications of animal rights extend beyond the animals to the dehumanization of the researchers themselves and their assumption that they are serving human welfare by their practices.

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"Who shall live, and who shall die?"

One of the most moving prayers of the Jewish High Holy Days (Rosh Hashanah, the New Year, and Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement) considers the possible threats to life in the year ahead: "Who shall live, and who shall die?" In the case of selectively bred animals, such as those for their fur, the question is more relevant than ever. In the case of animals for research, the question is more relevant than ever. In the case of animals for research, the question is more relevant than ever.

The Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his creatures.

Psalm 145:9

Who Shall Live? Who Shall Die? Continued from page 8

At our deadline, however, the U.S. Department of Commerce believed Taiwan would soon notify a much stronger agreement calling for transmitters to be placed on 80 percent of its drifting vessels this year and on all of them by next year. The U.S. would gain authority to board Taiwanese vessels suspected of illegal fishing violations without prior warning if Jaiphi (the capital of Taiwan) received notification of a regulation that would be required to tag their nets with the names of their vessels, to permit enforcement of a regulation against abandoning ton net nets at sea. Finally, ships carrying the Taiwanese catch to port would be allowed to unload only in Taiwan ports and a select few other monitored ports. This provision is intended to guard against illegal salmon sales.

Drift nets

Continued from page 6

The international drift net fishing industry is a complex and dangerous business, with vessels from many countries, that depend economically and militarily upon American support to a great extent, from Japan, which holds much of the American foreign debt and, where U.S. military bases are increasingly unpopular politically.

Drift nets are large fishing nets that are dropped from airplanes or ships and can be as long as a football field. They are used to catch fish in the open ocean and are often used to catch tuna, salmon, and other fish.

The drift net industry is a major source of conflict between conservationists and fishermen, as drift nets can harm non-targeted marine life, including whales, dolphins, and sea turtles.

The International Drift Net Federation (IDNF) is an international organization that represents the interests of the drift net fishing industry. The IDNF is headquartered in Tokyo, Japan.

Leading the ongoing fight to stop drifting Industrial Drift Nets are protecting Earthward Billings, a former whaling captain, who has been a vocal opponent of industrial drift net fishing. Billings has been working to raise awareness about the environmental and ethical issues associated with industrial drift net fishing and has been involved in many successful campaigns to ban or restrict industrial drift net fishing.

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