

KILLING THE FEMALE: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HUNTING

# The ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE MAGAZINE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS AND ECOLOGY • SEPTEMBER 1990

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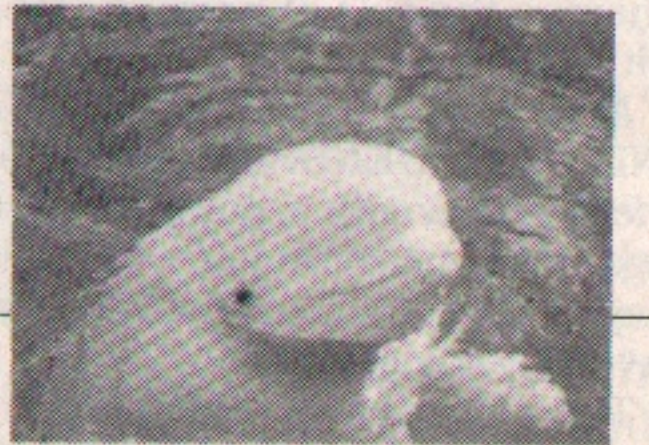
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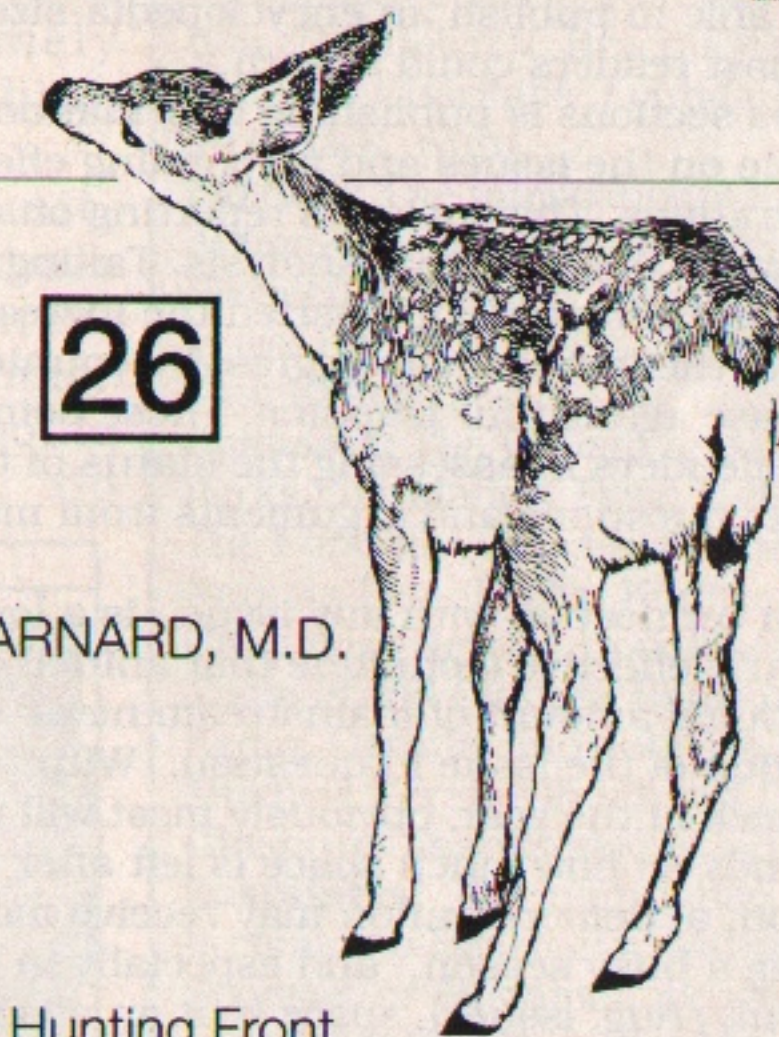
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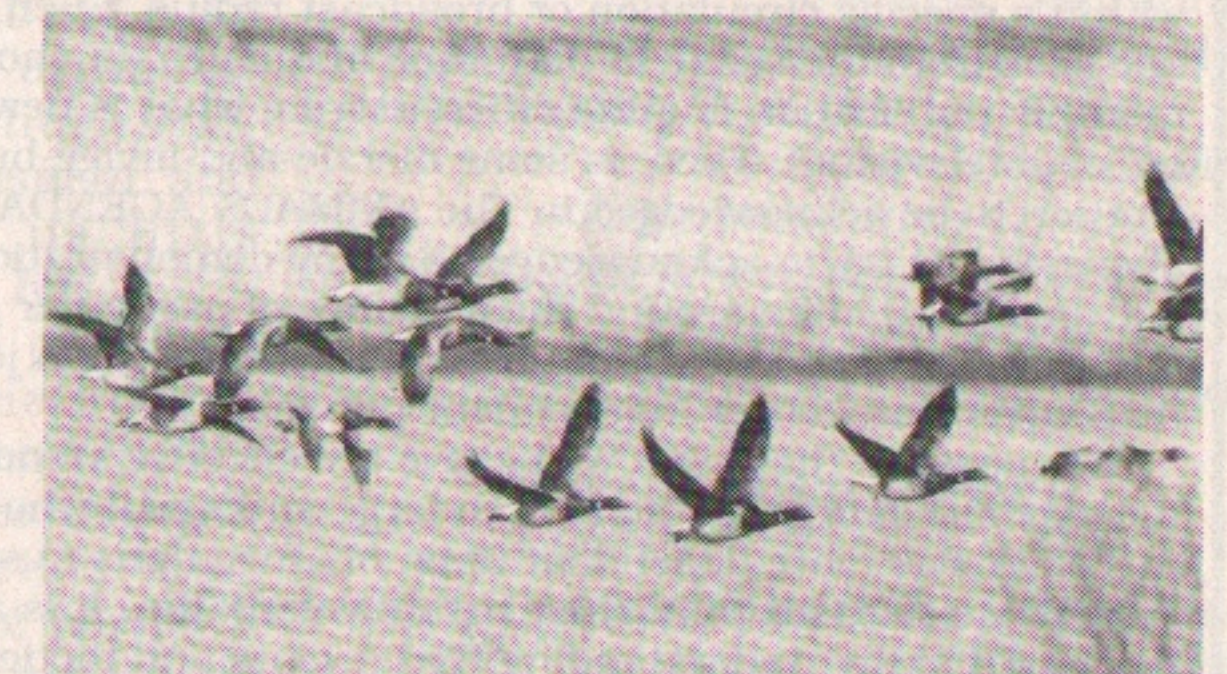
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# The News Blues

It is axiomatic in the news business that no partisan organization is ever happy with either the amount or the tone of the coverage it receives. Partisan organizations, obviously enough, exist to advance their own agendas, sometimes in competition or conflict with one another, whereas the role of news media is to provide an overview—sometimes one that's analytically critical.

At present, we are hearing from grassroots organizations in some quarters that The ANIMALS' AGENDA has abandoned them to serve the interests of the national organizations. These grassroots organizations urge us to expose what they see as the miscreance of the major organizations, many of which are equally dissatisfied with the amount and tone of the coverage they receive. The latter claim we take too much note of the complaints of what they see as an envious radical fringe.

The plain fact is that there are only so many pages per issue available for news coverage of any kind, and even if we were able to publish an encyclopedia-sized edition each month, there are still only so many pages most readers could absorb.

Our first priority in the news sections is publishing information that assists animal defenders in keeping up-to-date on the issues and responding effectively—by whatever means, from letter-writing to demonstrations. This includes reporting on current developments, background, and a limited amount of contextual analysis. Taking last winter's anti-fur campaigns as a case in point, our coverage emphasized the increasing economic impact of the anti-fur movement on fur sales; the increasingly aggressive counterattacks mounted by the fur industry; and the ecological case against fur trapping. These points received priority because they were of value to animal defenders in assessing the status of the issue, in planning further activities, and in responding to questions and arguments from mainstream media and the general public.

Demonstration coverage, in connection with any issue, is a lower priority—unless a demonstration introduces a particularly effective technique that animal defenders elsewhere might emulate, or receives an exceptional amount of mainstream news coverage, which may indicate a major shift in public perception of the issue in question. With 50 to 100 demonstrations taking place each and every week of the year, obviously most will receive no coverage. How much ink any of them gets also depends on how much space is left after we cover the essentials. During a relatively quiet season, a demonstration may receive more coverage simply because more space is available. During a busy season, and especially in March and September (after the combined Jan./Feb. and July/Aug. issues), space is at an absolute premium.

Demonstration coverage receives a lower priority simply because little information comes out of demos that is of future value to animal defenders. Demonstrations are newsworthy in the local daily media because they highlight community issues and create disruptions of routine within a specific circulation or broadcast radius. Such disruptions lose news value the farther one goes from the scene in both time and miles. In short, what is newsworthy in a national, monthly publication is quite different from what is newsworthy in a hometown newspaper (or on local television). There is some morale-and-image-building value for participants in a demonstration to be acknowledged in The ANIMALS' AGENDA, we realize, and again as mentioned above, we do try to acknowledge as many demonstrations as space allows. However, morale-and-image-building around the activities of particular groups is primarily the duty, function, and purpose of those groups' own newsletters—not a job properly done by The ANIMALS' AGENDA or any other independent publication.

It is possible that what we believe are effective standards of coverage have come somewhat at the expense of organizations both large and small who in former years, when The ANIMALS' AGENDA was more dependent upon organizations to supply coverage, became used to having their press releases published virtually verbatim. It is also possible that some organizations are having difficulty understanding that events and tactics that were highly newsworthy some years ago are no longer so newsworthy, because, even though those events may have grown, many more events are being staged now than then, and the same or similar tactics are now commonplace.

Again, this is all part of the news business. It is also axiomatic that according to virtually everyone else, every journalist is ultimately working for the devil—to which we can respond only that we're still waiting for our first diabolical paychecks.

## Changing times, changing focus

No ANIMALS' AGENDA writer stimulates more controversy than editor-at-large D.P. Greanville, whose provocative *Animal Intelligence* columns have drawn more mail—both pro and con—than any other section of the magazine. But feeling that the column's intended focus has become too restrictive, Patrice has decided to terminate *Intelligence*. He will continue as "movement provocateur" through a new column, *Residence on Earth*, which debuts in this issue with a guest essayist. *Residence on Earth* will take the widest possible view of animal and environmental issues, presenting them in a broad social/political context. Look for the new column in every other issue, and keep those letters coming.

The Editors.

SEPTEMBER 1990  
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The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by the Animal Rights Network, Inc., a non-profit charitable organization incorporated in Connecticut. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animals 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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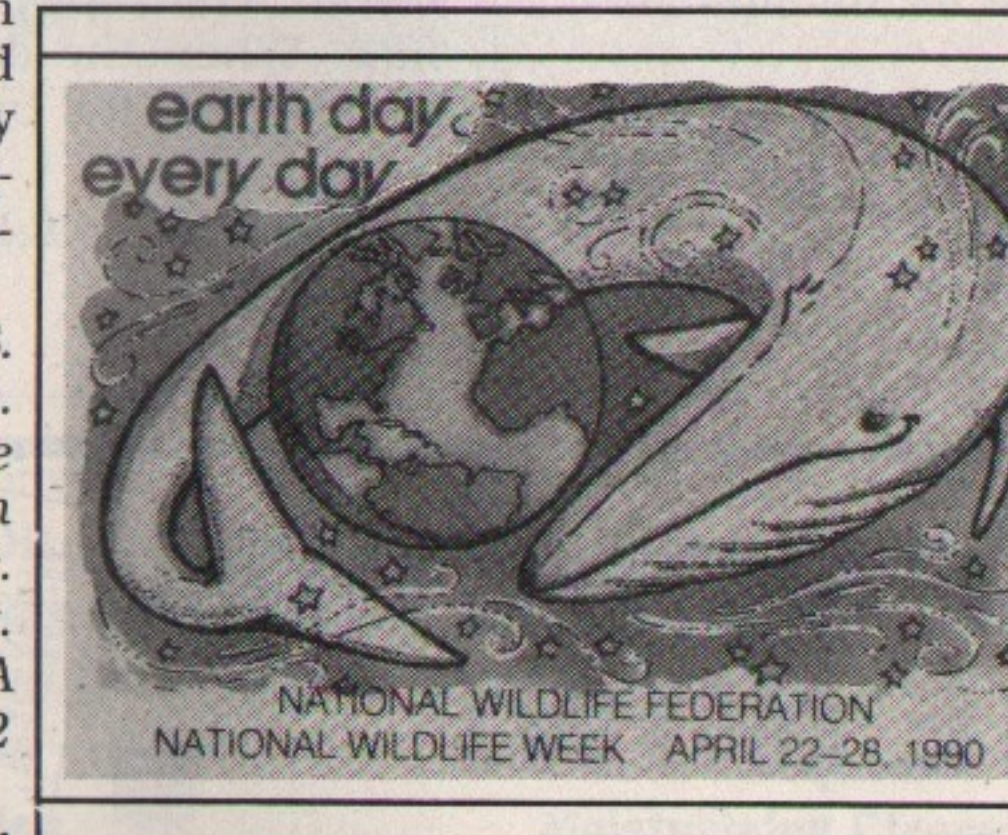
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## Earth Day Eating

Regarding Marti Kheel's letter (July/Aug. 1990), Berkeley was not the only city not selling meat at Earth Day festivities. At least two Pennsylvania cities (Bethlehem and Hazleton) hosted celebrations where only vegetarian food was sold.

Secondly, PCRM wasn't the only national organization issuing news releases about meat and the environment. Prior to Earth Day, the Wildlife Information Center issued two separate 1990 Earth Year Suggestions. One urged that meat not be eaten as part of the solution to global warming and loss of rain forests. The other urged that tuna not be consumed to help save dolphins. When the Center issued its Earth Day presskit both suggestions were included.

—Donald S.  
Heintzelman, Pres.  
Wildlife  
Information  
Center, Inc.  
629 Green St.  
Allentown, PA  
18102



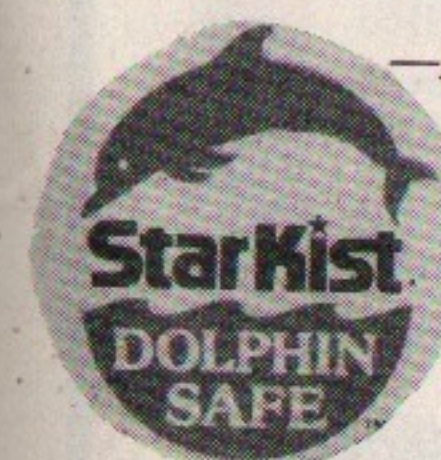
## Editor's Note:

We heard from other cities, too, where meatless Earth Day events took place. Those responsible should give themselves a pat on the back.

## Save Tunas, Too

With all the concern over dolphins killed in tuna nets, no one has mentioned the tuna themselves. Does one species deserve to die more than another? If you want to save dolphins, just stop eating tuna and feeding it to your cats. This will save dolphins, tuna, and a lot of other sea creatures to boot.

—Pete Bachstadt, Director  
Carson/Eagle Valley  
Humane Society  
P.O. Box 3043  
Carson City, NV 89702



## Julia Collier Remembered

Thank you for the gracious acknowledgment of Julia Collier's bequest and the dedication of your March issue to her memory. It has been a little over a year since Julie's untimely death, and I think of her often.

Julie's commitment to animals was largely unrecognized by animal activists. She would go anywhere, do

*The future of The ANIMALS' AGENDA depends on the generosity of its supporters. We are extremely grateful for the substantial financial assistance provided by these individuals and organizations.*

**Benefactors:** The American Anti-Vivisection Society, The Ahimsa Foundation, The Helen V. Brach Foundation, The DTS Charitable Foundation, Victoria R. Ward.

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anything to help animals, yet her self-effacement and

modesty left most of us little chance to know and love her.

I want to tell you also of Julie's kindness to people. She always smiled. She was courteous. She never spoke ill of another activist. Julie was not side-tracked, and maintained a clear view of her life's goal: to ease the suffering of animals.

My husband and I have moved away from New York. I miss our many, friends there, but I can call and write to them when the need is great. I can only tell people about Julia Collier.

—Mary E. Hoffman  
Biloxi, MS

## Alternatives to Animals

We would like to share our good experience with a method of simultaneously educating the public about the suffering of

animals in laboratories and providing people with an opportunity for involvement in the effort to promote and develop alternatives.

From March 1982 to June 1986, we solicited funds only from our 3500 members and raised \$5,000 for funding our first project. From June 1986 to the present, we advertised in newspapers and raised \$20,000. Currently two grant proposals are being refereed, and if all goes as anticipated, we will be able to announce the funding of more alternative research projects in the near future.

This was accomplished with the placement of very few ads. We plan to advertise much more frequently in the future.

—Esther Klein, Chair  
Experimentation Committee  
Animal Defence League of Canada  
P.O. Box 3880, Station C,  
Ottawa K1Y 4M5, Canada

## Throwaway Pets

Until the public takes responsibility for the animals they have domesticated, animals shelters like ours will be forced to fill the need for a humane alternative to the despicable methods of disposal so commonplace today. We've had people drive up with a mother cat and her six kittens and threaten to put them in a "croak sack" and toss them over the nearest bridge if we didn't take them. Many unwanted litters we never see, for they are unceremoniously disposed of in the "croak barrel" out in back of the barn. Another favorite method of unwanted litter disposal is

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## LETTERS

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dropping them off along roadsides or by farms to meet a slow death by starvation. We have even heard of farmers feeding unwanted kittens to their pigs.

Those who work in shelters must constantly be on guard against complete despair. When all seemed totally futile one day, I found a tiny ray of hope in a 4th grade class. It was pet appreciation day, and children had brought their animals to school to explain how they cared for them. As each dog, cat, guinea pig, rabbit, and chicken was brought around the room for the children to see and pet, one boy in the back of the room made it his business to gently kiss each creature who passed by. This little

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boy received the humane message we were trying to convey. He was sure that when he grew up, things would be different for the animals.

—Alanna Gertz, President  
The Ark  
Box 244 North Street  
Harrington, ME 04643

### Puppy Mills

In our zeal to save the whales and liberate laboratory animals, we have consistently lost sight of the crucial problem of puppy mills. No words or pictures could ever convey the abject misery of the animals incarcerated in these breeding operations. Housed in tiny make-shift cages with little protection from the elements, these dogs are sparsely fed and watered, never get exercise, are never groomed, and never feel the touch of a loving hand. Their puppies are born in filth. When the dogs are no longer of any use for breeding, they are shot.

By not making puppy mills one of

More letters page 6

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You will find many urgent calls to action in this magazine: you'll be urged to register your disapproval with companies which still use animal tests, and you probably have a thing or two to say to furriers and vivisectionists.

So, what will you do? Pick up a pen and start writing? Stick a blank sheet in the typewriter and tap out a letter? Or will the addresses get lost in the shuffle, and your thoughts on important subjects remain unsaid...

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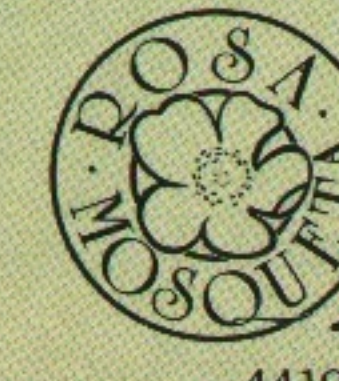
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Continued from page 4

our top priorities, we animal activists allow them to add to the millions of dogs who wind up in laboratories and pounds or abandoned by the side of the road.

The American Kennel Club (51 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10010) must become cognizant of its contribution toward perpetuating puppy mills by issuing AKC registration papers to these businesses. Without these papers, puppy mills couldn't sell the quantity they do and would be unable to command high prices for the dogs.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (14th St. and Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, DC 20250) must be held accountable for its failure to properly monitor puppy mills. This agency's cursory and infrequent inspections of these government-licensed establishments are a joke. The news program 20/20 recently revealed that a USDA inspector actually ran a puppy mill in her own backyard.

Governor Mike Hayden of Kansas recently signed into law a bill making it a felony for any "unauthorized" person to take photos of puppy mills in his state. It appears Kansas lawmakers are interested in protecting big business, not in protecting animals.

Residents of Kansas and other states where puppy mills are prevalent (Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Oklahoma) should contact their state representatives with protests. And while they're writing letters, activists should contact the large national animal rights/welfare



organizations and ask them to take an aggressive stand against puppy mills.

—Joan R. Garvey  
Independence, LA

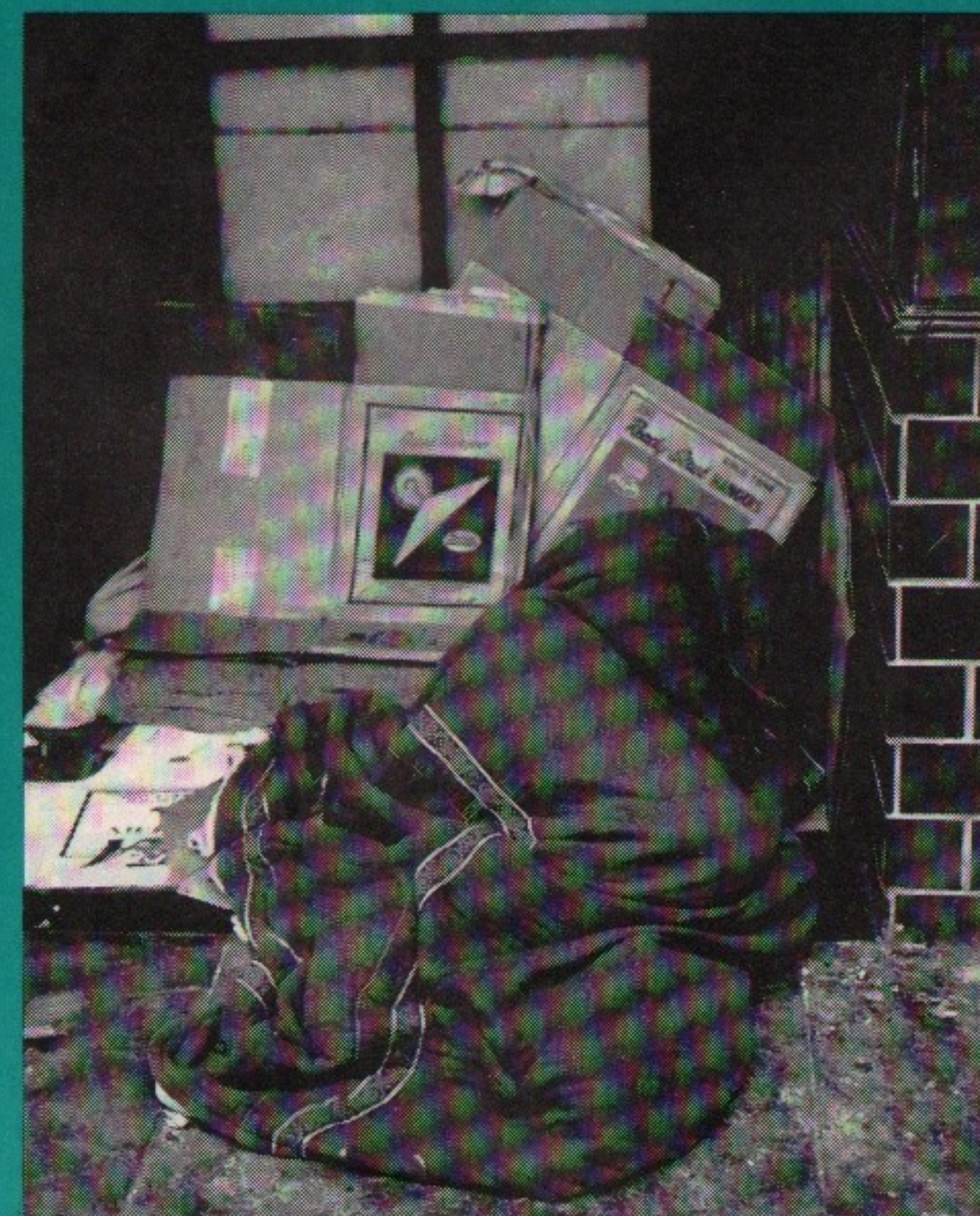
### Intimidation and Incrimination

In "Activists Take the Fifth in Grand Jury Probe" (July/Aug. 1990), it was stated that we issued an alert on Animal Liberation Front Support Group letterhead, advising recipients not to cooperate with an ANIMALS' AGENDA readership survey, and that the ALFSG would be correcting the implications in a follow-up mailing. The survey was being conducted by sociologists at the Utah State University using a geographically chosen list of ANIMALS' AGENDA subscribers. While we did and do find the survey questions to be political and personal, we simply advised, "With all the intimidation being exacted by the American Medical Association right now, you would be wise to be very cautious when giving out any information about yourself...You can very innocently incriminate yourself..." We still feel this is sound advice.

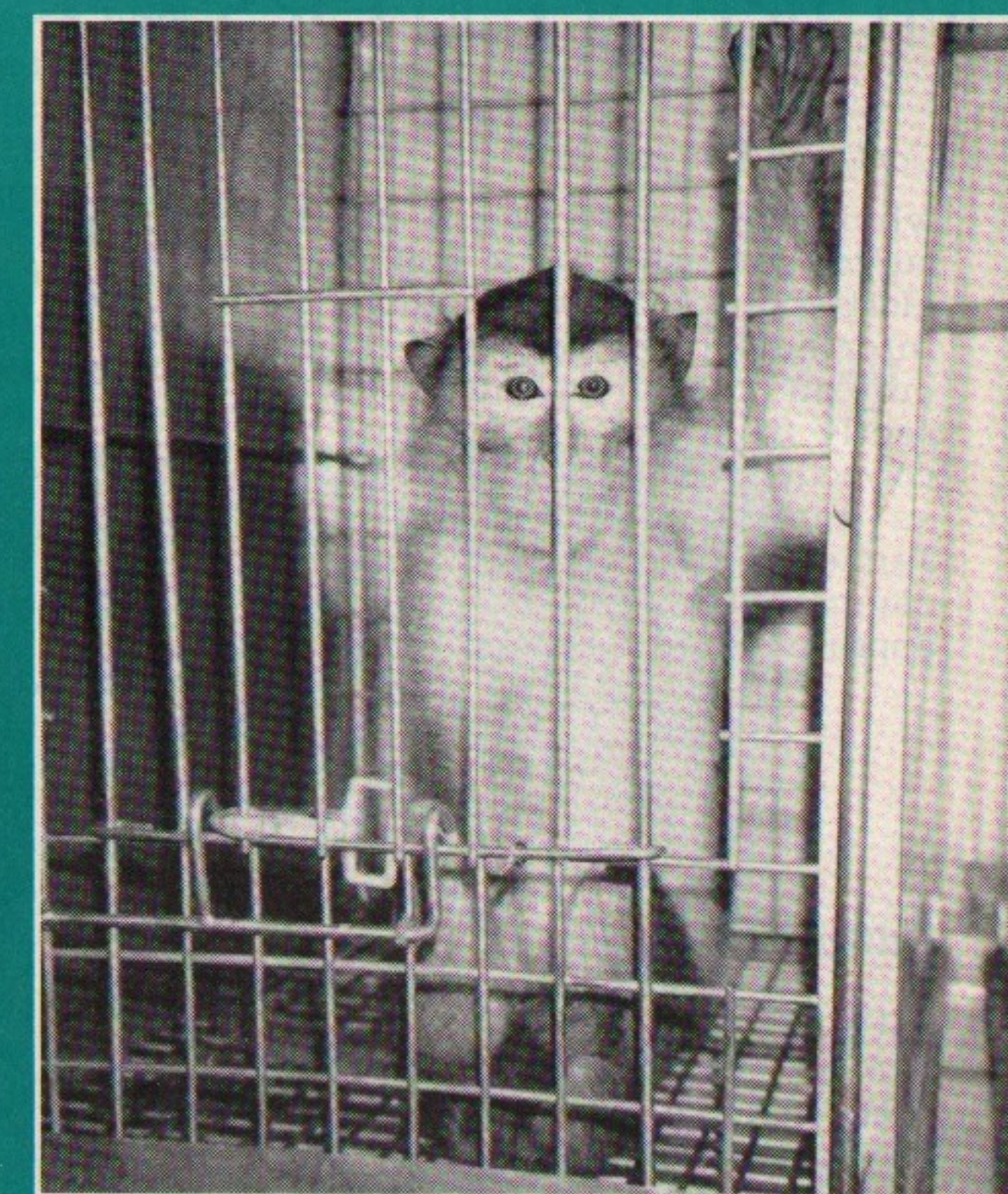
We were in the process of printing a first-class mailing we had offered to do that had been prepared for us by the ALFSG to help raise funds for the California activists being investigated by the Grand Jury.

Continued on Page 8

## Addicts like this can't get into treatment...



## ...because monkeys like this can't get out.



There are 10 million addicts in the U.S. today but only 338,000 slots in treatment centers. Meanwhile, hundreds of millions of dollars each year are poured into animal addiction experiments. It's an outrage. And it must stop!

**Please join us at UCLA on Thursday, September 27 at 11:30 a.m. to protest animal addiction experiments. Meet in the courtyard in front of Ackerman Union, near the UCLA bear statue.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I can't attend, but enclosed is my donation of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am a mental health professional and I would like to speak out.

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# Friends of Animals



## MORE LETTERS

Continued from page 6

when the ALFSG faxed us the survey and asked us to include an alert about it in the mailing. The information on both the Grand Jury and the survey came to us directly from the ALFSG, and we correctly presented it in mailing as coming from them. Margo Tannenbaum of the ALFSG saw the completed mailing and not only approved it but was very grateful.

—Linda J. Geant, President  
AWARE  
Des Plaines, IL

### Editor's Note:

While we would agree that circumspection is always a good policy in any controversial endeavor, our imaginations can run away with us to the point that we're seeing "enemies" everywhere.

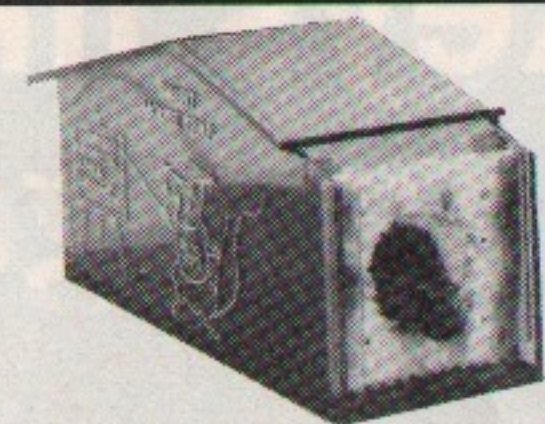
We repeat, there were no incriminating questions in the Utah State

survey. They were indeed political and personal, but those are the kinds of questions sociologists want answers to. We want to know the answers, too, and expect to receive a summary of the findings in October. The profile will be shared with our readers a few months later. To insure the anonymity of the survey, which received a 79 percent

response, the investigators have now deleted the mailing lists on all university computers, have destroyed the hardcopy on which the returns were recorded, and have returned the original reader sample tape to our office. We hope this will satisfy any lingering fears of "incrimination."



WAC TAYLOR



### Smart Mouse Trap

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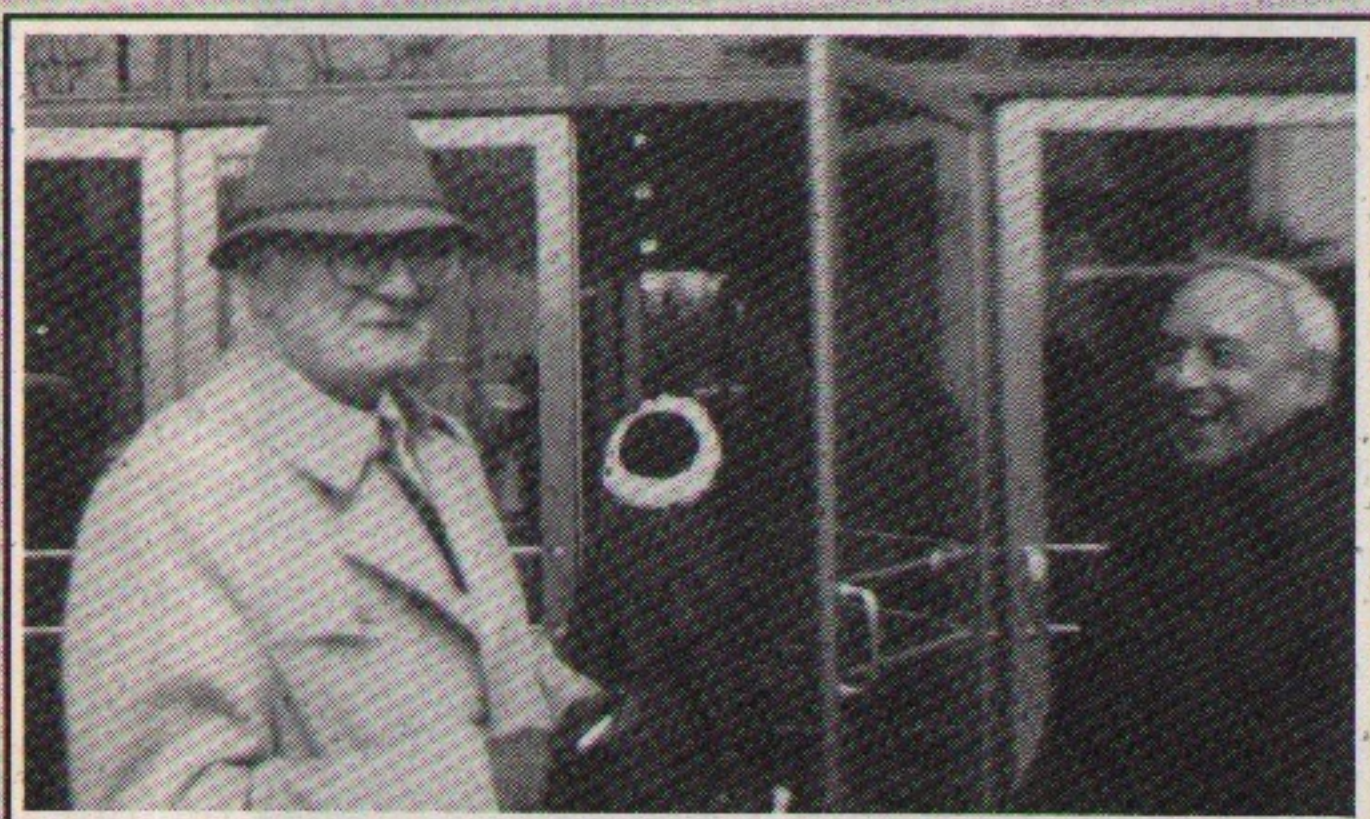


# NETWORK

Edited By Merritt Clifton

## People

The Fund for Animals has dismissed Billy Saxon as manager of the Black Beauty Ranch sanctuary—not because of any wrongdoing, said Fund spokesman Wayne Pacelle, but because of Saxon's involvement in nearby hog and cattle ranches. ♦ Head transplant researcher Dr.



Robert White often visits Network for Ohio Animal Action protests, apparently seeking arguments. ♦ Convicted of taking two brain-damaged rats from a Univ. of Pennsylvania lab, Michael Winikoff was sentenced to 100 hours' community service with a group that doesn't promote animal rights. ♦ James Clark is new president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, succeeding the late William Cave. ♦ Dr. Barbara Orlans, founder and former director of the Scientists' Center for Animal Welfare, is now setting up programs on the ethics of animal experimentation for the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown Univ. in Washington, D.C.

## Prizes

NEAVS offers \$3,000 cash scholarships to students in grades 6 through college whose work "increases awareness about animal rights and/or alleviates animal suffering." Get details from 333 Washington St., Suite 850, Boston, MA 02108. ♦ \$15,000 is offered for the arrest and conviction of whoever killed 50 wild burros recently near Kingman, Ariz. Call 602-753-0753 with tips. The reward was posted by API, the Fund, HSUS, United Animal Nations, Silent Witness, the U.S. Wild Horse

and Burro Foundation, the Intl. Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros, and Ill. Hoofed Animals. ♦ Nominations for FARM's \$250 Bill Rosenberg Award are due Sept. 24. The award is to honor someone who makes a substantial contribution to ending farm animal abuse before the age of 18. Get details from 301-530-1737. ♦ Jude Reitman won the Conn. Press

## Campaigns

ARM! is coordinating efforts to stop dog labs in Chicago, San Diego, Albany N.Y., Milwaukee, Nashville, Buffalo, and Indianapolis. For info write P.O. Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703. ♦ Calif. assemblywoman Doris Allen and volunteers have collected enough signatures to put a proposed ban of gill net fishing on the state's Nov. ballot. This would protect marine mammals. ♦ SUPRESS aired dramatic 30-second antivivisection TV spots on KCOP-Los Angeles over the summer; other stations refused them as offensive or contrary to policy on coverage of controversial issues. ♦ Guilford County, N.C. has reversed a year-old pound seizure ban under pressure from three local universities. The N.C. Network for Animals is working to get the ban reinstated. ♦ The Helen Woodward Animal Center in Rancho Santa Fe, Calif. supplements Meals on Wheels deliveries with pet food and care packets. Volunteers aid elderly clients with pet care and find homes for pets after their people die. ♦ The Hooved Animal Humane Society is holding ride-athon fundraisers all this month. For info, call 815-337-5563. ♦ While NOAA monitored the Allen Bros. Circus recently, CEASE followed the Commerford and Sons exotic animal petting zoo. Each documented, reported, and protested abuses.

## Good Trips

Animal Amnesty invites activists and their animals to join a "Vegetarian Holiday" in Sardinia, Sept. 15-29. For details, including cost, call 02-4224620. ♦ The Foundation for Field Research seeks paying volunteers to help do wildlife studies; write P.O. Box 2010, Alpine, CA 92001-0200. ♦ While FFR trips enjoy a good reputation, former Earthwatch paying volunteer Maggie Leary wrote *THE ANIMALS' AGENDA* to describe abuse of kangaroos she saw while assisting an Australian research team. Earthwatch has so far not responded to her allegations. ♦ Polar Bear Watch encourages Churchill, Manitoba, Canada, "the polar bear capital of the world," to treat the migrating bears as a tourist attraction instead of a nuisance. For trip info call 1-800-543-8917 or 201-209-4747.

## Offerings

Action 81 offers 15 different books and flyers on pet theft and pound seizure. Get a list from Route 3, Box 6000, Berryville, VA



## Actions

♦ The Maryland Forum for Animals marched for research accountability August 15. ♦ Activist Bill Redden handcuffed himself to the steps of the

22611. ♦ The National Society for Animal Protection's *Loving Our Pets To Death* campaign kit fights pet overpopulation, \$3.00 from 100 N. Crooks Rd., Suite 102, Clawson, MI 48017. ♦ *The State Of The Movement #3* is the animal defense movement's answer to *Mad*. Send a few bucks to 19528 Ventura Blvd., Box 279, Tarzana, CA 91356. ♦ The National Society of Musicians for Animals' magazine, *Lifesong*, is \$5 from 61 Hedgely Rd., Springfield, OH 45506. ♦ API offers a free "Body Signals" poster showing how to spot pet health problems. Write P.O. Box 22505, Sacramento, CA 95822. ♦ The Earth First! Biodiversity Project's manual on closing unneeded roads in wildlife habitat is free from P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. ♦ *The I Love Animals and Broccoli Coloring Book* is free for two first-class stamps from the Vegetarian Resource Group, P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203.

## Coming Events

The Texas Conference for the Animals will be Sept. 1 at the Plaza of the Americas Hotel in Dallas. Registration is \$50. ♦ The Gaia Institute's fifth annual cable TV Festival for the Earth and the Animals will air on five different Mass. channels, Sept. 5 through Oct. 18. Check local listings or get details from 508-535-4203. ♦ The Iowa Animal Rights Conference will be held in Ames, Sept. 21-22. Get info at 515-294-7612 days, 232-6499 evenings. ♦ The HSUS annual conference will be Oct. 25-27 in San Francisco. For details call 202-452-1100. ♦ Find out about the Nov. 10 *Moving Ahead To Better Health* conference in Moorestown, N.J., from the South Jersey Vegetarian Society, 609-983-3964.

Philadelphia district attorney's office for two days to protest the D.A.'s failure to prosecute Bio-search Labs for over 100 alleged violations of cruelty laws exposed by former employee Cheryl Baker two years ago. The statute of limitations has now expired. ♦ PETA sent a letter to Philadelphia vivisectionist Adrian Morrison's neighbors, describing what he does for a living. (See "Cat Research Doesn't Help Babies", May 1990.) ♦ June 27, The Network for Ohio Animal Action again protested use of live cats to teach neonatal intubation at the Clement Health Center in Cleveland. Most hospitals now use mannequins, as recommended by the American Assn. of Pediatrics and American Heart Assn. ♦ Protesting sponsorship of the Moscow Circus, the New Jersey Animal Rights Alliance picketed the Taj Mahal casino in Atlantic City July 8. ♦ Animal Rights Forum debuted by picketing the Pownal, Vermont greyhound track.

## Protest

Ralston Purina and Royal Canin are still under boycott for sponsoring coonhound field trials that promote hunting raccoons with dogs. Keep the pressure on Ralston Purina at Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO 63164, 800-345-5678; and on Royal Canin at 1600 Heritage Landing, Suite 112, St. Charles, MO 63303, 800-592-6687. ♦ To stop tundra swan hunting in Va., write to Gov. L.D. Wilder, P.O. Box 1475, Richmond, Va. 22212. ♦ In Defense of Animals hopes to convince the new Buck Center for Research in Aging—the world's largest such private facility—to do non-animal studies only. Express your views to the Marin County Board of Supervisors, Civic Center, Rm. 315, San Rafael, CA 94903. ♦ IDA also asks that letters go to Donald Rice, Secretary of the Air Force, Pentagon, Washington DC 20330, in protest of often fatal monkey experiments involving immobilization, electroshock, vibration, and extreme centrifugal force. ♦ Protest a pro-cockfighting segment of the Spanish-language TV program "Sabado Gigante" to Usted Lo Pidio, P.O. Box 2200, Miami, FL 33145. ♦ The Blue Mountain

Center of Meditation urges readers to write Congressional reps, urging that military surplus firearms not be sold to Third World nations where they may be used by poachers. ♦ Michael



Rockland sells donated used furs at fundraisers. Point out that furriers get tax write-offs for giving trade-in furs to gullible charities, and that new or used, furs come from dead animals:

175 Tarrytown Rd., White Plains, NY 10607. ♦ Protest Shell Oil rainforest logging in Thailand to L.C. Van Wachen, Shell Int'l., Shell Centre, London SE1 7NA, England. ♦ *National Geographic World*, published for children, recently published a photo of a sculpture of a female jogger made from pieces of meat. Object to the National Geographic Society, 17th and M St., Washington DC 20036. ♦ Protest pitcher Mike LaCoss' role as star of *Outdoor World*, a pro-hunting TV show modeled on the defunct *American Sportsman*, to the San Francisco Giants, Candlestick Park, San Francisco, CA 94124. ♦ Ask *American Teacher* for more coverage of

FFA humane education and non-exploitative alternatives to the pro-hunting *Project Wild* wildlife teaching kit, c/o American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 555 New Jersey Ave. NW, Washington DC 20001. ♦ *Weasel Help Monthly* reports General Motors is crushing ferrets' heads and embalming them alive to study brain injuries. Protest to Roger Smith, President, G.M. Corp., 31 Judson St., Pontiac, MI 48058. ♦ Protest a PB Max candy bar commercial showing a dancing bear to M&M/Mars Consumer Affairs, High St., Hackettstown, NJ 07840. ♦ Object to a "Guy Watching" feature on rodeos in YM: 685 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017.

## Victories

California voters have passed Proposition 117, permanently banning mountain lion hunting and reserving \$50 million to save wildlife habitat. The vote was the biggest defeat yet for the National Rifle Assn., National Cattlemen's Assn., and other top guns in the animal exploitation lobby. ♦ Volunteers for Animal Welfare convinced Oklahoma City to buy a new gas chamber

for the city pound—and donated another one to expedite euthanasia. Animals took up to 45 minutes to die in the old chamber. VAW is still trying to get the city to increase pound staff and start a vigorous spay/neuter campaign. ♦ A Colorado Pet Protection Act promoted by the Rocky Mountain Humane Society came into effect July 1. ♦ The So. Carolina Assn. for Marine Mammal Protection persuaded potential investor George Shinn to pull out of Ocean Expo, a projected theme park that would house captive dolphins. ♦ SETA got the Trinity Univ. (Tex.) bookstore to stop selling Gillette products. ♦ Thank Bennigan's Restaurant for ceasing balloon giveaways at 8902 North Dale Mabry Hwy., Suite 202, Tampa, FL 33614. ♦ Thank the Easter Seal Society for striking against puppy mills and pet overpopulation by severing a fund-raising deal with Docktor Pet Centers: 70 East Lake St., Chicago, IL 60601. ♦ For Animals and other groups convinced Traverse City, Mich. to refrain from selling pound animals to labs.

## Group News

Save Animals From Exploitation has formed at P.O. Box 14158, Jacksonville, FL 32238. ♦ Sarasota In Defense of Animals has organized at 4411 Bee Ridge Rd., Suite 352, Sarasota, FL 34233. ♦ The Chicago Area Healthy Foods Network may be reached at 717 W. Maxwell St., Chicago, IL 60607, 312-226-3248. ♦ The Pennsylvania Animal Welfare Society is challenging the results of the recently closely contested Penn. SPCA board election, charging electoral list irregularities.

## Milo And Otis

Rumors persist that animals may have been abused in filming *Milo And Otis*, but remain unconfirmed despite repeated probes by European groups, American Humane, and the Performing Animal Welfare Society.

## Beach Cleanup

Join the Center for Marine Conservation's National Beach Cleanup, Sept. 22-Oct. 20. Call 202-429-5609 to get the date of the cleanup nearest to you.

# NOTES



# When the Whales

# Disappear

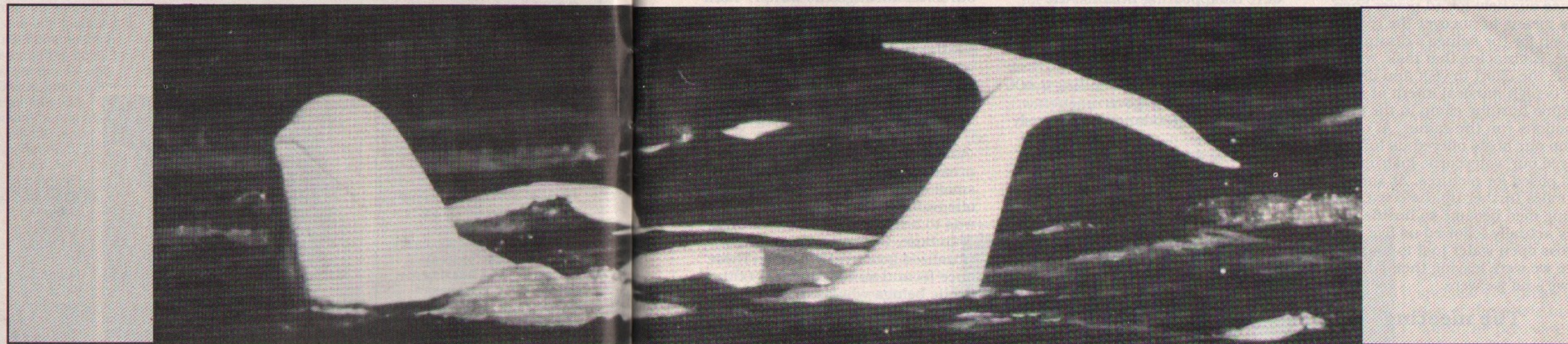
By JIM NOLLMAN

**T**he dream that humans can communicate directly with other animals has long flourished in myth and story. Science has also flirted with the idea, although its version of the dream limits the possibility of communication on equal terms by holding its non-human subjects in captivity. There is, however, a parallel movement that believes the dream is possible, not in laboratories but in the wild.

One of the leaders of this movement is a research group named Interspecies Communication, which takes the unorthodox stance that many animal "languages" are, in fact, much closer to music than to English or Chinese or Swahili. Over the past 15 years, IC's small staff of musicians and artists has focused on developing a musical interface with the middle-sized cetaceans: the orca; the bottlenose dolphin; and, most recently, the beluga whale.

During the summer of '89, IC sponsored myself, Arctic guide Jonathan Churcher, and photographer Daniel Dancer on a two-week expedition along the shore of the Arctic Ocean at the MacKenzie River Delta of northern Canada. Our aim was to create interactive music between humans and beluga whales. The MacKenzie Delta was selected because it is the summer nursery for more than 10,000 highly vocal belugas, who migrate from as far away as Siberia to spend six or eight weeks within this unique riverine environment.

However, 1988 became the first season in memory that saw most of the beluga herd avoiding the warm shoreline. The situation turned even grimmer in 1989, when no belugas at all were sighted within 30 miles of the coast. Something was very wrong. If the newborn whales were not brought into the protective, warm waters of the delta, they stood much less chance of surviving their first weeks of life. What was keeping them away? No one seemed to know.



FRED BRUENMAYER

The virtual disappearance of the belugas caused much dismay among the Inuvialuit Eskimos who have long depended upon a larder of summer-caught beluga meat to sustain themselves through the long Arctic winter. They have always hunted the whales by stationing themselves on top of 20-foot observation towers built along the coastline. When the belugas appeared, often in pods of several hundred, the hunters would simply climb down from their towers and row their skin boats out onto the relatively placid delta. One or two whales per family per year was all it took.

But it is quite a different story for a hunter to have to motor 30 miles offshore to hunt the suddenly elusive belugas. When the wind starts blowing from out of the north—off the icepack—it can kick up from zero to 30 knots in less than a minute, while dropping the air temperature by 40 degrees. Furthermore, the chances of even locating the belugas so far offshore is considerably more difficult. Worst of all, once the animal is killed, dragging the 3,000-pound carcass across 30 miles of open water can become a nightmare.

## The accusation

Because IC sent expeditions into the heart of beluga country during both 1988 and '89, many of the

local people blamed us for the beluga disappearance. In their minds, we were the only new factor in the equation. What was it, they wanted to know, that we intended to communicate to the whales?

Our green boat didn't help matters. More than one Eskimo accused us of being "ecoguerillas" from Greenpeace, which they used as a kind of generic term referring to any person or group who wanted to protect animals to the detriment of human hunters and trappers.

There was also the issue of our own advance man, Jonathan Churcher, playing a copy of IC's human/orca music, *Orca's Greatest Hits*, over Arctic Radio that past winter. His intent had always been to enlist some of the hunters to come join our project as musical guests. The plan obviously backfired. Orcas eat belugas. And even if we didn't plan to play that particular tape, our guitar and keyboard sounds must sound quite a bit like orcas or the orcas would never have responded in the first place. More than a few of our Eskimo acquaintances ended up blaming us for keeping the belugas out of an incredible 900-square-mile area of Arctic ocean.

The accusation caught us by surprise. For example, it did not matter that we played our music through an underwater speaker at a volume commensurate with a five-horsepower motor. Or that we

never chased the whales, because we tended to measure success by our own musical ability to get the whales to come to us. Nor did it seem to matter to anyone that we never even got a chance to play our music since the belugas never made an appearance. No matter.

It soon became plain that the Eskimos' complaint was as much about intent as it was about cause and effect. We *would* have played our jazz if the belugas *had* ventured near shore. If that statement makes little sense, then realize, as we soon did, that they were trying to come up with a rationale to justify keeping us away from *their* whales. And we had a problem. While we genuinely respected their longterm relationship with both the animals and the land, we simply did not believe that the Eskimos *owned* the beluga whales.

## Making myth

From the point of view of three interspecies artists who possessed more than a passing interest in the powers of myth and symbol, this skewed relationship between musicians, Eskimos, and whales seemed at least as potent a metaphor as anything we could have created—even if we had succeeded in interfacing with the whales directly.

There was more to this, another level entirely—one that skirts the edges of a cosmic mystery and

belied our growing sense of humility at being handed the power to conduct an interspecies field project from right inside the bubble of an Eskimo myth. It soon became impossible for us to deny that there was, indeed, a very strong connection between the disappearance of the belugas and our own synchronized entrance upon the delta. However, our interpretation of that connection was of a very different sort than the original accusation.

The myth about our power with the belugas quickly transformed into the reality of our power with the Eskimos. We came to believe that our own participation in the unfolding Eskimo myth might conceivably affect more positive change than our original intent of performing an experiment in interspecies communication.

We jumped in, feet first. The tools we had at our disposal were our own innocence, our experience as environmentalists, and our stubborn aim to create art with the belugas of the MacKenzie Delta.

At every one of our campsites, Daniel Dancer immediately started gathering feathers, grasses, sticks, and bones in order to construct what he called "earth art." At one campsite he made a white whale out of hundreds of pieces of driftwood. The eyes were purple lousewort flowers, the big red heart a piece of nylon from an old camp blanket. From the whale's

mouth issued a long spiral with feathers. Then, in emulation of the Eskimo sighting towers, he built a tall tripod. In the warm, late-night sun, he sat 20 feet above the beach and watched the only whale he would ever see. It was his way of transforming a situation that was fast becoming hostile into a celebration of our presence on the land.

But art has a way of grabbing more power than any simple collection of feathers and bones could ever foretell. One night, camped among the remains of a very ancient beluga hunting camp, Dan built a mobile from the beams of a rack used long ago to dry beluga meat. His sculpture was composed of most of a beluga skeleton with two skulls facing in opposite directions. Soon after he completed the mobile, the wind started to howl, setting the two-headed skeleton into an uncanny swimming motion.

The swimming beluga skeleton seemed so downright supernatural, that a tense discussion soon erupted among the three of us over whether or not we should disassemble it upon departure. Was it disrespectful to leave such a...such a *hex* for all the Eskimo hunters to witness as they passed down the channel on the way to their own camps? We solved the problem with a vote. By way of results, let me say that, as far as I can surmise,

*Continued on next page*



Continued from previous page

unless some angry hunter has taken the mobile apart, it's probably still swimming away as you read these words.

Likewise, the three of us agreed to use our new-found power base as a means to uncover the real reason for the beluga's disappearance. Embracing that task, we made the effort to visit and discuss our benign musical intent at every Eskimo hunting camp in the area. Emotions ran the gamut. At one camp our hosts offered us lunch, played our waterborne instruments, and posed for pictures. At another, 30 miles further up the coast, the young men became so hostile that they actually followed us five miles across open water just to make sure we were leaving their domain as we said we were.

## The meeting

On another dramatic occasion, after a long night spent motoring through a gale to locate higher ground, an airplane full of local dignitaries and scientists dropped down in our camp to meet with us, answer our questions, and ultimately demand that we not play our beluga music "until mid-August when the hunt is over." Nobody needed to mention that by that time both whales and IC would be long gone from the delta.

One of our visitors, the president of the local hunting and trapping

association, suggested a correlation between the disappearance of the belugas and an overly muddy river. He blamed the greenhouse effect for causing a change in the climate—meaning, of course, that the belugas were disappearing because the Brazilians are cutting down the rainforest. But when Jonathan asked if any of them thought the mud might just as easily be a result of newly initiated clearcutting 2,000 miles upriver, the government scientist in attendance vociferously denied it.

We asked our visitors if the change in beluga behavior might be attributed to the very fast *Miami Vice*-style boats now favored by so many of the hunters. To a beluga, these boats must appear as veritable death machines, making it virtually impossible for any whale observed offshore to make an escape. After all, when the weather is calm, you can spot a beluga two or more miles offshore. The whale could be approached and shot dead within a mere ten minutes. Furthermore, the drone of those large engines can sometimes still be heard from the shore even after the boats have dropped beyond the horizon. Might not the acoustically-sensitive whales be attempting to stay well beyond the hearing range of those engines—or about 30 miles offshore? Significantly, those boats have only come into general use during the past five years.

Unfortunately, the *non sequiturs*

that passed for answers made us realize that the locals were not very willing to consider themselves part of the problem. "No it couldn't be that," answered one hunter. "We hunters need to kill belugas to feed ourselves through the winter. Pork chops cost a lot of money to buy, and we can't grow wheat like you southerners. We are a poor people who need to hunt in order to survive." We had touched a nerve.

## Our small ceremony

As our last day on the delta approached, we decided to hold a small ceremony as a means to purge our unfulfilled expectations. This was to be nothing bloated, nothing grandiose, but rather a simple, ritualized goodbye evoked on these once fecund summer waters of the Arctic beluga whales. Daniel suggested that we motor out a few miles and drop some tobacco into the water at each of the four directions. Jonathan suggested we wait until midnight, when the sun was low in the sky and the wind was calm. I suggested we bring a few flutes and a set of claves and make a bit of music. We would sit offshore for a while and listen to the silence. Then, if all seemed right, we would quietly sound our instruments.

We motored further from land than ever before, perhaps as far as three miles straight out from camp. We stopped the engine and sat quietly. Then something changed. No more than five minutes into our "listening," we heard the faraway whine of an outboard motor. "Probably some Eskimo crew out on a midnight killing cruise," commented Daniel.

The whine was growing noticeably louder. In fact the boat itself could now be clearly seen as a dot profiled against the low sun. It was pointing straight at us. Daniel retaliated against the imminent invasion by sounding out a mournful song on his bamboo flute; I joined him by clicking out a slow even beat on the claves. Within five more minutes, a powerful motorboat holding three Eskimo hunters cradling their rifles zoomed up alongside our potbellied green canoe. Two of the men seemed in their mid-50s, with twisted faces the result of a lack of teeth on one side of their mouths. The third was a handsome young man whose red headband and ponytail made him look like a Samurai.

The three of them looked at the

three of us utterly wild-eyed. It was a look of barely controlled fury, and bespoke the interrupted bloodlust that must inevitably accompany men out to assassinate big powerful animals like whales. Here was a savage madness I'd never seen before expressed on the face of a human being.

They looked at us and we stared right back at them, surprising ourselves at how simple it was to contain and repel whatever malignant energies were being channeled through their eyes. But then why not? We'd also been out here on the delta for two weeks, battling the same storms, mosquitos, loneliness, and mirages that permeate this landscape. Perhaps too easily, we felt their equal in both wildness and arrogance. And we were not to be daunted either by their fast boat or their obvious anger at our presence.

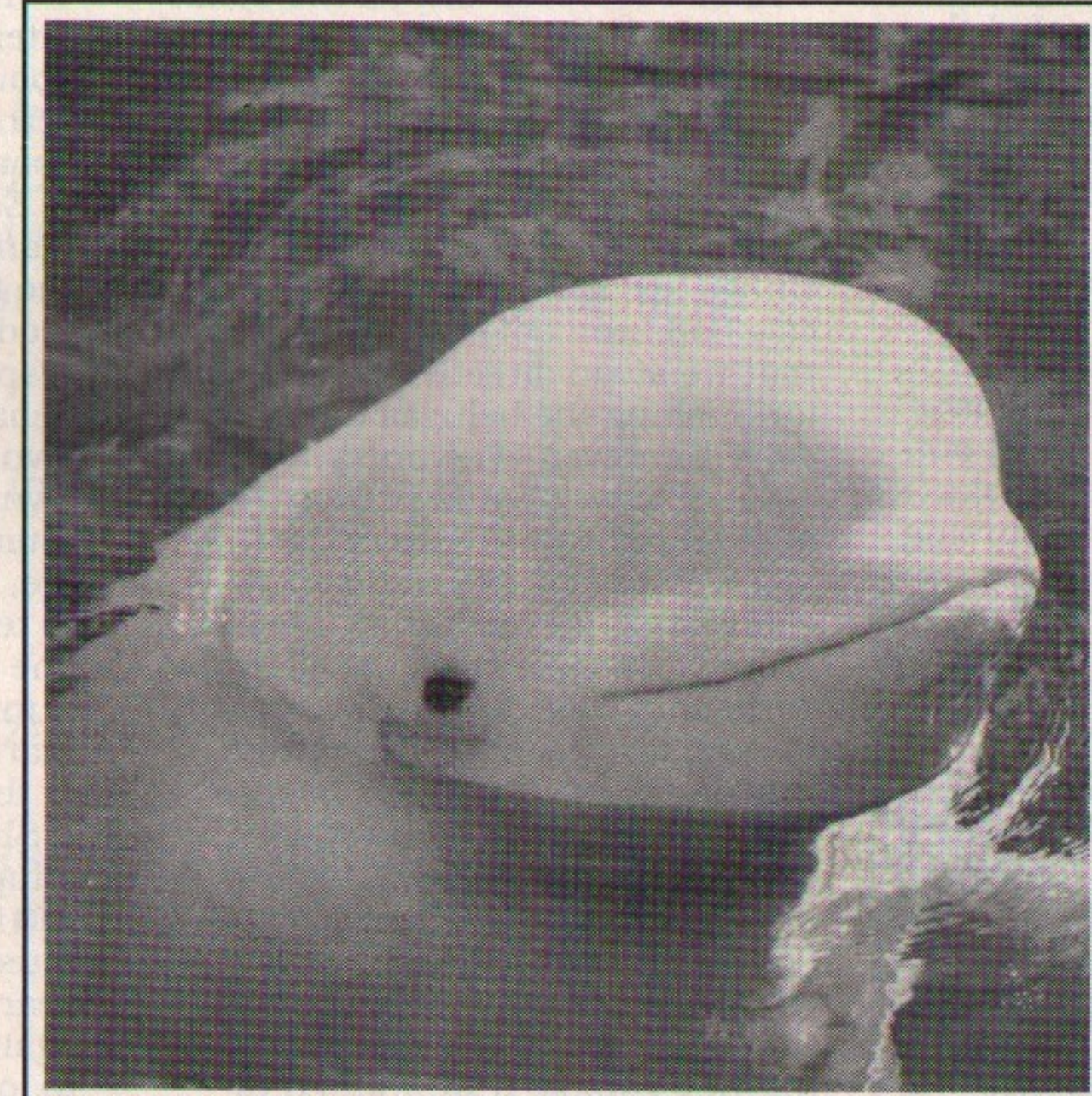
We later wondered if they were angry because we seemed so utterly comfortable in this wild country. After all, our deep love and respect for the land must have absolutely glowed from us after two weeks spent here. But this place was not our home. In fact, we were trespassers in their domain, perhaps the first "tourists" in their Arctic paradise. Worse still, there could no longer be any doubt that our mission here was to celebrate the life (and never the death) of the beluga whale. That celebration easily made a mockery of their own ideas about the way a man might best express his Arctic warriorhood. The three of us felt quite certain that our own aspiration for engaging the spirit of the live whale was the better expression of the warrior creed. We could no longer deny that, as far as we were concerned, the hunters were the ones making a mockery of the ancient relationship between humans and nature. Didn't they stand guilty of annihilating beluga whales in a way that only modern dispassionate men possessed of modern tools could?

In other words, they looked at us and reached certain conclusions, while we looked right back at them and reached nearly the same conclusions. Daniel kept playing his flute; I kept clicking my claves. It made for a potentially dangerous

situation.

"What you think you're doing out here?" asked the driver of the boat. "Don't you know that all this noise scares away the whales?" "Hey man, I'm just playing my flute," answered Daniel in a tone of voice remarkable for its casualness. "You don't really believe that a few soft notes of music are going to scare these whales, do you?"

That answer, and more so that tone, turned our inquisitor livid with rage. To his credit, he gunned his engine like a teenager leaving a patch of rubber. "Go back to your own country," he bellowed as the boat sped away.



LARRY MINDEN

## Spiritual ecology

The three of us were well aware that, for hundreds of years, the Inuvialuit relationship to their own sustenance was essentially a spiritual matter. These human carnivores only killed the animals in order to survive, and never killed more than they needed to survive. Food was a sacrifice and a gift, a bequest from the spirit of the slain. This prompted the formalization of a ceremony of attunement between the human predator and his prey.

Hence, the ancient Eskimo who killed a beluga whale had to refrain from doing any work or having sex or four days, because that was the precise amount of time the animal's ghost lingered near the corpse. No

one in the village could use a sharp object for fear of wounding the ghost, or make a loud noise for fear of frightening the ghost. If, by accident, the ghost was offended, then bad luck or even death might rain down upon the village. This resulted in still more ritualized injunctions.

Some choose to call this superstition and so find easy grounds to dismiss it. I call it *spiritual ecology*, because it describes humans and animals existing as interpenetrating aspects of the larger ecological community. But whatever it's called, we all need to recognize that these beliefs also created an inter-connecting sense of responsibility between villagers and whales.

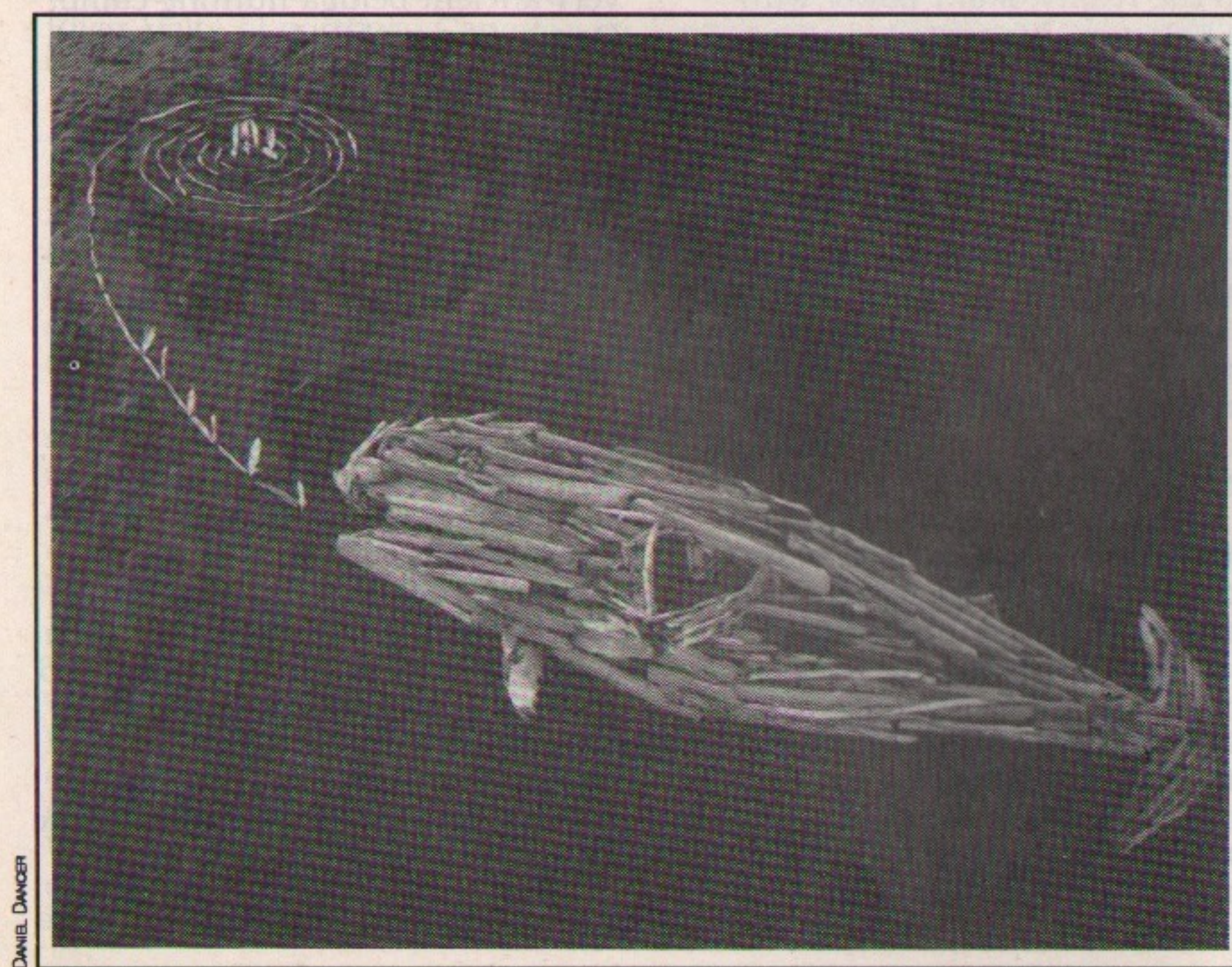
Whales were not killed indiscriminately, which insured the preservation of the species. The preservation of the whale insured the preservation of the people.

By comparison, the modern Inuvialuit beluga hunt suffers on several fronts. First, and no matter what the locals may argue, the survivalist need to hunt the beluga in order to feed the aboriginal village has essentially vanished, to be replaced by the generic village supermarket. Significantly, some of the locals point to the faceless modernity of the supermarket to argue that the Beluga hunt serves to reinstate traditions otherwise in

decline. No one argues against this cultural hunger.

Second, all of the hunters rely entirely on the modern rifle, and only utilize the traditional harpoon at the very last to secure a severely wounded animal to the boat. But for those who find dubious traditional merit in the current reliance on high-powered guns shot from the platform of high-speed boats, the hunters retort that they are not interested in becoming museum relics. Instead, they are a modern people striving to define an identity that melds the best of two worlds. When the three of us talked to these hunters in person and listened to their good-hearted yet very passionate descriptions of an experience that obviously meant

Continued on next page



DANIEL DANCER



Continued from previous page

very much to them, I heard them say that the beluga hunt exists today as a vital bridge across the chasm of a century of disruption brought upon their aboriginal birthright.

Except it is not. In fact, it is a brutal, bumbled massacre, in which the hunters may actually lose a greater percentage of wounded animals than they did before the advent of firearms. This occurs mostly because the traditional harpoon always tethered the animal to the boat. Unless that line broke, the animal was secured. Guns, on the other hand, offer more power, but no such security. Based on statistics gathered between 1972 and '75, one scientific observer, W.J. Hunt, estimated that the modern killed-to-lost ratio was about 40 percent. This translates as four whales lost for every ten killed. Most significantly, this does not take into account the many whales who were wounded and yet somehow escaped.

The hunters cannot even seek what some choose to call a "humane" kill. Should the whale be killed outright, the body immediately sinks like a stone in the muddy, coursing

waters and will almost certainly never be recovered. Instead, the modern beluga hunter relies upon a soft-pointed bullet, because he shoots not to kill but to wound—to impair the animal enough to get within harpoon-striking distance. As Mark Fraker observed during the hunt of 1980: "In one case 40 rounds were fired at a large male before it was killed. I could clearly discern 27 wounds within about 30 cm. of the eye...In another case, a hunter expended 60 rounds at a whale that he was ultimately unable to secure because he had used up all his ammunition."


### Arctic radio

After two weeks out on the delta, we returned once again to the town of Inuvik where we soon discovered that, in our absence, Canadian Arctic Radio had devoted a talk-show to the issue of IC's communication project with the whales. Only a few of the less educated locals had been bold enough to assert that we stood directly responsible for pushing the belugas out of the delta. However, everyone seemed to agree that we should not have been allowed to be out there in the first place. Who had given us permission? Well, for one thing, one of the project's sponsors was the chairman of the Inuvialuit Native Corporation. We had also received the written blessing of the Canadian scientist in charge of whale management in that part of the world. Somehow, none of that seemed to matter. Officials, whether they be native or white, were simply too distant from the people who still lived out in the hunting camps. If we wanted to play music with the whales, we should have taken the time to go out to the camps and ask the hunters themselves for permission.

It was a point well taken, and in hindsight we realized that it was certainly the most diplomatic course of action. However, it would have presented us with a "catch-22" predicament. The hunters of the MacKenzie Delta adamantly believe that they own a significant proportion of the world's remaining stock of beluga whales. How could we ask their permission when we felt just as strongly that they did not own the belugas? And even if we did accept their deed of title, would it have made any difference? Those among them who felt we should have asked permission were the same people stating that no foreign-

ner should ever be allowed to develop a nonviolent relationship with the whales. Am I naive to ask if human beings can own wild animals? It's a far-reaching question, because it points out how the Japanese probably feel about continuing to kill whales right up to the point of extinction. It explains how the president of Brazil could state so self-assuredly that his government would cut down exactly as much rainforest as it pleased. It explains why the U.S. is so slow to reintroduce wolves and bears into their former ranges in the western states. The Eskimos of the MacKenzie Delta are simply acting as the rest of the world has taught them to act.

The CBC was very keen to interview us as well. At first I talked about the art of communicating with animals, and the inherent responsibilities of creating a new kind of Earth art to help heal a wounded planet. The interviewer then shifted the focus to my opinions about the modernization of the hunt being responsible for altering beluga behavior. I ended up answering my own question: that humans do not own wild animals. By the end of the interview, the woman who talked to me, a local herself, seemed close to tears. She commented that no one had ever criticized the beluga hunt so severely while also showing marked respect for the endurance of the local culture.

She told me that her own daughter had been quite taken by the idea of three artists playing music with the whales. This ten-year-old girl had recently gone against tradition by flatly refusing to join her father out at one of the hunting camps. She told her mother that she always felt so sad watching the beautiful white whales being hauled up on shore. Her story helped the three of us understand why the hunters had reacted so strongly to our presence. As always, the future lies with the children. 

*Jim Nollman is the author of Dolphin Dreamtime and Spiritual Ecology, both published by Bantam books. He is also the founder of Interspecies Communication, Inc. (273 Hidden Meadow Ln., Friday Harbor, WA 98250), and has been conducting communication research with cetaceans for the past 15 years.*

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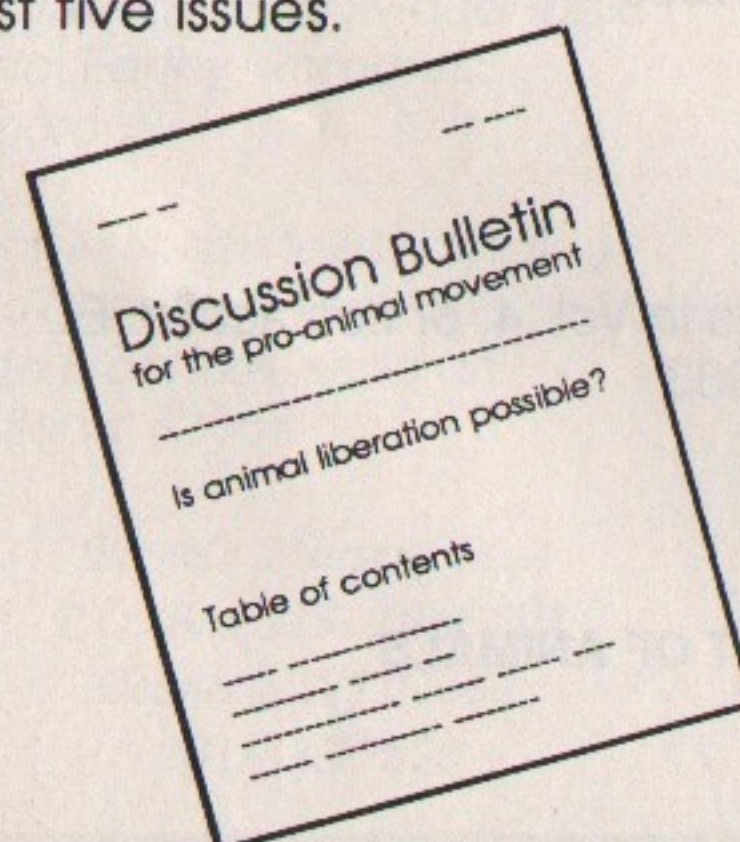
## RAISE YOUR CONSCIOUS- NESS!

We all have a tendency to treat animal liberation as a grand ideal, but not as a practical goal. If this tendency is not opposed, the animals will pay a terrible toll for our half-heartedness. To help raise consciousness within the movement and to help link activists in a nationwide discussion of broad-based strategies, concerned activists are making a discussion bulletin available.

Each issue will be published when sufficient material is received. This bulletin is intended not only for movement leaders but for *everyone*. We encourage those with ideas about animal liberation and long-range strategies for the movement to write to us. All submissions may be subject to editing.

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The first two issues are out, and can be purchased for 75¢ post paid/ \$3.00 for the first five issues.



# M E D I C I N E:

## How Useful are Animal Models?

*So often we hear arguments over the usefulness, or lack thereof, of animal experiments. Generally, both sides in this debate rely on impressions or anecdotes rather than hard data. But Stephen Kaufman, M.D. of the Medical Research Modernization Committee actually rolled up his sleeves and set out to see what, if anything, could be said about animal models chosen entirely at random. I'm turning over this month's column to Dr. Kaufman to present his findings.*

—N.B.

**T**he Medical Research Modernization Committee frequently receives requests from animal protectionists to evaluate animal research projects for their scientific merit and medical relevance. Consistently, we have found animal models to be of little, if any, relevance to the analogous human diseases. This inspired MRMC to review a series of animal models not chosen by animal activists but rather selected by a computer random number program, in order to determine if animal models are of general value in human medicine.

After examining each animal model closely and reviewing the articles that cited them, we concluded that it did not appear that any of the ten models provided significant contributions to the diagnosis, prevention, understanding, or treatment of the human diseases for which they were studied. Similarly, clinical investigators rarely attributed clinically relevant insights to the animal models. We found that while animal models offer certain theoretical advantages, there are serious limitations that tend to restrict their applicability.

A brief review of one of the more widely used animal models illustrates some of the problems. There were about 200 articles describing colon cancer research

in which rats were given 1,2 dimethylhydrazine (DMH). Like humans with colon cancer, the rats often had rectal bleeding and obstruction, and under a microscope the rat cancers looked similar to human cancers. Despite these similarities, however, there were fundamental differences between the rat condition and human colon cancer.

In contrast to human colon cancer—which is almost always a single, spontaneous colon tumor occurring in elderly people—the animal model involved induced tumors in young, healthy animals. Not surprisingly, the animal data often contradicted human clinical data. For example, while the animal data was somewhat conflicting, there was evidence that the effects of dietary fat and fiber on these rats was the opposite of those in humans. Also, human colon cancers arise from benign adenoma tumors yet this process did not appear to occur in rats.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the rats tended to die from local spread of the cancers, while localized disease is controllable in humans with surgery. Unlike the rats, fatal human colon cancers almost always involve metastases to the liver. In order to treat human colon cancer, we need to know how to prevent and/or treat liver metastases, but the animal models cannot address this problem.

Several of the animal models initially appeared to correspond closely with the analogous human disease, but important differences between the animal condition and the human disease became apparent as scientists learned more about both. For example, the Gunn rat seemed to have the exact same metabolic defect as patients with Crigler-Najjar syndrome, but further investigation revealed that there were differences between the two conditions in the activity of isoenzymes.

Upon reviewing the data, we concluded that using an animal model that is not identical to a human disease is a logically flawed

# IN LAY TERMS

process. When the animal model differs from the human disease, as almost all of them do, investigators tend to focus attention on only specific attributes of the animal disease. The choice of attributes necessarily involves selecting only those aspects of the animal disease that are similar to the human disease and ignoring all others. Consequently, identification of "relevant" aspects of the animal model requires *previous* knowledge of the human disease. This situation hinders the discovery of new insights through animal experimentation, because only those factors already known are considered. Insights into the animal model *follow* insights into the human disease. It is difficult, if not impossible, for the animal model to lead the process of medical discovery.

In addition, when scientists study in animals one aspect of a disease process that is similar in humans and animals and ignore the anatomical, physiological, and pathological differences, they can obtain misleading results. Virtually every functioning component of a diseased animal is affected by most disease processes; furthermore, these components interact with

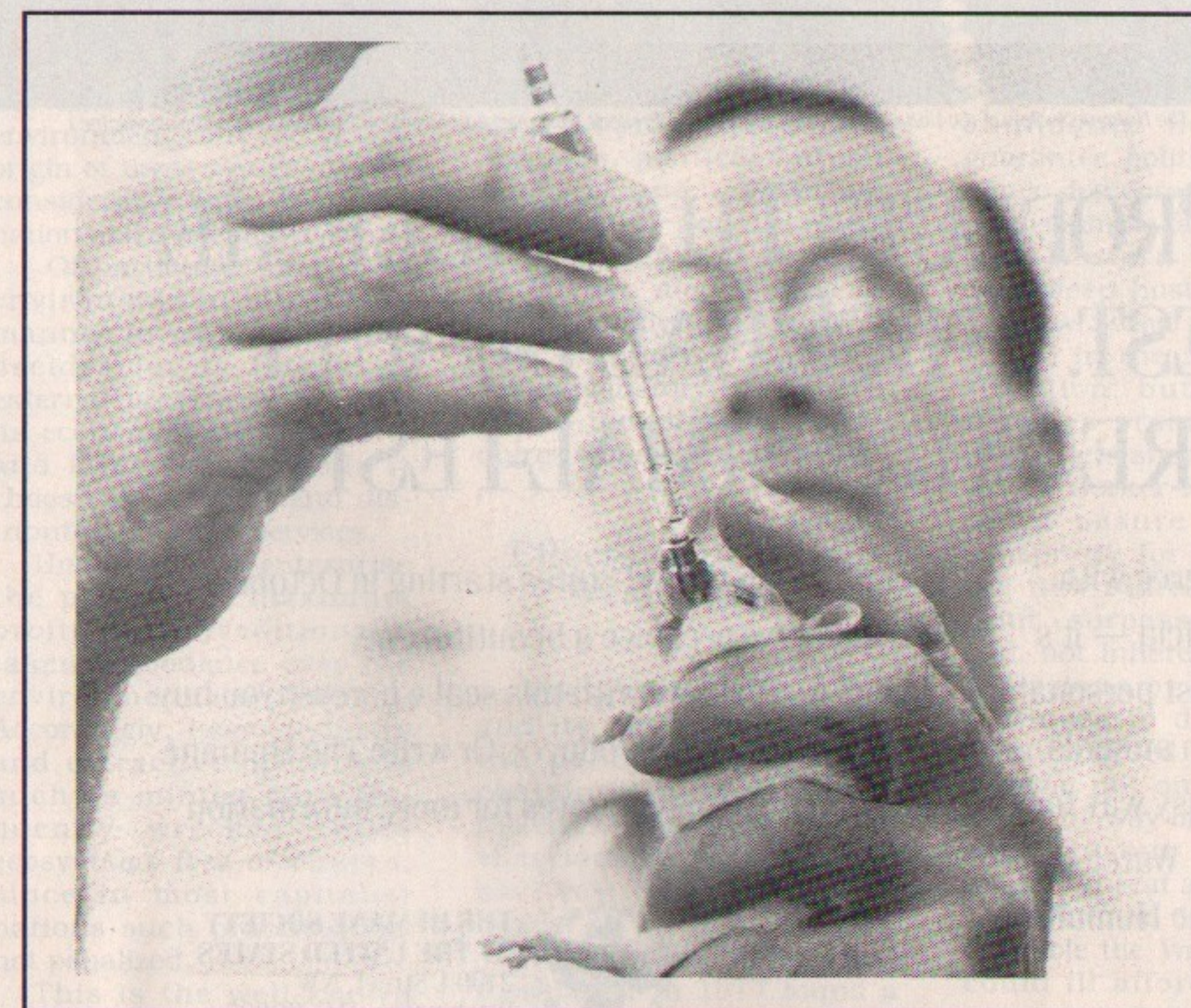
**By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.**

each other. Focusing on one aspect of a disease fails to account for the actual complexity of biological systems.

The MRMC will continue to evaluate a broad range of research modalities, including models. We believe our data strongly supports the position that animal research has very limited value and that research priorities should be dramatically changed. Our report on the ten animal models studied is available for \$10 postpaid from MRMC, P.O. Box 6036 Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6018. Also available is MRMC's new pamphlet, "A Critical Look at Animal Research," for \$2.40.

—Stephen Kaufman, M.D.

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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Actress Ana Alicia, spokeswoman for The Beautiful Choice™ campaign from The Humane Society of the United States. (photography by Frederic Ohringer; advertisement by Grant Communications, Inc.)

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## DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

**THE ECOLOGICAL ABUSES  
TRIGGERED BY THE PRESSURE  
TO DEVELOP IN A HURRY  
WERE COMPOUNDED BY THE  
BUREAUCRATISM AND  
CAREERISM THAT PERVADED  
MOST OPERATIONS.**



BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE

### **SOVIET UNION— Environmental Degradation: Some Historical Antecedents (I) First in a series on Eastern Europe**

#### **A comparative view**

Most modern industrial and semi-industrial societies take a heavy toll on the environment, but the actual origin of these ravages varies considerably from nation to nation and system to system.

Of particular interest to environmentalists is the manner in which a nation decides (or is forced by external pressures) to build its economic infrastructure, and later the methods it chooses to produce and distribute goods and services.

Under private enterprise the pursuit of maximum profits has traditionally taken precedence over the environment's well-being. Accordingly, heavy industry and extractive operations such as mining have frequently wrecked entire ecosystems free of charge, since in most capitalist nations such practices are not penalized.

This is the well-known

reality in the West, but what are some of the reasons for environmental destruction in Eastern Europe, where private profit has been largely absent as a relevant factor? Five factors seem to account for the lion's share of the problem in the Soviet Union (and to some extent its allies): forced-march industrialization, wartime devastation, wartime production methods, political bureaucratism and careerism, and—when possible—the blind imitation of capitalist production models. The error in blindly imitating Western production models is self-explanatory, but forced-march industrialization requires some elucidation.

#### **Effects of the East- West conflict**

The 45-year-old Cold War and its older predecessor, the policy of communist containment unleashed at the end of World War I by the victorious Western powers, have cost the Soviet Union dearly.

The Bolshevik regime that took power in 1917 found a

nation in ruins as a result of Russia's calamitous participation in World War I. Indeed, Russia at the time was an improbable candidate to launch a socialist utopia. A backward, largely agrarian nation with a tiny industrial nucleus, it hardly fitted the Marxist vision of a mature capitalist civilization capable of providing the abundance necessary to guarantee political and economic democracy.

This simple fact was clear to most Western leaders, but their deep hostility towards the new Soviet state was not rooted in the reality of the situation, but in the new system's promise. What if the Soviets showed the world that a worker-led revolution could assure peace and prosperity for all? What if the new state's industrial clout surpassed the West, and, not inherently prone to recessions or depressions, continued to develop at an uninterrupted pace until it became not only a political threat by way of consumerist example but a very real military threat as well?

To wait and do nothing was a gamble the Western rulers could ill afford: socialism

had to be stifled in its cradle. But how to proceed? The most reliable option, though callous, was outright military intervention buttressed by economic strangulation. It was chosen, practically by consensus, as the best way to save the "civilized world." (In our own time and backyard, a replay of this policy targeted Sandinista Nicaragua until the citizens of that nation, in their "assisted" wisdom, chose Violeta Chamorro, a pro-Washington candidate, as president.)

The opportunity for toppling the Bolsheviks presented itself in the inevitable fact that in most social upheavals a nation divides itself along class and property lines. In Russia after 1917 there were many powerful people who disagreed vehemently with the chief objectives and methods of the revolution. They soon found powerful external allies ready and eager to support them in a counter-revolution. These outside forces—14 countries in all—sent 180,000 troops and armed and trained 300,000 anti-Bolshevik troops within the Soviet Union in a three-year intervention that almost overthrew the new government. The U.S. partici-

Continued on page 22



## Dateline:International

Continued from page 21

pated in these pro-Czarist adventures; American troops did not leave Vladivostok until 1923. At the end of the civil war Russia was again a devastated country.

The failure of military intervention put the West on its second strategic track: longterm economic strangulation. Since the Soviets could not be overthrown, it was now absolutely imperative to make their economic model seem a total and permanent failure. Two methods eventually evolved to insure this goal: total economic and political isolation (the famed "cordon sanitaire" that treated Bolshevism as a dangerous contagious disease) and an all-out arms race. The latter would come into full swing right after the end of WW II as a vital part of the Cold War.

While economic strangulation made it extremely difficult for the new regime to obtain machinery and supplies needed to restart and modernize its economy, the arms race was calculated to take its toll in a more insidious way. Because of the severe disparity in economic size (the U.S. GNP has been at least 6 times larger than the USSR's for most of the 20th century) an arms competition between the two blocs could prove highly affordable and profitable to the West but ruinous to the Soviets. In fact, having to match the U.S. dollar for dollar in the arms competition not only derailed Soviet civilian priorities, but eventually contributed to the crippling of their economy. Gorbachev's reforms, if nothing else, are a direct response to this situation.

The Soviet inability to turn out a plentiful supply of quality consumer goods had its anticipated political effects. At home, it sowed disaffection among the citizenry; abroad, as part of a huge anti-communist propaganda campaign that rarely let up since 1945, it served to "confirm" the supposed incapacity of Soviet-

style socialism to "deliver the goods." These political goals were quite desirable from a Western viewpoint, but the policy of encirclement eventually had an unintended effect: it forced the USSR to become a true military superpower.



### Russia responds: Forced-march industrialization

Confronted with an almost uniformly hostile world, and the ever-growing threat of another invasion by Western armies—especially by the rising Fascist powers—Moscow in the 1930s had no choice but to devote precious resources to heavy industry and weapons manufacturing. Starting from scratch, Soviet planners were instructed to design a complex economy to be run from the center—an extremely difficult undertaking under the best of circumstances, and a nearly impossible feat under wartime conditions. Their solution to the demand for rapid development was simple and logical: they would try forced-march industrialization. Unfortunately, even today an experiment in forced-march

industrialization caused by the threat of impending war would doom environmental concerns to irrelevancy. In the 1930s, when the Soviet infrastructure was being laid down, the very notion of ecological limits was unheard of.

The ecological abuses triggered by the pressure to

develop in a hurry were compounded by the bureaucracy and "careerism" that pervaded most operations. In a way, that too was largely inescapable in the historical climate of the '30s and '40s. With performance evaluation measured strictly along bureaucratic and party lines, and with planners, managers, technicians, engineers, scientists, farmers, and other key economic personnel working under constant pressure to fill quotas at any cost, often with dire personal consequences for those who failed, it would have been miraculous if someone had put ecological or humane considerations above his own interest. The ravages caused by forced-march industrialization and personal careerism were dwarfed, however, by the human, animal, and ecological losses suffered by the Soviet Union when the Nazi armies finally swept eastward in 1941.

### Ecological and human devastation on an unprecedented scale

Of all combatants in World War II, the Soviet Union paid by far the highest price. The scope of the Soviet sacrifice has been documented by MIT Professor Harold Freeman. The giant arsenal ordered by Stalin and assembled at terrible national cost—from five billion rubles and one million men in 1934 to 34 billion rubles and 7.3 million men in 1939—made it possible for Soviet military strength to defeat the Nazi armies encircling Stalingrad and Leningrad—victories that turned the tide of the war.

The disproportionate burden borne by the Soviets during the war can be gleaned from the following statistics. From 1941 to Normandy in June of 1944, Nazi Germany kept two to eight divisions on the Western front and, except for the first six months of that period, an average of 180 divisions on the Russian front. Repeated pleas from the Russians to their allies to open another front in the East went largely unheeded. Until the victory at Stalingrad, the Soviets alone faced the full might of the Nazi ground military machine. As a result, 14 million Soviet soldiers died in the struggle, plus 6 million civilians—fifty times the American casualty rate, which, of course, included no civilians. In Leningrad alone, during the siege, up to 850,000 people perished from bombardments, disease, starvation and cold. Hence, in one single battle, the Russians sustained 17 times more casualties than America did in almost 20 years of intervention in Vietnam.

The end of the war found the USSR in a paradoxical situation. The Red Army controlled most of Eastern and Central Europe, but the homeland was again at a

point in which forced-march industrialization was necessary. To make matters worse, the 1946 harvest failed, and 1947 brought starvation to many. The extent of the destruction was impressive even by modern standards. The war had completely or partially destroyed 15 large cities, 1,710 towns, 70,000 villages, 32,000 enterprises, 6,000,000 buildings, 65,000 kilometers of railroad track, 3,000 tractor stations, 13,000 rail-road bridges, 10,000 power stations. Animal losses were not reliably recorded, but various archivists put the

number conservatively between 25 and 45 million wild and domestic creatures.

This is the historical backdrop for Russia's drive toward economic and military parity with the West at any cost in the years following the "Great Patriotic War," and it is within this framework that we must judge current Soviet environmental degradation and the nation's efforts to rectify it. For, with the advent of the Cold War, and the suggestion by Western leaders that a nation so severely crippled actually represented an imminent danger to the

security of the "free world," wartime production and its attendant paranoid psychology again took hold of the Soviet economy. Unfortunately, Cold War "pragmatism" did more than simply deform the economy; it buried for decades the possibility of bringing to the forefront more humane and ecologically enlightened policies. For much of that dislocation, not to mention the incalculable human, ecological, and animal suffering involved in long years of conflict, Western leaders must bear a heavy responsibility.

**Main sources:** Harold Freeman, J.W. Smith, *TIME* magazine, Novosti Press, *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* correspondents.

**NEXT IN OUR SPECIAL SERIES ON EASTERN EUROPE:** A status report on Soviet animals and ecology; an interview with Fyodor Morgun, head of the USSR's State Committee for Nature Conservation; details on Soviet ecological preserves; ecological disasters (Chernobyl, Lake Baikal); Soviet-model nuclear plants; the devastation in Poland, and more.

## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

### Edited By Merritt Clifton

**Participants** in the Schweitzer Center's Walk To Rome were to announce the immortality of animal souls at the Vatican on July 27.

**Tropical forest logging** is up 50 percent since 1980, the World Resources Institute has reported to the United Nations. The global loss comes to 30 million acres a year, two-thirds of it in Brazil.

**European Economic Community** trading rules imperil Britain's 1981 ban on exporting equines to slaughter.

**Canada has introduced legislation** to ban assault rifles, and may tighten controls on hunting weapons.

**The Canadian SPCA and Sherbrooke Society for Animal Protection** rescued 200 dogs from a puppy mill in Weedon, Quebec recently, five years after rescuing 185 dogs from the same site. Each time most had to be euthanized. The raid came days after the CSPCA asked Quebec to pass what would be the province's first Animal Protection Act. Quebec cruelty law now consists of a few antiquated provisions of the Canadian criminal code. The Humane Society-Yukon is demanding a similar act in the Yukon Territory, which also lacks effective animal protection. Yukon hunting guides routinely turn their horses out each fall to starve, freeze, or be eaten by predators,

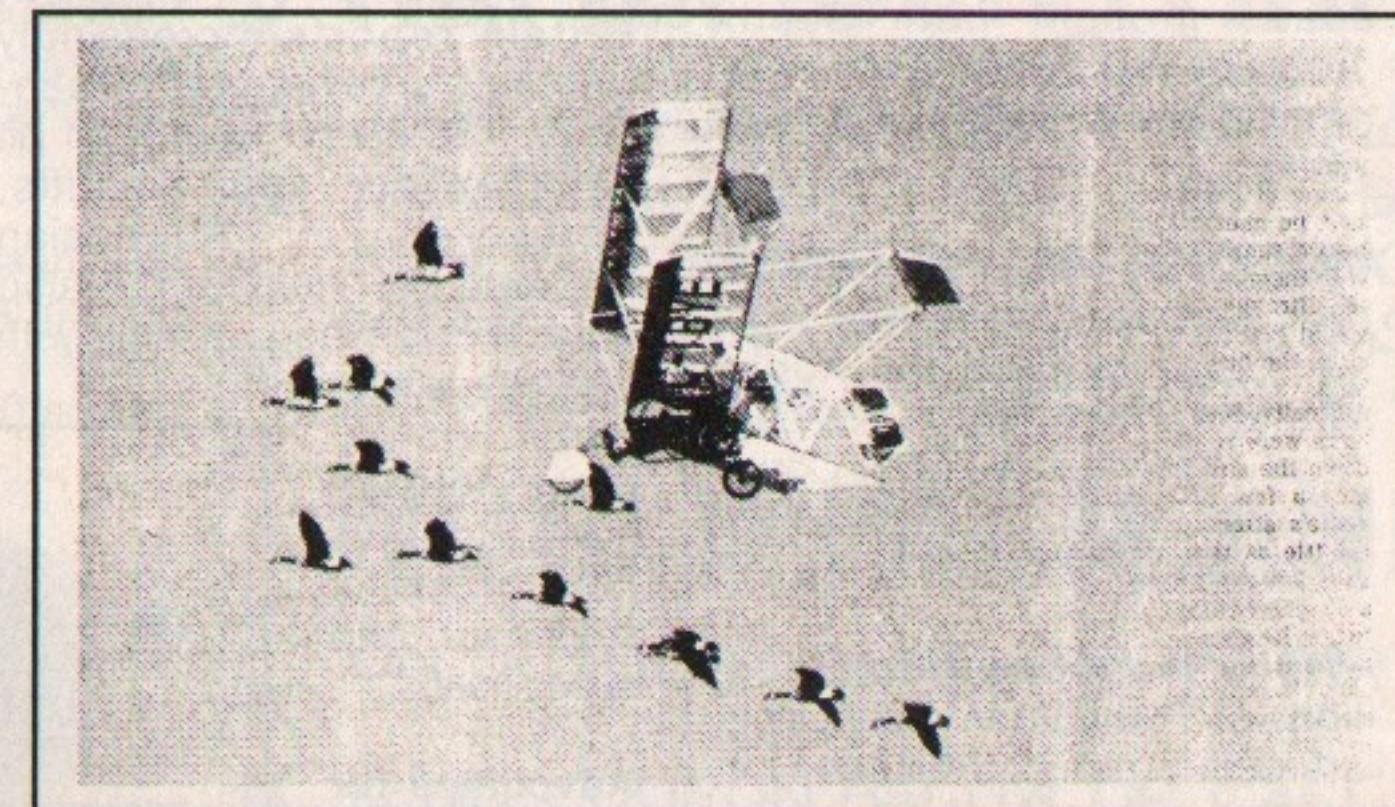
as bringing new horses north is cheaper than feeding the ones already there through winter.

**A newly castrated bullock** still managed to impregnate 15 of a neighbor's heifers near Arthabaska, Quebec, costing the bullock's owner \$10,000 in damages.

coonskin hat spooked a Mountie's horse.

**Vancouver and Toronto** have both banned rodeo.

**The Canadian Energy Board** has abolished public hearings as a requirement for approving power sales to the U.S.—killing



LA TIMES

**Temporarily lacking bears and primates** while building new quarters, the Granby, Quebec zoo drew crowds with a dinosaur exhibit instead.

**Of 604 cattle slaughtered** near St. Basile-le-Grand, Quebec, since a major 1988 PCB spill, 224 were too contaminated to be eaten.

**An 8-year-old girl** suffered a broken shoulder in Fredericton, New Brunswick when a classmate's

an environmental review process that had delayed the James Bay II dam project. (See "Taking Power From The Animals," July/August 1990.)

**The Canadian Environmental Review Board** recommended July 2 that Gulf Canada should not be allowed to drill in the Beaufort Sea, habitat for many rare marine mammals.

**Alberta pilot Bill Lishman** is patterning captive-raised trum-

peter swans to fly with his ultralight, hoping to reintroduce them to their old migration paths.

**Alberta has legalized** ranching native wildlife, a year after premier Don Getty said his government had no plans to do so. Legal trade in native wildlife parts could hinder apprehension of poachers. Poaching and habitat loss have already cut the Alberta woodland caribou herd from 1,200 to 300 and the total provincial herd from 10,000 to 2,000 in just 20 years. Alberta's ability to effectively regulate game farming came further into question when farmer Lorne Russell received only a two-year suspended sentence and a fine of \$150 for starving an exotic pig to death.

**Brent Robinson, 25**, bought a farm in Westlock, Alberta, then left over 350 pigs to starve in their barn. Another 377 pigs were saved by the Alberta SPCA.

**Ranched deer slaughters** in Scotland dropped from 880 in 1988 to 430 last year, even as the number of deer farms rose to 280, suggesting there's more speculation in breeding stock than actual demand for venison.

**Wittlich, West Germany** kills hundreds of pigs each year at a "pig-burners festival" held annually since a pig ate a turnip used to bolt the city gates shut during a medieval siege.

More Briefs next page



## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

**Fulfilling old promises**, Mexico has finally banned trapping and sale of sea turtles. (See "Mexican Sea Turtle Slaughter," April 1990.)

**Tecate, Mexico cancelled** an annual running of the bulls and bullfight held since 1979 after mayor Ruben Adame deemed them inhumane.

**An apparent devil-worship cult** has hanged and cut the throats of 55 horses near San Luis La Loma, Mexico.

**The American Medical Assn.** has called for formation of an international commission to fight pollution, infectious disease, and animal control problems along the U.S./Mexican border.

export of pesticides whose use would be illegal in the U.S.

**A force of 180 guards**, paid \$16 a month by the World Wide Fund for Nature and Frankfurt Zoo, protect 26 white rhinos at Garamba Natl. Park in Zaire. None have been poached since 1984.

**The Beijing Ivory Carving Factory** has laid off 545 of 550

animal street shows, involving approximately 250 bears, 2,000 monkeys, 1,000 mongooses, and 10,000 snakes in New Delhi alone. Gandhi ordered that confiscated animals be rehabilitated for release in the wild.

**Israel has halted work** on a Voice of America relay station for two years pending completion of a probe into the effect it might have on avian migration paths.

**Canada and France**—the British beef industry's biggest customer, accounting for half of all exports—have barred cattle from the British Isles to avoid the spread of bovine spongiform encephalitis, a.k.a. mad cow disease. Some 13,000 British cattle have died of the disease since 1986, which hits 300 cows a week and has appeared in 7,500 of Britain's 150,000 herds. Over 1,000 schools have dropped beef from their menus, as British beef consumption has fallen 30 percent. The disease, first spread by bad feed, has also afflicted antelope and oryx in zoos, and has recently struck housecats.

**The Royal SPCA of Great Britain reports** increasingly frequent criminal use of bandogs, 130-pound hybrids of pit bull terriers and mastiffs, Rottweilers, or Rhodesian ridgebacks. The RSPCA also notes increasing problems with people who adopt Vietnamese pot belied pigs as pets, ignorant of their food and space needs.

**Advocates for Animals**, a Scots group, has released videotape showing a senior scientist at the United Kingdom Institute for Medical Research doing work that would appear to violate the British equivalent of the Animal Welfare Act. A government inquiry is underway.

**Robert Rodale of Rodale Press** defends his investment in a

Soviet meatpacking plant by claiming that "In the mind of the average person in the USSR, to ask them to eat lower on the food chain or to become a vegetarian would be to ask them to increase their already high level of personal suffering." In other words, they have to suffer heart attacks, cancer, obesity, and further environmental degradation first.

**"What does it matter to us,"** "World Wide Fund for Nature president Prince Philip recently asked reporters, "if the person killing an animal derives pleasure or not?"

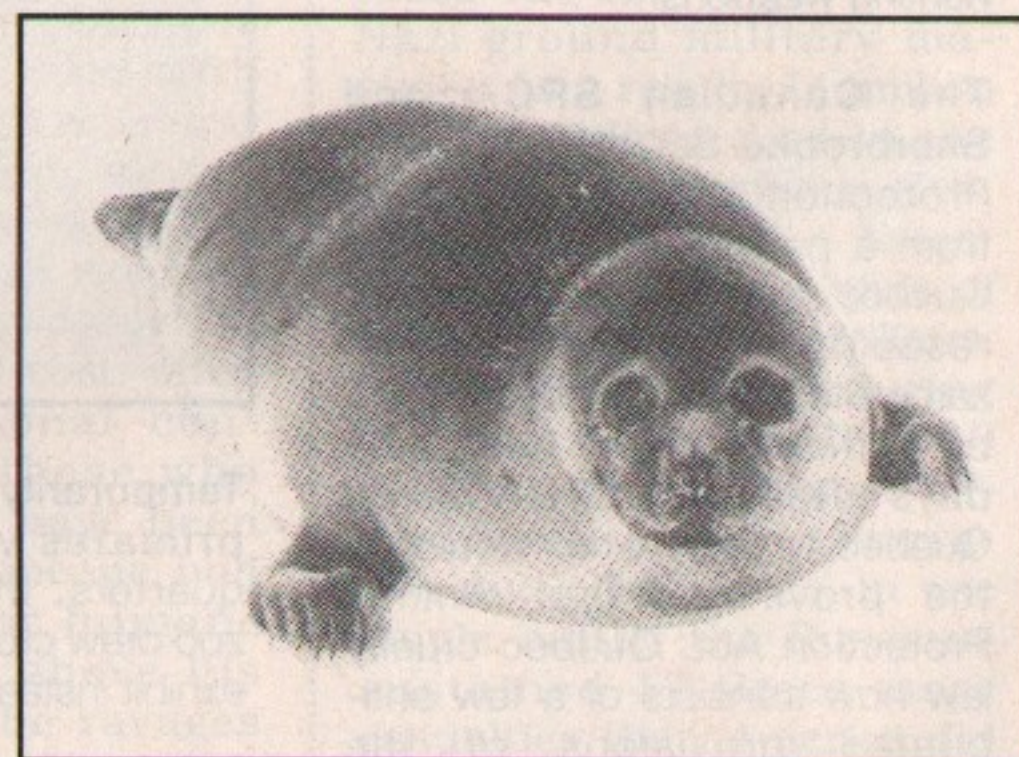
**A greyhound owned by Prince Edward** finished second in Britain's most lucrative race.

**Budapest, Hungary** has 14 downtown dog grooming salons.

**Vixen, an Alaskan sled dog**, journeyed 250 miles into Siberia with her mistress, but was believed lost when the plane that was to take them home crashed on takeoff April 13. Instead she made her own way back to the starting point, and was reunited with her people July 3.

**Bit marks on ancient horse teeth** found in the Ukraine show horses were ridden at least 6,000 years ago.

**Four million starfish** and scores of seal pups died in June along the White Sea coast. A Soviet radiology lab blamed radiation



exposure, but named no source. The deaths came three months after fur hunters captured 30,000 seal pups in the same vicinity. Those seal pups were held 35 days until their fur reached prime, then were killed and skinned. Aerial surveys show the number

of breeding female seals in the White Sea has fallen from 139,000 to 71,000 in three years.

**Four lions who faced death** when reform of the East German economy forced an East Berlin circus to make budget cuts were instead adopted by a West German safari park.

**Noting that "There are now 206 animal species** in the process of extinction in the wild fauna of Brazil," the Grupo Seiva de Ecologia has drawn together 17 animal defense and ecology groups to seek a national ban on sport hunting.

**A new species of lion tamarin** has been found on Superaqui island in heavily populated southern Brazil.

**As the accused killer** of Brazilian rainforest activist Chico Mendes went to trial in June, death threats escalated against Mendes' widow, co-workers, and even the trial judge. A relative of the alleged killer beat Mendes' widow on the street in March, but was released after one night in jail. Gunmen hired by cattle barons invaded meetings of the Rural Workers Union, seeking president Osmarino Amancio Rodrigues, who went into hiding.

**Twenty members of the U.S. House of Representatives** have joined 12 animal defense groups in asking the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to reimpose an import ban on kangaroo products. Heavy flooding has jeopardized the kangaroo population in areas where Australia had claimed they were too many.

**A stray cat survived** 45 days in a cargo crate en route from London, England to Sydney, Australia, and is now sitting out a quarantine, awaiting adoption.

**The provincial government of Bataan**, The Philippines, has sued the Caltex oil conglomerate for \$250 million, after a tanker sunk, wiping out marine life in a 60-square mile area.

**International Notes:** Oppose a pigeon release and possible bullfighting exhibitions at the 1992 Olympics, to be held in Barcelona, by writing to Joseph Roca, COOB 92SA, Travessera de les Cords, 131-159, 08028 Barcelona, Spain. ♦ Forest 90, an international symposium, will be held Oct. 7-13 in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. For info, call 55-21-211-5581. ♦ The Nigerian Vegetarian Society and Animal Welfare Foundation seeks donations of literature at P.O. Box 3893, Oshodi, Lagos, Nigeria. ♦ The Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection has changed names to Advocates for Animals. The address remains 10 Queensferry St., Edinburgh EH2 4PG, United Kingdom. ♦ *Japan Environment Monitor*, an English-language monthly, covers Japan's growing environmental and animal defense movements. \$20/yr. (cash only), 400 Yamanashi-ken, Kofu-shi, Saiwai-cho 18-11, Kofu, Japan.

## NEW RULING ON DEFAMATION LAW

**V**ertumnus, the Roman god of change, should double as the god of law. Days after my article in the last *ANIMALS' AGENDA* (July/Aug. 1990) appeared, noting that opinions were protected from defamation claims by the First Amendment, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Milkovich v. Lorain Journal Co.* demurred—if but slightly.

Any separate and distinct First Amendment protection for expression of opinion, as opposed to fact, has evaporated. Yet the Supreme Court reaffirmed three basic principles.

First, the First Amendment still protects statements of opinion relating to matters of public concern that do not contain a provably false fact. This is to ensure that public debate will not suffer for lack of imaginative expression. Second, rhetorical hyperbole and exaggeration, which are those statements that cannot reasonably be interpreted as stating actual facts or are used in a loose figurative sense, remain protected—even to the extent of vigorous epithets used by those who con-

sider a position to be extremely unreasonable or worthy of contempt. The Supreme Court did, by way of example, appear to state that calling someone a liar, if false, was defamation. Third, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that when a public figure is a statement's target, the statement must still be proven to have been made maliciously or recklessly, though each state may still set its own standard of fault with respect to private figures, with negligence the floor.

Finally, the Supreme Court reiterated its belief that a free society requires robust debate and breathing space in which freedoms of expression may flourish. Yet, this new decision tips the scale slightly more towards protecting reputation at the expense of fearless speech. Accordingly, a dash more caution would seem prudent.

—Steven Wise

## REMEMBER FARM ANIMALS

JOIN THOUSANDS OF YOUR FELLOW ACTIVISTS IN MEMORIALIZING THE SIX BILLION INNOCENT, FEELING ANIMALS LANGUISHING AND DYING EACH YEAR IN U.S. FACTORY FARMS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. PLAN NOW FOR YOUR OBSERVANCE OF

## WORLD FARM ANIMALS DAY

ON OCTOBER 2nd (GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY).

SEND COUPON BELOW OR CALL 301/530-1737

**FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT**

Box 30654

Bethesda, MD 20824



Yes, I want to be part of World Farm Animals Day!

☐ Send Action Kit; ☐ I enclose a contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Tel \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

SIX BILLIONS PER YEAR... BUT ONE AT A TIME



**M**y former neighbor Lynn didn't shoot a deer last fall, the only male of his family who didn't. Photos of Lynn's elder brother, his son, and his nephew appeared on the display board at the country store that serves as local buck pool headquarters, each standing or kneeling beside an entry in the annual competition, whose winner (the person who kills the biggest buck) takes home a few hundred dollars. As president of the local rod and gun club, and as a multi-time buck pool winner in past years, Lynn seemed conspicuously absent from the long list of buck pool entrants—over 150, in a rural district whose total population is under 1,500.

Sipping a beer in a living room packed with mounted heads and a whole stuffed bear he now regrets killing, Lynn seems unperturbed by his failure to kill this time. "I was out there in the woods every day," he says, "same as usual, but I just didn't see a deer I wanted to kill. I helped Sonny and Bubba get theirs, but you know, I don't have to kill a deer every year any more. I've been hunting since I was nine, and I'm 49 now, and it's kind of to the point where I don't want to shoot anything any more unless it's something worth having. Don't get me wrong. I love to go deer hunting. It's my favorite thing to do. But it's not like when I was one of these guys who's always in a hurry to get out and be the first one in town to get his buck and be first one back to the weighing station and then it's all over with until next year. I like to go out in the woods, take my time, enjoy the whole ten days or two weeks or whatever they give us to do it in. If I see the buck I want, I'll shoot it, but if I don't, I've shot plenty of deer in my time and I can kind of psychologically feed off the one I killed last year or the year before."

In fact it's been three years since Lynn killed a deer. A construction worker with a high school education, Lynn is markedly more relaxed now than he was then. With the aid of his priest, he's controlling the alcohol problem that has raged in his family for three generations. Thirty years of a difficult and sometimes violent shotgun marriage have settled down into a

comfortable truce; he hasn't hit his wife in four or five years. He's ignoring old stories that he might be homosexual, rumors that probably began in gradeschool when other children decided he had "a girl's name."

Developing an internal sense of self-worth, Lynn may have become one of the growing number of licensed hunters—as many as 20 percent—who rarely if ever fire their guns, for whom hunting is mainly "armed nature walking," as sociologist Thomas Heberlein of the University of Wisconsin puts it. They still carry weapons because they learned young that men who don't may be thought effeminate. Imbued with the work ethic, they still pretend they're out after meat, because this provides an economic rationale for their activity (though as Lynn admits, "You could live on filet mignon for what shooting a deer costs," in license fees, equipment, ammunition, and time).

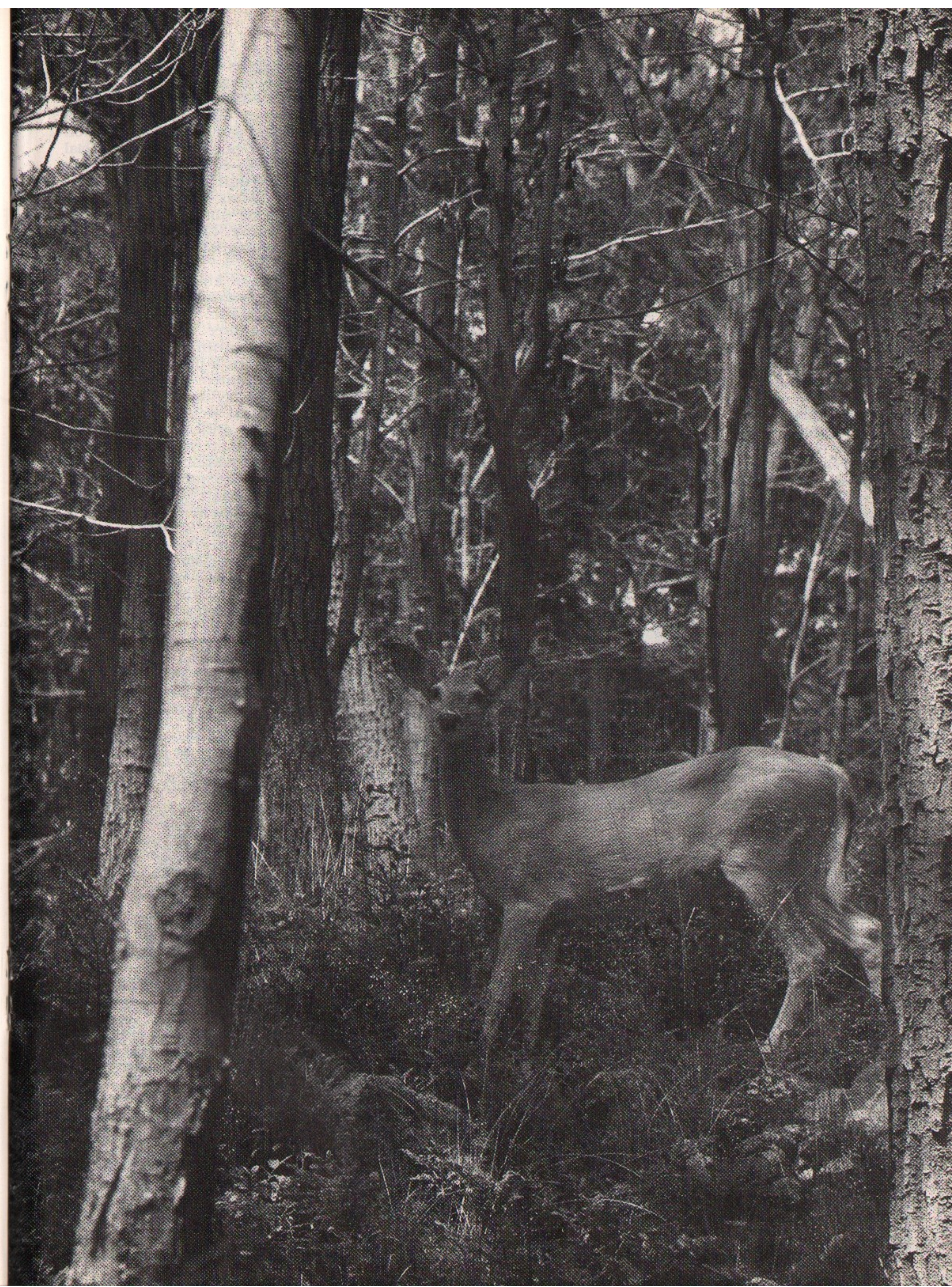
Vulnerable to peer pressure, they vocally support hunting and gun ownership. But they are only one jail break away—in self-confidence and self-understanding—from teaching a lesson to their sons and grandsons slightly different from the one they learned themselves, from passing along their love of the woods and knowledge of woodlore without punctuating it all with a baptism in blood.

Gerry, around the corner and ten years younger, is another story. Though of semi-rural background, Gerry holds a deadend white-collar job in a nearby town. His wife hates hunting. His two sons take after her. Hindered by an old knee injury, he'd pretty much given up hunting, until, as domestic and professional frustrations mounted, he found refuge at deer camp one fall with old buddies. He shot an undersized deer, was nabbed by the warden, and became the butt of considerable rough humor—about his limp and his marital troubles, as well as his "buck fever," the hunters' term for what nonhunters call being "trigger-happy." Gerry's now out there every deer season, hoping to regain lost standing with "the boys," who by now mostly consider him slightly dangerous.

Deer hunters similar to Lynn and Gerry make up 85

# Killing The Female: The Psychology of the Hunt

By Merritt Clifton



MARK/SANDRA BUTKOVSKY



percent of the U.S. hunting population, according to the National Shooting Sports Foundation. The next most popular targets are rabbits (71 percent) and squirrels (60 percent), followed by quail (48 percent), pheasants (45 percent), doves (40 percent), ducks (38 percent), grouse (32 percent), turkeys (26 percent), and geese (24 percent).

But both Lynn and Gerry also fall into categories defined in 1977 by Robert Jackson and Robert Norton of the University of Wisconsin, who in a study done for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service discovered hunters typically pass through five phases of outlook and behavior that roughly correspond with stages of maturity. Interviewing 1,600 licensed deer and waterfowl hunters, Jackson and Norton found that in phase one, the Shooter stage, hunters are principally concerned with exercising their firepower; they don't much care what they hit. Such hunters tend to be young. As actor Richard Kiley recalled a few years ago, speaking out against mountain lion hunting in California, "When I was a boy on my uncle's farm in Michigan, I killed everything that moved. Birds, rabbits, woodpeckers, squirrels. It was a wonderful game. I loved guns—the feel, the smell, the power of them. And I remember the moment it stopped," the moment Kiley broke a squirrel's back without killing it outright, and felt, watching it struggle, "as though a door opened in my head and a bright light flooded in," carrying "an overwhelming burden of sorrow and shame and compassion and regret."



DONNA GREGORY

While Kiley gave up hunting as a result of his flash of insight, most hunters merely progress to phase two. As Kiley theorized, they are not evil but asleep: "A portion of their awareness is obscured." They go from random killing to the Limiting-Out stage, where satisfaction still comes from firing the gun, but success—and social status—comes from "bagging the limit." At this stage, Lewiston, Maine *Morning Tribune* editor Bill Hall offered recently, "They hunt for the bragging rights on what they kill."

When killing in volume no longer wins the desired amount of acclaim, hunters pass to phase three, the Trophy stage. Now winning the buck pool becomes a paramount objective. Hunters begin passing up shots, trying instead for the heaviest weight and biggest rack of antlers. Trophy stage hunters are typically in their mid-thirties or early forties, at about the same point in life where basic economic needs have been satisfied and community status is being established. The car and house have been bought and mostly paid for. Raising status through obtaining a newer car and a bigger house are the major economic concerns for this age bracket; killing a bigger buck is an abstraction of the same objective.

By phase four, the Method stage, the hunter—like Lynn—has already won the buck pool. He now takes maximum pride in his ability to kill animals by more difficult means, e.g. bowhunting and with muz-

zealoaders, and in his ability to use woodcraft (luring and tracking) rather than relying on sheer firepower. Killing the target animal has become the climactic part of a quest.

Then comes phase five. After years of hunting and a few years of not killing, for various reasons that translate into no longer wanting to, the hunter acknowledges that killing simply isn't necessary, that nature can be most fully enjoyed by simply sharing in the life of the woods. As Jackson and Norton summarized, the phase five hunter "seemed to be more fully mature as a person and as a hunter, and no longer needed to measure his worth, or control his world, by the taking of game. Instead he talked of hunter satisfaction in terms of total appreciation of nature or the companionship of partners or family."

Many an animal defender has found friendship and even emotional kinship with elderly ex-hunters, some of whom become volunteer wardens or in other ways seek to protect the animals they once would have killed. "I consider it a successful hunt if we just see deer," 63-year-old Cecil Smitherman told Bob Selter and Tracy Shryer of the *Los Angeles Times* last fall.

But between the anti-hunting animal defender and the gentle old man who delights in describing animals he's seen alive, there's an army of often hostile, aggressive younger men with rifles and shotguns blazing—and as many as 200 million animals die each year in a journey toward self-understanding many hunters never complete.

## Hunting Manhood

According to the NSSF, the average hunter starts at age 15, just past puberty, at about the same age he begins seeking such other symbolic transitions into manhood as learning to drive and gaining his first sexual experience. "It's a big thing when you get to go deer hunting," Smitherman's grandson Todd Dennis told the *Times* reporters. "It's like a bar mitzvah. When you go deer hunting, they start to look at you as a man and you feel like a man."

"There's something addictive about deer hunting," Dave Petersen opined in the *Mother Earth News* "Beginner's Guide To Deer Hunting," and then suggested why: "Consider that the term *venison*, for the meat of the deer, is derived from the name of Venus, the Roman goddess of love... *venery* means both 'the art of hunting' and 'the pursuit of sexual pleasure.'"

Subliminal confusion of hunting with sexual pursuit

and achievement of manhood gushes through hunting terminology, from the ritual of "first blood" to technical discussions of the penetration power of ammunition to the frequent, casual, unconscious use of "her" (as in "I shot her right there") to describe male animals.

When symbolically represented, the hunter's effort to assert sexual supremacy often looks transparently silly, e.g. Texas gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams' rumored "honey hunts." "In one version of the story," *Newsweek* recently recounted, "Williams and his chums strip to their underwear and shoot water pistols at nymphs dancing in the nude. Another version has Williams inviting prostitutes to tag along at deer hunts and cattle roundups. A third sends Williams to Africa on safari with hookers in tow."

But the symbolic representation can also turn

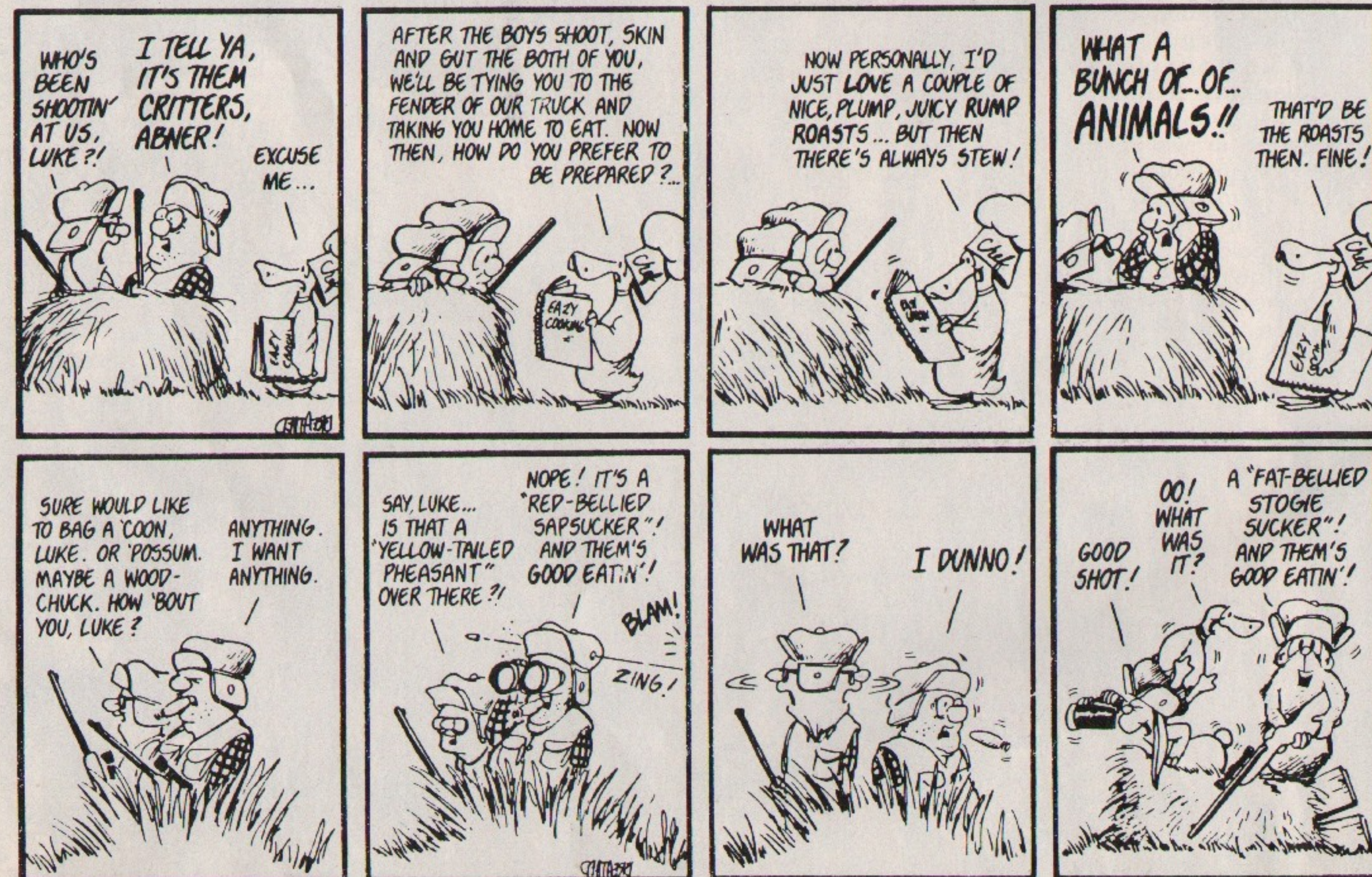
sinister. In his teens, Marc Lepine of Montreal massacred pigeons with a BB gun. On December 6, 1989, at age 25, he donned hunting fatigues, declared his intention to massacre "feminists" and killed 14 female students at the *Universite de Montreal* with a semiautomatic rifle and a buck knife.

Whether or not hunters shoot deer to demonstrate sexual potency or out of sexual frustration, in symbolic lieu of raping and killing women, there can be little doubt that as a social ritual, much

hunting is all about killing the feminine in the hunter's own self. Not only are the targets male animals with the stereotypical female traits of grace and beauty, but the pursuit itself involves—may requires—sequestering the hunters, the men, away from female influence. Deer camp is an all-male world. Instead of cleansing themselves as women require, as prelude to sexual contact, deer hunters cover themselves with "scent lures," a polite name for urine and feces. They don't wash because detergent residues reflect ultraviolet light that deer can see, making camouflage useless. They wear boots indoors, curse, play poker, drink from the bottle and eat from the can—and many never actually hunt at all, getting no closer to a deer than viewing a so-called stag video. "I went with five other guys," ostensible hunter Steve Costello told a *New York Times* correspondent last fall. They didn't take weapons. Admitted Costello, "We never even left camp."

A 1974 study by James Kennedy for the Wildlife Society found that 75 percent of the hunters surveyed would prefer hunting with their buddies in an area with only a 10 percent chance of killing a deer to hunting alone with a 50 percent chance of making the kill.

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Seeking the kill is only the pretext for the various other rituals that "separate the men from the boys," determining "who's a pussy."

This, not the supposed difficulty of shooting a deer, probably best explains why approximately 70 percent of all licensed hunters don't get one—while those for whom the kill is the paramount experience tend to "get their deer" year after year, perennially bagging the limit and/or placing high in the buck pool.

The deer camp atmosphere of exaggerated masculinity is not unlike the atmosphere of "leather trade" gay bars; one must wonder, ultimately, how sexually secure any of the posturing denizens are. "You can take my word for it," snorted former hunting guide Douglas Townsend some years ago. Having escorted hundreds of big game hunters, he concluded, "This hunting habit is anything but an expression of manhood."

Gregory Hemingway, son of author Ernest Hemingway, would probably concur. Trying to impress his macho father, a living symbol of hunters and hunting to a whole generation, Gregory at age 11 won the World Life Pigeon Shooting Championship. At 19 he was arrested for transvestitism. Trying to regain his father's respect, he next slaughtered 18 elephants on a single African safari. But he remained an unhappy transvestite, who spent, he admitted in a 1987 interview, "hundreds of thousands of dollars" trying to overcome the habit. He was never a homosexual, just insecure—like his father, who likewise spent his whole life trying to prove masculinity that no one else ever seriously called into question.

### Traumatizing Children

Literally killing the female, Cameron Robert Kocher of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, nearly ten years old, said he was only "playing hunter" on March 6, 1989, when he fatally shot Jessica Ann Carr, age seven, with his father's rifle. Observing subsequent legal proceedings, Cleveland State University law professor Victor L. Streib unequivocally blamed the killing on Kocher's exposure to guns and hunting. "All he has done," Streib summarized, "is kill the wrong animal."

For Vietnam veteran Dave Goff, as for tens of thousands of others who have gone almost straight from hunting to combat, human beings became the right animal. "I was brought up on a dairy farm," he recently explained to syndicated veterans' affairs columnist Laura Palmer. "I used to shoot woodchucks all the time. It got to the point where I would flash it through my head that it was just another woodchuck and it didn't

mean anything. It was just a job." Goff, still in his teens, was assigned to killing civilians as part of the CIA's infamous Operation Phoenix. He then went through 13 years of breakdowns and alcohol abuse, trying to deprogram himself from having been a killer, trying to find his way into becoming a caring, responsible human being.

"My objection to deer hunting," syndicated columnist Sydney Harris wrote a few years ago, "is not so much to what is done to the deer as to what is done to the boy" who witnesses a hunt for the first time. "For one thing, it desensitizes him to cruelty; for another, it justifies whatever is done to win your antlers (the symbols of manhood); and for another, it turns killing into a casual, thoughtless act."

Townsend made a similar observation almost a decade earlier. "I am convinced," he said, "that there is a direct relationship between the obsession with guns and hunting and mounting violence and crime."

While psychologists have long theorized from case studies that early and intense exposure to hunting can desensitize young people, making killing unnaturally easy, University of New Hampshire director of Family Research Murray Strauss in 1987 sought objective proof. Strauss used indicators including the audience for violent TV

shows, football player production per capita, National Guard enrollment, and sale of hunting licenses to determine which states most seemed to condone violence. Strauss found that the states most culturally predisposed toward violence had the highest rates of homicide by teenagers, with Alaska leading the list and several western states with strong levels of hunting participation ranking high. Unfortunately Strauss' analysis was so complex that quantifying an exact relationship between hunting and homicide statistics was impossible.

### Demographics

According to Heberlein, who in 1985 assembled a demographic profile of U.S. hunters, "most [like Lynn and Gerry] grew up in rural areas and were taught to hunt at an early age by their fathers." Over 99 percent were male; only two percent of all American women hunted, most of whom were the firstborn or only children of avid male hunters. The greatest number of hunters were aged 18 to 34, which was then also the largest segment of the U.S. male population. The next greatest number were aged 35 to 44, the second largest male population group. The NSSF simultaneously pegged the average age of hunters at 38, six years older

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## ANIMAL NEWSLINE

# No Quiet On The Hunting Front

Speaking often of going down fighting, hunters took up their guns this fall uncomfortably aware that they can't shoot public opinion. From coast to coast, hunting is in abrupt decline—and the once mighty gun lobby is losing clout with courts and legislatures.

The season's first big battle erupted at Nucla, Colo., where the local gun club held a self-dubbed World Championship Prairie Dog Shoot the weekend of July 14-15 in an admitted effort to draw more hunters to the area before anti-hunters gain political control. Talking like a TV shoot-'em-up character, mayor John Vanderpool warned Earth First! and Rocky Mountain Humane Society members that anyone arrested for protest activities would "face the law west of the Uncompahgre" at a trial held in the town park, and then be jailed in unwashed cattle trailers, which would later be "hosed down twice a day to keep the flies under control."

Similar killing contests are increasingly common, as a dwindling number of hunters tries to get teenagers started. While one contest is sponsored by the Lions Club in Westby, Mont. (protest to Lions Club Intl., 300 22nd St., Oak Brook, IL 65021), most are run by gun clubs or ammo stores. The contests hope to emulate the Gopher Count in Viola, Minn., where bounties have been paid for gopher feet every year since 1874. In past years the Gopher Count was a campaign stop for Hubert Humphrey and Walter Mondale, but politicians of national stature now are scarce—along with both gophers and gopher hunters. Top gun this year was 16-year-old Shannon Deats, who killed 385 gophers, well off the record of 1,500. Most of the 3,000 visitors who descended on the town of 70 came for the parade and carnival.

Faced with a budget shortfall of \$7.5 to \$10 million because of falling hunting license sales, the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game has laid off 100 staffers. More cuts proposed by the state Assembly would drop wildlife management spending from \$6.4 million to \$1.4 million, severely limiting the department's ability to compile the data required to set hunting seasons. Department officials warned that some seasons could be cancelled. Yet the department did set both archery and general bear season dates. The Fund for Animals, whose lawsuit blocked last year's bear

hunt, as private lands are increasingly often posted. Other states, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are using a similar strategy, but attempts to turn parks and refuges into shooting galleries are under fire almost everywhere. At the national level, the Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition is coordinating opposition to hunting and trapping at 91 federal refuges. (To help, write the coalition c/o HSUS, 2100 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20037.) At the local level, committees of neighbors aided by the Committee Against Sport Hunting (P.O. Box 43, White Plains, NY 10605) are fighting proposed deer hunts in

such places as the Pequonnock Valley and Bluff Point Coastal Preserve in Conn., Rock Cut State Park in Ill., and the Quabbin Reservoir in Mass. Houses surround each site. At each, deer overpopulation has become an apparent problem because bucks-only hunts and bowhunts have raised the ratio of does to bucks. Does normally have one or two fawns, so that when does and bucks are in equal

numbers, the deer population remains stable. When does outnumber bucks, more of the population has offspring, and numbers skyrocket.

Game agencies have long manipulated the sex ratio to give hunters plentiful targets and thereby sell more licences. The Pennsylvania Game Commission boasts of bringing the state deer population to 38 percent above carrying capacity; Michigan claims 33 percent over. But as deer proliferate, eating gardens and wandering into traffic, while hunting menaces suburbs, the nonhunting public is getting fed up. As the Pennsylvania deer population soared 100 percent over carrying capacity in at least five counties, the state legislature ordered the Game Commission

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to get the level down and keep it down, by a vote of 190-1. The lone opponent argued that while hunters would be able to kill more deer now, hunting would be restricted in the long run.

The gun lobby took another hit in Alaska, as the state banned land-and-shoot hunting on National Park Preserves to forestall accepting a more permanent federal ban. Alaska, the USFWS, and sport hunters are embroiled in an ongoing dispute over who should manage hunting and fishing on federal property, which makes up 60 percent of the state. Federal law mandates special privileges for native peoples. Alaska and the gun lobby want equal access.

An access dispute among hun-

ters also erupted in Florida, where one John Bailey formed a group called Hogs for the Homeless and got state permission to kill all the wild pigs he wants at the Tosohatchee State Reserve, so long as the meat goes to charities. Other pig hunters wait for years to have their names drawn at lottery.

Thirteen of Florida's last few dozen panthers have been killed by cars in the past six years. As legislators passed a new law that lets the state cut speed limits to protect endangered species, the gun lobby sneaked in a hunter harassment clause. The Fund for Animals meanwhile pressed a legal challenge to Maryland's hunter harassment law, appealing the sentences given to six activists on July 11 by Montgomery circuit

judge Irving Fisher, who lamented that he couldn't send them to jail. Fund employee Heidi Prescott did face jail July 25, for refusing to pay a fine of \$500 on hunter harassment charges.

Hunters' paranoia was illustrated when hundreds circulated a forged fundraising appeal allegedly authored by CASH president Luke Dommer. Tipoffs to the forgery included such phrases as "Bambi will be safe from all those cruel hunters," and "Bambi, Yogi the Bear are depending on you." Yet the forgery was unquestioningly reprinted by the American Assn. of Meatpackers and the United Bowhunters of New Jersey. Said Dommer, "I don't know whether to laugh or cry." 🐾

## IWC Upholds Whaling Ban

The International Whaling Commission's five-year-old ban on commercial whaling survived yet another round of challenges July 9 at Noordwijk, the Netherlands. Iceland's request to kill 200 minke whales was defeated by two votes. Japan's broader attempt to lift the ban was beaten by two-thirds, whereupon the Japanese delegates threatened to pull out of the IWC treaty.

The USSR withdrew until next year a proposal to kill minke and fin whales, ostensibly for research, while Norway and Japan were asked to reconsider research proposals to kill five and 330 minke whales, respectively, on grounds the studies to be done are unlikely to add much to knowledge.

Hit with a report from the Environmental Investigation Agency that from 500,000 to two million small whales, porpoises, and dolphins are being killed each year, the IWC asked a subcommittee to investigate. A preliminary report will be due next year, with the final report to come in 1992. The IWC thus far has not decisively claimed jurisdiction over smaller cetaceans, but did ask Japan to cut kills of Dahl's porpoise. Japan agreed to reduce the kills from 30,000 this

year to 25,500 in 1991. The IWC would prefer a further reduction.

The EIA claims Japan kills a total of at least 100,000 small cetaceans a year, a number rivaled by Denmark. Other high national totals cited by the EIA include Peru, 50,000; Venezuela, 41,000; Mexico, 40,000; the U.S., 20,000 (mostly through tuna fishing practices now banned by the major buyers); Spain



and France, 6,000 each.

As the IWC met, Inuit leaders asked Canada to declare a whale sanctuary at Isabella Bay on Baffin Island. Former Inuit whale hunters have led researchers to pods of as many as 68 bowhead whales in the bay at a time. No more than 300 remain in the entire eastern Arctic,

with a world population of about 2,000.

In Chicago, Midwest Whale Protection revealed that the Shedd Aquarium had hidden the death of a Pacific white-sided dolphin during a 1988 capture attempt. "For aquariums and marine parks," the group charged, "a dolphin or whale death simply doesn't count until the animal has been 'at the final captive facility for 30 days.' To skew whale longevity statistics...[they] park their fresh captives at temporary holding facilities." Just a week later, a pseudorca whale died suddenly at Sea World in San Diego, the third cetacean death there in 18 months.

The Navy, meanwhile, admitted it was considering moving or suspending its controversial dolphin and sea lion training program, for fear the 1992 America's Cup yacht race off San Diego would provide cover for spies, animal rights activists, and members of the media who might like to see first hand what the program consists of. (See "Boot Camp for Sea Mammals," Jan. 1989, and "Navy Dolphin Use Expands," April 1989.)

## Tough Debut For Landres

Now an investigator for HSUS, former San Diego Zoo elephant trainer Lisa Landres has charged her old employer with "gross negligence" in the dehydration deaths last April of a sloth bear, a fisher, and two palm civets who were sent by truck to the Capron Park Zoo in Attleboro, Mass. Dropped off in Atlanta and New York, nine other animals survived. Landres, who quit the San Diego Zoo after being disciplined for speaking out against the beating of an elephant named Dunda, filed complaints with both the USDA and the American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

Landres had a harder time finding a way to help 59 animals stranded in Newburgh, N.Y. by the insolvency of the Soviet Great Circus Bim Bom. The animals spent the summer "in the same cages they came over on the boat in," Landres said. A grizzly bear, three lions, several primates, and 13 dogs barely had space to move. Landres also reported the animals were not being exercised by their guardians, the Alex Nichols Agency Inc. of Elmont, N.Y. Nichols is seeking court permission to sell the animals to pay off debts. Landres urges concerned citizens to "put pressure on the Soviet embassy to send these animals home." The embassy is at 2001 Conn. Ave. NW, Washington DC 20008. 🐘

Other midsummer whale news included the sighting of a right whale off Santa Catalina Island, Calif.—only the eleventh time a right whale has been seen in the region since 1900. Globally, fewer than 5,000 survive.

Paleontologists digging in Egypt's Valley of the Zeuglodon reported finding fossilized remains of a 50-foot basilosaurus, a missing link between modern whales and land-dwelling ancestors who still had vestigial hind legs, possibly used in mating. 🐋

## South African Seal Hunt Cancelled

Fast action by animal defenders the world over stopped a proposed South African seal hunt in mid-July, only two weeks after word of it reached the U.S. and Europe.

Taiwanese merchant Hsu Hsien-i had agreed to pay South Africa 7.5 cents apiece for the corpses of 5,500 bull seals and 25,000 seal pups per year. Hsu planned to sell the genitals as aphrodisiacs, the hides for leather, and the remainder for chickenfeed. The deal would have revived a declining hunt held annually near Port Nolloth since 1610. With the collapse of the European pelt market in the mid-1980s, the kill total fell from 75,626 in 1984 to 19,676 in 1987.

When South Africa refused an offer from local animal defenders of 19 cents per seal to leave them alone, the local groups went to Greenpeace, who spread the alarm. Protests took place the same day in

London. Within 72 hours the Animal Protection Institute hit South Africa and Taiwan with a protest letter signed by virtually every major animal defense group in the U.S. WSPA was reportedly trying to stop the hunt with an injunction. Eager to improve a poor international image, South Africa suspended the seal hunting permit, but Hsu refused to cancel his contract. Demonstrations followed at Taiwanese consulates around the world, including in San Francisco, where Elliot Katz and Doll Stanley of In Defense of Animals were charged with trespassing while trying to give the consul boxes of blood-spattered toy seals.

July 11, the Republic of China on Taiwan reported being "very pleased that Mr. Hsu has respected international opinion and taken the proper actions to end this unjustifiable act." 🐾

## No-Kill Shelters In Trouble Again

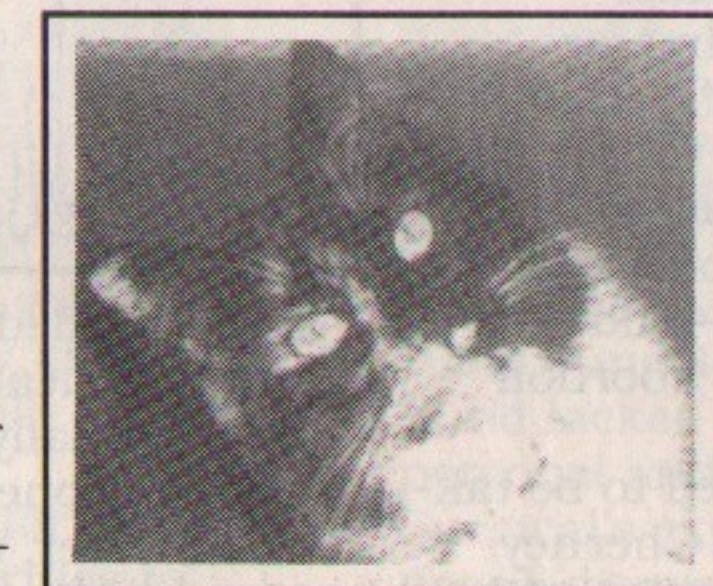
The reputed best and worst of no-kill animal shelters are in trouble—again—in New York and several southern states.

In Westchester, N.Y., the Elmsford Animal Shelter is fighting a county health commission order to cut the number of resident animals from over 400 to under 200. The Central Westchester Humane Society has raised half the \$1 million cost of a new shelter that could house 1,000 animals, but meanwhile hundreds of dogs are kept chained to fences, cats are kept two to a cage, some animals lack needed medical care, and, says health commissioner Mark Rappoport, the shelter accounts for more dogbites than all other shelters in the county combined.

The Elmsford shelter is nonetheless often cited as a model by no-kill advocates. This isn't the case with Ann and Jerry

Fields' shelters in Georgia and Alabama, which have raised funds since 1983 under names including Home for Life for God's Stray Animals, Life for God's Stray Animals, Life's Home for God's Stray Animals, and currently, Love and Care for God's Animalife. Using an often-changing variety of addresses, the Fieldses allegedly took in over \$7 million—including money from ads in The ANIMALS' AGENDA, until Dec. 1988—without ever filing required tax documents. Creditors suspect much of the money went into "beachfront condos and luxury cars,"

as kennel operator Mike Banner put it. The Georgia shelters were ordered shut as public nuisances as early as 1984. By 1986 the Fieldses were dodging civil contempt citations for non-compliance. Reports on conditions




Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

varied, but all agreed the animals weren't getting adequate care, and that the Fieldses seemed to discourage both visits and adoptions. Long unpaid, two food dealers foreclosed on the Georgia properties in 1988, but the Fieldses didn't vacate their main site at Rockdale until late 1989. Many animals were then moved to Andalusia, Ala., where authorities soon found some 400 cats housed in a single barn. Other animals were boarded out to private

kennels. Banner, of Riverdale, Ga., took in 180 dogs. The Fieldses paid him only \$5,000 of \$70,000 they owed him as of July, he said. As result he expected to lose his business via foreclosure on July 26.

From 2,000 to 3,000 animals are still unaccounted for, says Mark Paulus of HSUS. Georgia and Alabama officials are also, as yet, unable to account for most of the money. The Fieldses reputedly now live in California, still seeking donations. 

## Bombs Rock Redwood Protests

Earth First!'s Redwood Summer campaign to save old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest began with a bang in Oakland on May 24, when a bomb planted in a guitar case in the back seat of coordinators Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney's car sent them first to the hospital, then to jail.

Bari suffered a broken pelvis; Cherney only cuts and bruises. Both were accused of transporting and possessing illegal explosives, as the FBI and Oakland police immediately presumed it was Bari and Cherney's own bomb. The charges were dropped for lack of evidence on July 17, as Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.) and a coalition of 50 environmental groups demanded a Congressional investigation into FBI and police handling of what the victims insisted all along was an attempted murder and frame-up. Both Bari and Cherney are outspoken advocates of non-violence, opponents of tree-spiking and other tactics that could hurt people. Bari in particular also had enemies from years of labor activism and campaigning for abortion rights. In fact the author of an anonymous letter to the Santa Rosa Press Democrat claiming credit for the bombing—and a previous bombing at a saw-mill—said he'd singled Bari out for her abortion rights work.

"Me and Judi expected to be taken out early," a shaken Cherney told *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*. "We talked about it many times," especially after a logging truck rammed

their car twice, hours apart, last November. Police refused to file charges in that incident.

The FBI may have jumped to conclusions about the Oakland bombing in part because of lingering confusion about the role of U.S. Surgical spy Mary Lou Sapone in setting up the 1988 attempted bombing of the U.S. Surgical parking lot, for which Fran Trutt was sentenced July 16 to serve 10 years in prison, suspended after 32 months. Also, a series of 14 bombings has been attributed to animal rights extremists in England. A week after the Oakland blast, a British veterinarian was slightly injured in a car bombing; four days later, a University of Bristol researcher escaped injury as his




car exploded, but a 13-month-old boy in a nearby baby buggy suffered a partially severed finger, burns, and shrapnel wounds to his back.

However, there is no known link between Earth First! and Britain's Animal Liberation Front, suspected in those cases. And even as Bari

and Cherney were pulled from the wreckage, bikers Louis McKey and Rick Sieman expressed their outrage over cancellation of several desert races by forming the Sahara Club U.S.A., to include "a special division of big, ugly desert racers called the Sahara Clubbers," whose stated goal was to lure Earth First!ers into fights. Death threats from other sources were common enough that Dale Turner devoted a column of the *Earth First!* newspaper to dealing with them.

Peaceful actions in California redwood country began June 20, as 44 of 300 Earth First!ers who gathered outside a Eureka pulp mill were arrested for blocking a logging truck. But the protests were upstaged three days later when the spotted owl was formally declared a threatened species, entitled to habitat protection under the federal Endangered Species Act. Living only in the old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, the spotted owl has become a symbol of opposition to clearcutting. Wary of the political fallout sure to follow the threatened species designation, the Bush administration delayed producing a habitat protection plan. The timber industry claims full habitat protection would cost 28,000 jobs over the next 10 years; environmentalists respond that the jobs would be lost anyway as the forests run out. Meanwhile Oregon State Univ. biologist Kim Nelson discovered an even scarcer bird, the marbled murrelet, in the heavily logged Siuslaw Natl. Forest. "There are only four other documented murrelet nesting sites in all of North America," Nelson said. Three of the others are in Calif.'s Headwaters forest, where on July 6 the Calif. Dept. of Forestry blocked Pacific Lumber's plan to log 453 acres of old growth. The presence of both the marbled murrelet and the spotted owl could virtually halt old-growth logging in the Siuslaw—if the full implications of their endangered and threatened designations are followed up.

Environmentalists won yet another round for the forests July 6, as a Calif. appellate court reinstated a lawsuit filed by Californians for Native Salmon against logging in the Mattole River watershed. 

## Court Calendar

Activists who expected to be jailed for contempt of court in mid-May after refusing to testify before the Sacramento, Calif. grand jury probe of the Animal Liberation Front were still awaiting the contempt citations in late July—amid speculation that publicity had caused the grand jury to back away from making martyrs. (See "Activists Take The Fifth," July/Aug. 1990.) But pressure went on. Tanya Keogh, head of the Good Shepherd Foundation and one of those facing jail, reported a break-in at her office by someone who took nothing while apparently either planting something or looking for information.

Seeking information legally, the ASPCA won access to State University of New York at Stony Brook animal care and use documents in a precedent-setting suit filed under the state Freedom of Information act. The suit followed up a 1989 court ruling that meetings of the university's lab animal users' committee had to be open to the public.

PETA and NEAVS also scored a win, as the FDA agreed to delete ear-punching and tagging from a list of acceptable animal identification methods included in its good laboratory practices code. Comments on the deletion will be taken until Sept. 1. Urge that it be finalized to Paul Lepore, Division of Compliance Policy (HFC-230), FDA, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

In Defense of Animals spent much of the summer winning the release of greyhounds from various research facilities through a complex series of legal motions. The greyhounds, whose owners thought they were racing, had been sold for research by trainers Greg Ludlow and Bobby Whitehead.

Las Vegas orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini's \$80 million defamation suit against PETA, the Performing Animal Welfare Society, Linda Levine, Nancy Willard, and several dancers who videotaped him allegedly beating the oranges last year was just going to trial as

The ANIMALS' AGENDA went to press.

Most other noteworthy actions spent the early summer on hold. In one tangled case, Primarily Primates and Friends of Animals awaited a late July hearing of their suit charging Arizona Dept. of Game and Fish researcher Gary Chevalier with racketeering and abandoning five kinkajous he had used in heat stress experiments while pursuing a Ph.D. at the Uni-versity of Calif. at Irvine. Chevalier has countersued, accusing Primarily Primates and FoA of causing him emotional distress.

According to Kyle Owens of the Fund for Animals, Chevalier's experiments included "placing the individual animal in a modified steel drum and then heating the drum up from 32 degrees to 113 degrees. Some of the animals were forced to endure 113-degree heat for up to nine hours with a thermometer held inserted in their rectum." The Fund is seeking the return of the kinkajous to the wild in their native Mexico.

After the experiments, Chevalier sent the kinkajous to be boarded at Karen Wakeland's Animal Rehabilitation Center in Midlothian, Tex. Two of the original seven died in transit. Mistrusting Chevalier, Wakeland eventually moved four to more spacious cages at Primarily Primates, while the fifth needed hospitalization. Chevalier then charged Wakeland and Primarily Primates with stealing the kinkajous, whose plight had begun drawing national protest. A grand jury refused to indict them, but the Calif. Biomedical Research Assn. has launched a letter-writing campaign asking that the case be reopened.

Meanwhile UC-Irvine regained the kinkajous under a temporary restraining order. This was later overturned by a district court judge, who also fined the university attorneys \$350 for legal wrongdoings. The four healthy kinkajous remain at UC-Irvine, while the fifth is still hospitalized.

The National Society for Animal Protection expected hearings to begin August 1 in their suit against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,


seeking to block a study that would require the capture of 650 sea otters, mainly mature females and dependent pups. All would suffer a tooth extraction, up to 275 would also suffer visceral fat biopsies, and as many as 275 more would have radio transmitters surgically implanted in their bodies. The stated purpose is to study the aftereffects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. No otters are to be captured until after the suit is resolved.

Earth Island Institute and the Marine Mammal Fund met with Commerce Dept. attorneys July 16 to seek settlement of a suit filed to expedite a U.S. ban on imports of tuna netted "on dolphin." The hearing was set for August 20.

In Oregon, activist Roger Troen planned to appeal to the state Supreme Court his 1988 conviction for harboring animals rescued from University of Oregon psychology labs by the ALF. Troen contends he was unjustly denied a jury trial and use of the choice-of-lesser-evil defense. Troen lost a similar appeal at the Circuit Court level last February.

June 14, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit stayed until Sept. 13 a pair of June 1 rulings by District Court judge Oliver Gasch that would have banned use of "action devices" on show horses. The devices cause Tennessee walking horses to step higher, to avoid foot pain. Gasch held that current USDA regulations were adopted without complete review. The stay maintains the status quo pending a Sept. 12 hearing of the USDA's appeal.

Sued for \$415 million by Chateau Stables, a carriage horse operator, for having convinced New York to adopt more stringent carriage regulations, the Carriage Horse Action Committee hoped the case would be dismissed at a July preliminary hearing. Instead the hearing was postponed.

The Connecticut Appellate Court ruled June 4 that FoA and the Fund lacked "proof of a specific, personal and legal interest in U.S. Surgical's experimental use of dogs," dismissing a suit that sought to stop the use of dogs in sales demonstrations. 



## Seeking Silence

**E**mbarrassed by recent TV exposes of the state's many notorious puppy mills, Kansas lawmakers responded in June with an overt attack on freedom of speech and press. SB 776, passed by both the Kansas House and Senate with a single dissenting vote, was presented as a bill to protect farms and research labs from "terrorists."

But the new law also bars taking photos inside an animal facility without consent of the owner, if the intent is "to damage the enterprise."

Editorially opposed by both the *Kansas City Star* and Channel 5 news in Kansas City, the law could ban any unauthorized media picture-taking. As Ann Martin-Gonnerman of the Kansas City, Mo.-based National Society for the Protection of Animals explains, "Taking such pictures is a Class E felony," which means camera crews could be sued for triple damages plus legal fees. "The intent of this is to keep CBS, NBC, and ABC from ever again walking up to the door of a puppy mill with cameras running."

Since vehicles and sales locations are included under a definition of "facility," even "picture taking of overloaded trucks to preserve evidence of cruelty for prosecution would be a felony and civil offense if done by a citizen," said Martin-Gonnerman. "Taking photographs at a flea market would likewise be a felony," if the intent was to "damage the business" by forcing someone to stop selling animals under standard conditions.



A similar bill unanimously cleared the Illinois Senate, but was amended in the House to protect the media and people seeking enforcement of humane laws by otherwise legal means.

Underscoring that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the U.S. Supreme Court meanwhile sent *Journal of Medical Primatology* editor Dr. Jan Moor-Jankowski's 1989 court victory over the biomedical firm Immuno AG back to the N.Y. Court of Appeals for further review. Immuno AG sued Moor-Jankowski and IPPL president Shirley McGreal for libel back in 1984, over publication of a letter by McGreal that criticized the firm's plan to open a primate research lab in Sierra Leone, Africa. McGreal's insurance company settled with Immuno AG out of court, over her own objections, but Moor-Jankowski fought on to win an apparent landmark decision against suits filed to limit public debate. However, the verdict was based on a tenet of law called into question by the Supreme Court's recent *Milkovich* decision (see "New Ruling On Defamation Law," p. 25).

## Comment Opens On Animal Welfare Act Regs

**P**ressured by the Animal Legal Defense Fund, the USDA has agreed to publish proposed animal care regulations for dogs, cats, and primates on or before August 15. These regulations will legally define the exercise needs of dogs and the physical surroundings needed to keep primates mentally healthy. Comments will be accepted for 45 days.

"Most likely, the proposed regulations will be very lax, vague, and leave the care of the animals up to the discretion of individual researchers," warns ALDF attorney Valerie Stanley. "The animal rights community must be prepared to submit timely, substantive, well-written and persuasive comments, addressed to the individual

regulations. Comments such as 'save the animals' are worthless," and could even bring further delays in producing the regulations, which were required by the 1985 Dole-Brown amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. "The regulations the USDA finalizes need to be specific, enforceable, and written in such a way that compliance or noncompliance can be determined objectively."

Copies of the proposed regulations are available for a copying fee from the ALDF, 202-289-4854.

In other developments affecting lab animals, Calif. governor George Deukmejian vetoed a Draize test ban passed by both the state Senate and Assembly. As members of In Defense of Animals and Last

Chance for Animals occupied the governor's office June 27 in protest, the author of the bill, Santa Barbara assemblyman Jack O'Connell, said he would seek a rare legislative override of the veto, and if that failed, he added, he would reintroduce the bill. The Draize test consists of inserting a potentially toxic substance into the eyes of a restrained rabbit.

Similar anti-Draize bills were pending in New York and New Jersey. Avon filed a brief against the N.Y. bill, despite the company's 1989 announcement that it had ceased all animal testing.

## Marilyn's Marvelous "Steddas"

**T**his is a first—devoting a *Compassionate Living* column to a book. But I'm so excited about what I believe to be a definitive vegan cookbook that I want to share with you both my enthusiasm and some of its delectable recipes, particularly those that directly replace animal products. The volume that has me writing—and cooking—so zealously is *The American Vegetarian Cookbook* from the *Fit for Life Kitchen* by Marilyn Diamond. You may know her from *Fit for Life*, the bestseller she coauthored with her husband Harvey. Although the new cookbook maintains the principles of natural foods for health that made *Fit for Life* so popular, this one is 100 percent vegan. Among its most relevant concepts is what Marilyn calls "steddas"—delightful vegan dishes to serve instead of meat, eggs, and those dairy products most cooks rely on every day.

I'm asked a lot what to substitute for old, familiar foods as people try to adopt a diet that is more humane, healthful, and ecologically sound. Until recently, I've answered


those questions by scribbling a couple of basic recipes on the back of an envelope along with the names of half a dozen cookbooks that, among them, offer realistic replacements for cheese sauce, tuna salad, and whipped cream. *The American Vegetarian Cookbook* has all the "steddas" in one place and, because its author has a rich background in gourmet cuisine, her "steddas" aren't just stand-ins, they're stars.

The book is a complete guide to total vegetarian cooking and includes sections on nutrition, drinks, salads, sandwiches, soups, vegetables, pasta, whole grains, and baked goods. Those recipes, however, that bridge the gap between how we used to eat and what one friend calls "hard-core veg" often rely on tofu. If you've never been a tofu fan, you may have only experienced this Asian soyfood in its traditional role as part of a stir-fry. It can take on other tastes and textures, though, very different from what you'd expect. "Tofu is rightfully called a culinary chameleon," says Marilyn Diamond. "You can make a cheesy lasagna or a traditional spaghetti bolognese that you'd swear contained meat! You can marinate and

barbecue 'Stedda' Chicken Fillets using the same flavorings and techniques as meat preparation. You can use tofu in baking to make 'cheesecake' and other light, dairy-free treats. In the *American Vegetarian Kitchen*, tofu turns into cottage 'cheese,' sour 'cream,' scrambled 'eggs' and omelettes, 'huevos' rancheros, 'matzo brie,' 'quiche,' 'egg' salad, burgers, fillet of 'fish' sandwiches, and sauce meunieres."

This versatility can mean the difference in some people's becoming vegan or straddling the fence, and it can be invaluable in cooking for guests or a family that isn't quite sold on making dietary changes. I'd love to put a copy of *The American Vegetarian Cookbook* in your hands and set you loose in a kitchen (preferably mine). Barring that, I can share with you some of my favorite of Marilyn's "steddas" and hope that one of these days you'll invite me over for lunch.

*The American Vegetarian Cookbook* from the *Fit for Life Kitchen* is published by Warner Books, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10103 (422 pages, hardcover, \$24.95)



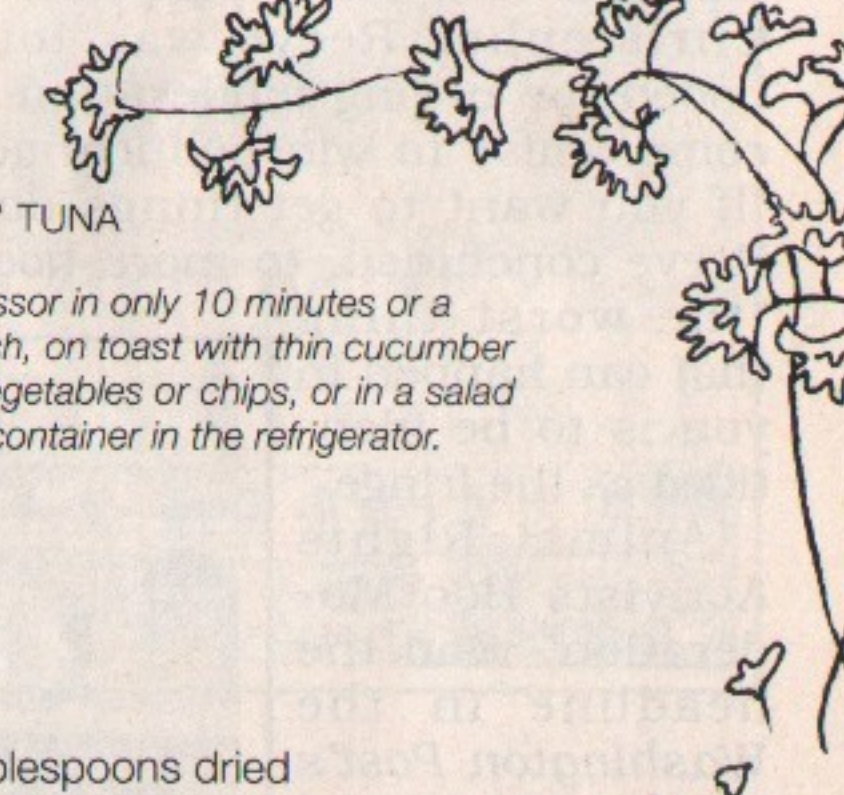
### COTTAGE TOFU OR 'STEDDA' FETA

This substitute for cottage cheese can be used whenever you would use dairy cottage cheese. It is wonderful in salads, even replacing feta in Greek salads. Increase the amount of seasonings to suit your palate.

- 1 lb. firm tofu
- 1 tablespoon soy oil (optional)
- 1 tablespoon apple cider vinegar
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons nutritional yeast (optional)
- 1-1/2 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 tablespoon minced chives
- 2 tablespoons minced dill
- 1/2 teaspoon salt-free seasoning

- Place half the tofu and the remaining ingredients in a blender and process to form a cream. Transfer to a bowl and set aside.
- Mash the remaining tofu with a fork, then mix it into the blended portion and combine well. Adjust seasonings to taste.
- Refrigerate, tightly covered, until ready to use.

Yields 2 cups.



### 'STEDDA' TUNA

This is easy to make in a food processor in only 10 minutes or a little longer by hand. Use on a sandwich, on toast with thin cucumber slices and dill pickle, as a dip for raw vegetables or chips, or in a salad dressing. Keep it on hand in a sealed container in the refrigerator.

- 1 celery stalk
- 1 large carrot, peeled
- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 tablespoon minced green onion
- 1/2 cup chopped fresh parsley
- 1/4 cup chopped fresh dill or 2 tablespoons dried
- 1 cup thick tahini (sesame butter)
- 1/3 cup lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons tamari (natural soy sauce)
- 2 teaspoons kelp powder (salty seasoning from the sea)

- In a food processor or by hand, chop celery, carrot, onion and green onion, parsley, and dill until fine. Transfer to a medium bowl and set aside.
- By hand or in food processor or blender, puree the tahini, lemon juice, and tamari with 1/2 cup boiling water.
- Add tahini mixture to chopped vegetables. Thoroughly combine by briskly beating with a fork. Add a little water if mixture is too thick, then add kelp powder.

Yields 2 cups.



# Thousands MARCH For Animals

If the success of the June 10 March for the Animals in Washington D.C. were to be judged by the gusto of the participants, the ayes definitely had it, all the way from the Ellipse to the Capitol steps.

"The movement underwent a kind of group therapy," assessed Jim Harris of Philadelphia. "The animal rights animal saw itself and it was good. Lingering doubts and insecurities were put to rest."

"For the first time we were not a small extremist minority," affirmed Sheela Raja of Villa Park, Illinois. "Talk about a high," added Marie Kaufman of Bartonville, Illinois. "Why, just being there was exciting." Actress Gretchen Wyler called the assembly "breathtaking." March co-chair Peter Linck said it showed, "The animal rights movement has arrived," and would erase the image of animal defenders as "cranks, extremists, a part of the lunatic fringe."

But mainstream media took a different view after *Superman* star Christopher Reeve was loudly booed for urging moderation and compromise to win political goals. "If you want to get things done," Reeve concluded, to more booing, "the worst thing that can happen to you is to be identified as the fringe."

"Animal Rights Activists Boo Moderation" read the headline in the *Washington Post's* local edition the next morning. The national edition and other print media put the incident farther down in their accounts, but Reeve's speech still drew the most attention of any of the day's 41 speeches.

"I was really disappointed," commented ANIMALS' AGENDA columnist Victoria Moran, who otherwise found the march

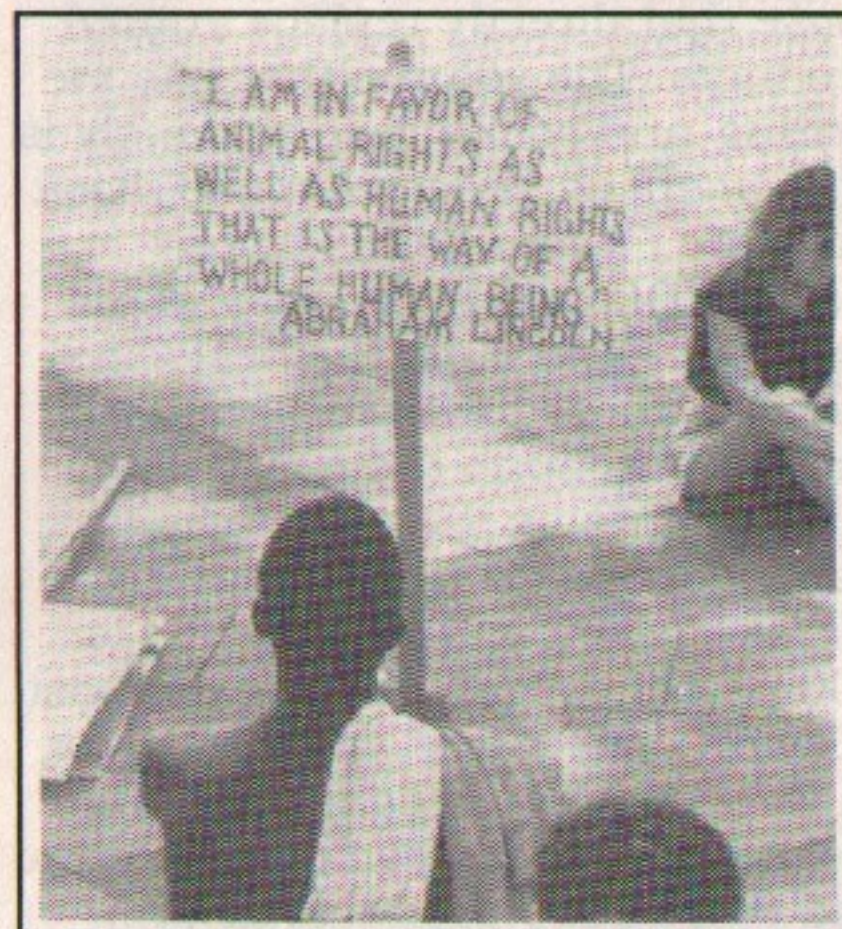
exhilarating. Moran thought Reeve's remarks should have been "redeemed" by later speakers who reviled them instead. "The movement has always had abolitionists and moderates, and a lot of folks who were moderates 10 years ago are abolitionists now. If we'd heckled them away, they wouldn't be with us today."

Although some march organizers claimed as many as 75,000 attended, the National Park Service estimated 24,000 by counting heads in representative grid squares of aerial photographs—a routine job for the NPS, which issues parade and assembly permits to some 4,000 demonstrations in D.C. each year. NPS figures show the march achieved double the normal attendance for weekend rallies, but drew only about 15 percent as many as the year's biggest (an anti-abortion rally).

Though the march was roughly six times larger than any previous pro-animal demonstration held in the U.S., it drew markedly less media coverage than World Day for Laboratory Animal Liberation last April and Fur-Free Friday last November—probably because the latter protests occurred simultaneously in many different locations, creating more local interest and photo opportunities. Except for a simultaneous rally at the Oklahoma state Capitol, attended by about 300, the D.C. march was the day's sole event.

Among them, *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, Associated Press, *Washington Times*, *Washington Post*, and *U.S.A. Today* distributed 82.5 column inches of march coverage in their national editions, just more than half of a single newspaper page.

Some 32.5 inches, or 40 percent, was essentially negative, mostly amplifying Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan's pre-march charge that "so-called animal activists are, in fact,



nothing more than animal rights terrorists." Made at a major press conference, Sullivan's statement was carried by two of the three TV networks who covered the march (NBC, ABC, CNN). This didn't stop radio commentator Lester Kinsolving from asserting that *Washington Post* columnist Colman McCarthy had invented the quote.

About six inches of national print coverage were devoted to issues other than medical research and product testing—and that coverage was limited to brief mentions of factory farming and anti-fur campaigns. March participant Jack Longo, of Provincetown, Mass., suggested this may in part have reflected the orientation of the speakers. "I kept hoping," he said, "that the next speaker would address the needless slaughter that takes place in our shelters every day." Along the same lines, Alwyn Moss of Blacksburg, Virginia questioned, "Why do we always end up locked into endless debate on medical research, when almost anyone can see the injustice and cruelty involved in factory farming, trapping, non-medical research, etc.?"

Still other participants, including Batya Bauman of Feminists for



PHOTOS BY MARQUETTE A. DEMARTINO

Animal Rights, felt more women should have been included among the speakers. Fewer than ten female activists were on the roster, plus several entertainers.

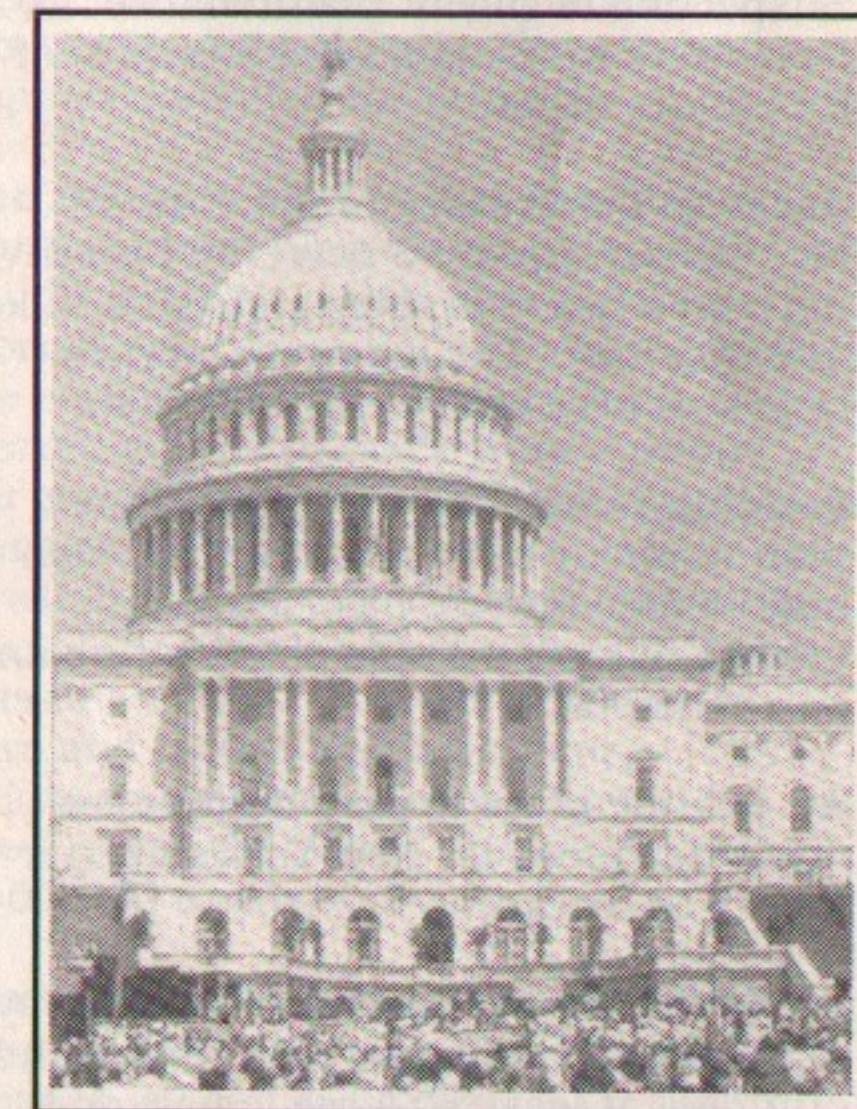
Reports on the success of post-march lobbying were mixed. Eastern Congressional delegations reported receiving few more pro-animal visitors than usual, perhaps because march participants from eastern states mostly returned

home that evening, rather than staying over in D.C. Holly Hazard of the Doris Day Animal League and Teri Barnato of the Animal Protection Institute observed, however, that the offices of influential Indiana and California Representatives were packed with march participants all day Monday, and continued receiving some march guests during the next few days. Looking at legislation march participants were specifically asked to support, Cathy Sanborn of PETA noted that the Wildlife Refuge Reform Act, backed by a broad coalition of animal defense and environmental groups, picked up nine House co-sponsors within the next month. The Veal Calf Protection Act gained three House co-sponsors plus one in the Senate. But the Consumer Product Safety Act, which would restrict animal

testing, drew no additional support.

Papillon Productions offers a video of the march "from sunrise to sunset," \$22.45 from P.O. Box 180, Riverside, CT 06878.

—M.C.



## NEWS SHORTS

EDITED BY MERRITT CLIFTON

**The Univ. of Pennsylvania** suspended research by senior veterinary staffer Jorge Ferrer after 20 students and animal handlers were exposed to 14 lambs bearing a lethal leukemia virus. About 100 preschoolers who visited the lambs may also be at risk. The university medical school meanwhile denied charges by two animal lab technologists that recent staff cuts risk both animal care and human health.

**The Natl. Institutes of Health** killed three more Silver Spring monkeys July 6, opening their skulls to insert electrodes to check the pain responses of limbs paralyzed by previous experiments before giving euthanasia. Four of the Silver Spring monkeys remain in NIH custody, from among 15 seized by police

from Dr. Edwin Taub's lab in Silver Spring, Md., in 1981. Taub was twice convicted of cruelty, but the judgements were overturned on technicalities.

**Only three of seven** invited world leaders accepted George Bush's invitation to attend a rodeo on the eve of the Economic Summit.

Continued on next page



## NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

**The Connecticut Humane Society** holds \$2.7 million of stock in 10 of the 50 U.S. firms who do the most animal testing, involving as many as 850,000 animals a year. The revelation came days after CHS settled a members' lawsuit by upping spay/neuter funding by \$188,000 over the next two years. State Atty. General Clarine Nardi said CHS misled donors by claiming money troubles when in fact it has one of the largest endowments of any animal protection group.

**The Humane Society of Missouri** holds about \$1.5 million of stock in firms that do animal testing, including Ralston-Purina, under boycott for sponsoring a raccoon hunting contest.

**On July 7 an undetected, self-extinguished** fire probably caused by faulty heating killed 11 of 12 long-tailed macaques housed at the Univ. of Calif. at Davis Primate Research Center. Suspecting negligent maintenance, In Defense of Animals posted a reward of \$2,500 for proof.

**Jackson Laboratory** of Bar Harbor, Me., is back up to 85 percent of breeding capacity a year after a fire that killed 400,000 mice. The lab is the world's largest source of mice for research.

**Pending release of a management plan** in about two years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has issued an interim ban on the sale of sea otters and parts thereof.

**An exhibit of 24 luxury doghouses** made headlines for New York's Cooper-Hewett Museum.

**Frederick Daniel Presley** of Piscataway, N.J., has been charged with raping and dumping at least 20 large female dogs, adopted from local shelters over the past seven years.

**Oregon and Idaho conservation groups** have asked the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service to add the Snake River chinook and lower Columbia River coho salmon to the federal threatened species list—a move that could sharply curtail power production at major dams.

**The California Dept. of Fish and Game** says the San Joaquin Delta smelt should be listed as threatened, a move that could cut water exports to southern Calif. The smelt population has fallen from two million to 200,000 in 20 years.

**Oklahoma Lt. Gov. Robert Kerr** lures out-of-state businesses by hosting a three-day turkey hunt for executives.

**The U.S. and Canada have at last begun creating** six million acres of wetlands mandated by the 1986 North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Habitat loss and overhunting are blamed for bringing the migratory waterfowl population to a near-record low of 62 million. Farm drainage has destroyed 99 percent of Iowan wetlands, and 91 percent in California. Desperate southern Calif. ducks and geese are now colonizing backyard pools and fountains.

**Since 1961, U.S. Fish and Wildlife** has set waterfowl bag limits based on a count of wings mailed in by hunters.

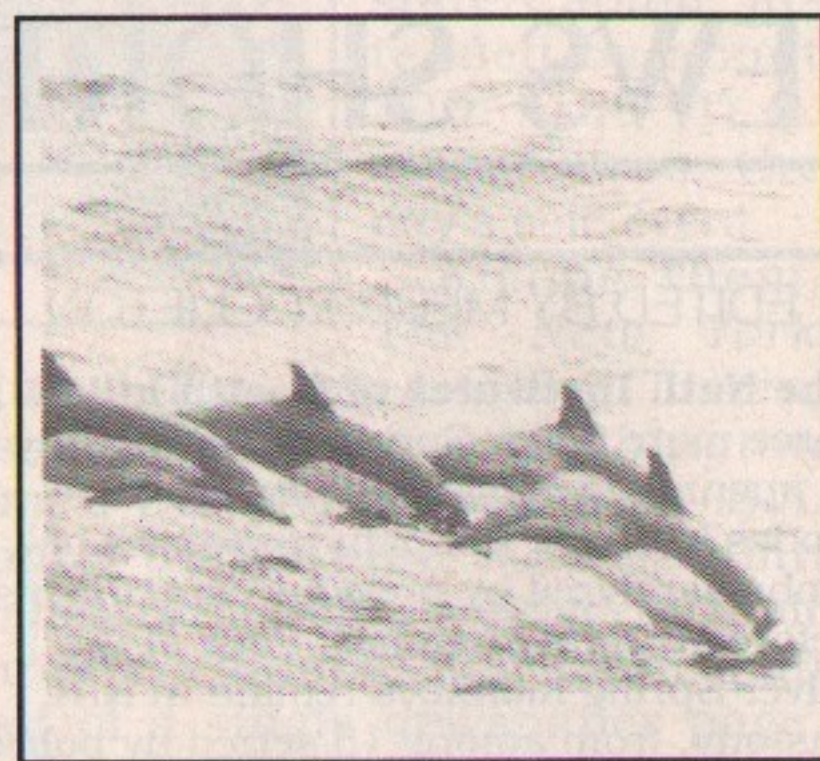
**The Gulf of Mexico, where** the oil tanker *Mega Borg* burned in June, is fast becoming one of the world's most polluted ecosystems. Half of all U.S. wetlands are at risk, including the wintering areas for 75 percent of North American migratory waterfowl. Four of the five states discharging the most chemicals into water sources rim the Gulf: Ala., Miss., La., and Tex. The oil industry is the biggest culprit.

**The Union Pacific Railroad has been fined** \$6,400 for letting migratory birds die in uncovered waste treatment pits near Big Spring, Tex.

**The Bush administration** has cancelled plans to permit oil drilling off Georges Bank, Mass., in one of the world's richest fisheries.

**Beaver dams kept 60,000 gallons of diesel and jet fuel** from spreading after three tank cars ruptured in a derailment near Anchorage, Alaska. The beavers saved surrounding habitat at the probable cost of their own lives.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife agents** charged five fishermen June 2 with looting 26 of



27 endangered brown pelican nests on an island sanctuary near New Orleans. Eighty pelican eggs and 118 eggs from protected laughing gulls were recovered.

**The Natl. Academy of Sciences** says the use of turtle excluders should be extended to cover all shrimp boats in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic. Excluders are now only seasonally required. NAS said shrimpers kill up to 44,000 turtles a year, four times the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service estimate. On June 23, 17 shrimpers were fined \$12,000 each for not using excluders. Only 218 of 373 shrimp boats boarded by the Coast Guard this year have carried excluders.

**Two men used a snapping turtle** as their weapon to stick up a pizza delivery man in Balch Springs, Tex.

**Federal rules curbing grazing** to protect the threatened Mojave desert tortoise are "bureaucratic malarkey," says High Desert Cattleman's Assn. president Dave Fisher. "In 15 years when hamburger hits \$15 a pound, there'll be enough tortoises and people can eat them." The Bureau of Land Management has obtained a permit, over HSUS objections, to kill up to 750 ravens per year to protect Mojave desert tortoise hatchlings.

**The Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources** has asked drivers to help turtles cross highways safely, against the advice of state troopers, who fear accidents will result.

**The Sandy Hollow Estates development** in Long Island will include skylit tunnels to help endangered turtles, snakes, and mice to cross the access road.

**Volunteers for Wildlife**, a group of Long Island wildlife rescuers, took 9,500 calls last year, up from 8,500 the year before. The increasing calls reflect the pace of construction on the island's last open areas.

**Critter Control** of Plymouth, Mich. has set up 50 "nuisance wildlife" removal franchises nationwide. Founder Kevin Clark admits that when live-trapping fails, his crews resort to poisons and other violent methods. "Nuisance" wildlife control is also attracting former fur trappers, some of whom make little effort to be humane.

**Of the three firms who said just before Earth Day** that they would make their tuna "dolphin safe," H.J. Heinz and Van Camp soon complied, but

Bumble Bee did not, says Brenda Killian, who monitors compliance for Earth Island Institute. The Bumble Bee market share grew after the "dolphin safe" pledge, but the company maintained contracts with boats that net tuna "on dolphin," which don't expire until October. Former U.S. president Gerald Ford meanwhile quit eating tuna after the "dolphin safe" pledge, claiming it gave foreign fishermen who still net "on dolphin" an unfair edge. Ford's son Jack recently married American Tuna-boat Assn. president August Felando's daughter Juliann.

**Clint Eastwood's anti-safari film** *The Great White Hunter* comes to the U.S. this month after a successful debut at the Cannes Film Festival in France.

**Reintroducing gray wolves to Yellowstone** would pose minimal risk to other wildlife and nearby livestock, the Natl. Park Service has told Congress.

**Wolves have reappeared** in Washington after a 15-year absence.

**Patricia Rose Kluge**, who shoots tame birds by the 10,000 for fun, did \$6,000 damage to her car recently when she drove off a road near Albemarle, Va. to avoid a small mammal.

**The African goliath frogs** who were expected to make a farce of this year's Calaveras County Frog Jump Jubilee in Calif. lost to a local frog who, afterward, was returned to his swamp.

**Purdue Univ. reports** that 98.6 percent of all fleas are undisturbed by ultrasonic flea collars.

**McDonald's restaurants** and the Food-service and Packaging Inst. "eliminated" their use of ozone layer-destroying CFC chemicals by convincing the EPA to reclassify a chemical called HCFC 22—which had been considered a CFC for 50 years, and does destroy ozone, albeit less than other CFCs.

**Calling ecological damage the leading threat** to global security, Senate Armed Services Committee chairman Sam Nunn wants to keep military intelligence high technology on line by redirecting it into environmental research. As an example of possibilities, U.S. Fish and Wildlife is completing a map of biological diversity within the state of Idaho, done with high-resolution satellite photos. Utah and Oregon have begun similar maps, while Calif. is considering appropriating \$270,000 to have one done.

## NEWS SHORTS

**Rabies moves on up the Atlantic coast**, following the release of rabid raccoons by West Virginia hunters in 1977, but the Wistar Inst., a nonprofit biomedical research firm, still can't find a U.S. site to field test a genetically engineered vaccine. Already used in France, the new vaccine can be air-dropped in bait balls, whereas the vaccine now used must be individually injected into each animal.

**New York has returned to poisoning** rats in city parks, after vandals wrecked all the owl boxes placed last year to draw the rats' most voracious predators.

**The winning team spotted** 210 species in 24 hours to win the New Jersey Audubon Society's 1990 World Series of Birding.



RICHARD PLERO

**Tim Rivers, notorious for his diving mule act**, is now pushing a "Banana Derby," in which monkeys in jockey suits are tied to the saddles of miniature ponies.

**Eugene Hastings II**, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was burned over 40 percent of his body June 6 while trying to save five cats from his burning apartment. Two cats were killed and two were missing.

**Volunteers now catch dogs** in Vienna, Ga., ending an 18-year tradition of shooting strays on sight.

**The FBI bought an also-ran racehorse** as part of a sting planned to nab mobsters looking for horses to win fixed races at long odds. The horse began winning on his own.

**The United Way of Philadelphia has dropped** the Women's Humane Society, founded in 1869, from their donor option card. The Women's Humane Society set up the first humane veterinary clinic, first animal shelter, and first humane education program in the U.S., all of which continue.

**Artificial blood made for humans from cow hemoglobin** was successfully tested on 10 Guatemalans in early June, claimed the maker, Biopure Inc. The FDA banned testing on humans in the U.S. after subjects reported problems with a similar ersatz blood made by Northfield Labs.

**Texas researchers have transplanted** genes from other animals—including a human—into four calves, an apparent breakthrough in tailoring beef cattle to the market.

**Averting a lawsuit from the Wilderness Society**, the U.S. Forest Service will reduce logging in Arizona's Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest by 29 percent over the next three years.

**The California Dept. of Fish and Game** will let veterinarian Kent Walker keep Coconino, an orphaned baby bear he said hikers brought to him apparently after poachers bagged the mother. Investigation showed the cub was probably one of three born through illegal bear breeding at the nearby Moonridge Animal Park. The parents supposedly killed the other two.

**The insurers of the East Haven, Conn. Animal Kingdom** pet store will pay \$1.5 million to 16-year-old Tanya Worrell, who was blinded in one eye by the canine parasite *toxocara canis*. Worrell got the parasite from a puppy her parents bought at Animal Kingdom during a 1986 clearance sale held to forestall state license revocation hearings. One of the store's owners, Marvin Sachs, was fined \$50,075 in April, 1988, for care and record-keeping offenses. Days before the settlement was announced, the FBI caught Sachs with \$250,000 to \$500,000 worth of cocaine.

**Springfield, Pa. pet store owner** Burton Sipp has been indicted for faking a burglary to collect insurance on two rare birds he gave to a friend. Sipp pleaded guilty to witness tampering in an insurance fraud case four years ago. The same year he was sued after a bull he owned killed a man.

**The American Fishing Tackle Mfg. Assn.** is fighting a federal bill to ban lead sinkers. Lead shot has already been banned. Waterborne lead pollution is a leading cause of mental retardation.

**While the Natl. Institutes of Health budget grew** from \$3.2 to \$7.5 billion in a decade, only 24.1 percent of the 19,000 research proposals received this year will be funded, down from 38.3 percent

Continued on next page



## NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

three years ago. The drop is because NIH is funding more long-term projects, including a \$3 billion, 15-year effort to map the human genetic code. "Basic research" proposals involving animals are among the projects most often cut. The GAO has charged NIH with neglecting work on women's problems.

**The U.S. cancer rate** rose 14 percent from 1973 to 1987, says the Natl. Cancer Institute. Cancers of the stomach, uterus, and cervix, and leukemia all declined significantly, but melanoma (associated with ozone depletion) was up 83 percent, prostate cancer (associated with meat-eating) was up 46 percent, and lung cancer (associated with smoking and dirty air) was up 33 percent.

**The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals** has thrown out a resort owner's suit against Minn. Dept. of Natl. Resources wardens Ken Schleuter, Jerry Engelbrecht, and Gary Guida, who shot two caged bears in 1986 in an failed attempt to nab the resort owner for illegally selling license tags.

**Former dolphin trainer Ric O'Barry** and an *Inside Edition* video crew were escorted from the Key West Naval Station and had their tapes taken after they tried to shoot footage of penned dolphins. The dolphins are being trained to guard nuclear submarines.

**The golden-cheeked warbler** has been added to the U.S. endangered species list, markedly slowing development north of San Antonio, Tex.

**As 17-year cicadas** emerged in Chicago this summer, Univ. of Chicago entomologists began pushing their use in salads, stir-fries, and as pizza topping. The cicadas are expected in Cincinnati next summer.

**Ten years of legal battles ended** in West Covina recently when movers cleaned out the former site of Ruby Mae Brown's Pet Motel. Brown was convicted of 20 counts of animal abuse.

**Talk show host Morton Downey Jr.** noted for ridiculing animal defenders, has sued New Jersey lab animal breeder Joseph Wortley for allegedly mismanaging \$500,000 of Downey's money.

**Florida and Texas alligator rancher** William Little has now received the first Calif. gator-ranching permit. The Fund for Animals is fighting state bill AB 3617, which would let Little import breeding stock and sell alligator products.

**The federal government and state of Calif.** have asked eight major firms to restore damaged fish and bird habitat as well as clean up their messes in a potentially precedent-setting lawsuit filed June 18. This is the first government suit to seek full restoration. The defendants include Westinghouse, Stauffer, Chris-Craft, Montrose, Atkemix, Potlatch, ICI American Holdings, and Simpson Paper.

**Development of drugs** from sea creatures such as sponges and algae is up, says researcher David Salisbury of the Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara, "because of diminishing returns from continued screening of land-based plants and animals." Adds John Faulkner of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, "They don't have spines. They don't have shells. They can't run. They're just a blob on the reef, and they look like food but they're not eaten. When we see something like that we say, 'Aha! This must be chemically protected.'"

**Mathis Dairy of Atlanta** has introduced a cholesterol-free milk—essentially a skim milk with vegetable fat mixed in to replace the extracted animal fat.

**Del Mar, California, where city council meetings are televised live,** has become known for active public participation in decision-making—and many of the decisions favor animals, e.g. recent moves to stop pound seizure and protect tern habitat.

**A cut in transfer payments** from the state of N.Y. to New York City imperiled the city's \$5,050,000 animal control contract with the ASPCA, which had threatened to stop services Aug. 1 before the deal was reached. ASPCA president John Kullberg said the old deal provided only about 60 percent of the cost of caring for some 75,000 strays per year.

**Los Angeles County animal shelters** have dropped Sunday adoption hours to cut costs.

**Groups have formed to adopt out** retired standardbred pacers and racing greyhounds. HORSE is at Box 88, Church Rd., VA 23833; Greyhound Connection is at 145 S. Livernois, Box 186, Rochester, MI 48063.

**Wisconsin has become** the 16th state to introduce greyhound racing.

**New Jersey voters will decide** in Nov. whether casinos can take bets on broadcast horse races, and whether horse races can be held on Sunday.

**Radio stations** in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Montana began boycotting songs by Grammy award-winning country singer K.D. Lang after she stated in a PETA advertisement, "If you knew how meat was made, you'd probably lose your lunch. I know. I'm from cattle country. That's why I became a vegetarian. Meat stinks, and not just for animals but for human health and the environment." Defending Lang, vegetarian Paul McCartney suggested the stations should boycott his songs, too.

**Frank and Deborah Epstein Popper** of Rutgers Univ. report rising public interest in their proposal to link 139,000 square miles of failed grazing land just east of the Rockies into a "Buffalo Commons" running from the Dakotas to Texas. The cattle industry hates the idea.

**Missing the point,** the Los Angeles *Times* recently portrayed feather jackets, salmon skin earrings, and carp skin boots as "ecological fashion." The

feathers came from factory-farmed turkeys; the salmon from Alaskan runs imperiled by overfishing, the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and logging near spawning streams; and carp, imported from other parts of the world, tend to drive out native fish when introduced to North American waters.

**Of over 100 sellers of bull semen** in the U.S. 40 years ago, only seven survive. Improved insemination methods and smaller herds due to increased production per cow have cut the nation's dairy stud bull herd from thousands to under 500. Top studs now sire up to 100,000 cows apiece.

**The FDA recalled Bovi-Cu,** a drug intended to prevent copper deficiency in beef cattle, after 240 cattle died following injections.

**Abcesses where cattle have had drug injections** are "a potential food safety wreck," says Monfort Inc. vice president Rod Bowling. "At least eight to ten percent of the cattle we buy now have injection site lesions. On some lots it's as many as 50 percent. The industry may think it solved something by going from subcutaneous injections to intramuscular. In fact, it succeeded only in hiding the problem." The abcesses often appear only after the meat is cut by retailers.

**Former vealer Ronald Combs** of Richford, Vt., has been charged with killing a neighbor who alerted town officials last year when 31 calves died from poor sanitation. The victim, 77-year-old Felch Coy, had apparently also counseled a teenager eight years ago whom Combs allegedly molested.

**Bobby Berosini's orangutan act** is back on stage at the Stardust casino in Las Vegas, a year after PETA and the Performing Animal Welfare Society produced photos and videotape showing him beating the orangutans with a blunt instrument. Berosini's captive-bred wildlife permit was briefly suspended by the Dept. of the Interior on March 30 because his act didn't enhance the survival of the species. Widely considered bogus by other animal defenders, Dart Anthony's Humane Society of So. Nevada heralded Berosini's comeback on four pages of the first issue of an eight-page newsletter.

**Over 500 white pelicans** mysteriously died in the Klamath and Harney river basins of Oregon during May and June, shortly after returning from Mexican wintering areas.

**About 500 geese who nest** near the

## NEWS SHORTS

Oak Ridge, Tenn. nuclear complex have been tagged to see where they go after picking up radioactive residues.

**Proposing a fundraising alternative** to the annual Hegginsville, Pa. Labor Day pigeon shoot, Steve Hindi of Plano, Ill. offered to bet \$10,000 and the gate receipts on the outcome of a no-holds-barred brawl between himself and shoot organizer Bob Tobash.

**The U.S. Army has acknowledged** that 25 caged dogs were killed in Capt. Linda Bray's assault on a police kennel during last December's invasion of Panama. Bray was the first U.S. female

wolves may be reintroduced.

**Perdue Inc.,** the biggest chicken butcher in the U.S., has been fined \$75,000 for causing water pollution near a plant at Accomac, Va.

**Former FDA generic drug division head Marvin Seife** has been indicted for perjury, allegedly lying about his dealings with drug makers.

**Three months after Dallas** quit selling pound animals to labs outside the city, Fort Worth has moved into the market with sales to the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.



**Kansas City, Mo.** has banned sale of pound animals for "laboratory use or resale."

**The first fish brought** to New Orleans' new Aquarium of the Americas, a bonnethead shark, died within hours of arrival.

**Louisiana fisherman** Milton Boothe has refused to pay a fine of

soldier to lead a combat mission.

**The GAO has recommended** that work on the Mt. Graham observatory in Arizona be delayed while more studies are done on the endangered Mt. Graham red squirrel.

**The Bush administration has published** a final proposal on changing labeling of processed foods, to clearly identify cholesterol and saturated fat content. The USDA is still working on new meat labeling rules.

**Cora Rudek of Harrah, Oklahoma,** got 30 days in jail and a \$250 fine for poisoning a cat with Drano—one of the state's stiffest cruelty sentences yet.

**Secretary of State James Baker** spent five days in August killing wild sheep, ibex, and gazelle in Mongolia.

**The Richard King Mellon Foundation on June 27 donated** over 100,000 acres of wildlife habitat in seven states to the federal government, including a 93,000-acre wetland near Alligator River, N.C., where endangered red

\$32,500 for netting 13 endangered paddlefish, and also refused to serve a 30-day jail sentence.

**A Los Angeles jury** awarded \$1 million to 61-year-old Mark Cockrell, who said a feral cat her landlord was feeding had attacked her, causing her to fall down a flight of stairs. The cat was subsequently driven from the premises. The landlord is appealing the verdict.

**Ohio University** has produced half-sized mice via genetic manipulation.

**The Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission** has ruled that barring helper dogs from schools is discrimination against the handicapped.

**The comment period on** the USDA's draft environmental impact statement on the Animal Damage Control Program, published June 18, expired August 31. The statement favors the status quo, under which several hundred thousand predators are killed each year and ranchers are also compensated for stock losses.

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## The Importance of Access to Animal Care Committees: A Primer for Activists

BY GARY L. FRANCIONE

**E**xposure is the greatest threat to animal exploitation in laboratories and classrooms. The more people learn about what really happens to nonhumans used for "science," the less inclined they are to accept vivisection as a morally acceptable or scientifically sound practice.

As part of an effort to continue the flow of information from laboratories, individual activists and groups such as the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the New England Anti-Vivisection Society are seeking to obtain information about particular experiments through the use of state "sunshine" laws—laws that require that meetings of certain agencies be open to the public and that certain agency records be made available to the public. Specifically, these efforts have been directed at obtaining access to the meetings and documents of animal care committees.

Results to date have been mixed but promising. Courts have held in favor of animal advocates in New York, Washington, and Massachusetts. In Kentucky, Virginia, and California, courts denied access. A decision in North Carolina adverse to activists is now being appealed.

As expected, the research

community is vigorously fighting against disclosure of research data, and is portraying public access to animal care committees as a threat to science itself. Understanding the different aspects of the debate is crucial to the success of efforts to protect animals, and activists need to be well informed.

### WHAT AN ANIMAL CARE COMMITTEE IS—AND IS NOT

In 1985, Congress amended the federal Animal Welfare Act to require each research institution or post-secondary level school to establish an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). The IACUC must review and approve virtually every experiment involving nonhuman animals, and this review and approval must generally come before the experimenter seeks funding for the experiment. If a researcher does not obtain IACUC approval before beginning an experiment, the conduct of the experiment violates federal law.

The members of the IACUC are to be appointed by the chief executive officer of each facility, and must have at least three members, one of whom provides "representation for general community interest in the proper care and

treatment of animals." A quorum of the committee is required for all formal actions. In addition to reviewing proposed projects, the IACUC must perform periodic inspections of areas where experiments occur and where nonhumans are housed, filing inspection certification reports of such inspections.

The IACUC is supposed to ensure that all vivisectioners seek to minimize pain and distress to the animals. A research facility is required by the AWA to provide to the federal government "information on procedures likely to produce pain or distress in any animal and assurances demonstrating that the principal investigator considered alternatives." The law also requires that the research institution provide assurances of compliance with the federal Animal Welfare Act and applicable regulations, and an explanation for any deviance from those requirements.

Although some animal welfarists hailed the IACUC as an important advancement in regulation, it is important to understand that the IACUC has very little, if any, real power. There are two reasons for this.

The first can be found in the language of the Act itself. The AWA makes it clear that the IACUC members "shall possess sufficient ability to assess animal care, treatment, and practices in experimental research as determined by the needs of the research facility." That is, the IACUC must accept as a given whatever usage the institution determines is permissible, and the IACUC cannot question the use of nonhumans on ethical grounds. Moreover, the AWA makes it clear that the IACUC has no authority to regulate the "design, outlines, or guidelines of actual research or experimentation" and that the IACUC cannot regulate the "performance of actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility." The AWA allows vivisectioners to withhold pain relief from nonhumans as long as it is "scientifically necessary," and they themselves make this determination.

The second reason for the IACUC's lack of real authority may be found in the practical implementation of the AWA. It should not

## AGENDA

be surprising to learn that the IACUC membership is generally restricted to vivisectioners and supporters of vivisection. The AWA's "requirements" are, therefore, interpreted by people who find animal exploitation acceptable, and the IACUC usually becomes nothing more than a "rubber stamp" for whatever experiments are proposed.

### IF IACUCS ARE MERELY "RUBBER STAMPS," WHY EVEN BOTHER TO SEEK ACCESS?

It is safe to say that the recent interest in the functioning of IACUCs in no way reflects any belief that IACUCs are an effective means of "regulating" vivisection. Rather, these efforts to obtain access have three goals.

1. To obtain information before experimentation is begun. Although grant applications can be obtained

eventually through the federal Freedom of Information Act if the vivisectioner seeks federal funds, the humane community often does not become aware of an experiment until after it is funded, and more and more use of nonhumans is being funded by commercial enterprises. Access to the meetings and documents of an IACUC under state law provides information about an experiment before the experiment commences, and irrespective of the funding source.

Such early access is very important because it allows scrutiny of an experiment on scientific and moral grounds, and thereby increases the chances that an effective critique may prevent the experiment from being performed. Once an experiment is funded, federal agencies have a vested interest in defending the process of "peer review" that, according to those agencies, chooses only the "best" work to fund. In addition, the experimenter and her or his institution have a greater incentive to fight any criticism of the experiment once funding is obtained. In addition, many animals are exploited for teaching purposes, rather than for

funded experiments. Information about these procedures will not be included in any grant application, and disclosure through the IACUC may be the primary means of learning about them.

2. To demonstrate the inadequacy of the IACUC system. The IACUC was presented by Congress and the research community as an innovative step in the effective regulation of vivisection. It is unlikely that Congress will enact a real law, such as the prohibition (not regulation) of particular experimental procedures, until the public becomes convinced that the centerpiece of its 1985 amendment—the IACUC—is not working.

It is necessary, therefore, for the humane community to demonstrate that the IACUC system is inadequate, and this can be accomplished only by repeated documentation on the "rubber stamp" nature of the IACUC process. Such documentation is possible only if activists have access to IACUC meetings and documents.

3. To facilitate public access to information on animal research. It is

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important to take every opportunity to remind vivisectioners that their activities, long shrouded from public scrutiny, are being watched and monitored. The very fact that critics have access to the meetings and documents of the IACUC will remind vivisectioners that their activities are a matter of public concern.

#### THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST ACCESS

It would not be hyperbole to say that the research community is reacting with sheer panic to the prospect that members of the humane community across the country may one day be present at IACUC meetings and have access to IACUC documents.

For the reasons stated above, it is imperative that the humane community continue its effort to gain access to IACUC meetings and documents. As part of this effort, the activist must be familiar with the vivisectioners' arguments for denial of access, and be able to counter these arguments in public

debates and in the media.

"The work of the IACUC is confidential." Vivisectioners often point to that provision of the AWA that prohibits IACUC members from releasing any "confidential information of the research facility," including "trade secrets, processes, operations, style of work, or apparatus." [Section 2157(a)(1)] This provision, they argue, effectively makes "confidential" any discussion of experiments; therefore, the public may not have access to IACUC meetings or documents.

This argument is invalid. The AWA prohibits disclosure by IACUC members only of "confidential" information. Another section of the Act makes it clear that "confidential" information means—at most—proprietary information about "trade secrets or commercial or financial information." [Section 2143(a)(6)(B)] The institution is not required to disclose such information even to the IACUC because the statutory function of the IACUC is to assess animal care, treatment, and handling, and nothing more. If, for whatever reason, the institution does release "trade secrets or

commercial or financial information" to the IACUC, the IACUC may not release that information to the public. But this does not mean, as vivisectioners argue, that any discussion about the use of nonhumans is made "confidential" by the AWA.

If the IACUC discusses proprietary information (i.e., information about trade secrets), then, under most state "sunshine" laws, that portion of the discussion (not the entire discussion) need not be held in public. But animal rights activists are not concerned about trade secrets or other proprietary information. They are concerned about the care, treatment, and handling of nonhumans in laboratories—and that information is not and cannot be made confidential under federal law.

"Disclosure will threaten science." Vivisectioners often argue that public access will threaten science because it will result in the premature disclosure of research ideas. According to this argument, research is a competitive endeavor, and a vivisectioner needs to protect her or his creative ideas from being usurped by other experimenters before the experiment is funded, or before the results are published.

However, as a matter of federal constitutional law, ideas cannot receive legal protection. The Supreme Court has consistently held that the First Amendment to the Bill of Rights, which guarantees the right of free speech, precludes giving legal protection to ideas.

Moreover, the AWA specifically precludes the IACUC from regulating research design or the conduct of an experiment. It is not necessary that the vivisectioner even provide detailed information about the experiment to the IACUC. The IACUC is explicitly empowered to review animal care, treatment, and handling—and nothing more.

Finally, grant applications are available under the federal Freedom of information law well before experimental results are published, and, therefore, exempting IACUC meetings or documents from the scope of state sunshine laws would be meaningless.

"Disclosure will violate the academic freedom of experimenters." Vivisectioners point to the fact that animal rights activists have been effective in generating public criticism of particular experiments, and have even been successful in stopping certain experiments, by

obtaining information about them.

Examples frequently used by the research community are Genarelli's head injury laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania and Okimoto's drug addiction experiments at Cornell. According to vivisectioners, activists infringed the "academic freedom" of these vivisectioners. Permitting activists to get even more information at IACUC meetings and from IACUC documents will only compound this problem, they claim.

In actuality, the academic freedom argument, which was recently rejected in another context by the U.S. Supreme Court, is just another way of saying that no one has a right to criticize scientists. But despite their views to the contrary, vivisectioners are not above the law or beyond democratic process. If activists succeed in demonstrating that a vivisectioner is violating the law (Genarelli) or is engaging in an experiment so grotesque that public opinion mobilizes against the experiment (Okimoto), then the political process has worked properly. Any "academic freedom" argument merely begs the question.

Another version of the academic freedom argument is that activists will take information "out of context," will mobilize public sentiment against the vivisectioner by using "distortions," and will thus violate the freedom of vivisectioners to do their experiments. But "context" is very much in the eye of the beholder. If a vivisectioner does not like the way activists describe an experiment, the vivisectioner often cries that the experiment has been taken out of context. The answer to this argument is not to deny public access to information, but rather to provide broad access and promote public debate. The vivisectioner may still explain how the "context" has

been distorted, but a fully informed public can decide for itself.

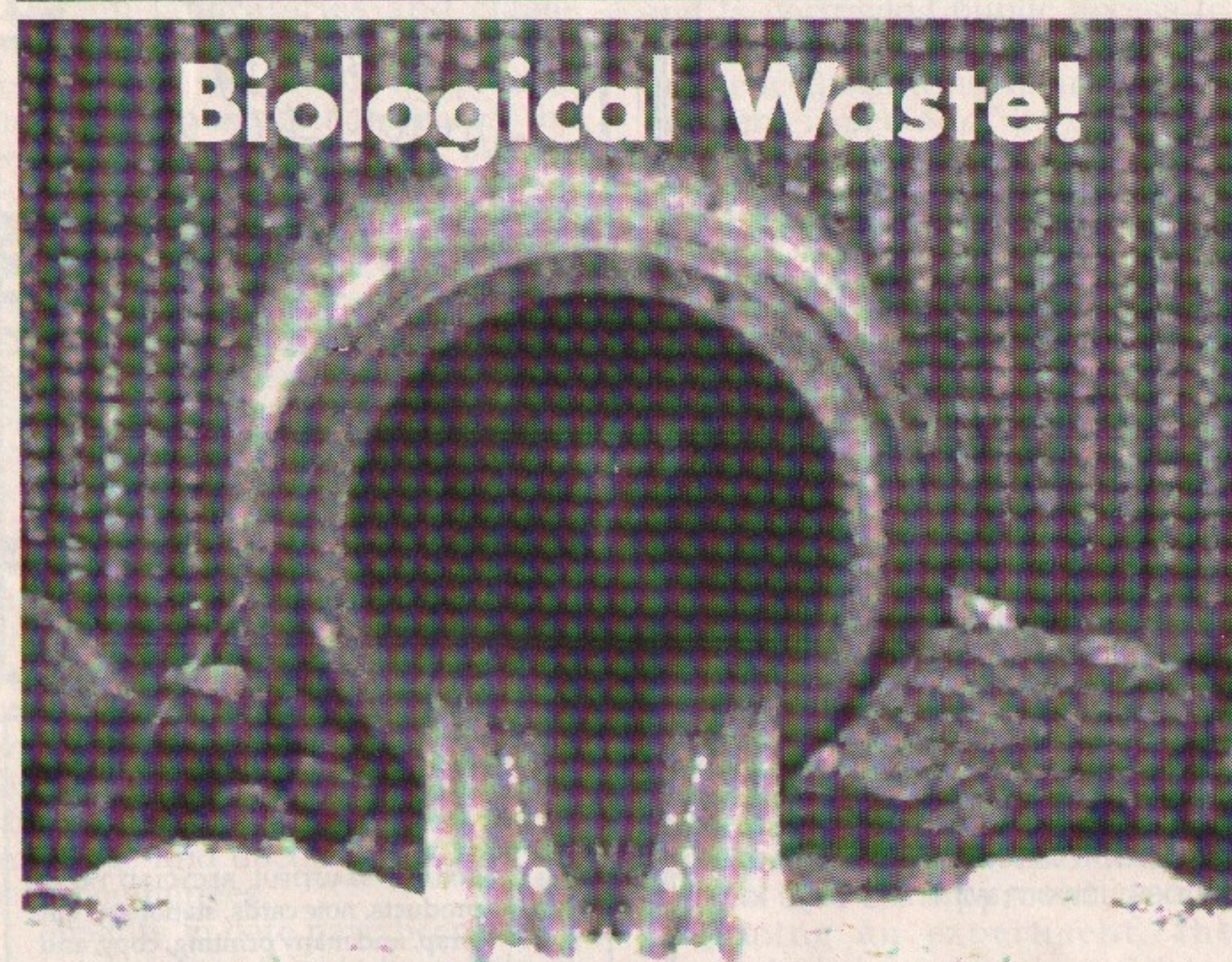
"Activists have a hidden agenda and must not have access to the IACUC." Vivisectioners sometimes try to deny access to IACUC meetings and documents on the ground that humane activists are not really interested in IACUC meetings and documents, but have a "hidden agenda," such as the abolition of vivisection altogether.

In fact, state (and federal) access laws are "requestor neutral"—the identity of the requestor and the purpose of the request are generally irrelevant. An abolitionist has the same right to the information as does a requestor who is pro-vivisection. An access statute would be completely useless if it limited access to those of one particular political persuasion.

While the research community has no incentive to disclose information to the public, they are without good argument against public access to IACUC meetings and documents. Animal advocates, on the other hand, have significant incentives to obtain this information, and, given that "sunshine" laws are generally broadly construed, activists will have the law on their side more often than not.

A word of caution, however: before beginning your own effort to obtain access to any particular IACUC meeting or document, you must research your state "sunshine" laws to determine their scope of coverage. If you are uncertain about your state law, you should consult an attorney.

Gary L. Francione is Professor of Law at Rutgers Law School in Newark, New Jersey. He has recently prevailed in several lawsuits seeking access to IACUC meetings and documents.



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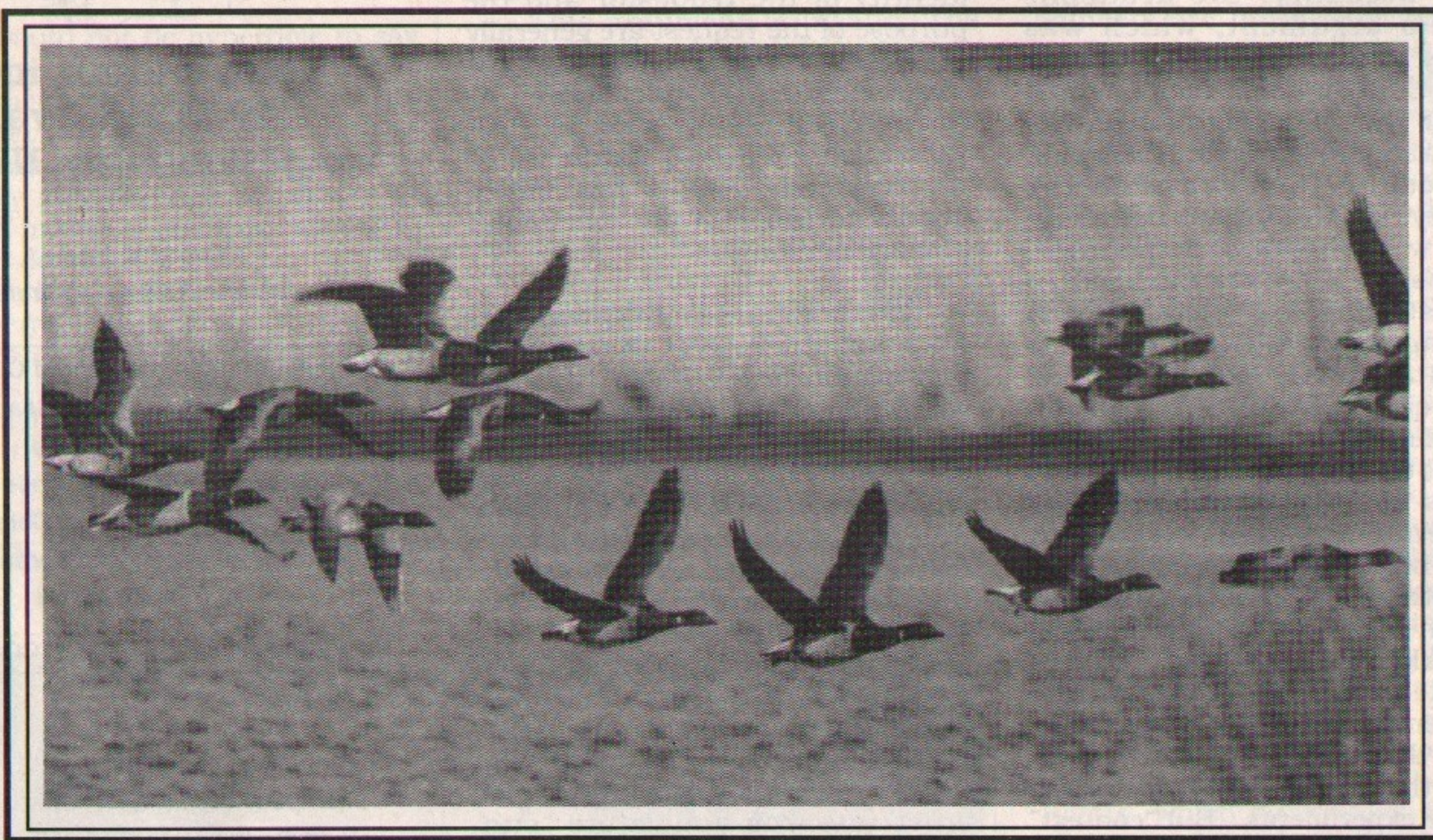
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# An Autumn Sky, A Flock's Last Flight

By Richard Gist



RICHARD PILERO

The morning of September 1st began with violent thunderstorms that flashed and rumbled their way across the area, dumping three-quarters of an inch of rain on us.

About sunrise I took our family dachshund out for his morning romp. In the corn field adjacent to our place I noticed four or five men standing in the wet, dripping corn—feet heavy, I knew, with mud. Hunters. In the open field immediately to the west of them rested our resident flock of 27 Canada geese.

During the spring and early summer our family had watched almost daily as a stately pair of these beautiful birds nested in the pond up the road from us. There they nurtured their goslings to young adulthood and then, we assumed, incorporated their family into the complex society of the flock in the nearby field.

Ever since Miss Wakefield's 7th-grade social studies class, I've been fascinated with these marvelous creatures. That year the *Weekly Reader* contained a story of a Canadian wildlife hospital that had been set up but which had no patients. Finally someone brought in a wild goose with a broken wing. They nursed this goose back to health and one day ceremoniously released it. Shortly thereafter, injured geese began to arrive at the hospital on their own. How apocryphal that story was I do not know, but that's the way it appeared in the *Reader*.

Without question, geese have well-established communication skills, as is necessary in any social creature. They can deliver at least 10 different vocal messages plus a variety of body-language signals. Geese exhibit what appears to be a grief reaction when death strikes the family. Striving to remain

monogamous in a world that continually severs the established bonds, these cautious birds have become almost tame as they share our surroundings. The problem is, of course, that they live among a species that has raised itself above accommodation to the other creations of God.

The damp wind blew out of the southeast that morning, and the hunters had positioned themselves well for when the flock took off. "Dear God," I said, "change the direction of the wind."

The wind didn't change, but the geese didn't fly either. At least, not then. Later from my office in the church I heard the sound of shotgun fire, and then the sound of honking geese flying overhead. On any other day this was a pleasant sound. Each morning the geese would honk themselves into the air, and later in the afternoon honk their way back down, usually

circling several times before setting.

I went outside, hoping that the birds had lifted off safely, but watched as two of the hunters picked up their kill, and as a third one searched for what was probably a wounded bird who managed to elude him in the corn field. Continually through the day gunfire echoed from every direction as the flocks sought rest in one unfriendly area after another.

About 6:30 that evening I was crossing the ball diamond in back of the church when the flock returned from the southeast. They were now but eight in number. I glanced to the field and saw a single hunter setting out decoys. The birds veered to the west.

Just before they did, however, something startling happened. The world caught its breath, pausing in mid-stride like a deer who has caught a disturbing scent. Suddenly everything I viewed appeared in high fidelity, and in those moments each individual feather on the geese took definition and I became aware that they were not honking. Clearly the lead goose was larger than the other seven, perhaps the only mature goose left alive.

The second gift of this mystical moment, and I think it was such, consisted in my being transported back to 1956. Fresh out of four years in the military, a friend and I had gone duck hunting, and each had come home with a goose—he a Canada, me a Snow. We felt triumphant and hoisted our kill for individual photographs. In fact, we cheated. Each of us held up two birds for the camera that day; the measure of the hunter was established by the amount of killing he did.

How plump and satisfied Death becomes in the company of those who kill for recreation. A chill accompanied this recollection, which ended as abruptly as it had begun.

Sometime after sundown that evening, the flock's survivors returned. How many I did not know, but when they took off the next morning in the midst of gunfire, only one passed overhead.

This solitary goose returned on three successive days. Why she did not hook up with another flock I do not know. In the evening she would sit among the unsympathetic decoys, and in the morning

reluctantly leave them behind as she went in search of whatever geese go in search of. The hunters had not returned.

On the fourth day I again heard early morning gunfire. By the time I put on shoes and got outside, a hunter was leaving the church ball field, a goose hanging limply from his hand. Out in left field I found a ring of pinfeathers where the goose had tumbled heavily to earth. The hunter had ejected a ten-gauge shell casing next to it.

I threw the shell casing as far into the adjacent field as I could. I do not allow trespassing on church property for the purpose of killing, and for the moment that bit of matter personified all the principalities of death. I looked up into a gray sky feeling helpless and angry. When do I get my vote about what happens to the wildlife around my home, I wondered?

Richard Gist is a Methodist pastor. His article is reprinted by permission of the *Star Tribune*, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**FACE TO FACE**

IFAW Founder Brian Davies

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## Justice For All

### Animal Liberation

By Peter Singer; *The New York Review of Books* (250 W. 57th St., NY, NY 10107), Second Edition 1990 (First Printing 1975); 320 pages, hardcover, \$19.95. Available from *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, CT 06468 (add \$2.00 for shipping and handling).

**M**ovement veterans: try to approach the new edition of *Animal Liberation* from a fresh perspective. Forget that reading the original inspired you to abandon a lifelong hamburger habit and toss the contents of your medicine cabinet.

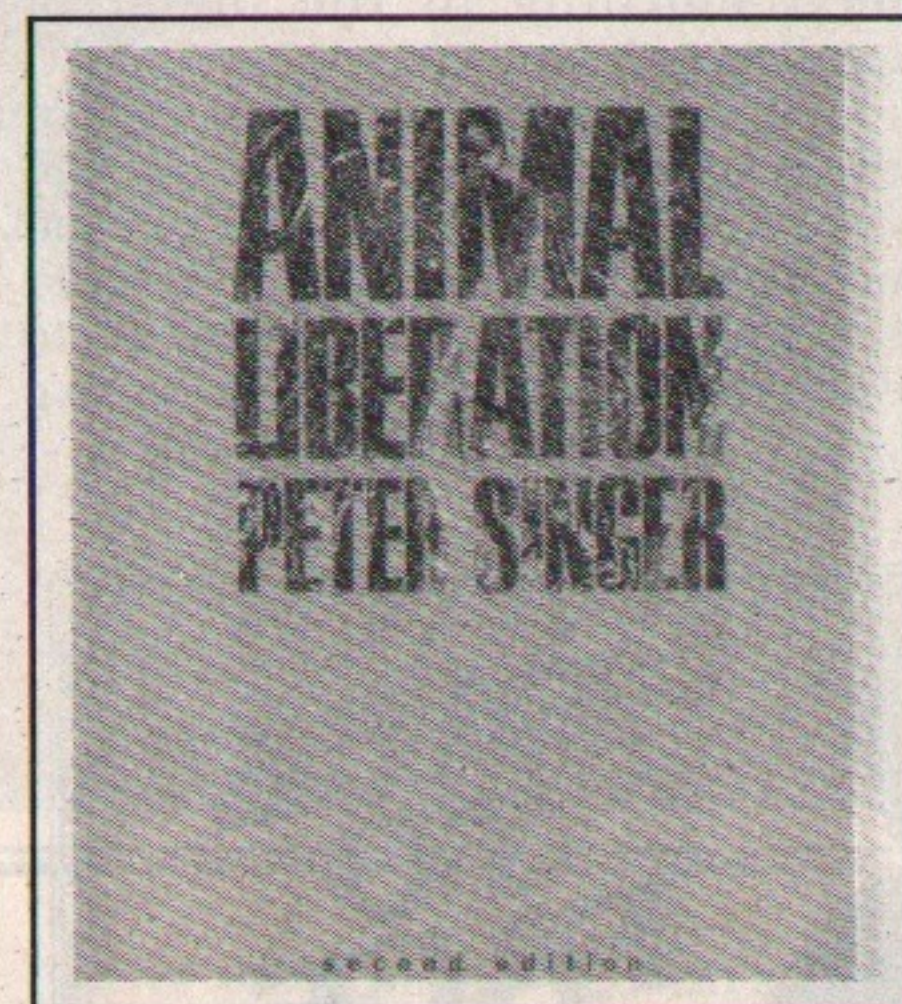
Newcomers: forget that nagging feeling of guilt for not getting around to reading Peter Singer's classic yet. This is the book to read now.

In the new edition, Singer's preface explains that after 15 years he felt compelled to update the factual basis of his arguments and to reassert his philosophical position. The core of his philosophy has changed remarkably little. Singer continues to advocate a single justice principle as the basis of human actions toward animals: equal consideration of the interests of all sentient creatures. Despite the efforts of dozens of philosophers to convince him otherwise, Singer still sees sentience—the ability to experience pain and pleasure—as the sole prerequisite for an individual to have moral interests. According to Singer, the failure of philosophers to refute his central principle, or to offer superior alternatives, confirms the viability of his argument.

Singer also continues to see animal experimentation and farm animal production as the clearest examples of human violation of animals' interests. He supports his case against animal research with diverse new examples of scandalously bad experiments. His descriptions of animal uses in military, psychology, medical, and product testing labs reveal a plethora of poorly designed, sloppily

executed, and naively interpreted work. Most disturbing, he argues that even applied medical research often inflicts great animal suffering for trivial or dubious benefits. Singer blames these cruelties on "speciesism" rather than sadism, arguing that scientists are culturally indoctrinated (like everyone else) to ignore animals' interests in favor of their own.

Singer stops short, however, of arguing that no animal experiments can be justified. "Putting morality in such black-and-white terms is appealing," he says, "because it



eliminates the need to think about particular cases." Singer can imagine, though he does not specify, cases where a sentient animal or a brain-damaged human could be used to benefit others through research. Further, he believes that demands for eliminating all animal experimentation fail to attract supporters and fail to help animals. Speaking of recent progress in establishing university ethics committees, passing protective legislation, and developing testing alternatives, Singer proclaims, "These breakthroughs resulted from the work of people who found a way around the 'all or nothing' mentality that had effectively meant 'nothing' as far as the animals were concerned."

Sadly, Singer sees fewer signs of progress in the treatment of farm animals. His condemnation of modern egg, chicken, hog, veal, dairy, and beef cattle production is

especially compelling, because his case is based on routine practices and conditions rather than extreme examples. New statistics reveal the staggering scale of intensive animal agriculture, and new technologies threaten to make the lives of individual animals even less bearable. Singer does applaud recent reforms in Switzerland that will phase out battery cages, and in Sweden that will improve conditions for a variety of livestock. However, he views such advances as "an enlightened and humane form of speciesism, but speciesism nonetheless." Even the most progressive European legislation clings to the assumption that humans may raise and slaughter animals to satisfy their gastronomic preferences.

Again, Singer resists blaming animal abuses on deliberate human wickedness. He asserts instead that farming methods, like product testing and much research, are logical outcomes of current attitudes and prejudices toward animals. The key to changing these biases, he believes, is to stop eating meat. Singer flatly states that "practically and psychologically it is impossible to be consistent in one's concern for nonhuman animals while continuing to dine on them." His cogent case for vegetarianism hinges on his commitment to individual action. For even if boycotting flesh does not abolish factory farming, each vegetarian contributes directly and significantly to reducing animal suffering. Singer offers practical advice on how to break speciesist dietary habits while admitting that the precise details of a responsible diet may vary between individuals. A section debating what animal products may be acceptable to consume is among the most enlightening in the book. That section also reveals a bit about Singer's personal moral reassessments: since the first edition, he has ceased eating mollusks because he is unsure whether or not they feel pain.

For activists already committed to a plant-based diet, the final chapter may be the most useful. There Singer examines some of the most

common criticisms faced by animal advocates. "Why are you working to protect animals when there are so many humans suffering in the world?" "Why should I stop eating meat when animals eat each other?" "Since no one can eliminate all animal products from their lives, why should I try?" Singer presents thoughtful, succinct responses to such challenges.

In addition, Singer's use of scientific data, theories, and analytic techniques to support his arguments refutes the common belief that animal liberationists oppose the scientific method. In fact, Singer credits Darwin's theory of evolution and even some physiology experiments with clarifying the similarities between humans and other animals.

The book does, however, leave Singer open to criticism from environmental ethicists who contend that his philosophy offers weak protection for most of the natural world. He relates some of the environmental costs of intensive animal use, but he never explains

how rivers, forests, or other natural systems fit into his moral scheme. In fact, by defining justice as respect for sentient individuals, Singer restricts himself from valuing directly all nonsentient organisms, animal and plant species, ecosystems, and the earth itself. In other publications, Singer admits that he values nonsentient entities only in terms of their instrumental worth to sentient individuals. His narrow interpretation of natural value has led John Rodman to accuse him of "sentientism," and others to decry all animal rights ethics as anti-environmental. In the past 15 years, tension has grown between animal and environmental protectionists, as some groups focus on ideological conflicts and others search for common ground. All factions would have benefited if Singer had used his new edition to address how his single principle of equal consideration of interests can justify protection of both individual animals and other natural entities.

Throughout the book, Singer relies on objective reasoning to sup-

port his views. He explains, "I have chosen this path, not because I am unaware of the importance of kind feelings and sentiments of respect toward other creatures, but because reason is more universal and more compelling in its appeal." Some will criticize his emphasis on rationality, and Singer himself points out that Western philosophers have used their reasoning abilities for centuries to construct excuses for animal abuse.

Singer's respect for the power of reason to evoke change is reflected in the dedication of the revised edition "to all of you who have changed your lives in order to bring *Animal Liberation* closer." Readers should accept that dedication as a challenge to rethink their moral viewpoints, as Singer has done, and to strive for more consistent and inclusive philosophies and lifestyles.

—Julie Dunlap, Ph.D.

Dr. Dunlap is associate director of higher education programs for The Humane Society of the U.S.

## The Hunt For Transcendence

### The White Puma

A novel by R.D. Lawrence; Henry Holt & Co. (115 West 18th St., NY, NY 10011), 1990; 329 pages, \$19.95, hardbound.

**A**fter 35 years in the Canadian wild, field naturalist, biologist, and author R.D. Lawrence knows his animals—and knows hunters, trappers, and poachers from keen firsthand observation: An outspoken critic of "predator control" and tourism based on trophy hunting, Lawrence brings his expertise and insights together in *The White Puma*, his 21st book in 24 years and undoubtedly one of the most optimistic.

As the novel opens, two veteran hunting guides stalk the rare albino puma in a quest for loot and vengeance, deliberately calling to mind Captain Ahab's jihad against Moby Dick, the great white whale. Where Ahab had lost a leg through his own error in a previous encounter, one of the guides has lost an arm in eventually successful pursuit of the albino puma's mother. Both

guides are macho, misogynistic opportunists, who poach on the side to supply the Oriental medicine market and cheat their employer without a twinge of conscience. But Lawrence doesn't settle for stereotypes. Instead he probes their characters as relentlessly as they probe the puma's habitat, discovering, beneath their outlaw veneer, the stern moral codes they keep, driven into them in youth by hard times and harder parenting.

The puma, meanwhile, pursues his own obsession: "The big cat's body suggested that he was totally relaxed, but his eyes signaled emotion. The vertical irises were mere dark slits, and the eyes, fully exposed by wide-open lids, had become sulphur yellow. The gaze that the cougar directed at the hunters telegraphed the hatred he felt for humans and for their dogs and horses... The white puma traveled down-slope, moving against the wind as silently as drifting thistle down, sliding from cover to cover as he approached the camp of his enemies. He was not hungry. He

hated. He meant to kill."

This is not anthropomorphic hatred. Rather, it is the hatred of a dominant predator whose territory has been repeatedly invaded, who has been hounded and tormented, who acts as any such animal would when challenged once too often.

But the story isn't just Ahab against the whale, recast in the mountains of British Columbia. A third force intervenes, a team of animal defenders and environmentalists who interpose themselves between the combatants in an emotionally inspired effort to achieve a truce. You'll be turning the pages quickly to see what happens, to see why Lawrence holds out hope that humans and wild animals can coexist, that even the most aggressively exploitative hunters are only one transcendent realization away from recognizing the rights and needs of animals, not through acquaintance with any textbook philosophy but rather through reassessing their own experience.

—M.C.

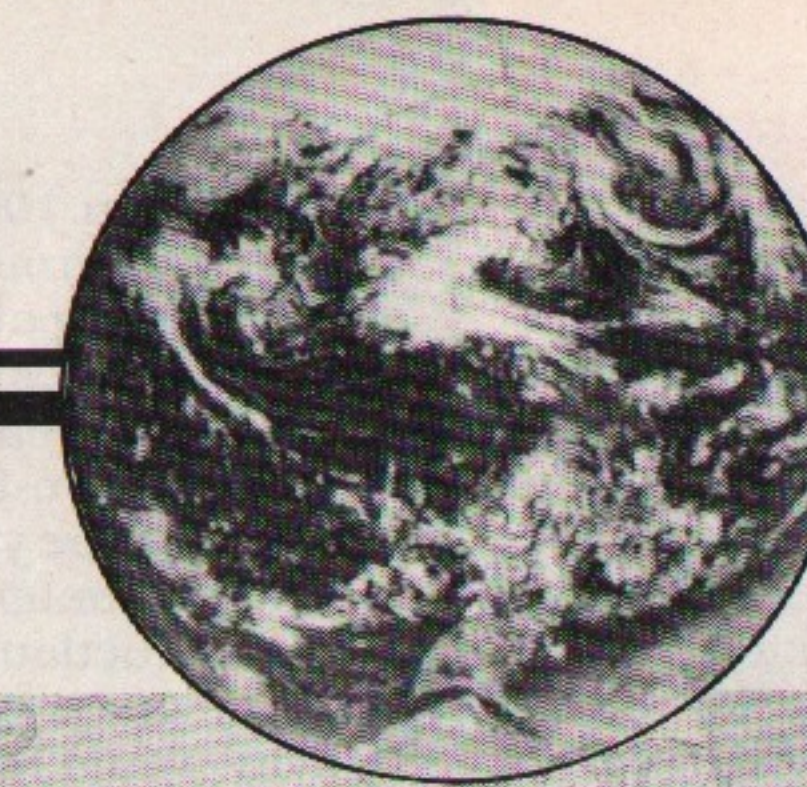




By DAVID P. GREANVILLE

## RESIDENCE ON

## EARTH



GUEST COLUMNIST:

J.W. SMITH

# Absurdities in World Agriculture: Tracking down some of the myths about HUNGER

**T**he often heard comment (one I once accepted as fact) that "there are too many people in the world, and overpopulation is the cause of hunger," can be compared to the same myth expounded in 16th-century England and revived continuously since. Through repeated acts of enclosure, the peasants were pushed off the land so that the gentry could make money raising wool for the new and highly productive power looms. They could not do this if the peasants were to retain their historic entitlement to a share of production from the land. Massive starvation was the inevitable result of this expropriation.

Much as today, there were then serious discussions in learned circles about overpopulation as the cause of this poverty. This was the accepted reason because a social and intellectual elite were doing the rationalizing. It was they who controlled the educational institutions that studied the problem. Naturally the final conclusions (at least those published) absolved the wealthy of any responsibility for the plight of the poor. But the absurdity of suggesting that England was then overpopulated is clear when we realize that the total population of England in the 16th century was less than in any one of several present-day English cities.

The hunger in underdeveloped countries today is equally tragic and absurd. Their European colonizers understood well that ownership of land gave the owner control over what society produced. The most powerful simply redistributed the valuable land titles to themselves, eradicating millennia-old traditions of common use.

The ongoing role of Third World countries is to be the supplier of cheap and plentiful raw materials and agricultural products to the developed world. In addition, in recent years they have also begun to provide cheap labor to turn out consumer goods of all types exportable to the world's developed markets. Few of these goods stay in their country of origin to satisfy local needs, but the export of cheap labor from the Third World, facilitated by the

phenomenon of "run-away" meganationals, is also causing increasing unemployment among workers of industrialized nations.

The problem is that, at bottom, nature's wealth was, and is, being controlled to fulfill the needs of the world's affluent people. The U.S. is one of the prime beneficiaries of this well-established system. Accordingly, our great universities search diligently for "the answer" to the problem of poverty and hunger. They invariably find it in "lack of motivation, inadequate or no education,"

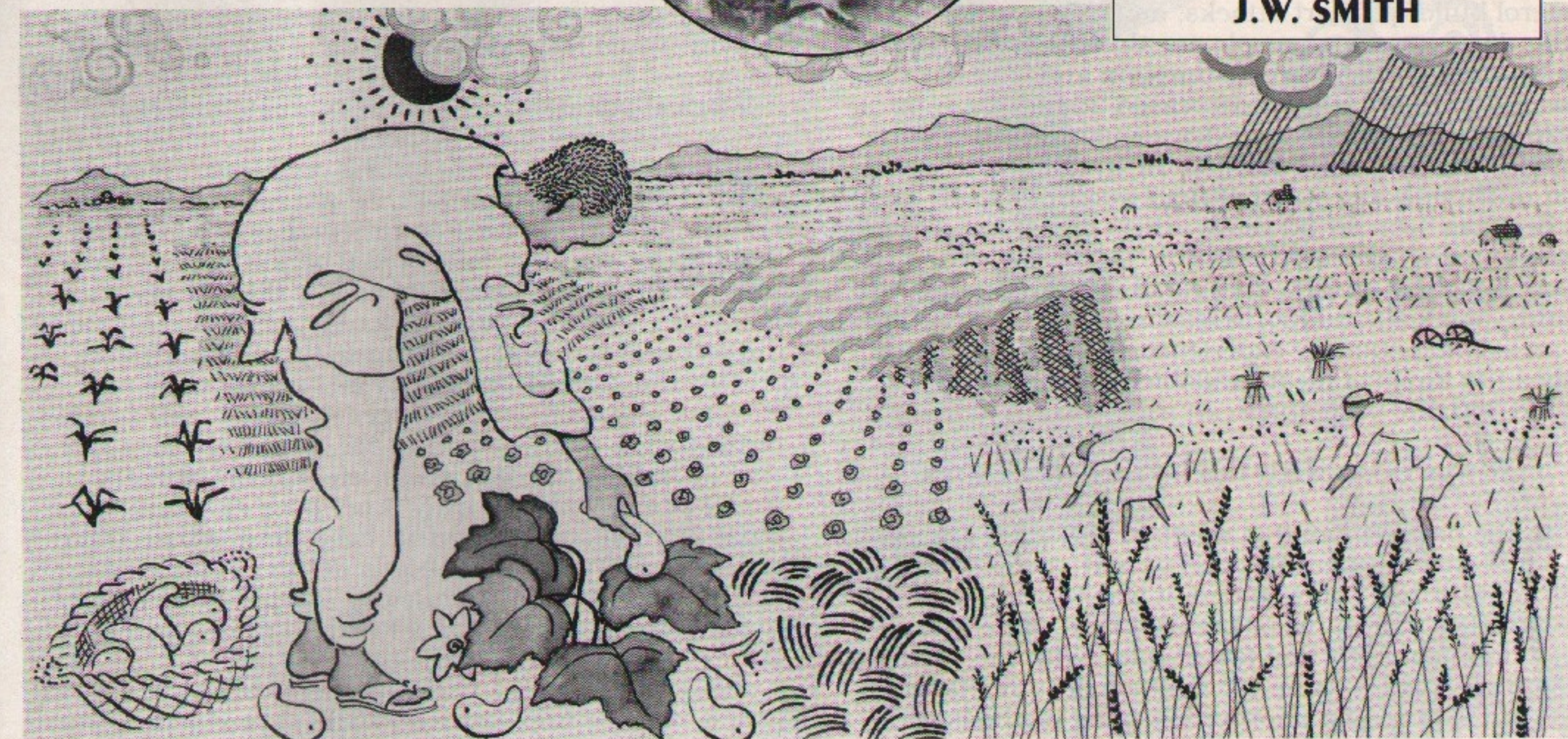
or some other self-serving excuse. They look at everything except the cause—the powerful own the world's social wealth.

Along with the simplistic notion that "overpopulation" is the cause of all ills, we are also told that large agricultural units are more productive than smaller ones. That this is not true was proven by a World Bank study. This showed that in Argentina and Brazil the smallest farms produced eight times more per hectare than the largest estates; in Colombia a convincing 14 times more; and in India a modest but measurable 40 percent more. The reason for the poor showing of larger holdings can be seen in Colombia's typical pattern of absentee ownership. There the largest estates comprise 70 percent of the land and only 6 percent of that acreage is farmed.

Meanwhile, as suggested earlier, our population is fed mythologies: the problem is "overpopulation," "cultural and racial inferiority," "backward technology," and so forth. The real causes must be kept from ourselves, as how else can this systematic damaging of others be squared with what we are taught about democracy, rights, freedom, and justice?

But there are tangible benefits in acting decently toward other countries. Allowing for (let alone sponsoring) an egalitarian distribution of land around the world would give our own land and resources a respite. With undisturbed access to their own land, no people in the world (except in unusual emergencies) would need our food. Then there would be

**Stopping human population growth is an imperative to improve the quality of life for humans and animals around the world, but the issue of human "overpopulation" can not be reduced to mere nose-counting...The real roots of "overpopulation" lie in today's profoundly ill-distributed property and political power.**



LANE ROUNDY

no reason to plant the one-quarter of our crops that are for export. Hence, under different circumstances, the work expended for this \$36 billion worth of exports would be unneeded, allowing those resources to be freed for other uses, or let alone as a form of enlightened payback to the biosphere.

### Unnecessary production for home consumption

Frances Moore Lappe, who was pursuing her education in community organizing, was frustrated by the realization that she was not learning anything that would affect the underlying reasons for poverty and hunger. She quit. She then undertook to educate herself by mastering basic source material ignored in academic circles. She insists that all the necessary information is available to prove clearly that every country in the world can feed itself. Lappe became a leading authority on food and nutrition and *Diet for a Small Planet* was her first effort to share this knowledge with a hungry world. One dramatic consequence is that Mexico and Norway have tried to plan their food programs around her teachings.

Lappe learned that: (1) The human body can manufacture all the amino acids that are the building blocks of protein, except eight. These are called the essential amino acids. (2) These nutrients are found in grains and vegetables but not all eight in any one, except for soybeans. (3) If any essential amino acid is missing or short in a person's diet, that sets the limit on the body's ability to build protein. And (4) it is only necessary to eat a meal of vegetables and grain that include most of these eight in adequate amounts for the body

to build its own protein. For fulfilling the need for human protein, an amino acid is an amino acid whether it is in meat or vegetables.

Our preferred source of protein is beef. Knowing this, Lappe studied the efficiency of beef production. She was astounded to learn that a cattle feeder intent on producing "prime beef" must feed his steers 16 pounds of perfectly edible human food in the form of grain to produce one pound of beef.

She recognized this was "a protein factory in reverse." Delving into this waste of grain, Lappe's research showed that the proper combination of leafy-vegetables produces, on the average, 15 times more protein per acre than grain-fed beef, while peas, beans, and other legumes produce ten times more, and grain, five times. To eliminate hunger, the poor of the world—indeed most people—should obtain their protein from the proper proportion of vegetables and grain.

If people throughout the world could be taught how to obtain cheap protein, and had access to their land, there would be no need for hunger in any country. Global production exceeds 3,000 calories of food per day for each person, while the daily need is only 2,300 to 2,400 calories, and recent studies show that even this may be excessive. Counting the grain required to produce the meat they eat, the consumption by the well-to-do of 8,000 to 10,000 calories per day is a major cause of world hunger.

How to effect these changes? There needs to be a change in public education on food to correspond with the training to be responsible for one's own health. Sensible nutrition should be taught in every school. The gain in health from reducing meat consumption is



well established, but more education is needed on the principles of cheap and adequate protein as presented by Lappe. With this knowledge, most people would be able to make intelligent choices and thus regain control of this critical area of individual and social well-being. Society's health and the quality of life would rise accordingly. And the cost would be lower, not higher, as the purveyors of misinformation would have us believe.

Because animal fat is the primary reason for cholesterol buildup, heart attacks, and other cardiovascular diseases, many people are already reducing (or eliminating) their meat consumption and lowering their food costs. Heart attacks decreased 26 percent from 1970 to 1983, and total cardiovascular diseases were down 40 percent as of 1987. If the availability of cheap and nutritious sources of protein were promoted—just as beef has been for 50 years—there would be a mass defection of what Lappe calls the "Great American Steak Religion." In fact, shifting to vegetables—for health, political, and moral reasons—may open people to an exciting culinary experience. After all, there are only a few kinds of meat available, whereas an estimated 350,000 vegetables can be developed for food.

### It was done with the best of intentions

In the design of all this waste in agriculture, there was no conspiracy or intention to harm people. When this country was being settled, it was the dream of every settler to own his or her own land. Here was all this "virgin country" and few people. With the vitality of people pursuing a vision of "manifest destiny," farmers cleared the land and improved farming methods while scientists genetically increased agriculture's productive potential. But to survive economically (especially since equipment, support drugs, and fertilizers began to rise sharply in cost), farmers eventually pressed politicians to find ways to market the growing heap of unneeded food. Much of this ended up as "fed beef" consumed by Americans. But a significant share began to be exported to dispossessed people who no longer controlled their own land, and thus could not feed themselves. We loaned their governments money to buy this food and this further enforced upon them the extraction and export of their natural resources to pay back this debt.

In this light, it's evident that much of U.S. agricultural production for export is unnecessary, if not downright harmful to the very people we profess to be helping. In 1974 we exported over 60 million tons of grain, of which only 3.3 million tons were aid, and most did not reach the starving. For example, during the past six years 84 percent of our agricultural exports to Latin America was given to the local governments to sell to the people. This undersold local producers, destroyed their markets, and reduced their production. What we often believe to be aid is actually destroying those countries' local economies. And many cases of outright "gifts" of food for nations undergoing political turmoil are simply pacifiers designed to buy short-term stability for a friendly regime at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

A large share of the world's food problem originates in the fact that we must sell, rather than they must buy. This places a heavy burden on those already impoverished countries. But the cost to our own economy is also high. The U.S. is losing one percent of its topsoil every year due to intensive farming practices. The value of this fertility loss is estimated at 20 dollars per acre per year. At that rate, America's soil fertility will be

exhausted in 100 years. Further, 32 million acres are irrigated by groundwater, and in over half, the water table is falling over six inches per year. The giant Ogallala aquifer irrigates almost half of these acres, and in north Texas, it is already almost totally depleted. It is predicted that two-thirds of U.S. groundwater supplies will be gone by the year 2020.

In this context, the elimination of both unnecessary farm production and the manufacturing capacity to produce and support so much unrequired economic activity would result in the saving of valuable natural resources. It would also reduce the pollution (including "biological pollution" derived from animal-injected drugs) created by these activities.

The unneeded exports for the year 1983 amounted to \$36 billion. The share of U.S. agriculture inefficiently and unnecessarily spent on fattening beef was about \$10 billion. That is a total of \$46 billion worth of labor that need not have been expended if this society maximized its health, living standards, free time, and moral duties toward animals and the sustaining ecosphere.

Dividing this \$46 billion by an average wage of \$20,000 (the American average is \$17,500 and surely farm labor is well below that) conservatively suggests that 2.3 million farmers and their support workers would be free to share truly productive employment. (That 2.3 million is, of course, more people than there are farmers. That extra labor is utilized in farming's extensive use of high-technology machinery, the labor to furnish the required supplies, and the labor that moves the produce to markets.)

All of which brings us to another point. U.S. agriculture is reputed to be the world's most productive. But as the preceding analysis shows, much of this bountifulness is artificial, unrequired, and caused by social processes in need of careful examination and revision. The facts seem to suggest that eliminating the 35 percent of U.S. agricultural output that is damaging other economies and America's health would still leave farming twice as efficient as any sector of the economy we care to look at. And yet, there's a catch-22 here, too. The problem with American-style agriculture is that it is tremendously resource intensive. Where most segments of the economy waste labor, agriculture squanders a lot of capital and natural assets—both foreign and domestic.

Great changes must come in the near future if humanity is to insure a viable path of survival for itself, its oft-forgotten fellow creatures, and the fount of all life: the constantly plundered biosphere. To this end, reducing or stopping human population growth is desirable and urgent for a variety of reasons, but not, I'm afraid, for the reasons advanced in most journals of the establishment and even counterculture press.

It's clear that an economy at any level of efficiency or inefficiency will be better off with less people to look after. This is especially true of developing nations where population gains consistently outstrip whatever annual growth may occur in the national product. Still, world hunger and resource and animal superexploitation won't come under control until the vast majority of the people of the world manage to raise their consciousness to gain control over their own lives.

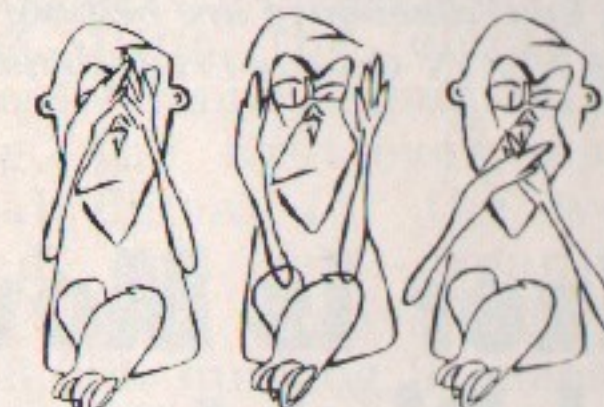
*J.W. Smith, our first guest columnist, is the author of the recently published **The World's Wasted Wealth—The Political Economy of Waste**. (New Worlds Press, P.O. Box 1458, Kalispell, MT 59903.)*

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3  
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2  
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1  
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Thanks to John Paul Mitchell Systems, Beauty Without Cruelty - Pamela Marsen, Tom's of Maine, and Auromere for donations of cruelty-free products.

Continued from page 30

than the average U.S. male.

"Over the age of 45," Heberlein found, "there is a substantial decline in the proportion who hunt." While Heberlein suggested this may be due to "the strenuous nature of hunting," the decline could also reflect the number of one-time hunters who have passed through the fifth phase of maturity and laid down their weapons. (Ten percent of licensed hunters are over 60, though many of these apparently buy licenses primarily because they believe the money supports genuine conservation programs.) The Heberlein and NSSF data together indicated that as the general population aged, the number of hunters would decline even more sharply. That's exactly what has happened, continuing a trend already well underway even then.

Nationally, the licensed hunting population has decreased from 17.9 million in 1975 to barely 15 million today. The annual dropout rate is roughly 6.3 percent, against annual recruitment of about five percent. Hunting is declining even faster in California, where pro-animal attitudes have become so strong that in June the electorate permanently banned mountain lion hunting, the first-ever major electoral defeat for the well-financed and well-organized hunting lobby. While California sold 750,000 hunting licenses in 1970, sales this year are expected to fall under 400,000—even though the state population has more than doubled over the same period.

Noting that hunting participation is lowest among teenagers, and that hunters are most likely to begin hunting in their early teens, the California Dept. of Fish and Game has vigorously stepped up youth hunting promotions. Seeing their traditional revenue base vanishing with decreasing license sales, most other state game bureaus are doing likewise. But, beginning to recognize that hunting is a dying pursuit, California officials are also experimenting with "nonconsumptive use permits", a means of raising money from people who visit state lands for purposes other than killing.

If this strategy succeeds, the department will have to acknowledge a whole new constituency—if not voluntarily, then as result of lawsuits based on the principle of no taxation without representation, the principle upon which the U.S.

seceded from Great Britain back in 1776. Already four bills to restructure the California Game Commission and Dept. of Fish and Wildlife to give representation to non-hunters are before the state legislature, while in Massachusetts a lawsuit filed by the Fund for Animals and the Animal Legal Defense Fund seeks to set a precedent for obliging state wildlife bureaus to acknowledge non-hunters under the representation principle.

A hard corps of hunters still hopes to perpetuate the status quo, or even to turn back the clock to frontier days. Indeed, one stated purpose of the recent Nucla, Colorado prairie dog shooting contest was to encourage more hunters to move in, and to scare off anti-hunters. Political organizer David Keene has assembled the American Hunting Rights Action Committee in hopes of placing a pro-hunting plank into the national conservative platform. But the number of active hunters continues to drop at both ends of the age range. A 1977 study by James Applegate showed that in New Jersey, at least, there are already over twice as many ex-hunters as actives.

This is a very promising sign for the future. Just as disillusioned Vietnam veterans became the moral backbone of the peace movement some 20 years ago, ex-hunters who know the woods and love nature could well become the backbone of the effort to save habitat, shouldering aside pro-hunting groups who claim to save habitat but in fact save only habitat for preferred targets. As Margaux Hemingway, granddaughter of the author, explained on a recent promotional visit to the Peninsula Humane Society, in San Mateo, California, "Hunters are the greatest lovers of nature and wildlife. If you can just reeducate them, they'll be a real force."

Like Ernest and Gregory, Margaux also hunted and fished, and even modeled furs until "about two years ago I woke up." Stepping out of her grandfather's shadow, she now speaks out against hunting and the fur trade, at last freely expressing the love of animals two generations of men in her family felt, but could only express with gun in hand.

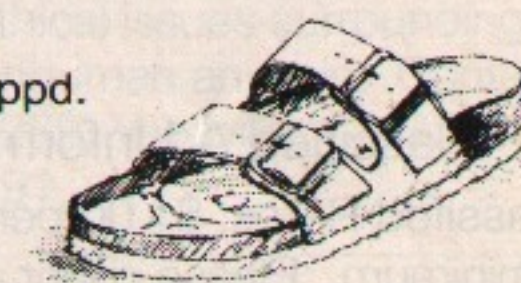
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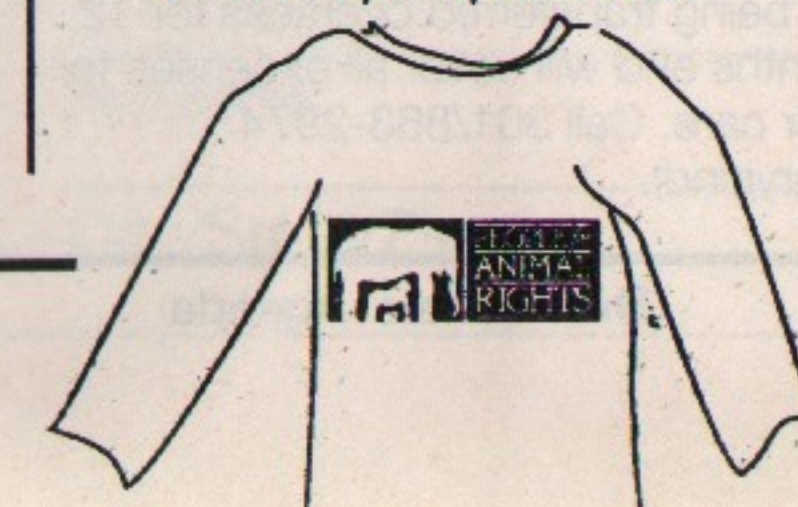
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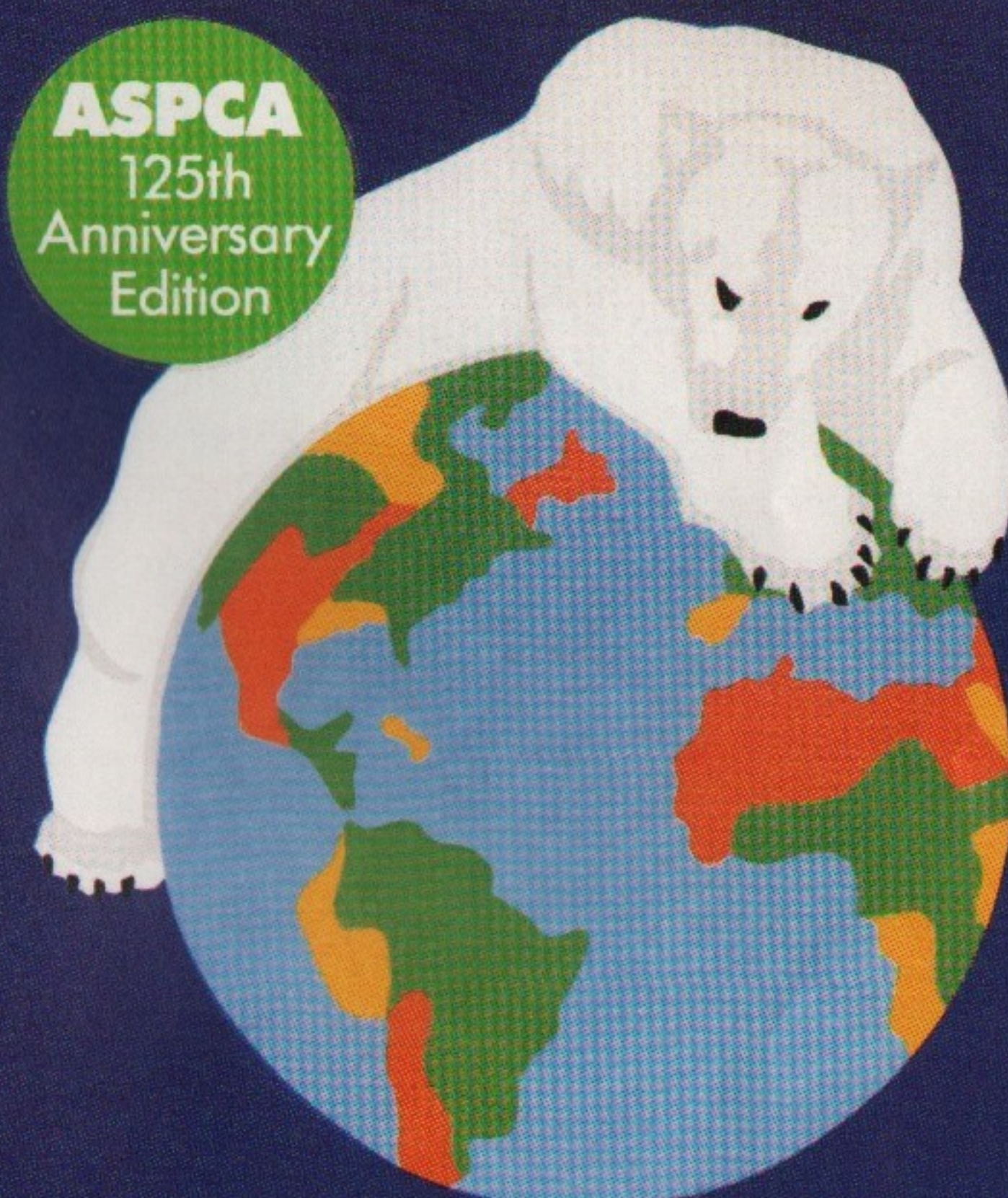
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City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

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