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A Patriarchal World

Concern about Roadkills

D.P. Greeneville's article, "Roadkills—The Orphan Issue" (October 1990) is a stinging indictment of the kind of animal rights which speaks straight to my heart. The groundcover for my column today is the all animal rights was laid over many years, but the compelling problem in the area was roadkills. Habitat for wildlife was being destroyed at top speed by developers getting in on the ground game for a growing Atlanta suburb. The resultant body count was so distressing that I found myself dreading a short drive, or holding my breath every time I crossed an intersection because I did not want to see all the corpses lining my route. I still see too damn many bodies on our roads.

I wonder sometimes what the very young think, stranded into their cars sans Mummy drives. At home there are beloved dogs and cats, and they read all the books about Sleepy Squirrel and dear little raccoons and opossums. On the roads, there they all are: flailing, squirming, uncomprehending, in the sun and rain, until nothing but bits of fur remain.

-Patricia McM., Robert Maritesta, GA

I've been especially served by Dr. D.P. Greeneville's article on roadkills. Since I live in rural area, it is an enormous problem here. When I unavoidably killed a majestic buck about two years ago (he was standing broadside in my lane just around a blind curve on a 50-m.p.h. stretch of road at night), I had it butchered and left my respect. I'll never do that again. I've killed a tiny squirrel who had just begun his or her life, and barely missed dozens more. I try to drive very conscientiously, but the roads are passively deadly. Environmentalists are encouraged to act, and one encounters the remains of roadkills almost daily. I look forward to the day when humans are no longer a lethal weapon.

-Thomas Feuerstein, Looner Lake, GA

[Continued on next page]
LETTERS

LET YOUR HOPE FOR THE ANIMALS LIVE ON...

A request to The Animal Rights Network, Inc., publisher of The Animals’ Agenda, can help animals beyond your lifetime. Naming A.R.N. as a beneficiary will enable us to continue our vital educational mission in the years to come.

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THE GAIA INSTITUTE

The GAIA INSTITUTE, the organization that first brought animal rights issues to television 7 years ago with the interview series, ANIMAL RIGHTS, is now producing for network television. Regrettably we will be ending the distribution and syndication of the ANIMAL RIGHTS series of 55 shows. We have a number of used sets of tapes (mostly 3/4 inch commercial cable size; a few VHS 1/2 inch) that we would like to donate to activists and organizations who can air them on their community cable channel. These shows feature leaders such as Ingrid Newkirk, Michael Fox, and Cleveland Amory. The issues, from dissection to vegetarianism to puppy mills, are even more valid in the green 90's.

Please contact: The Gaia Institute
P.O. Box 852
South Lynnfield, MA 01940
(508) 535-4203 or 535-8980

ANIMAL RIGHTS

Evil alternative to home slaughtering, forbidden in Belgium but practiced anyway, surreptitiously. The TV cameras also show prosector with signs and banners. But this protest is a coalition of animal rights activists and right-wing forces whose primary agenda is to get the Moslem deported.

Do we as a movement want to say that human cultural and religious rights supersede the more basic rights of consummated animals not to be hurt and killed by humans? (e.g., do we want to keep silent about other cultural practices we feel to be cruel?) Or do we want to approach our defense of animals like Golda Meir did the defense of Israel, even if it means allying with groups whose primary agenda is whipping up hatred of another ethnic group? Aren't there other more satisfying possibilities than these?

I hope The ANIMALS AGENDA will hold a discussion on animal rights and the right. The issue is targeting rights on our door; soon it may be pounding.

Billy Ray Boyd
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Adopting Pets Abroad
Quite often I hear or read about Americans traveling abroad who fall in love with a poor starving dog or cat and then are miserable when they leave the animal behind. Do people know that they don't have animal speed such good karma as to find you, bring 'em home.

—Shayna DeBuer
Alamo, CA

Lawsuit Protection
As recently pointed out in your publication, lawsuits are being used against animal rights proponents as a weapon of harassment and intimidation. The intent of these lawsuits is to drain our limited resources and put an end to our presence.

Don't know of any insurance companies willing to insure animal rights groups at affordable rates for legal defense against lawsuit harassment. But I know that in the United States we have at least two professional groups who have each established for their members financial protection by means of setting up a separate organization for the specific purpose of providing funds and/or legal resources to members who come under legal attack. Conditions are clearly set out describing under what circumstances members are eligible for such assistance, and the members pay a premium based upon their membership numbers and/or other.

Continued on next page

NEW SHEPHERD

Over 100 vegetarian, cosmetic items by Beauty Without Cruelty. In addition to standard colour make-up products, we offer the original English formula skin and hair care vegan lip colour crayons and cream blush crayons, facial cleansing bar and beauty soap, foam bath, dusting powder, and deodorant. Sun care; perfumes and colognes.

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Continued on next page
MORE LETTERS

Continued from previous page.

It seems to me that such a protective organization should be established by and for animal rights groups either around the world or in each country or region. We could thus prevent harassment and litigation from becoming our Achilles heel.

—Esther Klein
Gloucestor, Ont., Canada

Philippine Dogs

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA sadly maligns the Philippine people when it says “...most Filipinos and Koreans know quite well that dogs are brutally abused and hunged in those countries...” (Dateline: International, June 1990).

The Filipinos have never hanged dogs. There was a time when dogs did suffer severely in that country from being trapped in the market places prior to being killed for human consumption, but the actual death was quite quick. And now, thanks to the concern of the people and the cooperative attitude of the Philippine government—in particular President Aquino, who has met with this organization and spoken out publicly against cruelty to all animals, including dogs—this sort of cruelty is virtually a thing of the past. We have joined in positive programs such as anti-rabies vaccination and a scheme to subsidize veterinarians to cover poor rural areas, designed to help both the animals and the people of the Philippines.

Sadly, this is not the case in South Korea, where dogs are still killed in huge numbers for human consumption, usually by a mixture of hanging and beating to death. But there are signs of improvement. Following intense campaigning by the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Korean government has agreed to draw up its first Animal Protection Act which will, we hope, be passed by the National Assembly in September.

—David Dawson
SE Asia Coordinator
1 Canmore Court
Tunbridge Wells, New Road
Crawley, East Sussex
TN3 2QH, U.K.

Ethics Should Be Emphasis

It is encouraging to see increasing numbers of medical and research professionals active in animal issues. In that vein, as a clinical laboratory technologist and former research technician, I would enjoy hearing from other current or former lab technicians with animal protection concerns who might be interested in forming some sort of network. Anyone so interested can contact me at the address below:
Dr. Catherine Roberts has been taken to task repeatedly by those declaring that “no benefits” derive

Continued on page 57.

BIological Waste!

The federal government pumps billions of dollars into animal experimentation every year. The result? Inconclusive, redundant, and cruel experiments that waste millions of tax dollars and countless animal lives. If you want to help clean up biomedical research, contact:
United Action for Animals
205 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017
212-981-5315

The Animals’ Agenda

October 1990

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

TO ALL CONCERNED ABOUT ANIMAL RIGHTS!

Many of you reading this publication already know that for the past four years, THE COMPASSIONATE CONSUMER offered its customers vegan products that eliminated the agony of testing on animals and products that encouraged the saving of our planet. With our 4th edition catalog, we re dedicate and double our commitment towards these goals with:

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October 1990

The Animals’ Agenda
OF MEAT AND MEN: A CONVERSATION WITH CAROL ADAMS

By KIM BARTLETT

This is what I'm writing about now. Some estimate that 75 percent of the animal rights movement, but we don't see that proportion in leadership. And then we have the "rights" discourse without any really philosophical emphasis on animal rights or the right of the individual animal, which is very important, but in doing that, it tends to say that we can never put the animals first—which has been equated with being female—into the debate. So we've got the movement denying women's involvement on two levels.

I've argued with men in the movement about that. Some of them will say, for example, "Don't call me an animal lover. It's insulting." But I don't see it that way. What's wrong with loving animals? Male/Female issues in the animal movement is that society teaches us to separate thought from feeling, and here we are continuing that in our movement.

Yes, we're being told that we ought to reserve things like "man to man," as if we were. I think there's something very telling about our individual relationship with animals. When you talk with people who become vegetarians or joined the animal rights movement, many of them did so because of a specific interaction with a specific animal. Now that might not mean that we're not loved, but the idea that these emotional relationships do not transfer into a more general spirit of the scientific and philosophical worldview is used to justify animal experimentation. We've got to refuse to participate in Cartesian dualism on any level, including the way we explain why we're invested in animal rights.

The way you put it, "Can I read it and eat at the same time?" I cannot read much of the material in the ANIMALS' AGENDA and eat. That says to me that there's a great need for information about animal abuse that's painful. And pain is a sign that something is wrong. What one feminist has called "body mediating knowledge" is something we should recognize as legitimate in informing our ethical positions.

You state in the book that meat is a symbol of male dominance, and you also claim that the "concept of meat is central to the evolution of male power." Would you elaborate?

Meat is equated with virility, and it has become an evocative symbol for what men do. When we say we don't want any more animal testing, we're saying we don't want what it symbols in our society as well. And what is that? I have no idea, because I look at records of women battered by men, and I found that over and over again women were battered right after serving a meal in which there was no meat. Meat was a marker, to me, of meat's meaning in our culture.

At the very end of the book you observe that "Carnivorous animals provide a paradigm for male dominance" and that the key to the mystery of how meat came to be related to male power. Men wanted to emulate predatory animals...
because before 1830 abortion during the first trimester was commonly practiced. In their efforts to criminalize abortion, what they did was to demonstrate how they prayed life into being a medical problem. The process of regulating abortion wasn't begun as a religious issue, it began as a medical issue. Both the history of modern science and that of abortion laws are instructive as we challenge animal experimentation and face the tactics of the biomedical community.

It's a very complex issue. Some see abortion as a woman's 'right' while others feel it goes beyond rights into the area of reverence for life or nonviolence.

That the animal rights community needs to be consistently against violence and most therefore be anti-abortion is a false assumption that could really harm efforts by feminists who are trying to bring animal rights issues into feminism. Because it animal rights is seen as having a party line against abortion, it's going to severely erode a lot of potential support among feminists. I believe in everyone's self-determination. I don't believe we should make animals pregnant and I don't think women should be forced to be pregnant if they don't want to be. So the whole idea of self-determination for animals applied to women as well. For that reason, we have to respect women's right of choice. Enforced pregnancies is a form of violence, too.

But there's a presumption that women always enter willingly into sexual intercourse, and that is just not so. The high percentage of marital rape in our country is a very frightening thing. For us to ignore that human female animals are abused is as near-sighted as for feminists to ignore nonhuman animals who are abused.

Abortion is such a hot issue that most of us have just wanted to steer clear of it in the animal rights movement and keep our personal convictions about it to ourselves. Abortion has been so divisive within just about every institution that for us to try to formulate a monolithic position on abortion would be very explosive.

I'm not saying that there has to be a monolithic position, but the absence of discussion implies that there already is. I know when Colman McCarthy was interviewed in The ANIMALS' AGENDA (Sept./Oct. 1988) he said that feminists needed to be consistent. So it has already entered discourse through that interview. If animal rights is going to extend its discussion of violence to forms of violence enacted by people against people (in this case against potential persons) and I believe it needs its concern for the people whose lives are often ignored when theory is developed for women and children. The absence of attention to the extensive violence against women and children mystifies these experiences by ignoring it. It makes any abortion stance based on nonviolence hypocritical.

In one part of the book, you explore the interlocking history of feminism and vegetarianism, and point out how the animal rights consciousness of many feminist writers has been ignored by critics and by society. But there were also many men throughout history whose vegetarianism has been overlooked.

Of course, and one reason for both is that we have nothing in the scholarly tradition that takes animals seriously as objects of human concern. So when it appears, it's put off in a corner or called a fad. Another reason may be that the scholars themselves haven't examined the issue for themselves; they are unable to have their scholarship push their own thinking. A specific reason why the vegetarianism of male writers and historical figures is not treated seriously is because of the equation of male success with meat-eating. It's hard for people to understand those heroes being encumbered by something, they see as craziness.

I guess we all edit out things we don't understand. We build strong defenses that allow us to keep animals away from us. They block out a lot of information.

Yes, and when we bring something repressed to the surface, it causes a lot of anxiety. This is what people are afraid of. There's so much they've been denied about themselves and their relationships that we're trying to verbalize. As we lift it to the surface, we encounter defensive reactions.

In the book, you suggest that it doesn't do much good for vegetarians to proselytize among their friends, relatives, and acquaintances. How then can individuals have an impact upon their community?

I'm not saying that vegetarians should never proselytize. I was a vegetarian proselytizer for many years, but I found myself over and over again in conversations that go nowhere. We're so eager to share our message that we don't reach many people. People don't want to hear it--especially when they're eating. I want us to be able to step back from that zeal and come up with a way of articulating that will be heard. When we try proselytize so eagerly, we aren't necessarily succeeding. Because we're seen as self-righteous.
AGENDA

resulting from the research in question. The articles will provide you with much more information than can be obtained from government documents. They will detail the procedures involved in the study, analyze the results, and provide you with any conclusions the researcher has developed.

Filing an FOIA request

If the particular study you have uncovered is in need of further examination, it will be necessary to make a Freedom of Information Act request. For the procedures of that act, you can write to the National Institutes of Health to obtain information. Under the law, you can obtain copies of research grant applications, progress reports, etc. These documents are important because they provide information such as: how many animals have been used; the total amount of funding provided; the projected life of the study; and even the rationale for the experiment.

To file a FOIA request by writing:

Freedom of Information Officer
Office of Communications
National Institutes of Health
Building 31, Room 2B35
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20892
(301) 496-6623

FOIA requests can also be used to obtain copies of CRISP reports, which give summaries of research projects. For a CRISP report, contact:

Technical Information Specialist
Research Documentation Section
Information Systems Branch
Division of Research Grants
National Institutes of Health
3333 Westbard, Room 148
Bethesda, MD 20892
(301) 496-7543

Private research facilities

The preceding methods will work primarily for investigating research protocols underway at publicly funded facilities. Private research facilities are very different, and much more difficult to examine. The best way to begin is with a FOIA request sent to the USDA’s APHIS division. The correct address is:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Federal Center Bldg., Room 600
Hyattsville, MD 20782

The object of this request is to obtain a copy of the Annual Report of Research Facilities in the lab in question. It would be wise to ask for the annual report for probably three years running (e.g., 1986 through 1988). These reports are often delayed from becoming accessible to the public by governmental red tape.

There are six columns in these reports. Read a through F. Column A lists the questions; A123 is an abbreviation for A question; B lists the number of animals of this species which were added to the inventory of the facility in the year in question; C lists the number of experiments which were not exposed to

Continued on next page
NO MATTER WHAT THE EXCUSE, ANIMAL RESEARCH IS INEXCUSABLE

Horses of various ages and conditions are used in research, often without proper care or attention. The conditions under which these animals are kept and the methods used in research can cause significant pain and suffering. It is important to promote the use of alternative methods and to ensure that animals are treated humanely in all research settings.

Michael Budke is Midwest Program Coordinator for In Defense of Animals. 7294 Richmond Ave. Cincinnati, OH 45236 (513-793-2146)

Upson's Handbook of Clinical Laboratory Techniques and Pharmacology

Often the researcher will list other relevant research in the reference section of their paper. These references can be crucial, by examining them it may be possible to determine if the question simply replicates knowledge previously acquired, or if new information is being obtained.

Lastly, it is important to ascertain the scientific validation of the study in question. It may be possible to obtain an opinion on its merit from a sympathetic veterinarian or doctor. If you have a relationship with someone who possesses scientific credentials, he or she can be very helpful. If yours are weak, more than one there are several professional organizations you may contact: The Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, P.O. Box 6269, Vacaville, CA 95688 (707-451-1391); The Medical Research Modernization Task Force, P.O. Box 6036, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6036 (212-875-1385); The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, P.O. Box 6224, Washington, D.C. 20015 (202-807-2201); and the Humane Society of the U.S., 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 (202-452-1100).

Evaluating the research

What aspects of a research study should be examined? Are the subjects of the research being anesthetized properly? Are they handled Humanely? Are the publications of the research list will anesthetism and the dosage. Do they look like they are suffering from the drug? Usage, look in Veterinary Pharmacists and Biologicals. This volume will provide a great deal of information on veterinary medicine, with the proper way to handle and drug, and the methods by which it can be used. This can be important for, ketamine hydrochloride is that it is a drug used in surgery, anesthesia, and is the only approved for use in dogs. It is very important to know if this drug was being used on dogs, since it can cause severe pain and distress. Details of this nature are important when considering the credibility of the research. If the researcher has a history of looking up veterinary drugs

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Lastly, it is important to ascertain the scientific validation of the study in question. It may be possible to obtain an opinion on its merit from a sympathetic veterinarian or doctor. If you have a relationship with someone who possesses scientific credentials, he or she can be very helpful. If yours are weak, more than one there are several professional organizations you may contact: The Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, P.O. Box 6269, Vacaville, CA 95688 (707-451-1391); The Medical Research Modernization Task Force, P.O. Box 6036, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6036 (212-875-1385); The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, P.O. Box 6224, Washington, D.C. 20015 (202-807-2201); and the Humane Society of the U.S., 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037 (202-452-1100).

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What aspects of a research study should be examined? Are the subjects of the research being anesthetized properly? Are they handled Humanely? Are the publications of the research list will anesthetism and the dosage. Do they look like they are suffering from the drug? Usage, look in Veterinary Pharmacists and Biologicals. This volume will provide a great deal of information on veterinary medicine, with the proper way to handle and drug, and the methods by which it can be used. This can be important for, ketamine hydrochloride is that it is a drug used in surgery, anesthesia, and is the only approved for use in dogs. It is very important to know if this drug was being used on dogs, since it can cause severe pain and distress. Details of this nature are important when considering the credibility of the research. If the researcher has a history of looking up veterinary drugs

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Asia is the continent of superlatives. It has the largest land area, the highest mountains, and the greatest number of people. Asia can also claim the first civilization, the first writing, the earliest agriculture, the first cities, the first codified legal system, the oldest continuous monarchy, and the oldest religions in the world. It is no wonder, then, that the theology of the Asian world was the first proponent of animal protection, recognizing the oneness that exists throughout creation.

What's more, this spiritual sensibility, if you will, does not merely occur in isolated instances but rather pervades the entire Orient.

This is graphically illustrated by two historically significant occurrences of the 19th century. The first runs as follows: In 1856, the British introduced the new Enfield rifle to their British-trained Bengali troops in India. What the British leaders didn't know, however, was that their Indian comrades would rebel when they were told that the cartridges for these new rifles were coated with lead, anathema to the Moslems, and cow's fat, anathema to the Hindus, and that the tips had to be bitten off before the cartridges could be inserted. The Bengali troops would not allow their mouths to touch the animal grease. This led to the famous Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Just one year earlier, a similar incident had occurred on the other side of the Asian continent—in Japan. U.S. ambassador Townsend Harris landed in Tokyo for an important conference. Harris was accustomed to steak and when he ordered one for dinner his gracious hosts reluctantly complied by boiling a cow specifically slaughtered to appease the hungry ambassador. To this day there stands a memorial to that cow. These two incidents—from diverse sections of the Asian continent—bear testimony to the fact that, despite the often vast discrepancies between philosophy and practice, respect for animals has a long history in Eastern thought.

Hinduism

Hinduism, the oldest of all Asian religions, is also among the earliest and strongest proponents of animal protection. In fact, as far back as history can be traced—before Hinduism came to be known by that foreign name (the word hindu was introduced by Persians, not by the "Hindus" themselves)—the Hindus were advocating the equitable treatment of their four-footed, feathered, and scaly kin. All were considered brothers and sisters under their god's fatherhood.

Ancient India's scriptural legacy, the Vedic literature, was originally emphatic in its support of the noninjury of all living entities. God was seen as the ultimate father—much as in the Judeo-Christian tradition—and all living entities (whom the Vedas at number 8,400,000 species) were seen as his children. This sense of spiritual family was often taken to the point of vegetarianism. So deeply ingrained was the tradition of ahimsa—"harmlessness"—that saints, sages, and prophets of the ancient Vedic tradition were particularly strong advocates of animal protection. Laymen and strict adherents were held as a matter of course, natural tendency, and religious obligation.

The principle of ethics they followed was known in ancient Sanskrit as aroha-smiti, which means "kindness to all creatures," as opposed to the more limited vision of ahimsa, or "kindness to one's own species." The former ethical system, says the Vedas, includes the latter, and is therefore to be embraced by those who are wise. Love of all creatures is a more inclusive ethic, and followers of the Vedic tradition were encouraged to develop this broad spiritual vision.

Even today, religious traditions based upon the Vedic revelation tend to support kindness to all creatures. For example, contemporary Hinduism, which bases its fundamental precepts on the Vedic canon, is a strong advocate of ahimsa, though it has relaxed its mandate on vegetarianism. Even so, modern Hindus have largely maintained their ideal, with over 700,000,000 Hindu vegetarians in the world today—and this includes 83 percent of India's current population.

Buddhism and Jainism are also strong in their support of universal kindness. In some cases, these two Hindu heterodoxies are more extreme in regard to animal protection than their parent faith.
comes around. Cause and effect. Action and reaction. The notion was so fundamental, and so integrally
connected with animal protection, that it was to be
found in many aspects of Sanskrit linguistics. The
mount pushabugha ("he who kills the body"), for example,
can apply to both the meat-eater and to one who
commits suicide. Again, Hindus take this dual
meaning as an implicit warning that one may be a
reaction awaiting anyone who devours flesh-foods.

In the central Vedic scriptures, known as the
Srimad Bhagavatam, the sage Narada Muni instructs
King Prachinabahu about the karmic reaction to
meat-eating: "O ruler of the citizens, my dear king, please
see in the sky those animals which you have sacrificed,
without compassion and without mercy, in the
sacrificial arena. All these animals are awaiting your
death so that they can avenge the injuries you have
inflicted upon them. After you die, they will angrily
pierce your body with iron horns and then eat your
flesh." (4.29.7-8) As one reaches later volumes of the
Bhagavatam, the admonition becomes even clearer:
"Those sinful persons who are ignorant of actual
religious principles, yet consider themselves to be
completely pious, without compunction commit
violence against innocent animals who are fully
trusting in them. In their next lives, such sinful
persons will be eaten by the same creatures they
have illused in this world." (11.5.14)

Cow protection

According to Kethi Aker's comprehensive study, "Vegetarianism Sourcery," Jan. 1990, "Hindu vegetarianism got its greatest push from
cows, and the vast majority of India's population still comply with this prohibition.
Before the very name of the cow is agonizing, indicating that they should never be slaughtered, even they are forced to eat milk. Surely, one who kills a cow or a bull commits the most heinous crime." (Sanskrit-patanjali)

It should be noted that while it is true that the Vedic tradition regards cow protection issues of the East, all animals are seen as our brothers and sisters, spirit-
soakens, and thus all types of material bodies. According to the Vedic tradition, souls sometimes inhabit human bodies and sometimes inhabit nonhuman animal bodies—but the souls themselves are the same.

Although the treatment of the cow plays a prominent role in the animal rights movement in India, certain underlying issues of the animal protection movement are hardly addressed. For example, some feel it breaches a certain hypocrisy to bestow such reverence on the cow and yet to take and drink milk from it. In their next lives—when the dairy cattle are commonly "factory farmed" and eventually slaughtered for meat, and their male offspring are usually turned into veal—such issues hold much weight with them. This is the topic that is barely even discussed. Milk has always been a staple of the Indian diet. While a cow is present, even the meat or eggs, they seldom worry about you being looking in milk levels in India, until they are milked, and then sold for use. And are rarely slaughtered, the question of cruel factory farms is not a factor. The Vedas claim that the cow, unlike a female human, gives more milk than her offspring requires. Thus, say the Vedas, the excess is food for today's modern society. This may be simplistic, but the entire Indian subcontinent has lived by this principle for millennia.

Problems in practice

The Vedic ideals of cow protection and ahimsa do
have their limitations, and this is experienced by many modern workers in these situations that test the mettle of practicing Hindus. For example, Mahatma Gandhi himself noted that, at times, "cow has become merely an ideal. I have come to
sec," wrote Gandhi, "what I did not see before—that
there is some other solution. I have not fully realized the duty of restraining a drunkard from doing evil, of killing a dog in agony or one infected with rabies." This is a common problem in "nonviolence." Finding the appropriate middle ground has thus always been a real one in the practice of conventional Hinduism, and it continues to instigate hot debates. Buddhism, it is said, originated as a reaction to Hinduism, and it is still known in India as "the Middle Path."

In the Vedic tradition, then, nonviolence has to be practiced in a "middle way."

While there is a black and white situation. Consequently, Indian philosophy could have the potential for an attempt to clarify the grey areas. For example, instance, historian S. Dasgupta puts forward the following analytical
A needed perspective

Compassion for animals is an integral part of the Animist mindset so throughout the annals of recorded history. Theologian Chapple elaborates: "The view of animals held by Animists differs radically from that held by those living in the European-Western technological matrix. Similar views are found in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, influencing Asian attitudes and offering a unique perspective on the role of animals in the drama of human life."

This unique perspective is summarized by the well-known leader of the Tibetan people, Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama, who may well be considered one of the world's most important contemporary religious figures and an eloquent representative of the East.

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security, and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the tremendous diversity of our own. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as the animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort, and security. Life is as dear to a matri species as it is to a man. Even the lowest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants happiness and peace, just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all beings, everywhere. Respect and responsibility and the Good Heart, Dharmasala, India: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, 1980, p. 78.

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Bibliography


Zoroastrianism, Sikhism, and Jainism

Among the less prominent Eastern religions that practice true ahimsa is Zoroastrianism, which is also known as Mazdanism, Mazdaitism, or Parseeism. Originally a sect that flourished in ancient Persia, it is now centered primarily in Bombay, Zoroastria (Zoroaster), in Iran. The religious tradition was an ancestor and well-known advocate of animals in Persia around 600 B.C. Under Islamic rule, many Zoroastrians fled from Iran to the seventh century A.D., and their modern successors are the Parsees of India. Many of the 200,000 Zoroastrians in the world today seek to reclaim their founder by practicing vegetarianism.

Sikhism, founded by Guru Nanak (1469-1538 A.D.), is an interesting blend of Hindu and Islamic beliefs; however, most branches of the Sikh religion are not supportive of animal rights, nor are they vegetarian. Still, the Hindu side of Sikhism's roots is a phenomenon to be reckoned with, and many adherents find much in their scriptures to support the doctrine of compassion for animals. For example, Sikh scholar Swaran Singh Saini of the Academy of Nanchari Culture has this to say: "Sikh scriptures support vegetarianism fully. Sikhs from the period of Guru Nanak had adopted the Hindu tradition and way of living in many ways. Their delighting for flesh-foods was also part of the same tradition and way of living. Guru Nanak considered meat-eating improper—particularly for those who are trying to meditate."

Of the world's ten million Sikhs, the Nanchari sect and Yogi Bhajan's 3HO Golden Temple Movement are strictly in favor of animal protection and vegetarianism.

As far as animal protection in general, and the doctrine of ahimsa in particular, the East has reached full evolution in the religion of the Jains. Originating with the saint Mahavira (599-527 B.C.), Jainism has grown very powerful and today claims over four million followers, all of whom are strict vegetarians. In India, Jains are famous for their animal hospitals, and it was a Jain monk, Harivijaya Suri, who persuaded the Muslim Emperor Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) to prohibit the killing of animals on certain days. Buddhist luminaries, such as Emperor Asoka (265-227 B.C.) and Harsha (5th century A.D.), were also powerful supporters of animal protection in India, but the Jains have elevated it to a religious principle, bringing Eastern religious doctrine to a full circle.
He hands me a silver .22 magnum pistol, its barrel etched with scrolls and scrollry flowers. It resembles a toy.

Draw an X from each ear to the opposite eye and shoot at the cross. Hello! go down like a ten of spades, "Bob tells me. I'm moving the entire business with his hands. Bob knows me over me almost as much as a man over a boy. He wears a carded-cropped blue-black beard, but his head is completely bald since he took shaving it when his sideline began to recede. He looks like a 19th-century anarchist.

He walks at the barn door while I fill a bucket with pig mash, warm water and then—as an act of athenon—add a can of beer. We walk together, slowly, to the pen. Bob is puffing clouds of white mist into the chill autumn air.

"You know," he says, "most people think pork comes manufactured in sty-rofoam trays and it don't taste much better than what it comes in." I nod. "In fact," he continues, "most people wouldn't bother eating meat if they knew where it came from.

As we near the pen, Francis begins to trot and stamp as he always does when he hears me approach. I scratch the back of his head, and he snorts with the delight of personal contact. "They're just like a goddamn dog," Bob laughs.

I pour the mash into the trough and stand back while Francis roots into it. Bob asks to see the gun. He checks each cylinder—spins it theatrically—then hands it back to me. "Remember the X," he says earnestly, as though this were the universal emblem of mercy. I hold the barrel of the pistol at arm's length, a quarter of an inch from the imaginary X, and notice for the first time that my hand is trembling. "Knock up," Bob says. "He's almost done with the mash." I hold my breath, and seem to be squeezing the trigger, but nothing happens. "Why don't you let me do it?" Bob's hand is already extended to receive the gun. "I don't bother you at all.

And so I pull the trigger. To my surprise, the gun sounds like a toy. The report is a small, pathetic snap, like a cap pistol, or ice cracking in a glass. Francis falls, maddly, kicking, squealing. He seems to be in agony. "He don't feel a thing," Bob assures me as though reading my mind.

I'm from somewhere Bob produces a large hunting knife. He's on his knees, kneading beside the still-twisting pig. The knife flashes, and suddenly blood is everywhere. Something other than blood seems to leak away a little at a time, so that not only one haunch twitches. Already the eyes are dead.

My wife won't watch, and I can't blame her. This has been my 'project,' though at this moment I have little more stomach for it than she is. Quavery and distant. I can hear Bob's banter as he goes about the business of slaughter, but the words are meaningless. I'm not even sure anymore just what we're doing here or why we're doing it. It comes to me (from where I can't recall) that "pig" is a Saxon word—primitve, direct—whereas "pork" is civilized Norman.

In an hour it is done, an hour through which I have moved as a mere bystander, a stunned witness somehow removed from the act. It feels we've been out here for a long time, and I realize my wife, who hates to kill even a spider, hasn't been out since we began.

"This should really chill overnight before butchering," Bob says. "Just make sure you hang it where nothing can get at it. The smell of blood might draw dogs—even coyotes."

That night my wife will not sleep with me. She takes a blanket to her studio and sleeps on the floor. I can't sleep at all. We have not eaten or spoken all evening. I am thinking about the pig and about growing old, about aging but also about dying suddenly—a bullet, a plug of bone, something (and I know not what) punched peremptorily into the tender narrow of my brain. And though I know it won't be like that, I derive some strange comfort—comfort gained, I suspect, from an absurd sense of balance—in thinking it might be so.

The next morning I gather myself for the task of butchering, but discover I've been spared: the carcass is no longer hanging where I left it. It's on the ground, at the end of a smear of grease and dirt in the dooryard. It has been torn, despoiled, devoured by dogs or coyotes in the night while my wife and I lay sleeping at opposite ends of the house.

I think of some carnivorous creature loping through the woods, gaited, seeking perhaps water or a place to sleep until he is once again made uneasy by hunger. Suddenly, all that occurred the day before seems pointless in a way that, to quote Bob, includes me and absolves me—though I am not relieved or comforted in the least. I fetch a shovel to bury what remains while my wife, her arms folded, stands watching from a window, aware as only she could be that I am changed.
Fall Anti-Fur Work Begins

Anti-fur campaigns began the weekend of September 21, with In Defense of Animals coordinating events in most major American cities to address the needs of the industry's fall fashion shows. Many of the protests are to place at cultural events where attendees might be more open to the message. The work is to be continued with an appeal letter to Trader Joe's, as well as a letter to Sephora, a see-through sale of a salon intended to promote trapping and racoon hunting with dogs to youth.

Nevertheless, the fur trade group Fur New York was barred from participating in New York's Earth Day street fair, an event it had been invited to. The group was not invited because of an "inappropriate" attitude toward the earth's creatures. A poll of sixth graders by The Weekly Reader showed 78 percent oppose wearing fur, with only 21 percent in favor. A civic poll in Sands Point, Long Island, suggested that a fur sales ban would be supported by half the electorate. In Aspen, Colorado, where a proposed ban was defeated last spring, assistant district attorney Fred Gonnert warned the town's eight furriers that any ban would almost certainly fail, since they were still in violation of a 1986 ordinance prohibiting fur caught in leghold traps.

The Canadian fur trade, meanwhile, continues to pass itself off as essential to the survival of indigenous peoples, who actually account for under six percent of total Canadian fur production, bringing in under five percent of Canadian fur revenue. Founded and financed by the Canadian government to promote the fur trade, Indigenous International is all but ignored by the government. The Economic Community environment committee representative Mary Benotti and four other members of the European Parliament to Canada recently for a weekend of intensive lobbying in an effort to forestall a proposed EEC ban on imports of trapped furs. ISI then sent a representative to block Fur bearers president George Clements' attempt to give the EEC the other side of the case, by otherwise occupying all the time that was to be available to Clements to speak. Simultaneously revenue Canada continues to challenge the tax-exempt status of Fur Bearers and four other fur反对 groups opposed to the fur trade. Various provincial governments paid trappers to speak in schools. Trappers spoke at over 200 schools in Manitoba alone last winter, while anti-fur spokespersons were allowed into only one. Both the Canadian federal and provincial governments also try to deal with militant native opposition to appropriation of their lands for everything from hydro-electric developments and uranium mines to expansion of municipal golf courses. Since promoting the fur trade is also a way of telling native that their interests are being represented, the budget for such promotion could be opened.

Stopping The War On Animals

Fur Industry Seeking Friends

Still trying to find allies among other animal users, who often aren't eager to be linked with obvious cruelty, the U.S. fur trade has formed an umbrella group called Putting People First, whose mandate is to draw furriers, trappers, biomedicai researchers, factory farmers, hunters, and shepherders into a common front. PFF has already begun seeking funds from the general public, basing appeals upon spurious claims that animal defenders threaten American values and public order. PFF is mentioned only in passing. PFF also hopes to attract pet owners, by playing up PETAs' expressed philosophical opposition to keeping pets. A poll of participants in the June 10 March for Animals, done for PPF by Oregon State University researchers, discovered that only three percent agree that there's something inherently wrong with having pets.

The typical animal defender, in PFF general counsel Bill Weser's estimation, "is a 65-year-old white woman, probably a nurse, schoolteacher, or government worker," and "picks up environmental sympathies, a family income of $51,000 a year, a college-attending and an urban residence, who "is what the sociologists call a classic disaffected leftist—highly educated out unemployed." PPF hopes to "drive a wedge" between animal defenders and environmentalists by amplifying old claims that animal protection is anti-ecological. The ANIMAL'S AGENDA refuted that argument in "How Trapping Affects The Forest," published in November. High Plains Ford Motor Co. engineer Gregory H. Smith has also long since established that making and selling a typical coat of trapped furs uses 433,000 British thermal units of petroleum, a coat of ranched fur uses 7,965,800 BTU, and a coat of fake fur based on petroleum-derived fibers uses only 120,300 BTU, 27 percent as much as the trapped fur garment and just 1.5 percent as much as the one of ranched fur.

A Congressional inquiry into military experiments on animals called by House Armed Forces Subcommittee chairman Ron Dellums is expected to begin taking testimony by mid-October. Preparing to testify, In Defense of Animals and the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine spent the summer collecting and verifying data—and making some shocking findings.

IDIA investigator Michael Budde used the Freedom of Information Act to get USDA data on experiments done at 22 of the 53 bases where military animal research is performed, and is still awaiting data from the other 31 bases. According to Budde, the 229 bases surveyed thus far used 83,386 animals in 1987. The number jumped to 142,735 in 1988, the latest year for which information is available. Reports Budde, "30 percent of the experiments on dogs involved pain: 81 percent of the experiments on cats; and 43 percent of the experiments on primates, of which 13 percent were
Major League Cat Rescuing

When Oakland Athletics manager Tony LaRussa saw a stray cat was was disrupting a baseball game earlier this year, he took her to the group with whose wife Elaine calls the true major league of East Bay cat rescue—Community Concern for Cats. CC4C for short. Placing a celebrity cat, already shown on national TV, wasn’t going to be hard, but LaRussa saw the chance to help CC4C win recognition.

Over the past five years the 220 members of CC4C have spayed, neutered, and placed more than 3,500 homeless cats, some of them feral like the ones who live under the Oakland Coliseum bleachers, others abandoned pets. Rapidly growing, the urban population of Contra Costa County increases, CC4C placed 900 cats last year, and expects to place even more this year, all with a written handshake guarantee if the new home doesn’t work out.

CC4C, now coordinated by full-time volunteer Kathy Gleason, evolved from a newspaper column authored by Gary Bogucki, who asked readers to contact him if they fed homeless cats. The Chronicle got involved and the Animal Services program developed by Vincent and Connie Cumplido of Walnut Creek, who founded a group called Save Our Cats and Kittens in 1975 to find homes for cats used in feline leukemia experiments by the University of California at Davis. Serving as a cat foster family, the Cumplidos have cared for over 750 cats, about 25 to 30 at a time. Many other foster families now serve with CC4C, helping once-wild cats become people before they go out to the group’s three adoption centers. Every cat is spayed or neutered, tested for feline leukemia and any other medical treatment necessary through the cooperation of sympathetic local veterinarians and the Contra Costa County Spay and Neuter Clinic.

As well as rescuing homeless cats, CC4C also promotes discount spay/neuter coupons to people who already have cats. Though Contra Costa county is still euthanizing over 15,000 homeless animals a year, Gleason looks forward to substantially cutting the numbers—and to CC4C perhaps eventually putting itself out of business.

(For more information about CC4C, write P.O. Box 23904, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523.)

Dogs On The Beat

With the cost of hiring, training, and insuring human peace officers swelling, law enforcement agencies are increasingly augmenting their staffs with dogs—those, at $3,500 to $10,000, $800 a piece after training, are proving to be quite a bargain.

Popular between World War I, when messenger dogs proved the values of their work, and the mid-1960s, police dogs fell into disfavor for two decades due to their association with brutal suppression of racial and ethnic minorities. Lingering memories of the German shepherds and Dobermans who guarded Nazi concentration camps were exacerbated by widely circulated photos of former Selma, Alabama, Sheriff Bull Connor setting ferocious German shepherds on black civil rights protesters.

Even into the 1980s, police dogs were mostly associated with forceful crowd control, as when Philadelphia police para'dog German shepherds into the city stadium just before the conclusion of the 1983 World Series. South Africa now crossbreeds wolves with German shepherds to produce 100-pound "war dogs" for use against black rebels.

But most of today’s police dogs are a far howl from attack dogs. While some are trained to chase and grab suspects, most do drug and/or bomb detection, search-and-rescue, and查找 missing persons. The requisite traits for good working dogs are not strength and aggressive temperament, but rather intelligence, sociability, and playfulness. When pack dogs used to suffer often violent training, snuffing dogs are trained through positive reinforcement—most often play with a toy that smells like contraband. Says Dan LaMaster of Cherry Valley, Calif., who has trained over 150 police dogs, "We want to see the dog who will spend three minutes trying to get to a toy he can’t reach. We want a dog who will pass over a piece of hot dog or liver just to find the narcotics.” or skiller buried under snow, or a body six feet underground.

Many of today’s best police dogs are mongrel pound dogs. U.S. Customs, in fact, prefers them since they tend to be more docile than purebreds. Dogs of Labrador, German shepherd, and Malinois ancestry do drug-sniffing and perform general duties. A 14-member

$70 million in seizures to his credit. An Arizona, Calif. German shepherd named Kai seized 8$ million in drugs his first year on the job. A Monowi, Calif. German shepherd named Dandy recently broke all records, however, by finding a warehouse filled with $68 million worth of cocaine.

While the drug dogs are well-publicized, the deeds of detective and rescue dogs are equally rewarding. In 1983, New Mexico’s two canine arson investigators was first to pick up traces of gasoline on the floor of a Bronx social club where 87 people died. Last March, German shepherd found dozens of people—and some other animals—trapped in the rubble of last October’s San Francisco/Oakland earthquake. Nearly 100 commands with bomb and rescue teams are now working with U.S. law enforcement agencies. Bomb-sniffing dogs regularly turn up an explosive device at a Long Beach, Calif., school.

Newfoundland, long known for endurance and swimming ability, serve as lifeguards along the Riviera in France and Monaco. Police dogs are typically specialists. In Canada, however, budget constraints oblige the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to train their dogs to do just about everything possible. The first RCMP dog, Dale, nabbed a car thief in 1950 and became a full member of the force in 1955. The RCMP today employs 88 dogs, all of them German shepherds, trained at a special academy in Calgary. At cost of about $100 per human/dog team. Most of the cost is for the human. The academy graduated 25 teams last year, releasing the force to grow to meet the increasing need
Redwood Summer Wins Big For Big Trees

While Earth First!'s "Redwood Summer" protests drew fewer participants than organizers hoped, the summer closed with a string of legal victories for the redwoods and the animals who live among them.
July 13, the Calif. Board of Forestry extended protection on the endangered spotted owl to private lands for the first time, barring logging within 1.5 miles of a known nest. July 21, the U.S. Forest Service agreed to ban logging in the giant sequoia groves of the Sequoia National Forest; and to reduce cutting by 29 percent elsewhere in the forest. July 25, Mendocino County Superior Court Judge James Luther issued a temporary restraining order to keep participants at the Louisianna-Pacific Corp. from cutting 110 acres of old growth that Earth First! considers especially critical. July 30, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor upheld an Appellate Court order blocking timber sales from the 200,000-acre Mapleton Ranger District of Oregon's Shuswap National Forest.

Setting Dogs on Prisoners

The era of the vicious dog pack trailing and eventually mauling escaping convicts isn't quite over. While most police K-9 teams struggle to dispel the attack dog stereotype, Texas prison guards still set hounds on volunteers inmates as a training exercise three to five times a week at 19 of the state's 29 prisons. Florida conducts similar exercises.

The throwbacks to what Texas state representative Ron Wilson calls "a slave sport" came to light recently after Texas Board of Criminal Justice vice chairman Jerry Hodge invited two friends to join him at one of the training sessions, and gave them jackets bearing the slogan "The Ultimate Hunt," taken from a film in which wealthy hunters pursue human targets. Hodge, who hunts bears with dogs, is a frequent spokesman on prison issues for Texas gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams, whose own alleged predilection for "hunting" prostitutes with water pistols surfaced in Newsweek earlier this year. Texas officials claim only one of the inmate quarters they call "dog boys" has been in existence in the past three years. However, in 1983 two "dog boys" divided $14,000 in compensation after one was bitten 120 times and the other 56 times. The inmates are typically given a head start of several hours, and a padded protective costume. The inmates are instructed to fight with the dogs when they catch up. Their reward is a reduction of sentence.

Flinters Doug Momburger and Tony Chapman of Colorado filed charges that taggers threw rocks at them and hit one of them with an ax handle, but there were no arrests in response to their complaint. The episode followed a peaceful confrontation between about 250 logging supporters and 100 Earth Flinters at Arena, California.

Said Daryl Cherney, one of the two Earth Flinters who were killed in Oakland in May, "Anybody out there logging should be kissing our families—for the legislation and conservation ethic that has forced the regulations that produced the second-growth forests out there now.

Activist Jailed: Wouldn't Talk To Grand Jury

Refusing to testify before the federal grand jury convened in Sacramento to probe the animal rights movement, local activist Debra Young was held in contempt of court and jailed August 15 for an indefinite period. She could be held for as long as the grand jury remains empaneled, potentially another year.

Young, 35, has promoted surveillance programs in the Sacramento area since the mid-1970s. She was arrested in 1984."

Sea Shepherd II Disables Driftnetters

The Sea Shepherd II, flagship of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, rammed two Japanese driftnetting vessels August 13 about 1,500 miles off the Haskell Islands. The collisions disabled the driftnetters' net retrieval cranes. Four members of the Sea Shepherd II fled the area.

The Sea Shepherd II is named for the original Sea Shepherd, which rammed and sank the pirate whaler Sierra in 1979, and sank four more whaling ships by the end of 1980. The original Sea Shepherd was eventually captured by the Portuguese Navy. Captain Paul Watson later pleaded guilty and was convicted. The owners of the Sierra, Members of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society also sank two Icelandic whalers in 1986."

continued from previous page

For airport security.

Like human peace officers, police dogs are sometimes killed in the line of duty. Five years ago, Colorado assassins poisoned 23 drug-sniffing dogs in their cage at the Bogota airport. Three RCMP dogs have been killed over the past 20 years—and three human handlers. While a number of traditionally trained police dogs have been killed in the U.S., to date sniffer dogs have avoided serious harm.

There are still human rights as well as animal rights concerns surrounding the use of police dogs. Some civil libertarians contend the use of sniffer dogs in public high schools violates the Constitutional protection against unreasonable search and seizure. The matter has not yet reached higher courts. What becomes of former police dogs is also an issue. Not every dog trained is successful on the job, for instance Marko, who was dropped from the Sunnyvale, Calif. police force after napping only a handful of suspects in three years. Marko is now a house dog, but others are euthanized. Feeding her dog Lucky would be euthanized because of his age when she went on pregnancy leave, New York policewoman Patricia Piro recently "stole" the dog, jeopardizing her own career. Lucky was eventually officially released to her. Following her release, campaigns by Friends of Animals and the ASPCA.

Meanwhile, the increased police interest in dogs has spilled over into therapeutic dog-training programs for prisoners. The Lexington Assessment and Reception Center in Oklahoma trains pound dogs to assist the elderly. The Prision Pet Partnership Program at the Purdy Corrections Center for Women near Tacoma, Washington, has even trained two dogs to warn epileptics of oncoming seizures. How do the dogs detect the seizures is unknown, but the Epilepsy Institute is investigating, hoping that "seizure" dogs can eventually help epileptics as ubiquitously as seeing eye dogs help the blind.
Rescuing Animals

By Phil Maggitti

A her riding with Washington Humane Society animal control officer Ted Deppner for part of the evening shift in the District of Columbia, WHS humane educator Debbie Driel recounts the unsparing account of Deppner’s work that appeared in the WHS/SPCA Newsletter: By its reckoning, Deppner responded to nine calls between 4:00 and 10:30 p.m. He collected 13 stray or unwanted animals, including a 12-week-old puppy with a broken pelvis, and a cat and her five kittens. Both were in apparent heat surrendered by their owner: a puppy whose owner was moving in three weeks and expected Deppner to promise that she could reclaim the dog if he hadn’t been adopted by then; a feral, brown-tabby cat living in an apartment building; and an old, matted-out, ownerless dog with maggots crawling in a gash in the roof of its mouth.

Such were the spoils of part of an evening that Deppner considered slow, in a service that Deppner’s boss, Jean Johnson, executive director of WHS, regards as the most important a humane organization can provide.

“If we were down to offering one final service, it would be round-the-clock rescue,” declares Johnson. “You can be assured that acute, extreme, and prolonged animal suffering occurs where rescue services are not available.”

Though Johnson insists that 24-hour rescue “must be provided in every jurisdiction,” it is far from being a universal benefit. In fact, it is not always the first program a shelter institutes. “In areas where humane services are limited and people start a small humane organization,” says Johnson, “they often concentrate on finding homes for animals—when dogs are screaming in pain on the highway in the middle of the night and nobody seems concerned.”

If animal rescue is not invariably a shelter’s first regard, round-the-clock rescue is frequently its last. Shelters offering animal rescue services “tend to provide them from nine to five,” says Barbara Cassidy, director of animal sheltering and control for the Humane Society of the United States. Thus in too many areas, no one is prepared to go out at midnight to help an animal who’s been hit by a car. People who find injured animals at that hour generally phone the police, who may not have anyone free to help. If they do, help is dispatched from a gun barrel or, in tender situations, by an officer who brings the animal into the police station and keeps him there until the shelter opens.

“That’s better than nothing,” says Johnson, but it doesn’t secure the immediate veterinary attention that injured animals will likely need. An animal rescue worker would know which vets in the area were on call or were willing to get out of bed to repair an injury, and in large cities, a rescue worker would know which emergency clinics had nighttime hours.

Determining the extent to which 24-hour animal rescue is accessible is difficult. One shelter official estimates that round-the-clock rescue is common “in metropolitan areas with populations of 250,000 or more.” Yet it took only three calls on the morning of July 4 to locate a phone that went unanswered in one animal care and control office in a city of 541,000.

Conversely, there are small cities with well-established, efficient 24-hour rescue. One is Fayetteville, Arkansas, population 40,000, where the Fayetteville Animal Shelter has two animal services officers on patrol one from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., the other from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. “During their shifts, these officers are out in their vehicles, looking for animals in trouble or for those who have lost the animal codes,” says Lib Horn, shelter supervisor.

If an emergency call comes in during regular shelter hours (8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.), the shelter operator, who is in radio contact with the officers, dispatches one of them to the scene.

People who phone after the shelter closes, says Horn, “bear a recording that instructs them to dial the city’s central dispatch system—the 911 people who dispatch policemen and firemen. Central dispatch then radios the animal services officer, who is on duty until 8:00 p.m. and on call until eight the next morning. We hope to have a system in place soon that switches after-hours emergency calls over to central dispatch automatically.”

In 1989 the two Fayetteville animal service officers conducted 3,555 investigations, responding to emergencies involving animals at large, animals hit by cars, cats on the highway, cats in trees, people attacked by dogs, and other misfortunes. This amounts to one investigation every two and a half hours, day after day. It also indicates that nearly one in ten Fayetteville residents reported an animal-related emergency last year.

On one typical winter evening with a gruesome twist, Fayetteville animal service officer Dan Rutledge was dispatched at 6:08 to pick up a dog who had been hit by a car. He collected the animal, brought her to the shelter, made her comfortable, arranged for veterinary attention, then drafted the mandatory report, carefully describing and cataloging the incident.

About 9:00 p.m. Rutledge was sent to a trailer park where a man had killed his wife and their two children, ages 18 months and three years. The bodies had been removed when Rutledge arrived, but he could see where the children had lain. There were cats swarming inside the trailer, and an ill-kept parrot in a gressy cage in the kitchen. Rutledge evicted the cats and brought the parrot to the shelter.

At 11:04 p.m. Rutledge was called to round up some cows in a Fayetteville street. He was surprised at 6:40 a.m. to remove a dead puppy from the highway. At 9:00 a.m. he was sent to euthanize a dog hit by a car. Then he reported to the shelter for his 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. patrol.

But for the visit to the murder scene, officer Rutledge responded to the kinds of situations that Jan Marks, chief of animal control for Prince Georges County, Maryland, refers to as “routine, grind calls.” Indeed, Marks doesn’t believe collaring an animal at large is a rescue, “but it is a service we offer.” And it may prevent that animal’s coming to grief later: “While the unusual incidents catch the public’s eye,” says Marks, “it’s going out and responding to the dog who’s been hit or the cat who’s been hit and then stuck that are the critical services we provide.”

Like her counterparts in all shelters providing animal rescue, Marks can relate many examples of calls above and beyond the sort of duty the job ordinarily entails: calls to impound land hopefully find fences for exotic creatures such as enormous snakes or tanks full of fish used to protect contracthand calls to remove scores of animals from the attics of collectors; and a call to impound a tractor-trailer load of circus animals abandoned in a church parking lot.

One of most bizarre entreaties confronted anywhere...
was handled by the newly established animal rescue program of the Capital Area Humane Society in Columbus, Ohio, three years ago. This summons came from the manager of the Greyhound bus terminal, where many of the 600 turkey eggs in a shipping consignment had started to hatch.

In its first full year of operation, the Capital Area rescue program responded to 2,844 calls. Each of these represented an animal who needed help,” says Mary Gundabach, a member of the group’s board of directors. “One can only speculate as to the fate of that same number of animals before the rescue program began.

In addition to the amazing tales and discoveries, humane societies are often hindered by people who confuse a rescue service with a humane service. One of the more frequent calls received by the Washington Humane Society is the come-pick-up-my-animal because-I-don’t-want-it-anymore request, which makes up nearly 20 percent of the roughly 8,700 situations WHS responds to each year.

These people normally say that if we don’t pick up the animal, they’ll throw it out on the street,” says Johnson. “When we arrive at the house, we ask them to sign the animal over. If they refuse, we’ll take it anyway. If they call the next day and want it back, we say, ‘Fine. Come in and fill out an adoption application, and we’ll reevaluate.’ We have, from time to time, returned animals to people who were legitimately frustrated when they gave them up, but these people must have the right attitude to get the animal back.

“We deal with the dregs of society,” says Johnson.

“People who are on drugs. People who are drunk. People who are violent. They say and do all sorts of crazy things. But if we go off at a person or fail to help someone because he or she is a first-class jerk, the animal is the one who suffers. So we have to hold our tongues and persevere and see our way through to helping the animal.

Pick-up-my-dog-or-else demands are more customay in cities, but cavalier requests occur in the county, too. Cindy Stoll, manager of the York County SPCA in Thomasville, Pennsylvania, once got a call to “go out and get that injured cat at three in the morning. When we got there, it turned out the owners had a tick on it. Unfortunately, the caller, who had found the feline wandering by the side of the road, was worried enough to call the great outdoors at a pay phone, so we couldn’t reach him to verify the emergency.

The cost of providing round-the-clock rescue services can reach $80,000 a year for a program with two fulltime, animal control officers and a couple of well-equipped vans. The round-the-clock rescue provided by the York County SPCA, however, shows that dedication counts as much as money in shelters where funds are sparse. Although the York County doesn’t have the means to keep a rescue service officer on the street after hours, shelter workers take turns taking the rescue truck and the keeper home (or out to dinner or to a Little League game) in the evening.

“For the inconvenience of being tied up and of having to drop everything and run when we’re called, we’re paid 50 cents an hour,” says Stoll, with a wry, tolerant laugh.

“For sure, the salary, hours, working conditions, and occasional flak from people opposed to euthanasia suggest that animal rescue work is a demanding, not a profession.

Animal control officers at one metropolitan humane society start at $7.50 an hour and receive a $25-dollar-a-week differential for working the night shift. A typical officer’s year, assuming a 40-hour week and might duty every other week,

That’s what the position offers. What it demands, says Stoll, is a knowledge of the local animal control law and a 90 on a basic animal knowledge exam. What’s more, prospective rescue workers at WIS ride with an experienced officer for two or three weeks before Johnson wants to know how people react when they arrive at a scene and don’t see the animal. We want to see how aggressively they search and how motivated they are to come back with the animal. Are they more concerned with getting the animal or with protecting themselves? Are they reluctant to touch animals? Are they concerned about getting blood on their uniforms? Are they concerned about getting dirts? Rescue drivers shiny up trees and climb under porches. They can’t be distressed about blood and guts.

OVERPOPULATION OF COMPANION ANIMALS
CAUSES, PREVENTION, and CURES

Edited by Marylou Archard, President, New York State Humane Association
Foreword by Phyllis White, HSUS Vice President, Companion Animal

For those who suffer the heartbreak of knowing that presently there are more companion animals than can ever find homes, this is a book that not only deals with the practical problems of animal control, but explores new approaches to a solution. Fordham University Press has published the proceedings of the New York State Humane Association’s Fall 1987 Conference on Overpopulation of Dogs and Cats. This important compendium of information includes the perspectives of the veterinarian, the teacher, the attorney, the shelter director, the animal control officer, and the animal rights philosophies. Among the issues considered are:

- Responsibility of shelters
- Psychological bases of resistance to spay/neuter and euthanasia
- Noces of litters
- Population control of feral cats

Participants: John Kulkeb, Christine Stevens, Ingrid N Nickle, Tom Regan, Murray Leiner, Lisa Leistman, Barbara Cassady, Ann Cottrell, Ann Listing, Ron Scott, Margaret Gregory, Patricia Long, Kathleen Young, John McKee, Arthur Bader, Robert Case, Wolfgang Shulman, Sherry Trainer, David Samuelson, Enor Molberg

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At one point the Soviet educational system stressed a form of "superhumanism" that reinforced common anthropocentric prejudices.

EASTERN EUROPE

The Animal Defense Movement in the Soviet Union

Special Correspondent: T. Pavlova

[Image: A page from a Soviet document with text in Russian.]

By DAVID P. GREAVILLE

The Moscow Department of Animal Welfare (MDAW) of the Soviet Society for Nature Protection has been conducting a campaign to improve the conditions of animals in the Soviet Union. The campaign includes education, legislation, and public awareness efforts.

The MDAW has been working with local communities to raise awareness about animal welfare issues. They have also been involved in lobbying efforts to push for changes in laws and regulations that affect animals.

One of the main goals of the MDAW is to increase public understanding of the importance of animal welfare. They have been conducting workshops and seminars to educate people about the rights of animals and the importance of treating them with respect.

The MDAW has also been involved in legal battles to protect animals. They have been working to challenge policies that they believe are inhumane, such as those that allow the use of animals in experiments.

Despite these efforts, the animal welfare movement in the Soviet Union faces many challenges. The country has a long history of treating animals in cruel and inhumane ways, and changing attitudes takes time.

Despite these challenges, the MDAW remains committed to its mission. They continue to work tirelessly to improve the lives of animals in the Soviet Union.

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Reprinted from The Animals' Agenda, October 1990

The Animals' Agenda is a publication that covers animal rights and welfare issues. It is produced by the Animal Welfare Institute, a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the well-being of all animals.

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DATINGLINE: INTERNATIONAL

By Contributing Correspondent

The annual meeting of the International Society for Animal Rights was held in Moscow last week. The meeting brought together animal welfare activists from around the world to discuss strategies for improving animal rights in their respective countries.

The keynote speaker was Dr. Elena Petrovsky, a renowned animal rights advocate from the Soviet Union. Dr. Petrovsky spoke about the history of animal rights activism in the Soviet Union and the challenges that activists face in their work.

The meeting also included sessions on legal advocacy, education, and public awareness. Participants discussed ways to build coalitions with other animal rights groups and to use the media to raise awareness about animal welfare issues.

The meeting ended with a call to action for all animal rights activists around the world. The organizers of the meeting encouraged everyone to continue working for animal rights and to support each other in their efforts.

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Continued from previous page when the government decided to make the movement more visible, the only animals more humane. The Department of Animal Welfare supports this stance. As a result, a device is being developed that promises to kill the animals instantaneously instead of torturing it in a trap. Granted, this is no solution, but it is a mere improvement in situation compared to the otherwise inhumane situation.

The conditions of captive animals, especially in circuses and zoos, have also caught the MDW's attention. Recently, the MDW conducted a survey of the Ministry of Culture, putting forth a proposal for circuses without animals, or at least, without wild and exotic animals. The MDW also suggested the elimination of small and bad zoos, while improving and modernizing larger ones. As a result, the Ministry is currently preparing a review of the Circus Policy toward zoos, while also considering for the first time the problem of circus animals in zoos. The MDW argues that a circus that involves animals should guarantee to cater to sensitive and infinite tastes among adults and children, while teaching the young, under the pressure of its insensitivity toward fellow treatment.

The ethical formation of the MDW is a priority. In fact, one of the earliest steps taken by the new government was to abolish the collecting of circus and animal shows and to encourage all kinds of circuses, even small animals, among children. More recently, it was common to see circus acts in a more respectful manner, by taking the lessons of circuses and animal shows.

The sweeping changes brought about by the president and the new climate of high animal welfare,
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

The Dutch firm Gascogne-Motte plans to hook cows to milking machines.

Drag-trawlers are ripping up the North Sea bed. Dutch police report, killing half the heart urchins, starfish, and polychaete worms and 20 percent of the small crustaceans and starfish in the most heavily fished area. For the first time in years, valuable fish caught, the trawlers throw back two to four pounds of dead fish from other species. Worms are replacing large mollusks in many areas. Shanks, rays, and large crabs are virtually extinct; herring and mackerel are becoming scarce; and the nets also kill some 3,000 marine mammals a year, including seals, whales, and porpoises.

Britain has approved research on human embryos up to the cleavage stage in 1992. West Germany have banned such research.

Dozens of demonstrators in badge masks surrounded the British Parliament recently to support an anti-badger-hunting bill.

As cane toad skin smoking has begun, police have arrested 15 people. They began catching dippers smoking horse manure.

Japan is suspending drift-net fishing Programs in 1981 season, two years earlier than previously announced. According to the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Japanese driftnetters caught three million fish in the North Pacific last year, accidentally killing 1.6 million Portland, 75,000 tunas, 30,000 seals, 9,000 seabirds, 914 dolphins, 141 porpoises, 52 fur seals, 25 pinnipeds, and 22 sea turtles.

Protest from Japanese animal controllers of the Greenpeace Foundation to cancel plans to kill and mount two of four minke whales imported from the Seward Bay.

South Africa recently interdicted the bathing boat carrying the circus of 50 areokop психнх пярп

After singer k.d. lang stated "Meat stinks!" her mother was arrested leaving her to home town of Connet, Alberta, and someone spray-painted "Cold Beef Dyke" on the town limit sign. Three of Lang's friends were arrested the next day.

The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies has uncovered that, according to Humane Society of Ottawa's report, "There are now no humane societies in Canada providing animals for research purposes."

Agriculture Canada researchers have cloned four cows and a bull calf. The procedure may yield a more productive milk herd at further distance, and already narrow genetic diversity.

A bill to ban pork is near passage in Israel.

Oman has begun captive breeding in an effort to save the Tanzanian mountain goat. Fewer than 2,000 survive in the wild.

While Canadian fish stocks are sharply down, the government is spending $1.75 million to get the nation to eat more.

Two New Brunswick residents have been videotaped in an apparent eastern coyote attack. Since 1912, despite 300 reported sightings during the past decade.

The bow-and-antler deer of India, once thought extinct, is up to 78 miles north of the 1 billion rabbit is being illegally protected since 1891.

The first two black-naped cranes ever hatched outside of China were born July 10, in West Germany, and Wisconsin. Only 1,900 are known to exist.

The USHR has admitted that 12,000 salmonid s have been released in 100,000 seals and millions of saltwater s, and started the White Sea. The toll may exceed that of the Don River disaster.

Soviet ichthyologists have discovered a unique ocean-like ecology of sponges and brine shrimp around hot vents in Lake Bokke of Bolivia. Many of the phenomena seems to be unique to science. The 400-mile-long area could take more than all of the Great Lakes, and is believed to be an aquarium.

Following closure of the Atlantic Marine Park in Punta, Argentina, 12 captive dolphins are undergoing three years of rehabilitation that will enable them to be returned to the wild.

The Vancouver Aquarium is trying to capture three more beluga whales for research. The two terraces it already has in captivity, the Vancouver male died in January.

Taiwanese driftnetters have been banned effective waters for the first time, not far from the Caribbean. Marine biologists fear the practice may make the collapse of already fast decliningWallock, yellowfin, albacore, marlin, shark, and swordfish populations.

Antarctica has lost 11,000 square miles of ice in the past decade, a sign of accelerating ash.

On his way to the Chiru of Tibet, and the Tibet Dog, the draviorship by the Republic of South Africa, the Tibetan spaniel packs 10 Luo, Laos are going ahead with the salling of over 30,000 seals.

The Seal Action Group aims that the Chinese are, the South African ambassador to the US, will call on the Indian government.

The Seabird Conservation Action Plan is the June 1982 of Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008.

I was sitting in the home eco- classroom, but my mind was far from the blackboard and sewing machines. "Wake up!" the teacher snapped, "I know your baby died, but you still have to pay attention," I wanted to say, "I am not thinking even then that if a human member of my family had passed away, that I would have had a lot more patience with me. She would have realized that I was grieving, going through the necessary process that heals the spirit when we lose someone we love, whether that someone is human or animal."

The process is, in fact, similar for any loss: a job, a relationship, an issue in animal rights we were sure we'd win or be for now at least." I finally, Elizabeth Kubler-Ross has enumerated grief's five stages. The first is denial. It's not true. As reality sets in, there are bargai- I'll change something so that it won't be true"—and anger, toward the one who left, toward ourselves for not doing something different. toward God for letting it happen. The second stage, the most dreaded stage because its sadness, although measured, seems as if it will never stop. Belief in love, in the human body, will change the ground and help flowers grow. That's why, "reasons, "is a pretty nice job for a cat."

Put away the animal's special things for awhile. Pack them carefully in a box so you won't run into a well-chewed toy every time you vacuum, or see the bowl that says "Molly" whenever you reach for the dish in the cupboard. Some time later and you'll be able to unpack those things and let them bring back happy memories.

Make a memorial contribution to an animal protection organisation. This is also a thoughtful gesture to make on behalf of someone you know who loses a companion animal.

When you're ready, open your heart and your home again. If you're close to your own passions, you will know intuitively when you are ready, when you are ready, you can expect your companion to transition and your own. Whether or not you were with your pet at the time of death, mark the passing with a funeral, burial of the body or a gathering of family and friends for a simple memorial service. Everyone can share something about the animal that he or she remembers with particular fondness. Such a ceremony is especially appreciated by children.

Allow yourself to feel. If you're numbed or feel different, it's the way the animals feel. It will be familiar. It's like lines from a song I know. "As we go through the thought runs through my mind: love is like a song, let's go round one more time."

See also: "When Animal Friends Die: Living with Loss, Sept./Oct. 1988 Issue of The ANIMALS AGENDA."
Recentley published Animal Welfare Act cage rules were even nearer to the programmers back-of-the-napkin rough draft. The new rules allow researchers to bypass minimums for certain animal species such as rabbits, guinea pigs, and hamsters with approval of an institutional review board, and also permit use of any und erutilized cages bought before August 15, 1990. This could mean a glitch in its policy of 25 years or more for regulation-sized cages. See "Commercial Animal Welfare Acts Rigs," Sept. 1990.

Over a million Delaware and Massachusetts striped bass were hauled out this past summer. The strong year-class of Delaware bay striped bass has been noticeable among bass anglers this year.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission is looking at a proposal for a new trout reintroduction program, as at least 90 percent of stocked trout are not surviving. The total number of trout stocked is the number of trout stocked.

Mille the White House dog survived a mild case of lead poisoning after being poisoned with paint solvent and licking her paws.

The Nebraska Zoo at Window Rock, Arizona, keeps native animals in accordance with Navajo tradition: no eats in front of a bear, no woman eats in the kitchen, and no food is allowed to be prepared in any animal areas. The animals are fed a diet of hay, corn, and other native foods.

The Coast Guard Coast week is celebrated to bring attention to the dangers of sea turtles and their importance to the ocean. The Coast Guard has a special program to protect sea turtles and their habitats.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service will allow Mississippi residents to build proper quarters and find a mate for a fenced in chimp, the only chimp now in a house in a trailer.

The Naval Station at Norfolk, Virginia, is used to keep endangered Kemp's Ridley sea turtles away from their traditional nesting beach near Beaufort, North Carolina, a pilot project for the future of the species.

The next three dead dolphins have been washed up along the Gulf Coast this year; six times as many as usual.

The second major oil spill of the year hit coastal Texas after a tanker barge collision in early August, causing thousands of gallons of oil to wash ashore. The spill has affected both marine and shorebirds.

The Puerto Rican Baptists Church of rural West Virginia has held a bear meat feast every year since 1775.

All 13 members of a Virginia bird smuggling ring broken up in May, 1989.

Continued on next page

Mormon crickets infected 1.5 million acres of Nevada this year. This infestation is expected to peak next year if the present western drought continues.

Feral dogs or dogs allowed to run wild are a problem along the trails of California's Sierra Nevada. They can often overtake the large groups of deer that can be found on the trails.

The Philadelphia Marine Garden in Pennsylvania is a popular destination for recreational fishing, and is known for its variety of fish species.

The National Marine Fisheries Service found that the newly released wrasse were 150% the size of the wrasse released last year, and the wrasse were also more likely to survive and reproduce.

Maryland's cherry tree is still standing. The tree was planted in 1889 and is one of the oldest cherry trees in the country.

The National Wildlife Federation is opposed to the use of herbicides in wildlife management, and is working to promote more environmentally friendly practices.

The American Council on Pharmaceutical Research is a nonprofit organization that promotes the use of drugs that are both effective and safe. They conduct research on new drugs, and work to ensure that patients have access to the latest treatments.

The Tennessee Highway Department, DEC, animals, and special interests to keep the last known colony of Houston toads.

The Animals' Agenda: October 1990

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"Humanity Dick": 19th Century Trail-Breaker

BY JOAN GILBERT

A year significant for all animal advocates: 1822. A name we should all honor: Richard Martin. The first animal protective legislation passed then, thanks to this man. Comparing his struggles to our own in both heart-rending and humbling, for he broke a trail through seemingly an impossible ground.

In Martin's era, bear and bull-baiting were still considered by most people legitimate entertainment. Only a few decades had passed since spectacles such as this were advertised: "...a bull dressed up in fireworks, a dog dressed up in fireworks, a cat tied to the bull's tail..." Battling was the focus of Martin's legislation, but it was not the only horror. Cats were skinned alive for their fur in those days, and tossed into alleys to die. Coach horses were routinely run to death to set speed records. Should we leap backward into that time, we would find common street sights unbearably.

Richard Martin was Lord of Clare, owner of a castle and 200,000 acres in Ireland, handsome, hearty, sporting man, he carried on his body the scars of duels and was prone to swear. He seemed to be the equivalent of today's "good old boy," and was a personal friend of the king. In 1822, Martin IV nicknamed him "Humanity Dick," and having made up after a quarrel, presented him with two Arabian horses.

None of his prestige prevented Martin's colleagues from ridiculing the effete, effeminate, middle-class man. They greeted the reading of his bills with a cacophony of animal cries and sarcastic comments. Sometimes he turned these to his use. When they said, "You'll be trying to protect dogs and cats next!" he replied, in effect, "Now that you mention it, why not?" In subsequent years, he tried, with a bill that would have protectedmonkeys, too. He presented several such bills and spoke passionately against vivisection, but was unable to get them passed or even expand the coverage of his original bill. Martin died in 1854, at 60, without seeing others fulfill most of his dreams for humane laws in 1849, and 1854.

Martin knew his hard-won bill of 1822 was pitifully limited, but he believed that "There is no reason to reject the attempt to put down a few barbarities because one can't put them all down...if I can't get 10 percent, I must be satisfied to take 50 or 25 percent."

Richard Martin also helped create and preserve the first animal protective organization, which became the RSPCA. He always said his work was not protective only, but he gave generously to the young organization, both of his money and his presence. At least once Martin saved it when its officers were imprisoned for debt.

Martin operated exactly as the most successful activists of our own time do, using a sense of humor whenever possible. When a knacker refused to feed the hay and grain Martin supplied for horses waiting to be killed they often stood for days without food or water, he sent the man 200 unanswerable letters telling him locations of "downed" animals he could collect; the knacker had to pay postage on every letter. Acquiesced of caring more for animals than people, he laughingly replied that many people cared more together. Martin regularly showed compassion for people. After getting abusive owners or drivers arrested, he often paid their fines, knowing that their families would suffer otherwise and hoping his generosity would make them more likely to extend it to the helpless animals in their hands. A great deal of the legislation Martin introduced or supported was to protect disabled animals from the punishment meted out to them.

Four days later New was back hungry. Martin got anchor leg of a team triathlon, continuing her self-appointed work as an ambassador for kindness and good health.

Quebec discovers New on September 4, 1888, her 32nd birthday, when she led all female runners onto the track in the Montreal International Marathon. Six weeks after her memorable Montreal performance—an extremely short recovery period for an animal—she logged a personal best 2:41:10 in her bid to repeat, finishing second only to former Gorham track star.

Since then, New has placed third in the San Francisco Marathon at 2:44, despite a wrong turn that cost her over a minute and her chance of victory, seventh in the Houston Marathon, at 2:52; and fourteen in the keenly contested Boston Marathon, the world's most renowned, also at 2:42.

Unlike many of her international competitors, New holds a steady job outside of sports. Besides running 100 to 110 miles each week and every week of the year, training as her own coach and trainer, she puts in 40 to 65 hours a week at a responsible position with Canada Post. Then she does all her own housework, "cleaning and cooking, shopping and ironing," hastening to add, "and I am happy."

New who has ever encountered her vibrant enthusiasm for life could doubt that.

New attributes much of her success and glowing charisma to having been a vegetarian in college. "I never liked the taste of meat as a little kid," she recalls. "In 1980, when I was away at school I wasn't under my mother's watchful eye. I said, Hey, I can eat anything I want, and I did. When I returned home from school, I just kept away from meat," influencing her mother and sister to experiment with vegetarianism as well.

The Beef Council told model Kim Alexis as a marathoner who gave up vegetarianism because, Alexis claims, "With the kind of workouts I do, I can't very well perform on corn sticks."

New finds that remark incredulity. "Most good runners are vegetarians," she returns. "Every single world-class runner I know is a vegetarian, including fellow Canadian legends Rick Sayer and Jacqueline Garreau, winner of the 1980 Boston Marathon.

While New's schedule leaves little opportunity for activism, she does make her pro-animal beliefs known. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is among her favorite publications. Country singer kd lang, who recently denounced meat-eating, is among her heroines. "She has a wonderful voice. Her music is just beautiful," New enthuses. "It took a lot of courage for her to say what she did. When she comes from Alberta and her audience is out there in cattle country, I'd really love to meet her. But I'm afraid I'd be just another person passing through her life. You know, she has perfect skin, a perfect complexion, and what she attributes it to is no meat in her diet."

New spends her quiet times at home with husband Charles Laverne and their two Siamese cats, "Sweetie the Boy, who's now an old boy," and Dexter, whom she adopted when others wanted to euthanize him for alleged negligence. "I love my cats," she concludes, "and if I had my way I would have 10 cats and 10 dogs and perhaps a cow, too, in our condo," just for good natured company.

—Merritt Clifton
Scientific Fraud and the Silver Spring Monkeys

In 1989, federal regulations were developed to deal with scientific fraud. The new regulations were necessitated by evidence of numerous cases of cheating which had been under investigation by Congressional panels. Some Members of Congress suspected that these cases were only the tip of the iceberg. At hearings before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations in 1988, Subcommittee Chair John Dingell told a representative of the Department of Health and Human Services, "I find your enforcement mechanisms hopelessly inadequate." Dingell said that if police investigations were done with the incompentence the scientific community brings to investigations of scientific fraud, "no honest man would be safe on the street.

The legal definition of misconduct in science includes not only plagiarism and overt fabrication of data, but also other practices that seriously devalue the results from those that are commonly accepted within the scientific community for proposing, conducting, or reporting research.

This law includes experiments involving animals. Unfortunately, it appears that those empowered with enforcing the law are so swept up in the backlash against animal rights that they are not properly enforcing it. The latest chapter of the Silver Spring Monkeys case brings this issue into focus.

In 1981, the monkeys were taken from the Silver Spring, Maryland, laboratory of psychologist Edward Taub, who subsequently stood trial under Maryland's anti-cruelty statute. His convictions were later overturned on the grounds that a federally-funded researcher need not follow the state law. Truth first, but the monkeys remain in solitary confinement in Canada. In Maryland, and since 1986 at the Delta Regional Primat Research Center in Louisiana.

The National Institutes of Health have consistently refused to release the monkeys, seeking to avoid the appearance of a victory by animal rights groups. This policy has had NII no friends in Congress. Majorities of both houses have called on NIH to release the animals. In what appears to be an effort to legitimize its refusal, federal investigators concocted an experiment for the primates. The tops of their skulls would be removed and an electrode inserted to make measurements, after which the monkeys would be killed. Billy was killed in this experiment on January 14, 1990, and Domino, Augustus, and Big Boy on July 6.

Three more monkeys are slated for the procedure as soon as Delta officials decide that they need to be "euthanized" for humane reasons. The experiment appears to be a case of scientific misconduct. Unlike a typical experimental protocol, which might be 80 or 100 pages in length, the write-up of the monkey experiment is only four and a half pages long, and was so casually written that parts of it read like a press release. The research has no hypothesis, no control group, no study design, and no references. It appears to have been written mainly to convince doubters in Congress that NIH had some scientific use for the monkeys.

The apparent intent to deceive smacks of fraud. But the Office of Scientific Integrity (OSI) at NIH declined to investigate because the experiment was actively promoted by NIH Acting Director William Rab. OSI bumped the case up to the Office of Scientific Integrity Review (OSIR) in Health and Human Services, which also refused to investigate, claiming that it was interested only in cases of cheating, not sloppy science.

The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine is suing Health and Human Services to force it to investigate. As is often the case with new laws, disagreements over the letter and spirit of the law may have to be worked out in court.

The moral of the story for animal advocates is that when animal subjects are used in experiments that violate the new standards of scientific misconduct, there is a structure in place to conduct investigations: OSI, OSIR, and similar panels that are now legally mandated at every college, university, or other facility receiving federal grants from the Public Health Service. These panels exist independently of animal care committees, which are also legally required. Still, those offices may have to be forced to do their jobs. And the monkeys? Those whose survival are still in small metal boxes, far from the Philippine forest where they were born, and agonizingly close to the private sanctuaries that are ready to take them if only NIH will let them go. They will remain on death row until enough numbers of Congress make it clear that NIH cannot continue to bite the hand that feeds it. Be sure to let your representatives know how you feel.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6322, Washington, D.C. 20015: 202-686-2210).
Reverence and Relationships

Spiritual Ecology: A Guide To Reconnecting With Nature


If anyone could unify the diverse movements attempting to change the ways humans relate to their planet, Jim Nollman might do it with this book. By the time we finish reading the initial chapter of Spiritual Ecology, we can already see how Nollman has succeeded in changing our perception of the way earth systems work.

It seems only fitting that one whose life work is interrelating and communicating should offer alternative perceptions of nature. Nollman's personal experiences offer examples of how we can learn to excel in our own endeavors.

Better coexist with other species. I'm sure everyone has seen a deer grazing peacefully and even the act of rearing a deer to share my garden," he tells us. "By synthesizing anecdote and philosophy, Nollman leads us to recognize the potential for change in our own experiences.

At times Nollman attempts to reorient language to encourage the development of new environmental perspectives. His use of the Latin phrase "mostra" to signify wholeness is reminiscent of the Rastafarian use of the phrase "I and I" for "we," to indicate equality between the speaker and the listener. This equality—here between humans and other species—is the key to Nollman's vision of our future.

In the course of his work, Jim Nollman has had many opportunities to interface with various forms of environmental activism. He finds that some forms of activism have caused long-term harm while changing short-term processes. For example, he says, "The old, while attempting to save dolphins at Lekki Island in Japan, I learned that lasting changes in environmental consciousness only occur when the locals themselves recognize their own benefit to protect the environment in which they live." Nollman would prefer an activism that takes into consideration the uniqueness of a given situation.

Nollman honestly admits to finding very few unflawed examples of human lives in balance with other species. While he uses the Native American relationship to animals as a foundation for many of his concepts, he also decries the distorted ritualistic hunts and reinforce meat-eating, and make violence to animals acceptable. The cultural baggage we assimilate into our lives—through classroom conversations, commercials, rituals, traditions, etc.—includes the message that it's normal and healthy for humans to eat other animals. This book helps people see how they are bound by the social construction of meat-eating, and also how to begin shaking free of this.

Adams calls the feminist community to task for "participating in the sexual politics of meat" and for echoing patriarchal thought in this area. Gloria Steinem, for example, served veal at her 50th birthday party. Although women have often used metaphors of animal exploitation to describe their own suffering, they have somehow failed to recognize that there is a reality beneath their words—a reality they too often put a knife and fork to. The question Adams poses to the feminist community is: how can we overthrow patriarchal power while eating its symbol? The answer is obvious.

Adams begins her essay as a "self-conscious protest tradition," was written out of history. A fun aspect of reading Adams' book is rediscovering vegetarian's past. Did you know, for example, that the arguments put forth today for a meatless diet were largely in place in the 1790s? Did you know there
REVIEWS


Living Planet Press (558 Rose Ave., Venice, CA 90291); 1990: 113 pages. $4.95, recycled paper. (ASPCA edition available from Dept. A, 441 E. 32nd St., New York, NY 10016: $8.95 plus $1.00 shipping/handling per order of one quantity.)

Save the Animals! is an animal rights primer and practical guide written by Ingrid Newkirk, co-founder and national director of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. With art by cartoonist Berke Brecht and a foreword by Paul and Linda McCartney, and an introduction by Cleveland Amory, the book is a hit lifter than The Animal Rights Handbook, and may have more commercial appeal, however it is not an improvement of its contents.

Both books are bring mass-audience oriented, but which will prove more palatable to the general public is anyone's guess. Animal rights advocates should read them both immediately.

Nature's Night Life
By Robert Burton
Sterling Publishing Co. (397 Park Ave. So., NY, NY 10010); 1990: 151 pages. $12.95 ($17.95 Canadian), softcover.

Nature's Night Life is a well-illustrated guide to the animals who prowl, hunt, and roost when the sun goes down.

Night Life: From Dust to Dawn
By Lilian Kappel-Smith, Little, Brown and Co. (200 Lexington Ave., NY, NY 10016); 1990: 312 pages. $18.95, hardcover.

Another book on nocturnal species, Night Life, presents valuable information in narrative form, as the author describes her own nighttime adventures researching the book. Some of them were shared with hunters and trappers—however, she fails to draw any serious moral conclusions about their illegal activities.

The Eco Wars: True Tales of Environmental Madness
By David Day; Key Porter Books Limited (70 The Esplanade, 3rd Fl., Toronto, Ont., M5E 1H2 Canada); 1990: 216 pages, $22.95 Canadian, hardcover.

The Eco Wars, by David Day, makes clear that the human quest for power and wealth has caused extensive, unnecessary harm to the health of life on earth. The book is comprised of 12 sections, each dealing with a variety of topics—everything from the illegal trade in endangered species and the use of animals in warfare to the consequences of deforestation and the dangers involved with nuclear energy and chemical pollution.

One of several examples of chemical madness cited by Day is the involvement of a Japanese chemical factory which dumped mercury into the sea near the village of Minamata in 1953, contaminating the fish—the local food source. The first sign of the problem was when all the cats in Minamata died. Next, numerous people developed severe symptoms of mercury poisoning, including paralysis, blindness, deafness, and brain damage. It was so widespread that, "Between 1955 and 1960, every third newborn child on Minamata suffered brain damage." (page 212)

If you think Stephen King books are scary, try reading David Day's tales. Unlike King's novels, however, The Eco Wars is real.

The Animals' Agenda

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

HUMANE HOLIDAY SHOPPER

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DINOSAURS IN QUESTION

October 1990

The Animals' Agenda

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55
ATTRACTION: INTRODUCTORY BOOKLETS on vegetarianism and the greenhouse effect. Send $1.50 to Simpson, Box 43, Amherst, NY 14226.

LIVING WITH CATS AND DOGS...
Harmonically! This book includes information on emotional and learned behavior, introducing a new pet into your household, multi-pet households, special care pets, training, health, and much more. Fully illustrated, 84 pages, 9" x 9", $16 plus $3 each shipping. Orphan Alley, Dept. AA, N6560 CT A, Gresham, WI 54946. Konopke, no-kill animal shelter.

ATTRACTION: INTRODUCTORY BOOKLETS on vegetarianism and the greenhouse effect. Send $1.50 to Simpson, Box 43, Amherst, NY 14226.

WANTED
WANTED: LOVING, LIFETIME HOMES for puppy mill breeding stock. Our full service shelter in Southeast Kansas has several—adult ages, occasional puppies. Mostly small breeds, including Shi Tzu, Lhasa and Maltese. These kids have come a long way toward socialization, but may never be a "normal" family pet or necessarily housebroken. They are affectionate, non-aggressive animals despite their concentration camp lives. Heartworm free. We will spay/neuter, vaccinate, de-tail, worm and groom. You pay shipping and a nominal adoption fee. If it doesn't work out, we will return shipping. No questions asked. Call 315/471-0725 Monday/Friday 6:00am-6:00pm EDT. The Parsons Human Society's Pet Center, Marlene Harris, Director, 1160 Dunkirk/OVM, Rte. 3, Box 355, Parsons, Kansas 67257. Be prepared for the third degree.

URGENT: For three years we have been altering stray cats in Northern NJ. We have exhausted every cent saved, working 3 jobs not enough. Need financial support and people to help trap. I will be forced to stop. There is so much to be done. Please: Anneke Lemberger, 27 Jackson St., Little Falls, NJ 07424.

HELP! I offered to shelter the Chaveler thermogenic kinku. These animals were mistreated and doomed for further experiments, so we removed them to safe quarters. Chaveler is now suing us for fraud, theft, etc. He is backed by a biomedical association. Because we feed our animals well we have little money for legal fees. Any contributions to help defray court costs would be deeply appreciated. Please help if you can! All contributions tax deductible. APF, PO. Box 1685, Midlothian, TX 76065.

SERIOUS CAT LOVERS... The Volunteer Humane Society, Inc. in Lancaster, MA is temporarily closing due to lack of funds. We must place all of this at a very low with caring, loving people so that we can reorganize and hopefully reopen soon. We have several cats who would do well in a busy house, several cats who would want to be the only companion animal at home, and, especially, timid/fearful cats who have never done well at the shelter and who would bond with the right person. All are FeLV negative, current on vaccines, and spayed/neutered. Adoption fee: call 508/965-9470 Friday-Saturday from noon to 6 pm, otherwise, leave message.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE A COMMITMENT

While there are many national and grassroots groups advocating animal rights, the ANIMALS' ALIENATION SOCIETY is the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. The ANIMALS' ALIENATION defends the animals and provides an open forum for reformist dialogue. The ANIMALS' ALIENATION is a non-profit, non-denominational and non-partisan organization.

We appeal to you to make a pledge of support.

YES: Sign me up as an ANIMALS' ALIENATION Supporter ($25 or $50 per year) 
Champion ($500 or $1,000 per year)
Benefactor ($10,000 or more per year)
Endowed is $1,000 (Will send quarterly statement for the balance)
Charge my Visa or Mastercard Account Exp. for $1

Signature: 
I don't sign up at this time, but here's a donation to help the animals.

Name: 
Address: 

Friends of Animals
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Now you can overcome damage done to your hair by the environment, chemicals, and styling aids, quickly and surely. Start with our Original Herbal Shampoo and Conditioner, rich in extracts of Nettle and Chamomile, to help build strength and resistance from the very core of the hair shaft. And, for the most severe problems, count on our specialty herbal formulas, featuring Biotin, Aloe Vera, Keratin, or Jojoba. From now on, damaged hair doesn’t stand a chance.

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Nature’s Gate’s Rainwater Herbal hair care line drenches your hair with restorative herbs to give it more life, more body, more beauty. There’s a Rainwater Herbal formula that’s just right for you, including shampoos and conditioners for dry, normal, or oily hair. Or, choose from any of the following Rainwater Herbal products: shampoo for fine or limp hair; Henna for natural highlights; Tea Tree Oil Non-Medicated Dandruff Shampoo; and Herbal Baby Shampoo...for beautiful, healthy-looking hair for all the family.

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Behind every beautiful smile are healthy teeth and gums. That’s why you and your family benefit when you choose Nature’s Gate, with its natural cleansing and strengthening elements, including Free Calcium. Choose tubes, or try our sparkling new gels in pumps. All contain natural baking soda, the proven plaque-fighter. Nature’s Gate toothpaste is like health food for your teeth.

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