Bears:
Will they make it to the 21st century?

Eyewitness Account:
The Alaskan Wildlife Tragedy
Expertise is Essential

There are as many forms of activism as there are injustices that need correcting, and as many roles to play as there are issues to address. Our priorities may predispose us to one role or another—perhaps writing or research if we’re introverted; lobbying or demonstrating for the extroverts. In other cases, one role may be defined by specialization in education. While some of us may be called upon to discharge many different responsibilities, ideally there is some opportunity to cultivate expertise in a topic of personal interest, and indeed, the ranks of the animal rights movement are filled with experts in an impressive array of topics and disciplines.

Given the emphasis on biology and medicine in many animal rights issues, the movement is particularly blessed by the scientific expertise of many animal research critics who have, for the past few years, been coalescing into professions of professionals organizations. The most prominent is probably the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, the Medical Research Modernization Committee, the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, and Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Their members perform a number of vital functions, such as providing expert testimony, reviewing research protocols, selecting scientifically valid animal experiments, and developing methods of research and testing that reduce or eliminate the use of animals. However, the greatest contribution of these professionals may well be the credibility they bestow on the human community. Over and above their actual knowledge and skill, they speak with authority on biomedical issues—an authority the lay activist cannot hope to effect. While “defeating to experts” allowed animal experimentation to proliferate during the 1960’s, scientists can help turn the tide now.

It is for this reason we urge activists to call in the “experts” in situations where animal activists are confronted against opposition consisting of physicians, veterinarians, or other scientists. While lay activists may sometimes be equally knowledgeable on a particular subject involving animals and science—and there are many articulate activists qualified to present the ethical or compassionate arguments against vivisection—most simply lack the credentials (in the form of experience, education, or letters behind their names) required to carefully challenge the authorities in the public eye. When animal advocates without special qualifications debate pro-vivisection experts, it may increase the public perception that your controversy is a debate of right versus wrong, science. Then again, as exceptions to the rule, exist superb spokespersons on vivisection (for example, Dr. Peter Singer, Richard D. Alpert, and Peter Singer) who can present both biologically training nor experience but have matched exceptional debating skills with intensive study of the subject.

The aforementioned professional organizations can, in many circumstances, provide spokespersons for radio, television, and public speaking engagements when scientific credentials seem to be needed. For information, contact their headquarters. Call PCRM at (202) 686-2212, WMA at (212) 962-7055, and PSYETA at (207) 925-4817. We have the experts. Let’s make full use of them.

There’s more than one way to recycle

Many readers have expressed disappointment that The ANIMALS’ AGENDA is no longer published in recycled paper or paper that can be recycled. While we share their dismay, there is simply no affordable recycled paper stock available that meets magazine requirements. Rest assured, however, that we will make the switch when it becomes economically and technologically feasible. In the meantime, you can recycle your copies of the magazine simply by returning them to us, reusing the envelope, and disposing of the old paper without issue—never, however, making it mean that a larger amount is ordered, we always run out.

Gratitude

We are extremely grateful to the International Fund for Animal Welfare for a generous grant to be used for educational outreach. The outreach grant is partly funded by our membership subscriptions, which includes complimentary subscriptions to libraries, members of Congress, media representatives, and a growing number of Third World human societies.

—The Editor

Gay Pride Marchers Pro-Animal

Shut Down Fraudulent Research

LETTERS

For those who might like to try the new approach, I have three suggestions: 1) Get set up networks for sharing legal and scientific expertise; 2) learn what to ask for and what to expect when using FOIA pretexts; and 3) carefully research complaints of scientific fraud, and do not abuse the procedure. My new book, Crimes of Officials (CAKES), gives an introduction to the wishes and actions of federal offices (such as the FDA, DOE, EPA, NIH, etc.). Papers on fraudulent statistical methods that are used in the works could be shared, and complaints i have filed with universities might be used as a model. I could work with a network, but not large numbers of individuals.

If it works, this strategy would be the fastest way to shut down most animal research in the U.S. And I could write about shutting down research analysts who cry about shutting down animal research can’t object to stopping scientific fraud.

—Travis D. Bras, Ph.D.
Biomedical Metaethics, Inc.
39 Maynard Dr.
Eggertsville, NY 14442

Exotic Birds Down Under

I was rather perturbed to read in Mary’s Dateline: International item on the killing of cockatoos, galahs, and corellas in Australia. There has been, and still is, considerable controversy about whether native birds classified in some areas as “pests” should be killed or captured and exported. Very recently, there is a new demand for exotic birds in the U.S. and Europe, and not all end up as “freedoms.” Most birds owned by non-owners are ignorant of the need of their pets, the most basic need being that of natural flight.

Bird-trapper Roy Ackroyd has been a persistent campaigner for lifting the ban on the export of trapped wild birds, and has tried to entice the aid of readers of Natural History magazine, the U.K. to persuade the Australian government to lift the ban. Obviously there are big dollars in the proposal, and little real concern for the fate of captive wild birds. The government has declared its ban on the basis that the ban is intended to protect wild birds. In all of these areas in some cases is an unpleasant fact, many alternatives are being re—

Continued on next page

September 1989
Vol. 14, No. 8

PAGE TWO

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA

September 1989
Vol. 14, No. 8

The ANIMALS’ AGENDA

September 1989
Vol. 14, No. 8

2

2

3

3
LOSE WEIGHT.
LOWER YOUR CHOLESTEROL.

The Guide to Healthy Eating

The Surgeon General states that healthy eating can mean healthier living and we'll show you how...

Subscribe to THE GUIDE TO HEALTHY EATING and you'll...
- Learn the latest about healthy eating
- Get the facts on nutrition and cholesterol
- Find out how your diet affects your health
- Learn about the dangers of pesticides in food
- Discover how to choose long-standing food habits and maintain healthy eating patterns

Each issue also comes with delicious low-calorie, healthy recipes on convenient 3 x 5 cards.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER—Order a one-year subscription for only 99.95 (6 issues per year).

YES, I'd like to order THE GUIDE TO HEALTHY EATING for the following terms:
- 6 Bi-Monthly Issues for 99.95
- 12 Bi-Monthly Issues for 197.95

NAME
ADDRESS
ZIP

Enclosed is my check or money order for...

OR Charge the total amount to ...

Expires Date

Signature of Cardholder: __________

Mail order form and payment to:
Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine
PO Box 6322
Washington, D.C. 20044

Does a penguin have a conscience?

pus does. First the penguin of "Bloom County" fame exposed the horrors of animal testing in the cosmetics industry. Now he has a new concern.

During the past 30 years, the tuna fishing industry has killed more than six million dolphins. Despite passage of the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, the senseless and intentional slaughter of these gentle and intelligent creatures continues every day.

Think about that the next time you open a can of tuna fish. And join Opus and The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in their campaign to save the dolphin.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA welcomes letters from readers, and regrets that they cannot all be published or appear personally due to the large volume of mail. Solicited, typed messages of no more than 500 words are preferred. We reserve the right to edit all letters chosen for publication. Address them to: LETTERS, THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, 436 Avenue Supreme, Monroe, CT 06468.

True Cases of Sickness and Well-Being (which he summarized more recently in an article for The Science, March/April 1989, titled "Family Ties: The Real Reason People Are Living Longer"), emphasizes that it is impossible to trace our longevity to improvements in diet, medicine, or sanitation. He claims it is due to rather significant changes in our psychological environment, with stresses and helplessness yielding to a sense of self-esteem and personal efficacy.

Nevertheless, the ultimate conclusions of both Barnard and Sagan are the same: Most morbidity and associated mortality are preventable, and our efforts and resources should be directed at the source of the problems or, as Dr. Barnard puts it, taking the handle off the pump.

—John B. Delek, Ph.D., D.V.M.
Sedan, SK, Canada

Reading Freedom

Although I appreciate Jerry Kunkel's interest in children's literature (Letters, June 1989), I must take exception with her statement, "I preview all books before I let the students read them."

As a school librarian for 25 years and an instructor in two graduate literature programs, I have always warned my students of the dangers of anyone "letting" them read anything. Although I agree with Kunkel that books should be previewed before purchase/selection, the ultimate responsibility for readership lies with the reader. A book containing a theme or segment offensive to the librarian/teacher can be the vehicle for the staff member to express his/her views, but our views should not determine what our students wish to read on their own.

As a librarian and an animal activist, I would recommend that readers visit their school and public libraries and ask the librarians to compile a bibliography of both exploitative and animal-oriented materials.

—Dr. Allan A. Casso
Rochester, NY

Educating Youth

Hope for the future of animals lies in educating the youth of today, but it's not an easy task. Children are bombarded by the same negative views towards animals as adults. Additionally, a child cannot become a vegetarian if the parent doing the cooking won't allow it, and children cannot opt for nonleather goods if their parents wish to buy them leather.

However, there is a lot that can be done with students by incorporating animal rights philosophies into their curricula. Many of the topics lead to enthusiastic discussions and writing assignments that strengthen high-level thinking skills such as recognizing opinion versus fact, identifying cause and effect relationships, and supplying supportive evidence. Teachers can teach letter writing by having students write their legislators to express views on pertinent issues. A class trip to the zoo provides an excellent opportunity for children to observe their powers of observation, and data compiled on the trip can be used to teach chart making and reading.

Interested parents can go into the schools as speakers. They can also provide the school library with a subscription.

Continue from previous page

Does a penguin have a conscience?

I want to help Opus and The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) save the dolphin. Enclosed is my tax-deductible contribution of $.

A contribution of any amount will entitle donors to a special dolphin issue of the ASPCA Report. Contributions of $20 or more will entitle donors to ASPCA membership and a year's subscription to the ASPCA Report.

Name
Address
City
State
Zip

Don't buy canned tuna!
LETTERS

GEORGE McCORMICK
Kalamazoo, MI

Snakes Aren't Sinister

Leigh Barker's article, "Violence, Infiltration and Sabotage," in the July/August issue was quite useful and sobering as well. My one complaint is with the first drawing used to illustrate the article. It showed a dapper representing "violence," with a serpent's body as the handle. I think artwork like that serves to perpetuate the idea that there's something evil and sinister about snakes. It's along the same line as those who equate black cats with witches and other evil things. Visual misrepresentations of animals most people dislike only serve to subconsciously reinforce dislike and contempt.

—Annice L. Rasinisky
Philadelphia, PA

Editor's Notes: We deserve and appreciate the rebuke. Our apologies to all snakes everywhere and to readers who were scandalized by this faux pas on our part.

A Puppy Rescue

On my daily walk I had to pass by a sad, lonely, and neglected puppy. I always made a point of stopping and playing with him for awhile, but obviously it wasn't enough. He had the bare necessities required by law (i.e., water, food, and shelter under an old car), so our humane society, with its limited legal code, couldn't have stepped in, but one day I couldn't stand it anymore. I marched up to the front door and offered to buy the pup for $10. The people jumped at the offer and said they realized... Continued on page 35.

Acting & Animals

EARL HOLLIMAN

Not too far from the "Hollywood" sign that looms over the endless array of soundstages and swimming pools exists a celebrity home that could be considered unique. For unlike the other secured and guarded fortresses of the rich and famous, this residence maintains an open house policy... for the squirrels, pigeons, and other assorted neighborhood wildlife, that is.

This oasis, which also provides a permanent home for seven dogs, four cats, one rabbit, and a flock of pigeons, belongs to actor Earl Holliman.

It's no secret among the local urban wildlife that Holliman's home is a sure thing for an endless supply of peanuts. But what has remained a secret, at least to the general public, is Holliman's lifelong commitment to animal welfare.

Recognizable because of many television and film appearances, he is best known for his starring role in the series Police Woman with Angie Dickinson. The role as president of Actors and Others for Animals in North Hollywood, California, however, is one he plays for real.

Despite his steadfast denial that he is an activist ("I don't like labels. I love animals, that's it, " he asserts), Holliman sustains an impressive momentum for getting things done. Since becoming president of Actors and Others in 1977, he has appeared in countless public service announcements in the name of humane education; lobbied for more potent and protective laws for animals; helped design low-cost spay/neuter programs for the elderly and poor; and appeared as one of the key note speakers at every Mobilization for Animals rally. But modestly, he lends a sympathetic ear and helps respond to the 150 plus assistance calls received daily by the Actors and Others office.

"We get a lot of calls from the elderly, the poor looking for monetary assistance," he explains. "Sometimes for the elderly, the only warm body they have to curl up next to is their dog or cat. Many times they don't have enough money to feed their pets properly—let alone pay for emergency veterinary bills or spaying or neutering. That's where we fit in." And he adds modestly, "We don't do a lot of things that draw attention. We do the nuts-and-bolts kind of stuff that doesn't lend itself to publicity."

These inconspicuous activities of Holliman and his staff reflect his initial animal welfare interest. No traumatic event or inspired moment spurred his activities. All he did was continue a legacy.

"I had parents who loved animals; I was raised with animals," he recalls. "I've always felt some sort of bond with them. So it was never hard for me to get involved in animal welfare."

"I've never been without an animal," he continues, as his eyes scan a creature-filled yard. "I personally feel sorry for anybody who misses the love of an animal or who never has known that kind of relationship. There is something very basic about it—that ties us with nature."

His kinship with animals developed naturally, as did his involvement in Actors and Others. Admittedly not a "joiner by nature" he found that he and his actor acquaintances shared a similar interest.
Challenging Hunters in New Brunswick

If there's a wilderness for the animal rights movement, a place where campaigns for the ethical treatment of animals are easiest, New Brunswick may be its body. It is one of Canada's poorest provinces, away from the modern centers, many residents live in backwoods and coastal shacks, scraping a living from the overworked forest and sea. New Brunswick's image is that of a have-not province, a county of high unemployment, low wages, and little hope. While virtually all animal use problems found elsewhere exist in New Brunswick, hunting is the most serious. While its populaton is relatively small, around 758,000, over $100,000 hunting licences are sold each year, and over 250 hunting outfitters and their clients compete for "hunting's bounty" on the province's sprawling woods. Hunting for several "varmint" species is permitted all year round, but its duration season is. The intensity of New Brunswick's animal exploitation mindset becomes most apparent during the deer season. Bruce Cumming, a professor of biology at the University of New Brunswick, has discovered and challenged that mindset. Over the last five years, he has almost single-handedly taken on the province's hunters, writing and speaking against the slaughter of deer, moose, bear, and other animals. Cumming's retort to the province's hunting fraternity has caused considerable stir in the media, the legislature, and the courts. His fervor for animal protection, and his eloquence in defending animal rights, has made him an icon to people in New Brunswick who think differently about the way humans treat animals.

"We should eradicate any exploitation of animals on the basis of need, and we should be quite specific about where that notion needs to be eradicated. This is so much a matter of individual decision. There is a riddle in our lives that to some extent we are going to kill a certain number of animals. To my mind, however, the attempt to try to avoid killing in whatever situation we find ourselves in, for example, I won't now willingly kill the animals, no more than a worm inside, I'll take it out."

Cumming believes we should try to leave animals alone, whenever and wherever possible. Like most animal rights advocates, Cumming hasn't always had such a high degree of sensitivity. His commitment to nonviolent living has grown gradually, tricked by several incidents in his youth and then advanced considerably in his later years when some of his own companions animals suffered unnecessarily because of people.

No fix Cumming looks back on his experiences with animal rights, has made mistakes. He learned some of the things he did to animals. "During my university years I once came across a tortoise and said to myself, 'Would it be alright to play with it and then get a stick and sort of prod its head, thinking it wouldn't be able to kill it quite easily. I found that tortoise wasn't willing to kill and of course I intended it."

Cumming's relationship with Canada's animal rights movement started during World War II. Cumming served as a field officer and an animal rights campaigner, seeing action in Britain and the Middle East. He worked with major animals over and over and over, and gradually learned about animal rights activity and, of course, the general madness and inhumanity most obvious in wartime. Afterwards he began his interest in plants into a distinguished career as a scientist and educator, working at several Canadian universities.

Cumming and his wife Marion have chosen to live in rural areas for most of their life together in Canada. This choice has inadvertently exposed their companions animal to some dangers, not only traps. While in Ontario one cat had to have his leg amputated after being leg-hold in a trap, and in New Brunswick their dog Tina was ensnared around her mouth and nose. This latter incident, in 1981, was the last (for the time being) point for Cumming.

Cumming was working in the woods. Tina roamed nearby. All of a sudden I heard her yowl and there was just silence. I was greatly distressed. I started searching for her, but couldn't find her anywhere. After about five hours I finally made our main entrance and found snakes placed right up the road. I knew somebody had been trapping, and with some companions I removed the snakes. I went back to the animals. I eventually found, as expected, and found her standing in the snow looking very forlorn. She had a snare wrapped right around her neck and head, that it was deeply embedded in her skin. It was only due to a local doctor friend that we were able to safely to cut her."

"I find it shameful of course because of the outrage over Tina's suffering led him to passionate reading of animal rights literature. He and Marion became deeply involved in animal rights issues, gaining a local and provincial reputation for his outspoken criticism of trapping and snaring. During 1987, he staunchly came to a realization that was also a turning point."

Along in his house outside Fredericton, Cumming heard a loud shot. He then wandered outside and saw a body droved to the bottom of the gravel driveway. From there he saw another truck parked a short distance away, and looking in another direction he could see a two hunters dragging a dead deer up to the road. He knew then that the hunters had shot the deer on his land, which was well-posted against hunting, and that they had shot within the distance of a dwelling prohibited by New Brunswick law. Cumming confronted the hunters.

"I told them they had broken the law, but I was concerned about what they might do as I had my life threatened in the past on a number of other hunting occasions. So I got a pickaxe out of the back of my truck as a defense weapon."

With the pickaxe in one hand, Cumming yelled at the deer and the other, knowing that if he could keep the deer, he would have evidence of illegal hunting. The hunters pulled on the deer and argued vehemently with Cumming, and for two hours they were at a standstill. Finally wildlife wardens and police arrived to investigate.

Subsequently, one of the hunters was charged and convicted of a minor hunting violation but, out of vindictiveness, the hunter pressured for an assault charge against Cumming, holding that Cumming's overtance of the pickaxe constituted a threat to the hunter's safety.

During Cumming's trial, in April 1988, both hunters testified that they did not mean to kill him with the pickaxe. But the judge, a former hunter himself, did not find it to his advantage. What he really talking about is a massive charge in the trial proceedings, because the hunters stayed with the deer rather than leaving the scene. The judge concluded that the deed was a threat and was threatened by Cumming, though Cumming never hit nor said he was going to hit them if they tried to leave. Cumming, who endured the judge's ridicule during the trial (slightly over his vegetarianism and explicitly when called "stupid"), was given an absolute discharge.

However, neither the circumstances leading to his trial, the humiliation he experienced in the courtroom, his alienation from his university peers, nor the unpleasant encounters with animal expellers had discouraged Cumming from his desire to defend animals. Since his 1988 trial, he has written a chapter in Skinner, a book about the Canadian fur industry recently published by the International Wildlife. He wrote a chapter, as well as his articles on trapping in the acclaimed Canadian Encyclopedia.

But Cumming has tried to have the animal cruelty section of the Criminal Code of Canada applied to two hunting incidents, one involving a hunter who shot a sleeping bear from a foot reference (wounding the animal for over a day before finally tracking and killing him), and another involving a hunter who shot, wounded, and abandoned a deer on his property.

For Cumming, standing up for animals has become an integral part of his identity and purpose. "I am against the wanton killing, or wanton infliction of suffering or torture of animals. What I am really thinking about is a massacre change in the way animals are treated, not only in his challenge, isn't it? It's going to take a very positive change in philosophy on the part of people."

Robert Rainer
**NETWORK NOTES**

**Write Reps for Rodents**
Congressional Representative letters urging Rodent H.R. 2796, to be bill to extend the protection of the Rodent Welfare Act to mice, rats, and birds. Over 90 percent of all animals used in research are rodents. The Rodent AWA already gives the USDA authority to handle these cases. However, the USDA, citing difficulty of enforcement and under pressure from the biotechnology research industry, has excluded mice, rats, and birds from its draft regulations for enforcing the AWA. Written at the urging of the APCA, H.R. 2796 was reintroduced June 20th by Rep. David S. Skelton of Washington, D.C. at the request of several representatives of the House Agriculture Commit-tee Chair Rusk at the Center for Disease Prevention.

**Movie Cruelty**
The movie "Wild Bill" was "filmed in this area," weaves around a story of a man tacking a fur animal who actually controls the movie's true events. Also, "Mud" of the Bakersfield, California, is a wildlife killing contest in California and Hawaii.

**Bucks For Alternative Research**
Up to $1000 annually for three years in a competitive U.S. academic or nonprofit, medical research institution, or animal welfare organization. All Alternatives Research Program, c/o Procter & Gamble, Valley Laboratory, Box 3897, Cincinnati, OH 45201-0877.

**The Lab's Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing**
Now accepting Grant Applications to support their Center's laboratory, animal care, and animal control workers. Health officials, and other animal enthusiasts. For more information, call 317-627-1122.

**People**
In 1981, M. Davis and company owned 117, 120-kg rats. Davis, Peter, and others are facing the same problem in California. Against Farm Animal Abuse's petition against all the bill. The San Geronimo Environmental Fund assists the co-founder of the campaign to protect animals. He is on trial for animal rights. He is being charged with trespassing and causing distress in an animal. For raising up a "Stop the Cruelty" campaign against Tim Flannery Driving Mob Act.

**Rat-lanta**
A Great British Meat Out Gala were held to fight against meat. The event was held in London. The event was hosted by the Meat Out Foundation. The event was attended by many celebrities and animal rights activists. The event was a huge success and raised awareness about the issue.

**The Long Arm of the Law**
A Las Vegas judge barred a man from using a "stalking" device to monitor his children. The judge ruled that the device was a form of harassment. The man was ordered to appear in court on May 30 to present his case. The judge also ordered the man to stay away from the children.

**People**
In 1981, M. Davis and company owned 117, 120-kg rats. Davis, Peter, and others are facing the same problem in California. Against Farm Animal Abuse's petition against all the bill. The San Geronimo Environmental Fund assists the co-founder of the campaign to protect animals. He is on trial for animal rights. He is being charged with trespassing and causing distress in an animal. For raising up a "Stop the Cruelty" campaign against Tim Flannery Driving Mob Act.

**Films of dolphins in tuna nets won Sam LaBudde an ASPCA award.**

**Alumni**
Alumni and students of the University of California. The University of California is home to one of the largest animal rights groups in the world. The group was founded in 1979 by Steve Allen and has been a leader in the animal rights movement ever since.

**Bucks For Alternative Research**
Up to $1000 annually for three years in a competitive U.S. academic or nonprofit, medical research institution, or animal welfare organization. All Alternatives Research Program, c/o Procter & Gamble, Valley Laboratory, Box 3897, Cincinnati, OH 45201-0877.

**The Lab's Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing**
Now accepting Grant Applications to support their Center's laboratory, animal care, and animal control workers. Health officials, and other animal enthusiasts. For more information, call 317-627-1122.

**People**
In 1981, M. Davis and company owned 117, 120-kg rats. Davis, Peter, and others are facing the same problem in California. Against Farm Animal Abuse's petition against all the bill. The San Geronimo Environmental Fund assists the co-founder of the campaign to protect animals. He is on trial for animal rights. He is being charged with trespassing and causing distress in an animal. For raising up a "Stop the Cruelty" campaign against Tim Flannery Driving Mob Act.

**The Long Arm of the Law**
A Las Vegas judge barred a man from using a "stalking" device to monitor his children. The judge ruled that the device was a form of harassment. The man was ordered to appear in court on May 30 to present his case. The judge also ordered the man to stay away from the children.
D

oes live in the woods? Not if they can't find enough woods to live in. Hunting, poaching, and habitat loss have bears in big trouble worldwide.

"In 10 or 20 years," predicts grizzly bear expert Chris Servheen of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "some species of bears will be gone or on the verge of being gone. Of the eight kinds of bears around the world (brown bears, including grizzlies; American black bear; polar bears; pandas; sloth bears; spectacled bears; and sun bears), six are in serious decline."

Servheen was among 280 bear experts from 11 nations who formed the Bear Species Survival Commission last March in Vancouver. Modeled after the international Polar Bear Specialist Group, which has regulated polar bear hunting under the Polar Bear Treaty since 1973, the BSSC will lobby internationally to save bears and their habitat.

American black bears and polar bears are the only bears not at immediate risk of extinction, say Servheen and co-BSSC chairman Stephen Herren of the University of Alberta. Yet hunters and poachers are killing American black bears in record numbers. Black bears in the south and west are also challenging to find and track. For example, in the U.S., only 100 individuals live in Maine. Since this bear is recognized only as a subspecies, it is not formally protected. Hunting, poaching, and habitat loss are, as usual, the main threats to the Louisiana bear: but when scarcity made the bear hard to hunt, hunting interests imported black bears from other regions. Interbreeding may soon result in a Louisiana black bear, though her traits may remain reclusive in the black bear gene pool.

Also vanishing into the black bear gene pool are the Alaskan blue bear, or glacier bear, found only in the St. Elias Range, and the all-black, white, yellow, blue-gray, or orange Kermode bear of British Columbia.

Polar bears are mainly menaced by pollution and the greenhouse effect. They've been at long-term risk, says geneticist Joseph Cummins of the University of Western Ontario, from accumulations of toxins in their body fat. (The absorption of PCBs doubled between 1969 and 1984.) At that rate, Cummins predicts, polar bears could be extinct in 15 years. Even if he's wrong, a major Arctic oil spill could doom regional polar bear populations.

Meanwhile, the present global warming threat threatens to rapidly reduce polar bear range, unless they can adapt to thawed permafrost and less ice. Hunting nearly wiped out polar bears before the Polar Bear Treaty, and is still a threat, says native Canadian Paul DeJarnatt: "Inuit summer camps are experiencing a decline in young bears."

Bears in all regions are increasingly menaced by poachers, forage, and other wildlife. In the U.S., for example, poachers have killed more than 500 bears each of the last few years. The black bear hunting season is lengthened, as is the shooting bag limit. In the U.S., there are numerous records of bears mauled and killing people.

Pandas are the best-known rare bears, near extinction because of bamboo mining for medicinal purposes. The Chinese government hopes to save moon bears by "farmiting" them, lapping their bile through catheters inserted into their abdomens. Meanwhile, Domco and photographer Mark Newman found parts of 106 moon bears for sale in a single Chinese marketplace. "Wherever they occur," says Domco, "moon bears are constantly in trouble with humans. In addition to raids on domestic livestock and grain, there are numerous records of these bears mauling and killing people.

The Asian sun bear

The Japanese raccoon
dieback and the logging that has ravaged their native forests of southern China. At least 138 pandas starved during bamboo diebacks in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and pandas are also still poached. No more than 800 remain, including cubs. According to the World Wildlife Fund, wild pandas live in isolated family groups consisting of less than 50 bears each. Panda expert Pen Wenhai of Beijing University recently warned that since some of these groups are culled from each other, their gene pool is dangerously diminished.

Yasuke Hatanaka's stopped China from exporting pandas for lucrative temporary exhibit. Two pandas went to the Winter Olympics in Calgary last year. Another toured Canada with the Beijing Circus. A dollar from each ticket to her performance was to be spent on panda conservation. China announced last fall that pandas would no longer be sold to U.S. exhibitors, but two pandas did visit the Assiniboine Park Zoo in Winnipeg for a fee of $47,000, which was to be spent on conservation, breeding, and related research.

Although China claims to be breeding some 80 captive pandas who have produced 26 offspring to date, breeding them in zoos has had limited success. They don't mate well in captivity, and when they do mate, they give birth to only one cub at a time, even if they give birth to twins. Runt usually starve. However, the Ueno Zoological Park in Tokyo is engaged in an ambitious breeding program.
Murdering bears is an ancient macho pastime, perhaps starting from territorial rivalry.

3,500 polar bears.

Romania has 4,000 to 6,000 brown bears, up from about 3,000 in 1940; Yugoslavia, 1,600 to 2,000; Czechoslovakia, 300 to 700; Poland, 70 to 75. About 100 brown bears range into Greece from Yugoslavia. Servheen says, and bears also live in Albania and Hungary, but no statistics are available. Servheen notes that the brown season). Bears were hunted out of Great Britain in the Middle Ages. About 35 to 38 bears inhabit the Bremena district of northern Italy. A poacher bagged the last brown bear in the French Alps during the 1940s. The six-million-year-old French Pyrenees bear population is recalled by the dog-sized Ursus minimus. The January/February issue of International Wildlife reported that unimpressed local shepherd ranchers would still rather whip out their bears than cooperate with a federal species recovery effort.

Around 100 to 120 bears persist in northern Spain, according to Servheen, but the brown bear of the Atlas mountains in north Africa has, he says, “been extinct since the 1800s.” Domiaco, however, thinks “a few relic populations...may still exist in isolated areas northeast of the Mediterranean.”

North American brown bears include the grizzly, found mainly in Alaska, and the Kodiak bear, dwelling only on the Kodiak Peninsula of Alaska. Driven close to extinction by over-hunting early in this century, the Kodiak bear now numbers 2,500 to 3,000, of which trophy hunters bag about 130 per year. Grizzlies, once common in the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas, were exterminated in California by 1922, in Oregon by 1933, and in the southwest by 1938. A recent study published in the Journal of Wildlife Management found that in at least two of the six U.S. ecosystems that still have grizzlies, hunting and poaching were the bears’ sole cause of death. Except in Alaska and Montana, which permits about 15 grizzlies a year, grizzlies are considered a threatened species in the U.S. Canada still encourages grizzly hunting (and black bear hunting) to protect the much less endangered moose population, which attracts more hunting-license revenue.

Victims of machismo

Murdering bears is an ancient macho pastime, perhaps starting from territorial rivalry. Before meeting their own doom, Neanderthals apparently killed and piled the bones of long-extinct cave bears in caves all over central Europe. The biggest cache, in Dragon’s Cave at Moravany, Austria, holds the remains of 30,000 bears. Daniel Boone supposedly proved himself by killing his first “bear” (as he spelled it) at age nine. But any real challenge in bear-killing vanished when Boone and his contemporaries began to...
Suit Seeks To Save California Bears

To protect their California redwood plantations, the Louisiana-Pacific, Arcata, and Simpson timber companies get free bear-trapping licenses from the state and Game Commission under the federal Endangered Species Act. A federal lawsuit to remove the protected status has been filed by the California Bear Train, a group formed by scientists and conservationists. The suit seeks to save the bears from traps, snares, and poaching. The plaintiffs are seeking injunctive relief, damages, and punitive damages.

DON'T LET THE GRIZZLY DIE

Bears have long been poached for their hides, but poachers have found new targets in bears. In recent years, there has been an increase in bear poaching, particularly of grizzly bears. The number of poaching incidents has increased significantly in recent years, leading to a decline in the population of grizzly bears. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working to protect these bears, but they need the public's help to do so.

HELP KEEP THE GRIZZLY WILD AND FREE

For over a century,izzly bears have been considered a valuable resource in the U.S. However, their population has been declining due to habitat loss, hunting, and other factors. In recent years, there has been a renewed effort to protect and restore these bears. This includes efforts to create new protected areas, as well as working with local communities to find ways to reduce conflicts between bears and people. The goal is to ensure that these bears have a future in the wild.

UPDATE: The Fund's suit was won July 27th! There will be no bear hunting season in California this year.

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

September 1989

The American black bear

The "teddy bear" was named for Theodore Roosevelt, a big game hunter who is said to have refused to shoot an infant bear that had been tied to a tree by hunting companions who wanted to provide the President with an easy kill. "Unsporting," said Teddy Roosevelt.

In every case it was not the bear that began the fight, and in all my experience of about half a century I never knew a bear to kill human flesh. I am bound to say that I have found much that is pathetic, and something that is almost half-human, in this phase, shaggy, shuffling bear. He doesn't want much, only the wildest and most worthless parts of the mountains or meadows, where, if you let him alone, he will let you alone, as a rule.

About 24,000 bears a year are killed for sport in the U.S., and though hunters aren't supposed to sell body parts, the annual toll is rising in synch with the prices paid by Oriental medicine merchants for gall bladders, claws, and penises. The 1987 West Virginia bear kill, for instance, was a record 257; in 1988 it jumped to 404. Hunting pressure in New Hampshire was so intense in 1987 that the state asked hunters to come out of the woods only half-way through the season. Legal bear kills in Virginia and North Carolina have risen 60 percent during the 1980s.

Some states, including West Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania, claim increasing kills show a growing population. Most states' "questionable" bear populations by multiplying the average kill over the past five years by five: the more bears are shot, the more there are. If the number of bear hunters were constant, this might be a somewhat reliable method, but in fact the number of bear hunters is sharply up almost everywhere. Virginia Game Department bear biologist Dennis Martin has argued that the season is there too long, causing a bear shortage, but because the rising killers have ignored him.

Ten states allow bear hunting don't "guessimate" bear population from the body count—because they don't require hunters to report their kills. Bears in 29 states are hunted to open bear seasons in New Jersey, with an estimated 60 bears up by 1979, bear hunting was banned in 1971, and Maryland, with about 200 bears.

The most bears are killed in Alaska, where hunters shoot or trapped 1,546 black and brown bears in 1987, along with 81 grizzlies (98 percent of the legal U.S. grizzly kill). Other states where over a thousand bears were legally killed in 1987 were Idaho, 2,130; Maine, 1,905; Pennsylvania, 1,556; Minnesota, 1,416; Montana, 1,231; Oregon, 1,179; California, 1,141; and Wisconsin, 523. The 1987 groups combine to reach a "conservative" annual U.S. tally of 30,000 in 1987, below the hunting expert Wayne Pacelle of the Fund for Animals.

Grizzly bears have long been poached for their bile, but poachers these days are after the bears themselves. They are more interested in the gall bladders and paws than heads or tails. Raw bear gall bladders now sell for $150 a pair, up from as little as $20 just a few years ago. Dried, powdered bear bile sells for $400 an ounce, $900 a ton in Japan, and $5,000 a ton in Korea. Paws sell for $200 apiece in Japan, bringing $850 a plate as an exotic soup. The scale of bear poaching is now greater, but the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has caught 52 poachers active along the Appalachian ridge. Evidence including 286 gall bladders. Big as that gang was, however, it probably wasn't the most successful. By January 1, 1988, and federal agents had 12,785 bears and $3,000,000 in cash. There is a growing awareness among poachers that bear hunting is lucrative, and they are becoming more sophisticated.

The American black bear

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

September 1989

Continued on page 18
Continued from previous page

Boligano two years ago that even in
Pisgah Bear Sanctuary, "The black bear's
population is declining, and the major
reason is poaching. We can document an
equal number of bears that were poached
to those that were killed legally." 
Reportedly, some poachers have even
learned to find bears via the radio collars
biologists use to study their habits.
As if bears weren't under enough fire,
volunteers, police, and ranchers also
tend to shoot them first and ask questions
later. This is partly because bears refuse
to be relocated against their will, often
traveling up to 60 miles to return to their
home range or favorite feeding site. If a
bear has developed the habit of raiding
human habitations in search of food, it's
easier to kill him than dissuade him. But
Alaskan wardens last winter killed a
brown bear in a remote region who was
no threat to human habitation and whose
only offense was killing the hunter who
had tried to kill him. Mary Ayward of St.
Johns, Newfoundland witnessed another
such pointless killing April 13, when she
came home to find a polar bear in her
yard. The bear had apparently drifted
south on an iceberg. "It was beautiful to
see, just sitting on its haunches," Ayward
said, but curious people couldn't stay
away. "Then the bear get scared and
started running this way and that. I guess
people were running too close to it.
Instead of trying to take the bear home,
wardens shot him from a helicopter.
Ranchers, loggers, and a hiker's group
organized by Robert DeGrow of Kasilof,
Washington, have led a long political fight
against reintroducing grizzlies to parts of
their former range. The hikers are afraid
of meeting bears where bears belong.
Ranchers blame bears for livestock loss,
though studies show bears are as likely
to eat carrion as to kill cattle and sheep
themselves. Loggers cite damage done by
black bears who clip the bark off trees
to eat the sweet inner cambium in spring,
or to get at grubs. However, notes Basham,
"The timber companies have never
published a formal study on the extent of
the damage.

Certainly estimates of bear damage to
forests are exaggerated. "If you look at the
revenues from identical stands," Sierra
Club Legal Defense Fund forester Andy
Stahl told Basham, "one with bear
damage, one without, 30 years later
they're practically the same." In Stahl's
view, bears are only one of numerous
natural forest thinning mechanisms.

Just about everyone studying bears
agrees they urgently need habitat protec
tion and an even stronger crackdown against poaching. Bear experts
whose jobs aren't supported by hunting
license sales almost unanimously add
that spring hunts, hunting with dogs, and
baiting bears into target areas should be
abolished, while laws against killing cubs
should be adopted wherever they're not
already in force and strengthened where
they're not obeyed. Concerned about
decreasing numbers of bears near the
growing cities of Denver, Aspen, and Fort
Collins, Colorado banned bear hunting
in the west central part of the state from
1976 to 1984. Yet the bear population kept
falling. Most state officials blamed habitat
loss caused by development, but former
Colorado Division of Wildlife black bear
task force member Michael Smith sug-
gested recently that spring hunting and
baiting had already placed the state's bears
under irreversible stress. Smith pointed
out that bears were and are the

Top: a grizzly crosses the road in Yellowstone
National Park; Bottom: a polar bear follows
a tundra buggy near Churchill, Alaska.

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

SEPTEMBER 1989
Earth First! co-founder Dave Foreman is out on $14,000 bail pending charges he gave $500 to a conspiracy to topple power lines serving the Diablo Canyon, California, and Palo Verde, Arizona nuclear power plants. Late in the night of May 10, approximately 50 FBI agents arrested two men they identified as Earth First! members, anti-nuke Mark Leslie Davis and Ph.D. student Mark Andrew Baker, as they allegedly tried to tear the legally protected power line tower near Wendover, Utah. The FBI wrongly stated that this could have caused the reactors to melt down. According to the FBI, a woman with them escaped the dragnet. Planned Parenthood employee Margaret Katherine Millet was arrested later in her Prescott, Arizona office, while Foreman, Earth First! said, was dragged out of his Tucson home at dawn, wearing only his short pants.

Davis, Baker, and Millet were held without bail. According to Earth First!, the attempted power line toppling was organized and instigated by FBI agent Michael Tait, probably not his real name, who infiltrated the group by becoming Millet's "close friend and confidante." The FBI acknowledged having placed an agent among the would-be topplers, and wrote all the agents' photographs of Tait on arrest lists. It was Tait, according to Earth First, who brought Davis and Baker into the organization; neither had previously been an Earth First! member, and Earth First! leaders said they were unaware of their previous activities. The FBI also claimed Davis and Baker with covert acts of sabotage against two ski resorts and another power line. Further: "Incomprehensible, Tait reportedly urged many Earth Firsters toward illegal actions by openly performing a training exercise, such as removing surveying flags, hanging a banner on a maintenance site, and bringing in a pony to keep others in the middle of a road. Davis and Baker with covert acts of sabotage against two ski resorts and another power line.

Tate was apparently not the only agent provocateur within Earth First! Tate's supervisor, Laurel Bailey, also attended at least one Earth First! event, said Earth First! spokesperson Dale Turner. Turner added: "They targeted the perceived leadership of the Earth First! movement with the clear intent of both eliminating the masterminds within environmental circles and discreditting the whole environmental movement."

Turner said the discrediting campaign had cost the FBI $2 million, and began in January, 1988. Agents might have subjected at least one campaigner to a "No Comment" letter in a recent case of the Earth First! newsletter that turned out to be a forgery. Another current questionable letter urged members to poison wild horses and bur- ries, citing techniques ranging from raising the temperature of animal rights activists to mix their letter with a statement of editorial position. Secrecy Earth First! members were disassociated themselves from the letter and from violence against animals in any form in the following issue.

Some of the provocations came from a familiar source. Shortly before the Arizona arrests, an ANIMALS' AGENDA subscriber wrote to us to tell us he had seen his name in the Arizona Daily Sun's "Publications International," a private security firm with apparent links to government intelligence agencies, at several Earth First! events, including a January 1988 Roseville Camp seminar featuring Foreman as one of the speakers. Saponi was subsequently bought by the Earth First! newsletter as a "Washington political consultant" for a story on propping up the Earth First! movement by sending money to the group until she was dropped, said New Hampshire Earth First! rep Jamie Sawyer, "for doing nothing." Another example was Mark Mead, another Perceptions employee, encouraged and assisted Fran Truitt in her alleged attempt to plant a bomb in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service head- ing last November. Perceptions, a private security firm, had been hired by U.S. Surgical to infiltrate and discredit groups opposed to the use of live dogs in surgical demonstrations of surgical staples.

After Saponi's involvement in the U.S. Surgical bombing attempt was reported by Connecticut newspapers in January 1989, Saponi dropped out of another Earth First! seminar at Rowe Camp, but sent one Joel Karlinski in her place. Karlinski appeared at least two ANIMALS' AGENDA sessions at that seminar, trying to recruit people to help him "take out every nuclear reactor on the east coast" in a plot strikingly similar to the one revealed in Arizona. Karlinski also solicited interest in other illegal ac- tions that could have injured people, and was rebuffed by both Foreman and Saponi. Some time later, Karlinski told Earth First! newsletter editor John Davis that he was, like Truitt, one of Saponi's dues. He has not been heard from since. The anarchist newsletter Without Borders meanwhile published a front-page warning that Saponi also infiltrated the nonprofit anarchist movement. In a card addressed to Without Borders, Saponi offered to con- duct a workshop on animal liberation. Foreman is being represented at no cost by Gerry Spence, the attorney who succes- "They targeted the perceived leaders of the Earth First! movement with the clear intent of both eliminating the masterminds within environmental circles and discreditting the whole environmental movement."

In September '89 Reviva will contribute a percentage of ALL REVIVA & BOTANEE SALES* (skin care & makeup) to: "American Fund for Alternative to Animal Research" New York, NY

* Contribution will be $2,000.00 minimum.

Your support in September '89 will help a very worthy cause. The research for Alternatives to Animal Testing.

705 HOPKINS ROAD HADDONFIELD, NJ 08033 TOLL FREE: 1-800-557-7774

The ANIMALS' AGENDA SEPTEMBER '89

20

The ANIMALS' AGENDA

21
**World Week For Lab Animals**

Crowds of hundreds were commonplace at rallies and marches across North America during World Week for Lab Animals 1989, while over 1,000 demonstrators turned out in Los Angeles, New York, Washington D.C., Buffalo, and Sacramento. Fifty-six protesters were arrested April 24 at the National Institutes of Health, along with 32 protesters at UCLA and three at the Yerkes Primate Research Colony in Atlanta.

Among the 23 groups reporting events to The ANIMALS’ AGENDA were: Protect Our Earth’s Treasures, who exposed cruel experiments at Ohio State University; Humane Services of Middle Georgia, who held a rodeo protest and prayer vigil for lab animals; Animal Rights Advocates of Western New York; Law Students for Animal Rights; and the University of Buffalo Animal Rights Group, who demanded access to animal care and use committee meetings at the University of Buffalo; EarthSave, who demonstrated at the California state capital; Tame-Species Unlimited, who railed against drug addiction experiments at New York University; Last Chance for Animals, who staged a sit-in at UCLA; In Defense of Animals, who picketed the National Institutes of Health, along with PETA and the National Association of Nurses Against Vivisection; Voice for Animals, who rallied in San Antonio; San Diego Animal Advocates, who marched in San Diego.

**Cambridge To Supervise Animal Research**

The Cambridge, Mass. council set a national precedent June 7 by voting to appoint a commissioner who will supervise all animal experiments done within the city. The commissioner will be able to do unannounced inspections and stop inhumane experiments. Labs not compelled to have animal care and use committees under state and federal law will be compelled to appoint them, and each committee must meet at least once outside member.

The Cambridge measures must be drafted in legal form and ratified before taking effect, a process expected to meet still opposition from the city’s 15 animal research labs, including those of Harvard. The labs are most against having animal rights groups represented on the care and use committees.

The Cambridge council acted in response to the recommendations of the Marcolino Blue Ribbon Commission on Laboratory Animals (see June, 1989). Cambridge had already banned the LD50 and Draize tests at the behest of the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research.

**The Dead Zone: Disaster in Alaska**

On March 27, 1984, a devastating earthquake rumbled through the northwestern panhandle and the Cook Inlet areas of Alaska. A tsunami followed the earthquake and wiped out the city of Valdez while a wall of water destroyed the harbor at Cordova.

On March 24, 1989, nearly 25 years later, an intoxicated master of the 905-foot super tanker Exxon Valdez slammed her bow into a reef off Bligh Reef in the Prince William Sound shipping lane halfway between the city of Valdez and Cordova. The devastating creation by the millions of gallons of oil choking the life out of so many creatures makes one with the earth would open up once again, swallow the filthy crude and return Prince William Sound to its former unspoiled condition.

No human has died, yet, from the ten million gallons of oil vomited out of the fractured hull of the Exxon Valdez. What is dying, however, is the charming black wake of Exxon’s oil are thousands of animals. Sea otters, once they’re covered in oil, lose the thermal protection of their fur and die of hypothermia, sinking like stones beneath the icy water or washing up along the shores of the rookeries and small islands where they traditionally bear their pups. Like a house cat, the otters begin to green themselves as soon as the oil reaches their fur. If an otter is able to remove the oil from his coat before hypothermia sets in, the animal develops intestinal problems from ingesting the oil and dies a slower, more agonizing death.

Sticky, black-tailed deer, eating the kelp that washes up on the dead cliffs and along the spill, are dying after ingestion. Bald eagles, the vultures of the wilderness, die ingesting oiled birds along the coastline, returning to their nests and dying. Migrating sea birds, stopping in these traditional areas, land in oil-soaked coves and become immersed in the suffocating crude. And the death continues every day, unnoticed or virtually ignored by the major television networks and print media outside of Alaska.

The “Hearse’’ is the nickname for one of the fishing boats leased by Exxon. Every second or third day it pulls the Valdez Public Harbor laden with garbage bags of oiled sea otters, sea birds, puffins, cormorants, and bald eagles collected by the Alaska Fish and Wildlife personnel assigned to the grisly task. At the harbor, the body bags are thrown onto a pick-up truck and hauled to a refrigerated trailer a few blocks away. In front of the trailer stand four steel dumpsters and a hastily pulled together plywood worktable. Two young people from the Fish and Wildlife department cut open the bags, identify the contents, and number each animal brought in.

After tagging the new garbage bags, the animals are hauled up a set of stairs and stored in the trailer. On May 4th, the trailer count was 580 otters, and the bird count hovered around 5,000. By May 7th, a crew member of the “Hearse’’ reported to me that Exxon had ordered them “not to bring in any animals that appear to be dead for over two weeks’’ because it “doesn’t look good’’ for reporters to see so many dead animals.

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation estimates that ten times more animals and birds have died in Prince William Sound, while more realistic experts believe the DEC.

Continued on next page
Continued from previous page

count is conservative. 'The numbers just don't match,' one of the military employees told us. 'The [Exxon] press release says that 30,000 barrels of oil have been burned in the past six weeks. I've counted 600 myself in the past week.'

I was stunned and disgusted. It's the last day on the job for this particular worker.

On a beach 500 miles away from the spill, a group of Homer residents have gone to take a firsthand look at the destruction. The beach is covered with the black,ropy oil as far as can be seen along the coast, and reaching inland to the high tide water marks. Trails that cut into the coast have been filled with oil-covered seagull nests, and the mother birds frantically attempt to lick the dead cubs clean with her oil-covered tongue.

As the group attempts to walk along this remote coastal area known as 'Wind Bay,' "lumps" appear every three or four feet. and stark, sticky mud. The lumps are used to extract the lumps from the oil. Each new patch of black mud leaves a dead otter, or dead mure or dead cottontail. The lumps are brought inland, away from the beach, and are used to make "mud" for the oil spill.

The area is shrouded in silence, still and unmoving, save for the black waves that continue to roll onto the rocky bay and become another dead zone.

Unlike the earlier Washington state spill, this spill has reached the beach and witnessed the destruction firsthand, the Exxon Valdez spill is isolated in a remote area accessible only by a three- to four-hour boat ride. The currents, moving in a counter-clockwise direction from the Port of Valdez, pushed the oil toward Smith Island, the Nikiski area, and the Russian River. The oil is now being treated by Exxon and the state of Alaska.

A letter sent by the state to the Exxon president requested that the company test the oil on a remote beach in the Homer area for free, and Exxon agreed.

The area is organized in a location for the environment, it did occur in an area that, from an oil company's public relations perspective, couldn't be better. Within days of the spill, Exxon officials began to contract the services of virtually every boat in the harbor of Valdez and Cordova, signing up fishermen and private boat owners to chum out the oil among the gulls. The area is a desolate area with no city or town, and the only things that can be seen are the lumps and the oil.

A conference held by Exxon-supplied press conferences for information. Major network news teams, including ABC, had use of private helicopters for covering the spill, and most of the network footage and reporting was done from hundreds of feet above the devastation. The geography of the beach and the frequency of cloudy and rainy days that envelope the Sound, air traffic is usually limited to a few days per week. This limited air reconnaissance, combined with the unsuitability of charter boats to reach the area, has assured that virtually all information regarding the spill is controlled by Exxon.

After shutting down the boat access to the spill and hiring every available local citizen to work the clean-up, Exxon set up the Oilfield Rehabilitation Center in Valdez (completely with $60 per day veterans, $750 per day deckers, and extensive security for the photo-hungry media to visit. Pictures of Exxon employees holding clean oilers began appearing in newspapers across the U.S., and the Exxon public relations team began pushing reports that the cleanup was complete.

A few volunteers made negative contributions to the cleanup crew, prompting a letter to the staff ordering them to refrain from speaking to the press. By mid-April, Exxon officials had dismissed every volunteer from the rehabilitation center, keeping only those employees who had demonstrated adherence to the company line.

Groups of seventh and eighth graders tour frequently alongside the mile of oil-covered shoreline, wandering between the makeshift oiler holding pens, while busy Exxon officials brag to the teachers about the marvelous progress being made by the center. Despite "quiet" signs posted along the paths between the oiler cages children, construction workers, and numerous Exxon officials mill about the camp day and night.

Little has been said regarding the parvo-virus epidemic spreading through the facility and killing crows, similar to the plagues that infest poorly maintained zoos and kennels. Few pictures have been taken of the warehouses full of unused terry cloth towels, sent to Valdez from every part of the U.S., requested by Exxon officials as an obvious method of "involving" people in the lower 48 in the oiler clean-up.

In Seward, the Nash Road facility, located on the outskirts of town, housed 23 oilers in an outdoor enclosure along the water. Despite the "quiet" signs posted and the police barrier tape stretched around the facility, workers were operating bulldozers and chainsaws within 25 feet of distressed animals. The requests to obtain a close look at the otters were denied, the security guards telling them that "the boss was off and no one was allowed near the animals without written permission or personal escort." One Exxon official later said at an interview that he had "curiously elevated his head against the edge of his cramped cage, where the oil was thick and remained motionless, her breathing laboring.

Conditions appeared best for otters at the Kachemak Bay Otter Rehabilitation Center organized by two Homer residents who had worked at the Otter Rehabilitation Center in Valdez, Nancy Hillsbrandt and Kent Mangan. The otter pens are more spacious than those constructed by Exxon workers, and the "quiet" is enforced by the volunteers staffing the center. Visitors are permitted, and construction of additional pens and floats for the otter harbor are kept at a safe distance from the animals. The otters appeared to be much healthier than the ones we saw in Valdez and Seward, and all of them were active swimming and eating the shellfish provided. Unlike the Valdez location, anesthetic solutions were available and in use by the workers before the otters were handled. A local Homer veterinarian provides attention to the otters on a voluntary basis, and the Kachemak Bay group has the ability to maintain control over the animals without interference from Exxon.

The Kachemak Bay rehabilitation center intends to maintain a long-term reserve for the facility for the otters away from the reaches of the oil spill. Participation in a safe release in the years to come. As of June 7, an additional 41 animals had been released from the Valdez center and placed with the Homer group.

Through the efforts of Exxon's well-orchestrated disinformation campaign, no one has been able to explain how the supertanker ended up on top of the reef off Bligh Island. Government committees investigating the accident have spent thousands hours exploring ridiculous claims that the third mate may have left the rudder in the wrong position to begin. Another equally absurd explanation has been presented that the ship, after crossing its own track line, "forgot" to correct the course. Anyone who has ever set foot on a ship will know that Prince William Sound admits that these thin explanations prove the culpability of the salvagers.

One theory the media have ignored has been presented by fishermen and boat captains. Yeager, et al, proposed that the Exxon Valdez hit the Sound bound for Valdez, steam captains, in an attempt to save money, ship handling skills, would have preserved their vessels through the narrow channel of water between Bligh Reef and Bligh Island. The captains commonly referred to this stretch of water as "the calm water of the sound," and the tradition has continued for many years. Many private fishermen and boat owners who asked how they think the Exxon Valdez ended up on Bligh Reef, state that it the third mate was "shooting the gap" and missed. Was this catastrophe caused by an operational error on the part of the Exxon Oil Spill? Many people believe it could have been. In any event, the theory seems no more believable than the "stick auto-pilot" hypothesis.

Adding even more insult to the injury is the fact that federal and state governments have allowed, and continue to allow, a corporation like Exxon to dictate the clean-up operations with limited interference. What would the reaction of the American public be if an oil company, like Exxon, were a murderer, within a day of committing heinous crimes, announced that he would be the sole entity responsible for making reparations for his crimes? Would the public stand still and allow the officials of Three Mile Island to dictate the aftereffects of a nuclear meltdown?Probably not. Yet in Alaska.

Aside from the obvious and large financial losses and the Federal government allowed the Exxon Corporation to come to the realization that the Exxon of its responsibility, and assume control. Of the 500 miles of shoreline rain by Exxon, less than 20 miles of beach have been attended to, with Exxon spending $100 million tax-deductible dollars in the process.

The U.S. Coast Guard, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Department of Fish and Game have failed to even announce Exxon's cleanup plans, and continues to allow oil companies to drill, transport, and ferry on the sound without any checks.

There are many lessons to be learned from the tragedy of the Exxon Valdez, but if the government is not willing to accept the necessary cost of our oil consumption and our unwillingness to allow corporations like Exxon to run the world, we are certainly all to blame.
Where Animals Come First:
The Black Beauty Ranch

BY DANA FORBES

Two women made an indelible impression on Cleveland Amory when he was growing up. One was his favorite aunt, who rescued homeless dogs and cats from the streets of Boston. The other was Anna Sewell, author of Black Beauty, a story that spawned an abiding dream in Amory: one of some day creating a place where the animal victims of human cruelty could find a refuge of safety and comfort—one place in the world where society's priorities would be reversed, and the animals would come first rather than last.

Amory went on to Harvard and later to a career as a bestselling author, but the call he felt on behalf of defenseless animals was inescapable. Eventually it took precedence over every other aspect of his life, and in 1967 he founded The Fund for Animals. Whether he was taking on bunny-bashers in South Carolina, weirdos on the Canadian ice floes, or carriage-horse abusers in New York City, the dream inspired by Anna Sewell followed him, but remained only a dream—until 1973.

In that year, 577 feral burros living in the Grand Canyon became ensnared in an environmental dispute that seemed certain to be lethal for them. The herd dated to Gold Rush days, when the burros' ancestors were brought to the canyon by prospectors who, when they didn't find gold, abandoned them. When it became obvious that convincing the National Park Service to call off a planned mass shooting of the burros was not a possibility, Amory resorted to a desperate measure: he asked permission to bring them out alive. The Park Service responded by setting a seemingly impossible quota for the hottest month of the year, July. The Service also demanded to know what Amory proposed to do with the burros. ‘We’ll adopt them as pets,’ Amory assured the Service, ‘burros make better pets for children than ponies’—he exclaimed convincingly. Today he admits that at the time he ‘hadn’t the foggiest idea’ whether burros could even become ‘pets.’ Fortunately, however, his bold words would soon prove prophetic.

Winning permission to bring the animals out alive turned out to be easy compared to the logistical challenges that followed. The Grand Canyon is the size of Rhode Island, and much of it is inaccessible to humans on foot. Eventually, the burros—577 of them—were airlifted out of the canyon in nets via helicopter, with mother burros and their babies ‘flying’ together.

The next step in the burro rescue process brought Amory's dream quite close to fruition. The animals couldn't simply be adopted out at the rim of the canyon. They had to be dewormed, vaccinated, and accustomed to human contact, and their prospective adopters had to be carefully screened before they could be released. Amory had to find a place for the burros to live while those tasks were being accomplished. What he found was 200 verdant acres in the tranquil, rolling pasture of northeast Texas near the tiny town of Murchison. As fate would have it, the Fund had just come into a small bequest that made it possible to make a down payment on the land. Not surprisingly, Amory decided to name it the Black Beauty Ranch.

No sooner had the Grand Canyon burro adoption program gotten underway than word leaked out that Navy sharpshooters had secretly begun slaughtering a large herd of burros at the China Lake Naval Weapons Station in California. The news prompted angry public outcry and a lawsuit from the Fund. The Navy claimed “managing” burros were a hazard near their airstrip as well as a general nuisances, and it announced plans to shoot thousands more. The court, however, thought the Fund had a better solution. It stopped the shooting and granted the Fund permission to have the animals removed and adopted.

The exodus of the Grand Canyon burros to Black Beauty, which had seemed staggering in its proportions, was now dwarfed not only by the sudden arrival of the huge China Lake herd, but also by thousands more animals from another Fund rescue in Death Valley. And it wasn’t long before the Fund was once again buttressing the Navy when it decided to exterminate the 4,700 feral goats on San Clemente Island off the coast of southern California. It guessed these goats had lived on the island since 19th century Spanish travelers left them there as a source of food. Also targeted were the island’s 300 feral pigs. This time the war against the animals was being waged because of the animals’ purported destruction of endangered plant species. Amory was outraged by the Navy’s use of the Endangered Species Act to justify the killing, and by its plans to use aerial shooting—hardly a method known for achieving precise, clean kills.

In the end, Caspar Weinberger, then Secretary of Defense and a friend of Amory’s from Harvard, overruled the Navy and allowed the Fund to proceed with another airlift. The San Diego Union described the rescue as “trawny New Zealanders firing net guns and jumping from bucking, open-sided helicopters down rocky slopes to rescue wild goats.” All of the goats and pigs were taken to Black Beauty, where some 120 goats and 300 pigs remain today.

Through most Black Beauty animals are housed—burros, horses, goats, sheep, pigs, deer and llamas—the ranch has also served as a haven for chimpanzees, coyotes, raccoons, dogs, cats, black bears, lions, birds, and an elephant. For many of them, the ranch is in only a temporary abode until they’re adopted into good homes, but there’s a number of permanent residents. And the woods-and-creek dotted ranch now covers more than triple its original acreage.

Continued on next page
Clain the chimpanzee, Billy Saxon and Black Beauty's most famous resident, Nim Chimpsky.

Continued from previous page

The force that drives the day-to-day workings of Black Beauty is a gentle, down-home Texan named Billy Jack Saxon. The unique rapport Saxon establishes with the animals—evident in their body language—is a subject of fascination for visitors, including the occasional feature writers who find their way to the remote haven. A recent Houston Post profile noted the “animals respond wherever Saxon commands. They follow him everywhere, as if he played a magical flute.”

In addition to interspecies charisma, the exigencies of caring for his 500 charges require more than a bit of resourcefulness from Saxon. After he agreed to take a circus elephant in a life-or-death predicament, he went to what he calls “elephant school” at nearby Tyler, where he quizzed experts on the care and feeding of pachyderms. When he was told “Con-ga” would need 40 pounds of grain and 40 pounds of high protein bread per day, the blood drained from his face. “Lucky, I couldn’t think of a town I could drive to to buy 40 pounds of bread every day!” he recalls. Never once to oblige obstacles stand in his way, however, within a week Saxon had made a deal with a friendly East Texas bakery. As a result the ranch now receives all the bread that would otherwise be discarded when the bakery’s customers butt their bread down (sometimes up to 20,000 pounds of it per week), and it is now a favorite snack item of not only Gonga but most other animals on the ranch.

Occasionally Gonga takes an unauthorized stroll around the ranch, and is often seen lavishing affection on burro friends. According to Saxon, she likes to put hay in her mouth, walk over to the fence, and allow the burros to eat hay from under her tutelage. The affection is obviously reciprocated, and the burros often moan over to Gonga’s pen, where he then gives them a back rub with his trunk.

Another distinguished inhabitant of Black Beauty is the famous Nim Chimpsky, the first and most famous of the “signing” chimpanzees, whose picture once graced the cover of The Atlantic Monthly. Nim was raised in a human household from the age of three days. “Fatty trained,” he accompanied his human “mother” everywhere, even to the grocery store.

With a vocabulary of 100 words, he became the subject of no less than 16 dissertations by chimpanzee researchers. But when the research projects were over, Nim was removed from his home and sent to a laboratory, where he was to serve as a subject for hepatitis experiments. Furious when he heard how callously Nim had been discarded, Amory financed his permanent release. Today Nim has his own house at Black Beauty, complete with a spacious screened-in porch, where he lives with chimp companion Sally, a former circus bicyclist. Moon and Star are a resident coyote couple who pierce the Texas stillness with resonant nocturnal howls. They arrived with an amazing—evidently—by Black Beauty standards—assortment of creatures: fallow deer, raccoons, burros, Shetland ponies...
The “free market” approach favored by the Chilean government is now pushing species to the brink of extinction.

**DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL**

**INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS**

d by D.P. Gossavvile & Mervett Clifton

Chile has banned crop-hunting from May 1 to October 1, having found rice and wheat to eliminate the “lively bird that eats too much” corn. Real Herbert, Canada’s senior hunting writer, calls crop-hunters “teetifiers.”

Moved by a TV show about abandoned animals, 11-year-old Maria Carolina Quinteros raised $90 among her schoolmates to support the Canadian SPCA.

The Moscow Circus is bringing only four adult bears and two rabbits to “the circus year” and they have the exercise cage animal rights groups demanded. Elena Liska of the Michigan Humane Society supervised building the cage and stood it with bear toys. They are guiltingly trying to be cooperative,” reporter Liska, who is fluent in Russian, “and are hoping that this gesture of good will on their part will be met in kind by U.S. and Canadian animal rights activists. I hope so, too, for I honestly don’t see why we as a movement should support Moscow Circus when the case of the cages is a widely recognized question toward their animals is so superior to the one I have observed in U.S. circuses.

Animal Liberation: The Center of the Circle, held recently in New York, was the largest animal rights event ever held in the United States. The summit was attended by over 10,000 activists from around the world.

**GRACE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HAVE COMPROMISED THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILE’S ANIMALS.**

**GRACE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HAVE COMPROMISED THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILE’S ANIMALS.**

Fuel to this superexploitation is nature and animals. With an unemployment rate ranging from 10-15 percent, entire destitute families have become wildlife hunters and trappers, combing woods, rivers, and the sea. In the expectation of some remuneration, these animals are bludgeoned or killed in the process of capture. Experts believe that two pumas are killed for each one taken alive, making the final tally of animal exploitation far more extensive than government documents would indicate.

As to the norms in this business (especially throughout the Third World) the real profits are made by the middleman and exporter. A spider snags the target, an esoteric bird of all 150 species. Similarily, a pupa sold for about $6 to the farmer can yield a higher price.

According to Miguel Szuts, head of the wildlife research commission of Codett, Chile’s leading conservation group, the country urgently needs to formulate an ecological policy based on both biological and economic criteria. As one short-term economic aspect dictates “wildlife management through the destruction of the environment.” The environmental and economic destruction affecting many species bears witness to the complete bankruptcy of this approach. Numerous sources, including Gabriela Gandini, have repeatedly pointed out that 200 bird species are on the verge of extinction. The 11th bird species to go is the southern chilean falcon, which has been caught and killed for its feathers.

**ALTERNATIVA PARA LA LIBERACION DE LOS ANIMALES**

Manuela Gandhi, leader of India’s largest opposition party, made animal welfare part of her platform. In response, "In India we have animal sacrifices going on," she explained to Barbara Crampton of the New York Times. "We have rare birds being killed for food in India. In the destruction of Chickens. We have illegal traffic in animals: snakes, tigers. We name it, we have it." Gandhi has declared August 15 "Bir Day" (She and supporters plan to boycott meat, and release all the caged birds. The "Bird Day" celebrates the founding of Old Delhi’s largest mosque. Gandhi is also working to remove the flashlights and barbwire from bullocks, which she says gives a third of them neck cancer, and to introduce human slaughter. (Presently, dozens break animals’ legs so they can’t run away, and butcher them by slow methods as long as a week later.) In addition, Gandhi has made her home into a shelter for everything from dogs and cats to elephants.

**GRACE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HAVE COMPROMISED THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILE’S ANIMALS.**

Animal Liberation, the leading animal rights organization, has come out against the proposed export of cockroaches, which the Australian farmers slaughter as pests. The journal believes that the caging of birds is contrary to the spirit of animal rights, and that, as a result, exporting them is not an acceptable alternative to their present plight.

Only 21 Siberian crows survive in Afghanistan and only 15 left in Iran, says ornithologist D.A. Hassan of the Bombay Natural History Society. The world count is 2,200.

The International Manuscript Alliance is trying to get Philippine tropical fish collectors to capture fish with nets instead of through the use of cyanide, which has poisoned 70 percent of the coral reef. The DFA also wants to do coral reef restoration. For details, write Don McIntyre, 260 City Drive, Ottawa, Ontario KIV 7.28, Canada.

Cale Sankarika, Moscow’s first vegetarian restaurant, is run by Hare Krishna and serves about 300 people a day.
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Canada shipped 23 million kilos of horseradish last year, 15 million kilos from the Ontario and Lab-bacly Richardson's horseradish in Quebec. Most horses slaughtered in Quebec (including up to 3000 2mm the U.S. pass through the Lacolle border crossing, the U.S. border every few days. "gentlemen's agree-" The meatpackers' bids don't bid on horses anyone else wants, but no one wants the vast majority. They go at about 60 cents a pound.

The Indonesian Sea Lovers Association works to combat the sea tortoises and against the slaughter of tortoises for meat and souvenirs. Typically, the turtles are butchered alive, surviving for seconds as their body parts are removed. To help, write to JFL. Forward Times U.S. UV Pondok Indah, Jakatra Selatan, Indonesia.

40 percent of Canadian women and 27 percent of Cana- man eat less meat now than in 1981.

Approximately 100 of the 368 llamas stranded off Antiguan for failing to pass quarantine died of heat and stress, but on deadline the World Society for the Protection of Animals had arranged for the sur- vivors to move to more spacious quarters on private land owned by the Antiguan minister of agriculture, and appropriate food was being barged to them from Florida. The USDA had done one good-mouth disease testing. Eventually the llamas are likely to be admitted to the U.S., where their in high fashion as pets and wool animals. WSPA has asked the U.S. to investigate prosecuting the original would-be importers for violating the Lacey Act, which pro- tects animals in international transit.

Supported by U.S. farm and church groups, the Heifer Project International has been shipping high-quality farm animals to impoverished nations since 1947, maintaining that animal husbandry is more appropriate to cropland than cattle raising. Responding to con- cerns about the health of animals in transit and suitability of breeds shipped for their new habitat, executive director Terry Tower has recommended increased emphasis on improving the genetic quality of farm animals already living in the nations HIP serves, and for shipping, semen, embryos, or male animals whenever possible, rather than female animals. Still, as Agenda readers know, livestock is usually responsible for serious deforestation, especially soil erosion.

The European Economic Community has retired a permanent ban on imports of baby sealkins. The Canadian SPCA's first-ever seal hunt meeting meanwhile flooded Parliament with over 40,000 cards protesting the slaughter.

The U.S. Navy has purchased two dolphins from Japan, amid continuing controversy over the use of Atlantic bottlenose dolphins as aquatic sentinels at Bangor, Washington. The Japanese dolphins dive deeper and can stand colder water than the bottlenoses.

Public protest caused Alberta wildlife officials to stop trying to shoot deer who wandered into the Naramata area. Instead, the locals turned heads to herd 44 of the 97 deer that comprised the herd. One deer was killed in a collision with a plane, while efforts continue to move the others.

The Vancouver SPCA has twice raided animal labs at the University of Victoria and ordered euthanasia for suffering animals. A rat with electrodes in its head had been immobilized in a box, while 15 mice were blasted and burned to death, and 17 local injec- tions. Similar conditions persist at the Vancouver General Hospital, where C.G. Strong Laboratory, according to LifeForce. The Canadian Council on Animal Care, a government advisory body, found the Strong lab deficient in 1985 and recently reported it has not improved. A new WCGB schedule is planned for completion in 1991.

The bald eagle may be the U.S. na- tional bird, but as a variety of fac- tors pollution, poaching, etc. have decimated the species over the decades, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently reviewing 300 bald eagle eagles in se- lection to restock the breed. The U.S. bald eagle population has nearly doubled since the project began.

Thirty of 296 New Zealand red deer destined for breeding and slaughter in Canada recently died in transit. Exotic must ranchers aren't allowed to keep native species.

Kenya has abolished private zoos upon recommendation of the World Society for the Protection of Animals, which documented ex- isusive abuse in hotel environments.

Canadian environment minister Lucien Bouchard has cancelled the annual duck hunt at the Point Pelee migratory bird sanctuary, founded in 1915. Hunting was ordered to have ended there in 1942.

The Grizzly, zoo, has opened a Notsnoma, where nocturnal animals are kept in bright light all night so they'll be active for visitors during the daytime.

Quebec plans to kill 10,000 car- mormers over the next five years and destroy 60 to 70 percent of their eggs, because they've pushed other birds away from St. Lawrence River breeding islands and their acidic guano is destroy-ing island plants. Prince Edward Island abandoned a similar plan last year under pressure from the Canadian Wildlife Federation.

Some animals, the African Wildlife Foundation, HSUS, and, later, the World Wildlife Fund and Wildlife Conservation International. The groups worried that without the ban, the prospect of a forthcoming international agreement to end the ivory trade could send the price of ivory soaring, encouraging poachers to wipe out what elephants have survived the bloodbath of the past decade. Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Gabon, and Gabon endorsed the plan. South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe opposed it. All three nations sell ivory from "collared" elephants, while leading South African military figures have been involv- ed in smuggling poached ivory from Angola and Mozambique. Intercept bans imposed by the U.S., Canada, the 12 members of the European Community, and Switzerland, Japan, the world's leading ivory importers, agreed to accept only white tusks from pro- ducer nations. Formerly Japan also bought large amounts of carved ivory from brokers in Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates, and other non-producing nations.

SPEAK OUT FOR ANIMALS AT YALE UNIVERSITY SEPTEMBER 27, 10:00 AM

join BOB BARKER and medical and mental health professionals from around the nation in a demonstration denouncing cruel and dangerous drug addiction studies on animals. Help us stop the cruelty and end the waste of millions of tax dollars each year.

If you cannot attend the demonstration, write or call us for literature to distribute in your community.

Sponsored by: International Society for Animal Rights
421 South State Street, Clarks Summit, PA. 18411 (717) 586-2200
In Defense of Animals
21 Tamal Vista, Cort Madera, CA 94925 (415) 924-4454
NEWS SHORTS

- Donald Rogerson, of Bangor, Maine, has paid Karen Wood's family $12,000 damages. Rogerson shot Wood, 38, in her own back yard last November 15, saying he mistook her for a deer. Wood, mother of twin infants, had gone outside to warn him away. Some hunters have claimed in letters to the local papers that she had been coming, for wearing white kaitens and interfering with their sport. (See "Carnage In The Woods," April 1989.)

- Jackson, Wyoming Boy Scouts gather and auction antlers shed by elk each spring in the nearby National Elk Refuge. They raised $11,382 this year. Half from a single Oriental medicine broker, who bought 40 of the 7,000 pounds of antlers on the block at $14.25 per pound.

- The U.S. Forest Service has billed a hunting guide $27.4 million for allegedly causing one of 1988's disastrous yellowstone forest fires.

- Two NASA monkeys briefly escaped from the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif. by flipping over their cage on the Dartmouth campus of Dartmouth College. They were picked up without injury.

- Funded by the pro-hunting National Wild Turkey Federation, the Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources has released 30 turkeys along the St. Croix River, north of their established habitat.

- The Minnesota Deer Hunters Assn. is opposing any hunting season in Cook County because some homeowners don't want hunters on their property.

- Sportsman's Guide, a major hunting publication, has lost $2.6 million over the past two years and may fold.

- Forty animal control staffs in Broward County, Florida, have petitioned to a state Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission policy requiring them to kill nuisance raccoons and opossums instead of relocating them. Only alligators may be relocated in the southern part of the state.

- The Anchorage Daily News reports that the Anchorage Daily News has been criticized for its coverage of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's handling of the situation involving the shooting of a sea otter. The report states that the department has failed to investigate the incident thoroughly and that the Anchorage Daily News has been critical of the department's response.

- Prodded by leather-dusters, six sleepy armadillos reluctantly raced at the Oldsmar, Florida town festival.

- Caught breaking a new city ordinance that requires labs to give 48-hour notice before killing pound animals, the University of Minnesota returned six dogs and six cats to the St. Paul pound in early July. Minnesota also requires pounds to tell unclaimed animals to researchers.

- Calm man racing is the latest fad in Florida's novelty bars. Patrons also there to see the ex-jockey small crowd, alligators, attack and devour goldfish.

- The National Institutes of Health introduced an animal gene—from a mouse virus—into a human for the first time on May 16, as part of an attempted cure for melanoma, or black mole cancer.

- Florida has given up trying to replenish the Florida panther gene pool using transplanted Texas cougars. Four of the seven Texas cougars died within a year of arrival.

- Ralph's Supermarkets, a 35-store chain in California, no longer stocks milk-fed veal. "We simply cannot support products which treat calves inhumanely," said company president Charles Collings.

- "The State of Maryland is sometimes referred to as 'horse country' notes the Humane Society of Hawaii. But reports of neglect, old or disabled equines, and Maryland does not. The Maryland County society alone handled 67 horse abuse cases in 1988.


- The last three crosbyed sparrows bearing genes of the dusky seaside sparrows, which is now thought extinct, vanished from Disney World at Orlando, Florida during a storm.

- The FDA has intercepted more chemically contaminated rice and milk this year than in any year since 1986.

- The Wyoming Game and Fish Dept. is importing Russian bear-hunting dogs, to see if they can be used to train grizzlies to avoid humans.

- Massachusetts Congressman Joe Kennedy, has introduced a bill that would give 20 "helping hand" monkeys, controlled by electromech, to quadruple-veterans. The bill would also give "hearing" dogs to 10 deaf veterans.

- Louisiana State University, under fire for shooting hundreds of cats in the head as part of a redundant long-term study for the U.S. military, has asked the state legislature to mandate a pound seizure. "Cats have gone up tremendously," said Dr. Michael Montalvo, of the Animal Care and Use Committee head Wayne Hurns. "They used to be about 50, and now they're about 875."
NEWS SHORTS

■ In Oregon, the Pig and Ford Race Association holds races where the drivers cluck live 50-pound pigeons while calling the track. Protest to Pig and Ford vice president Ken Wassman, 6255 Idaville Road, Tillamook, OR 97141.

■ Larry Willburn of Dayton, Texas holds safaris wherein hunters can shoot an old, tame former pet lion with missing teeth for $2,500, or a younger, hand-reared tame lion for $3,500.

■ The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council has called for emergency restrictions on shark hunting. About 10,000 U.S. sport fishermen pursue sharks, while the commercial catch has multiplied to more than five million pounds since 1996, responding to oriental demand for shark fin soup. Sake 12 years to mature, with a gestation period of up to 12 months, sharks could swiftly become endangered.

■ The Friendly of California’s largest egg fac- tory killed 216,000 chickens last April 26, again underscore the little-noted but major loss of animal life in egg farms. (See “Barnfire” Jan/Feb. 1988.)

■ A fire at Michigan’s largest egg fac- tory killed 216,000 chickens last April 26, again underscore the little-noted but major loss of animal life in egg farms. (See “Barnfire” Jan/Feb. 1988.)

■ Half a million mice bred for lab research died May 10 in a fire at Jackson Laboratory of Bar Harbor, Maine. Jackson produced 1,700 strains of mutant and inbred mice, selling two to three million mice a year (an estimated 21 percent of the market) to some 6,500 institutions. 680,000 frozen mouse embryos of 600 strains were saved.

■ Ostrich breeding is now worth $7 to $15 million in Texas, says the state Dept. of Agriculture, but could be worth $100 million in five years if sanctions against importation of South African ostrich products continue. Feathers are most in demand. Texas slaughters 6,000 ostriches a year for meat and hide, while South Africa slaughters 85,000.

■ After sending four immune chimp- panzees to the Primate Foundation of Arizona, which breeds chimps for research, the Detroit Zoo built an $8 million new chimp facility and brought in five chimps from Australia plus one from Mexico to live in it. Defenders of Animal Rights says the four chimp should have had dibs. Detroit Zoo director Steve Graham says the four, obtained from a traveling exhibit, couldn’t be successfully re-adapted to a semi-natural setting.

■ Tonka Corp. has become the first ma- jor toymaker to discontinue testing prod- ucts on animals.

■ National Institutes of Health director James Wyngaarden resigned effective July 1.

■ About 65 patents are pending on genetically-altered animals, says the U.S. Patent Office, up from about 12 at this time last year.

■ Biologist Daniel Botkin of the Univer- sity of California at Santa Barbara predicts Kirtland’s warbler will become the first species among many to go extinct because of habitat loss caused by the greenhouse effect.

■ New Mexico wildlife agents recently seized 89 elk who were allegedly illegally trapped by the Chama Land and Cattle Co. for sale to Norton Game Farms of Alberta, Canada. Twenty-six elk died of shock while in custody. Chas is suing New Mexico for $50,000.

■ Named one of the 10 worst zoos in the U.S. by Barnfire magazine, the 72-year-old New York Zoo of Serranton, Pennsylvania, has sold all its animals except an ar- thritic elephant and two black bears no other zoo will take. The zoo directors still hope to find funding to build and stock a more modern facility. They had hoped to keep about 20 animals meanwhile, but changed their minds after someone poached the zoo’s tame deer. A reward of $4,000 has been posted, but the poacher remains at large.

■ Art for Animals Classic II

Enter the National Anti-Vivisection Society’s Best of Show 1988—"Still Life" by Nicholas Vito Macelio.

You can express the love and concern you feel for animals using your favorite visual medium.

Art for animals contestants are asked to submit entries on one or both of two themes:

One, depict the tragedy and despair visited upon innocent victims of animal experimentation. Millions of animals suffer and die each year in biomedical and behavioral research, toxicity testing, and classroom instruction.

Two, show how humans and other animals can share a positive, nurturing relationship based on caring and respect for all life. Capture the essence of the National Anti-Vivisection Society’s CAMPAIGN FOR LIFE.

RULES AND GUIDELINES

Entries are invited to submit entries on one or both of two themes:

Theme 1: The Tragedy of Vivisection—Animal exploitation in re- search facilities.

Theme 2: Campaign for Life—Recognition of a web of life and compassion for all species.

Number of Entries:

Not more than five per person.

Judging:

Entries will be judged by an independent panel of profes- sional artists and naturalists based on creativity and originality.

Eligibility:

Open to all artists. Work in any division must have not been executed under direct instruction. All entries must be or- iginal work and must have been completed in the last three years.

AWARDS—Prizes will be awarded in two divisions:

Youth Division

First Grand Prize—$100

Second Prize—$50

Third Prize—$25

Open Division

Best of Show—$100

Two $50 prizes

Two $25 prizes

Categories:

1. Paintings—oil
2. Paintings—acrylic
3. Paintings—watercolor
4. Drawings
5. Prints
6. Mixed media
7. Sculpture
8. Video/Performance

Thermometers:

1. Photography
2. Ceramics
3. Jewelry
4. Computer
5. Fiber
6. Earthworks
7. Graphics
8. Other

All entries become the property of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Deadline for Entries: October 31, 1989

Notice of Awards: December 1, 1989

ENTRY FORM

Name: ___________________________ Age (if youth) ___________________________

Address: _________________________

City/State/Zip: _____________________

DIVISION:  □ Adult  □ Youth S-8  □ Youth 9-12  □ Youth 13-18

TITLE: ___________________________

DATE: ___________________________

MEDIUM: _________________________

SIZE: ___________________________

CATEGORY: _______________________

NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
53 W. JACKSON BLDG., CHICAGO, IL 60604
PERSONAL POLITICS: GETTING ALONG 
BY JOHN ROBBINS

When My Ego Does the Talking

I was sitting at my desk, pecking away at the mounds of paperwork that seemed to accumulate through some inexorable force of nature, feeling a little sorry for myself and a bit resentful at the sheer amount of time it takes to do what must be done. In comes my son, Ocean, telling me he wants to spend more time with me.

The really honest thing would have been to tell him that I felt the same way, but that I wanted to spend more time with him, too, but that at the moment I didn’t know just when we could do it. And then I should have taken a second to decide when we could get together to plan some quality time spent doing something that would nurture us both. I’d like to say that’s how I handled it. But, instead, I was short with him, and blocked him out. In fact, I reinvented him for bothering me while I was working. I didn’t know it, but that was my ego talking.

Later that day, when he tried to tell me that he had felt cut off, I got defensive and told him my many reasons for being short. I enumerated quite a list of the “important” things I had to do, and managed to block from my awareness the increasingly vexed look on his face as I went on and on. He didn’t buy it. Though, and when I was finally quiet he told me he didn’t feel I was hearing him. Oh yes, I protested, I hear you, and then went on to once again explain all the reasons why I had stayed glued to my desk, my attention fixated in a way that didn’t include him.

I didn’t notice that the longer I talked, the more disconnected from him I felt. I didn’t realize I was maki...

UNLOVED, UNWANTED, POISONED

IF YOU CARE ABOUT ANIMALS, give a thought to the javelins of Greece and support the Greek Animal Welfare Fund in England! Unfortunately bad, i.e. returning visitors from Greece of the horrors of animal maltreatment in that beautiful country. Paralyse of ill-treated, homeless dogs. Starving cats. Wretched-to-death donkeys, horses, mules. The list goes on, often it’s pitiful, or a lingering death from starvation. What can be done?

The Greek Animal Welfare Fund, from its headquarters in London, supports associated charities and devoted workers in Greece. Will you help? A donation, however small, will help towards shelters for the homeless, an all-important welding campaign, and our ultimate dream—a fleet of mobile clinics to cover the whole country!

For more details of our work, please write to Mrs. Gwen Ware, Greek Animal Welfare Fund (M.A.), 11 Lower Barn Road, Parley, Bournemouth, UK. And help us to help Greece help the animals.

FORUM

The “Terrorist” Label: How to Neutralize It

Though the animal rights movement is overwhelmingly nonviolent, and operates on a highly rational philosophy, its detractors often try to depict activists as antisocial fanatics bent on disrupting society in pursuit of an illogical doctrine of nonhuman supremacy. Likened to bomb-throwing terrorists are those who long for a more compassionate world: a world without slaughterhouses, without horrors, without steel-caned traps, without gratuitous suffering.

That’s not to say there are no animal sympathizers who might be tempted to employ violence as a tactic for achieving cultural change. In all social movements, there are those impatient enough, immature enough, or simply reckless enough to opt for coercion rather than the lengthy process of conversion. Their ideas are not consonant with the movement as a whole, yet their actions may reflect badly on the rest of us, and fuel the slander and smearmongering of the opposition.

Given the potential for public misunderstanding of the movement’s motives and modus operandi, it would seem to behoove animal rights activists to develop a strategy for deflecting accusations of terrorism. To that end, the ANIMALS’ AGENCY invited five animal advocates from around the country to share their ideas and recommendations on how the movement can preserve its nonviolent image. Not without trepidation did they agree, for the topic is a delicate one, and the price of misinterpretation could be high.

Donald J. Barnes
The National Anti-Violence Society
112 North Carolina Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20003

“Terrorism” is defined in my dictionary as the systematic use of terror, violence, and intimidation to achieve an end. One would be hard-pressed, indeed, to find anything systematic about the animal rights movement, particularly in our use of terror, violence, and intimidation. Lacking substantial justification for the mental anguish of nonhuman animals, however, our opponents have seized upon the public’s fear and abhorrence of international terrorism as a weapon to discredit our motives and philosophies. How can we best neutralize these charges?

First and foremost, we must discourage violence within the animal advocacy community. Civil disobedience, protest, and maximal utilization of our First Amendment rights must, of necessity, become increasingly de rigueur for animal rights activists; but we must maintain the dignity of peace in order to ensure public acceptance of our message.

It has been suggested that we split on our issues; I disagree, for this is a violation of personal space, a definite intimidation of the human animal inside that coat. Oh, I realize that the personal space of the fur-bearing animals has been grossly violated, but, while decrying that violence, we cannot mimic it. In my view, therefore, we should gently accost the fur-clad human, either with an explanatory card or a simple statement, i.e. “Your display of dead animals offends me.”

During the course of every lecture, debate, or media appearance, I can now expect to be asked about the alleged terror...
We are the ones attempting to stop the real terrorism occurring on the streets and factory farms. I emphasize to them that virtually all in our movement are adherents of nonviolence. At this year's national Summit for the Animals, a summit for the animal-human or nonhuman — was unanimously endorsed.

Our opponents also attempt to publicize lab break-ins, given the fact that public opinion (as measured in polls) largely disparages of them. I think it's important for the media and public to understand that lab break-ins are deserving of support because they are often the only way of exposing the fraudulent, violent, and illegal activities occurring in many laboratories.

In order to counter attempts to portray us as terrorists, we must take the offensive in defining the boundaries of our movement. Confrontation is necessary, but in a manner that is consistent with the principles of nonviolence. Too often, demonstrations and debates are marred by hostile name-calling, which is counterproductive. It reinforces mutual antagonsim and negative stereotypes, and fails to advance our cause with the public.

It is difficult to evoke compassion in others if we ourselves do not exemplify it — even to the oppressors of animals.

The animals attempting to stop the real terrorism occurring on the streets and factory farms. I emphasize to them that virtually all in our movement are adherents of nonviolence. At this year's national Summit for the Animals, a summit for the animal-human or nonhuman — was unanimously endorsed. Our opponents also attempt to publicize lab break-ins, given the fact that public opinion (as measured in polls) largely disparages them. I think it's important for the media and public to understand that lab break-ins are deserving of support because they are often the only way of exposing the fraudulent, violent, and illegal activities occurring in many laboratories. In order to counter attempts to portray us as terrorists, we must take the offensive in defining the boundaries of our movement. Confrontation is necessary, but in a manner that is consistent with the principles of nonviolence. Too often, demonstrations and debates are marred by hostile name-calling, which is counterproductive. It reinforces mutual antagonism and negative stereotypes, and fails to advance our cause with the public.

It is difficult to evoke compassion in others if we ourselves do not exemplify it — even to the oppressors of animals. Who support women's reproductive rights now brand their opponents as "pro-abortion," rather than as "pro-choice." Thus, effectively we are communicating from America's position, from the point of view of those who want fetuses protected are wise to characterize their opponents as "pro-abortion" rather than as "pro-choice." This, I feel, is the worst possible position for us to take.

Henry Sprya
Animal Rights International
R.C. Box 216, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024

I believe that on the basis of both principles and good strategy we need to oppose violence and threats of violence because (1) it runs counter to the very foundation of the animal protection movement which maintains that it's wrong to harm others (be they human or nonhuman); (2) it shifts attention away from the massive institutionalized violence routinely inflicted on billions of animals; and (3) it offers defenders of tyranny the opportunity to position themselves as victims.

The animal protection movement is making enormous strides in the past 15 years, there has been a resolution in public thinking. Now it is accepted that the suffering of animals does matter. And though it has not yet impacted the lives of billions of farm animals, there has been a shift from rhetoric to serious consideration of treating animals the way we would want to be treated were we in their place. That's what we are striving to place on the country's political agenda as rapidly as possible. We need to place ourselves in the minds of the general public and act in a manner that garners the greatest support and the least resistance.

Arson, bombings, threats of poisoning, and other violence in the name of "animal liberation," only feed the fear, and thereby promote the cause. It turns the public against animals. It makes it possible for the public to disregard the fight for justice and instead focus on sensational confrontations.

True, violence generates enormous media coverage. But does it strengthen the resistance? The fight is crucial and must be waged in a different manner.

This is not the product of my original thinking. In the early 90s, Kenneth Littleton, a British intelligence agent, organized bombings and assassinations in Ireland as a protest against the execution of IRA prisoners. More recently, in the U.S., the FBI engaged in activities to disrupt, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the effectiveness of the black liberation movement. In Seattle, for example, FBI investigators engaged in a campaign of harassment of the Black Journalist's Union, the Greenpeace office, the Earth First! office, etc., etc.

It is not the product of my original thinking. In the early 90s, Kenneth Littleton, a British intelligence agent, organized bombings and assassinations in Ireland as a protest against the execution of IRA prisoners. More recently, in the U.S., the FBI engaged in activities to disrupt, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the effectiveness of the black liberation movement. In Seattle, for example, FBI investigators engaged in a campaign of harassment of the Black Journalist's Union, the Greenpeace office, the Earth First! office, etc., etc.
Discovet the Difference
A Vegetarian Diet
Can Make and Save
on America's Leading Natura Food Magazine.

Bradley S. Miller
The Humane Farming Association
1550 California St., Ste. 6, San Francisco, CA 94109

A primary job of an animal activist is to focus public attention on specific abuses inflicted upon animals. A secondary job of the animal abuser is to focus attention away from those abuses.

The news media will spend a designated amount of time covering "the animal rights issue." And they are going to spend it covering what they see as most interesting. Our job is to show that the most compelling story, the real story, is what is happening to the animals. The animal abuser's job is to shift the story to another subject, such as "terrorism."

That is why our opponents absolutely love it when actions attributed to the animal rights movement are perceived by news media and the public to be destructive. The animal abusers collect, indeed cherish, each and every incident. So, when a news report or piece of legislation begins to focus on their practices, they can shift the discussion to the purported tactics of the movement.

Have you ever noticed how virtually every interviewer interviewed by the news media now claims to have had "clash threats"? "Oh yes, I have had repeated threats against my life. I was even cautioned against doing this show, but I will not be intimidated by these animal rights terrorists. Too many human lives are at stake." Suddenly, someone who spends the day poisoning rabbits comes off looking like a hero—just by saying there was a threat. It's a cheap and easy red herring of courage.

The exploiters of animals want desperately to be portrayed as victims. So they gain sympathy while public attention is diverted from the real victims. Of course, there is no dependable supply of actual incidents with which to discredit animal activists. And they know it's pretty tough to counterattack a group of well informed, determined, relentless, nonviolent, and law-abiding activists. So, we have all learned from the Truit case, animal abusers covertly encourage illegal acts in order to discredit the movement and entrap activists.

Many of us are also convinced that opponents of animal rights have committed destructive acts under the guise of the ALF and other subversive names like no other group of people have ever found any red herring or publicity and accountability. Tattile signs of bogus animal rights activities include:

- Physical damage to a structure.
- Spray-painted messages which are either grammatically incorrect or so insane they sound like a Saturday Night Live parody of animal rights slogans.
- Cases in which no animal abuse was actually stopped nor hidden information exposed.
- When the timing falls immediately before a hearing or other sensitive event where the last thing activists need to deal with is the perception that animal rights people just destroyed something. In short, the kind of thing that guarantees demoralization of the movement. The fact is, anyone can pick up a phone and tell the press that some destructive act was just done "on behalf of animal rights." Anyone can put on a ski mask and make threatening or otherwise offensive statements to the press while claiming to represent an underground group.

We need to actively point this attention out to the news media. After all, the media are being taken for a ride.

Our opponents may not know how to stop the boat of real, real, real, but they do know one thing. They know their survival depends on creating an image in the public mind that those who are critical of their practices are misguided fanatics with no respect for the law or private property.

Our opponents' smear tactics have been more effective than they should be because we, as a movement, have been far too passive in response. We can't afford to allow our opponents to define the movement. We need to be more assertive in defining ourselves as nonviolent.

Some of us wind up in the position of needing to respond publicly to an incident attributed to unknown "animal activists." The outrage is inapplicable. We have to protect the people we are trying to protect. To do this, we must be理智.
Join Our Television Team!

ALAN BULLINGTON

"Animal Rights Forum" is currently broadcast weekly in 45 cities coast-to-coast. Help us put the animal rights message on television in your community. It's easier than you think!

Contact Alan Bulington at: Animal Rights Information Service (ARIS) P.O. Box 2067, Columbus Circle Station New York, NY 10023

Surgical Corporation of Norwalk, Connecticut, makes good surgical staples. But many people, including surgeons, are very uneasy about certain practices which have kept the company in the news lately. U.S. Surgical uses live dogs to train its sales personnel in the use of surgical staples. Other manufacturers do not use animals for this purpose. So why, we may ask, does U.S. Surgical find animals "necessary"?

The company's annual report says, "The unique training and professional level of the salespeople marketing Autostitch products allows access to areas of the hospital 'off limits' to lesser trained sales representatives, providing an unusual opportunity to increase market share through professional contact..." Thus, the reason for animals is financial: profit is increased by sales personnel rubbing elbows with surgeons.

Many surgeons have criticized this unnecessary use of animals. Surgical residents routinely learn to use staples in the human operating room. For older surgeons who may not have learned to use the devices during their training, it is easy for them to arrange a demonstration by another surgeon, M.D., a thoracic surgeon, has used the staples in hundreds of procedures and has trained many other surgeons in their use without animal labs. Albert Geeter, M.D., said, "The physical characteristics and anatomy of the dog's digestive tract differ markedly from those of humans, making the hands-on experience in the dog lab somewhat inappropriate and misleading..." Dr. Geeter called U.S. Surgical's use of dogs an "embarrassment to the surgical profession."

In determining the potential for animal pain and suffering, it is important to note that no veterinarian is present during the training sessions using dogs. In addition, U.S. Surgical has obtained its dogs from dealers notorious for their abuse of animals. Complaints have been lodged against these dealers for trafficking in stolen dogs and for maintaining inhumane conditions for their animals. Yet U.S. Surgical has supplied these dealers with its business, using as many as a thousand dogs per year.

Moreover, U.S. Surgical has been implicated in a heavy-handed attempt to infiltrate animal protection groups—most notably in the "bombing attempt" at the company's headquarters in 1988. Evidence suggests that one or more company officials played key roles in setting up the event.

What you can do about U.S. Surgical

Demonstrating isn't enough. U.S. Surgical has been relatively unconcerned by picket lines around its building, because the company knows that the protesters are not in a position to stop any surgical products anyway. But, happily, there are some other effective steps you can take.

Ask local hospitals to patronize ethical companies. Provide the hospital operating room director or surgical supply manager with information on acceptable brands of surgical staples:

1) Ethicon has cut into U.S. Surgical's market with a full line of stapling devices: ILP (Intralumenal Proximate), RL (Releasable Linear), PLC (Proximate Linear Cutter), and several disposable skin staples. Ethicon's phone number is 800-223-9540 (In New Jersey, 201-251-7907).

2) J&M makes a line of instruments that are intended for the same surgical applications as U.S. Surgical's products. J&M's representatives report that their internal standards are easier to use in tight spaces than U.S. Surgical's products. J&M's PFI (presurgical instrument) stapler is analogous to U.S.S.C.'s TA stapler; J&M's MLA (Inverted Linear Anastomotic) stapler is similar to GIA stapler. J&M's stapler comes with reusable and disposable skin staples. The J&M Medical-Surgical Division is located at Building C22-55, J&M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000; the phone number is 612-753-1120.


4) Richard-Allan Medical Industries makes a variety of disposable skin staples and clip applicators. The company is located at 8850 M-39, Box 353, Richland, MI 49083-0351; the phone number is 616-263-9700 (In Michigan, 616-393-4466).

Send a postcard to the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015) stating that you think U.S. Surgical should stop its use of animals. PCRM will add your name to its petition to the company.

Ask your doctor to contact his/her hospital also, and to write to PCRM to be added to the petition. Physicians or hospitals with questions about U.S. Surgical's practices or products can call the company directly at 800-223-8772.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, 1201 24th Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037.
Investing for Animal Rights

BY WILLIAM L. DONNELLY, PH.D., AND CYNTHIA A. EBNER

Socially responsible investing with animal rights in mind is a complex topic. While it has been a popular investment strategy, there are growing concerns over the ethical implications of investing in companies that engage in activities detrimental to animal welfare. This paper explores the ethical considerations, research methodologies, and potential impacts of socially responsible investing with a focus on animal rights.

Avoidance

Obviously, an animal advocate wouldn’t look for a profit in the livestock or fur industry, but animal exploitation is sometimes a hidden component. One of the nearly 100 industry groups that creates standards for companion animals, household products, and pharmaceuticals is the largest users of animals for product testing. Other businesses that may harm animals directly include cosmetic and pharmaceutical companies, which develop products from a variety of animal sources. Even invest ing in U.S. Government Bonds isn’t safe, as some of those funds support animal welfare.

The issue is further complicated by the many types of industrial and business activities that have a secondary or indirect impact on animal welfare. Some businesses depend on others that are directly involved in animal abuse. An example would be health-care companies such as Humana and Hospital Corporation of America, which depend on the pharmaceutical industry. To avoid investments in all these areas is to exclude a substantial portion of the world’s stock market.

Investing in foreign countries does not offer an acceptable alternative either. There is relatively little investment activity in countries other than the U.S., and most international regulatory agencies may be even less progressive than here. For instance, the L2BOT (Lethal Dose 50 Percent) test, which measures the lowest level at which 50 percent of test animals are killed by the test substance, is required for all products tested in Japan. Except for the pesticide industry, the L2BOT is rapidly becoming obsolete in the U.S.

Selective positive investing

Rather than trying to avoid all investments with ties to animal exploitation, the approach is to eliminate all testing while supporting others that have made real progress towards improving animal welfare. This strategy requires a careful weighing of ethical concerns and current research activities. Corporations that appear to be making important strides should be supported.

Fortifying policy changes

Ownership of a corporation’s common stock gives an investor the right to take an option as a shareholder and to vote on all issues at the annual meeting. If enough shareholders act together, the power of their joint purchasing or selling power can affect the market value of the corporation’s stock.

Animal advocates have recently begun to exercise their voting rights as shareholders at annual meetings. The first of these was the animal rights resolution filed with Iroquois Brands in 1985 (considering pets at the grill). It was followed by resolutions filed with IBM and Greyhound Corporation (Dish) in 1986, and Proctor & Gamble and Greyhound in 1987. For the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) filed resolutions calling for specific corporate policy changes with regard to animal use in eight corporations in 1988. And the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and Friends of Animals filed a resolution to end product testing on dogs by U.S. Surgical Corporation last spring. No animal rights resolutions have yet been passed, but many corporations are responding to the new activism. Investors and consumers have several additional means of action. Telephone calls and letters from groups or individuals to stockholders encourage corporations to bear the costs of animal use and types of animals used by their contractors.

There are companies that outright deny their group for progressive approaches. Atlantic Richfield attempts to avoid negative environmental impact when constructing oil pipelines. Howard Frank Hunter is more than fair rather than cut understories that serve as wildlife habitat (though it also owns a plastic cup manufacturing facility). Southwestern Public Service uses low sulfur coal (which creates less pollution) to produce electricity.
Liberation Philosophy

Morals, Reason, and Animals
302 pages, hardcover. $34.95

In "Morals, Reason, and Animals," philosopher Steve Sapontzis presents an exhaustive analysis of the pivotal issues in animal liberation debates of the 1970s and 80s, explaining just what "liberating" animals from human exploitation means, what the potential consequences of liberation would be, and why the standard justifications of this exploitation are inadequate.

Sapontzis rejects all arguments to the effect that only rational beings can be moral agents, noting that animals do many things that would be considered moral actions if done by humans. In part one, he analyzes the moral significance of being rational and acting morally. Although animals are not rational in the sense that humans are rational, this does not justify exploiting them, he maintains. Sapontzis places the burden of proof on those who abuse animals. "Exploiting of animals, not the liberating of them, is morally deviant and in need of justification."

The traditional justifications for not extending rights to animals are discussed in parts two and three, and Sapontzis gives us detailed definitions of the concepts "right," "equality," "animal," "liberation," and "interest." He argues that only beings with interests can have rights and that "having an interest" does not require intellectual or linguistic accomplishments. Since only sentient beings or beings capable of feeling pleasure and pain have interests, plants do not have rights, says Sapontzis. Sapontzis discusses "rights," "equality," and "liberation" from the standpoint of ordinary language and practical concerns. He rejects philosophical rhetoric and technical definitions of those terms that would lead to rejecting the case for animal rights.

The concluding section of this book discusses the practical consequences of extending legal rights to animals. Sapontzis position differs significantly from the positions held by Singer and Regan. He is not exclusively utilitarian or exclusively rights oriented. He argues that vegetarianism is not entailed by animal liberation because animal liberation requires humans not to raise animals under exploitive conditions. The current practices of factory farming, hunting, and fishing make eating meat destructive to humans and unfair to animals. If animals are raised under nonexploitive conditions, says he, then it is not unethical to eat them when they die of old age. Sapontzis admits, however, that this is a bizarre scenario.

Ecology: Science Fiction

Star Trek V: The Final Frontier

Once again, the crew of the USS Enterprise sets out to boldly go where no one has gone before. This time the quest is for God and a mythical planet called Sha Ka Ree. The adventure begins on Nimbus III, a dismal planet in the neutral zone which has been ecologically devastated by its inhabitants, an assorted bunch of genetically engineered lifeforms. Here a mysterious hooded figure named Sybok (Laurence Luckinbill) appears, mesmerizes the populace and leads them to conquer the city of Peralia, a 23rd century version of western frontier town.

Sybok, a Vulcan with special powers who turns out to have a past link with Spock, takes three diplomats hostage-a Klingon, a Romulan, and a Terran-in hope of uniting a starship to their rescue.

His plan works. Starfroth dispatches the Enterprise. Once it arrives, Sybok and his band of terrorists beseige control and set course for Sha Ka Ree, which lies beyond the Great Barrier in the galaxy's center. The7Figural Federation Makeup has tried for made such a journey that Sybok is intent on finding God and the meaning of existence. Unlike other Vulcans, however, Sybok has the ability to show the self-knowledge is emotion, not logic.

The Trapper's Rationale

Wild Furbearer Management and Conservation in North America
Published by the Ontario Trappers Association (P.O. Box 799, North Bay, Ont. P1B 8J1, Canada; 785-476-8777), 1989; 1550 pages. $100.00. Canadians, $83.00 U.S.

The Ontario Trappers Association, "under the authority of the Licencing Agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources," has published a substantial piece of trapper literature in "Wild Furbearer Management and Conservation in North America." The book is a good resource document, providing the reader is aware that it was put together by people who support trapping.

The book is composed of eight sections: 1) History; 2) The Trapper; 3) Management Principles and Techniques; 4) Species Biology, Management, and Conservation; 5) The Pelt and the Fur Industry; 6) Natural and Human-Induced Effects on Furbearers; 7) Technology, Techniques, and Harvests; and 8) Regulations and Enactments. Each section is divided into chapters ranging from three to 30 in number. There are 1300 pages in total, written by a variety of authors. It is disturbing to note that the foreword of this trap manual, written by Monte Hummel, president of the World Wildlife Fund Canada.

Whether one is "pro" or "anti" trapping, certain sections are extremely informative. For instance, section four provides information on over 40 species of furbearers, describing such things as the animals' distribution, life history, food habits, and behavior. Throughout the book are data contradicting many of the statements made in the book by the fur industry. There are contradictions even within the book. For example, Ralph Rice says in the chapter "A Trapper Remembers," Another big help to trappers has been the Conibear trap. These traps were conceived and built by Frank Conibear a Texas toy maker, with the help of another trapper, Eric Collier. Conibear wanted a trap that animals could not escape from. That they are considered the most humane trap on the market means his idea worked better than his plan. In nearly all cases, the animal dies almost instantly. (page 53)

However, in the chapter "Traps and Trap Research," Milian Novak, who is the coorganizer of the furbearers program with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, states, in describing modifications made to the Conibear trap, "These modifications improved the Conibear trap's efficiency in catching and killing furbearers and subsequently the trap passed the Federal Provincial Committee for Humane Trapping's mechanical and prototype tests. The results of the modifications showed a significant improvement in time to unconsciousness. For example, in the Novak 100 became unconscious from 0.5 to 6 sec and in the Novak 200 from 2 to 6.5 sec according to the palpatal reflex. (page 964)

Milan Novak also mentions how some animals die extremely slowly with other traps deemed accepted by the trapping community. In another study, postmortem examinations on marked coyotes and foxes from program with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, states, in describing modifications made to the Conibear trap, "These modifications improved the Conibear trap's efficiency in catching and killing furbearers and subsequently the trap passed the Federal Provincial Committee for Humane Trapping's mechanical and prototype tests. The results of the modifications showed a significant improvement in time to unconsciousness. For example, in the Novak 100 became unconscious from 0.5 to 6 sec and in the Novak 200 from 2 to 6.5 sec according to the palpatal reflex. (page 964)

Milan Novak also mentions how some animals die extremely slowly with other traps deemed accepted by the trapping community. In another study, postmortem examinations on marked coyotes and foxes from program with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, states, in describing modifications made to the Conibear trap, "These modifications improved the Conibear trap's efficiency in catching and killing furbearers and subsequently the trap passed the Federal Provincial Committee for Humane Trapping's mechanical and prototype tests. The results of the modifications showed a significant improvement in time to unconsciousness. For example, in the Novak 100 became unconscious from 0.5 to 6 sec and in the Novak 200 from 2 to 6.5 sec according to the palpatal reflex. (page 964)
When the Fur Wearer Isn’t the Furbearer...

There scarcely needs to be a nip in the air for women—and men—who own furs to get them out of cold storage and onto their backs. This autumn ritual has appalled animal protectionists for years, but only recently have activists taken to the streets to challenge fur wearers directly.

The new tactics have garnered a good deal of media attention, but whether they will ultimately help or hinder the movement, and in turn the animals, is a matter of controversy. Washington Post writer Marianne Win did a story back in March which began, “For fashionable women cloaked in fur-trimmed coats, a leisurely stroll along Fifth Avenue has become fraught with danger.” How being handed a leaflet (or even being verbally taunted, for that matter) constitutes “danger” is an unanswered question, although one fur wearer Win talked with said she’d heard stories of others being sprayed with paint. One owner of a mink coat commented to Win that a more “Gandhisque attitude” might give animal rights activists a more sympathetic audience.

A fur wholesaler admitted, however, that overall fur sales were off last winter, partly due to the weather and the economy. But these anti-fur people definitely had an effect. Pulling a quartet of persons respected in the animal rights community brought these points of view on face-to-face confrontations:

Dr. Ethel Thurston, chair of Beauty Without Cruelty USA: “I always approach the person with a smile and in a pleasant way giving them a leaflet. I say something like, ‘Did you know that furs cause a great deal of suffering? Here’s something to read; if you don’t have time to read it now, please read it later.’ I find it’s much easier to do if I’m with somebody, but it’s best to approach people who are alone (sometimes two women or two men) and generally not a couple or a group. Numbers strengthen them (psychologically) and it’s simply harder to pass out leaflets to groups. People don’t change right then, but some who are approached think about it, and some do stop wearing furs.”

John Robbins, author of Diet for a New America and president of the EarthSave Foundation: “One tactic might be to say, ‘Would you like to know my feelings about furs?’ If the person says no, respect that, but believe me, you’ve already told them. Actually, I’m uncomfortable isolating a situation like this and saying, ‘Here’s a formula, because how you approach that person will be a reflection of how you deal with your life and everyone in it. We either build a momentum of living presence, or a momentum of fragmentation. If an individual is attending to his or her interpersonal realities in a loving way, that can be shared with the fur wearer, the newspaper reporter, the policeman, whoever. How successfully we are with the person on the street will depend on how we’ve been with other people in our lives. The more attacking you are, the more it increases the other person’s need to attack.”

Ladies in Fur Coats

Let the blood drip
Bright and red
Or maybe royal blue
Since they think that’s turn
Ansthetized.
When they are wearing you.

—Ann Cottrell Free

From No Room Save in the Heart, Flying Fox Press

front them. When there are actual events (‘Speak Outs’), they attract the media. We meet and separate people into twos and threes. We don’t say ‘Be obvious or aggressive’; we tell them ‘Do what’s comfortable, but do confrontations a day.’

Dana Stuchell, vice-president, Trans-Species Unlimited: “We have a new campaign, ‘Speak Out Against Fur’ that we’ve tested in New York City. We encourage people to walk up to fur wearers and confront them.”

Dana Stuchell, vice-president, Trans-Species Unlimited: “We have a new campaign, ‘Speak Out Against Fur’ that we’ve tested in New York City. We encourage people to walk up to fur wearers and confront them.”

Thousands of New Yorkers have been confronted. We encourage people to be as loud as possible; they may not convert the fur wearer, but other people will hear and start to think. The purpose is to embarrass the person; when people find it unpleasant to wear fur they’ll think, ‘You’re dealing with very selfish people; you have to give them a selfish interest for not wearing fur. Most people in fur coats just think it’s attractive or prestigious. They need to know how many people feel it is a symbol of moral backwardness.”

Ann Cottrell Free, author of No Room Save in the Heart and Animals, Nature & Albert Schaefer: “I run into people all the time I want to approach—like people who tie up their dogs. They have a cultural bias, and changing them is an educational effort from the ground up. On a personal level, you have to pick your target: the person who may be more accepting. You could be invading their territory, and people have their own physical space and their own psychological space. You don’t want to come across as a hard-driven fanatic; the appearance of fanaticism could destroy us all. You want to get to the great middle group out there; many of them have come to this in a way of thinking; we need to find out how they did come in—probably not from confrontation. Sometimes the most subtle approach works best. I’m not saying, ‘Don’t confront,’ but be very careful. Unless an opening is there, it could be counter-productive.”

Syndy Brinkman, founder of the National Animal Alliance for Legislation, now working on environmental issues in Vietnam: “We used to congregate on the steps of city hall. Obviously, it is to establish dialogue with the person, get to know them, establish mutual appreciation. It’s so simple. It’s not just someone on the street, my preferred approach is handing them a pretty little notecard with a link on the front that starts out, ‘Dear Nice Person,’ and lets them know how I feel about their coat. If that’s not possible, I go with a one-liner like, ‘A lot of animals suffered to make that coat!’ I try to preface it by saying, ‘Do you have nice parents?’ I don’t mean to offend you, but the important thing is to do something. I don’t feel I can allow one person’s using me as a flauting a dead animal.”

But what if the sky is faint or heart, and there are no other animal rights folk to take to the streets with you? You can always start talking. “How thoughtful of you to wear a fake fur and spare all that animal suffering!” That’s one fur wearer who’d never be quite as happy about her coat.

TO ANIMALS, HUMANS ARE NAZIS!

- REAL PEOPLE WEAR FAKE FURS
- I THINK. THEREFORE I AM. A VEGAN
- JUNTING—WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
- "VEAL!" IS TORTURED INFANT PLESH. DON’T EAT IT!
- 2. One guilty of cruel or needless bloodshed.

ADVERTISE FOR ANIMALS with these quality, reasonable bumperstickers! Let the public know that you know the issues, and are willing to do something about them. Limited supply! Enter the quantity desired next to each slogan listed above. $2.50, 3/4, 5 or more $1 each. Add $0.50 postage and handling. Cut out or copy ad and send, or write to:

Discount Mailing Services
850 E. Mira Mesa Blvd., Suite 122-109
San Diego, CA 92126
The Dissection

The human anatomy students giggled nervously and often. A couple tried to feed cookies to their dissection—formaldehyde-soaked cats. Someone cut too deeply, so they had to dispose of their first cat and get another.

"No problem, we can always get another," the professor assured. I had discovered the extra cats when I tried to dispose of my candy wrapper in the wrong garbage can.

Where did the cats come from? The professor didn’t know. Had laboratories bred them to be dissected? Had animal rights activists sold them to the laboratories? Could the shelters prove they alive or dead? Had they been pets? Had the animals donors given them to scientific experiments? Whatever the circumstances, it was certain the cats had not willingly submitted to this end.

We had just completed a quiz on the human skeleton when the professor announced a major topic: blood and other tissues. We started dissecting the cat and I, along with 27 others, plunged into the task.

We searched for the muscles, aided by black and white photos of dissected cats in our lab manuals. We were frustrated when no muscles were regularly apparent. How deep should we cut? How should we know if we were seeing the skin? Is this a muscle or is it fat? Is this muscle connected to another, or is it alone? Did we cut the muscle off when we tried to skin the cat? Should we use scissors or the scalpel? The answers to these questions, we concluded, were essential.

"Use your judgment. You can kind of guess what things are," the professor said, as we worked. We talked about how dissecting formaldehyde-soaked, how hot it was, and how our sweaty hands slipped under the latex gloves. We examined each other’s cats. We had seen three of the ten we were to accede to the class, we waited.

When the last group got to our table, he ripped the skin off the cat to expose the deep muscles. He said he had about 50 percent of the way to the heart, but I couldn’t help wondering about the others. At the end of the class, we looked at the human anatomy chart and identified human muscles.

Finally, something made sense.

My partner wrapped the cat back up in his fur so he didn’t give me any dignity, for God’s sake, until Thursday night’s probe into his system.

—Abbe Anderson

Smart Mouse Trap

Catch the mice other traps don’t! Alive. Unzipped. Release from outdoors through the Doorway, a soga
cracker which delays exit to prevent contact. The Easy to re-use, with tips to mouseproof your home so mice won’t re-enter. A friendly, peaceful answer to pest problems. You must be pleased, or return in 30 days for a full refund. Send postpaid, 3 days, Remington St., Elmervlile, CA 94608.

Special rates to dealers and charitable fundraising organizations. Help spread the philosophy of telepathy and respect for all living things.

The Trapper’s Rationale

Trappers indicated that they took up to several

leaves a day. (Page 96)

As for the barbaric leghold trap, Kovach con

curred that many animals escape from them by chewing off their trapped

apparatuses.

The nonselective nature of traps is also addressed in some degree to the book:

Study results have varied from no captures to more than two unsanitary animals for every

vandals killed. (Page 93) and: Stoen

967 estimated that 99 percent of spring

duck-hunting seasons were due to mus
c
ing hunting.

Later, Bailey and Jones (1976) conclu

ded that among muskrat muskrats caused a

minimal loss of 104.4 percent of breeding

The effect trapping on the "unwanted"

species is more severe for those which are threatened or rare. For in

stance, eagles often perish in traps set for

mammalian predators because of the bait

Chapters such as "Trapper’s Rationale in North America" and "Preserving the "Trapping Prohibition to the Public!" will be of special interest to animal activists.

These chapters describe ways in which the trapping community is trying to convir

se the public that trapping is a legitimate and necessary activity. The book itself is a promotional device, created in response to the successful anti

trapping campaign of the last decade or so.

If trapping as a profession is to be abolished once and for all, however, it is vital that animal advocates be knowledgeable on the subject and under

stand the trapping community in general. Becoming familiar with the trapper’s own

literature is a good way to begin.

—N. Glenn Poole

The Bear Stories, by Joann Miller; Rand McNally & Co., 1980. Joann Miller never let the facts interfere with a good story, so much of it must be taken with a grain of salt. Nonetheless it’s an excellent overview of life and times with bears on the American frontier.

GROUPS WORKING TO SAVE BEARS

The Great Bear Foundation (Box 2899, Missoula, MT 59808) is probably the most respected and ambitious private bear conservation group around. They lobby to protect bear habitat, reimburse ranchers for livestock lost to grizzlies, and publish and distribute bear information.

The Long Branch Environmental Education Center (Route 2, Box 152, Leicester, NC 28748) leads the effort to preserve the southeastern bear population.

Dr. Curtiss Ewing (Box 473, Arlington, VT 05250) is working to get a ban on cub hunting passed in Vermont.

The Fund for Animals (200 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019) has taken legal action to protect bears (see “Suit Seeks to Save Bears”).

THE COMPASSIONATE CONSUMER

THIRD EDITION CATALOGUE
Great New Products at Great New Prices

ALL NATURAL
ALL CRUELTY FREE

As well as thoughtful
• Gift Items
• Books
• Cards

Please send $1.00 for catalogue, which will be credited toward your purchase.

OUR PLEDGE
No animal derived ingredients or testing

OUR POLICY
• Immediate Delivery
• Competitive Prices
• Money Back Guarantee

Mail Coupon To:
THE COMPASSIONATE CONSUMER
P.O. BOX 27
JERICHO, N.Y. 11753
718-445-4134

Philosophical activism needs your support!

The Animals’ Agenda
September 1989

THE COMPASSIONATE CONSUMER for which I enclose $1.00

Name:

Street:

City: State: Zip:

Send me a copy of your catalogue

The Animals’ Agenda
September 1989

The Animals’ Agenda
September 1989

The Animals’ Agenda
September 1989

The Animals’ Agenda
September 1989

The Animals’ Agenda
September 1989
THE NONVIOLENT REVOLUTION
A Comprehensive Guide to Ahimsa
by Nathaniel Altman

The Nonviolent Revolution is the first book to bring together the major aspects of the philosophy of dynamic nonviolence in focus for the Western reader, and how it can be applied to personal relationships, business, politics, religion, environmental protection and animal rights.

"Practical and truly inspirational"—Resurgence Magazine (UK)

"Comprehensive. Wise and tender"—The (Quaker) Friend (UK)

Element Books, $15.55. From your bookseller or postpaid from GRANITE MOUNTAIN.

P.O. Box 56, Brooklyn, NY 11215. (NY residents please add sales tax.)

BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY
A Face of Kindness

Beauty Without Cruelty offers the most complete line of natural, vegetable cosmetics. A range that suits every skin type, giving you total flexibility to create your own individual look. No animal testing. Your satisfaction guaranteed.

Send $1.00 to cover postage and handling on a free catalog with color chart. Wholesale inquiries welcome.

Pamela Marsen, Inc.
451 Queen Anne Road
Tooele, UT 84074
(201) 836-7820

THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

The Black Bear Ranch
continued from page 28
ponies, and exotic sheep and goats. They had all been part of the country’s second largest traveling zoo.

When the animals were abandoned in Washington state without food or water for nine days, Progressive Animal Welfare Society’s Mitchell Fox stepped in to investigate and initiate prosecution. Driving the animals from Washington to Black Beauty was part of the investigation.

The enthusiastic welcoming committee for all visitors to the ranch is "the Friendly," the first burro airlifted out of the Grand Canyon. As Saxon puts it, "Friendly really is friendly. He just loves to be loved on." Amory is unabashed about his partiality towards her, and adopting Friendly out is out of the question.

Amory is also known to show favoritism toward a three-legged orange beauty named Peg, who is invari- ably his bedfellow when he sleeps at the ranch. Peg, who has been called an "alley cat" by those lacking in certain sensibilities, was found in a steel-jaw trap not far from the ranch.

A white horse named Cody, on the other hand, places cautious trust in Saxon, but in no other human being.

His former owner, an Atlanta doctor, shot Cody in the knee, tied heavy concrete blocks to his shoulders, and forced him to stand with the weight on his shattered leg for 23 days. Cody was "punished" because he wouldn't come when the doctor called. Two women who had learned of Cody’s predicament took shifts in a constant vigil nearby until the man sold Cody to a slaughterhouse. There the women bought him, had a steel plate surgically implanted in his knee, and brought him to the ranch.

Visitors flock to Black Beauty, particularly on Sundays. They range from school children from local schools to animal activists from all over the country. One of the most interesting was heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman. In contrast to the typical animal lover, whom Saxon describes as preferring "big, fat, and predacious" animals, Foreman solemnly announced after a tour of the ranch, "I’d like to take some animals you think no one else would ever want to adopt." Foreman left with four of the ranch’s homeless burros and goats.

The Black Bear Ranch can be contacted at P.O. Box 267, Marchant, TX 77578; (214) 469-3811.

WE WANT OFF THE PLANET

Articles come down the compost to the farmer’s bin. Then in a mysterious yet reno- vation of the "American Farm" they make an abrupt transition to the moon. "You Won’t Off The Planet"--4 color design printed on high-quality paper.

100% cotton, heavyweight t-shirt, unisex in white or cream colors.

100% cotton heavyweight t-shirt, unisex in cream or white colors.

12" x 12" Russell T: go anywhere in white only $25.00

Sizes: Adult XXS-3XL

Colours: White, Black, Dark t-shirts

Price: $15.00 each, wholesale, 12 for $145.00

For orders send check or money order to: MAD Ink, P.O. Box 4797-Dpt 4, Lincoln, NE 68504

RUBBER BELTS & BAGS—Handmade, custom designed, men’s and women’s. Send addl. addressed stamped envelope for brochure. E.V. Designs, 8K Center Circle West 5,3, New York, NY 10025.

NATURAL ORGANIC SUPPLEMENTS—Includes vegetarian protein drink and vegetarian multiple vitamin supplement; herbal formulas; biodegradable cleansers and personal care products not tested on animals; air and water purifiers. Send $1.00 to cover postage on envelope. Nature’s Life, Tallahassee, P.O. Box 505, Tallahassee, FL 32314-505

10 KEYS TO EFFECTIVE LOBBYING
Indispensable Tools for the Animal Rights Activist

Active citizen-lobbyists
Legislation in Support of Animals is off- ering a nancy and useful guide to lobby- ing. USA is a citizen’s nonprofit lobby- ing organization. Our primary goal is to train and educate activists in the role of the legislative process. Topics include "Counting Your Votes" and "Working with Influences." Simply fill out the form below. Each copy also includes a free, one-year USA membership. Cost per copy: $4.50. Number of copies

Name ____________________________ Address ________________________________
City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ______

[ ] Amount enclosed
[ ] Send to: USA, P.O. Box 32771
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504) 888-1149
CAT DOG & TAGS
Both are made of thin wire with a 1/8 inch opening. Can't be plugged with your pet's name and your pretzel number.
No. 112 Dog Tag $1.25
No. 113 Cat Tag $3.50
Add 50 cents each for old.

CELEBRATE YOUR SENSES! Healing, beautifying, affordable Aromatherapy for skin care beyond your deepest desires. 30% off, natural, vegan-free.
Free catalog: Purely Natural Body Care, 4958 Northbrook Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

CRUISE TREE ROPE SANDALS $20.00
Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for free brochure. SpruceTree Sandal Company, Building #2, Route 1 Box 664-A, Dover, DE 19901. (302) 678-2100.

FREE VEGAN CATALOG. Delicious tofu chocolate. Includes the internationally known Cashback for People Who Love Animals. Inspiring books and music; T-shirts and stationary. Also, educational books, videos, and Michael Klareman's book, "The Food We Eat." (books, tapes) which includes his two latest publications, Vegan Nutrition. Pure and Simple, and Pregnancy and the Vegan Diet. We ship the world over. Gentle World, P.O. Box 3248, University, Florida 32354.

BANKS
PANDA, ELEPHANT, WHALE, GORILLA, BEAR OR RHINO
9" tall, sculptural quality, satisfaction guaranteed. $3.59 plus $5.00 shipping/handling to:
EVERGREEN GALLERY,
8450 Loften Ave., No., St. Petersburg, FL 33702 727-443-1629

VENUSSE BICKRDS, LIFF.
Dept. AA, PO Box 47, Whitehouse, OH 43571

QUALITY COSMETICS REASONABLY PRICED: Cruelty-free, hypo-allergenic skin-care products and makeup, new items, fragrances. In business 25 years. Send $1.00 for vegan samples. Patricia Allison, 605/A Arbor Road, La Honda, CA 94020.

THE JEWISH YEAR AVAILABLE again third year, 13 mos. calendar expanded to 35 pages of text, illustrations, menus, general information. $7.50 plus $1 postage, free for Animal Rights Make check out to Micah Publications, 255 Humphrey St., Marblehead, MA 01945.

CELETATE YOUR SENSES! Healing, beautifying, affordable Aromatherapy for skin care beyond your deepest desires. 30% off, natural, vegan-free.
Free catalog: Purely Natural Body Care, 4958 Northbrook Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

CRUISE TREE ROPE SANDALS $20.00
Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for free brochure. SpruceTree Sandal Company, Building #2, Route 1 Box 664-A, Dover, DE 19901. (302) 678-2100.

FREE VEGAN CATALOG. Delicious tofu chocolate. Includes the internationally known Cashback for People Who Love Animals. Inspiring books and music; T-shirts and stationary. Also, educational books, videos, and Michael Klareman's book, "The Food We Eat." (books, tapes) which includes his two latest publications, Vegan Nutrition. Pure and Simple, and Pregnancy and the Vegan Diet. We ship the world over. Gentle World, P.O. Box 3248, University, Florida 32354.

BANKS
PANDA, ELEPHANT, WHALE, GORILLA, BEAR OR RHINO
9" tall, sculptural quality, satisfaction guaranteed. $3.59 plus $5.00 shipping/handling to:
EVERGREEN GALLERY,
8450 Loften Ave., No., St. Petersburg, FL 33702 727-443-1629

VENUSSE BICKRDS, LIFF.
Dept. AA, PO Box 47, Whitehouse, OH 43571

QUALITY COSMETICS REASONABLY PRICED: Cruelty-free, hypo-allergenic skin-care products and makeup, new items, fragrances. In business 25 years. Send $1.00 for vegan samples. Patricia Allison, 605/A Arbor Road, La Honda, CA 94020.

THE JEWISH YEAR AVAILABLE again third year, 13 mos. calendar expanded to 35 pages of text, illustrations, menus, general information. $7.50 plus $1 postage, free for Animal Rights Make check out to Micah Publications, 255 Humphrey St., Marblehead, MA 01945.
HELP SAVE THE WILD HORSES! Join the American Horse Protection Association—the only national, nonprofit organization dedicated solely to all equines. For more information call AHHPA, 3002 29th St. N.W., Suite 7-100, Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 289-9600.

FREE LIST OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS from ISAR includes: leaflets, handouts, booklets, posters, and books. Send $1.00 to self-addressed, long stamped envelope to ISAR, Dept. A, 421 South State Street, Clarksville, TN 37040.

CONDEMNED TO A LIFETIME OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT! Primate, caged, bored, desolate, requires love and attention. Implanted at Rosedale Zoological Park. Funds desperately needed to rescue and relocate these animals. Please send donations to: Guardian Animal Rescue, P.O. Box 6514, San Antonio, TX 78265.

INTRODUCE STUDENTS TO ANIMAL RIGHTS. Complete teaching units on pets, wildlife, farm animals. 30-40 pages, detailed.

CLASSIFIED

LEATHER IS MORE THAN SKIN DEEP.

HEARTLAND PRODUCTS, LTD.
NONLEATHER FASHIONS
Join the thousands of men and women who want to make the world better for animals.

DO YOU REALLY WANT TO ABOLISH VIVISECTION? Then master the scientific and medical argument against it; VIVISECTION: SCIENCE OR SHAM (52 pages) by Roy Kaplan, M.D., explains why vivisection harms humans by allowing dangerous drugs on the market and preventing beneficial treatments from being used. Chelsea, P.O. Box 500, Woodland Hills, CA 91363.

LIBERATE THE ANIMALS' LIVES. A book for a marriage to THE ANIMALS' AGENDA. A new book, a new decade, a new beginning. The new book, dedicated to our children, to all concerned. For more information, please contact Carolyn Cornfield, The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 450 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06467.

THE GOSPEL OF PEACE OF JESUS CHRIST (1997) and MOTHERS SHAPE OUR FUTURE (1995) — both books worth a look for only $10.00. Vipanova, 12075 Tuolumne Road, Tuolumne City, CA 95919.

DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL. Learn to CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR HEALTH! For a sample copy of Journal of Natural Hygiene please send $3.00 to: Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2152-2A, Huntington, CA 92649.

IS MEAT EATING BAD KARMA? Coming from Shinto explains vegetarianism in terms of karma and reincarnation. To order a copy, send $4.00 to: SIRCO, P.O. Box 187, Culver City, CA 90232.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE ANIMALS' AGENDA

SERVICES

AWARDS. THE REWARD. Present the awards that earn real appreciation for their beauty and quality. Designed for animal activists by animal activists. For a brochure, send 25-cent stamp. Stokesbough, P.O. Box 98-A, Pocasset, MA 02559, (508) 536-5704.

IF A TATTOOED PET YOU FIND—Don't fret, call TATTOO-A-PET, 1-800-TATTOOS (828-8667), and the owner you'll get. Since 1992 (world's largest), Brooklyn, NY.


HELP EXTEND THE SANCTUARY FOR FARM ANIMALS. Land or farm facility desperately needed. Please contact: Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 37, Rockland, DE 19732, (302) 694-1626.

THE JEWISH VEGETARIAN YEAR available again third years. 13 month calendar expanded to 32 pages of text, illustrations, menus, general information. 37.95 plus $1 postage. Jews for Animal Rights, Make check out to Michal Publications, 255 Humphrey St., Marblehead, MA 01944.

LEATHER IS MORE THAN SKIN DEEP.

WEARING SHOES

30-50% OFF.

A. Cowboy Boots
Brown, Black, or Black/Grey $60-110
B. Non-Safety Boot
1100 Brown 4 " Toe Leather Brown 6 " Boot Medium 610-11, 12, 13
C. Safety Boot
4130 Black 6 " Toe, 6130 Black 6 " Boot Medium 610-11, 12, 13
D. Jazz Oxford
6190 Black or Grey 610-11, 12, 13
E. 6010 Black 6 " Shoe
6110 White or Navy Medium 610-11, 12, 13
F. Casual Oxford
4115 Brown, 6015 Black Medium 610-11, 12, 13
G. Dress Shoe
2115 Brown, 6130 Black Medium 610-11, 12, 13
H. Ankle Boot
2115 Brown, 6130 Black Medium 610-11, 12, 13

ORDER FORM

Mail to: Heartland Products LTD.—Box 218—Dakota City, IA 51029

GIVE ME YOUR PHONE NUMBER: we ship UPS.

Name:
Address:
Phone:
Card no.:
Signature:

Mail to: Heartland Products LTD.—Box 218—Dakota City, IA 51029

Guarantee. If your shoes are not satisfactory, return them unworn, postage-paid, within 30 days for exchange or refund.
What does this bunny have to do with Sleepy Hollow products?

Because unlike other ordinary cosmetics there are no animal by-products contained in nor is laboratory animal testing involved with Sleepy Hollow Botanicals natural skin and hair care products. We think that's a significant advancement for animalkind and humankind.

Sleepy Hollow products are unsurpassed in keeping your hair clean, fresh and luminous. Your skin will glow, and feel soft and moist. All without the use of oils or animal by-products which can clog pores, dull and coat the hair, and impair skin respiration. Our unique plant protein formulas are the reason. With selected fresh herbs and botanicals we create a "botanical tea" steeped with moisturizing properties that give your hair and skin a healthy-looking vitality.

Please try Sleepy Hollow for yourself. We think you'll see they're better for your looks and better for your conscience.

Sleepy Hollow BOTANICALS

We're waking up the world.

Nothing.