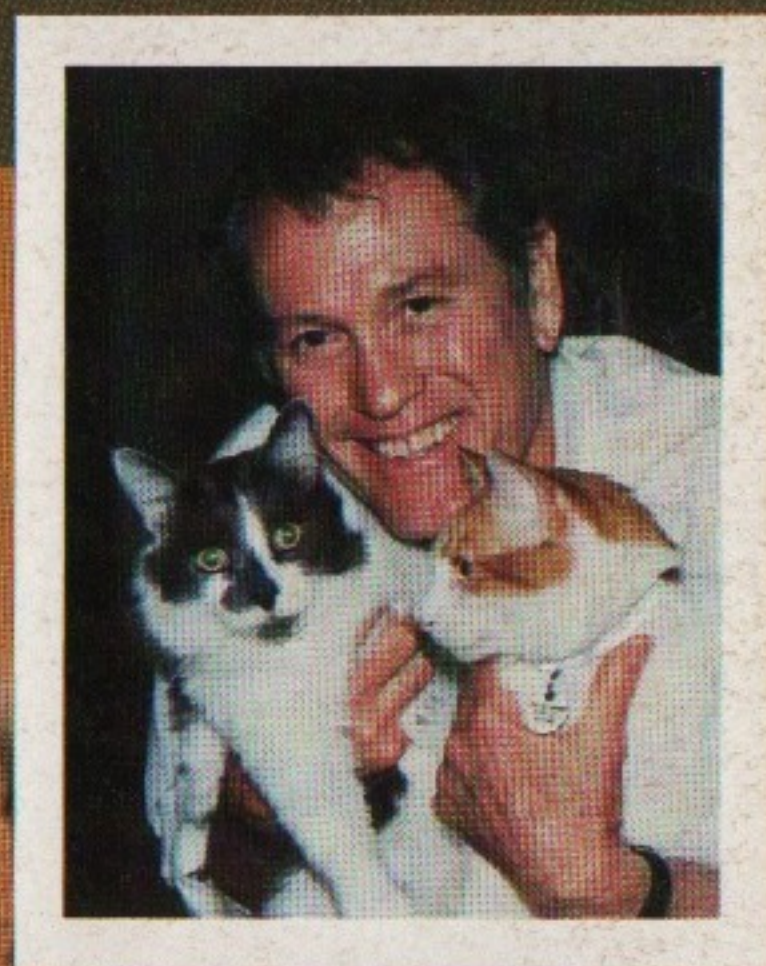


**EARL HOLLIMAN: ACTING AND ACTIVISM**

# **the ANIMALS' AGENDA**

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS & ECOLOGY • SEPT. 1989



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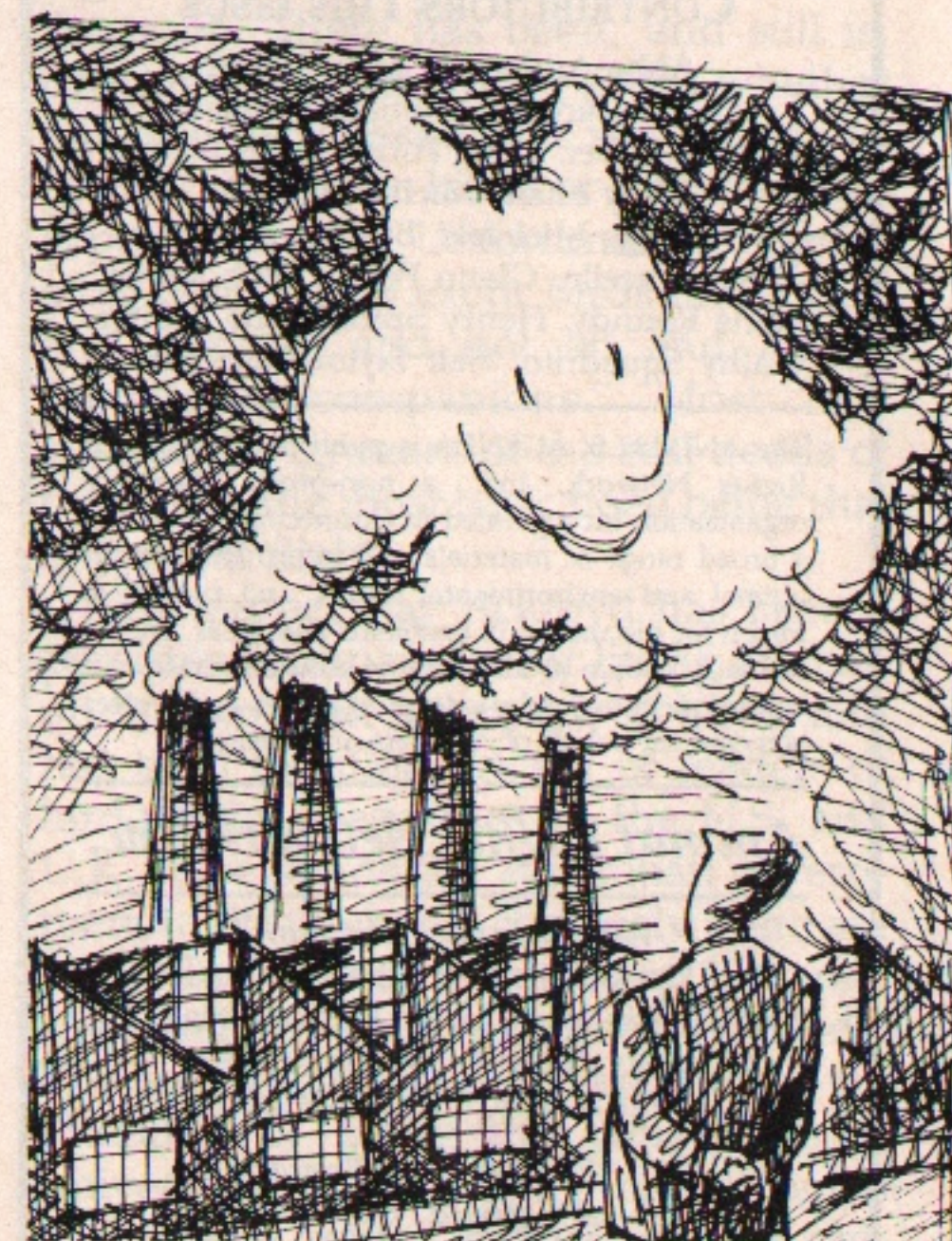
COVER: PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD F. PILIERO

The ANIMALS' AGENDA (ISSN 0741-5044) is published monthly by the Animal Rights Network (except for combined issues in January/February and July/August). Offices are located at 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468. Address for editorial material, advertising and newsstand inquiries: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpk., Monroe, CT 06468, U.S.A. Please indicate department. (Tel. (203)452-0446). Send all subscriptions to: The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Postmaster: Send address changes to The ANIMALS' AGENDA, P.O. Box 6809, Syracuse, NY 13217. Second-class postage rate is paid at Monroe, CT and additional mailing offices. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is printed in the U.S.A. No prior permission is required for the reproduction of materials from The ANIMALS' AGENDA provided the context is not altered to contradict their spirit and intent, and due credit is given as follows: "Reprinted from The ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Tpk., Monroe, CT 06468." Subscription prices are \$22.00 per year, \$39.00 for two years and \$55.00 for three years. Canadian/Mexican prices: \$27.00/one year, \$49.00/two years, and \$70.00/three years. Other foreign subscriptions: \$35.00/one year, \$65.00/two years, \$94.00/three years. The ANIMALS' AGENDA assumes no responsibility for unsolicited materials. Manuscripts or artwork not accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope cannot be returned. We do not print fiction. Due to the volume of mail, letters from readers cannot be personally acknowledged. The ANIMALS' AGENDA is indexed in the Alternative Press Index. The ANIMALS' AGENDA makes every effort to insure that products and services advertised in the magazine are consistent with the humane ethic we are trying to promote but no representation is made or implied that such products are totally "cruelty-free." For more detailed product information, concerned readers should contact Beauty Without Cruelty, USA, 175 West 12th Street, #16G New York, NY 10011, which publishes *The Compassionate Shopper* list. Opinions expressed in the pages of the magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of the Animal Rights Network, Inc.

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by Animal Rights Network, Inc., a non-profit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animal and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion of problems and ideas. We try to reach people at all levels of consciousness and commitment to inspire a deep regard for, and greater activism on behalf of, animals and nature.

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# 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 jobs to perform. Our personalities 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's role may be defined by specialized training or education. While some of us are 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 professional organizations. The most prominent of these groups are 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 vulnerable 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 humane 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 "deferring to experts" allowed animal experimentation to proliferate during the past century, ethical scientists can help turn the tide now.

It is for this reason we urge activists to call in the "experts" in situations where animal advocates are pitted 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) usually required to successfully challenge the "authorities" in the public eye. When animal advocates without special qualifications debate pro-vivisection "experts," it may increase the public perception that the controversy boils down to animal rights versus science. Then again, as exceptions to the rule, there exist superb spokespersons on vivisection (for instance, PETA's Ingrid Newkirk) who have neither biomedical 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) 686-2210; MRC at (212) 876-1368; AVAR at (212) 962-7055; and PsyETA at (207) 926-4817.

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 printed neither on recycled paper nor paper that can be recycled. While we share their dismay, there is simply no *affordable* recycled/recyclable paper stock available that meets standard magazine production 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. We have constant requests for back-issues, and no matter how large a press run 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 category, which is also funded by several other animal protection organizations, includes complimentary subscriptions to libraries, members of Congress, media representatives, and a growing number of Third World humane societies.

—The Editor

## Gay Pride Marchers Pro-Animal

Carrying aloft a homemade sign, "Lesbians for Animal Rights," in New York City's June 25th Gay Pride March was exhilarating. At least 250,000 people marched, including Mayor Koch and mayoral candidate David Dinkins. All along the four-mile route, my sign was cheered with applause, whistles, thumbs-up signs, and shouts of "Yea! Animal Rights!" from the huge crowds of spectators. Many women marchers joined me saying, "Next year we have to organize," or "Next year we'll have a beautiful banner."

To begin channeling this energy to help animals, a women's group is forming in the New York metropolitan area. The first meeting will be Friday, September 8, at 7:00 PM. For detailed information, contact me at (212) 866-6422.

—Batya Bauman  
New York, NY

## Shut Down Fraudulent Research

After my letter on eradicating animal research by criminalizing scientific fraud appeared in the April issue, I got enthusiastic letters and phone calls from all over the country. Most people asked, "What can I do *now*?" My letter suggested legislative action, but this is slow. Is there a faster way to shut down animal research? I now think so, and I plan to test this approach in the next year. Impatient animal rights activists might want to get started right away, so I will present an *untested* plan of action.

Animal advocates who live near any university where Executive Branch health and science agencies are funding animal research may want to try filing a formal complaint of scientific fraud and misconduct against a principal investigator on federal funds. They should pick their targets carefully and make a strong case for scientific fraud. This is not as hard as it sounds. For instance, most animal research on mutagenic diseases such as cancer is demonstrably fraudulent.

The first key point to know is this: All of the first-class universities in the U.S. now abide by the recently issued American Association of Universities guidelines for handling complaints of scientific fraud and misconduct against members of their staff—whether it is an AAU university or not. The guidelines insure that a serious complaint receives serious consideration, so administrators

## LETTERS

are not supposed to follow their usual practice of disregarding animal rights complaints.

Taking advantage of this *existing* machinery means that animal advocates automatically have an entry into the system. They can insist on their quasi-legal rights under AAU guidelines. For example, the guidelines protect those who file complaints against retaliation even if they are in error.



## More Letters Next Page

A second key point is this: All first-class universities have *other* machinery in place for oversight of animal research. Though activists have already learned that in practice this machinery serves to protect the professionals rather than the animals, in principle it is unethical to carry out scientific fraud. Hence, if a complaint of fraud is *proved*, then like it or not, the administrators would have no choice.

As a start, we hope to try this strategy against the animal research going on at the State University of New York at Buffalo, where a candlelight vigil was recently held. Animal researchers were overjoyed when they successfully grabbed most of the space in a *Buffalo News* story by bragging about their 200 animal studies, but they weren't so happy when an attorney representing Animal Rights Advocates of Western New York asked for complete information on all 200 studies under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

For those who might like to try the new approach, I have three suggestions: 1) set up networks for sharing legal and scientific expertise; 2) learn what to ask for and what to do with FOIA printouts; and 3) carefully research complaints of scientific fraud, and do not abuse the procedure. My new book, *Crimes of Official Science: A Casebook*, gives an introduction to the widespread scientific fraud carried out by and for government agencies (such as the EPA, DOE, FDA, NIH, etc.). Papers on fraudulent statistical methods that are 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. Ardent animal researchers who cry about shutting down animal research can't object to stopping scientific fraud.

—Irwin D. Bross, Ph.D.  
Biomedical Metatechnology, Inc.  
109 Maynard Dr.  
Egbertsville, NY 14226

## Exotic Birds Down Under

I was rather perturbed to read in May's *Dateline: International* an 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 as pets. Unfortunately, there is a big demand for exotic birds in the U.S. and Europe, and not all end up as "treasured companions." Most bird owners are ignorant of the real needs of their pets, the most basic need being that of natural flight.

Bird trapper Ray Ackroyd has been a persistent campaigner for lifting the ban on the export of trapped wild birds, and has tried to enlist the aid of readers of bird-fancier magazines in the U.S. and 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 it has no intention of lifting the ban which is universally supported by animal rights and welfare groups in Australia. The caging of birds, wild or otherwise, and their exploitation as pets is, moreover, contrary to the philosophy of animal rights.

Although the slaughter of so-called pest species in some areas is an unpleasant fact, many alternatives are being re-

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searched and tried. Capture and export of wild birds is not a humane alternative and will merely establish yet another animal exploitation industry. Even if they are transported overseas successfully (which cannot be done without considerable stress), a life of captivity for a wild bird (or even an aviary bred bird) may not be a humane alternative to death.

By all means, people should write to our environment minister to protest the slaughter of our beautiful native birds, but capture and exportation must not be promoted.

—Judith Worthly  
 Mitcham, Victoria, Australia

### Reading Freedom

Although I appreciate Terry 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 staffmember 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 nonexploitative animal-oriented materials.

—Dr. Allan A. Cuseo  
 Rochester, NY

### Longer Lives Through Psychology

While one can hardly fault Dr. Barnard's thesis that animal experimentation has played little role in the increased longevity of modern people (*Medicine: In Lay Terms*, May 1989), it is a major leap of faith to claim that at its root "the strongest measures...relate to diet, standard of living, lifestyle, and sanitation." Alternative explanations are not only possible, but can be based on the same studies. Epidemiologist Leonard A. Sagan in his book *The Health of Nations*:

The **ANIMALS' AGENDA** welcomes letters from readers, and regrets that they cannot all be published or answered personally due to the large volume of mail. Succinct, typed messages of no more than 250 words are preferred. We reserve the right to edit all letters chosen for publication. Address them to: **LETTERS, The ANIMALS' AGENDA**, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468.

*True Causes of Sickness and Well-Being* (which he summarized more recently in an article for *The Sciences*, March/April 1988, 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 rather to significant changes in our psychological environment, with stress 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. Delack, Ph.D., D.V.M.  
 Saskatoon, SK, Canada

### 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 much teachers can do with students by incorporating animal rights philosophies into their curriculums. 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 practice their powers of observation, and data compiled on the trip can be used to teach chart making and reading.

Interested parents can go in to the schools as speakers. They can also provide the school library with a subscrip-

Continued from page 6

## Does a penguin have a conscience?

**Opus does.** First the penguin of "Bloom County" fame exposed the horrors of animal testing in the cosmetics industry. And now he has a new concern.

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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**.

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tion to The ANIMALS' AGENDA or a magazine written for children, as well as pro-animal books and films. Parents should monitor the curriculum and books for negative views toward animals, and they can be an effective lobbying force to have food such as veal removed from the school menu.

As a teacher, I consider myself fortunate to be able to help animals by teaching students what I have learned. Even though they don't always agree with me, I am glad that they can question and think for themselves. I always congratulate them for knowing more about the issues than most adults, and this makes them proud of themselves.

—Terry Tunkel  
Cranford, NJ

### 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 dagger 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.

—Annette L. Ravinsky  
Philadelphia, PA

*Editor's Note: 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 walks 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 clout, 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 \$50. The people jumped at the offer and said they realiz-

*Continued on page 53*



## 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 shielded 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 longtime 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 1973, 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 keynote speakers at every Mobilization for Animals rally. But mostly, 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 them 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.

"Thad 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 tie 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

*Continued on next page*



besides acting. "We naturally gravitated to one another because we were always finding lost dogs and getting them back to their owners," he remembers.

When he isn't saving strays, Holliman nurtures his other great love in life: acting. But in this case, love is not blind. When the cameras start rolling and the lights shine bright, Holliman does not abandon his morals or standards for the sake of art.

"A lead was offered to me in a film. I would have played a rodeo cowboy instructor. Even though I played a rodeo cowboy in my 1962 series *Wide Country*, I couldn't do that today. I wasn't going to glamorize rodeo," he declares.

Has he ever witnessed cruelty on the set? "No, I never have. But it is hard for me to do a scene with an animal, even though I think some like to do it; they like the attention." But adding the flip side to that thought, he adds, "When you do a series or a movie, there are long hours and a lot of hard work. I'm there because I choose to be there. The animal can't say, 'Hey, let's go home' or 'I'm tired.'"

During his years on *Police Woman*, Holliman proudly admits that he and co-star Angie Dickinson regularly suggested script changes—either deleting derogatory remarks about animals or adding some animal welfare message.

Although he has some power to change and modify dialogue within a script, Holliman found himself powerless to improve a dialogue that he wishes existed within the animal welfare community: "When I first became president of Actors and Others I thought I would try to get all the heads of these organizations [in Los Angeles] together. Together we would have clout; we would have power."

Much to Holliman's disappointment, this venture proved fruitless. "It's like we are all trying to get to heaven, so to speak. But we are all doing it in a different way. There are Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Hindus, Buddhists, etc....they all want the same thing but have different methods for doing it and are suspicious of each other. Unfortunately, that's the same thing that

exists in the animals' movement. So many organizations seem suspicious of the other, sometimes to the point of downright pettiness. I hate that. I really hate it. It gets in the way and the animals suffer because of it."

As he ponders that last thought, Holliman again looks around his manicured lawn, watching with wide-eyed glee the dogs romping, the squirrels chasing, and the birds swooping. You have to believe him when he says he "could sit here all day and just watch my animals."

It's hard not to label Earl Holliman. But his resistance to being labeled is well taken. Labels confine, constrict, and categorize. So the original description of himself will have to suffice: He's an actor who just loves animals.

—Susan Carbone

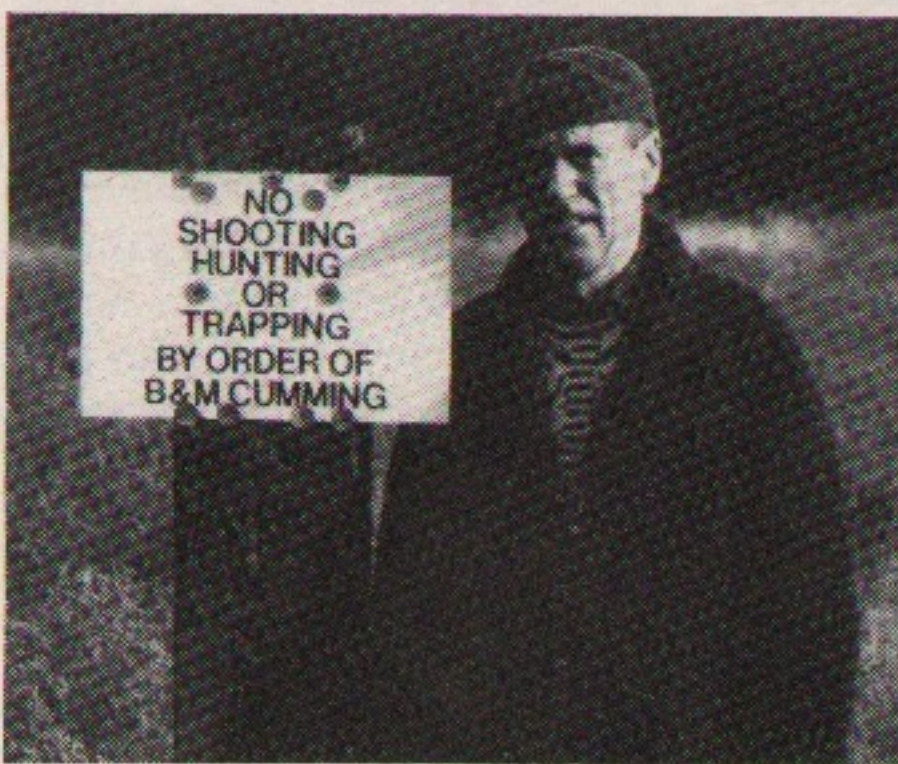
*Actors and Others for Animals is located at 5510 Cahuenga Blvd., N. Hollywood, CA 91601; (818) 985-6263.*

# Challenging Hunters in New Brunswick: Cummings

If there's a wilderness for the animal rights movement, a place where arguments for the ethical treatment of animals are easily lost, New Brunswick may embody it. Bordering the state of Maine and the province of Quebec, 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 seas. New Brunswick's image is that of a have-not province, a province of high unemployment and illiteracy.

While virtually all animal use problems found elsewhere exist in New Brunswick, hunting is the most visible. While its population is relatively small, around 715,000, over 100,000 hunting licenses are sold each year, and over 250 hunting outfitters and their clients compete for "game" and "trophy" animals in the province's sprawling woods. Hunting for several "varmint" species is permitted all year round, but it is during deer season that the intensity of New Brunswick's animal exploitation mindset becomes most apparent.

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 singlehandedly 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 many people in New Brunswick think differently about

the way humans treat animals.

"We should predicate any exploitation of animals on the basis of need, and we should be quite specific about where that need exists," says Cumming. "This is so much a matter of individual decision. There is this riddle in our lives that to some extent we are going to kill a certain number of animals. To my mind, however, we should try to avoid killing in whatever situation we find ourselves in. For example, I won't now willingly kill flies in our house, and if I find 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, pricked by several incidents in his youth and then advanced considerably in his later years when some of his own companion animals suffered unnecessarily because of people.

Now 63, Cumming looks back on his early life in Britain with wonder at some of the things he did to animals. "During

my university years I once came across a tortoise and said to myself, 'Wouldn't it be nice to have its shell?' I got a stick and sort of prodded its head, thinking that I'd be able to kill it quite easily. I had that 'trophy' mentality. I found the tortoise wasn't easy to kill and of course I injured it. A complete sense of revulsion came over me about this. In the end I killed the tortoise but just left it there. I think this was the beginning of my sensitization."

During World War II, Cumming served as a captain in the British Parachute Regiment, seeing action in Britain and the Middle East. He witnessed terrorist activity and, of course, the general madness and inhumanity most obvious in wartime. Afterwards, he turned his keen 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 companion animals to some danger, notably traps. While in Ontario one cat had to have his leg amputated after being leg-held in a trap, and in New Brunswick their dog Tina was ensnared around her mouth and nose. This latter incident, in 1982, was really a turning point for Cumming.

"While I was working in the woods Tina roamed nearby. All of a sudden I heard her yell and then there was just silence. It was getting dark and I started searching for her, but couldn't find her anywhere. After about five hours I finally went up one road off our main entrance and found snares placed right up the road. I knew somebody had been trapping, and with some compunction I removed the snares. I went back to the area where Tina had disappeared and found her standing in the snow looking very forlorn. She had a snare wrapped right around her mouth, so tight that it was deeply embedded in her skin. It was only due to a local doctor friend that we were able to get that snare off without serious injury."

Cumming's sense of outrage over Tina's suffering led him to passionate reading of animal rights literature. He and Marion became vegetarian, and Cumming started gaining a local and provincial reputation for his outspoken criticism of trapping and hunting. In an early November evening, 1987, his activism came to a critical head.

Alone in his house outside Fredericton, Cumming heard a loud shot. He then went outside, jumped in his truck, and drove 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



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 had my life threatened in the past on a number of other hunting occasions. So I got a pick-axe out of the back of my truck as a defense weapon."

With the pick-axe in one hand, Cumming seized the deer with 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 standoff. Finally wildlife wardens and police arrived to investigate.

Subsequently, one of the hunters was charged and convicted of a minor hunting infraction but, out of vindictiveness, the hunter pressed for an assault charge against Cumming, holding that Cumming's use of the pick-axe constituted a threat to the hunter's safety.

During Cumming's trial, in April 1988, both hunters testified that they did not think he meant to harm them with the pick-axe. But the judge, a former hunter himself, seemed to discount their testimony and found Cumming guilty of assault, basing his conclusion on the fact that the hunters stayed with the deer, rather than leaving the scene. The judge concluded that the hunters *felt* they were threatened by Cumming, though Cum-

ming 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 (implicitly 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 exploiters has diminished Cumming's zeal to defend animals. Since his 1988 trial, he has written a chapter in *Skinny*, a book about the Canadian fur industry recently published by the International Wildlife Coalition, as well as the section on trapping in the acclaimed *Canadian Encyclopedia*.

Most recently he 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 five foot distance (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'm against the wanton killing, or wanton infliction of suffering or injury on any form of life. What we're really talking about is a massive change in our thinking. That's quite a 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 Representatives need letters urging them to back H.R. 2766, a bill to extend the protection of the Animal Welfare Act to mice, rats, and birds. Over 90 percent of all animals used in research and testing are rodents. The AWA already gives the USDA authority to regulate their care; however, the USDA, citing difficulty of enforcement and under heavy pressure from the biomedical research industry, has excluded mice, rats, and birds from its draft regulations for enforcing the AWA. Written at the urging of the ASPCA, H.R. 2766 was introduced June 27th by Rep. Edolphus Towns of Brooklyn, and at deadline had 12 cosponsors including ranking members of both parties, several of whom have major research institutions within their districts. Supporting letters should also be sent to House Agriculture Committee Chair Kika de la Garza and George Brown, Jr., chair of the subcommittee on USDA Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture. All letters can be sent in care of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

### Movie Cruelty

The movie *Winter People* "was filmed in this area," writes Dallas Gragg, "and the dogs attacking the bear actually occurred and the animal furs are also real." *Winter People* stars Kurt Russell, host of recent wildlife killing contests in Colorado and Hawaii.

### Bucks For Alternative Research

Up to \$50,000 annually for three years is available to U.S. academic or nonprofit medical research institutions to develop nonanimal efficacy and safety tests. Write University Animal Alternatives Research Program, c/o Procter & Gamble, Miami Valley Laboratories, Box 398707, Cincinnati, OH 45239-8707. ♦ The Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing makes 12 to 20 research grants of up to \$20,000 annually. Inquire at 615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, MD 21205. ♦ This month Reviva Labs, makers of cruelty-free cosmetic and skin

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Rodents need protection under the Animal Welfare Act.

care products, is giving one percent of their take to the American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research.

### Coming Events

The American Humane Association will hold its National Training Conference at the Peabody Hotel in Orlando, Florida, Sept. 10-13, featuring 40 workshops. Non-member registration is \$75, or \$50 for one day. Call (303) 695-0811. ♦ The Animal Protection Institute's annual forum will be in Dallas, Sept. 22-24. For details, call (916) 422-1921. ♦ The Animal Network Calendar of Events lists events along the Atlantic Seaboard: Box 5297, Deptford, NJ 08096, (609) 853-1847. ♦ Trans-Species Unlimited will again protest Pennsylvania's pigeon shoots on Sept. 4. For details, call (717) 322-3252. ♦ A major protest against drug studies using animals is set for Yale University in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 27 at 10 A.M. ♦ For info on the Globescope Pacific Assembly in Los Angeles Nov. 1-5, write 1325 G Street NW, Suite 915, Washington DC 20005-3104. ♦ The New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance will hold a seminar titled "Autumn and Animals, A Time To Reflect" on October 14. For details, call (201) 855-9092. ♦ HSUS hosts a workshop for humane society and animal control workers, health officers, and wildlife rehabilitators Sept. 11-12 in Allentown, Pa. Registration is \$35. For info, call the HSUS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, (201) 927-5611.

### Letters

Lifeforce seeks letters on behalf of cats BK13 and BK14, isolated for a year with their eyelids sewn shut at the Vancouver General Hospital Eye Care Center. The experiment has been denounced by Dr. Nedim Buyukmihci, an ophthalmology expert at the University of California at Davis school of veterinary medicine. Address Dr. David Strangway, President, University of British Columbia, 6328 Memorial Road, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 2B3. ♦ Urge the Ekco Group, owners of Woodstream Corp., to stop making leghold traps at 98 Spit Brook Road, Suite 102, Nashua, NH 03062. For supporting petitions, write or call the Elsa Wild Animal Appeal, Box 675, Elmhurst, IL 60126, (312) 833-8896. ♦ A woman kicks a deer in the head and jokes about it in a Connecticut Lottery commercial. Protest to the Connecticut Division of Special Revenue, Russell Road, Newington CT 06111. ♦ Thank DeMet's Turtles Candy, Box 4107, Monticello, MN 55365-4707, for including an informative brochure titled *Save The Turtles* in boxes of their product. ♦ Lisa Orr asks readers to ask their Senators and Congressmen to read the copies of John Robbins' *Diet For A New America* she sent them last March. ♦ The Chase Manhattan Bank has introduced the VISA Fish and Game card, with a catalog buying service and other fringe benefits for people with money who want to kill. Complain to 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, Box 15383, Wilmington, DE 19885-9639.

### People

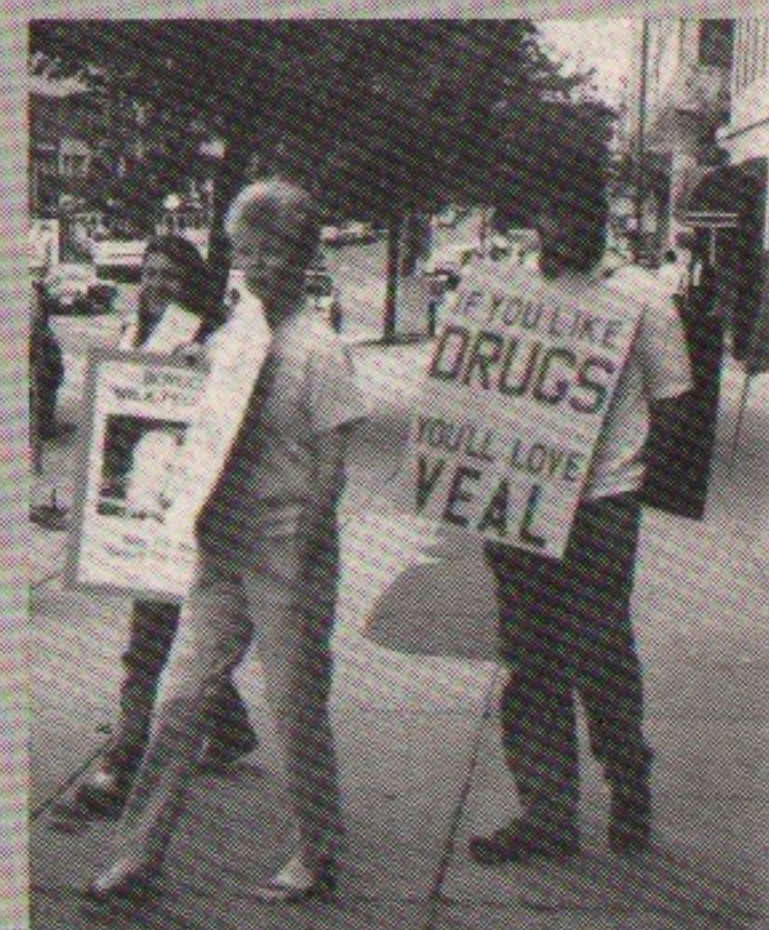
Jazz great Miles Davis and group have joined U2, Phil Collins, Peter Gabriel, and others in signing the Campaign Against Farm Animal Abuse's petition against the fur trade. ♦ The Sam Gerard Emergency Fund assists the co-founder of Reach Out for Animal Rights, hit by a truck during an anti-fur protest. Write Box 31154, Santa Barbara, CA 93130. ♦ Masters' candidate Michelle Woodburn recently withdrew from Arizona State University rather than dissect a rabbit.

### Deaths

Laurel Hennings, president of PAL Inc., died recently of a brain aneurysm. Hennings led the successful fight to place Minnesota animal dealers under jurisdiction of the state board of animal health. ♦ Arline Thomas, author of numerous books on wild bird rehabilitation, died recently at age 85. Thomas rescued an estimated 6,000 birds in her 30 years of rehab work.

### What I Did On My Summer Vacation

The California Wildlife Protection Committee spent the summer petitioning to put a mountain lion hunting ban (favored by 79 percent of Californians) on the 1990 ballot. The initiative would also create a mountain lion habitat conservation fund. To help call: (916) 444-2287. ♦ The Web Of Creation, a conference on religious dimensions of ecological concern, drew 200 participants recently in Seattle. ♦ Mother's Day anti-veal protests drew notice in at least 30 U.S. cities and Toronto.



No "Mother's Day" for veal calves.



Attending the Great British Meat Out Gala were (left to right): television scriptwriter Carla Lane, actress Carol Royle, comedian Spike Milligan, and Zoo Check founder Virginia McKenna.

### Recognition

Sam LaBudde, who videotaped dolphin slaughter as a cook on a Panamanian tuna boat, has won the American SPCA Founder's Award for Humane Excellence. ♦ Home Service Products Co. has won seals of approval from PETA, the National Anti-Vivisection Society, and Beauty Without Cruelty for its Professional brand cleaning agents, which neither contain animal ingredients nor are tested on animals. ♦ Jason Natural Products just celebrated 30 years making cruelty-free cosmetics. ♦ The Animal Medical Center won commendation from the City of New York Department of Corrections for its Riker's Island Volunteer Visiting Project, which gives prisoners contact with companion animals. ♦ Compassion In World Farming honored Zoo Check founder Virginia McKenna, among others, at the first Great British Meat Out Gala, attended by over 200 people.

### Sanctuaries

Human Responsibility to Animals recently spent \$10,000 rescuing 60 starving horses from San Felipe Pueblo. The horses, who were down to under 200 pounds each, now need homes, while HRA needs funds. Write Route 10, Box 110-B, Santa Fe, NM 87501. ♦ The Donkey Sanctuary, International Donkey Protection Trust, Slade Centre, and Elisabeth Svendsen Trust promote humane treatment of the world's most exploited beast of burden, and rescue abused donkeys. For info, write them at C-25, Sidmouth, Devon, EX10 0NU, United Kingdom.

### The Long Arm Of The Law

A Los Angeles judge barred Last Chance for Animals from staging "disruptive" demonstrations, after the group held a May 10 protest outside the homes of two UCLA vivisectors. ♦ Noelle Valentine was charged with trespassing and resisting arrest in Eustis, Florida, for racing up a 30-foot-ramp trying to stop the notorious Tim Rivers Diving Mule Act.



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

### Have Care, Will Travel

The Australian Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals seeks "an experienced animal rights campaigner who would be keen to take on a campaign against vivisection in Australia, for a term of not less than eight months." They are also hoping to find someone with scientific expertise to assist in research work in Australia. Write Box 1435M GPO, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001, Australia.

### Victories

At urging of HSUS, Midwestern State University in Texas has ordered an end to beaver and raccoon trapping on campus. ♦ Instead of releasing balloons, which choke animals who eat

them by mistake, school children in South Burlington, Vermont have released 7,000 pest-fighting ladybugs, donated by Agnes Clift, who bought them from a gardening shop.

### Group News

The Medical Research Modernization Committee (Box 6036, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6018) will answer editorials favoring animal research. Send them such editorials promptly, with the date and address of the publication. ♦ The Trinity University chapter of Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is now at 715 Stadium Drive, Box 1187, San Antonio, TX 78284. ♦ The Animal Rights Coalition has recently formed at Box 3-02, Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA 50112. ♦ Voices for Animals seeks contact with other groups, c/o Caryl McIntire, R.R. #1, Beech Ridge Road, York, ME 03909. ♦ The Coalition for Humane Action hopes to toughen Missouri laws on animal care, at Box 11224, St. Louis, MO 63105, (314) 521-4609 or 947-0970. ♦ The Student Animal Welfare Group has offices at Box 691, Riverton, UT 84065, and Box 9302, Austin, TX 78766. ♦ Animal Rights Friends wants contact with other student groups. Write them c/o Eric Sievers, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081.

### On the Wings of a Dove

Celebrate World Week of Prayer for Animals October 1-8, 1989, and contact the International Network for Religion and Animals (INRA) at Box 1335, North Wales, PA 19454-0335 (215/699-6067), for an ActionPac. INRA is a worldwide source for sermon outlines, prayer services, and other materials designed to raise awareness about animals and human theology.

### Calls

International Paper is trying to justify its use of herbicides on forest undergrowth with ads asserting this improves deer and wild turkey habitat. The claim is dubious, and the animals are hunted. Call (914) 397-1500 to tell IP you're not fooled.

### Rulings

The New York State Supreme Court held May 3 that members of the public must be admitted to laboratory animal users committee meetings at the State University of New York's Stonybrook campus. The verdict, won by the American SPCA, Bide-A-Wee Home Assn., and two individuals, is a key precedent for research accountability across the nation. ♦ In Defense of Animals meanwhile won a ruling in Appellate Court that the University of California at Berkeley did not properly consider alternatives before beginning construction of the Northwest Animal Facility. This ruling probably won't stop the project, but does support the view the facility isn't needed. ♦ Massachusetts Superior Court Justice John C. Cratsley has ordered animal care and use committees at the University of Massachusetts and its medical school to comply with the state's Open Meeting Law as a result of a suit filed two years ago by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. In his July 7th summary judgment ruling, Justice Cratsley noted that opening the committee meetings to the public would help accomplish humane treatment of animals through inspection and regulation, rather than hinder medical research as had been argued by the university. Under the state law, committee meetings must be announced in advance and opened to the public, with accurate meeting records maintained. All 50 U.S. states have some form of open meeting law (sometimes called "sunshine laws") for public institutions and agencies. For additional information on the ruling, contact NEAVS at 333 Washington St., Ste. 850, Boston, MA 02108; (617) 523-6020.

### Good Trips

The Foundation for Field Research needs paying volunteers to assess the desert antelope population in Rajasthan, India. For details, write Box 2010, Alpine, CA 92001, or call 619-445-9264. ♦ Wildlife photographers often harm animals by chasing them or disturbing their habitat to get the perfect shot. Be careful out there!

## NETWORK NOTES



# Bear-Ly There

BY MERRITT CLIFTON



Richard Piliero

**D**o bears 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 specialist 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 bears; Asian black bears; 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 five-nation Polar Bear Specialist Group, which has regulated polar bear hunting under the Polar Bear Treaty since 1967, the BSSC will lobby internationally to save bears and bear habitat.

American black bears and polar bears are the only bears not at immediate risk of extinction, say Servheen and co-BSSC chairman Stephen Herrero 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 struggling to find food each fall, as recent droughts have killed many of the oak trees whose acorns used to be the staple of the bears' pre-hibernation diet. Many regional black bear populations are in extreme peril, including some whose unique characteristics were once thought to indicate a different species. (Over 100 species of bear were recognized in the late 19th century.)

The Louisiana black bear, which pioneer taxonomer Hart Merriam called the yellow bear, and which early bear conservationist Joaquin Miller knew as the swamp bear, is down to an estimated 100 individuals. 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 them hard to hunt, hunting interests imported black bears from other regions. Interbreeding may soon finish off the Louisiana bear, though her traits may remain recessive in the black bear gene pool.

Also vanishing back into the black bear gene pool are the Alaskan blue bear, or

glacier bear, found only in the St. Elias Range, and the all-white, red, yellow, blue-gray, or orange Kermode bear of British Columbia.

Polar bears are mainly menaced by pollution and the greenhouse effect. They're at long-term risk, says geneticist Joseph Cummins of the University of Western Ontario, from accumulations of toxins in their body fat; their 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 trend threatens to rapidly reduce polar bear range, unless they can adapt to thawed permafrost and much less ice.

Hunting nearly wiped out polar bears before the Polar Bear Treaty, and is still a threat, as non-natives pay Canadian Inuit (Eskimo) bands \$15,000 or more to buy into their "subsistence" bear kill quotas. Alaskan natives aren't allowed to do that, but they didn't have to abide by quotas until February of 1988. As recently as 1900, bears plentifully roved almost the whole northern hemisphere, thriving also in the northern Andes of South America

and the more remote jungles of Southeast Asia. Except in Canada, Alaska, and the more remote parts of the United States and the Soviet Union, bears are now down to isolated remnants.

*Tremactos ornatus*, the South American spectacled bear, was hunted to near extinction during the 19th century and is threatened now both by loss of rainforest and the escalating combat between narcotics agents and cocaine growers. The 120 in captivity may be more than a tenth of their population, estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000. Spectacled bear expert Bernie Peyton believes even the wild population is at risk from inbreeding. Peyton notes that the bears' average weight has dropped an incredible 80 percent over a century, while fertility seems to be down by half. This could reflect drought and deforestation, each cutting into the food supply.

The Southeast Asian sun bear has been on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's "red list", indicating a most endangered species, since 1978. Sun bears survive only in five districts of India, Malaysia, Java, Sumatra, Burma, Thailand, and Borneo. Since tropical forests don't offer the volume or quality of food found in northern climates, each 100-pound sun bear needs a feeding area of up to 24,700 acres. Thus, sun bears are particularly vulnerable to deforestation. As loggers devastate their homes, sun bears also become easy targets of "jacklighters," who are encouraged by farmers because homeless and hungry sun bears can ruin beehives and coconut plantations in short order.

Sloth bears dwell in the Himalayas, forested portions of central and southern India, and in Sri Lanka, where they are currently menaced by warfare. "Common in India two decades ago," according to Terry Domico in his authoritative book *Bears Of The World*, "today the sloth bear appears to be rapidly disappearing over most of its range. Widespread land clearing and deforestation seem to be most responsible." Perhaps because the sloth bear isn't of either graceful or ferocious appearance, it traditionally hasn't been pursued by hunters; but the demand for poached bear parts may be changing that.

Asian black bears, also called moon bears for their moon-shaped chest marking, may be found from the central Soviet Union to Manchuria, Tibet, and Laos. Some live on the Japanese islands of Honshu and Shikoku; others inhabit Taiwan. The Japanese shoot 2,000 to 3,000 a year for sport and to protect timber. Indian bear trainers shoot countless mothers to get their cubs. In and around China, moon bears are heavily hunted for



The Asian sun bear

medicinal purposes. The Chinese government hopes to save moon bears by "farming" them, tapping their bile through catheters inserted into their abdomens. Meanwhile, Domico and photographer Mark Newman found parts of 168 moon bears for sale in a single Chinese marketplace. "Wherever they occur," writes Domico, "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."

Pandas are the best-known rare bears, near extinction because of bamboo



The familiar panda

diebacks and the logging that has ravaged their native forests of southern China. At least 138 pandas starved during bamboo diebacks in the late 1970s and mid-1980s, and pandas are also still poached. No more than 800 remain, including captives, according to the World Wildlife Fund. Wild pandas live in isolated family groups consisting of less than 50 bears each. Panda expert Pan Wenshi of Beijing University recently warned that since some of these groups are cut off from each other, their gene pool is dangerously diminished.

Yet scarcity hasn't 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 performances was to be spent on panda conservation. China announced last fall that pandas would no longer be rented to U.S. exhibitors, but two pandas did visit the Assiniboine Park Zoo in Winnipeg for a fee of \$437,000 which was to be spent on conservation, breeding, and related research.

Although China claims to be breeding some 80 captive pandas who have produced 28 offspring to date, breeding them in zoos has had limited success. They don't mate well in captivity, and when they do, pandas raise only one cub at a time, even if they give birth to twins. Runts usually starve. However, the Ueno Zoo in Tokyo recently hit upon an infant panda feeding formula that combines a low-lactose milk similar to that of the Hokkaido brown bear with horsemeat soup. Although adult pandas are vegetarians, eating 45 kilos of bamboo shoots a day, their ancestors were carnivorous, and the formula has also proved agreeable to the Ueno's stud panda, an elderly 22-year-old with intestinal problems.

The Mexico City Zoo had the most successful panda breeding record outside of China until their elderly stud died late last year and his much younger mate succumbed a few months later, apparently of loneliness and grief.

(The red panda, incidentally, is neither a bear nor a panda relative, but rather a relative of the raccoon.)

Rare Asian brown bears include the red bear of India and the Himalayas, the Manchurian brown bear, and the horse bear of Tibet and western China. Writes Domico, "A biologist with considerable experience with bears told us that nearly 1,500 people are killed by horse bears each year. Most of the mauling victims are farmers who live in the mountains flank-

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

ing the Tibetan Plateau. There is a great push now to clear new ground and expand the area under cultivation...as progress pushes inexorably forward, the bears will soon become the losers."

The Japanese island of Hokkaido, oddly enough, supports nearly 3,000 brown bears, quadruple the bear population of the continental U.S., plus numerous Asian black bears. At one time, aboriginal Ainu women would suckle adopted bear cubs, who were later killed in religious rites. But both the Ainu and the bears are now threatened by farming, forestry, and fish-farming. Closing off salmon streams, fish farmers have taken away a key food source.

Afghanian brown bears, unseen since 1971, were apparently among the casualties of the recent war with the Soviet Union, as guerillas usurped their caves and territory. A few brown bears still roam eastern Iran and Turkey.

## Murdering bears is an ancient macho pastime, perhaps starting from territorial rivalry.

3,500 polar bears.

Romania has 4,000 to 6,300 brown bears, up from about 1,000 in 1940; Yugoslavia, 1,600 to 2,000; Czechoslovakia, 350 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



Grizzly mother and cub

Servheen puts the Soviet brown bear population at about 100,000, with endangered subpopulations in the Caucasus mountains, Middle Asia, and Kazakhstan. An especially large and highly-endangered brown bear is thought to inhabit the Kamchatka Peninsula, along with common brown bears, but has not been reliably reported since the 1950s. The USSR is also reputed to have about

bear population of Eastern Europe is up, after centuries of decline; he credits "feeding, habitat preservation, and population management to support sport hunting" by Communist officials and rich tourists.

The Western European bear population is still falling, perhaps to imminent extinction. Norway has 200 bears; Finland, 400; and Sweden, 600 (and a bear-hunting

Britain in the Middle Ages. About 15 to 18 bears inhabit the Brenta district of northern Italy. A poacher bagged the last brown bear in the French Alps during the 1930s. The six-million-year-old French Pyrenees bear population is recalled by 12 to 30 individuals left in the wild and an 18-year-old captive held in a 50-by-10-foot cage at the village of Borce. The Pyrenees were home of the first bear, the dog-sized *Ursus minimus*. The January/February issue of *International Wildlife* reported that unimpressed local sheep ranchers would still rather wipe out their bears than cooperate with a federal species recovery effort.

Around 100 to 150 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 1880s." Domico, 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 1935. 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 grizzly kills 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

**M**urdering bears is an ancient macho pastime, perhaps starting from territorial rivalry. Before meeting their own doom, Neanderthals apparently slew and piled the bones of long-extinct cave bears in caverns all over central Europe. The biggest cache, in Dragon's Cave at Mixnitz, Austria, holds the remains of 30,000 bears.

Daniel Boone supposedly proved himself by killing his first "berr" (as he spelled it) at age nine. But any real challenge in bear-killing vanished when Boone and his contemporaries began to

Continued on page 16



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# Why Dissection?



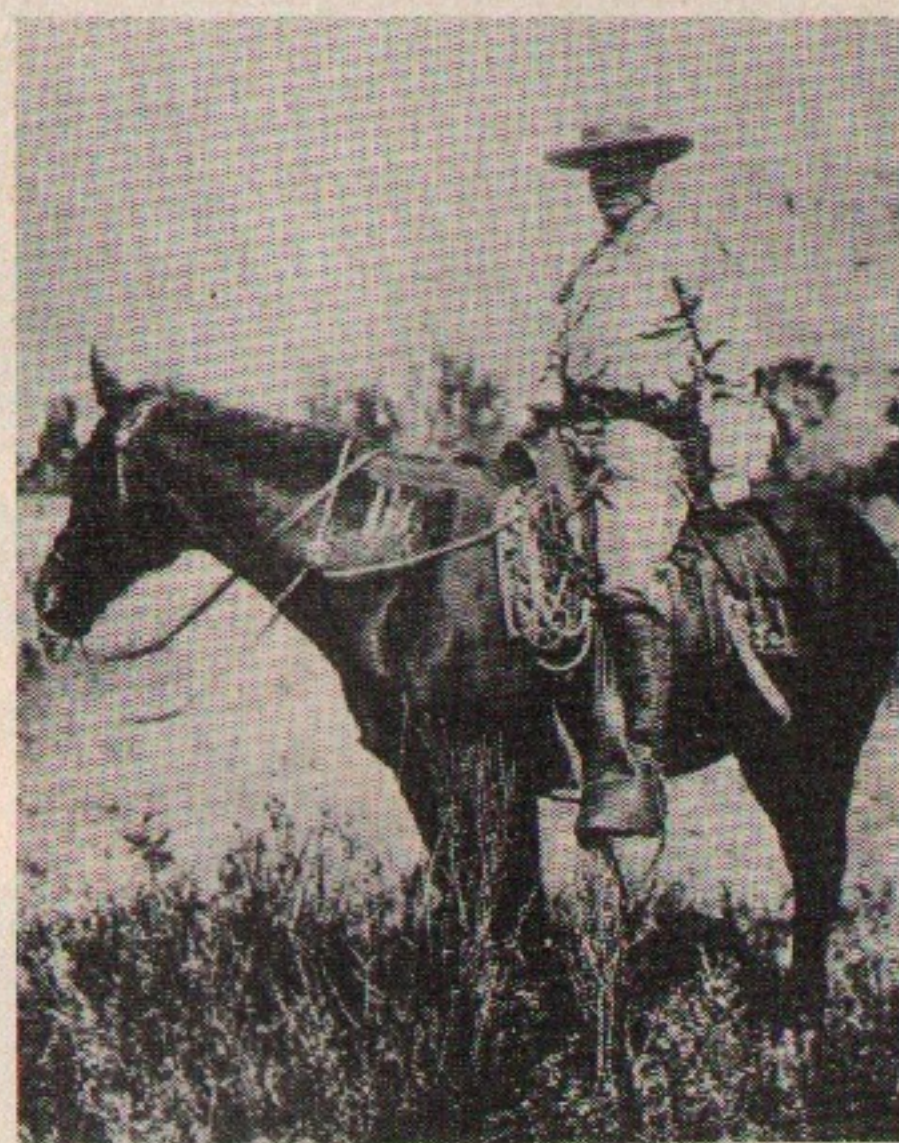
Continued from page 14

use rifles. Pretending there is still risk to it, some of today's macho men do their bear-killing by bow and arrow. That's a compound bow and a steel-tipped arrow, much deadlier than anything Robin Hood or William Tell ever dreamt of. Rock star Ted Nugent recently shot a trophy bear out of a tree point-blank. That would have disgusted former president Teddy Roosevelt, who in 1902 refused to shoot a grizzly bear tied to a tree, inspiring the invention of the Teddy bear. But even Nugent's approach was bold next to that of three-time Indianapolis 500 winner Rick Mears and a pal, who paid fines of \$20,000 apiece in April for chasing Alaskan brown bears with an airplane. Other hunters pay Canadian guides \$10,000 or more to get a trophy bear, including a surcharge for smuggling the prized parts back into the U.S.; fork out \$25,000 to poach a Peruvian spectacled bear; or \$50,000 to shoot bears in Chinese Mongolia.

Even in low-budget domestic bear hunting, "Gone is the era when a lone hunter stalked a bear with a rifle for days," writes Brian Jay Bashin, director of the Sacramento-based Center for Science Reporting. "Today's bear hunters almost always are houndsmen, who run trained packs of dogs across the backroads. The best dogs, each of which can be worth \$3,000, can sniff a bear trail 12 hours old. Lurching along rutted roads in 4-by-4s, often using night scopes, CB radios, and radio-collared hounds (illegal in some states), today's bear hunter is as efficient a search and destroy machine as has ever patrolled the back country."

Bear-hunting with hounds, a frontier sport descended from medieval bear-baiting, had virtually died out by the late 1970s, but as the price of bear parts soared, it came back. The number of licensed packs in Vermont grew from under a dozen to over 60 in five years and is still growing.

At least some frontiersmen disliked bear-hunting in their own time, let alone the way it's done now. Joaquin Miller had macho credentials equalling Boone's, and did kill some bears, but lived to regret it. Growing up on an isolated Oregon homestead, he'd kept bear cubs as pets. He waited until his late teens to kill his first bear, by way of reaffirming his manhood while recovering from wounds suffered in California's Modoc War. Though his 1900 volume *True Bear Stories* recounts many other bear hunts, as a whole the book was an early and eloquent plea for the bears. "I have known several persons to be maimed or killed in battles with bears," Miller wrote, "but in



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

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 eat human flesh. I am bound to say that I have found much that is pathetic, and something that is almost half-human, in this poor, shaggy, shuffling hermit. He doesn't want much, only the wildest and most worthless parts of the mountains or marshes, where, if you will 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 an-

nual 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 251; 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 halfway 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 "guesstimate" bear population by multiplying the average kill over the past five years by five: the more bears are shot, they figure, 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 there is too long, causing a bear shortage, but because of the rising kills, higher-ups have ignored him.

Ten states that allow bear hunting don't "guesstimate" bear population from the body count—because they don't require hunters to report their kills.

Bear-hunting occurs legally in 29 states. Hunters are trying to open bear seasons in New Jersey, with an estimated 60 bears (up from only 20 when bear-hunting was banned in 1971), and Maryland, with under 200 bears.

The most bears are killed in Alaska, where hunters shot or trapped 1,546 black and brown bears in 1987, along with 1,119 grizzlies (98 percent of the legal U.S. grizzly kill). Other states where over a



The American black bear

—Richard Pilleri

## 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 Fish and Game Commission under an archaic depredation statute, so lenient, according to Brian Jay Bashin of the Center for Science Reporting, "that it has permitted landowners to kill bears for eating fruit from trees, clover in pastures, and honey from hives." The licenses are used by trappers hired by the USDA's Animal Damage Control department. "It's estimated," Bashin says, "that each bear killed by a USDA trapper costs taxpayers \$600."

Opposition rose in 1987, when 68 bears were trapped. California responded with a 142-day special bear season on the timberlands, granting 250 hunting permits. The estimated timberland bear population was only 1,000, not that anyone took a census. "The special hunt," Bashin charged, took place "in a sea of biological ignorance." Scientists didn't know how many bears exist. "They don't know how many can be hunted before the population will crash, or whether the bear's average age dropping below reproductive age will cause a disaster." As long ago as May of 1982, California Department of Fish and Game biologists warned the regulators that "Declining harvest, a high level of illegal kill and total overharvest by guides and their employees indicate the need to assess the black bear status."

Autopsies show only a third of bears eat cambium, mostly females with cubs, but three-fourths of the bears killed are males. The timing of the special hunt virtually insures that females who are killed will leave orphaned cubs. Further, every bear killed opens room for another, who soon comes, since black bears range up to 20 miles. Former ADC trapper Ralph Flowers, who killed over 1,125 bears for the timber companies during his 38-year career, has developed a supplemental bear feeding pellet that now protects some 1,600 square miles of timber in Washington, with only one feeder needed per 10 square miles. It's cheap, simple, and effective, costing about \$50 per bear (under a tenth of the cost of killing bears), but California so far hasn't used it. On May 22, the Fund for Animals and the Animal Legal Defense Fund filed suit to stop all regular and special season hunting of black bears in the state.

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

thousand bears were legally killed in 1987 were Idaho, 2,150; Maine, 1,955; Pennsylvania, 1,556; Minnesota, 1,416; Montana, 1,231; Oregon, 1,179; California, 1,035; and Washington, 1,027. (Wisconsin joined these states in 1988, when the legal bear kill jumped to over 1,000.) Legal sport hunting kills and poaching estimates combine to reach a "conservative" annual U.S. toll of 35,000 in 1987, believes hunting expert Wayne Pacelle of the Fund for Animals.

Bears have long been poached for trophies, but poachers these days are more interested in gall bladders and paws than heads or hides. Raw bear gall bladders fetch up to \$600 apiece, up from as little as \$20 just a few years ago. Dried, powdered gall bladders go for \$540 an ounce; \$910 an ounce in Japan and Korea. Paws sell for \$200 apiece in Japan,

bringing \$850 a plate as an exotic soup.

The scale of bear poaching became clear last year, when Operation Smokey caught 52 poachers active along the Appalachian ridge. Evidence included 266 bear gall bladders. Big as that gang was, however, it probably wasn't the most successful. On January 25, state and federal agents broke up a 10-member ring working in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Florida. Detectives bought 359 gall bladders, plus numerous carcasses and skins. The agents also videotaped and photographed 27 dead bears heaped in a single meadow somewhere in the Catskills. Then, on March 22, U.S. Fish and Wildlife agents confiscated 181 gall bladders (among hundreds of other parts of scarce animals) from four Oriental medicine shops in Chicago.

Roger Powell of North Carolina State University told wildlife writer Chris

Continued on page 18

## DON'T LET THE GRIZZLY DIE



For over a hundred years, wild grizzly bears were indiscriminately killed by any means available. They were poisoned, shot on sight, trapped without restriction. The intent was to destroy them completely. It nearly succeeded.

As many as 50,000 to 100,000 grizzly bears once roamed wild and free in the lower 48 states. Today, only 1000 or fewer remain. Their last footholds on existence are but 1% of the vast lands they once occupied.

There has been a recent change of heart about the grizzly bear. As the American People learn more about this intelligent and wary animal, they realize that their world would be a shrunken and less valuable place if they were to let the grizzly die. Has this change of heart come in time to save the grizzly?

The American people and the grizzly bear are at a common crossroads. It is a crossroads where the people will make the choices, and the bear will take the consequences. If we are going to save them, now is the time to begin.

The grizzly *can* be saved. Don't let the grizzly die. Write the Great Bear Foundation, P.O. Box 2699, Missoula, Montana 59806.

## HELP KEEP THE GRIZZLY WILD AND FREE



Continued from previous page

Bolgiano 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, wildlife agents, 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 Aylward 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," Aylward said, but curious people couldn't stay away. "Then the bear got 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 DeGraw of Kirkland, 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 losses, 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 claw the bark off trees to eat the sweet inner cambium in spring, or to get at grubs. However, notes Bashin, "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 Bashin, "one with bear damage, one without, 50 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 protection 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 declining 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 suggested 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

Continued on page 54



— Photos by Richard Piliero

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

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## Earth First! Founder Busted in Possible Set-Up

Earth First! co-founder Dave Foreman is out on \$50,000 bail pending trial on charges he gave \$580 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 30, approximately 50 FBI agents arrested two men they identified as Earth First! members, anti-nuker Mark Leslie Davis and Ph.D. biologist Mark Andre Baker, as they allegedly tried to saw the legs off a power line tower near Wenden, Arizona. (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 Millett was arrested later at her Prescott, Arizona office, while Foreman, Earth First! said, was dragged out of his Tucson home at dawn, wearing only his shorts.

Davis, Baker, and Millett 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 Millett's "close friend and confidante." The FBI acknowledged having placed an agent among the would-be topplers, and seized all Millett's photographs of Tait upon arresting her. It was Tait, according to Earth First!, who brought Davis and Baker to 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 charged Davis and Baker with earlier acts of sabotage against two ski resorts and another power line.

Posing as a marginally literate renovator, Tait reportedly urged many Earth First!ers toward illegal actions by openly performing illegal actions himself, such as removing survey flags, hanging a banner on a maintenance site, and bringing to a rally potted trees that he wanted others to plant in the middle of a road.

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

vironmental movement."

Turner said the discrediting campaign had cost the FBI \$2 million, and began in January, 1988. Agents might have authored at least one inflammatory letter in a recent issue of the Earth First! newspaper that turned out to be a forgery. Another recent questionable letter urged members to poison wild horses and burros, citing techniques and raising the ire of animal rights activists who mistook the letter for a statement of editorial position. Senior Earth First! members disassociated themselves from the letter and from violence against animals of any sort in the following issue.

Some of the provocation came from a familiar source. Shortly before the Arizona arrests, an ANIMALS' AGENDA subscriber wrote to tell us he had recognized Mary Lou Sapone of Perceptions International, a private security firm with apparent links to government in-

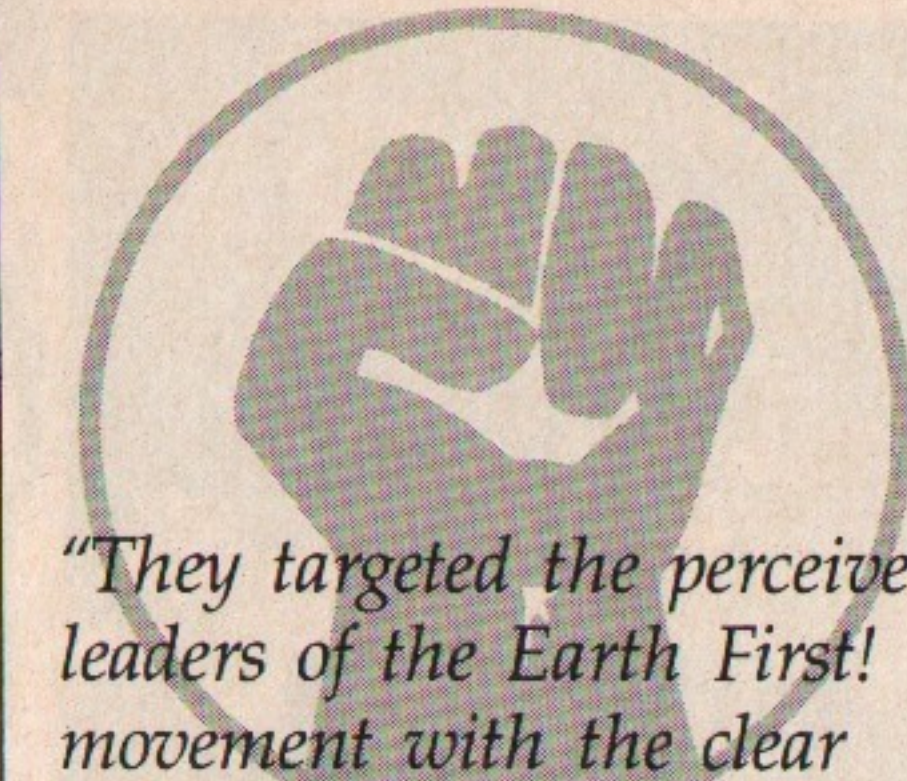
telligence agencies, at several Earth First! events, including a January 1988 Rowe Camp seminar featuring Foreman as one of the speakers. Sapone was subsequently listed in the *Earth First!* newspaper as a Connecticut representative for the group until she was dropped, said New Hampshire Earth First! rep Jamie Sayen, "for doing nothing."

Sapone and Mark Mead, another Perceptions employee, encouraged and assisted Fran Trutt in her alleged attempt to plant a bomb in the U.S. Surgical parking lot 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 sales demonstrations of surgical staples.

After Sapone's involvement in the U.S. Surgical bombing attempt was reported by Connecticut newspapers in January 1989, Sapone dropped out of another

Earth First! seminar at Rowe Camp, but sent one Joel Karlinski in her place. Karlinski approached at least two ANIMALS' AGENDA readers 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 actions that could have injured people, and was rebuked by both Foreman and Sayen. Some time later, Karlinski told Earth First! newspaper editor John Davis that he was, like Trutt, one of Sapone's dupes. He has not been heard from since. The anarchist newsletter *Without Borders* meanwhile published a front-page warning that Sapone also infiltrated the nonviolent anarchist movement. In a card addressed to *Without Borders*, Sapone offered to conduct a workshop on animal liberation.

Foreman is being represented at no cost by Gerry Spence, the attorney who suc-



*"They targeted the perceived leaders of the Earth First! movement with the clear intent of both eliminating the masterminds within environmental circles and discrediting the whole environmental movement."*

cessfully sued the Kerr-McGee nuclear empire on behalf of the heirs of the late Karen Silkwood. Silkwood died mysteriously after exposing safety hazards at a Kerr-McGee facility. Although Foreman is an outspoken proponent of "ecotage," the destruction of property to prevent serious ecological harm, he has always been staunchly opposed to any action that might injure living beings or reflect badly on activists, and was quick to denounce the U.S. Surgical bombing attempt.

Earth First! pledged Foreman's arrest would not slow down the loosely structured organization. Their summer gathering took place in late June as scheduled, with Foreman in attendance.

—M.C.

*Let your life be a counter-friction to stop the machine.*

—Henry David Thoreau

## Strange Case Gets Stranger



The already suspect National Animal Protection Fund (NAPF) became more so when the Animal Protection Institute (API), curious as to who was using a similar name, found that NAPF's Washington D.C. address is nothing more than a Courtesy Associates mail drop. A Courtesy Associates employee reportedly told the API that NAPF mail is picked up by Rick Parsons. Many men are named Rick Parsons, but one of them runs the Fur Retailers Information Council, also in Washington D.C.

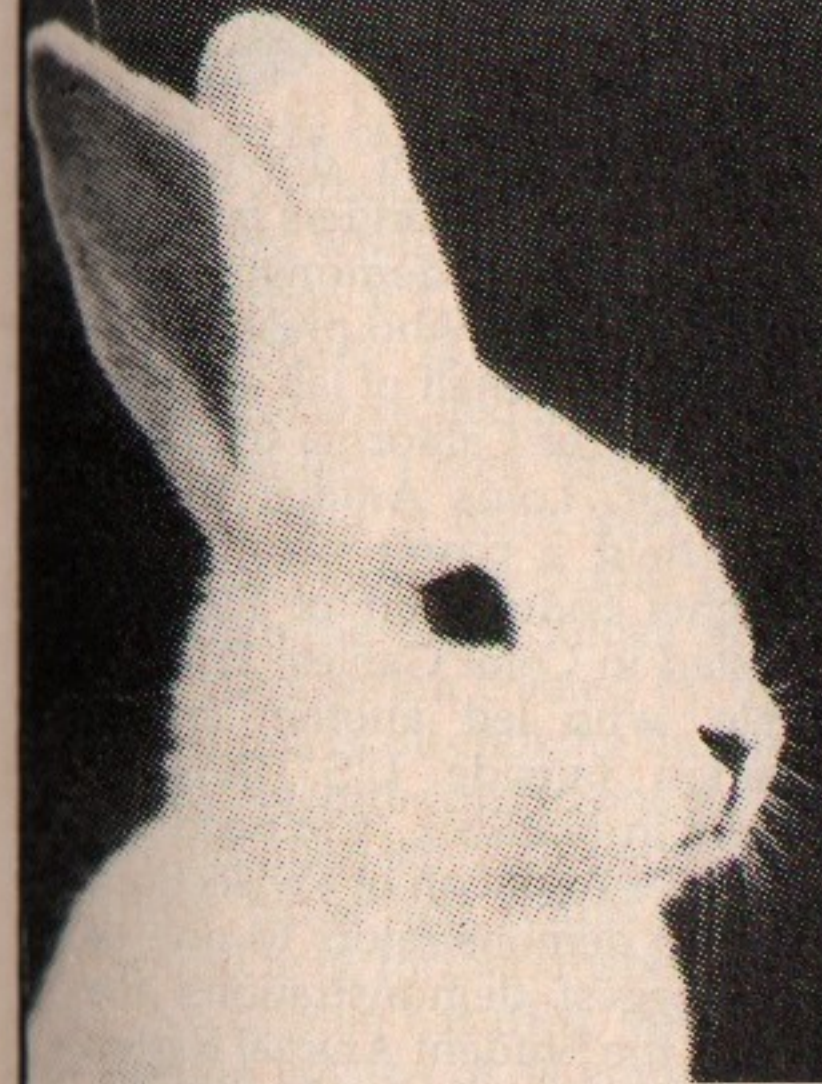
NAPF, also known as Little Orphans and Adopt-A-Pet, has a single 50-cat shelter at founder Joan Mace's home in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Dogs are boarded out. According to IRS records, the group raised \$1.45 million through the Washington D.C. firm Watson and Hughey in 1987, but spent \$1.39 million on appeals and only \$32,378 on animal care. \$74,000 has been spent on real estate over the past three years, purportedly for a bigger shelter.

Sticklers for accuracy, the IRS may wonder about remarks made by Tulsa attorney Gerald Lovoi to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Lovoi wrote, "In past issues, you have alleged 'fraud' on the part of Adopt-A-Pet, and used the word 'bogus' with regards to [NAPF] in your *Network Notes* Column. At this time, I would take the opportunity to warn you that the matters that have come to light so far are only allegations and are primarily based on hearsay and have no factual basis."

Watson and Hughey sweepstakes solicitations, on behalf of many mostly new charities, have been the subject of numerous media probes, and are now being examined by the U.S. Postal Service and a Congressional subcommittee. Suits against Watson and Hughey, alleging fraud, are pending in five states.

—M.C.

## HELP REVIVA SAVE ANIMALS



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

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## World Week For Lab Animals

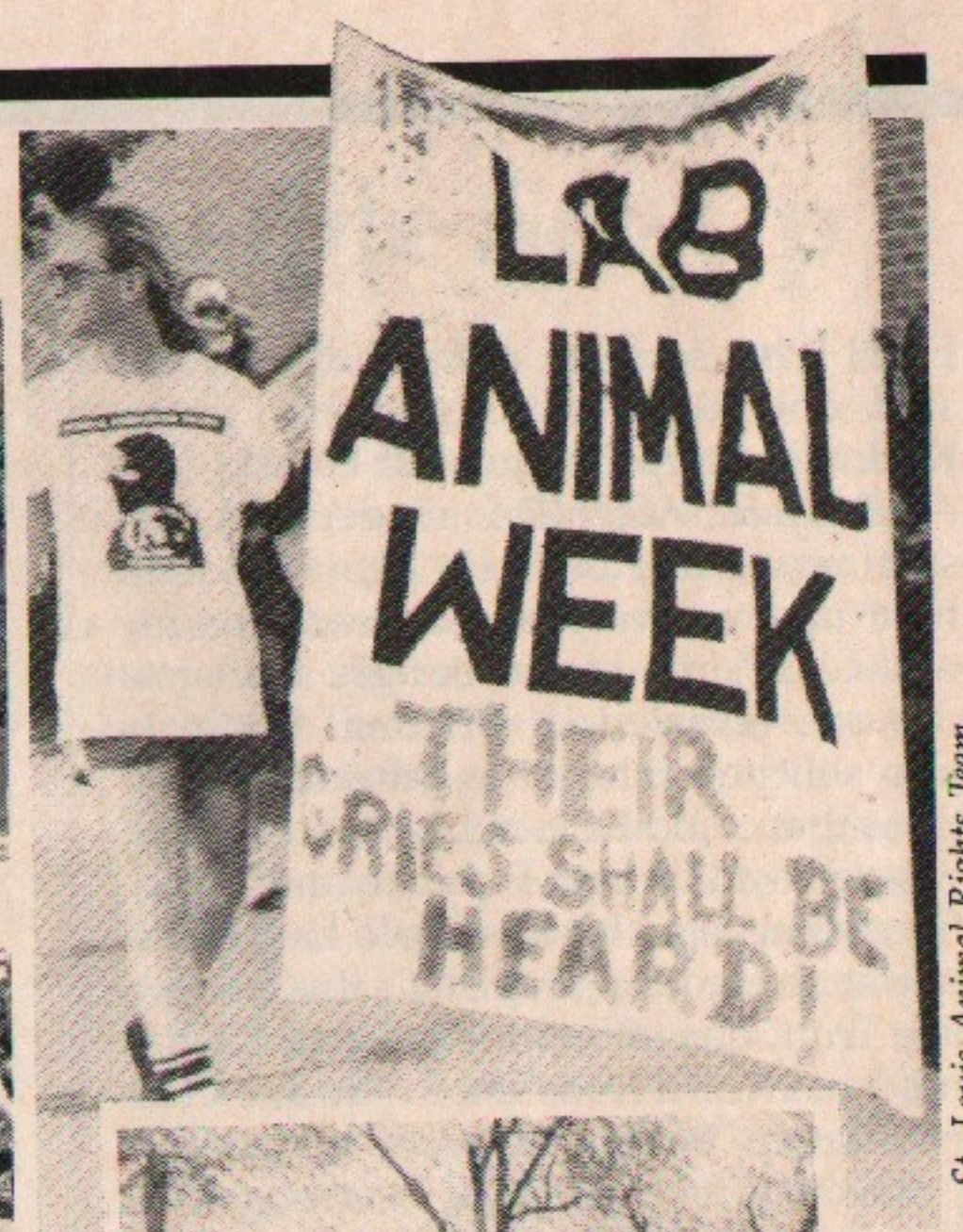
Crowds of hundreds were commonplace at rallies and marches across North America during World Week for Lab Animals 1989, while over 1,000 demonstrators turned out in Los Angeles, New York, Washington D.C., Buffalo, and Sacramento. Fifty-six protesters were arrested April 24 at the National Institutes of Health, along with 22 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 capitol; Trans-Species Unlimited, who rallied 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



Above: members of POET expose research at Ohio State University; Above right: the St. Louis Animal Rights Team marches; Right: a "funeral" for lab animals held in Boulder, Colorado.

at UCSD; Speak Out for Animals and the Colorado University Animal Rights Group, who staged a funeral procession



— St. Louis Animal Rights Team



— Delilah Cooper

## 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 accept at least one outside member.

The Cambridge measures must be drafted in legal form and ratified before taking effect, a process expected to meet stiff opposition from the city's 13 animal research labs, including those of Harvard. The labs are most against having animal rights groups represented on the care and use committees.

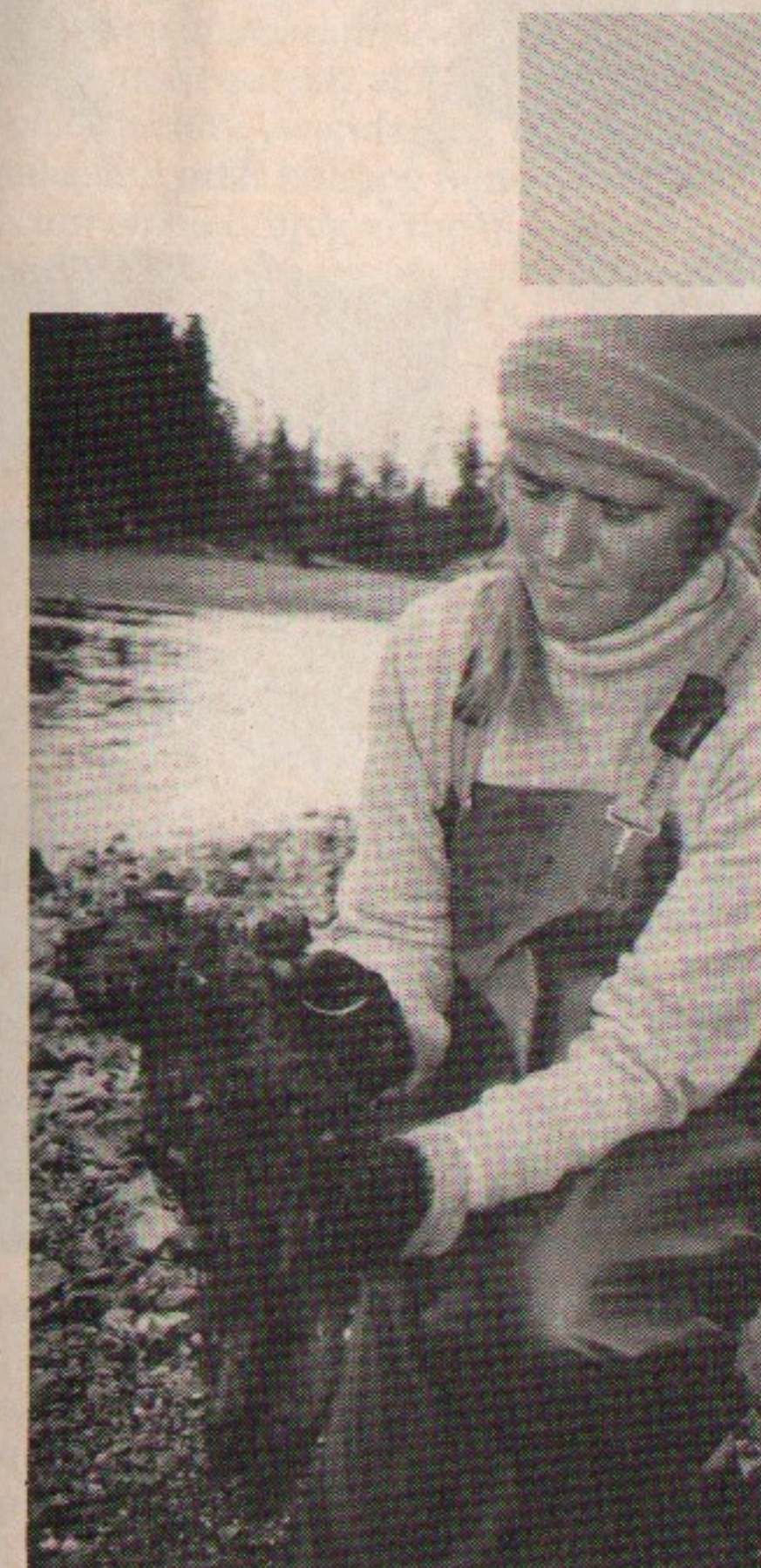
The Cambridge council acted in response to the recommendations of the Mayoral Blue Ribbon Committee on Laboratory Animals (see *New Shorts*, June 1989). Cambridge had already banned the LD50 and Draize tests at the behest of the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research.

—M.C.

for lab animals through downtown Boulder, which some bystanders mistook for an anti-abortion demonstration; Animal Emancipation, who presented a list of demands on behalf of lab animals at the University of California in Santa Barbara; the St. Louis Animal Rights Team, who held a poster march; the Animal Rights Foundation of Florida, who protested in Coral Gables; Friends of Animals, who led another major demonstration outside U.S. Surgical headquarters in Norwalk, Connecticut; the Coalition for Abolition of Vivisection, who drew 300 demonstrators to one of Montreal's biggest demonstrations for animals ever; the Student Animal Rights Coalition, and Animal Rights Front, who demonstrated at Yale; and the Human/Animal Liberation Front, who published a 20-page synopsis of cruel animal experiments undertaken in California during 1988.

—M.C.

## The Dead Zone: Disaster in Alaska



— Photos by George Michaels

## An Eye-Witness Report

BY GEORGE MICHAELS

On March 27, 1964, 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 900-foot supertanker *Exxon Valdez* slammed his ship on top of Bligh Reef in the Prince William Sound shipping lane halfway between the city of Valdez and Cordova. The devastation created by the millions of gallons of oil choking the life out of so many creatures makes one wish 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, in the churning 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 preen 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.

Sitka black-tailed deer, eating the kelp that washes up on the dead coastlines along the spill, are dying after ingestion. Bald eagles, vulturing the corpses of oil-soaked birds along the coastlines, are returning to their nests and dying. Migrating sea birds, stopping in these traditional areas, land in oil-drenched 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 into 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 nailed 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 9,000. 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

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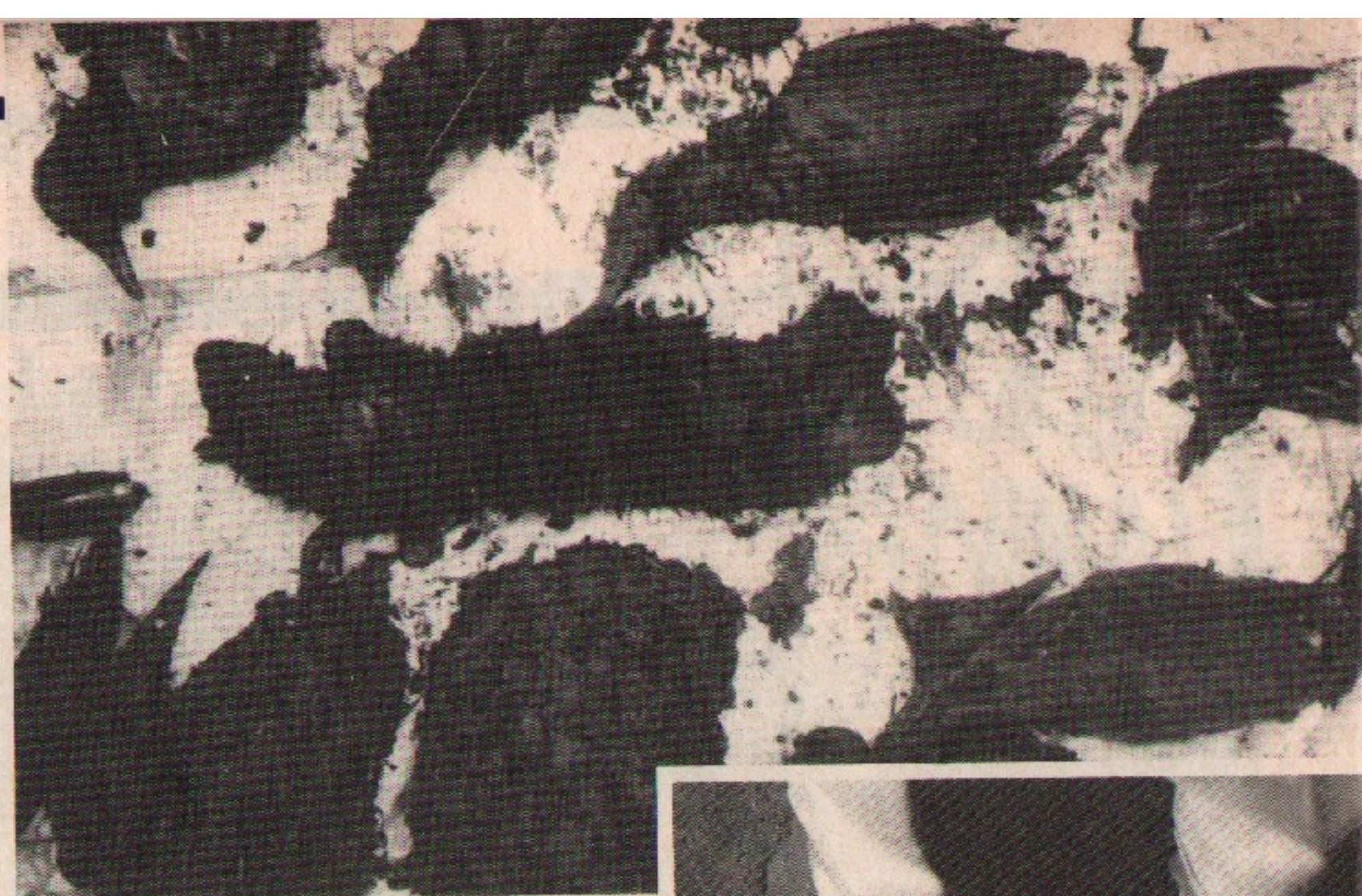
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count is conservative. "The numbers just don't match," one of the death trailer employees told us. "The [Exxon] press release says that 500 otters have been brought in dead in the past six weeks. I've counted 600 myself in the past week." Drained and disgusted, it's the last day on the job for this particular worker.

On a beach 500 land 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, syrupy oil as far as can be seen along the coast, and reaching inland to the high tide water marks. Inlets that cut into the coast have been filled like oil-choked septic tanks and remain murky and spoiled. One of the first sights they encounter is of two bear cubs, lying dead from consuming oil-laden fauna, while the mother bear furiously attempts to lick the dead cubs clean with her oil-covered tongue.

As the group attempts to walk along this remote coast known as Windy Bay, "lumps" appear every three or four feet apart, and long sticks are used to extract the lumps from the oil mousse. Each new poke into another lump reveals a dead otter, or dead murre, or dead cormorant. The lumps are brought inland, away from the beach, and laid out on white cotton sheets for identification. The sight of the bodies stretched out over the cloth devastates the group, while thousands of dead birds and animals still remain under the blanket of oil. One young girl sobs openly, unashamed. The rest of the group is speechless, mute from the absolute quiet that surrounds the once-noisy Bay. The area is shrouded in silence, still and unmoving, save for the black waves that continue to roll in. Windy Bay has become another dead zone.

Unlike the earlier Washington state spill in which anyone could walk to the beach and witness the destruction firsthand, the *Exxon Valdez* spill occurred in a remote area accessible only by a three- to four-hour boat ride. The currents, moving in a counter-clockwise direction away from the Port of Valdez, pushed the oil toward Smith Island, the Needles, Knight Island, and other islands inhabited only by seals, otters, and birds. As the oil pushed along the Kenai Peninsula, the churning effect of the currents and the air transformed the oil into what has been referred to as mousse: a thick, jelly-like combination of oil, water, and air. Even at areas as far



Above: assorted oil-covered sea birds and a baby otter (note that some of the dead animals have been "vultured" by bald eagles who die after ingesting oil-laden carcasses); Right: standing in oil "mousse" along the Katmai Peninsula 135 miles from the spill; Below, right: the body count of birds, otters, and seals in this photo is approximately 75.

away as 150 nautical miles from the spill, the oil mousse, crude tar-balls, and petroleum splotches continue to wash on to the shores. With each passing high tide, additional North Slope crude fouls another once-clean beach.

While this spill couldn't have happened in a worse 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 harbors of Valdez and Cordova, signing up fishing captains and private boat owners to lucrative, albeit short-term, commitments. Boat owners were ordered by Exxon to exclude members of the media from riding along on any clean-up operations unless advance permission had been granted by Exxon.

"You can believe this is part of Exxon's plan," said one bitter, temporarily high-paid fisherman. "Exxon came in after the spill and bought us out. I've paid my boat off in the past six weeks. They [Exxon] don't just own the ship sitting out there on the reef that says *Exxon Valdez* on the side. They own Valdez."

Private citizens and animal rights activists who made the trip to Valdez to get a look at the impact of the spill found that few boats were available for hire. What vessels there were turned out to be small, private aluminum boats renting from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per day. Even in Valdez, many print reporters were limited to press



conferences and Exxon-supplied press releases 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. Given the geographics of Valdez 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 unavailability of charter boats to reach the area, has insured 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 Otter Rehabilitation Center in Valdez (complete with \$600 per day veterinarians, \$150 per day clerks, and extensive security) for the photo-hungry media to visit. Pictures of Exxon employees holding clean otters began appearing in newspapers across the U.S., and the Exxon public relations team began gushing reports that the clean-up would be complete by late summer. A few volunteers made negative comments to the media, prompting a memo 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 queue up frequently alongside the million dollar facility, wandering between the makeshift otter 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 otter cages, children, construction workers, and numerous Exxon officials mill about the cages daily.

Little has been said regarding the parvo-virus epidemic spreading through the facility and killing otters, 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 otter clean-up.

In Seward, the Nash Road facility, located on the outskirts of town, housed 23 otters in an outdoor encampment 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. But requests to obtain a close look at the otters were denied, the security guards telling us that the "boss was off and no one



is allowed near the animals without written permission or personal escort." One large otter at the Nash Road facility was furiously beating his head against the edge of his cramped cage, while another remained motionless, her breathing labored.

Conditions appeared best for otters at the Kachemak Bay Otter Rehabilitation Center organized by two Homer residents who had worked at the Otter Rescue Center in Valdez, Nancy Hillstrandt and Kurt Marquardt. The otter pens are more spacious than those constructed by Exxon workers, and the "quiet" is enforced by the volunteers staffing the center. No tours 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 actively swimming and eating the shellfish provided. Unlike the Valdez location, antiseptic 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 been able to maintain control over the animals without interference from Exxon.

The Kachemak Bay rehabilitators intend to maintain a long-term, remote holding facility for the otters away from the reaches of the deadly oil pollution in anticipation of a safe release in the years to come. As of June 7, an additional 41 animals had been released from Exxon's control 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. Governmental committees investigating the accident have spent countless hours exploring ridiculous claims that the third mate may have left the auto-pilot in the wrong position too long. Another equally absurd explanation has been presented that the ship, after crossing the traffic lane, "forgot" to correct the course. Anyone who has ever set foot upon a boat in Prince William Sound admits that these thin explanations prove the gullibility of the investigators.

One theory the media have ignored has been presented by fishermen and boat captains. Years ago, when steamships plied the Sound bound for Valdez, steam captains, in an attempt to prove their ship handling skills, would maneuver their vessels through the narrow channel of

water between Bligh Reef and Bligh Island. The captains commonly referred to this tactic as "shooting the gap," and the tradition has continued for many years. Many private fishermen and boat captains, when asked how they think the *Exxon Valdez* ended up on Bligh Reef, state their belief that the third mate was "shooting the gap" and missed.

Was this catastrophe caused by an egotistical cowboy at the helm of the *Valdez*? Many people believe it could have been. In any event, the theory seems no less ridiculous than the "stuck auto-pilot" hypothesis.

Adding even more insult to the injury is that federal and state governments have allowed, and continue to allow, a corporation like Exxon to direct and control the clean-up operations with limited interference. What would the reaction of the American public be if an admitted 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 direct and control the aftereffects of a thermonuclear melt-down? Probably not. Yet in Alaska, the Exxon corporation has, with government approval, appointed itself overseer of all clean-up operations resulting from the spill. Even in light of the admitted failure of Aleyeska to respond to the spill in a timely fashion (without having the necessary equipment or manpower on hand for dealing with the spill promised in its own contingency plan), the Federal government allowed the Exxon Corporation to come into Valdez, relieve Aleyeska of its responsibility, and assume control. Of the 500 plus miles of shoreline ruined 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 Wildlife all have said publicly that the spill will continue to have far-reaching effects on the future of Prince William Sound. Yet the government has allowed a private corporation to mastermind ill-conceived clean-up plans, and continues to allow oil companies to drill, transport, and ferry oil from Alaska almost unchecked.

There are many lessons to be learned from the tragedy of the *Exxon Valdez*, but one is most obvious. In our continued frenzy to consume oil and our willingness to allow corporations like Exxon to run amok in the world, we are certainly all to blame.



# Where Animals Come First: The Black Beauty Ranch

BY DANA FORBES

**T**wo 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, sealers 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 1979.

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 massacre 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 burros. "We'll adopt them as pets. 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 true.

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—all 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 suddenly 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



Like the fabled Dr. Doolittle, Billy Saxon (above) has a way of "talking" to the animals; even the most frightened and abused newcomers to Black Beauty soon relax at his approach. Left: About 120 wild goats still live at the ranch.



from the Fund. The Navy claimed "marauding" burros were a hazard near their airstrip as well as a general nuisance, 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 butting heads with the Navy when it decided to exterminate the 4,700 feral goats on San Clemente Island off the coast of southern California. The goats had lived on the island since 19th century Spanish trawlers 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 "brawny 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 100 pigs remain today.

**T**hough most Black Beauty animals are hooved—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 only a temporary abode until they're adopted into good homes, but there are a number of permanent residents. And the woods-and-creek dotted ranch now covers more than triple its original acreage.

*Continued on next page*



It can be difficult to find good homes for wild pigs (left), but with a little luck, these mustangs (above)—captured in government roundups out West—will be adopted by caring people.







Chin to chimp: Billy Saxon and Black Beauty's most famous resident, Nim Chimpski.

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—even psychologically scarred victims of the worst cruelty cases—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 saunters. 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 queried experts on the care and feeding of pachyderms. When he was told "Conga" would need 40 pounds of grain and 40 loaves of high protein bread per day, the blood drained from his face. "Lordy, I couldn't think of a town I could drive to to buy 40 loaves of bread every day!" he recalls. Never one to let 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 conveyor belt breaks down (sometimes up to 20,000 pounds of it

per week), and it is now a favorite snack item of not only Conga but most other animals on the ranch.

Occasionally Conga 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 tusks. The admiration is obviously reciprocal, and the burros often mosey over to Conga's pen, where she gives them a back rub with her trunk.

Another distinguished inhabitant of Black Beauty is the famous Nim Chimpski, 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. "Potty 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 effected his permanent release. Today Nim has his own house at Black Beauty, complete with a spacious screened-in front "porch," where he lives with chimp companion Sally, a former circus bicyclist.

Moon and Star are a resident coyote couple who pierce the East Texas stillness with resonant nocturnal howls. They arrived with an amazing—even by Black Beauty standards—assortment of creatures: fallow deer, raccoons, burros, Shetland

Continued on page 56

## Black Beauty, the Book: The Story of Anna Sewell

Anna Sewell lived when England was called "Hell for Horses," but she did more than agonize about it. She wrote *Black Beauty* and changed her world. Touched by her book, many people stopped using the check rein, a device that held horses' necks in a high, tight, unnatural arch that interfered with their breathing and eventually led to their demise. Innumerable animals benefited in dozens of ways because their grooms and drivers were "tendered" by reading *Black Beauty*. Even today, the book continues to open the eyes and hearts of people to the feelings of animals. Some of the most active animal defenders of our time admit to the powerful influence *Black Beauty* had in changing their lives.

More than 30 million copies of *Black Beauty* have been sold, the all-time record for fiction, and it has been printed in almost as many languages as the Bible. Seven or eight movie versions have been made, and some are available as home videos.

The creator of all this was born in 1820 in Yarmouth, England, a daughter of Quakers Isaac and Mary Sewell. Her father was a bank manager, her mother a well-known writer for children. Then, Quakers, as a group, were extremely concerned about justice for animals.

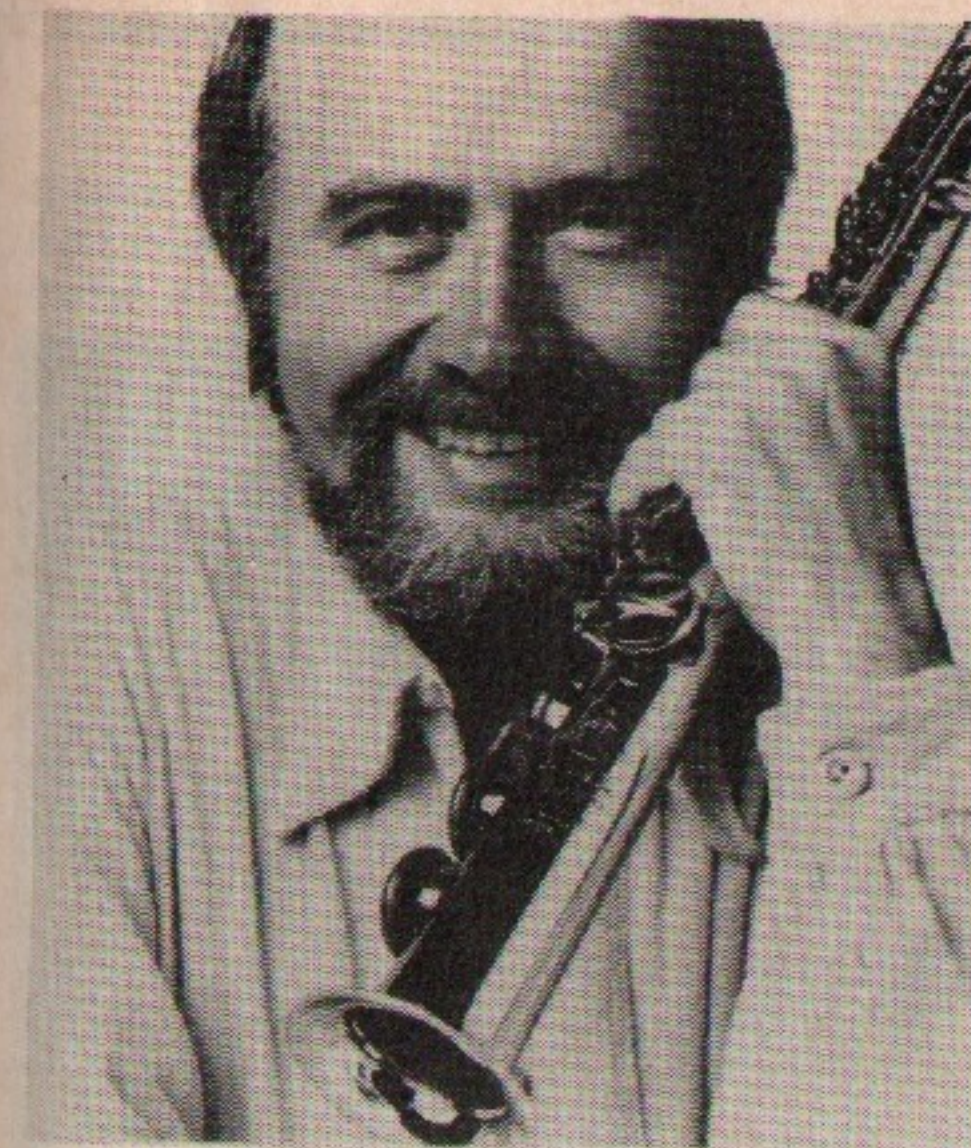
A leg injury when she was 14 years old subjected Anna to a lifetime of pain and crippling, but she was able to ride. Friends said she had a rare affinity for horses. She eschewed whips and forceful bits, and conversed with her horses as if they were human, using the gentle Quaker "thee" and "thou."

Rose Evans' book, *Friends of All Creatures*, says that Anna's family practiced the traditional Quaker values of simplicity, honesty, and unlimited obligation to the helpless and needy. They shared their income with others, and gave freely of their time and energy. For example, Anna and her mother operated a night school for laborers who wanted to learn to read.

By the time she was 51, Anna was so crippled that she could no longer leave the house, and it was then that she wrote *Black Beauty*. It was published in 1877, a year before her death. By that century's end, the check rein had almost disappeared, but not in time for Anna's funeral. Her mother was distressed to see that the horses pulling the hearse wore these restraints, as did most of the others in the procession. She went from driver to driver, asking for their removal as a favor to her daughter. All of them complied.

Anna Sewell practiced the Quaker concept of "bearing witness," and said that "if we see a cruelty or wrong that we have the power to stop and do nothing, we make ourselves sharers of the guilt."

—Joan Gilbert



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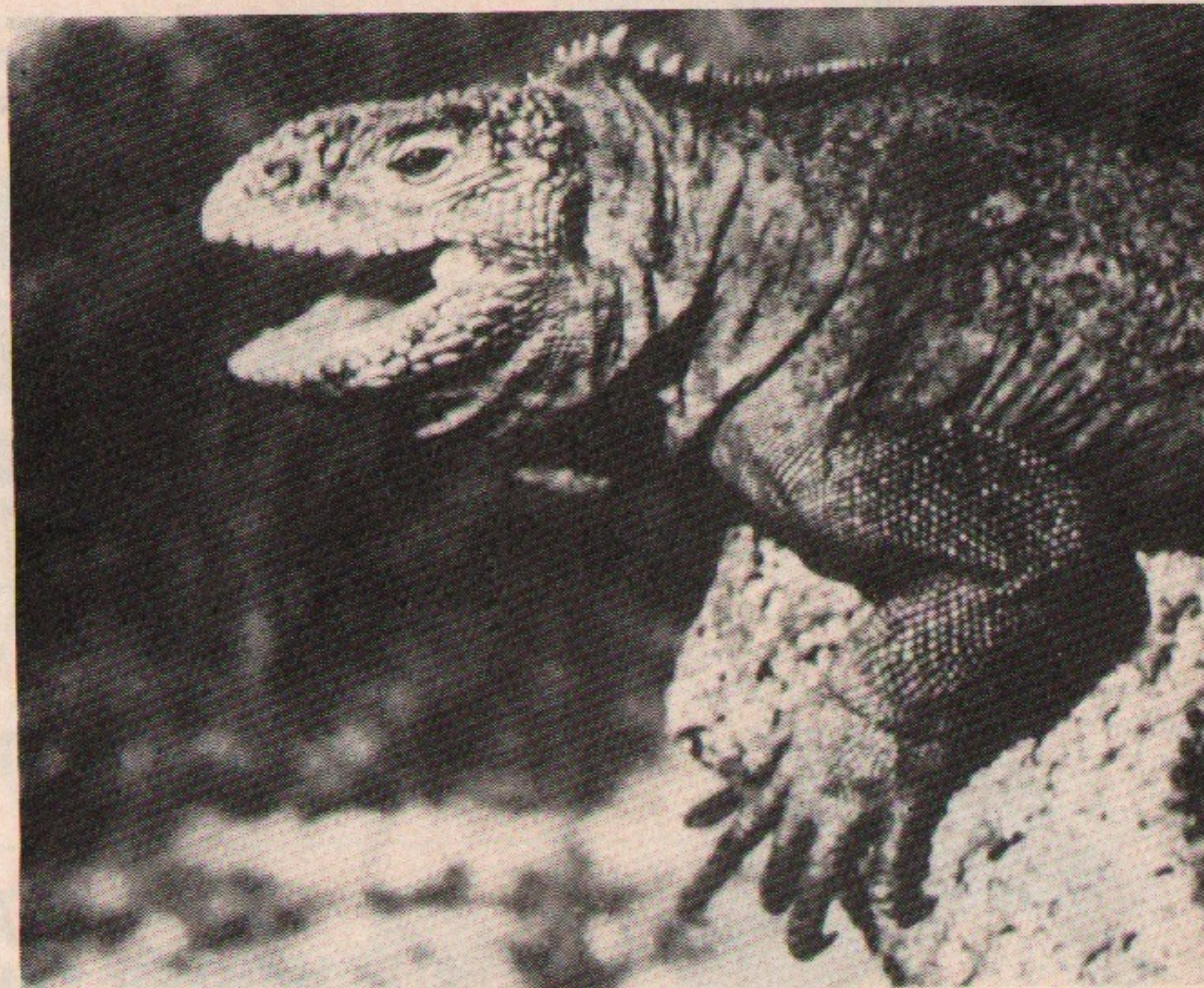
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**The "free market" approach favored by the Chilean government is now pushing many native species to the brink of extinction.**



## CHILE— Export Frenzy Threatening Wildlife

The last few years have witnessed a sharp increase in the capture and exportation of many of Chile's native species, especially reptiles and birds, with Europe and the U.S. as the main points of destination. In some circles it's become fashionable to keep decidedly "exotic" animals as household pets, and the fad now includes the importing of penguins to decorate poolsides, pudus (dwarf deer indigenous only to Chile) to add a touch of class to an otherwise commonplace suburban garden, and even "pollito" spiders to laze about in unexpected places. (Given her size, close to that of a chicken, the "pollito" spider is sure to touch off lively cocktail conversation.)

Chile's Department of Agriculture and Livestock recently reported that in 1987 the pet export business encompassed more than 74,000 reptiles; 12,257 birds; 9,930 frogs, and almost 13,000 invertebrates (mainly exotic spiders). These figures, however, may be a gross underestimation of the problem, as the country's official controls are often lax or nonexistent, and the illegal traffic in animals is regard-

ed as rampant.

This exporting frenzy, which is now preying savagely on several species classified by national and international conservation groups as threatened or endangered, is aptly reflected in the sheer number of application permits filed by private parties for the capture of small Chilean birds just in 1988:

*Grave social and economic problems have compounded the exploitation of Chile's animals.*

22,600. Indeed, the situation for some birds has become so critical that in a recent magazine article published in West Germany—a leading importer of Chilean birds—Guillermo Egli, a member of the Chilean Ornithological Society—pleaded openly with the German public to stop buying Chilean birds. The birds usually fetch from \$30 to \$150.

It is the pudu, however, and Chile's native iguanas that represent some of the most lucrative aspects of the trade. Santiago's *Fauna Ex-Import*, a firm specializing in these "product lines," offers the well-heeled foreign animal collector "a cuddly couple of pudus" for just \$4,500. The firm guarantees a replacement for any animal disabled or dead in transit. Another leading firm, *Dromiciops Export*, with clients in Europe, the U.S., Malaysia, South Africa, and Taiwan, sells and ships by the unit. An iguana fetches \$25, while the ever popular "pollito" spider lists for \$6 or \$7. The firm is now clearing bureaucratic hurdles to initiate the export of sea lions to Taiwan.

Although Chile has approximately 45 distinct reptile species, no less than 20 are currently regarded as threatened or endangered, especially *Liolaeus gravenhorsti*. Among the lizards, the Chilean iguana (*Callopistis palluma*) is also considered to be on the verge of extinction. The factors are overhunting, habitat destruction, and adverse climatological variations.

Chile's acute social and economic problems have added

fuel to this superexploitation of nature and animals. With an unemployment rate ranging from 40 to 65 percent, entire destitute families have become wildlife hunters and trappers, combing woods, ravines, and fields in the expectation of some remuneration. Yet, given the amateurism, many animals are wounded or killed in the process of capture (experts believe that two pudus are killed for each one taken alive), making the final tally of animal victimization far more extensive than export documents would indicate.

As is the norm in this business (especially throughout the Third World) the real profits are made by the middleman and exporter. A spider gets the trapper a nickel; an exotic bird all of 13 cents. Similarly, a pudu sold for about \$6.60 to the field buyer may ultimately fetch from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

According to Miguel Stutzin, head of the wildlife research commission of Codeff, Chile's leading conservationist group, the country urgently needs to formulate a wildlife policy based on both biological and economic criteria. At present, only short-term economic aspects dictate "wildlife management" in Chile, and the superexploitation and devastation afflicting many species bear witness to the complete bankruptcy of this approach. *Main sources: Gabriel Sanhueza (Análisis Magazine).*

Quebec has banned crow-hunting from May 1 to October 1, having found no rationale for killing the inedible bird who eats pests much more than crops. Real Hebert, Canada's senior hunting writer, calls crow-hunters "imbeciles."

Moved by a TV show about abandoned animals, 11-year-old Melissa Filosi of Delson, Quebec, raised \$70 among her schoolmates to support the Canadian SPCA.

The Moscow Circus is bringing only four adult bears and two cubs to the U.S. this year—and they'll have the exercise cage animal rights groups demanded. Eileen Liska of the Michigan Humane Society supervised building the cage and stocking it with bear toys. "They are genuinely trying to be cooperative," reports 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 single out the Moscow Circus when the level of care and concern they extend toward their animals is far superior to what I have observed in U.S. circuses."

**Animal Liberation: The Centre of the Circle**, held recently in Rochdale, Lancaster, U.K., may have been the biggest art exhibit devoted to animal issues yet. Copies of the catalog are \$10 from Community Leisure Services Dept., R.I.D. Mair B.Sc, Esplanade, Rochdale, Lancs O116 1AQ, United Kingdom.

**Andrew Linzey**, chaplain and director of theological studies at the University of Essex, has asked the Church of England to ban hunting and cruel farming methods on the 170,000 acres of church-owned field and forest. The National Assembly of the Church of England condemned blood sports in 1970, and passed an unenforced anti-hunting, anti-cruelty resolution in 1977.

**British Columbia (Canada)** poacher **Idalieco Mota** was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to 30 weekends in jail for illegally killing a record number of non-game animals. British Columbia is spending \$10 million to fight poaching this year, double last year's budget, as the animal toll has soared to an estimated 54,000 annually.

## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

by D.P. Greanville & Merritt Clifton

**Philippine president Corazon Aquino** declared recently that her government will no longer tolerate dog-eating. Enforcement, however, has yet to be provided. Write her c/o Malacanang Palace, Manila, The Philippines.

**Italian researchers** report that genetic material can be transferred from animal to animal by marinating sperm in DNA. If true, this greatly expedites the procedure.

**Hunters, mostly rich foreigners**, have all but wiped out the Egyptian gazelle, ibex, ostrich, cheetah, and leopard. Waterfowl are becoming scarce. Egyptian conservationists Moustafa Fouda, Nael abu Zeid, and Ibrahim Helmy (who lost his legs to a land mine while studying gerbils) agree the problem is a general disregard for existing laws: even the American Chamber of Commerce magazine recently published an ad promoting safaris to shoot protected species. Write the Egyptian embassy, 2310 Decatur Place, Washington D.C. 20008, as well as your local Chamber of Commerce, protesting such promotions.



About 200 bird species who spend spring in the U.S. but winter farther south are imperiled by rain-forest destruction, says John Fitzpatrick of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

**Maneka Gandhi**, leader of India's largest opposition party, has made animal welfare part of her plat-

form. "In India we have animal sacrifices going on," she explained to Barbara Crossette of the *New York Times*. "We have rare birds being sent abroad hidden in baskets of chickens. We have illegal traffic in animals: snakeskins, tigers. You name it, we have it." Gandhi declared August 15 "Bird Day." She and supporters planned to buy, treat, and release all the caged birds they could find for sale surrounding Old Delhi's largest mosque. Gandhi is also working to replace old-fashioned harnesses for bullocks, which she says give a third of them neck cancer, and to introduce humane slaughter. (Presently, drovers break animals' legs so they can't run away, and butchers then kill 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 camels.

**Of 400 primate, rodent, carnivore, and insect species on Madagascar**, all unique to the island, 238 are endangered by loss of rainforest habitat to slash-and-burn farming, burning to make charcoal, and fires set to protest government efforts to stop burning.

demonstrators at the Las Ventas bullring were joined by others from France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Norway, Greece, West Germany and Venezuela. The protesters carried banners bearing slogans condemning the wounding and killing of bulls during the fights, and some shouted "murderers" at the fans. Some observers think that bullfighting may be growing in popularity, boosted by tourism—although many activists dispute this. 3,000 bulls a year are killed in Spanish rings. Each matador also kills many cows in practice. Of 262 bulls' horns the Spanish government tested last year, 82 had been shaved to help the matadors.



**Animal Liberation**, the leading Australian animal rights journal, has come out against the proposed export of cockatoos, which 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 23 Siberian cranes survive in Afghanistan** and only 15 in Iran, says ornithologist D.A. Hussain of the Bombay Natural History Society. The world count is 2,664.

**The International Marinelife Alliance** is trying to get Philippine tropical fish collectors to capture fish with nets instead of through the use of sodium cyanide, which has poisoned 70 percent of the coral reef. The IMA also wants to do coral reef restoration. For details, write Don McAllister, 2883 Otterson Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 7B2, Canada.

**Cafe Sankirtana**, Moscow's first vegetarian restaurant, is run by Hare Krishnas and serves about 100 people a day.



Approximately 100 of the 268 llamas stranded off Antigua for failing to pass quarantine died of heat and stress, but at deadline the World Society for the Protection of Animals had arranged for the survivors 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 also done hoof-and-mouth disease testing. Eventually the llamas are likely to be admitted to the U.S., where they're 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 protects animals in international transit.

Canada shipped 23 million kilos of horsemeat last year, 12 million kilos from the Cofranca and LABatoir Richelieu slaughterhouses in Quebec. Most horses slaughtered in Quebec (including up to 10,000 from the U.S.) pass through the Lachute horse auction, held every Tuesday. By "gentlemen's agreement," the meatpackers 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 restock sea turtles and against the slaughter of turtles for meat and souvenirs. Typically, the turtles are butchered alive, surviving for weeks as their body parts are removed. To help, write them at J.L. Pinang Emas I/20 UV Pondok Indah, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia.

Forty-one percent of Canadian women and 27 percent of Canadian men eat less meat now than in 1981.

## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS



Supported by U.S. farm and church groups, The Heifer Project International has been shipping quality farm animals to impoverished nations since 1947, maintaining that animal husbandry is more appropriate to erosion-prone steep hillsides than agriculture. Responding to concerns about the health of animals in transit and suitability of breeds shipped for their new habitat, executive director Terry Ford has recommended increased emphasis on improving the genetic quality of farm animals already living in the nations HPI serves, and for shipping semen, frozen embryos, or male animals whenever possible, rather than female animals. Still, as *Agenda* readers know, livestock is usually responsible for serious ecodevastation, especially soil erosion.

The European Economic Community has ratified a permanent ban on imports of baby sealskins. The Canadian SPCA's first-ever anti-seal hunt mailing meanwhile flooded Parliament with over 50,000 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 sentries 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 Namao air base. Instead, troops formed a human chain to herd 44 of the 57 deer out of the compound. One deer was killed in a collision with a plane, while efforts continue to move the others.

Underscoring the fragility of most ecosystems, and the unpredictable ways in which humans can affect their destiny, the ecosystem of Lake Victoria, the largest fresh water body in Africa, is collapsing due to the depredations of Nile perch. Introduced 25 years ago as a sport fish, the Nile perch has annihilated the native tilapia, while local fishermen have ravaged the surrounding forest to get charcoal for smoking perch meat.

"At least 35 chimpanzees appear to be involved," says the International Primate Protection League, in mysterious experiments at a Zaire research facility, funded by the U.S. Army. "To the best of my knowledge," adds IPPL president Shirley McGreal, "no chimps involved in this project are listed with the International Species Inventory System." Although over the years Washington has warmly embraced the Mobutu regime, Zaire's observance of international protection treaties is dismal, with animals and ecology routinely displaced by the interests of huge international conglomerates operating in the country.

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 bloated and hemorrhaging from chemical injections. Similar conditions persist at the Vancouver General Hospital's G.F. Strong Laboratory, according to LifeForce. The Canadian Council on Animal Care, a government advisory body, found the Strong lab deficient back in 1985 and recently reported it has not improved. A new VGH lab is scheduled for completion in 1991.

Java rhinos, believed wiped out by warfare, were rediscovered in Vietnam recently when Montagnards — what else? — shot a pair of them. Ten to fifteen may survive in the region, along with 50 in Java.

Namibian game wardens have cut the horns off as many black rhinos as they could catch, to discourage poachers from killing the rhinos to get the horns, worth \$50,000 a pair on the black market.



The bald eagle may be the U.S. national bird, but as a variety of factors (pollution, poaching, etc.) have decimated the species over the decades, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently using 300 Canadian bald eagles in attempts to restock the bird. The U.S. bald eagle population has nearly doubled since the project began.

Thirty of 298 New Zealand red deer destined for breeding and slaughter in Canada recently died in transit. Exotic meat 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 extensive abuse in hotel menageries.

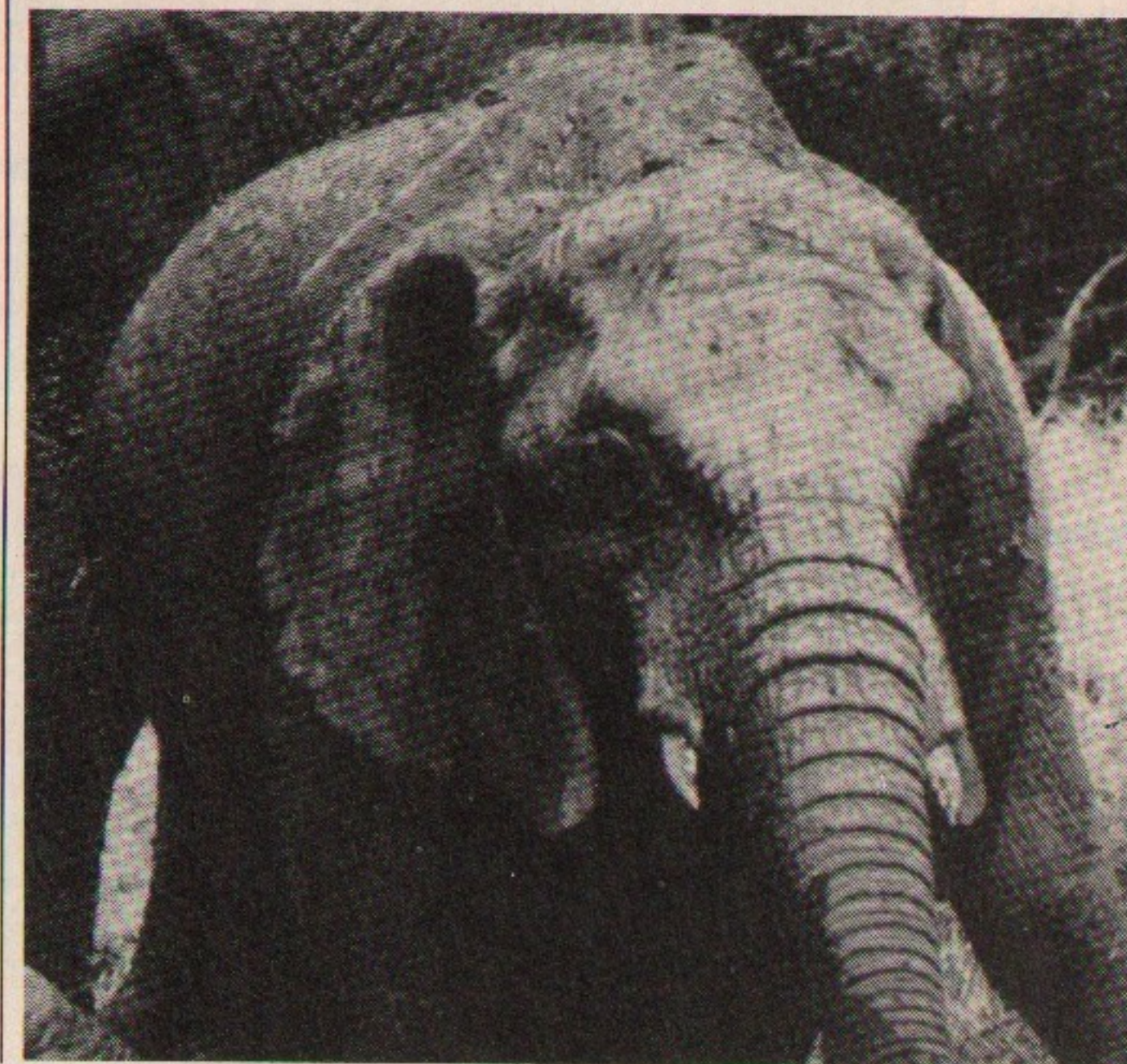
Canadian environment minister Lucien Bouchard has cancelled the annual duck hunt at the Point Pelee migratory bird sanctuary, founded in 1918. Hunting was originally to have ended there in 1942.

The Granby, Quebec, zoo has opened a Nocturama, 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 cormorants 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.

Ivory import bans went into effect around the world in early June, after urgent appeals and public education work by Friends of



Animals, the African Wildlife Foundation, HSUS, and, later, the World Wildlife Fund and Wildlife Conservation International. The groups warned that without the bans, 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 blood-bath of the past decade. Tanzania, Kenya, Zaire, Gabon, and Gambia endorsed the plea; South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe opposed it. All three nations sell ivory from "culled" elephants, while leading South African military figures have been involved in smuggling poached ivory from Angola and Mozambique. Import bans were imposed by the U.S., Canada, the 12 members of the European Community, and Switzerland. Japan, the world's leading ivory importer, agreed to accept only whole tusks from producer nations. Formerly Japan also bought large amounts of carved ivory from brokers in Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates, and other non-producing nations.

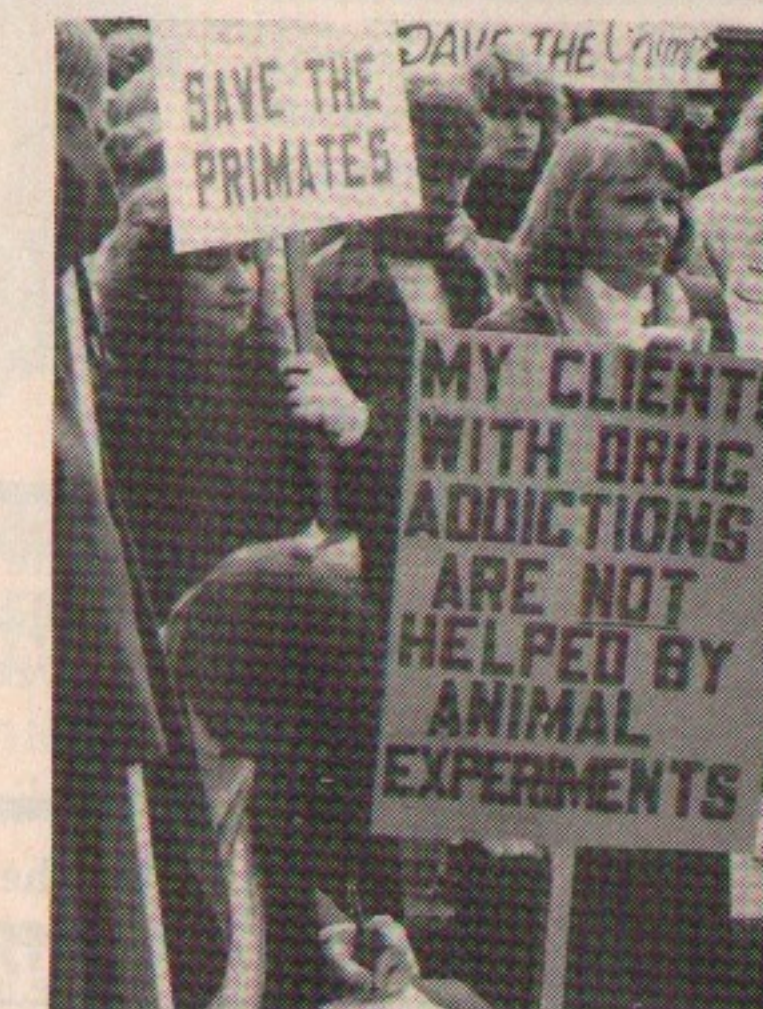
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## NEWS SHORTS

■ **Donald Rogerson, of Bangor, Maine,** has paid Karen Wood's family \$122,000 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 it coming, for wearing white mittens 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 \$111,382 this year, half from a single Oriental medicine broker, who bought 4,020 of the 7,000 pounds of antlers on the block at \$14.70 per pound.

■ **The U.S. Forest Service** has billed a hunting guide \$2.7 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 figuring out how to unbolt their cage door—without tools.

■ **Funded by the pro-hunting National Wild Turkey Federation,** the Minnesota Dept. of Natural Resources has released 50 turkeys along the St. Croix River, well north of their established habitat.

■ **The Minnesota Deer Hunters Assn.** is opposing homesteading in Koochiching County because some homesteaders 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 staffers** in Broward County, Florida have petitioned against 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.

### EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

■ **Caught breaking a new city ordinance** that requires labs to give 48 hours' notice before taking pound animals, the University of Minnesota returned six dogs and six cats to the St. Paul pound in early June. Minnesota law requires pounds to sell unclaimed animals to researchers.



—D.W. Sykes

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

■ **The FDA has intercepted more chemically contaminated meat 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 electroshock, to quadriplegic veterans. The bill would also give "hearing" dogs to 10 deaf veterans.

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

■ **Caiman racing is the latest fad** in Florida's novelty bars. Patrons also throng to see the caimans, small cousins of 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 22, 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.

■ **Raley's Supermarkets,** a 55-store chain in California, no longer stocks milk-fed veal. "We simply cannot support practices which treat calves inhumanely," said company president Charles Collings.

■ **"The State of Maryland is sometimes referred to as 'horse country,'"** notes Humane Society of Harford County director Patty Billings. "Yet Pennsylvania and Virginia both have sanctuaries for retired, old or disabled equines, and Maryland does not." The Harford County society alone handled 47 horse abuse cases in 1988.

■ **San Diego County, Calif. leads the nation in horses** with a population of 75,000 equines. The San Diego Humane Society rescued 94 horses from August 1988 through April 1989.

■ **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 pound seizure. "Cats have gone up tremendously," said LSU Animal Care and Use Committee head Wayne Hurst. "They used to be about \$6, and now they're about \$75."

## NEWS SHORTS



—Courtesy of the ASPCA

■ **Dog-racing has been legalized** in Wisconsin, and may soon become legal in Louisiana, where horse racing interests are worried that competition for betting dollars could cost them 23,000 jobs. Dog racing would create only 1,500 jobs.

■ **Appropriations to the 25-year-old federal Land and Water Conservation Fund** are averaging a quarter of what Congress originally intended, hindering purchase of key wildlife habitat. The Wilderness Society is leading a drive to form an American Heritage Trust with \$7 billion in accumulated unspent capital. Income from the Trust would support the fund. Enabling bills are HR-876 (House) and S-370 (Senate).

■ **Louisiana has forced the state SPCA** to quit offering low-cost veterinary care, at urging of the state Veterinary Medical Assn.

■ **Backing a proposed ban on horse-drawn carriages,** the New York Daily News editorialized, "If torturing an animal on Fifth Ave. is a tourist attraction, the tourists must be Ostrogoths, Visigoths, and Huns."

■ **The stress of constant human observation** caused four dolphins to get stomach ulcers within two months of going on display at the National Aquarium, says investigator Dr. Michael Stoskopf of Johns Hopkins University. The dolphins spent 87 percent of their time in the part of their pool farthest from human crowds. In a possibly similar case, two of eight captive Atlantic bottlenose dolphins used in the controversial dolphin swim attraction at the Hyatt Regency Waikoloa Hotel (Hawaii) died within a month of each other, of no apparent cause.

■ **Liz, a Marineland (Florida) dolphin** who has never conceived, has twice kidnapped newborns of other dolphins.

■ **Florida is again holding an alligator hunt** this month, but now requires the gators to be killed immediately. Last year hunters brought wounded gators ashore alive—securely trussed—to keep their meat fresh.

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## NEWS SHORTS

■ **In Oregon, the Pig and Ford Race Association** holds races where the drivers clutch live 50-pound piglets while circling the track. Protest to Pig and Ford vice president Ken Wassmar, 6205 Idaville Road, Tillamook, OR 97141.

■ **Larry Wilburn 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.

■ **"If I accomplish nothing else** as President of the Society for Neuroscience this year," David H. Hubel recently wrote to all Society members, "I want to try to mobilize the doctors in this country to fight the Animal Rights Movement." The doctors were offered free anti-animal rights posters and pamphlets from The Foundation for Biomedical Research, 818 Connecticut Ave., Suite 303, Washington, DC 20006, produced gratis by the ad firm Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon & Eckhardt.



■ **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 1986, responding to oriental demand for shark fin soup. Taking 12 years to mature, with a gestation period of up to 12 months, sharks could swiftly become endangered.

■ **A fire at Connecticut's largest egg factory** killed 216,000 chickens last April 26, again underscoring the little-noted but major loss of animal life in barn fires. (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. Texans slaughter 8,000 ostriches a year for meat and hide, while South Africa slaughters 85,000.

■ **After sending four inmate chimpanzees** 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 first four should have had dubs. Detroit Zoo director Steve Graham says the first four, obtained from a traveling exhibit, couldn't be successfully readapted to a semi-natural setting.

■ **Tonka Corp. has become the first major toymaker** to discontinue testing products 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.

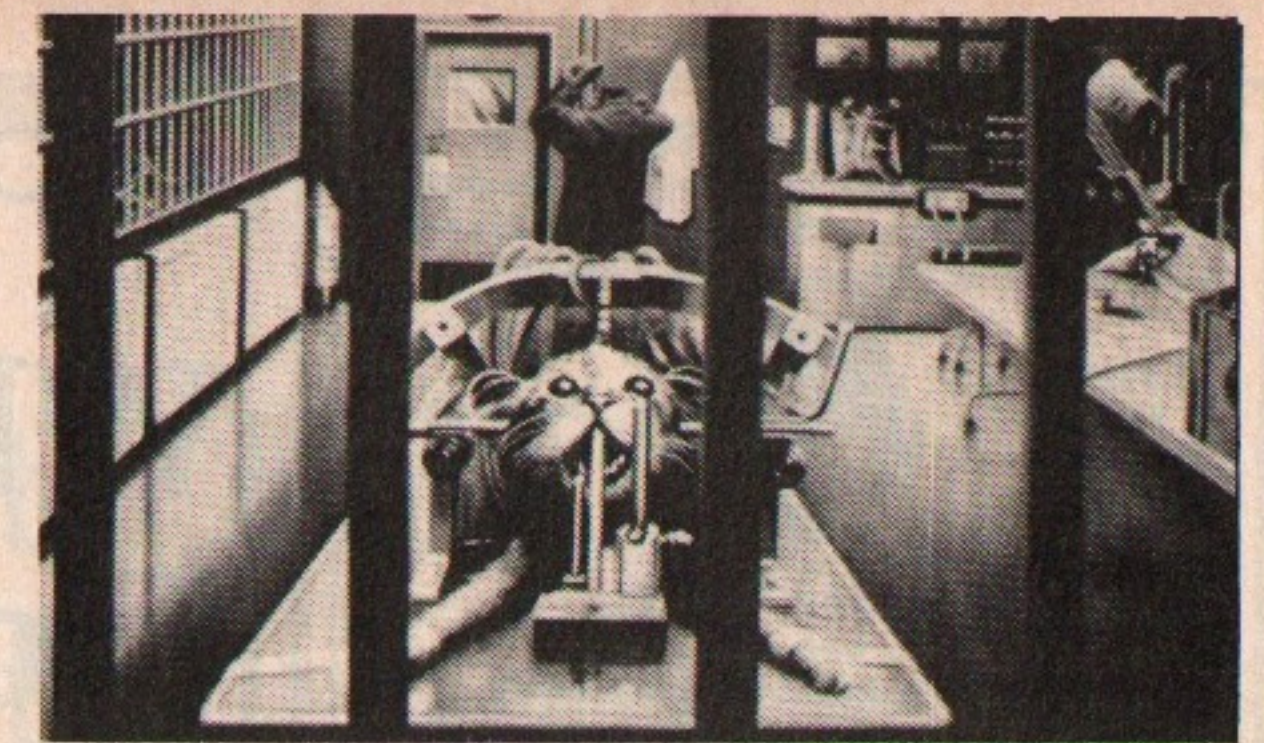
■ **Biologist Daniel Botkin** of the University of California at Santa Barbara predicts Kirtland's warbler will become the first species among many to go extinct because of habitat loss caused by the greenhouse effect.

■ **New Mexico wildlife agents** recently seized 109 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. Chama is suing New Mexico for \$500,000.

■ **Named one of the 10 worst zoos** in the U.S. by *Parade* magazine, the 72-year-old Nay Aug Zoo of Scranton, Pennsylvania has sold all inmate animals except an arthritic 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.

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# Art for Animals Classic II



Best of Show 1988—"Still Life" by Nicholas Vito Macchio.

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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

**Awards**—Prizes will be awarded in two divisions:

*Youth Division*

One Grand Prize—\$100

Three 1st prizes—\$50

*Adult Division*

Best of Show—\$300

Two 1st prizes—\$100

Two 2nd prizes—\$50

Two 3rd prizes—\$25

**Themes:**

*The Tragedy of Vivisection*—Animal exploitation in research facilities.

*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 professional artists and NAVS representatives.

**Eligibility:**

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

**Categories:**

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

9. Photography
10. Ceramics
11. Jewelry
12. Computer
13. Fiber
14. Earthworks
15. Graphics
16. Other

Within the adult division, any category may be entered with slides or by unframed prints. Sculpture and earthworks may be entered with videotapes. Clear reproductions are essential to sound, fair judging. Winners will be invited to submit actual works.

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 5-8 ☐ Youth 9-12 ☐ Youth 13-18

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ MEDIUM \_\_\_\_\_ SIZE \_\_\_\_\_ CATEGORY \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

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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 sterilizing campaign, and our ultimate dream—a fleet of mobile clinics to cover the whole country!

For more details of our merciful work, please write to **Mrs. Gwen Ware, Greek Animal Welfare Fund (AA), 11 Lower Barn Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 1HY, England.** And help us to help Greece help the animals.

## PERSONAL POLITICS: GETTING ALONG BY JOHN ROBBINS

# When My Ego Does the Talking



— Bill Swartz

I was sitting at my desk, pecking away at the mounds of paperwork that seem 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, 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 reprimanded 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 busy. I enumerated quite a list of all the "important" things I had to do, and managed to block from my awareness the increasingly crumpled 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 making excuses, not choices.

Thank God he is a courageous kid. Despite my once again shutting him out, he kept coming back. He said he still didn't feel like I was really listening to him. This made me exasperated, and for a moment I was tempted towards anger. But then I remembered the times I have taken that emotional path and where it has led, and instead took a deep breath and relaxed a little. "What do you want me to hear that you feel I'm not hearing?" I asked.

He just looked at me. He wasn't making this easy. "All right," I said. "You're saying you want me to spend more time with you." "You got the words right." The implication was that a heck-of-a-lot more was going on here than I was acknowledging.

Suddenly I saw it. I was behind some kind of wall, buttressed with excuses and rationalizations. And I realized why I had kept the wall so fortified. Behind it I had been blaming myself for not spending more time with him, and out of that, as a defense, blaming him for wanting more time with me. I had been critical of myself and then of him.

You can always tell when the ego's grabbed the reins, because there's lots of guilt and blame. Fingers point and judgments fly fast and furious.

I got out of my chair, walked over to him, and lifted him into my arms. "My beautiful boy," I said softly, "I love you."

He laughed. "I feel heard now."

When we forget that others need love and attention, when we hear only their words and not the feelings behind the words, we miss so many opportunities. Ocean didn't let me miss this one. I'm glad, aren't you?

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

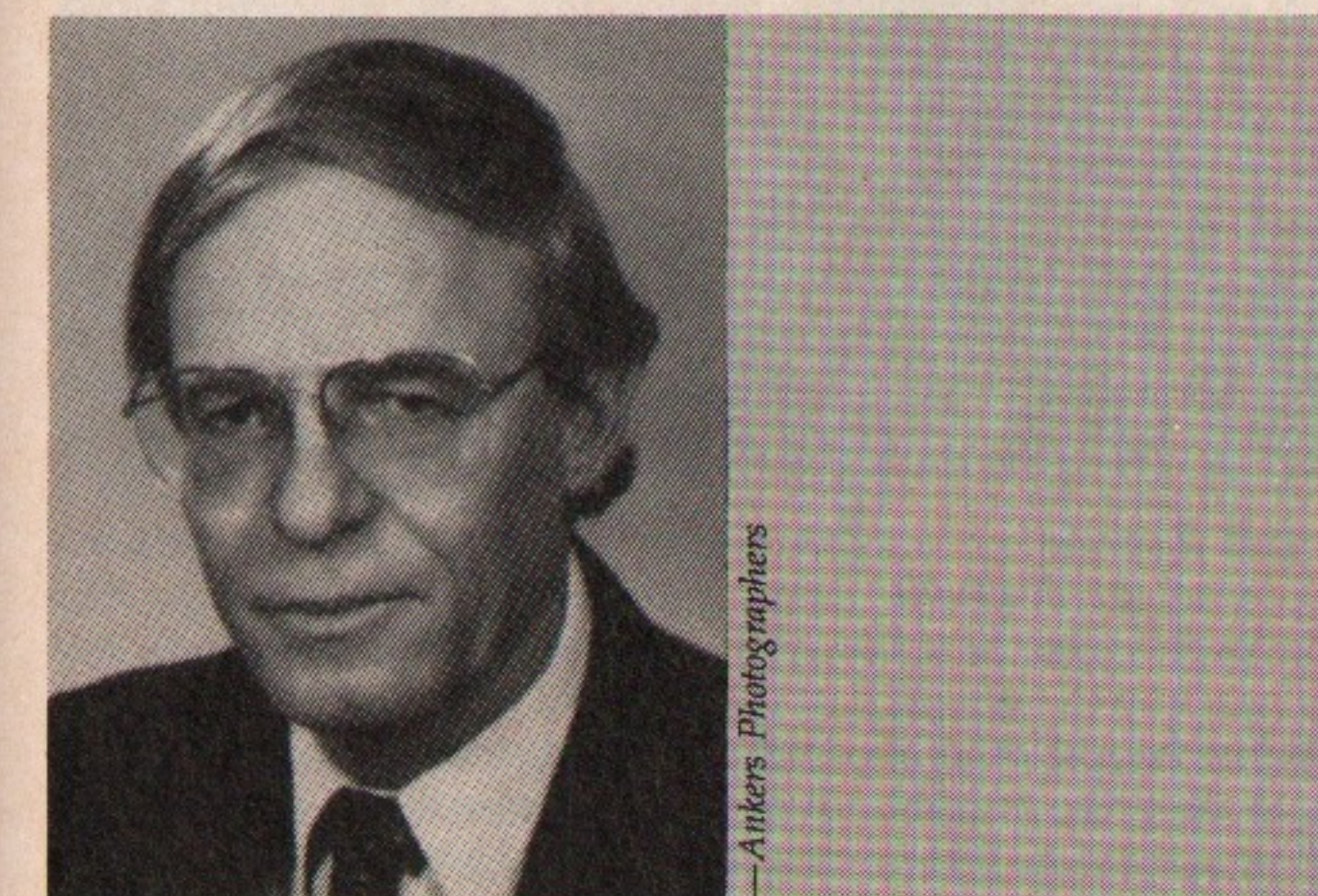
## FORUM

# The "Terrorist" Label: How to Neutralize It

Though the animal rights movement is overwhelmingly non-violent, 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 superiority. Likened to bomb-toting terrorists are those who long for a more compassionate world: a world without slaughterhouses, without harpoons, without steel-jawed 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 scaremongering 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' AGENDA 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.



— Atkins Photographers

**Donald J. Barnes**  
The National Anti-Vivisection 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 substantive justification for their exploitation 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 spit on fur coats; I disagree, for this is a violation of personal space, a definitive intimidation of the human animal inside that coat. Oh, I realize that the personal space of the furbearing 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 ter-

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

rorism of the animal rights movement. There are several ways of blunting the effect of this implicit (or explicit) accusation. I mention that I have thought long and hard about this issue, and realize that had I come into my own laboratories (during my years as a vivisector) and found the cages empty and a copy of Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation*, I may well have seriously considered the motives of the liberators. But, had I encountered red paint, graffiti, smashed computers, etc., I would have felt personally violated and would not have been open to dialogue or reason. I go on to point out that the real terrorists are those who cause pain, suffering, and death to billions of nonhuman animals each year in the U.S. alone. And, finally, thanks to a recent suggestion by Ken Stoller, M.D., an active member of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, I explain that the day will come when the public will, in effect, become the Animal Liberation Front by demanding access to the laboratories and, eventually, the freedom of the animals therein.



**Dona Spring**  
*Disabled and Incurably Ill for Alternatives to Animal Research*  
1636 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94703

It is no secret that the animal research industry has launched a campaign to smear the animal rights movement as being terrorist, and the media has colluded in this effort. It has tended to focus coverage on the very few violent actions done (ostensibly) on behalf of animals. There is a tendency to want to portray us as "extremists," not only for sensationalism but also as a way of defending the status quo (which the media represent).

Given the importance of the media in shaping public opinion, our side must be willing to direct resources to counter the distortions. The media should be held accountable to their purported ethics of journalism. Whenever possible, we must vigorously protest unfair portrayals and ask for balanced coverage. Letters and calls to editors and producers can and do make a difference. (On one critical issue, a group of us protested in front of a newspaper office. We received good TV coverage and the editor felt obliged to talk to us. In another case an activist wrote to a sponsor complaining about the bias of the host of a call-in program. It helped tip the balance in favor of cancelling the show.)

Reporters often ask me about my position on lab break-ins and bomb or death threats. I explain to them that many of us engage in nonviolent civil disobedience in order to challenge a social and legal system we believe to be unjust and immoral.

We are the ones attempting to stop the *real terrorism* occurring within laboratories 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 statement against violence toward any animal—human or nonhuman—was unanimously endorsed.

I ask reporters when they cover terrorist acts such as bomb or death threats to also report responses affirming that these acts contradict the philosophy of the movement. Our opponents are well aware of how damaging this kind of publicity can be. Indeed, some among them are making threats of violence anonymously in order to discredit the movement. It also appears that certain violent actions done in the name of our cause have been committed by *agent provocateurs*.

Our opponents also attempt to publicize lab break-ins, given the fact that public opinion (as measured in polls) largely disapproves of them. I think it's important for the media and public to know 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.



**Wayne Pacelle**  
*The Fund for Animals*  
333 Washington St., Ste. 850, Boston, MA 02108

Some people who live and play by terrorizing animals want to describe animal advocates as terrorist. Of course, it's a great irony. But ironies aside, it's an accusation we must answer.

In modern-day political struggle, the future of a politician or a social movement is largely determined by the marketing—and not the merits—of that candidate or issue. The sure route to political success is surefire public relations. It's no surprise that the President's national image went from the bush leagues to the majors when his labeling of Massachusetts' Michael Dukakis as a liberal began to stick. It's to be expected that those

who support women's reproductive rights now brand their opponents as "anti-choice" rather than "pro-life." Conversely, those who want fetuses protected are wise to characterize their opponents as "pro-abortion" rather than "pro-choice." Thus, effective marketing is directed at mainstream America—where certain values are time-honored and others despised.

Terrorism is deeply unsettling to people. "Terrorists" hijack planes and plant bombs; they are zealots who conveniently ignore the boundaries of civilized behavior. There is, perhaps, no more odious person in the world today than a terrorist.

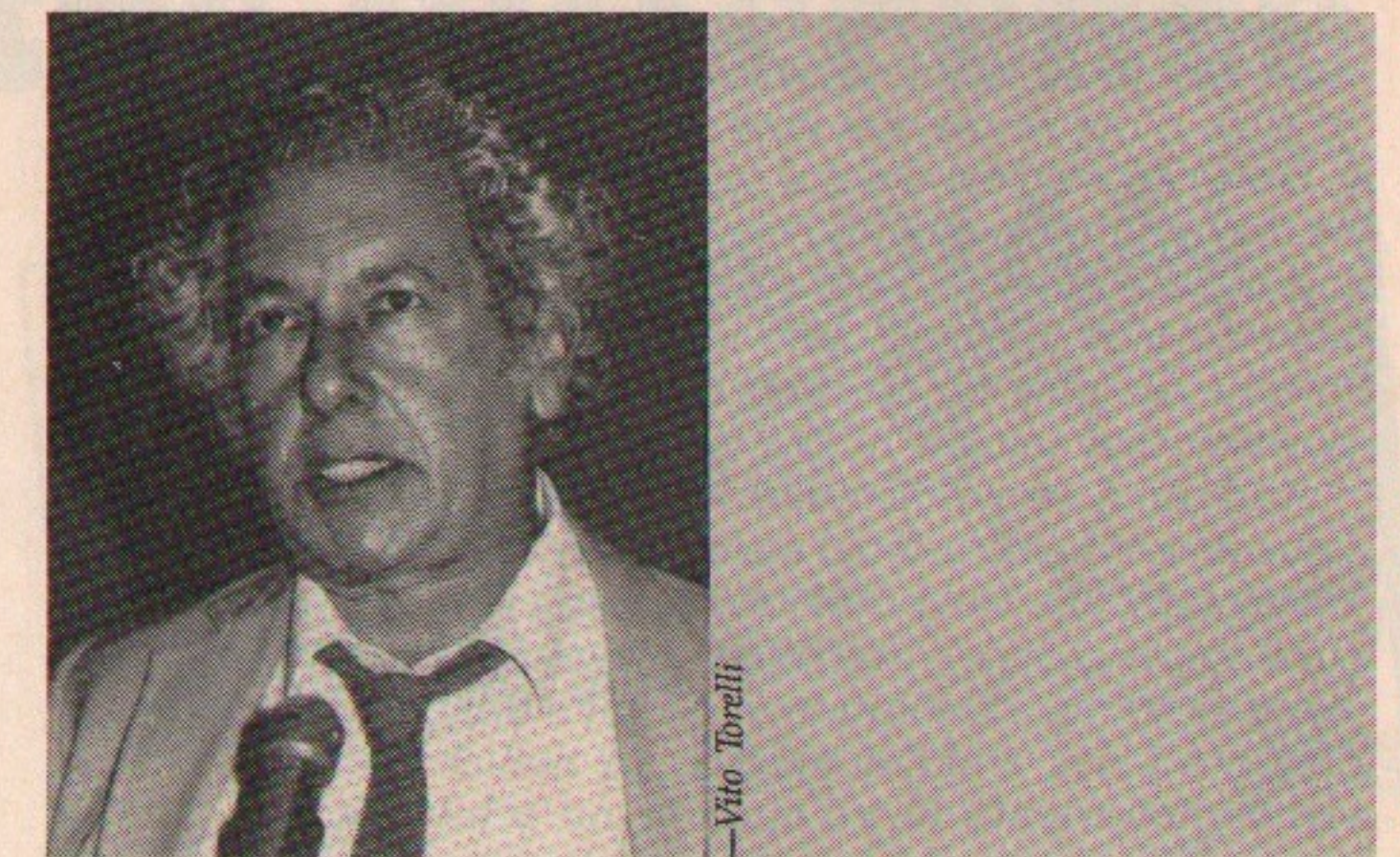
For anyone willing to look at our movement's record, the facts are evident. It's a movement driven by compassion and justice, not terrorism. In a movement acknowledged to have 10 million supporters from all walks of life, there has not been a single act of violence against human life. And well there should be no violence in a movement that values life. The one alleged act of intended violence—supposedly aimed at U.S. Surgical mogul and corporate profiteer Leon Hirsch—seems to have been orchestrated by Hirsch himself. By concocting a potential act of violence, Hirsch probably thought he could justify his claim of animal rights terrorism and thereby shift the focus away from his utterly callous and unnecessary killing of dogs.

Given no opportunity to rant about violence against people by animal activists, our opponents are ever-ready to label damage to property as terrorist. Even our opponents must admit that only a handful of individuals have ever participated in such actions.

That said, when dealing with the press or other interested parties, realize that perception is reality. Some of the following points may be useful to remember:

- ◆ Distance yourself from illegal actions, except for civil disobedience, which has a long and proud tradition in this country. If you use legal means to advance the cause of animal rights, then you can confidently position yourself as a moderate.
- ◆ Immediately point out that the actual violence against innocent life is being perpetrated by the hunters, the fur industry, and the vivisectors—even if some of what they do is legal. If it is not terrorism to chase a black bear with hounds for hours, tree the animal, and shoot him at a point blank range from a tree with a bow and arrow or lead a fully conscious pig toward a slaughtering machine—where the creature fully views the slaughtering of her companions and comprehends her own impending execution—then terrorism has little meaning.
- ◆ Emphasize that there is nothing extreme about opposing animal cruelty; in fact, it is a mainstream idea. Most people do not like the killing of animals for nonessential purposes—and just about every way we use animals in the Western world is nonessential.
- ◆ Focus on our opponents' routine disrespect for the law. For example, despite the fact that hunters and trappers say that a few "slobs" are responsible for illegal acts against wildlife, existing evidence suggests that disregard for wildlife laws is rampant. For instance, in many states where hunters haven't yet wiped out black bears, it is thought that hunters illegally kill as many as they kill legally. In Louisiana, the nation's number one waterfowl hunting state, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents have estimated that for every duck killed legally, there are four ducks killed illegally. These are monumental crimes committed against wildlife, and more than a few "slobs" are responsible.

Finally, remember that our opponents profit in some way—occupationally or recreationally—from their abuse of animals. On the other hand, animal advocates, almost as a rule, sacrifice time and money to help animals. Typically, the only benefit of their involvement is the satisfaction of knowing they've made the world just a little *less violent*.



**Henry Spira**  
*Animal Rights International*  
P.O. Box 214, 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 animals); 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 revolution in people's thinking. Now it is accepted that the suffering of animals does matter. And though it has not yet impacted on the lives of billions of farm animals, there has been a shift from ridicule to serious consideration of treating animals the way we would want to be treated were we in their place. That's what we're 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 style which garners the greatest support and the least resistance.

Arson, bombings, threats of poisoning, and other violence in the name of animal rights hinders, rather than promotes, the cause. It turns the public against animal rights. 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 so does disrobing on a tour of the White House. During the anti-war protests, the flag burners received enormous media attention, but it was a negative for the peace movement: the public did not want to be associated with a movement that defiled what they considered sacred.

These perceptions are not the product of my original thinking. In the early 1970s, Kenneth Littlejohn, a British intelligence agent, organized bombings and assassinations in Ireland as a part of the Irish Republican Army. Similarly, in the U.S., the FBI engaged in activities to discredit, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the effectiveness of the black liberation movement. In Seattle, for example, FBI infiltrators engaged in a campaign of arson, terrorism, and bombings of universities and civic buildings and arranged a robbery, entrapping a young black man who was paid \$75 for the job and was then killed in a police ambush. In another case, an FBI undercover operator reported that, at the direction of the FBI, he incited activists at the Miami Republican Convention to turn over a bus, and

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

then told them that if they really wanted to blow the bus up to stick a rag in the gas tank and light it.

How can we best defend ourselves from agent provocateurs, be they on the payroll of the government or animal-exploiting industries? There are no absolute guarantees in life, but we have the best chance of continuing and accelerating our march toward fair play for animals by maintaining an intransigent position that refuses to be seduced into violence.

And, on a very practical level, we must recognize that the issue is not the occasional sadist who gets his jollies out of torturing animals. The problems we need to solve involve structural social change—they involve literally billions of animals. We are seeking a revolution in people's thinking—that animals are not edibles, and that animals are not lab tools. The animal rights movement's focus must be on achieving real cultural change. Terrorism and threats of violence can only hinder the process.



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

A primary job for an animal activist is to focus public attention on specific abuses inflicted upon animals. A primary 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 vivisection interviewed by the news media now claims to have had "death 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 those 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 badge 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 citizens. So, as we have all learned from the Trutt case, animal abusers covertly encourage illegal acts in order to discredit the movement and entrap activists. That much has been documented.

Many of us are also convinced that opponents of animal rights have committed destructive acts under the guise of the ALF and other up-for-grabs names that allow no verification or accountability. Telltale signs of bogus animal rights activities include:

- ◆ Physical damage to a structure.
- ◆ Spray-painted messages which are either grammatically incorrect or so inane 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 condemnation 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 situation out to the news media. After all, the media are being taken for a ride.

Our opponents may not know how to stop the boycott of veal, furs, etc., 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 below 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." Number one, if said incident is perceived to be violent, it's safe for you to say that it in no way represents the animal rights movement. By definition, violence against human or nonhuman animals runs counter to the basis of the movement.

While conveying your or your group's utterly wholesome intentions and activities, it's best to avoid statements such as: "We aren't terrorists." While the statement is true, it sounds like it came from the "I'm not a crook" school of public relations. Simply and clearly point out that the animal rights movement is based upon compassion and respect for human and nonhuman life. By emphasizing this point, one can dispel false characterizations while projecting something positive and useful.

I know of no incident in this country where anyone, not even the most flagrant animal abuser, has been physically injured by animal rights people. This is truly remarkable considering the movement's size, scope, intensity, and diversity. This long record of nonviolence is a testament to a deeply-rooted respect for life. It is also testament to a deeply-rooted commitment to succeed, and the realization that the most radical thing one can be is effective.

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## MEDICINE: IN LAY TERMS

BY NEAL D. BARNARD, M.D.

# Cleaning Up U.S. Surgical



**U**.S. Surgical Corporation, of Norwalk, Connecticut, makes good surgical staplers. 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 staplers. 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 Autosuture 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: profits are increased by sales personnel rubbing elbows with surgeons.

Many surgeons have criticized this unnecessary use of animals. Surgical residents routinely learn to use staplers 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. Roger Breslau, M.D., a thoracic surgeon, has used the

staplers in hundreds of procedures and has trained many other surgeons in their use without animal labs. Albert Geetter, 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. Geetter 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 supported 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 protestors are not in a position to buy 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 staplers:

1) *Ethicon* has cut into U.S. Surgical's market with a full line of stapling devices: ILP (Intralumen Proximate), RL (Reloadable Linear), PLC (Proximate Linear Cutter), and several disposable skin staplers. Ethicon's phone number is 800-222-0540 (in New Jersey, 201-231-7907).

2) *3M* makes a line of instruments that are intended for the same surgical applications as U.S. Surgical's products. 3M's representatives report that their internal staplers are easier to use in tight spaces than U.S. Surgical's products. 3M's PI (pneumointestinal) stapler is analogous to USSC's TA stapler. 3M's ILA (Inverted Linear Anastomotic) stapler is similar to GIA stapler. 3M also makes disposable and reusable skin staplers. The 3M Medical-Surgical Division is located at Building 225-5S, 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000; the phone number is 612-733-1110.

3) *Acme United Corporation* makes a disposable skin stapler. Acme's phone number is 800-835-2263 (in Connecticut, 203-255-2744).

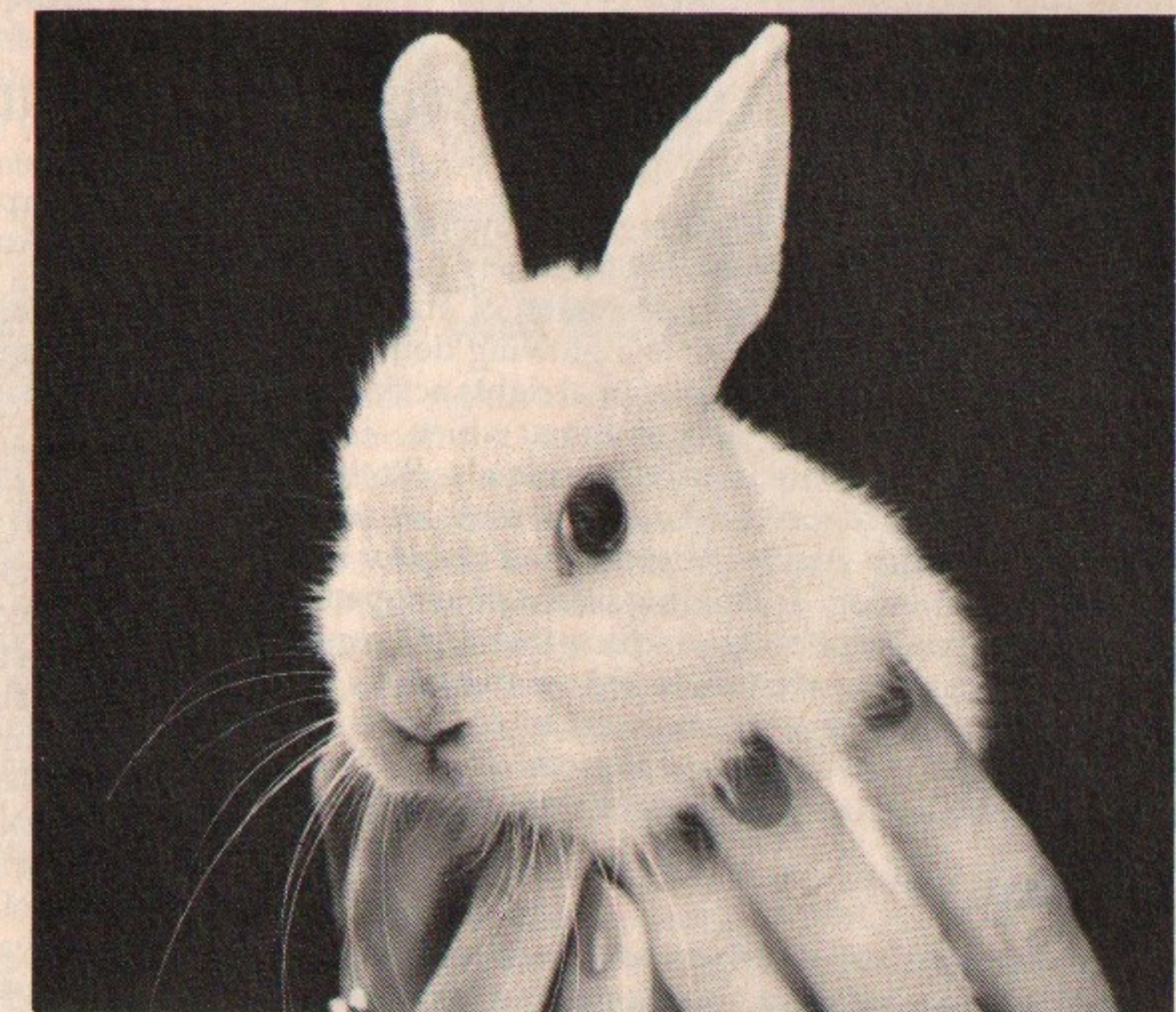
4) *Richard-Allan Medical Industries* makes a variety of disposable skin staplers and clip appliers. The company is located at 8850 M-89, Box 351, Richland, MI 49083-0351; the phone number is 800-253-7900 (in Michigan, 616-385-4466).

♦ 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 800-722-8772.

Dr. Barnard is president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, P.O. Box 6322, Washington, DC 20015; (202) 686-2210.

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904-9



# Investing for Animal Rights

BY WILLIAM L. DONNELLY, Ph.D., AND CYNTHIA A. ERBER

**S**ocially responsible investing with animal rights in mind is a complex topic. While society has created a dependence on the exploitation of animals for human purposes, there is a growing demand by concerned investors and animal rights activists for information about corporations which, in the course of business, have some impact on animals. Plotting a wholly-ethical investment course isn't easy, but there are several strategies available which enable the concerned investor to influence corporate behavior: 1) avoiding offensive companies; 2) investing in companies offering products that don't contain animal ingredients and haven't been tested on animals; 3) supporting companies that have taken steps to reduce animal testing and/or have funded nonanimal alternatives; and 4) supporting shareholder actions protesting a company's policies.

## 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. Of the nearly 100 industry groups open to investors, makers of cosmetics, household products, and pharmaceuticals are the three largest users of animals for product testing. Other businesses that may harm animals directly include makers of apparel, forest products (including pulp and paper), chemicals, petroleum, paint, a variety of agricultural products, and even aircraft manufacturers which shoot chickens from a cannon to test windshields. Even investing in U.S. Government Bonds isn't safe, as some of those funds support research on animals.

The issue is further complicated by the many types of industrial and business activities that have a secondary or indirect impact on animal well-being. 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 what's available.

Investing in foreign countries doesn't offer an acceptable alternative either. There is relatively little investor activism in countries other than the U.S. and the U.K., and corporations and regulatory agencies may be even less progressive than here. For instance, the LD50 (Lethal Dose 50 Percent) test, which measures the level at which 50 percent of a group of laboratory animals are killed by the test substance, is required for all products tested in Japan. Except for the pesticide industry, the LD50 is rapidly becoming obsolete in the U.S.

## Selective positive investing

Rather than trying to avoid all investments with ties to animal exploitation, the investor might choose to avoid those companies with the *worst* practices while supporting others that have made real progress towards eliminating or reducing animal use. This strategy requires a careful weighing of exploitation against improvement. Corporations that *appear* to be making important strides may still be exploiting huge numbers of animals. The limited amount of accurate public information

about corporate animal use is an additional complicating factor: the Animal Welfare Act (the only Federal law offering any protection whatsoever to laboratory animals) doesn't require research facilities to even report the use of rats and mice; and most corporations release only selected data about research activities. There is some information available, however. The Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington, D.C., using data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has identified 100 U.S. companies that are the heaviest users of animals in research and testing.

Some companies are developing effective alternatives to animal testing. Johnson & Johnson has developed an alternative to the Draize eye irritancy test (which utilizes rabbits); however, it was named as the third largest user of animals in the IRRC report. Bausch & Lomb is exploring the *in vitro* market for nonanimal alternatives, yet it continues to operate Charles River Laboratories, the world's largest breeder of lab animals. A number of cosmetics companies have made financial contributions towards the development of nonanimal tests, but continue to perform standard animal toxicity studies. Ralston Purina funds research to determine "optimal living conditions" for farm animals, but is a major supplier of lab animal feeds. Ralston Purina's Chicken of the Sea division is also responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of dolphins in tuna nets. Walt Disney is often cited for its pro-animal films, but is also noted for films that use animals in abusive ways.

Cruelty-free producers of food and personal care products are increasing. Many are small, privately-owned companies that do not have marketable securities available. Some acceptable product names are not independent, but are instead subsidiaries of larger and less attractive corporations. For example, Celestial Seasonings is owned by Philip Morris (the tobacco and foods giant), and Shiff-Bio Foods is owned by Iroquois Brands (a beverage and food company).

**F**orty companies and foundations contribute to the Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT), including Abbott Labs, Amoco, Bristol Myers, Exxon, and the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association. Although these gestures of corporate giving should be encouraged, the actual contributions are quite modest. For example, Exxon contributes at the "sponsor" level (\$25,000 or more for a minimum of four years), yet had net profits of \$5.1 billion in 1988; and Exxon was responsible for the 1989 Alaskan oil spill that killed many thousands of wild animals and seriously injured a sensitive ecosystem. The list of CAAT supporters includes firms reported to be among the largest users of animals for testing.

Because of pressure from activists, some companies have begun to modify their activities. Colgate-Palmolive and Allied Signal claim to have reduced animal testing by one-half. Avon recently changed its protocols to eliminate the Draize and has promised to eliminate all animal testing. Bristol Myers has halted all animal testing at its Mead-Johnson division. Proctor and Gamble is working to develop an alternative to the LD50. And DuPont, Searle, and Exxon have indicated their intention to reduce the frequency of animal testing.

But while some corporations have reported lesser use of animals, there has been a concurrent shift to the contracting

of outside labs which independently conduct animal testing for them. For example, Proctor and Gamble employs ten independent labs. Gillette, having sold its own labs, uses only outside contractors. The companies do not report the numbers and types of animals used by their contractors.

There are companies that stand out within their group for progressive approaches. Atlantic Richfield attempts to avoid negative environmental impact when constructing oil pipelines. Fort Howard Paper recycles paper rather than cut timberlands 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.

## Forcing policy changes

Owning shares of a corporation's common stock gives an investor the right to voice an opinion 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 known animal rights resolution was filed with Iroquois Brands in 1985 (concerning *pate de foie gras*). It was followed by resolutions filed with IBM and Greyhound Corporation (Dial) in 1986, and Proctor & Gamble and Greyhound in 1987. People 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 their introduction breaks ground and increases awareness.

Investors and consumers have several additional means of action. Telephone calls and letters from groups or individuals to selected corporations force the company to respond. Activists may also attempt to persuade churches, university endowments, and large public employee pension funds to divest of all holdings in animal abusive corporations. The South Africa divestment movement has been relatively successful in this regard. Other avenues of change include consumer boycotts, demonstrations, media campaigns, and involvement in the legislative process.

## Bonds and fixed-income instruments

Animal rights investment criteria applies to bonds as well as common stock of animal-exploiting corporations. But unlike stockholders, investors in corporate bonds do not have the right to vote. For the bond investor, however, there are clear alternatives available. Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) bonds are a safe alternative to U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds; and tax-exempt bonds of public government bodies (cities, counties, states, etc.) are a highly desirable option, especially for investors in the 28 or 33 percent tax bracket.

## Mutual funds

Though there are over a dozen mutual funds engaged in socially responsible investing in the U.S., U.K., and Canada, none has developed a screen for animal abuse. The pervasiveness of the problem and the lack of a sufficient base of concerned investors have been the primary reason for this absence. In Australia, however, the Friends' Provident Ethical Fund excludes companies involved with animal experimentation and factory farming.

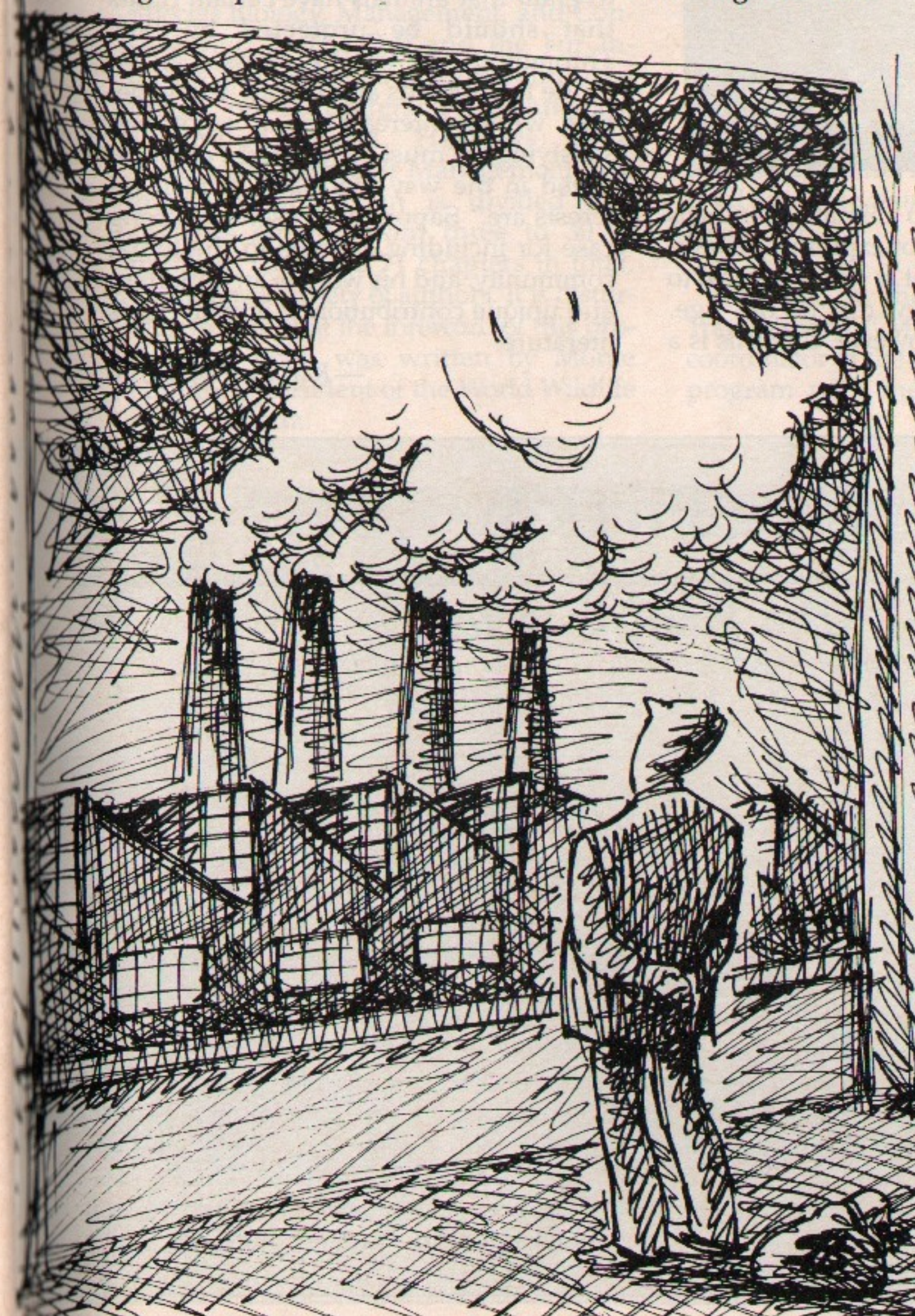
## Gaining expertise and influence

The animal rights issue is only beginning to catch on with investment counsellors. Nonetheless, there are a few sources of information available. Four socially responsible investor newsletters have developed position papers and social screens: Good Money Publications, P.O. Box 363, Worcester, VT 05682; Investor Responsibility Research Center, Suite 600, 1755 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20036; Franklin Insight, 711 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02111; and the Council on Economic Priorities, 30 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003. Working Assets, another organization promoting socially responsible investing, does not currently screen companies for animal rights violations, but is "considering the issue."

Only a small percentage of brokers, financial planners, and money managers are adequately informed about corporate animal exploitation. The animal rights investor will have to question them carefully to determine their level of knowledge and ability to assist in evaluating companies. The best listing of potential advisors is available from the Social Investment Forum, 711 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02111.

As investors become increasingly concerned about animal exploitation, brokers and advisors will be motivated to become better informed. As the movement gains momentum, demands on corporations will increase. The power of concerted investor action over corporate behavior has been demonstrated by activists in other arenas. The same is likely to prove true in the areas of animal and environmental defense. **\$**

William Donnelly and Cynthia Erber are investment counsellors in Seattle, Washington. Their advice to animal rights activists has appeared in the PAWS News, the publication of the Progressive Animal Welfare Society (P.O. Box 1037, Lynnwood, WA 98046).



Walt Taylor



# Liberation Philosophy

## Morals, Reason, and Animals

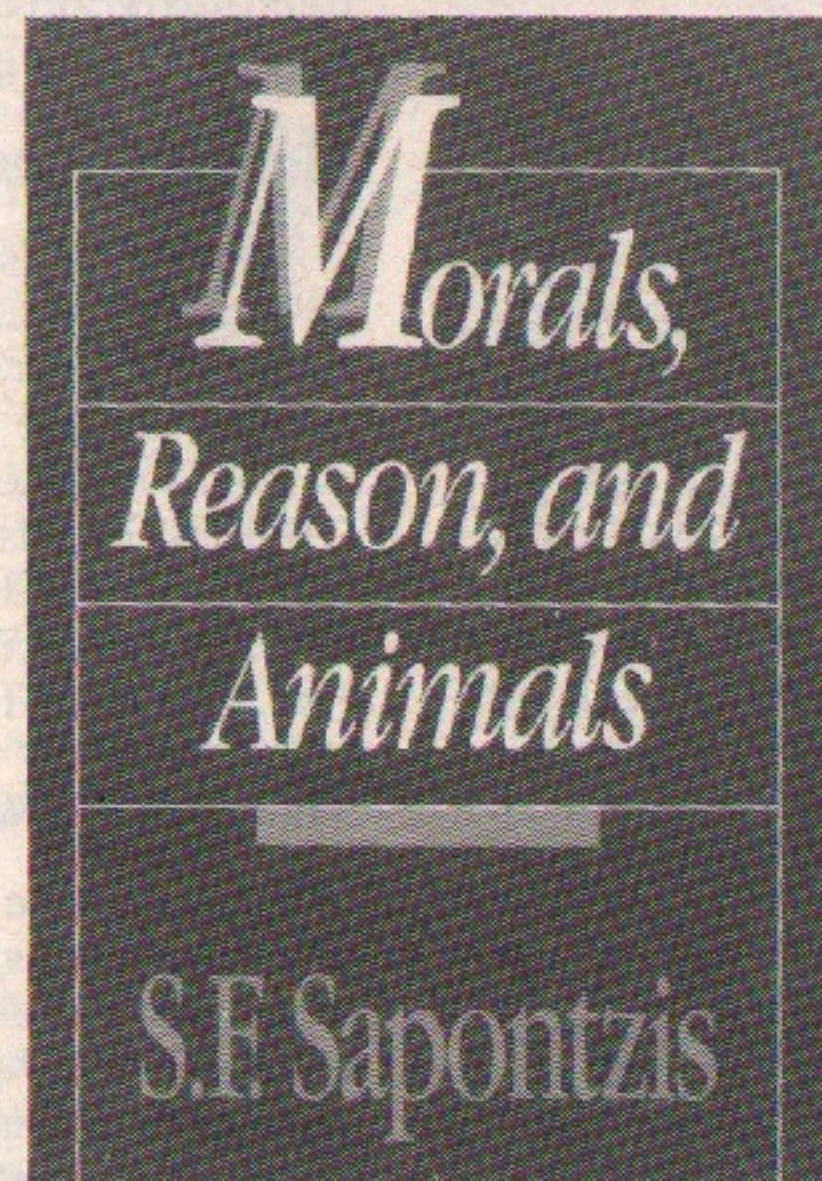
By S.F. Sapontzis Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1987  
302 pages, hardcover, \$34.95

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 practical 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 these terms that would lead to rejecting the case for animal rights.

The concluding section of this text 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, merely that 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.

Sapontzis also contends that the pro-animal argument prohibiting all research with animals is unsound. He constructs cases in which one could argue that animals do consent to certain experiments. Since animals would not consent to being harmed, tortured, or killed, most laboratory research must be terminated. Examples of justified research include experiments in which individual sacrifice is the only way of developing vaccines to fight severe epidemics and experiments that do not require distress or the destruction of healthy, sentient life. To avoid speciesism Sapontzis holds that his criteria would also justify sacrificing humans under similar circumstances.

As Sapontzis sees it, animal liberation is not an affront to, and does not trivialize, human liberation movements. He explains that one does not need to reduce the value of human life or deny it greater value than animal life in order to grant that animals have certain rights that should be protected by law. Throughout the text he stresses an attitude that regards animals as "fellow beings whose interests in an enjoyable, satisfying life must be respected and protected in the way that basic human interests are." Sapontzis presents a strong case for including animals in the moral community, and his work is an important and unique contribution to animal rights literature.

—Kathleen Squadrito

## Eco-Science Fiction

### Star Trek V: The Final Frontier

Directed by William Shatner; story by William Shatner, Harve Bennett, and David Loughery; starring William Shatner, Leonard Nimoy, DeForest Kelley, and Laurence Luckinbill Paramount Pictures, 1989

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 galactic misfits. Here a mysterious hooded figure named Sybok (Laurence Luckinbill) appears, mesmerizes the populace and leads them to conquer the city of Paradise, a 23rd century-version of a 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 luring a starship to their rescue. His plan works. Starfleet dispatches the Enterprise. Once it arrives, Sybok and his band of terrorists usurp control and set course for Sha Ka Ree, which lies beyond the Great Barrier in the galaxy's center. No ship has ever made such a journey, but Sybok is intent on finding God and the meaning of existence. Unlike other Vulcans, he believes the key to 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 705, North Bay, Ont. P1B 8J8, Canada; 705/476-8777), 1988; 1150 pages, \$100.00 Canadian, \$83.00 U.S.

The Ontario Trappers Association, "under the authority of the Licensing Agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources," has published a substantial piece of trapping literature in *Wild Furbearer Management and Conservation in North America*. The book is a good resource document, provided 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) Regional Furbearer Management Programs. Each section is divided into chapters ranging from three to 30 in number. There are 71 chapters in total, written by a variety of authors. It is disturbing to note that the foreword of this pro-trapping book was 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 furbearer, 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 public by the fur industry. There are contradictions even within the book. For example, Ralph Bice 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 Parry Sound man, 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 much better than he planned. In nearly all cases, the animal dies almost instantly. (page 53)

However, in the chapter "Traps and Trap Research," Milan Novak, who is the coordinator of the furbearer management 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 animals and subsequently the trap passed the Federal Provincial Committee for Humane Trapping's mechanical and approach tests. The results of the modifications showed a significant improvement in time to unconsciousness. For example, mink in the Novak 180 became unconscious from 0 to 6 sec and beavers in the Novak 280 from 2:00 to 6:05 min according to the palpebral (eye) 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 snared coyotes and foxes from

Continued on page 52



The first generation crew of the starship Enterprise is still exploring new worlds.

Directed by William Shatner, *Star Trek V* weaves together spirituality, adventure, and humor to create a fast-paced, entertaining picture, and scenes at Yosemite have environmental significance. Producer/co-writer Harve Bennett conveyed a message to the residents and visitors to this majestic national park: "Those of you who are familiar with our films know that we as a group are committed to the preservation of our environment...it should be obvious to the *Star Trek* lovers among you that our filming makes a statement: Yosemite will be alive and well in the 23rd Century."

Since its inception, *Star Trek's* recipe for success has been to take profound issues such as ecology, spirituality, and the "rights" of human and nonhuman lifeforms and explore them in the context of the future, with a touch of humor. To the pleasure of millions, this tradition continues with the hit television series *Star Trek: The Next Generation*.

—Michael Iacobbo



# 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 Yen did a story back in March which began, "For fashionable women cloaked in luxuriant furs, a leisurely stroll along Fifth Avenue has become fraught with danger." How being handed a leaflet (or even being verbally insulted, for that matter) constitutes "danger" is an unanswered question, although one fur wearer Yen talked with said she'd heard "stories" of others being sprayed with paint. One owner of a mink coat commented to Yen that a more "Gandhi-esque 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 weather and the economy. "But these anti-fur people definitely had an effect."

Polling a quintet of persons respected in the animal rights community brought these points of view on face-to-fur confrontations:

**Dr. Ethel Thurston**, chair of Beauty Without Cruelty USA: "I always approach the person with a smile and in a pleasant way give 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 (or 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 loving 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 successful 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."

**Dana Stuchell**, vice-president, Trans-Species Unlimited: "We have a new cam-

paign, 'Speak Out Against Fur,' that we've tested in New York City. We encourage people to walk up to fur wearers and con-

## Ladies in Fur Coats

Let the blood drip  
Bright and red  
Or maybe royal blue  
Since they think theirs turns  
Aristocratic  
When they are wearing you.

—Ann Cottrell Free

From *No Room Save in the Heart*, Flying Fox Press

front them. When these are actual events ('Speak Outs'), they attract the media. We meet and separate people into two's and three's. We don't say, 'Be obnoxious or aggressive'; we tell them 'Do what's comfortable, but do something.' People average 20 to 50 confrontations a day;



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's unpleasant to wear fur, they'll stop. 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 Schweitzer*: "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 in to this way of thinking; we need to find out how they did come in—probably not from confrontation. Sometimes the most subtle approaches work best. I'm not saying, 'Don't confront,' but be very careful. Unless an opening is there, it could be counter-productive."

**Syndee Brinkman**, founder of the National Alliance for Animal Legislation, now working on environmental issues in Washington, D.C.: "The best thing, of course, is to establish dialogue with the person, get to know them, establish mutual rapport. When it's someone on the street, my preferred approach is handing them a pretty little notecard with a mink 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 everything with, 'Excuse me, I don't mean to offend you,' but the important thing is to do something. I don't feel I can allow one person to walk by me flaunting a dead animal."

But what if you're shy or faint of heart, and there are no other animal rights folk to take to the streets with you? You can never go wrong saying, "How thoughtful of you to wear a fake fur and spare all that animal suffering!" That's one fur wearer who'll never be quite as happy about her coat.

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\*Susan Meeker-Lowry, *Economics As If the Earth Really Mattered*  
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\*Basilim Allione, *Women of Wisdom*  
\*Nancy & John Todd, *Ocean Aris Institute*  
\*Winona LaDuke, *Eco-activist, White Earth Reservation*  
\*Adam Trombly, *Founder, Project Earth*  
\*Margot Adler, *Drawing Down the Moon*  
\*Luisah Fiesh, *Jambalaya, Priestess of Oshun*  
\*Chellis Glendinning, *Psychologist, Waking Up in the Nuclear Age*  
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— FOOD FOR STARVING PEOPLE IS BEING FED TO FARM ANIMALS.

— I THINK, THEREFORE I AM...  
A VEGETARIAN

— TO ANIMALS, HUMANS ARE NAZIS.

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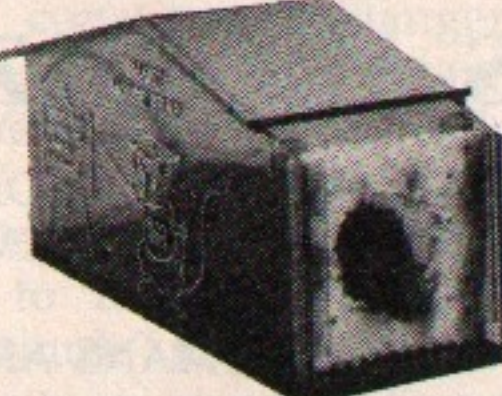
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## The Dissection

The human anatomy students giggled nervously and often. A couple tried to feed cookies to their dead, formaldehyde-reeking cats. Some cut too deeply, so they had to dispose of their first cat and get another. "No problem, there are plenty more," 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 shelters sold them to the laboratories? Did the shelters provide them alive or dead? Had they been pets? Had the animals' owners "given them to science?" 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 asked us to choose a cat, skin it, and locate 27 specific muscles. We hadn't yet learned about muscles. He drew a simple diagram of a cat with incision lines across the belly. He asked if at least one person at each table had dissected before. That was our introduction to dissection.

We searched for the muscles, aided by black and white photos of dissected cats in our lab manuals. We grew frustrated when no muscles were readily apparent. How deeply should we cut? How hard should we tear the cat's 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 answer to these questions was, essentially, "Use your judgment. You can kind of guess where things are."

We all asked for the professor's help at once. While we waited for him, we talked about how disgusting formaldehyde smelled, how hot it was, and how our sweaty hands itched under the latex gloves. We "examined" each other's cats. Ours had fleas. For two of the three hours accorded to the lab, we waited.

When the professor got to our table, he ripped open the cat to expose the desired muscles. He said he'd had a lot of practice, so it was easy for him to find them, but he could see how we might have trouble. At the end of the class, we looked at a human anatomy chart, and identified human muscles. Finally, something made sense.

My partner wrapped the cat back up in his fur "to give him some dignity, for God's sake" until Thursday's probe into his nervous system.

—Abbe Anderson

## The Trapper's Rationale

continued from page 49

traps indicated that they took up to several hours to die. (page 964)

As for the barbaric leghold trap, Novak confirms that many animals escape from them by chewing off their trapped appendages.

The nonselective nature of traps is also addressed to some degree in the book: *Study results have varied from no captures to more than two unwanted animals for every furbearer caught.* (page 953) and: *Stout (1967) estimated that 69 percent of spring duck-band recoveries were due to muskrat trapping, and Bailey and Jones (1976) concluded that spring muskrat trappers caused a minimal loss of 10.4 percent of breeding mallards (Anas platyrhynchos) in Manitoba.* (page 955)

The effect trapping has on "unwanted" species is even more severe for those which are threatened or rare. For instance, eagles often perish in traps set for

mammalian predators because of the bait used.

Chapters such as "Trapper Education in North America" and "Presenting the Trapping Profession to the Public" will be of special interest to animal activists. These chapters describe ways in which the trapping community is trying to convince 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 campaigns 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 issues and understand the trapping community in general. Becoming familiar with the trapper's own literature is a good way to begin.

—N. Glenn Perrett

## LETTERS

Continued from page 6

ed that he had become too much for them to handle. So I took him home, put an ad in the local paper, and screened people until I found him the best home possible. It was very little trouble on my part, and so very worth the effort. I can now walk my two dogs past that house with a clear conscience.

—Joanne Craig  
Regina, SK, Canada

**Editor's Note:** In some instances, especially those involving pet stores and animal dealers, buying animals in order to rescue them can be counterproductive: the purchased animal may simply be replaced by another one, continuing the cycle of supply and demand. In a case such as you describe, however, the "owner" is unlikely to get another dog in the hope that someone else will be "suckered" into buying him. People wishing to rescue neglected animals may want to follow your example and offer to purchase them, but they might try just asking for the animal first.

## Delta Upsilon Replies

An item in June *Network Notes* incorrectly implied that Delta Upsilon Fraternity initiations involve the abuse of animals. The report should instead have stated that the Progressive Animal Welfare Society successfully protested an incident, unrelated to initiation activities, at one chapter. Delta Upsilon, like all fraternities, neither permits nor condones any animal abuse in any chapter activity.

Many fraternity chapters seek community service projects, and would be happy to volunteer help to move or renovate animal shelter facilities. If you work with a shelter near a college campus, inquire at the dean of students' office for fraternities or other campus organizations looking for service projects.

—Thomas D. Hansen, Exec. Director  
Delta Upsilon Fraternity  
P.O. Box 68942  
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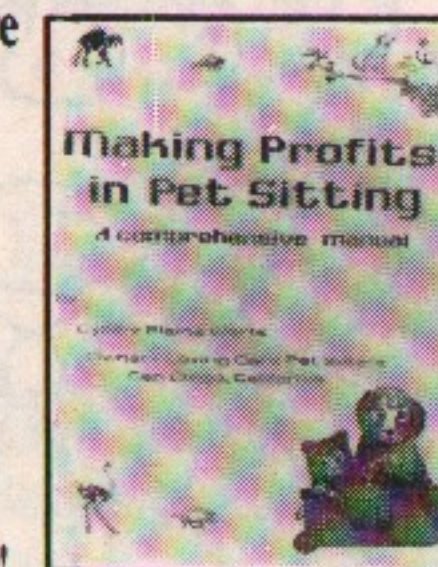
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## ANIMAL RIGHTS



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## Bear-ly There


continued from page 18

only large animal allowed to be hunted either at bait stations or during the nursing period. Smith further charged that his former colleagues badly underestimate hunting mortality because they don't count orphaned cubs who starve to death. Since 40 percent of the 500 bears shot in Colorado each spring are female, and each female normally rears two cubs (sometimes as many as four), the actual spring hunt toll could be as high as 900.

Another indication of extreme hunting pressure comes from North Carolina, where U.S. Forest Service research shows the average age of female bears bagged by hunters or hit by cars is from 3.5 to 4.6 years, barely old enough to reproduce. "Black bears are making a last stand in the Southeast," argues Forest Service wildlife biologist Laureen Hillman. Michael Pelton of the University of Tennessee told Bolgiano that they'd be gone from private land in 25 to 50 years.

Pacelle sees an analogy between the present plight of bears and that of elephants. African elephants were still plentiful 20 years ago, numbering 2.3 million in 1970. Intensive trophy-hunting and anti-depredation campaigns on newly cultivated veldt (habitat loss) pushed elephants into decline. As elephants became scarce, the value of poached ivory soared. Poaching increased, and there are now fewer than 700,000 African elephants.

Still, there may be more African elephants than bears, of all species. North America has about two-thirds of the world's bears, but that's still only 400,000 to 750,000 black bears, 45,000 brown bears, no more than 20,000 polar bears, and 2,750 Kodiak bears. The elements to drive wild bears to extinction are already at work: over-hunting, habitat loss, and accelerating poaching. Whether we're any

better than the Africans at preserving our biggest, most conspicuous land animal remains to be seen. 

#### References:

*Bears Of The World*, by Terry Domico; Facts On File, 1988. ISBN 0-8160-1536-8. \$29.95. This is the most current source of information about bears to date, lavishly illustrated with photos of extraordinary quality.

*True Bear Stories*, by Joaquin Miller; Rand, McNally & Co., 1900. Joaquin 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 2699, Missoula, MT 59806) 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 132, 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.

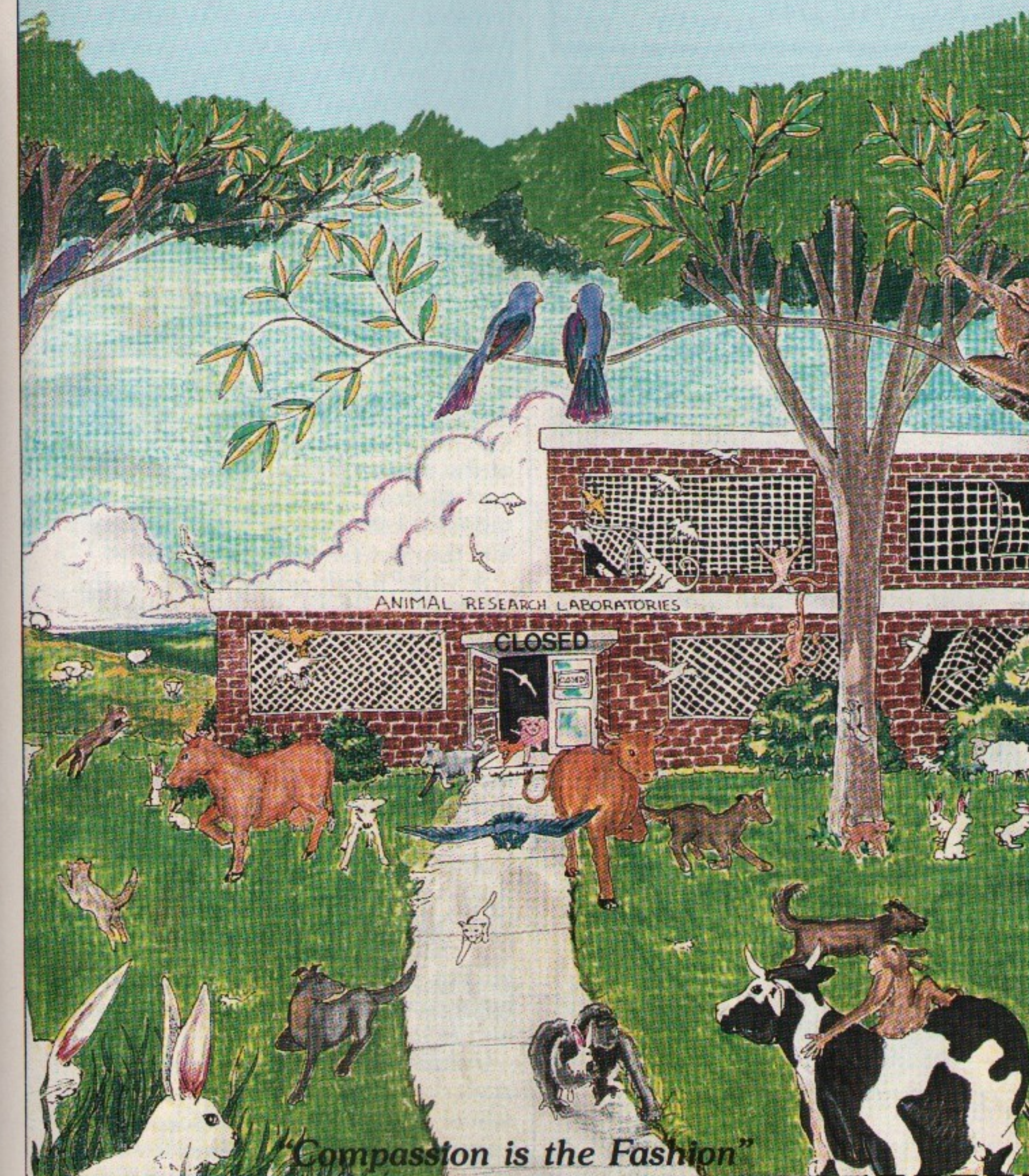
The Fund for Animals (200 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019) has taken legal action to protect bears (see "Suit Seeks to Save Bears").

## COMING SOON

♦ **JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY** for human beings is generally recognized as a major motif of the Hebrew Bible, or Old Testament. Not as widely understood, however, is how forceful Jewish religious tradition is in its prohibition of cruelty against animals. A rabbinical scholar discusses Judaism and animal rights.

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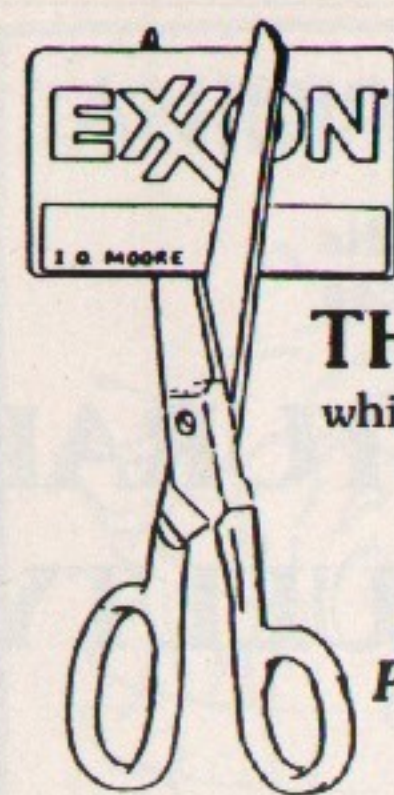
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## The Black Beauty Ranch

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 owner's sentence.

The enthusiastic welcoming committee for all visitors to the ranch is "Friendly," the first burro airlifted out of the Grand Canyon. As Saxon puts it, "Friendly really is friendly. She 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 invariably 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 adopter, whom Saxon describes as preferring "big, fat, and pretty" 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 ranches' homeliest burros and goats.

The Black Beauty Ranch can be contacted at P.O. Box 367, Murchison, TX 75778; (214) 469-3811.

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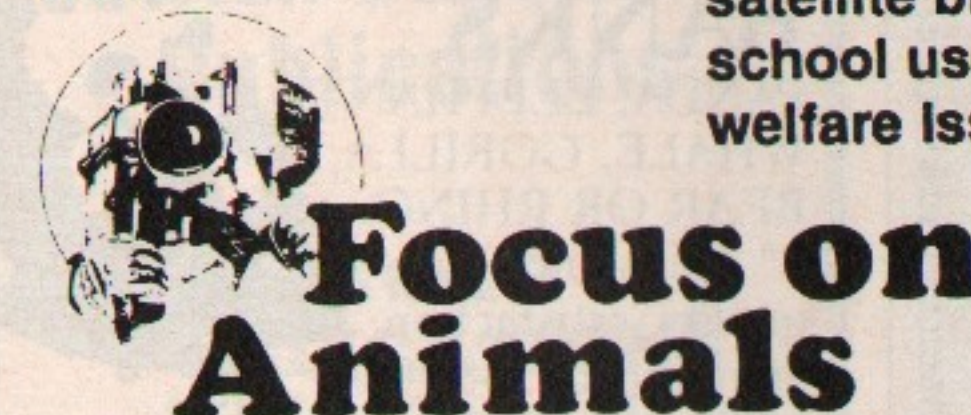
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