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10: Animals and Islam
BY JIM HOGSHIRE
While animals are frequently abused in the Islamic world, as in much of the Christian world, the Koran teaches that animals do have souls, and that cruelty to them will be punished.

16: Fat of the Land
BY ALAN B. DURNING
The meat-centered American diet is the leading cause of global environmental degradation.

24: Reader Beware
BY TOM REGAN
Perpetual radical manifestos may intend to incite backlash rather than revolution—and may be authored by opponents rather than advocates of a controversial cause.

41: “No Kill” Animal Shelters: Do It Right—or Don’t Do It
BY DAVID E. KAY
Starting out as dreams come true, some no-kill shelters quickly deteriorate into a nightmare. Though it’s not a solution to today’s dog and cat overpopulation problem, no-kill sheltering—done right—offers a glimpse into how things might be.

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Cover Photo by: Holton Collection / Superstar
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Measuring Success

There’s no question that the animal rights movement has arrived as a social issue worthy of consideration. The gains were not made overnight and the public agenda seven years ago. And some of my colleagues are not as optimistic as I am. I may be optimistic because I need to in order to remain effective at my work. I am convinced that the movement’s success is directly tied to the animal rights movement’s success. It is wrong for us to assume that we have already been accepted by all but a small percentage of Europeans and North Americans. Admittedly, the movement is not as widely supported in the United States. In the United States, we must work harder to make people recognize something obvious. Still, we should be celebrating this achievement. Celebrating any victory, no matter how small or big, is not a small act of strength as we continue our work by reinforcing the belief that we can change the world. And if we cannot change the world, then the cause of animal rights is not worth fighting for. The anti-animal movement is not that different from the anti-tobacco movement. The anti-animal rights movement is bound to be defeated unless we make them believe that their actions are wrong. The same goes for the anti-tobacco movement. We must show them that the tobacco industry is wrong. The same goes for the animal rights movement. We must show them that the animal industry is wrong.

I have been a part of the animal rights movement for the past two years when I first started my activism. As I have mentioned previously, the Practical Strategies: a guide for evaluating, planning, and conducting social movements, Moye explains that because activities are unfamiliar with the normal road of movement success, many “irrationally hold deep-seated feelings and beliefs that they are powerless and their movement is failing, and thus create self-fulfilling prophesy... These feelings and beliefs have devastating results. Many activists: I) only have difficulty accepting and colleting social changes, and even become angry and upset when people say that their movement is succeeding; 2) have difficulty thinking and acting strategically because they don’t believe their movement can be successful; and 3) assume unproductive attitudes and make movements unappealing to the majority of the public.”

Moyer refers to this as the “negative self-portrait.”

This self-portrayal makes activists doubt their own ability to succeed and thus, believe that their movement will fail. They become disheartened, and this leads to a cycle of failure and self-doubt, which perpetuates itself and leads to the eventual decline of the movement.

The seed is planted in the minds of the activists, and it grows stronger with each failure and each setback. The activist begins to doubt their ability to succeed, and this doubt is strengthened by the failures they experience. The result is a cycle of failure and self-doubt that leads to the eventual decline of the movement. The key to breaking this cycle is to change the way activist think about their work. Instead of focusing on the failures, they should focus on the successes and the progress they have made. This will help them change the way they think andact. The way they think about their work will change, and this will lead to a change in their behavior. The result will be a movement that is more successful and that is more likely to achieve its goals.

Since I have lived through this cycle of failure and self-doubt, I can tell you that it is not easy to change the way one thinks. It takes time, effort, and patience. But it is possible. And it is worth it.

Moyer ends his book by saying, “The movement for animal rights is the future of the 21st century. It is the struggle for the survival of all life on earth. It is the struggle for justice, for compassion, for dignity, for freedom. It is the struggle for the human race to rise above the inhumanity of our species and to live in harmony with all creatures. It is the struggle for a world where compassion and empathy reign supreme, where all animals are valued and respected, and where we live in peace and harmony with each other.”

The future of the ANIMALS’ AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the support of our friends and for the loyalty of our members. We know that you believe in the cause of animal rights, and we are deeply grateful for your support.

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is published by the Animal Rights Network, Inc., a nonprofit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of resources, including articles, book reviews, and online forums for the discussion of animal rights and justice. We try to reach out to all levels of consciousness and commitment to inspire a deeper regard for, and greater action on behalf of, animals and nature.
LETTERS

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Dalai Lama Not Veg?

In July/August News Shorts, an item said that the Dalai Lama was a vegetarian. For what it's worth, unless he converted sometime during the last couple of months, the Dalai Lama is a carnivore. When he was in Albuquerque recently, his fellow travelers, also Buddhist 1 presumes, were interviewed by newspaper reporters while eating hamburgers at a local restaurant. Also, during a speech at the Univ. of New Mexico, he admitted he wasn't vegetarian, although he had good things to say for vegetarianism and the animal rights movement.

—Judy Crone
Frijon, NM

Veg Patriarchy

Carol Adams danced a fancy tango in her response to the mild criticism by Ralph R. Luts of her theory of the essential link between male dominance and meat eating (Letters, May '91). Luts pointed to Hindu India, with a population of 700 million, 83 percent vegetarian, yet undisputably a male-dominated society with a high proportion of very oppressed women.

Adams' reply—in essence that she was really only looking at meat eating in patriarchal societies, and that societies other than Euro-American were outside the scope of her book—merely underlines the silliness of her position. If an author is about to make sweeping generalizations about the human condition, why limit oneself with such blatant ethnocentrism? And then to pontificate that, “It is my understanding that the eating of animals and the establishment of male dominance appeared in human history at the same time, and that a causal relationship existed” is just a wild statement.

Continued on page 7

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Continued from page 4

between them." Utter rubbish! The likeliest explanation of the development of the human carnivore is that when our
precursors moved down from the trees onto the savannahs, fruits and greens were no
longer so available, and their diet expanded (to cover the shortfall)—which had absolutely nothing to do with male domin-
ance or patriarchy, which probably predicted this event by a few million years.
Adams is not only of ethnocentrism, but also of species-
centricity. If she would take a careful look
to the gorillas, one of our closest relatives, she would find a patriarchal society,
dominated by males, and vegetarian to the last man or woman gorilla. Most of the ape
family have similar social and dietary arrangements, an indication that nature found them stable and effective.

Editor's Note: Chimpanzees, our closest relatives, occasionally kill and eat other animals; but orangutans and gibbons (the other great apes) are also vegetarian.

Live Bait

Regarding your article on fish in the Julia/August issue, my boyfriend spoke to some fishermen about catching big muskie while on holiday in Peterborough, Ontario, near Toronto. These two men said that a local fish guide takes people out in his boat and most of the time guarantees a muskie. He tells them to look for the line while he puts the live bait on the line. One of the
men said, "Next thing, there was a plunk in the water and the guide had attached a baby kitten to his fishing hook and was dragging the
A little kitten in the water." According to him, none of the six other men in the
boat objected, as within minutes they had a muskie on the end of the hook. They
guided the guide has also been known to use baby ducks. He puts a hook through the
duck's leg and the swimming action attracts the big muskie.

It's very common for fishermen to use live frogs or minnows as bait, but I had never heard of fishing with kittens and ducks. I reported this to a representative of the Ministry of Natural Resources who said he would have to check the fishing guide in the act, because without without that fishing guide being done.

Barb Peter
Ingersoll, Ont., Canada

October 1991

Continued from page 4

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The Animals' Agenda

Earl Hoffman, President -Actors & Others for Animals

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 dipped in the blood of the victors. It is this bloody essence that is central to the practice of religion in Islam. The concept of martyrdom is deeply ingrained, with individuals willingly sacrificing their lives in the name of Allah. The act of death becomes an act of devotion, and these moments are revered and celebrated in Islamic culture.

Animals and Islam

Consider these scenes from our culture:

* The 1979 movie The Black Stallion, opens to show an Arab groom absurdly mistreating a horse. When a little boy attempts to confront the horse, the Arab is enraged by the show of kindness and drives him away, twisting the boy's ear. Later in the movie, as the ship is sinking, this same Arab character attacks the boy with a knife and steals his life jacket.

* Salman Rushdie's book The Satanic Verses engages Muslims with what they say are gross distortions of their religion and history. Particularly upsetting to animal rights activists is Rushdie's assertion that Islam requires the slow killing of animals, ensuring the most painful death possible.

* In an October 1989 ANIMALS' AGENDA article, Rabbi Sidney Jacobs helps to explain animal cruelty in Israel by describing that Jews from the Middle East, "assumed the same divine view of domestic animals as do the Muslims among whom they lived. Many issue notes that hundreds of thousands of goats will be "sacrificed" by Muslims during the feast celebrating the end of the Ramadan Fast. Islam may be the most widely misunderstood religion in the West. In addition to widespread ignorance about their faith, Muslims must overcome the extra hurdle of debunking what people think they already know about Islam before it's possible to start talking about the religion as it really is. Islam is a relatively simple religion. For Muslims, there is one God (Allah), the same God worshiped by Jews, Christians, and others, monotheists. The Koran is the word of God as revealed to his Prophet Muhammad. Muhammad is not worshiped by Muslims, but his words and examples are taken to be.

Tuning into Western culture, one gets the impression that all Arabs are either grunting, dirty, and slightly insanitary sheikhs or grunting, dirty, and slightly insanitary terrorists. Further compounding the problem for Islam is the way we have of regarding the words Muslim and Arab as interchangeable (or does Rabbi Jacobs). Arabs are not necessarily Muslims, many are Christian. Nor are Muslims necessarily Arab. The word Arab refers to a Semitic people native to Arabia, who migrated into nearby lands in ancient times. Non-Arab nations with an Islamic majority include Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Islam also has a strong following among black Africans and American Indians in the United States and in Southeast Asia.

Given the vilification of the image of the Arab/Muslim in popular culture, it is easy to believe that Muslims mistreat animals. They seem capable of anything; the more heinous, the more believable. But is this true? Do Muslims really perceive and treat their animals differently than Jews or Christians?

Dr. Jack Shaeheen of Southern Illinois University has devoted himself to tracking down and analyzing instances of the bad Arab stereotype and has published his findings in numerous articles and in his book, The Tragedy of Arab Animals. Currently at work on a larger book on Arabs in Hollywood, Dr. Shaeheen is well aware of the problem.

"That scene in The Black Stallion film is a classic example," says Shaeheen. "It's a total fabrication. Indeed a search of Park's well-known children's novel turns up a single Arab. Shaeheen speculates that this sort of malicious treatment of Arab and Muslim culture is routine because of "hurt, ignorance, and fear of the unknown." They can get away with it. They believe that Arabs or Muslims are particularly cruel to animals flies in the face of reason.

"Muslims, Jews, Christians...they all treat their animals the same," says Shaeheen. Anyone who's ever been to an Arab country will know that.

To those who insist they have witnessed acts of cruelty in the Arab world, Shaeheen says he is not surprised. "There are one
Islam permits the eating of meat and therefore the slaughter of animals, but only the meat from successfully slaughtered animals is to be consumed. Conversely, Islam's respect for all forms of life, the Muslim method of slaughter is intended to display regard for the animal. A prayer must be said before the killing takes place, it must be done without first teasing the animal or subjecting it to degradation, and it must be done as swiftly and as painlessly as possible. It is even forbidden to keep animals waiting too long before their death or to allow them to witness the deaths of any other animals. The recognition of the psychic pain of fear is implicit.

In one Hadith the prophet came upon a man who was sharpening his knife in the presence of the animal he was about to kill. The Prophet said to him: "Do you intend inflicting death on the animal twice? Once by sharpening the knife within its sight, and once by cutting its throat?" Sadly, Muslim ritual slaughter, which was supposed to be true, is now in the Western world with the same problems as Jewish kosher slaughter (see "Ritual Slaughter," ANIMALS' AGENDA, April '91, p.42). Modern slaughterhouse methods and sanitary regulations involve shocking and hoisting of animals, including methods (such as bath for and Islamic ritual slaughter). While the premodernization of animals is not forbidden by Islamic law as it is by Jewish law, among nations with a significant Muslim population, only the Muslims of India tend to accept premodernization.

Islamic activism

"Whoever spares an evil action, let him change it with his hand; and if he is not able to do so, then with his tongue; and if he is not able to do so, then with his heart—that is the weakest of faith," said Muhammad.

There is also no doubt that Islam approves of the use of force to prevent needless suffering. Although he never had a chance to be part of a laboratory experiment, Muhammad himself is taught a lesson about kindness to animals. When he was seven the son of his husband who was killed. Last night I had a reprimand from God regarding my horse for

continued from previous page

is a period of three months called Al-Asheeshu Al-

Haram date which is referred to as the "Slaughter" month. According to the Prophet says: "Abdul-

In addition, Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca are forbidden to hunt or even argue with each other. The Prophet Muhammad is said to have forbidden using the skins of wild animals as carpets or clothing. He even threatened to cut off a sheep from any of his clan if he saw its owner screaming at it. The camel saying was he was using the animal as a pulpit, for which there were more suitable things, and not as a means of transportation, which the man might genially need.

Sport hunting is forbidden in Islam, though falconry, the use of falcons to hunt birds, is popular in the Middle East. Animals are never to be used as targets, and any animals killed for sport are to be given to the poor. Islam is very straightforward about this. It is timed to kill an animal for food and no to kill animals, while they have even postulated that the needless killing of animals is tantamount to suicide.

"When man subjects an animal to unnecessary pain and suffering and thus curts its natural life, he figuratively commits a suicide on behalf of that animal and a spiritual part of his own self dies with the animal," writes Al-Haffaiz B.A. Mase, author of Animals in Islam.

"You are not supposed to kill animals for pleasure," says Abdul-Rabbe. "There's nothing in the Koran that says people are entitled to kill animals for anything other than food or clothing pleasure...you are not supposed to pick apples off the tree and throw them on the ground. The Prophet discouraged waste..." Muslims are not to waste—to take your kill is permissible but to waste is not permissible. If the need of the family is one does, you are not supposed to kill any animal that has entered your man not only with animals but also with the trees, natural resources under the ground, with everything.

And, in Islamic law, people are judged by the way they treat animals. This is made abundantly clear by a large number of the sayings of the Prophet as well as of those other prophets of Islam, including Jesus. "We are told, for instance, this story about Christ," says Abdul-Rabbe. "Christ was walking through the streets of Palestine one day with a number of his disciples when they saw a dead mouse on the side of the road. One of the disciples said, 'How ugly and smelly that mouse is.' Christ turned around and said to him, 'You shouldn't say that. You should say how beautiful it is, even in death. The implication is that all of God's creatures are beautiful.'"

Every Muslim school child is familiar with the story (told by the Prophet) of a thirsty man who lost in the desert who at last comes upon a well. He dips his shoe in the water but then worries a dog there, unable to reach the water. The man lets the dog drink first and is thereby rewarded with heaven. A woman who took a cut in the cold is also awarded a place in Paradise according to Muhammad. There is also the story of a Muslim who, while hardly very pious and good, mistreats her pet cat horridly through neglect. She earns hellfire.

Muhammad railed at some men who had raised a bird's nest and thus hurt the feelings of the anxious mother he observed cicling the group and she posted a guard dog who was about to give birth. Muhammad condemned people for branding animals or for cutting off the ears of their four-legged friends. And many people have heard the story of how Muhammad once cut off his sleeve rather than disturb a sleeping cat. It is also well documented that Muhammad and his companion Abu Bakr had in their stable thousands of sheep and that they often ordered the shepherds until after their camels had been shaved, fed, and watered.

In the story of the Blind Stroller, there is a Hadith (a saying of the Prophet) that says Muhammad himself is taught a lesson about kindness to animals. When he was seven the son of his husband who was killed. Last night I had a reprimand from God regarding my horse for

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Continued on next page
PASS THE WORD: FUR IS OUT

Thanks to animal-protection activists, people can’t wear a fur coat on the street without being aware that their vanity has made animals suffer. But, the fight isn’t over yet. Furriers are getting out of their luxury business in droves; now they’re seeking a whole new market for “affordable” fur coats. Use these materials to help educate the public that when they choose to wear fur, animals suffer and die. Tell people that they should be ashamed to wear fur.

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Fat of the Land

When most Americans sit down to dinner, they're only a hop, skip and a jump away from any number of animal products, from meats and dairy to milk and eggs. The average American consumes about 300 pounds of meat and 300 pounds of dairy products each year.

The meat production industry supplies the world's meat-eating nations with high-quality animal products, and the demand for meat is expected to continue to grow. However, the environmental impact of meat production is a concern, as the industry is responsible for a significant portion of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and other environmental problems.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, livestock production accounts for about 14.5% of global greenhouse gas emissions, primarily from enteric fermentation and manure management. In addition, the production of feed for livestock, such as corn and soybeans, also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation.

Counting kilocalories

American feed takes so much energy to grow—counting fuel for farm machinery and for making fertilizers and pesticides, for example—that it might as well be a petroleum byproduct. Cornell University's David Pimentel, a specialist in agricultural energy use, estimated that 14,000 kilocalories are required to produce a pound of pork in the United States, equivalent to the energy in nearly half a gallon of gasoline (see Table 1).

Pimentel's data show that energy use, like grain consumption, declines from pork to beef, chicken, and eggs. Dairy farms are exceptionally frugal with energy, using scarcely the equivalent of one American gallon of gasoline per pound of milk.

Almost half of the energy used in American agriculture goes into livestock production, the majority of it for meat. Producing the red meat and poultry eaten each year by a typical American takes energy equal to 50 gallons of gasoline. Supplying veterinarians with nourishment requires one-third less energy on the farm than supplying meat-eaters.

Of course, energy used on the farm isn't the whole story in the food system. Processing, packaging, transporting, selling, storing, and cooking foods uses almost twice as much energy nationwide as agriculture does. Yet, meat still leads the league in energy used per pound of product served (see Table 2). Pork involves more than 15 times as much energy as fresh fruits and vegetables. Milk, by contrast, uses as little energy as plant foods.

Watering the herd

Feed grain grizzles water, too. In California, one of the nation's breadbaskets, livestock agriculture uses nearly a third—the largest share—of irrigation water, according to independent water analyst Marc Reiter of San Francisco. Animal raising accounts for similar shares across the western U.S., including areas irrigated with water from dwindling groundwater aquifers. The beef feedlot center of the nation—Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Texas panhandle—relies on crops raised with water pumped out of a depleted underground water source called the Ogallala aquifer.

Jim Olfen, professor of animal science at the University of California at Davis, estimates that half of the grain and hay fed to American livestock grows on irrigated land. He calculates that it takes about 430 gallons of water to produce a pound of beef, 390 gallons for a pound of pork, and 375 gallons per pound of chicken. Thus the water used to supply Americans with meat comes to about 190 gallons per person per day, or twice what typical Americans use at home for all purposes.

Land lords

The livestock industry uses half the territory of the continental U.S. for feed crops, pasture, and range. On the half of U.S. cropland used to supply feed for livestock, only about 9% of the land produces feed crops, while the remaining 91% are used for pasture and range.
Continued from previous page

growing animal feed and hay, soil continues eroding at a frightful pace despite recent changes in conservation. On the 570 million
acres so used—an area larger than the 14 eastern seaboard
states—supply less than 5 percent of the beef Americans consume, compared to the land area.

The worst harm was done in the great cattle drives of the last century. An Environmental Protection Agency-sponsored study describes the shameful history. The land was grazed so needlessly that "native perennial grasses were virtually eliminated from vast areas and many as much as 165 pounds of the carbon in the
stores into the atmosphere in the form of the greenhouse gas carbon
dioxide, according to Sandra Brown, professor of forestry at the
University of Illinois. That's as much carbon as the typical American
car releases in a 20-day period.

Hog wash and hot air

With such colossal quantities of food, water, and energy going
into the livestock industry, other things are bound to come out. The most detestable is animal waste, which at its 1990 levels was
at 158 million tons a year. Most of the waste comes from cattle in
pastures or on the range, where waste management simply means
letting natural decomposition take its course. But about one-fifth
is from stockyards, chicken factories, and other feeding facilities.
There, disposing of the waste is a vexing task. It must be moved,
throughout the process, the concern of ecological decline. Edward Chancy, author of the EPA-sponsored assessment of rangeland, says: "I've talked to specialists across the west, and everyone agrees that riptaps zones are in worse shape than ever.

South of the border

The American appetite for meat has environmental consequences that extend beyond our national frontiers. The U.S. imports only 0.5 percent of its beef from Central America, but the effects of producing that meat are starting.

In Central America, beef exports to the U.S. have played a part in the tragedy of forest destruction. Costa Rica, for example, was once almost completely covered in tropical forest, holding within its small confines perhaps 5 percent of all plant and animal species on earth. By 1983, after two decades of explosive growth in the cattle industry, just 17 percent of the original forest remained. Throughout the period, Costa Rica was exporting between one-third and two-thirds of its beef, mostly to the U.S., and it continues to export most of its beef to the U.S., mostly to the U.S., and it continues to export most of its beef to the U.S.

Producing a single Costa Rican hamburger involves the destruction of at least 0.1 feet of rain forest—an area about the size of a
small kitchen. Such a study typically involves one tree, 50 saplings
and seedlings of 20 to 30 species, thousands of insects comprising hundreds of species, and an "almost unimaginable diversity of
diversity and abundance of mosseus, fungi, and microorganisms," according to botanists Christy Battershill of Pennsylvania State University and Geoffrey Parker of the New York Botanical Garden.

Clearing that single patch of wet, lowland Costa Rican forest would also release as much as 200,000 pounds of carbon in the form of carbon


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Fat</th>
<th>Carbohydrate</th>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Ash</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pork</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Estimated Inputs Used to Produce Each Pound of Meat, Egg, and Milk in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Pork</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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Table 2: Energy Used to Supply Foods to Consumers in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Energy (kcalories/pound)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>20</td>
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Continued on next page

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the livestock industry to deplete and pollute resources without bearing the costs. What's needed is enough citizens demanding that lawmakers take aim at the ecological side-effects of meat production.

There is a lot to do. Overgrazing on public land in the western U.S., for example, continues largely because the BLM and the Forest Service subsidize and mismanage cattle grazing. This fact is readily apparent where fences divide public from private land. On the public side, where the government charges just $1.90 per head of cattle per month, ranchers run as many cattle as they can, and the land is in various stages of becoming desert. On the private side, grazing charges are typically five times higher, and the land is in far better condition, with denser and more diverse vegetation.

Revenues the government gets from its bargain-basement prices, furthermore, cover scarcely one-third the costs of its present inadequate management. They are far too meager to support such necessary efforts as vigilant monitoring of range conditions, fencing off degraded areas, and ensuring that ranchers keep their herds off public lands. The House recently approved increasing grazing fees to $8.70 per head per month by 1994, but despite the strong margin of passage, 232-292, the measure faces stiff opposition in the Senate.

The federal government also takes the blame for some waste of irrigation water through what Congress estimates is a $2.2 billion annual subsidy to western water projects. Between $500 million and $1 billion of the water is lost through evaporation and pasture fields also deserve an entry in animal products' environmental ledger. U.S. cattle fields consume about 40 percent of nitrogen fertilizers along with more herbicides and pesticides than any other crop.

Larger cropping animal wastes and feed fertilizers, livestock agriculture probably accounts for 40 percent of the nitrogen and 35 percent of phosphorus released into American rivers, lakes, and streams, according to a computer model devised by Resources for the Future, an environmental research center in Washington, D.C.

The water woes of animal production run deep, extending
underground water tables. As it percolates through the soil, nitrate or its chemical constituents can cause serious damage, especially in the form of health-threatening nitrate. The EPA has found that roughly one-fifth of the wells in livestock states such as Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska have nitrate levels that exceed safety standards. The EPA can't prove animal farming is the culprit yet, but manure and feed-crop fertilizers are leading suspects.

As animal wastes and feed-grown chemicals pollute the
water, animals themselves pollute the air. Cattle and other rumenants such as goats and sheep emit methane, a potent greenhouse gas, as they digest grass and other fibrous plants. Each head of American beef cattle belches out about a third of a pound of methane per pound of beef yielded. Add the carbon released from fuels burned in animal farming, and every pound of steak has the same greenhouse-warming effect as a 25-mile drive in a typical American car.

Living off the fat of the land

The first line of defense against animal agriculture's ecological side-effects is individual action: eating less meat, or no meat. The health benefits alone are compelling: the saturated fats in animal products increase one's risk of heart disease, stroke, and even certain types of cancer.

In fact, results of a recent comprehensive study of diet and health in China suggest that the healthiest range for fat consumption is 10 to 15 percent of calories, about a third of current U.S. fat consumption. But personal decisions to eat foods lower on the food chain
Jennifer Raymond
Peaching the Peaceful Plate

For Jennifer Raymond, living a lifestyle free of animal consumption has an overall impact. "It struck me how totally holistic vegetarianism is. It affects the health of animals, people, the planet, and ends in world peace. You simply cannot be a peaceful human being if you're cutting the body of a baby lamb on your kitchen cutting board."

—Shelley Frost

Holly Cheever
Animal Rights Veterinarian

Under the streets of Manhattan, a champion when the Carriage Horse Action Committee joined forces with the American SPCA and hired veterinarian Holly Cheever, a resident of upstate New York, to investigate Manhattan's carriage horse trade.

What Cheever found were sickly equines kept in filthy stalls, who sometimes endured temperatures of 140 degrees radiating from the pavement on summer days. This Cheever detailed in a letter to The New York Times, which helped rally public support for a law mandating improved conditions for the horses. After the city council passed the legislation, however, the carriage horse trade retaliated with a $145 million suit against Holly, the ASPCA, and the CHAC.

Yet Cheever, who warns people not to treat her as a "fluffy petite bomb," was undaunted. Asked if she was worried about the suit, she replied, "I haven't even cared that much in my practice yet." Cheever's attitude came as no surprise to former ASPCA head John Kulberg, who described her as one who "put her actions where her heart is. She'll take on the whole community."

A group of Albany residents figured this out, too, after unveiling plans to build a zoo. At their public meetings, Cheever continuously voiced objections to the zoo. By soliciting spokespersons from national groups and galvanizing local activists, she was able to catch the attention and sympathy of the media. Zoo supporters watched public opinion swing against the proposed managers. To the organizers' consternation that extinction, too, is cruelty, Cheever points out that "200 years of incarceration is not the answer." She vows not to relax "until they fold up and go away."

Meanwhile, Cheever has been taking on other issues, including Draize testing, veal calf raising, spraying and neutering, and the Moscow circus.

Cheever's passion for activism seems to be in her blood. In 1773 her ancestor Lott Cheever helped bring about the American Revolution by dumping tea into Boston harbor. In the Civil War, another ancestor Robert Shaw led the first black regiment for the Union forces. Her great aunt Helen was a suffragist who "chained herself to mayors," and her father was a "practical idealist" who was instrumental in constructing the United Nation's Law of the Sea Treaty.

In the late '60s, Holly was a peace activist while attending Harvard. After graduation, she went on to earn a veterinary degree from Cornell University and became the first member of the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

Today, when Holly isn't taking on feminist and animal rights issues, she's busy mothering her four children. She and husband Dean, whom she describes as a "fearless environmental lawyer," symbolize what many activists hope to see in the '90s, a union of animal rights and environmentalism.

But plans for the future must include a sweeping grassroots effort to educate the mainstream public, notes Cheever. "It's such a logical movement...nobody wants animal abuse. But they have to recognize it first."

—Karen and Michael Facchino

The Animals' Agenda
October 1991
Reader Beware: When It Comes to A Declaration, What Is Meant May Not Be What Is Said

BY TOM REGAN

books can be deceiving. African Americans in a case in point. This street-fighting manual, ostensibly written for and by a young X, one Mohammed X, actually was written by former Ku Klux Klansman David Duke. A second Duke book, Finderskeepers, also anonymously, is a sex manual oriented for the "liberated" woman. In both books, Duke creates a portrait of his subjects intended to confirm the worst prejudices of his readers. Are African-Americans hill-bent on destroying whites? Are today's liberated women responsible for the decline of family values? All committed racists and sexual no-nos do n't read Duke's books. That's enough to throw fresh coats on their smoldering hatred.

Whatever their literary quality (or lack thereof), David Duke's books are representatives of an identifiable literary genre. I will call them works of fraudulent provocation. Such works purport to be written by authority figures, with the intent to inflame hatred and fear of members of an identifiable group, and they attempt to do this by exaggerating the dangers posed by the group's members. History is replete with examples.

Keeping slaves—and women—in their place

A work by David Goodman Crolly and George Wakanem, two opponents of the abolition of slavery in America, illustrates the genre. Their anonymous work was a fraudulent document by the pamphlet Miscegenation. As supposed insiders, Crolly-Wakanem argued that the intended outcome of the abolition of slavery was the intermarriage of whites and blacks. Because abolition was favored (somewhat reluctantly) by Republicans in general and President Lincoln in particular, the Crolly-Wakanem pamphlet had a political purpose—to feed Lincoln.

Other progressive movements, including those opposed to America's involvement in the World Wars and in Vietnam, as well as those committed to nuclear disarmament, have had to endure works of fraudulent provocation. Mostly the provocation is to the work's credit. But sometimes government agencies have taken it upon themselves to intensify hate and fear through fraud; the FBI, for example, made repeated efforts to undermine the civil rights movement by spreading false information allegedly acquired by underground activity.

Given the historic pattern, it should not be surprising that suffragists had to suffer variations on the main theme of fraudulent provocation. Before, during, and after the First World War, many suffragists

leaders aligned themselves with labor reformers, an alliance that led some to view suffrage as part of the communist conspiracy. This perception was encouraged by an anonymous writer, identified only as "An American Citizen." In one story, readers were introduced to Holland Lund, a brave American who randomly fought, from the inside, the communist take-over of progressive women's organizations. When, in time, it was learned that the author was Holland Lund himself, the too-late right wing had already been confirmed in their bigotry.

The myth of the Jewish conspiracy

As numerous and depressing as works like African American Miscegenation are, they pale in comparison with history's most significant example of fraudulent provocation. Just before and during the Second World War, a small book entitled The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, enjoyed wide popularity. The Protocols, which purport to be a summary of a secret Jewish parliament held in Cracow around 1840, described how members of the Jewish faith planned to conquer the world. Here is a representative passage:

Our strength lies in keeping the working man in perpetual want and impotence, because, by doing so, we raise him subject to our will and, in his own surroundings, he will never find either power or energy to stand up against us. We govern the masses by making use of feelings of jealousy and hatred kindled by oppression and need. And by means of intrigue we shall make the mass of the people impotent in its turning against us in our cause. When the time comes for our World Rule to be crowned, we will see to it that by the same means—that is to say, by making use of the mob—we will destroy everybody that may prove to be an obstacle in our way.

Literally millions of people read the Protocols as literal truth. Belief in an international conspiracy, orchestrated and financed by wealthy Jews, was widespread, a belief Hitler repeatedly used to further the objectives of the Third Reich.

In point of fact, the Protocols of the Elders of Zion was a complete and utter fraud. There was no assembly of Jewish leaders, nor secret plans, no international Jewish conspiracy. What there was (and what had been for centuries) was hatred of Jews, and it was this unmitigating—not Jewish history—that gave birth to the Protocols.

Animals "liberators": the larger context

As these examples illustrate, works of fraudulent provocations are products of, and seek to validate and perpetuate, preexisting social prejudices—racist prejudices in the case of the Protocols and Miscegenation, for example, and sexist prejudices in the case of Finderskeepers. Moreover, by attempting to validate and perpetuate prejudices, such works have a political purpose—namely, to protect and advance the interests of those who benefit from these very prejudices.

Up to now, speculation is one social prejudice that has been spared a work of fraudulent provocation. With the recent publication of A Declaration of War to Save Animals and the Environment (the circumstances surrounding the publication of this book were described in the June 91 issue), however, the animal rights movement—a legitimate and by now mature movement—may have a genuine work of fraudulent provocation on its hands. To make it clearer how this book can be read in this way, consider first the larger context in which A Declaration of War makes its lamentable appearance.

Anyone active in the animal rights movement is aware of the concerted efforts being made to destroy it by disrupting the people who comprise the movement. They are "extremists," "fanatics," "anti-science," "anti-intellectual," "anti-educational." They are against everything. Except violence. Here is something they are for: a new group of beings, they are terrorists.

This hysterical rhetoric would be laughable if it were not for the fact that the media and, through them, the general public have a tendency to mislead the message with the messenger. For good or ill, when Louis Sullivan talks, as Secretary of Health and Human Services, for the media and the general public listen. And when Louis Sullivan, or the American Medical Association, or some other individual or organization usually wrapped in public trust declares that animal rights activists are "terrorists," the public at large, because they trust the messenger, are normally inclined to accept the message.

There is a limit to their willingness to trust, however. And so it was that, after the peaceful, nonviolent March for the Animals on June 10, 1990, for example, the public had an idea where the terrorists were.

This is an important point: those who want to destroy the animal rights movement by labeling its members "terrorists" cannot possibly succeed if there are not enough terrorist acts being committed against researchers, hunters, trappers, and others who exploit nonhuman animals. In other words, the very strategy the exploiters have agreed upon—to destroy the movement by convincing the public that animal rights activists are terrorists—requires an escalation in the use of terrorism carried out on behalf of nonhuman animals. This is the larger context in which the publication of A Declaration of War must be viewed. When it is, the book can read as part of the animal exploitation community's "proactive" strategy.

The illogic of the logic

Anyone who reads the pages of A Declaration of War (only a few should waste their time doing so) cannot fail to be struck by how the views presented in this work offer just what the prospectus decree ordered. According to Screaming Wolf—predictably, an unidentified "insider"—there is no limit to the violence against human beings these "liberators" are prepared to do. It's not only the university researcher whose life is at risk, not just the furrier's, not just the hunter's, it's that researcher's spouse or child, the furrier's rabbi or minister, the hunter's business associate or golf partner who could end up in a "liberator's" cross hairs. In short, anyone could be chosen as a legitimate, justifiable victim of the violence practiced by these "liberators."

Theoretically, however, the real author(s) of A Declaration of War, read as a work of fraudulent provocation, faced an apparently insurmountable problem. Since an escalation of terrorist activity by "liberators" is required if the public is to continue to place its trust in the animal exploiters, and since imaginary law breakers cannot oblige the exploiters and increase the incidence of terrorism, it would

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NEWS SHORTS

The FDA has forced Carpenter-Walter Inc. and Schmid Laboratories to publish warnings on badges of Trojan and Foxoux sheep gut condoms that the condoms are effective in blocking the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Also the biggest maker of latex condoms, Carpenter-Walter agreed to run a new ad warning only that the FDA tested 350,000 sheep gut condoms worth an estimated $407,000.

Seven coyotes, six mink, and ten mice were taken on August 12 from the USDA Animal Disease Research Unit and the Forrester Research Facility at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington. Two officers were reprimanded, and equipment was destroyed as well. The Animal Libration Front claimed the raid for the R.A. in a taped communiqué. According to the ALF, the coyotes and mink had been infected with diseases sometimes associated with overcrowding and poor sanitation. In studies aimed at reducing economic losses by sheep and mink ranchers, the raid was the third in the region attributed to the ALF in recent months, and the third against research projects intended to assist the struggling fur industry—nearly on a daily basis.


Two California condor chicks were to be released into the Los Angeles mountains in September—for the first time their species will be released to the wild since the last free-flying condor was captured in the Tehachapi Range in 1977. There are now 52 of the giant condors in captivity, including 25 chicks born to the 27 surviving parents this year. The initial source of the mercury is unknown.

Twits Univ. veterinarian Dr. Mark Pokorak reports that leading poisoning from swallowing fish, frogs, and plants, has killed 33 dead toads he has examined since 1986.

The running legal and political battle over mustard-pollution mandated by the late "Wild Horse Annie" (Melita Johnston) resumed in late summer when members of the Nevada Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses blamed the Animal Protection Institute and the Fund for Animals for the deaths of over 2,000 mustard animals. But the state continued to plant 2,000 acres a month near Tonopah, Nevada. The Neils had to plant more than 4,000 horses in 1980 to 6,000 by 1985. While a Bureau of Land Management plan to cut 2,007 of the horses was held up by one of a series of lawsuits filed by ANAs, the Bureau of Land Management used the cutouts of culled mustangs to ranchers who then resold them to slaughterhouses. The BLU eventually halted the "fee/vegetation" adoption program when过度生长的 mustangs took place, while in court API the fund won a ruling that the BLU had insufficiently documented any need to cut the herd. Meanwhile, as the western drought worsened, the Neils mustang population fell back to just 430 by January 1991, and apparently continued dropping despite the Bureau efforts to track in enough water for the remaining. To conclude that the base can't sustain a population of more than 1,000, API has begun capturing and relocating up to 2,300 survivors in late 1991.

Former baseball star Willie Mays has been a chain of wine stores since he began his career as a child specializing in children. Mays' career total of 606 home runs was exceeded among living players only by retiring semi-retirement Henry Aaron, who hit 755 to set the all-time record.

The Bonneville Power Administration has warned the Northwest Power Planning Council that it will fund only $90 million worth of salmon recovery projects in the Columbia River basin, of $300 million worth proposed. The federal government has already listed four Columbia River salmon runs as endangered, and is considering listing two more. The BPA already spends $50 million on rearing steelhead, but is more than willing to embark on a large grants program with the BPA than is willing to embark on a large grants program to help out with other utilities, that other river users (especially irrigators) should pick up more of the tab.

Five endangered timber rattlesnakes taken from the woods as pets by a New York City collector have been returned to the wild by the N.Y. Dept. of Environmental Conservation— a DEC first. Until recently, many agents killed the snakes on sight.

The crab catch in Chesapeake Bay has held steady since 1986 even as the number of commercial crabbing license sold has dropped from 2,700 to 4,200. Ecologists believe the crabs may soon be in trouble from the same combination of pollution and overfishing that has already caused oyster, rockfish, and shad populations to plummet.

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The money marine conservation groups and other environmentalists are seeking to elect the Southern Oregon National Fish Station in Washington, alleging that endangered species and aircraft. The base is tentatively slated to be closed within the next two years.

Hoping to attract new high-tech industry, western states have adopted new investment tax breaks to encourage companies to move to their states. Nevada, Arizona, and California all have passed bills offering substantial tax breaks to companies that move to their states.

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The Animals' Agenda October 1991

Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON

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Twits Univ. veterinarian Dr. Mark Pokorak reports that leading poisoning from swallowing fish, frogs, and plants, has killed 33 dead toads he has examined since 1986.

Stanford University president Donald Kennedy, a former biomedicine professor, resigned effective August 1992, only after the university announced reforms intended to prevent repetition of fraudulent research billing in which the federal government was billed for as much as $200,000 over the past decade. Stanford has now refunded $1.35 million, and will receive $123 million less from the government for research projects during the coming year. Congress meantime began a probe of charges that former Stanford Linear Accelerator Center physicist Yee Ari was fired for refusing to initiate a "test of damage" done by the 1989 "Ward von Erich earthquake," in an effort to get additional funds from the Dept. of Energy. (See "Rearranged Rocks in the Wilds," July 1991.)

Controversial Key West cat trainer Dominique Lefont took his act to Disney World last summer, but when onlookers protested, the Disney World management obliged him to drop the part of his act in which the cats leap through a flaming hoop.

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Continued from previous page
legislation to give biomedical research facilities a major tax break.

Cowhide values skidded below 1987 levels in midsummer, as two leading foreign buyers have withdrawn. At least one syndicated cattle trade columnist blamed a worldwide trend favoring non-leather shoes.

U.S. dairy farmers will earn $3 billion less in 1991 than in 1990, the USDA predicts. Milk prices fell from $14.03 per 100 pounds of butterfat in December 1989 to $10.02 on March 19, 1991, before the USDA moved to cut surpluses. The average price stood at $10.88 in August, just $2.30 below the average production cost. About 4,500 dairy farms have gone out of business this year.

Of the two million American farmers, U.S. census data shows, 21 percent are over 65, 24 percent are 55-64, 22 percent are 45-54; 20 percent are 35-44; and only 13 percent are younger than 35. At least half of all farmers will retire within the next decade. Most analysts believe this lack of young farmers is an indicator that trends toward bigger farms, corporate ownership, and more intensive animal husbandry. However, with demand for more animal products declining, the change of management could also bring a shift to more humane and environmentally healthy farming.

Tens of thousands of seabirds, including endangered and listed murres, puffins, peregrine falcons, and bald eagles, were imported, along with alaska-endangered sea otters, when a Japanese fishing boat, the Tsenyo Maru, sank off the Strait of Juan de Fuca on July 22 with 273,214 gallons of bunker oil and 91,071 gallons of diesel fuel aboard. Oil fouled a 70-mile wide stretch of Washington coast.

Exxon, the Coast Guard, and the state of Alaska have officially concluded the cleanup of the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, after three years of work, costing over $2.5 billion.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline, feeding 1.6 million barrels of imported tundra, penguins, faceless falcons, and bald eagles, were imported, along with alaska-endangered sea otters, when a Japanese fishing boat, the Tsenyo Maru, sank off the Strait of Juan de Fuca on July 22 with 273,214 gallons of bunker oil and 91,071 gallons of diesel fuel aboard. Oil fouled a 70-mile wide stretch of Washington coast.

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By David P. Greenville

The mystique of the American economy has long held sway even in parts of the world dedicated to a completely different economic system. As the first nation to inaugurate mass consumption at home, giving much of its middle and working classes a standard of living well above international norms—the latter made possible by a gigantic industrial infrastructure that in the postwar years hardly strained to crank out up to 60 percent of the world's goods—the US appeared as an ideal model against which other countries could measure their own progress toward greater productivity and “the good life.”

This kind of mass affluence, however, as we have come to see, was not without serious costs. Even in its glory days, an enormous human and ecological toll was being routinely swept under the rug as “the invisible hand” of the system. And although it would take a couple of decades for society to begin some small, relatively-quiet processes of industrialization, restructuring, and retooling, by the 1990s a number of countries would be electing to pursue an industrial system that was vastly different from the US model of free-wheeling industrialism, reeling on the back of capital and natural assets—in the fact resource-intensive if not downright resource abusive. (For more on this subject, see “Absurdities in World Agriculture” in RES 4, no. 9, Earth, Sep. 1990.)

The plant, which currently employs about 1,500 local workers, is emblematic of this type of animal husbandry in the Soviet Union. Originally built in 1970, when it was projected to house 250,000 livestock, the plant was expanded in 1984 to 800,000 layers and 80,000 adult pigeons. In recent years, a new 600,000-bird pullet rearing unit has been added.

The complex’s architecture emphasizes the industrialization and automation character of the operation. Most of the animals are housed in four four-story barns (120,000-bird houses). The production is now carried out mostly in establishments that often surpass American factory farms in size. Similar examples are encountered throughout the former Eastern Bloc.

Poultry production, hailed by planners as one of the fastest ways to “put animal protein” on the Soviet table, has even impressed American industrial experts for its enormous scope. The Leningrad region alone comprises a 15-enterprise poultskalka (poultry factories) system that includes three grand parent breeding farms, three broiler complexes, an egg chicken farm, and ten rearing and processing operations. The annual output is said to be 10,000 tons of poultry meat and approximately two billion eggs.

However, the uncontrolled and intensive breeding of chicken and the use of stress-resistant stock—the latter an indication that Soviet poultry are as vulnerable to animal cruelty and commercial pressure as their U.S. counterparts. The decision could have been made in the “best interest” of the flocks, but the manager, in keeping with Western-pioneered leghorn breed complexes, is divided by a complex network of pipes. The primary function is to warm the air in the brooding pens, but the secondary effect is to increase the stress of the birds. The result: a severe health crisis among the birds.

As is customary in Western operations, the birds are also crowded into cages four feet by four feet, high. Manure is collected by the famous “leaky stock” precise which discharges the refuse by way of a cross-connected pipeline to each end of the building. From there manure is pumped by auger and spread on the complex’s surrounding farmlands.

Soviet officials justify the tendency to garrison and multi-story design in factory farms to the savings involved in capitalizing electricity and water and heating to vertical structures. Another complex near Leningrad, for example, boasts nine stories and 1.5 million layers. It occupies less than 25 acres.

Even so, the business model of factory farms is, in fact, a perfect example of the kind of system that is responsible for the mass extinction of bird species. Soviet farm officials maintain that only in cases of serious insect population outbreaks is it not a problem to control the pest, but rates of respiratory tract disease in the West, even among the best-managed farms, remain worrisome and requiring of ever-larger doses of antibiotics, administrative, both for preventative and therapeutic measures. In fact, between 50 and 60 percent of all antibiotics produced in the West are said to be consumed in animal husbandry operations.

Soviet factory farms vaccinate their birds against Marek’s, Newcastle disease, ILT and the so-called “egg drop syndrome.” The latter has apparently become a problem in recent years.

Of late, partially as a result of greater contact with the West, increased attention to dietary habits and the virtues of vegetarianism have begun to make inroads into the Soviet Union. Progress in this area is still do well, but, as more Soviet citizens come to understand the downside of factory farming, it is not a stretch to suggest that Soviet “Greens” acting in conjunction with health educators, the WWF, and the budding animal liberation community may begin to score some significant victories. After all, as the thirteenth century poet wrote, “When the wind finally breaks the ramrope, it’s not a wind anyone, but a hurricane unleashed.”

Incidentally, the birds’ so-called “natural” eggs in the Soviet Union is about 1.1 rubles for 10 eggs, an average of $0.009, not equivalent the American price.

**MAIN SOURCES:** The Animal’s Agenda correspondents, Soviet Life, F. Kraayens
fetishized by the genetic selection for its aesthetic appeal, which, in turn, drives its abuse and commodification.

The Tanzanian government, under pressure from conservation groups, has implemented regulations to control the trade, but enforcement is often lax, and the illegal trade continues to flourish.

The elephants' plight is not unique to Tanzania. Across Africa, and indeed the world, the decline of elephants has been a tragic story, driven by a combination of habitat loss, poaching, and the illegal trade in ivory.

But the story of the elephants is a story of hope as well. In recent years, there have been significant efforts to protect these magnificent creatures, including the establishment of protected areas, anti-poaching units, and community-based conservation programs.

One such program is the Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya, which has been successful in protecting elephants and other wildlife through a combination of traditional and modern conservation strategies.

As the world celebrates the elephant and acknowledges its symbolic value, it is a reminder of the need to continue our efforts to protect these magnificent creatures and the ecosystems they inhabit.

But the challenges are great, and the world must act with urgency to protect the elephants and the other species that share their habitat. The future of the elephants and their home is in our hands.
COURT CALENDAR

Homicide

As a child, former neighbors say, Jeffrey Dalamr set up an animal graveyard and played vivisector with chimpanzees and squirrel skulls. He was born in 1970, stood 6 feet 6 inches tall, weighed 180 pounds, and was last seen impaled cats and frogs, and skinned and sliced a dog to a steak, mounting the head on a stake nearby. Dalamr, 31, of Milwaukee, in late July confessed to killing, dissecting, and eating parts of at least 18 men, often after raping them. Afterward he raped the corpses. Between murders, he spent time mosoing for a child.

PETA responded to the Dalamr case with a full-page ad in the Milwaukee Journal, part of "Their struggles and cries went unanswered. Then they were slaughtered and their heads sawn off. Their bodies were refrigerated at an early time. Their boxes were discarded with the trash." If this be a bad taste in your mouth, become a vegetarian," the ad also pointed out that "Numerous studies have shown the link between childhood animal abuse and malicious acts of violence toward human beings," asking law enforcement officials and social workers to "treat animal abuse cases seriously. Early detection could prevent human injury or death." Published in the Denver Post. Register after both Milwaukee daily papers refused, the ad was predictably blazoned by the National Rifle Association and the American Meat Institute.

New Mexico judge Art Encinosa on August 9 sentenced hunter Edwin Arrieta, 25, to eight years in prison for killing an elk in Spring. According to the New Mexico Court, in 1963, in Davis' arraignment was done from the Davis house.

Timmy Williams, 28, died July 15 of a rattlesnake bite suffered during a service at the House of Prayer in Jesus' Name, of which the captains in the Williams' stepfather, Jay Ray Williams, appealed the turnaround on the same handling during religious services to the U.S. Supreme Court, before dying from snakebite he had suffered on July 17. 1970.

Wildlife

・ A California Supreme Court jury on July 22 began hearing a suit in which mountain lion attack victim Laura Small and Watson and Hughes played a key role for that nation's Department of Agriculture.

Adopt-A-Pet, also known as the National Animal Protection Fund.

The California Insurance Commission has notified the California Department of Agriculture Co. with improperly delaying payment of claims.

PETA

・ Mark Alan Reese, 27, of Portion, Mich., faces up to 90 days in jail and a fine of $500 for allegedly depigging six pet squirrels in a community meeting. The same day, however, Attorney General of the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game that CSUS vivisector Robert Ferriero had claimed that AGD would not lift its threats and relocate ground squirrels from a local state. That program approved by the State Park Service. The Park Service was reportedly trying to get special licensing for the AV volunteers, whose work continued despite the threats.

Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences on August 14 withdrew their request for a reforming order that bars Defense of Animals from continuing weekly protest vigils outside her home. The vigil began May 3, justified further to protect IDA with numerous documents and photos containing animal testing during the course of her experiments, in exchange for which IDA agreed it would not specifically target her home or the vigil, which will continue to be held in her neighborhood.

The Univ. of Connecticut agricultural school has agreed to release medical information about its dairy herd, rather than face a Freedom of Information Act suit from the Williams Institute, a legal center for providing legal and medical resources. CBS has purchased the film rights to Holcroft's story.

The State Police Doris Day a filled $25 million pit suit against the tabloid Globe on August 8, alleging that an article suggesting that the "Lives Like A Big Lady" could harm the image of the Doris Day Pet Foundation and the American River Alliance. The article claimed that Day, 67, ranches tanks around town, and has a "coworking alliance." The Dairy Bureau of Canada has sued the Toronto protest health magazine. You spiked a 2005, allegedly spurred for a 2007 report. White Wolfe tumbled milk in a milk from a state "dairy industry that is good for you." The article raised questions about the dairy’s success in reducing cholesterol and in reducing blood pressure. Wolfe of the animal association claimed that the article had "serious implications for future efforts to reduce cholesterol and improve cardiovascular health in the United States." Wolfe's article included documentation of the effect of milk, and did not call for milk to be restricted among other animal ingredients and contaminants.

Information Access

The Univ. of Calif., at Santa Barbara's Virginia V. and Robert S. behalf of the Freedom of Information Act suit filed by Animal Emancipation by abruptly releasing protocols and minutes of university animal rights committee meetings. The same day, however, Attorney General of the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game that CSUS vivisector Robert Ferriero had claimed that AGD would not lift its threats and relocate ground squirrels from a local state. That program approved by the State Park Service. The Park Service was reportedly trying to get special licensing for the AV volunteers, whose work continued despite the threats.

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Information Access
Continued from previous page

Alabamians. Rescuers found the baby dog and its good companion, cut out of the wall. Parents Donnie Chastain, 34, and Robyn Stack, 26, were jolted for allegedly abandoning the child while using cocaine. [All charges filed on April 18 against owners.]

Meet The New Breed Of Guinea Pig

"Meet The New Breed Of Guinea Pig," advertisements placed in part of U.S. Surgical Corporation's anti-animal rights scare campaign shredded recently, suggesting that anti-vivisectionists prefer children be used as biomedical research subjects. But as the U.S. Surgical commercialists noted, it was the biomedical research establishment that got caught doing research on Third World children in violation of ethical standards. The scandal broke when the National Institutes of Health announced its action to protect research Risks reported on July 17, after a 10-month probe, that the NIH does not properly protect human research subjects. Following up on an investigation by Chicago Tribune, reports July 10, ORPR found that NIH AIDS researcher Dr. Robert Gallo and others had blood from patients in stories...
Continued from previous page

educated people become, and we find that it isn’t true. The changes that we’ve had in the area of civil rights have been brought about by direct enforcement. We have laws that prohibit discrimination. They have worked much more visibly than having the population aware that discrimination is wrong. I think on this issue it’s the same way. If you don’t have a strong measure that imposes monitoring and policing, you’ll never see a change in owners’ behavior.”

Fighting the breeding ban, the Washington Pet Industry Association reportedly claims it would put pet shops, breeders’ associations, and even veterinarians out of business. In addition, WPMA says the ordinance would “cause animal abuse through creating a black market, and disease problems.”

Observed Kim Sturla of the Fund for Animals, who helped draft the Seattle ordinance, “It’s curious how all the businesses associated with companion animals would be ‘mired’ if we reduce the number of surplus dogs and cats who are killed each year. One can only assume that the unwanted animals eat a heck of a lot of food, make dozens of trips to veterinarians, and purchase untold amounts of pet supplies before they wind up in shelters and are destroyed.”

Support for the King County breeding ban, which like the San Mateo ban would apply only to unincorporated areas, may be seen to Sims 401 King County Courthouse, 3rd and James, Seattle, WA 98104. A PAWS information packet on the ban is $2.00, from P.O. Box 1615, Lynnwood, WA 98046.

The San Mateo ban was challenged August 13 by the advisory committee appointed to develop criteria for issuing breeding permits. Made up mainly of breeders, the committee instead demanded that the mandatory spay/neuter language be dropped. The San Mateo ban was to come into effect on September 1. Sherwood, Arkansas, may become the next community to pass a breeding ban. A draft ordinance presented by city animal control chief Jeff Wilkinson would require breeders to pay $10 for an annual permit plus $100 for each litter born. Pet owners would be fined $50 for letting a female dog or cat in heat run loose.

Breeding bans are also under discussion in Houston and Denver. Opposition is being organized by the National Pet Alliance, an association of breeders whose rhetoric echoes that of the anti-animal rights group Puttin’ People First. The premier issue of the APA Gazette suggested that a recent drop in the number of animals being euthanized by San Mateo-area shelters might be because more people are “drawing them in the river,” or simply abandoning unwanted animals “in the countryside.” Albany’s Karen Johnson did not explain where either a river with water in it or any “countryside” might be found in the drought-stricken, heavily populated Peninsula region.

Add it all up

Let’s say you want to open a no-kill shelter. Before you even take in one animal, you need a place to put it on a self-licensable facility with proper zoning and adequate equipment. That takes a lot of time and money to get. On top of the basic average admission cost of $60 to $80 (examinations, neutering, medical care, food and feeds, and pharmaceuticals), it will run anywhere from $175 to $400 a year to feed a rescued stray. Staff and volunteers must work every day of the year (including weekends, holidays, Mornets, and hurricanes). And you’ll have to pay to have your staff. There are many skilled and dedicated people willing to work at low salaries to help animals, but those people have to eat, too.

A legal shelter must meet state and local building and fire codes and license regulations. That means regular maintenance and improvements. License fees are often dramatically reduced or waived for charitable shelters, but being a charity requires the proper

Where does the love go wrong?

Nobody starts a no-kill shelter with the idea of mistreating animals. Although a popular concept, the real-life planning, design, construction, and management of a full-service no-kill facility are still evolving. Only one thing is absolutely certain: the amount of work is staggering.

And so are the expenses. Lily Flamman, director of services for the Chicago Area House Animal Foundation, estimates the average cost of admitting a cat to their cageless, no-kill shelter at $60 to $75. With a current population of about 300 cats, that means it costs Tree House over $20,000 just to get those animals in the door.

“We have 12 part- and full-time animal caretakers, 12 technical staff, and a veterinarian putting in a total of 500 hours a week for animal care alone,” Tree House adoption center manager Derrick Stephens reports. “And that’s with over 40 volunteers to help out. Proper feeding, thorough twice-daily cleaning, spot cleaning all day long—are these the basic needs of housing animals? But they’re just survival needs. A shelter must be more than a place to sustain life: it should enrich it too. Without enough hands, time, money to provide complete and comprehensive care, even a no-kill shelter is little more than a dog or cat prison.

Fur Trade Goes To The Dogs

A New Yorkers chortled over hysterical fur trade response to the re-release of the 1961 Walt Disney animated classic 101 Dalmatians, in which the dogs escape a fired bent upon skinning them to make a spotted coat. The Fur Information Council of America tried to repair the industry image with a 16-page advertising supplement slated for publication in the Sept. 29 issue of The New York Times Magazine. In addition to fashion plates, the supplement was to include “adventitious” material (ad copy made up to look like news) asserting that trapping and raising animals for fur is not cruel or environmentally harmful.

The New York Times Magazine was the selected vehicle for the supplement not so much because the rival New York Post gave the spotter over 101 Dalmatians prominent coverage, as because the Sunday Times offers a circulation of 1.7 million, mainly to affluence-oriented readers in the greater New York metropolitan area, which accounts for over 80 percent of all U.S. fur sales.

But even as FICA touted the supplement as the beginning of a major public relations counteroffensive, there were signs it might have been a last desperate gamble. The supplement was originally planned as a 36-page, but shrank when FICA was unable to sell enough ad space to finance the longer edition. The American Fur Industry, Inc., another fur trade promotional group, meanwhile acknowledged having only 55 percent of the budget it did a year ago, and was emphasizing low-cost projects such as trying to persuade fashion models to continue accepting fur-modeling assignments.

At the store level, Evans Inc., the largest U.S. fur retailer, boasted July 1 that it lost only $1,400,000 during the first quarter of 1991—as compared with a loss of $3,167,000 during the first quarter of 1990. However, the declining rate of loss reflects the declining value of Evans holdings.

As a “vertically integrated” furrier, controlling fur farms, garment manufacturing plants, and retail stores, Jindo Inc. has been considered one of the farms likely to hold out longest. But even Jindo recently laid off 37 percent of its staff in its home nation, Korea, most of whom had been mink farmers and garment makers.

Newsly published Canadian trapping statistics showed a 70 percent decline in animal deaths and a 60 percent decline in revenue since the winter of 1987-1988.


**Define your terms**

No-kill is a misnomer. There is not a legitimate animal shelter anywhere that doesn’t kill animals sometimes. Euthanasia of terminally suffering animals is an obligation. The work isn’t for everyone, but only for everyone. One former technician at an animal shelter observes: “I love animals a lot, but not with enough courage to end their suffering with my own hands.”

A shelter is a haven, a refuge, a safehouse. It’s a place where the residents are protected, even insolated, from danger. It’s a temporary home where “temporary” may mean “for the rest of your natural life.”

There are no no-kill shelters. The harsh economic realities of caring for animals for extended periods demand keeping expenses to a bare minimum. Without adequate planning and funding, cost-cutting measures can quickly escalate into malpractice.

**Guidelines for No-Kill Sheltering**

Some broad and basic standards for operating a no-kill shelter are desperately needed. Based on two decades of trial, error, common sense, and refinement, Tree House Animal Foundation has proposed these:

- **Prevent a detailed plan.** What are the licensing requirements and restrictions? Are you going to apply for tax-exempt status? How and where will you obtain veterinary care? What’s your sanitation and disease control plan? How will you maintain the books? What’s your source of income? Where will you keep the money?

- **Obtain a licensable facility.** Buy a building that’s already zoned, can be easily renovated and expanded, and is accessible to the public. If possible, try to avoid a site with a history of structure. Renting may get a shelter open faster, but it’s not recommended; the building can be sold or the lease may be terminated at any time with no warning.

- **Understand the need for accurate record-keeping.** Besides all the paperwork required by licensing and IRS regulations, the shelter must keep tabs on which animals have gotten what care. Since residents of a no-kill shelter may be around for years, there must be a reminder system for regular examinations, vaccinations, and tests.

- **Control disease and parasites.** Fleas, ticks, mites, ringworm, intestinal parasites, and viral and bacterial diseases will exist as long as there are cats and dogs to carry them. Effective disease and parasite control begins with proper sanitation and with separate infirmary areas with isolated airflow. Each animal must be examined for parasites and signs of disease as admission, and be free of both before being released from the infirmary. Most contagion is spread by staff and volunteers. Hands must be washed after handling an animal at admission or in the infirmary before touching anything, let alone another animal. Smocks, lab coats, or coveralls should be used in infirmary areas, and should stay there; protective clothing worn in areas with actively infected animals should never be worn into the rest of the building.

- **Clean thoroughly twice a day.** “Thoroughly” means top to bottom, including washing down and disinfecting all animal areas, holding areas, ramps, pens, and water bowls. And that’s twice a day, every day, including Sundays and holidays.

- **Caging is unfair and defeats the purpose of no-kill shelving.** We’ve heard stories of animals in no-kill shelters spending years in the same cage, trading a death sentence for life in prison with no hope of parole. Allowed to move freely in adequate space, the animals can socialize, bear more naturally, and avoid the stress that brings on disease and shortens lives expectation.

- **Too full of the milk of human kindness**

For animal shelters, having to say “no” when the compassionate heart says “yes” is a daily conflict. The emotional tug of the animal at the door is the trap that leads to the downfall of many no-kill shelters.

“It’s the ‘just one more’ syndrome,” Tree House executive director Ellen Sawyer observes. “You operate a shelter with 300 animals and someone comes to your door with a cat they’ve been feeding in the alley. It’s late November and you’re expecting the first hard frost. The shelter is even capacity, and the animal in front of you is homeless but healthy. In fairness to all those mouths you’ve already committed to feeding, you counsel the person on other options, offer additional services, but say ‘Sorry, we can’t take this one right now.’ Then comes the inevitable question: ‘But you’ve got so many, why can’t you just take one more?’

“It’s bad for the person who wants you to take this animal now, but it’s the fifteenth or sixteenth ‘just one more’ request that day,” Sawyer adds.

Successful no-kill shelters have survived and provided top-flight care for their residents by restricting admissions. There is an optimum population and an admission cutoff population. Once the admission cutoff is reached, the shelter only admits as many animals as it adopts. If the population drops below optimum (unfortunately a very rare occurrence), admission policy is expanded.

This is the paradox (critics would call it hypocrisy) of no-kill sheltering: since animals aren’t euthanized to make space, save money on treatment, or if not adopted after a fixed period of time, even the largest shelters turn away more animals than they admit.

Those animals are taken to “traditional” shelters (a responsible no-kill will advise this) to veterinarians for euthanasia, or turned back onto the street. But to continue taking in animals when space and resources are already overextended is the surest way to inspire another ‘health officials close animal shelter” news story.

“Traditional shelters aren’t the enemy,” Ellen Sawyer says. “At this point, legitimate no-kill shelters couldn’t exist in good conscience without them.”

- **A model for the future**

Opening no-kill animal shelters is not a solution for the estimated 127,000,000 strays in the U.S. (plus millions more owner-surrendered animals, and tens of millions more puppies and kittens from unsupervised companion animals). The economics of Sheltering them all adequately and indefinitely are staggeringly over $50 billion for the shelter alone! The logistics of financing and reaching them all aren’t even imaginable.

Setting the stray live birth rate at a modest 5000 per hour nationwide, all the animals collected by all the animal shelters in the country in one year will be replaced by new abandonments, accidental escapes, and free-roaming “indoors/outdoors” companion animals.

So why do it at all?

Because a legitimate no-kill shelter is a glimpse of how things might be.

- **Do the right thing**

For every clean, cageless, homeless, well-run shelter that limits euthanasia to cases of terminal suffering, there’s another (probably several) that doesn’t meet minimal standards. To condemn the no-kill concept based on the “good intentions/bad results” shelters is to throw out the proverbial baby with the bathwater.

A compassionate person with lots of cats and dogs in the house has taken a tremendous responsibility, but he or she is not a no-kill shelter. Sometimes these people are called animal "collectors."

This is not to say that one person (or one family) can’t adequately care for a large number of domestic animals. But the truth is, the majority of these people stories about no-kill shelters come from unlicensed, illegal, or understaffed "one-person-show" facilities.

Good intentions are a prerequisite. But, as the PETA slogan goes, “Good intentions aren’t good enough.” There must be hard work, hard choices, public education, intervention (including promotion of neutering/spaying, humane education, and investigation and enforcement of local animal protection laws), the "T word” ("funding”), and a plan for growth.

Even while this article was being written, a report of another no-kill shelter was being written. A large, popular facility will be closed down shortly, leaving the fates of over 400 animals hanging in the balance. Most likely, county and state authorities will revoke the shelter’s license, seize the animals, and euthanize them. From the descriptions already released, many will be lucky to survive that long.

We all know this famous aphorism: “The journey of a thousand steps begins with one step.” Our hearts and emotions are offended by the death of millions of companion animals in shelters each year, and our desire to end it now may urge us to leap over the other 999 steps to the goal of no-kill sheltering. But those missing steps are the foundation of long-term success.

It’s enticingly easy to "just say no" to euthanasia in animal shelters. But the practical realities must be faced. In fact, they should be embraced. How can we hope to change the animal control system—and the world—if we can’t sustain the lives we’ve already taken into trust.

David Kay is education director for the Tree House Animal Foundation, a no-kill shelter located at 1212 West Carmen Ave., Chicago, IL 60660; 312-724-5480.
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The Center’s director, C. Norman Shealy, M.D., Ph.D., formalized
a week-long de-stressing program for me as
part of the ReGenesis program designed for
people who have no serious illnesses but
who want to learn to live more positively
and effectively.

Dr. Shealy and his staff reminded me
that stress is a reaction to outside events
and that although I can’t always change
what is going on around me (moves and
deadlines, for example), I am in control
of my response to those things. I can lessen
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The Center’s director, C. Norman Shealy, M.D., Ph.D., formalized a week-long de-stressing program for me as part of the ReGenesis program designed for people who have no serious illnesses but who want to learn to live more positively and effectively.

Dr. Shealy and his staff reminded me that stress is a reaction to outside events and that although I can’t always change what is going on around me (moves and deadlines, for example), I am in control of my response to those things. I can lessen the stress in my life by being sure that I’m not making myself chemical stressors (alcohol, nicotine, caffeine, refined sugars), I can also work toward healthy, honest relationships with other people to keep emotional stress to a minimum, but when stress is unavoidable—and being alive makes stress unavoidable—the mind is relaxation.

I thought I knew that. I was as adept as the next person at vegetating in front of a television set and blocking out real life. I knew how to go shopping, talk on the phone, and otherwise love myself to death. I also knew that relaxation is not a passive activity. As Dr. Shealy said, relaxation, like any other activity, is a state in which the body and mind are consciously and purposely slowed down.

The usual recommendation—stress diseases and tension anxiety feelings can be avoided or improved. And overall well-being is enhanced so that life becomes more an adventure and less a chore, and humor seems like something that only happens to other people.

Relaxation is learned by doing. The simplest way to start is to sit aside time each day when you can be by yourself, undistracted. (A friend with several roommates pay to see a good movie, or relaxing music, or simply take a walk in the woods.) The idea is that activities, they’re not relaxation. Relaxation, by clinical definition, is a state in which the body and mind are consciously and purposely slowed down. Detectable physical changes take place when the temperature in extremities goes up, blood pressure lowers, as does adrenaline production. When it is practiced consistently, 20 minutes twice a day is the usual recommendation—stress diseases and tension anxiety feelings can be avoided or improved. And overall well-being is enhanced so that life becomes more an adventure and less a chore, and humor seems like something that only happens to other people.

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Continued from page 25

Although the misanthropes

Again, however, a fairly obvious proponent confronts the exploitation strategy. Due to the absence of recognition and thus astonishingly jailable this strategy assumes the general public to be. Lots of different people might worry about the direction of animal exploitation, for lots of different reasons. Maybe a farmer has a history of watching bad movies. Maybe a drug addict needs money or a non-in-law wants to be a detective. To the solution to this problem, if animal exploitation were to rise to the level of a truly effective work of fraudulent procurement, it has to offer something else to grease the general public’s inference from “Smith the farmer was shot” to “An [animal] liberated shot him.” What could this be? Mainly it is theiniumus attitudes “liberators” have toward the general public and the self-righteous and self-reflected opinions they have about themselves. “Liberators,” Screaming Wolf tells us, believe that save for a small handful of exceptional people, human beings are “cruel,” “bigoted,” “greedy,” “exploitive,” “compliant,” “weak,” and “self-interested.” They have been “brainwashed,” and are “controlled and manipulated.” In general, people are “weak,” “stupid,” “frustrated,” “irrational,” “harsh,” “sullen,” “inconsistent,” “angry,” “hateful,” “selfish,” “arrogant,” “stupid,” “selfish,” “stupid,” “stupid.” Tom Regan, a philosophy professor at North Carolina State University, is author of The Case for Animal Rights and founding president of The Culture and Animals Foundation (1999, Eden Craft, Raleigh, NC 27612).

Since the ANIMALS’ AGENDA first reported on Sydney Singer the purported “Screaming Wolf” manifesto, in April 1991, Singer has published a review of :1991, Salmon Communications, Inc., New York), and the newspapers in several cities were the scene of apparent Animal Liberation Front actions that have recently taken place.
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Heart Bonds

"The familiar country looked strange and unknown. Mary Lyon's willow tree, like a demented compass needle, and the mare wavered with her..." Night closed when they found the rights of houses, the white lines painted on paved roads." In contrast, Alison Townsend's encounter with a doe and fawn in her poem, "Leaving Dorland Mountain," imparts a vicarious sharing of their existence and a realization of limits. This urge to share other species' perceptions frequently leads to adoption of totem animals. Jeanne Jacobs shares the traditional spiritual experience of the vision quest in "Wings." Mary TallMountain's poem, "The Last Wolf," first printed in The ANIMALS' AGENDA, is both a modern vision quest and an apology: "The last wolf hurried toward me/through the ruined cityland I heard his baying echoed down the steep smashed walls."

In her essay, "Albino Wolves," Joan Pearson has taken the quest to its extreme, seeking her totem animal in the reality of an Idaho wildlife sanctuary. "Where students can observe wolves in semi-natural conditions." Her evolving friendship with the Indian pack is a compelling example of the potential for understanding between species.

Such a friendship is beautifully detailed in Brenda Weather's short story, "Old Bones." This affectionate account of a woman and a bulldog ultimately becomes a tribute to two joined souls. Pekingese companionship is immunized in Marge Piercy's poem, "Sleeping with Cats" ("Curled into flowers of fur").
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