When the Whales Disappear
As an environmentally conscientious company, Aveda actively encourages the use of pure, natural, plant-derived compounds, in place of synthetic and animal-tested products. We advocate recycling and the planting of trees to sustain and replenish our natural resources.

Exclusively at salons who care about your image and your wellness. Now Open, Aveda AROMATHERAPY ESTHETIQUE, 509 Madison Avenue, NYC. The ultimate experience in flower and plant essences combined with professional, licensed services.

12 When the Whales Disappear
BY JIM NOLLMAN
How a celebration of life threatened traditional rituals of death on Canada's Arctic shore.

26 Killing the Female: The Psychology of the Hunt
BY MERRITT CLIFTON
A look at who hunts what -- and why they do it.

2 Page Two
3 Letters
10 Network Notes
18 Medicine: In Lay Terms
BY NEAL BARNARD, M.D.
How Useful Are Animal Models?

21 Dateline: International
31 Animal Newsletter

37 Compassionate Living
BY VICTORIA MORAN
Marilyn's Marvelous "Steeda"*

38 News Shorts

44 Activist Agenda
The Importance of Access to Animal Care Committees

48 Commentary
An Autumn Sky, A Rock's Last Flight

50 Reviews
Animal Liberation, Second Edition • The White Puma

52 Residence On Earth
BY DAVID P. GREANVILLE
Aburdities in World Agriculture: Tracking Down Some of the Myths About Hunger / J.W. SMITH

58 Classified

Cover Photo: FRANZ LANTING / MINDEN PICTURES
The Animals’ Agenda

September 1990
Vol. X, No. 7

Publishes: Animal Rights Network, Inc.

Editor: Kim Bartlett

Editorial Assistant: David Price Greeneville

News Editor: Merrill Clifton

Contributing Editors: Virginia Moran, Neil Barnard, M.D.

John Robbins

Art Director: Mary Jean Bernabucci

Photography: Sandra & Mark Butovsky

Advertising Director: Laura R. Yane

Circulation Director: Peter L. Hoyt


The Animals’ Agenda is published for the Animals Rights Network, Inc., a non-profit charitable organization incorporated in California. The Animals’ Agenda is not responsible for the views expressed in articles, letters, or advertisements appearing in this publication. 

The Animals’ Agenda welcomes comments and suggestions for future issues. It is the policy of this publication to publish letters, unless otherwise noted, in the order in which they are received. 

Letters to the Editor: Please address letters to the Editor, 1625 18th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. 

Copyright © 1990, The Animal Rights Network, Inc. All rights reserved. 

PAGE TWO

The News Blues

September 1990

The Future of THE ANIMALS’ AGENDA Depends on your generous support. We are extremely grateful for the contributions provided by these individuals and organizations.


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 Tuna, 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, then stop eating tuna and feeding it to dolphins. This will save dolphins, tuna, and a lot of other sea creatures to boot.

—Mary E. Hoffman

Bixby, 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 an opportunity for people to become more involved in the effort to promote and develop alternatives. From March 1992 to June 1993, we were supported by funds only from CSW. In June 1993, we raised and $5,000 for funding our first project. From June 1986 to the present, we do not have any additional support from other organizations.


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 Tuna, 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, then stop eating tuna and feeding it to dolphins. This will save dolphins, tuna, and a lot of other sea creatures to boot.

—Mary E. Hoffman

Bixby, 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 an opportunity for people to become more involved in the effort to promote and develop alternatives. From March 1992 to June 1993, we were supported by funds only from CSW. In June 1993, we raised and $5,000 for funding our first project. From June 1986 to the present, we do not have any additional support from other organizations.


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 Tuna, 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, then stop eating tuna and feeding it to dolphins. This will save dolphins, tuna, and a lot of other sea creatures to boot.

—Mary E. Hoffman

Bixby, 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 an opportunity for people to become more involved in the effort to promote and develop alternatives. From March 1992 to June 1993, we were supported by funds only from CSW. In June 1993, we raised and $5,000 for funding our first project. From June 1986 to the present, we do not have any additional support from other organizations.

LETTERS
Continued from page 3

dropping them off along railroad tracks 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 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

DO SOMETHING. WRITE NOW.

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 one or two to say to furriers and shooters. 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 unvoiced?

SIGN UP WITH THE WRITE CAUSE.

For an annual membership fee, The Write Cause will write letters for you. You will receive our monthly newsletter summarizing the pertinent issues that affect animals and the environment. Simply choose the two issues you would like to target and send the list back to The Write Cause in the stamped addressed envelope provided. Within two weeks you will receive personalized letters, pre-addressed and stamped. Just sign them and send them out. It can't be easier to you make your strength heard.

Yes, please send a free sample letter and your newsletter.

Name __________________________ Address __________________________
City State Zip

Make check or money order payable to R&R Productions and mail to:
R&R Productions
1603 Girard Avenue, Suite 3
La Jolla, CA 92037
(619) 452-1940

For membership send check or money order payable to:
THE WRITE CAUSE
P.O. Box 753235
Petaluma, CA 94975
(707) 769-0116

Rosa Mosqueta®'s high percentage of fatty acids makes it a natural

If it doesn't say Aubrey Organics
It isn’t Rosa Mosqueta

Since 1986 Aubrey has created more than a dozen 100% natural hair and skin care products with Rosa Mosqueta® Rose Hip Seed Oil, a remarkable herbal discovery from South America. Shown in clinical studies to be healing and rejuvenating to both skin and hair. Rosa Mosqueta is naturally extracted from rose hip seeds of a particular pink flower that grows high in Chile's Andes Mountains.

Rosa Mosqueta Hand & Body Lotion begins with a traditional moisturizing formula—glycerin and rosewater. Then Aubrey adds his unique essential fatty acid base, Rosa Mosqueta® and other herbal oils.Rosa Mosqueta® Rose Hip Moisturizing Cream, high in rejuvenating herbs, can be used wherever your skin is especially dry or sun-damaged.

Rosa Mosqueta® Moisturizing Cleansing Bar is made in Aubrey's own factory by the traditional soap-makers of southern France, Rosa Mosqueta® Complexion & Body Soap starts with olive oil mustard, compounded with sand and sea herbs from bladderswirk to shona butter. It is a good, all-around soap for sink and shower.

Rosa Mosqueta®'s English Lavender Herbal Facial Toner is a mildly astringent toner for dry or sensitive skin.

Aubrey's customers may be buying Rosa Mosqueta®, but they're getting a whole lot more. Aubrey Hampton, Ph.D. has over 20 years' experience in biochemical research and skin care products, and a lifetime of research in herbs and phytochemistry.
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.

—Jean R. Garney
Independence, LA

Intimidation and Incitement

In "Activists Take the Fifth in Grand Jury Probe" (July/Aug. 1990), it was stated that we issued an arrest 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can't attend, but enclosed is my donation of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a mental health professional and I would like to speak out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pamela Marsen Presents:
The full line of
Beauty Without Cruelty, Ltd.

Pamela Marsen, Inc.
P.O. Box 119, Dept. AA
Hamre, NJ 07660
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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

✔ No animal testing
✔ Products imported directly from England
✔ Fully stocked, ready to ship immediately
✔ Free telephone consultations—call 201-836-7820

Pamela Marsen has provided comprehensive, personalized service for 12 years. Create a cruelty-free look for yourself, or inquire about selling PMC to others. To receive your catalogues, send your name, address and phone number today with $1 for postage and handling.

Friends of Animals

1506 19th Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20236 202-463-8998
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 the 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 sociologistscraft 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 handcopy 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 “infiltration.”

Smart Mouse Trap

Catch the mice other traps don’t. Alive, Unharmed. Release them outdoors through the Freedom Door: a soda cracker which delays exit to prevent contact with you. Re-usable trap with tips to mousproof your home so mice won’t return. Teach a friendly, peaceful answer to pesky problem. You must be pleased, or return in 30 days for refund. $5 1 each, plus $2 s/h. Call (415) 655-3126 with Visa or Mastercard, or send check to: Seabright, Ltd., 4202 Harlan St., Dept. S, Emeryville, CA 94608.

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

Name
Address
City
State Zip

Where does Mother Earth shop?

ECCO BELLA CATALOG

ECCO BELLA
Natural & Ecological Products
1244 First Street
Caldwell, New Jersey 07006
1-800-888-5320

I want to shop the way Mother Earth would. Please send me a list of @ $6.99 each, $7.99 handling/handling.

State Zip

The Animals’ Agenda September 1990

Fifth Annual Spoleto Festival For The Animals.

"The Most Empowering Animal Festival In The World! Don't Miss It!" - Andrew Linzey

Musician, Writer, Poet, Historian, Videographer, Philosopher, All talking, singing, reading and exhibiting their work relating to animal rights. Featured festival participants include: U.K. Green Party Leader, David Icke; Master Vegan Chef, Brother Ron Pickarski; Feminist Author, Carol J. Adams; Plus: Ecumenical Blessing of animals, Compassionate Living Fair, Book Exhibits, And just plain fun.

Culture & Animals Foundation
Raleigh, NC October 5-7, 1990

Name
Address
City
State Zip

For more information, call Culture & Animals Foundation, 3500 Edith Cray Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612
The dream that humans can communicate directly with other animals has long flourished in myths and stories. Scientists have also flirted with the idea, although its version of the dream limits the possibility of communication on equal terms by holding 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 French. 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 Dorothy Martin on a two-week expedition along the shore of the Arctic Ocean at the MacKenzie Delta of the Beaufort Sea. 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 in this unique riverine environment.

However, 1988 was the first season in memory that saw most of the beluga herd avoid the warm shoreline. The situation turned even grimmer in 1989, when no belugas at all were sighted 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.

The virtual disappearance of the belugas caused much dismay among the Inuit/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 a quite 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 "eco-quirillas" 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. Orca's cat 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 in as close as possible. We never 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 could 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 greatly 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 mustians, Eskimos, and whales seemed at least as potent a metaphor as anything we could have created—even if we had succeeded in inter-faceting with the whales directly.

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

belies 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 synthesized 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 quietly 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, the 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 possess. One night, Dancer, crouching among the remains of a very ancient beluga hunting camp, dug a small square 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 to possess a supernatural aura. That tense discussion seemed to evaporate among the three of us over whether or not we should disassemble it upon departure. Was it inappropriate to leave such a relic for all the Eskimo hunters to witness as they passed down the channel on their 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 from previous page

unless some angry hunter has taken the middle 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 maneuvering through a gale to locate higher ground, an airplane full of local dignitaries and scientists dropped down in our camp to meet with us, the three of us. It was an uncomfortable meeting, and ultimately demand that we not play our beluga music “until mid-August when the whale hunt is over.” Not only needed to mention that by that time both whales and WC 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 Beluga Bay was cutting up the rainforest. But when Jonathan asked if any of them thought the mud might just as easily be a result of newly initiated clearingcutting, 200,000 miles upstream, the government scientist in attendance vociferously denied it.

We asked our visitors if the change in beluga behavior might be attributed to the very last Muni 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 these large engines can sometimes be heard from the shore even after the boats have dropped behind 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, these boats have only come into general use during the past five years.

Unfortunately, the ren sequestrates that passed for answers made us realize that there was little interest in the government scientist for considering themselves part of the problem. "No it couldn't be that," one man said. "The health of the beluga hunters need to kill belugas to feed themselves throughout the winter. Pork choppers don't have the money to buy a boat and we can't grow wheat like you so why should you blame 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 unfortunate visitors. This was to be nothing boastful, nothing grandiose, but rather a simple ritualized goodbye evocative of 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 lot of music. Our hosts agreed to the plan, and behind the scenes, we took the liberty of choosing some of the first "tourists" in our Arctic paradis. The next day, still of any doubt that our mission here was to celebrate the perfection and not the death of the beluga whale. That celebration was made even more special by the fact that some of our own ideas about the way a man might express his Arctic warlord. The three of us felt quite certain that our oral tradition engaging the spirit of the live whale was the better expression of the water culture. We were not the least bit worried about 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. My hands moved in time with the powerful motorboat holding three Eskimo hunters cradling their rifles father than the traditional harpoon. Two of the men seemed in their mid-30s, with twisted faces that looked a lot like whales. The third was a handsome young man whose oversize ponytail had him look like a samurai.

The three of us utterly wild-eyed. It was a look of barely controlled fury, and beyond it, there was a profound fear that must inevitably accompany men out to assassinate big powerful animals. The hunters were being cramped by the savage madness I'd never seen before expressed on the face of a human being.

They looked at us and we stared back at them, surmounting our emotions at how far we'd come to contain and repent whatever malignant emotions we'd been harboring through their eyes. But then why not? We'd been out here on the delta for two weeks trying to find the same storms, mosquitoes, loneliness, and mirages that permeate this land. And somehow, so easily, we felt their equal in both wildness and arrogance. And we were not at all 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. Did we somehow make the land of the land and the three animals for whom we care so much and the people we love. But the place was not our home. In the eyes of the bone-trekkers in their domain, perhaps the first "tourists" in their Arctic paradis. The next day, still of any doubt that our mission here was to celebrate the perfection and not the death of the beluga whale. That celebration was made even more special by the fact that some of our own ideas about the way a man might express his Arctic warlord. The three of us felt quite certain that our oral tradition engaging the spirit of the live whale was the better expression of the water culture. We were not the least bit worried about 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. My hands moved in time with the powerful motorboat holding three Eskimo hunters cradling their rifles father than the traditional harpoon. Two of the men seemed in their mid-30s, with twisted faces that looked a lot like whales. The third was a handsome young man whose oversize ponytail had him look like a samurai.

The three of us utterly wild-eyed. It was a look of barely controlled fury, and beyond it, there was a profound fear that must inevitably accompany men out to assassinate big powerful animals. The hunters were being cramped by the savage madness I'd never seen before expressed on the face of a human being.

They looked at us and we stared back at them, surmounting our emotions at how far we'd come to contain and repent whatever malignant emotions we'd been harboring through their eyes. But then why not? We'd been out here on the delta for two weeks trying to find the same storms, mosquitoes, loneliness, and mirages that permeate this land. And somehow, so easily, we felt their equal in both wildness and arrogance. And we were not at all 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. Did we somehow make the land of the

Spiritual ecology

The three of us were well aware that, for hundreds of years, the relationship between their 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 land. This prompted the formalization of a ceremonial relationship between the human predator and his prey. In other words, they looked at us and we stared back at them, surmounting the nearly same conclusions. The ritual of the kill then is the act of communion with the animal itself. They killed a beluga whale had to refrain from doing any work or having sex for four days, because they thought that the precise amount of time the animal's ghost lingered near the corpse. No one in this village could use a sharp object in a field of wounding the ghost, or they would be open to the fear of frightening the ghost. If, by accident, the ghost was offended, then it might cause the fever to rain down upon the village. This resulted in still more ritualized behavior!

Some choose to call this superstition and some to dismiss it. I call it spiritual ecology, because it describes humans and animals and their superimposed aspects of the larger ecological community. But whatever it's called, we have no better reason to recognize that these beliefs also created an interconnected sense of responsibility between different communities.

Whales were not killed indiscriminately, which ensured the preservation of the species. The preservation of the whale insured the preservation of the people. By comparison, the modern inquisitive animal researchers based on several fronts. First, and no matter what the reason, we have a responsibility to the aboriginal villages in the face of the general ecological community. Significantly, some of the most visible points to the faceless modernity of the supermarket to argue that the Beluga hunt serves to restate traditions otherwise in decline. No one argues against this cultural premise.

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 have developed a sort of 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 killing the same whales, remaining with the ancient relics. Instead, they are a modern people striving to define an identity that is the best of both 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
RAISE YOUR CONSCIOUSNESS!

We all have a tendency to treat animal liberation as a grand ideal, but not as an ethical 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.

Discussion Bulletin
P.O. Box 870
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
(617) 628-4587 ask for Melissa
(617) 983-0447 ask for Peter

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

T he Medical Research Modernization Committee recently received 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 MRM to revisit 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 were 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 diseases, prevention, understanding, or treatment of the human diseases for which they were studied. Similarly, clinical investigators rarely attributed clinically relevant findings 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 300 articles describing colon cancer research in which rats were given 1.2 dimethylhydrazine (DMH). Like humans with colorectal 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 fiber and other substances was the opposite of that in humans. Also, human colon cancers arise from benign adenoma tumors, but 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, 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 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 facets of the animal disease that are similar to that of 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 each other. Focusing on one aspect of a disease fails to account for the actual complexity of biological systems.

The MRM 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 MRM, P.O. Box 6006 Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163-6015. Also available is MRM'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 6222, Washington, DC 20015; 202-896-2210.

September 1990
The Animals' Agenda

By Neal D. Barnard, M. D.

IN LAY TERMS

As Performed at the "March for the Animals"

Side A
Welcome Home
1989 Andy Rajeckas
1989 Janet Leslie Romano

Side B
The Wild & The Beautiful
1989 Janet Leslie Romano

© 1990 KATI Productions, Inc.
KATI Productions, Inc. has been founded solely to promote the Animals Rights R.E. Rev.

To Order Your Tape:
Send $4.00
plus $1.50 shipping and handling to:
KATI PRODUCTIONS, INC.
1915 Kresson Rd.
Cherry Hill, N.J. 08003

WELCOME HOME Animals
Sure, I use products that help me look my best. The real beauty is that they’re not animal-tested.

Everyone can agree with actress Ana Alicia — it’s inhumane to test personal care products on animals. Now there’s an easy way for you to identify which products are not. Watch for the Beautiful Choice® symbol from The Humane Society of the United States starting in October and make every choice a beautiful one.

Look for displays with this seal wherever you buy your personal care products. Or write The Humane Society of the United States for more information on this program.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
2400 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

800-223-5499
(donation inquiries only)

The ecological abuses triggered by the pressure to develop in a hurry were compounded by the bureaucraticism and careerism that pervaded most operations.

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 those 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 encroached upon ecosystems free of charge, since 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 line’s share of the problem in the Soviet Union, and to some extent its alienation: forced marches industrialization, wartime devastation, warfare production methods, political bureaucratism and careerism, and—when possible—the blind imitation of capitalist production models. The result is a blindly imitating Western production models that are self-explanatory, but forced through industrialization requires some elucidation.

Effects of the East-West conflict

The 45-year-old Cold War and its older predecessor, the policies of communist containment unleashed at the end of World War II 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 fit 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 Western leaders, and their deep hostility towards the new Soviet state was rooted in the reality of that situation. 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 might 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 consumer examples but a very real military threat as well? To wish and do nothing would be 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 costly, was outright military intervention, but how by economic strangulation. It was chosen, practically by consensus, as the best way to save the "revived world." On its own time and money, 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 350,000 anti-Bolshevik troops within the Soviet Union in a three-year intervention that almost completely overwhelmed the new government. The U.S. particip...
Continued from page 21

patent in these pre-Czarist adventures; American troops did not reach the West until 1923. At the end of the war the United States was again a discredited country.

The failure of military intervention to oust the Reds from the region has had a dramatic impact on American foreign policy since the 1920s. The policy of isolationism that emerged from World War I was replaced by a policy of "gunboat diplomacy" and "neutrality" in World War II. The policy of containment that emerged from the Cold War was replaced by a policy of "preemptive" and "unilateral" military intervention in the Middle East.

The Middle East is now a major conflict zone, with a history of military intervention that goes back to the early 1920s. The United States has been a major player in the region since the early 1920s, with military bases and a military presence in the region. The United States has been involved in several military interventions in the region, including the Persian Gulf War (1990-1991) and the Iraq War (2003-2011). The United States has also been involved in several military interventions in other parts of the world, including Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The United States is now a major player in the region, with military bases and a military presence in the region. The United States has been involved in several military interventions in the region, including the Persian Gulf War (1990-1991) and the Iraq War (2003-2011). The United States has also been involved in several military interventions in other parts of the world, including Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The United States is now a major player in the region, with military bases and a military presence in the region. The United States has been involved in several military interventions in the region, including the Persian Gulf War (1990-1991) and the Iraq War (2003-2011). The United States has also been involved in several military interventions in other parts of the world, including Afghanistan and Pakistan.
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Continued from previous page

Fulminating promises, Mexico has finally banned trapping and sale of weasels. (See "Mexican Sea Turtle Slaughter," April 1990.)

Tecate, Mexico canceled an annual running at the bulls and bullfight held since 1979 after major rumors about bull deaths caused it to slack off.

An apparent devil-worship cult has hanged and cut the throats of 50 people near San Luis, Mexico. The American Medical Assn. has called for formation of an international commission to fight infectious diseases and animal cruelty problems along the U.S./Mexican border.

Argentina's Asociacion para la Defensa de los Derechos del Animal won a key precedent recently when Judge Omar Facelli granted a writ of ceso, which is a warrant that halts cruelty charges against a local meatlore lab. Facelli went on to ask the group to close the lab, rescuing 10 dogs. Thank him at Plasq117-8b; Secret, 101; (570) Buena Aires, Republica Argentina.

A year after 388 Chinese camels were left on an island of Andritjia because they hadn't been quarantined and had no export into either the U.S. or Canada, 140 survivors still await reduction.

Switzerland has proposed legalizing the sale of meat from animals with injuries after the Lake Chad, the largest body of water in the drought-stricken Sahel region of Africa, is in close danger of drying up through loss of tributaries, warns French hydrologist Jacques Lemoine.

With donkeys having animal skulls and their teeth lines the main streets of Aracataca, Cagayas, the arrest center of Africa.

The Bush administration is trying to use agreements to the international General Agreement on Tarce and Tariffs to evade a recent Congressional ban on the export of pesticides whose use is known to cause cancer.

A force of 160 guards, paid $16 a month by the World Wide Fund for Nature and Frankfurt Zoo, protect 26 white rhinos at Garamba N. Park in Zaire. The rhinos have been poached since 1964. The Beijing Ivory Carving Factory has laid off 550 of 565 animal street shows, including 3 million monkeys, 3 monkeys, 1,000 monkeys, 1,000 monkeys, 1,000 monkeys, 1,000 monkeys, and 1,000 monkeys in New Delhi. Betty Ann and Gordon then confiscated animals to rehabilitate them in a private reserve in Germany.

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

France and Canada—the British beef industry's biggest customer, accounting for half of all exports—have turned cattle from the British Isles to avoid the speed of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or mad cow disease. Some 13,000 British cattle have died of the disease since 1988, which has 3,000 cows a week and has amounted to 2,000 on Britain's 150,000 head. Over 1,000 schools have been closed from their menus, as Britain beef consumption has fallen 30 percent. The disease, spread by feed bed, has also afflicted sheep and pork, and was identified with people by July 3.

The Royal BPCA of Great Britain reports increasing frequency of unusual cases of dogs, 130 pound hybrids of pit bull and Rottweiler, or Rhodesian ridgebacks. (Page 192: "Whale watchers" and experts note increasing problems with people who sold the dogs, Watson pets and people, not because of their food and space needs.

Advocates for Animals's Scott group has released video tape of senior scientist at the Zoological Institute for Research in Neurobiological and Animal Behavior, clear and without government inquiry is underway.

Robert Rodale of Rodale Press defends his investment in a Florida-based software company, fearing he was not named. A expose, but named no source. The deaths come three months after a furriers captured 30,000 seals in the area. The seal pups were shot 35 days until they were rescued, then were killed and skinned. Aerial surveys show the number of breeding female seals in the White Sea has been reduced from 139,000 to 71,000 in three years.

Four sons who faced death when reform of the East German economy forced an East Berlin zoo, which funds were protected from domestic control, to abandon their plan to adopt a West German safari park.

Noting that there are now 200 animal species that could go extinct, the German government has drawn together 17 animal and environmental groups to back an effort to seek a national ban on sport hunting.

A species of new lion has been found in Banger (Nigeria) in heavily populated Nigeria, and 200 million people, 30 million to 35 million, are in the hunting range. (Page 192: "Whale watchers" and experts note increasing problems with people who sold the dogs, Watson pets and people, not because of their food and space needs.

As the accused killer of Brazilian rambouillet activist Checo Mendes won trial in June, dozens of livestock clustered against Mendes's window, co-workers, and even the trial judge. A relative of the alleged killer beat Mendes's window on the street in March, and was released after one night in jail. Guimaraes hired by cattle barons invaded the offices of the Rural Workers Union, seizing president Donamariano Amoralejo, who went into hiding.

Twenty members of the U.S. House of Representatives have joined 12 animal defense groups in suing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to remove an import ban on injuries to crops. Heavy fishing and urbanization have caused the penguin colony to shrink in areas where the animals have been reported to be more than 100,000.

A stray cat survived 46 days in a cargo crate on route from London, England to Sydney, Australia, after being sitting out a quarantine, awaiting adoption.

The provincial government of Bataan, The Philippines, has sued the Cablet oil company for $250 million, said to be more than the value of the tankers, wiping out revenue life in a 90-square-mile area.

International Notes: Oppose a pigeon protection and products. Fighting for the 1992 Olympics, to be held in Barcelona, by writing to Josef Reif, CEO of Saatchi & Saatchi, Traversera de les Corts, 131-139, 08029 Barcelona, Spain. Forest 9, an international symposium, will be held Oct. 7-13 in Munich, Amalgame, Brazil. For info, call 55-21-3131. The Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisecting, and National Animal Welfare Foundation spoke against the animal.
Killing
The Female:
The Psychology
of the Hunt

By Merritt Clifton

My 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 Bobba get theirs, but you know, I don't have to kill a deer every year anymore. 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 anymore 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 those guys who are always in a hurry to get out and be the first one in town to get his buck back 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 grade school 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 dead-end blue-collar job in a nearby town. His wife hates hunting. His two sons take after her. Hinderred by an old knee injury, he'd pretty much given up hunting, until, as domestic and professional frustration mounted, he found refuge at deer camp one fall with old buddies. He shot an understudied deer, was nabbed by the warden, and became the butt of considerable rough humor—about his limp and his martial troubles, as well as his "duck levy," 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
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), geese (32 percent), turkeys (26 percent), and geese (24 percent). But both Lynn and Oerry 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 that 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 it. I was the exclusive master of the power of them. And I remember the moment it stopped," the moment Kiley broke a squirrel's back. "I was a shooter," he admitted. "I was a snip, and it was a thrill. But I'd never kill a bigger buck is an abstraction of the same objective.

Phase four, the Method stage, the hunter—like Lynn—has already won the buck pool. He now has maximum pride in his ability to kill animals by more difficult means, e.g., bowhunting and with muzzleloaders, and in his ability to use woodcraft during tracking rather than relying on sheer firepower. Killing the target animal has become the climactic part of a quest. It 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 achieves the goal, albeit simply not necessary, that nature can be most fully enjoyed by simply sharing in the life of the woods. As Jackson and Norton summarize their 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 sure sign that wildlife is coming back," 63-year-old Cecil Truelsen, a retired California dairy farmer, who lives near Bob Secer and Trudy Dyer of the Los Angeles Times last fall. Not all. While the anti-hunting animal defender and the hunter who delights in describing animals he's seen alive are often hostile, aggressive younger men with rifles and shotguns baffle and confound many of them. Until there's an army of hunters who will voluntarily die each year in a taste toward self-understanding, many hunters never complete.

Hunting Manhood

According to the NSSS, the average hunter starts at age 15, just past puberty, at about the same age he begins to seek out other social transitions into manhood as learning to drive and gaining his first sex experience. "It's a big thing when you get to go deer hunting," Smith's grandson Todd Dennis told the Times reporters. "It's like a bar mitzvah. When you can finally start hunting, the car and gear that they started to look at you as a man and you feel like a man." There's something addictive about deer hunting," Dave Devlin, a former member of the Missouri Department of Conservation, says. "Beginner's Guide To Deer Hunting," and then suggested why. "Consider that the term seasonal, for the heart of the deer, is derived from the name of 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 pushes through hunting terminology, from the ritual of "first blood" to technical discussion of the perception process. It is not rare to find 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 chaos strip to their underwear and shoot water pistles at nymphs dancing in the nude. Another version has Williams hiring prostitutes to tag along at deer hunts and cattle roundups. A third would have Williams on safari with hunters in tow."

But the symbolic representation may also turn sinister. In his teens, Marc Lepine of Montreal massacred pigeons with a BB gun. On December 6, 1989, at age 23, he donned hunting fatigue, declared his intention to massacre "feminists" and killed 14 female students at the Universite de Montreal with a semiautomatic rifle and a buck handle.

Whether or not hunters should be allowed to demonstrate sexual prowess or escape from sexual frustration, in symbolic hue of raping and killing women, there can be little doubt that the so-called "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 require—sequestering the hunters, the man, away from female influence. Deer camp is an all-male world. Instead of cleansing oneself after sex, he may require purgation to sexual contact; deer hunters cover themselves with scent lures, a polite name for urine and feces. They don't wash because dungens residues reflect unvaried 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 to deer camp, and there was this venerable hunter Steve Costello told a New York Times correspondent last fall. They didn't take weapons."

A 1974 study by James Kennedy for the Wildlife Society found that 75 percent of the hunters surveyed would not hunt with women. 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.

Continued on next page
Continued from previous page

Seeking the kill is only the pretext for the various other rituals that “separate the men from the boys,” determining “who’s a good guy.”

This, the not-so-obvious 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 “tougher trade” gay bars; one must wonder, ultimately, how sexually secure such a habit is, of the posturing denizens of the world’s largest gay bar, and whether any word for it,” snorted former hunting guide Douglass 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 improve his masculinity by living a life of hunting and fishing to a whole generation. Gregory at age 11 won the World Fishing Championship. At 13 he was arrested for transvestism. Trying to regain his father’s respect, he next slaughtered 18 elephants in 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. It was 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

Literalistically killing the female, Cameroon Robert Kocher of Stroobandt, 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. One subsequent legal proceeding of the 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 Coff, as for tens of thousands of others who have gone almost straight from hunting to combat, human beings became the right animal. “I was raised on a dairy farm,” he recently explained to syndicated veteran’s 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.” Coff, still in his teens, was assigned to killing civilians as part of the CIA’s infamous Operation Phoenix. He then went through the 15 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 what it is to do with the deer as to do with the boy who witnesses a hunt for the first time. For one thing, it desensitizes them to cruelty; for another, it justifies whatever is done to their hunting partners (the symbols of manhood); and for another, it turns them into a second 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.” For many psychologists have long theorized from case studies that early and intense exposure to hunting can desensitize young people, ... hunting gun lobby is losing clutch with courts and legislation.

The season’s first big battle erupted at Nucha, Colo., where the local gun club held a self-packed World Championship Prance Frog Shoot the weekend of July 14-15 in an attempt to draw more hunters to the area and hunters gain political control. The enacting of a TV show ‘run-off character, mayor John Vanderpool warned Earth First and Rocky Moun- tain Humane Society members that anyone arrested for protest activities would face “the law west of the U.-comprise a dead- dead hold in the town park, and then be jailed in un- washed, the leaders who would later be “locked down, because they lose the keys under control.”

Buck-killing contests are increasingly common, as a dwindling number of hunters try to get into the competition. While one contest is sponsored by the Lions Club, the other contest is sponsored by the Lions Club of Jim’s 300 22nd St., Brook Oak (Idaho), 16021, moro are run by groups of clubs or. The contests hope to emulate the Gopher Count in Viola, Minn., where for decades the public has been protected by the large numbers of gopher feet ever since 1874. In 1950 the year the Gopher Count was a counter-attack on the population. The Gopher Count is a permanent ban on all mountain lions hunting, including the “purse permit.” Season during which from 80 to 85 boundaries were allowed to chase mountain lions with dogs, but not kill them. Also expecting a budget crunch, Massachusetts upped the price of license by 9%, then ordered the extra revenue to buying wildlife habitat—the state’s way of ensuring hunters have a place to hunt, as private lands are increasingly often posted. Other states, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are using a similar strategy, but efforts 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 ISUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20557. At the local level, committees of neighbors aid the Committee Against Sport Hunting. (P.O. Box 43, White Plains, NY 10605) are fighting proposed deer hunts in such places as the Peconic Valley and Bell Island Coastal Preserve in Comm., Rock Cut State Park in IL, and the Quobbins Reservoir in Mass. Houses surrounded each site. At each, deer overpopulation has become an apparent problem because bucks only and does have one or two favorites, so that when does and bucks are equal numbers, and above carrying capacity remains stable. When does outnumber, more of the population offspring, and numbers skyrocket. Deer agencies have long manipulated the sex ratio to give hunters plentiful targets and thereby merely the not-mountainous Game Commission boasts of bringing the deer population to 36 percent of carrying capacity. Michigan claims 33 percent, New Jersey 36 percent, New York 24 percent, and Pennsylvania’s population 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.

SPEAKING OF ANIMAL KILLING, животные.

ANIMAL NEWSLINE

No Quiet On The Hunting Front

Speaking often of going down fighting, hunters took up their guns this fall uncomplainingly about thenell hunting license sales. The Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game has laid off 100 staffers. More cuts are likely. “You can’t just expect Assembly would drop wildlife management spending from $6.4 million to $2.4 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 shows, football player production per capita, National Guard enrollment, and sale of hunting licenses to determine which states seem best suited to control violence. Strauss found that the states most culturally predisposed toward violence had the highest rates of homicide, by getting the most people involved in several western states with strong levels of hunting participation ranking high. Unfortunately Strauss analysis was so complex that the research relationship between hunting and homicide statistics was impossible.

Demographics

According to Heberlein, who in 1985 assembled a demographic profile of U.S. hunters, “most likely Lynn and Terry grew up in rural communities 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 and other children of adult male hunters. The greatest number of hunters were aged 18 to 34, which was then also the largest segment of the U.S. population. The largest number of hunters were aged 35 to 44, the greatest number of adult males was the age group 35 to 44, and the greatest number of male population group. One study pegged the average age of hunters as 38, six years older than...
Tough Debut For Landres

Now an investigator for HSUS, he'd already agreed to pay South Africa's 7.5 percent tax for the transport of 5,300 bull seals and 25,000 seal pups per year. He planned to sell the genitals as aphrodisiacs, the hides for leather, and the remainder for chicken feed. But he had never before had to revolve a declining hunt held annually near Port Nolloth since 1610. With the collapse of the European pelagic market in the mid-1980s, the kill total fell from 27,626 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. Protestes took place the same day in London. Within 72 hours the Animal Protection Institute of South Africa called the hunt off. In a protest letter signed by virtually every major animal defense group in the U.S., they said their members were trying to stop the hunt with an injunction. Eager to improve a poor public image, the government suspended the seal hunting permit, but Hus refused to cancel his contract. Demonstrations followed at Taiwaneese consulates around the world, including in San Francisco, where Elliot Katz and Don Stanley of In Defense of Animals were charged with trespassing while trying to get the consular boxes of blood-spattered toy seals.

July 11, the Republic of China in Taiwan reported being "very pleased" that Mr. Hus 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 northwest, N.Y., the Emsford Animal Shelter is fighting a county health commission order to cut the number of cats and dogs from over 400 to 200. The Central Westchester Humane Society has raised $1 million to keep 1,000 animals over from 400 to 200. The Emsford shelter has allegedly over $1 million in the bank of a new shelter with enrol 1,000 animals, but meanwhile hundreds of dogs and are kept chained to fences, cats are kept two in a cage, some animals lack needed medical care, and, says health commission lawyer Koppp, the shelter is not able to keep track of its animals. The Emsford shelter is nonetheless often cited as a model for no-kill advocates. This isn't the case with Ann and Jerry Fields' shelters in Georgia and Alabama, which are under scrutiny. Since 1983 under names including Home for Life for God's for Stray Animals, Life's Home for God's Stray Animals, and currently, Love and Care for God's Animals. Using an often-changing variety of addresses, they've allegedly taken in over 87 million dollars, allegedly over $1 million in the bank of a new shelter that could house 1,000 animals, but meanwhile hundreds of dogs and cats are kept chained to fences, cats are kept two in a cage, some animals lack needed medical care, and, says health commission lawyer Koppp, the shelter is not able to keep track of its animals. The Emsford shelter is nonetheless often cited as a model for no-kill advocates. This isn't the case with Ann and Jerry Fields' shelters in Georgia and Alabama, which are under scrutiny. Since 1983 under names including Home for Life for God's for Stray Animals, Life's Home for God's Stray Animals, and currently, Love and Care for God's Animals. Using an often-changing variety of addresses, they've allegedly taken in over 87 million dollars, allegedly over $1 million in the bank of a new shelter that could house 1,000 animals, but meanwhile hundreds of dogs and cats are kept chained to fences, cats are kept two in a cage, some animals lack needed medical care, and, says health commission lawyer Koppp, the shelter is not able to keep track of its animals. The Emsford shelter is nonetheless often cited as a model for no-kill advocates. This isn't the case with Ann and Jerry Fields' shelters in Georgia and Alabama, which are under scrutiny. Since 1983 under names including Home for Life for God's for Stray Animals, Life's Home for God's Stray Animals, and currently, Love and Care for God's Animals. Using an often-changing variety of addresses, they've allegedly taken in over 87 million dollars, allegedly over $1 million in the bank of a new shelter that could house 1,000 animals, but meanwhile hundreds of dogs and cats are kept chained to fences, cats are kept two in a cage, some animals lack needed medical care, and, says health commission lawyer Koppp, the shelter is not able to keep track of its animals. The Emsford shelter is nonetheless often cited as a model for no-kill advocates. This isn't the case with Ann and Jerry Fields' shelters in Georgia and Alabama, which are under scrutiny. Since 1983 under names including Home for Life for God's for Stray Animals, Life's Home for God's Stray Animals, and currently, Love and Care for God's Animals. Using an often-changing variety of addresses, they've allegedly taken in over 87 million dollars, allegedly over $1 million in the bank of a new shelter that could house 1,000 animals, but meanwhile hundreds of dogs and cats are kept chained to fences, cats are kept two in a cage, some animals lack needed medical care, and, says health commission lawyer Koppp, the shelter is not able to keep track of its animals. The Emsford shelter is nonetheless often cited as a model for no-kill advocates. This isn't the case with Ann and Jerry...
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. Thieves were later caught burglarizing 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 90 environmental groups demanded a Congressional investigation into FBI and police handling of what they believe is still a live threat.

Two weeks after the Oakland explosion, a British veterinarian was slightly injured in a car bombing; four days later, a University of British Columbia researcher escaped injury as his car exploded, but a 13-month-old boy in a nearby baby buggy suffered a shrapnel wound to his back.

Kernels: Banier, of Riverside, Ga., took in 180 dogs. The Fieldseys paid him only $8,000 of $70,000 they owe him as of July, he said. As a result he expected to lose his business via foreclosure on July 26. Fieldsey, 52, was unable because of legal action and his financial burden. The Virginian-Pilot of Norfolk, Va., reported a column of the First Earth First! newspaper of delivering them. The Peaceful actions in California’s redwood country began June 20, as 44 of 300 Earth Firsters who gathered outside the federal courthouse were arrested for blocking a logging truck. But the protests were scattered days later when the spotted owl was formally declared a threatened species, the nursery 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 federal policies. In May, the USFS failed to achieve a formal protection of the owl’s habitat. The timber industry claims full habitat protection would cost $200,000,000 in the next 10 years; environmentalists disagree. Two weeks after the owl was lost anyway as the forests run out. Meanwhile Oregon State University Environmental Science and Policy Program also scored a win as the FDA agreed to delete canning and tagging a list of acceptable animal identification methods included in its government regulations.

Comments on the deletion will be taken until Sept. 1. Usage of the report is not a new method. The Department of Interior is being studied by the Fish and Wildlife Service. In Defense of Animals spent much of the summer winning the reinterpretation of environmental research facilities. A complex web of legal issues. The gym, whose owners thought they were racing, had been sold for reuse. No one knew how many dogs, Sebastopol’s Bobby Whitcomb. Las Vegas tourist trainer Boyd completed his four-hour investigation against the Mall with Calistoga’s Linda Levine, Nancy Willard, and several dancers who videotaped him allegedly beating the orang last year was just going to trial as seeking to block a study that would require the capture of 650 sea otters for 60 females and dependent pups. All would suffer a tooth extraction; up to 275 would also suffer vesicular fat biopsies, and as many as 275 more would have radio transmitters surgically implanted to study their movements. The overall purpose is to study the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. No otters are to be captured until the suit is resolved.

Earth Island Institute and the Marine Mammal Fund met with Commerce Dept. officials July 15 to seek settlement of a suit filed to expedite a $2 billion in permits netted a "dolphin". The hearing was set for August 20.

In Oregon, activist Roger Tooren planned to appeal to the state Supreme Court its 1989 conviction for harboring animals rescued from University of Oregon psychology raids by the ALF. Tooren contends he was unjustly denied a jury trial and use of the choice-of-lessee-equal defense. Tooren lost a similar appeal to the Circuit Court last fall.

June 14, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit stayed until Sept. 15 a panel of June 1 rulings by District Court Judge Oliver Gasch that had banned use of "action devices" on show horses. The devices cause temporary pain, and riders must raise the horse higher, to avoid foot pain. Gasch held that current USDA regulations were insufficient to review. The stay maintains the status quo pending a Sept. 12 hearing of the USAS. A group of June 14, sued for $515 million by Chanel Stables, a carriage horse operator, for having converted New York City land to adopt more stringent carriage horse regulations. The Animal Welfare Act Action Committee hoped the case would be dismissed at a July 22 state Supreme Court hearing lest the hearing was postponed.

The Connecticut Appellate Court ruled July 18 that the animal welfare definition to get a written opinion. The D.C. Fund lacked "proof of a specific, personal and legal interest in U.S. domesticated animals and dogs," dismissing a suit that a Georgia judge had issued to stop the use of dogs in sales demonstrations.
Seeking Silence

Embarrassed by recent TV exposés 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 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.

But declaring that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the U.S. Supreme Court recently sent Journal of Medical Primatology, the editor of 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 IPPF president Shirley McGeorge for libel in 1984, over publication of a letter by McGeorge that criticized the firm's plan to open a primate research lab in Sierra Leone. McGeorge'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 in New York Times v. Sullivan (see "New Ruling on Libel Law," p. 25).

Comment Opens On Animal Welfare Act Regs

Pressured by the Animal Legal Defense Fund, the USDA has agreed to publish proposed animal care regulations for cats, dogs, and birds 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.comment: new 45 days. "Most likely, the proposed regu- lations 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, all, and could even bring further delays in producing the regulations, which were required by the 1985 Dog-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 noncom-pliance 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, Santa Barbara assemblyman Jack O'Connell, said he would seek a new legislative override of the veto, and if that failed, 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.

Compassionate Living

By Victoria Moran

Marilyn's Marvelous "Steddas"

This 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 made me writing—and cooking—so zealously is The American Vegetarian Cookbook from the Steddy 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 the most relevant concepts is what Marilyn calls "steddies"—delightful vegan dishes served in instead of meat and those dairy products most cools rely on every day. I'm asked a lot what to substi- tute for old, familiar foods as people try to adopt a diet that is more humane, healthful, and ecologically sound. Recently, I've answered these questions by scribbling a couple of basic vegetarian recipes on the back of an envelope along with the names of half a dozen cookbooks that, among them, offer realistic replacements for cheese sauces, tuna salad, and whipped cream. The American Vegetarian Cookbook has all the "steddies" in one place and, because its author has had a background in gourmet cuisine, her "steddies" aren't just stand-ins, they're stars.

The book is a comprehensive guide to total vegetarian cooking and includes sections on nutrition, drinks, salads, sandwiches, side dishes, vegetables, pasta, whole grains, and baked goods. Those recipes, however, that bridge the gap between how we use 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 meatless soyfood in its traditional role as part of a stir-fry. It can take on other tastes and textures, and you can still tell them very different from what you'd expect. "Tofu is rightly called a culinary chameleon," says Marilyn Diamond. "You can make a cheeselike lasagna or a traditional spicy potato and 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, tofu turns into casserole, "cheese" souffle, scrambled eggs and omelettes, "cheese" sandwiches, "macaroni" and "cheese" "quickie," egg salad, burgers, fillet of "fish" sandwiches, and sauce mornierds.

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 "Tofu" by Barbara Shai 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 "steddies" 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).
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 aim 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 animals 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 Sheila Raja of Villa Park, Illinois. "Talk about a high." added Marie Kaufman of Burrowsville, Illinois. "Why, just being there was exciting." Actor Gresham Wyler called the assembly "breathtaking." March co-chair Peter Linnick 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乌鲁木齐 and compromise to win political goals. "If you want to get things done," Reeve concluded, "it's more boring."

"the worst thing that can happen to you is to be taken for a joke,

Animal Rights Activists Boisterous at March, News Shouts

The Univ. of Pennsylvania suspended research by senior veterinary scientist Jorge Ferrer after 20 students and animal lovers were exposed to 14 lambs bearing a lethal hemorrhage virus. About 100 producers who visited the farm said they would sue for negligence. The university's medical school recently denied charges by two animal lab technologists that recent studies took both animal care and human health.

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. Halcyon's Hound 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, CA 92507.

NEWS SHORTS

The Natl. Institutes of Health killed three more Silver Spring monkeys July 6, seizing their skulls to insert electrodes to check the pain responses of lambs analyzed by previous experiments before going 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 judgments were overturned on technicities.

Only three of seven invited world leaders accepted George Bush's invitation to attend a one-on-one on the eve of the Economic Summit.
The Connecticut Humane Society holds $2.7 million of stock in 10 of the nation's largest 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 member's lawsuit by upping spay/neuter funding by $188,000 for the next three years. State Attorney General Clatine Martin said CHS misled donors into believing the money would be used for spaying, 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 Reinstein, Purina. By backing for sponsoring a raccoon hunting contest.

On July 7 an undetected, self- extinguishing fire probably caused by faulty heating killed 11 of 12 long-tailed macaques housed at the Univ. of Cal., Davis Primate Research Center. Suspecting negligent maintenance. In Defense of Animals pasado a reward of $1,250 for proof.

Jackson Laboratory of Bar Harbor, Me. has completed a study of breeding capacity a year after a fire that killed 400,000 mice. The lab is the world's largest source of mice and research animals.

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 seafarers and parts thereof.

An exhibit of 24 luxury doghouses is opening at the New York Humane Society's Cooper-Hewett Museum.

Frederick Daniel Presley of Pacificwaste, N.J. has been charged with raping and murdering a 20 large female dogly adopted from local shelters over the past seven years.

Oregon and Maine conservation groups have asked the NW, Marine Fisheries Service to add the striped weakfish to the list of endangered species. NW, weakfish have a 20 percent potential power production at major dams.

The California Dept. of Fish and Game says the San Joaquin Delta small should be listed as threatened, a move that could cut water exports to southern CA. The Delta's fish population was taken from two million to 200,000 in 20 years.

Oklahoma Lt. Gov. Robert Kerr has rescued 36 sickly, 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 overharvesting are blamed for reducing the migrant waterfowl population to a year record low of 612 million. Farm drainage has destroyed 30 percent of Korean wetlands, and 9 percent in California. Desperate souther Cali, ducks and geese are now occupying 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 Mogo Berg 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 Acadian wetlands for 75 percent of North American migratory waterfowl. Four of the five states discharging the most industrialized water sources are the Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas. The oil industry is the biggest culprit.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been fined $6,400 for letting migratory birds die in an uncovered waste treatment pit near Big Spring, Tex. The Bush administration has cancelled plans to permit oil drilling on 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 Florida crash captured by the USGS recently 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 with June 2 with looting 26 of 27 endangered brown pelican nests on an island near New Orleans. Eighty pelican eggs and 118 eggs from pelican nests were seized.

The Nat. 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 on long boats less than 84 feet; all long boats over 34 feet are now required to have excluders.
Ten years of legal battles ended in West Covina recently whenmess cleaned out the former home of meat on Our of Hillside Mac Brown's Pet Motel. Brown was convicted of 20 counts of animal abuse.

Talk show host Morton Downey Jr., noted for ridiculing animal defendants, has used New Jersey lab animal breeder Joseph Wolsey for allegedly misusing $50,000 of Downey's money.

Florida and TexasAttorney General William Little has now received the first catio, fager running permit. The fund for Animals is fighting staid bill AB 3617, which would let little import breeding stock and sell globular products.

The federal government and state of California 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 19. This is the first govern ment suit to seek full restoration. The defendants include Westinghouse, Stauffer, Chris-Craft, Monte Carlo, Air化工, Poli, IAC American Holdings, and Simpson Paper.

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

Mathis Dairy of Atlanta has introduced a cholesterol-free milk—nearly as slim milk with vegetable fat mixed in to replace solid fat. Of 50 cows tested, 38 showed no increase in cholesterol.

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., a law to require face masks and protect tenant habitat.

A cut in transfer payments from the state of New York to New York City impelled the city's 85,000,000 animal control contract with the ASPCA, which had threatened to stop services Aug. 1. Before the deal was reached, ASPCA president John Raffield 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 retiredstandardbred horses and racing greyhounds. HORSE IS at Box 88, Church Rd., VA 22323; Greyhound Connection, Box 90, Portland, Ore. 97243; Livermore, Box 186, Rochester, Mich. 48063.

Wiscosin has become the 16th state to introduce greyhound racing.

New Jersey voters will decide in Nov. whether to allow racing take on the sidelines in their state. As of July, the New Jersey Horsemen's Association is still running horse races on Sundays.

Radio stations in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Montana began boycottng songs by Grammy award winner country singer R.D. Lang after she stated in a PETA advertisement, "If you know how meat was made, you probably lose your lunch. I know, I'm from country cattle. That's why I boycott your song." Most raves are over the meat, and not just for animals but for human health and the environment. Defending Lang, vegetarian Paul McCartney suggested the stations should boycott the music.

Frank and Deborah Epstein-Popper of Rutgers Univ. report rising public interest in their proposal to link 100,000 square miles of slated grazing land just east of the Rockies into a "Buffy Com mons," the largest from the Dakotas to Texas. The cattle industry hates the idea.

Missing the point, the Los Angeles Times was reportedly portrayed father jackets, salmon skin ears, and carp skin boots as "ecological fashions." The feathers come from factory-farmed turkeys; the salmon from Alaskan runs impounded by the Exxon Valdez spill of oil, only to be flushed down streaming; and carp, imported from the former Soviet Union; and poults sentenced and protect tenant habitat.

Of over 100 sell of bull semen in the U.S., 40 percent are commercial, and 60 percent are used for research. Improved insecimigration methods and smaller bull production per cow have cut the nation's dairy bull herd from thousands to under 500. Top states now sire up to 100,000 cows per year.

The FDA recalled Best-Qua, a drug intended to prevent bovine urinary disease in beef cattle, after 240 cattle died following injections.

Abbees where cattle have had drug injections are "a potential food safety wreak," says Murdoch Inc. vice president Joe Bowing. "At least eight to ten per cent of the cattle we buy now have injection site lesions. On some lot's it's as many as 50 percent. The industry may think it solved something by going from subcutaneous to intramuscular. In fact, it succeeded only in hiding the problem." The abscens often appear only after the meat is cut by retailers.

Former vealer Ronald Conk of Norwood, Va., has been charged with killing a neighbor who alerted town officials to past year's cattle from poor slaughter. This victim, 77 year-old Fitchy Cook, had apparently counseled a teen a year ago whom Conk allegedly molested.

Bobby Beroso's oragnansect act is back on stage at the Stardust casino in Las Vegas, a year after PETA and the Performing Animal Welfare Society produced a film showing him beating the orangutan with a banana. "It's the first time TV show business has embraced an animal rights cause," said PETA. A taggedrider wildlife permit was briefly suspended by the Interior Department on March 30, 2003 because the his act did not envision the survival of the species. The widely conducted by other groups, e.g., San Francisco's Animal's Humane Society of So. Nevada, backed the cancels, with green pages of the first issue of an eight-page news.

Over 500 white pelicans misternously qued in the Joe Redmond delta on basins of Oregon during May and June, shortly after the returning from Matheo wintering areas.

About 500 geese who nest near the Oak Ridge, Tenn, nuclear complex have been tagged in see where they go after picking up radioactive residuals.

Proposing a fundraising alternative to the annual Highgrove, La., Labor Day parade, Mr. Steven Hinch of Hill, Oreg. offered to let $10,000 and the gate receipts on the outcome of a no-holds barred品牌的 between himself and show organizer Bob Thoburn.

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

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

Former FDA general drug division head Martin Euler has Control Program for perpyryl, allegedly lying about his dealings with drug makers.

Three months after Dallas sold selling pending animals to interest to 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 poulted animals for "badgerhype use or Resale."

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

Louisiana fishermen Milton Bohrue has refused to pay a fine of $5,500,000 for netting 13 endangered paddled, and also refused to serve a 30- day jail sentence.

A Los Angeles jury awarded $1 million to a woman injured after a man cut her hand while feeding fish, causing her to fall down a flight of stairs. The cat was subsequently killed by 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 help 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 ended, published June 18. Expanded Aug. 31. The statement favors the USDA, under which several thousand hundred predators are killed each year and ranchers are also compensated for stock losses.
Exposure 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 a group of activists 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 open meetings in New York, Washington, and Massachusetts. In Kentucky, Virginia, and California, courts denied access. A decision in North Carolina as to whether activists are 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 ANIMAL CARE COMMITTEE IS—AND IS NOT

In 1985, Congress amended the federal Animal Welfare Act to require such research institutions as 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 the 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 take place, and report to the facility's board of trustees. The IACUC must be notified of all animal deaths, and must keep records of all nonhuman are housed, filing inspection certification reports of such inspections.

The IACUC is supposed to ensure that all vivisectionists seek minimum acceptable treatment of animals. A research facility is required by law to provide the IACUC with information on procedures likely to produce pain or discomfort, and to provide the IACUC with "information that is pertinent for determining whether the proposed research procedures and conditions are consistent with the humane treatment of animals." The law also requires that the research institution provide evidence that all animals used in research are properly cared for and maintained, and that the IACUC is notified of any deviation from those requirements.

Animal welfare activists hailed the IACUC as an important advancement in regulation, it is important to understand that the IACUC has little, if any, real power. There are two reasons for this. The first can be found in the language of the act itself. The IACUC is required to "approve" the research, not to "require" that the sites be approved. The second is the fact that the IACUC has little or no power to determine what is acceptable. The IACUC has no power to determine what is acceptable. The IACUC has no power to determine what is acceptable. The IACUC has no power to determine what is acceptable.

Be surprising to learn that the IACUC membership is generally restricted to vivisectionists and supporters of vivisection. In many cases, the IACUC itself becomes nothing more than a "rubber stamp" for vivisectionist projects.

II. 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 is 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 vivisectionist seeks federal funds, the human 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 the state law provides important information about an experiment before the experiment commences, and interference of the funding source.

Such early access is very important because it allows scrutiny of an experiment on scientific and moral grounds, and it 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 his or her institution have a greater incentive to fight any criticism of the experiment once funding is obtained. In addition, many animals are experimented on 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 human community and the research community 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

A Leather-Free Performance Running Shoes by Etonic

You want quality running shoes that help you to perform your best—but you don't want kangaroo skin or cowhide wrapped around your feet! These top quality running shoes by Etonic feature nylon and synthetic suede uppers and a unique cushion that helps to prevent running injuries.

Women's sizes: 5 - 10, 11 (medium width). The color pattern for the women's shoe is a white/blue/grey combo.

Men's sizes: 6 - 12, 10, 11, 14 (medium width). The color pattern for the man's shoe is a white/navy/grey combo.

$65.00. Please add $3.50 for s/h ($2.00 per pair if ordering more than one pair). Our guarantee: If dissatisfied, return shoes unworn within 40 days for refund or exchange.

Payable by check or M/C to: Aesop Unlimited
55 Ferro St., Dept. 304
P.O. Box 515
N. Cambridge, MA 02140
(817) 452-6156

Another Quality Leather Alternative from Aesop
Leather-Free Accessories

RECYCLED PAPER BY MAIL

We make beautiful recycled paper cards, gift wrap, and many printing, copy, and computer papers. Compared to virgin paper, producing one ton of recycled paper uses half the energy and water, saves trees, removes fewer pollutants from air, and saves landfill space. Send for our 32-page color catalog. It's FREE. To try it.

EARTH CARE PAPER INC.
Box 3535, Dept. 25, Madison WI 53704
(608) 256-5522

Recycled Paper}
The Animals' Agenda  September 1990

Biological Wastes

The federal government billions of dollars into animal experimentation every year. The results?

Inconclusive, redundant, and cruel experiments that waste millions of tax dollars and countless animal lives. If you want to help clean up biomedical research contact:

U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, NIH, 414 E. 42 St., New York, NY 10017
212-825-5315

The work of the IACUC is confidential. Vivisectors 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 2157a[a][11]) This, they argue, effectively makes "confidential" any discussion of experiments. Therefore, the public may not have access to IACUC meetings or documents.

The arguments against access

It would not be hyperbolic to say that the research community is fighting a battle as desperate to the prospect of many 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 article must be familiar with the vivisectors' arguments for denial of access. With this in mind, we counter these arguments in public debates and in the media.

"The work of the IACUC is confidential," vivisectors say. For example, IACUC members from releasing an "confidential" information of the research facility, including "trade secrets, processes, operations, style of work, or apparatus." (Section 2157a[a][11]) This, 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 protects disclosure by IACUC members only of "confidential" information. Another section of the Act makes it clear that "confidential" information means—most—proprietary information about "trade secrets or other commercial or financial information." (Section 2141[a][6][B](1)) 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. Therefore, 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 vivisectors argue, that any discussion of nonhumans is made "confidential" by the AWA.

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

"Disclosure will destroy science." Vivisectors 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 cooperative enterprise and a vivisector needs to protect his or her ideas from being used by another experimenter. Thus, before an 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 made it clear 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. Is it not necessary that the vivisector 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 to the public. 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 would violate the academic freedom of experimental experimenter." Vivisectors 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 Great Ape Head Injury laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania and Okinato's drug addiction experiments at Cornell. According to vivisectors, activists infringed the "academic freedom" of these vivisectors. Permitting activists to get even more information through 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 science. But despite their views to the contrary, vivisectors are not above the law or beyond democratic process. If activists succeed in demonstrating that a vivisector is violating the law (Genarel or is engaging in an experiment so grotesque that public opinion mobilizes against the experiment (Okinato), then the political process has worked properly to limit "academic freedom" argument merely begs the question.

Another version of the academic freedom argument is that animal rights activists are out of context," will mobilize public sentiment against the vivisector by using circular reasoning that will thus violate the freedom of vivisectors to do their experiments. But "context" is very much in the eye of the beholder. If a vivisector does not like the way an experiment is conducted, the vivisector 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 vivisector may still explain how the "context" has been distorted, but a fully informed public can decide for itself.

If IACUC must have a hidden agenda and must not have access to the IACUC. Vivisectors sometimes try to deny access to IACUC meetings and documents on the ground that human experimentation is 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 laws access "request neutral"—the identity of the requestor and the purpose of the request are generally irrelevant. Any IACUC has the right to the information as does anyone else. An IACUC is not a vindication. An access statute would be completely useless if it limited access to those with a 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 activists, on the other hand, have several legislative 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 (or all) 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 presented several lawsuits seeking access to IACUC meetings and documents.

Investments That Reflect Your Social Conscience

Services for Responsible Investors Include:
Socially beneficial Municipal Bonds for waste management, education, health care, etc.
IRAs' Pension Rollovers 
Personal Accounts Registered to offer the Freedom Environmental and Calvert Social Investment Funds.

BRAD PAPPAS
A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc.
89 Amherst St. 
 Nashua, NH 03060
603-883-6700 . 1-800-227-8163 Nat'l Toll Free

Member SIPC

CALL TOLL-FREE
(800) 252-6288

We ship within 24 hours Ask for FREE Catalog

Samples contain no animal ingredients. $2.00 charge for shipping added to each order.

Biodegradable Household Cleaning
Skin & Hair Care + Soaps
Color Cosmetics
Bubble Bath + Pet Products
Sunscreens + Hair Color
Dental Care + Deodorants
and more!

FREE SAMPLES OF COLOR COSMETICS:
Sampler "A" $6.95
Sampler "B" $11.95
Sampler "C" $13.95

Above plus Motolizer, Facial Cleanser, Laundry Detergent. (($25 value)
An Autumn Sky, A Flock’s Last Flight

By Richard Gist

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.

About sunrise we noticed
our family dachshund out for his morning
walk. In the cornfield adjacent
to our place I noticed four or five
mice standing in the wet, drooping
ears—very hungry, 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 Walkerfield’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, an injured goose began to arrive at the hospital on its own. How apocryphal that story was I do not know, but that’s the way it appeared in the Reader.

Without question, geese have
good-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,
above all, that they live among a
species that has raised itself above
accommodation to the other
creations of God.

The dawn 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
goose flying overhead. On
any 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.

The second gift of this mystical
moment, and I think it was such,
I consigned in my being transported
back to 1956. Fresh out of four
years in the military, a friend and I
gone duck hunting, and each
had come home with a goose—be
a Canada, me a Snow. We felt triumphant and hoisted our kill for individual photographs. In fact, we cherished. 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 realization which
ended as abruptly as it had
began.

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
guilt only one passed overhead.

This solitary goose returned on
three successive days. Why she did
not honk with another flock I do
don’t know. In the evening she
would sit among the unsympathetic
decays, and in the morning
retractedly 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,
the hunter was leaving the church
field, a goose hanging limply
from his hind. Out in left field I found
a ring of pheasants 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 memory of that bit of
crime personified all the
principles of death. I looked up into
to 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 perma-
mission of the Star Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Animal Liberation

By Peter Singer; The New York Review of Books (250 W. 57th St., NYC 10019); Second Edition, 1990; (First Printing 1979); 330 pages, hardcover; $19.95.

Reviewable from THE ANIMALS' AGENDA, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monrovia, CA 91666.

(add $2.00 for shipping and handling)

Movement 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 hangman burger 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 action toward other animals: equal consideration of the interests of all sentient creatures. Despite the efforts of dozens of philosophers, he convinces him otherwise. Singer still sees sentience—the ability to experience pain and pleasure—as the sole prerequisite for an individual's interests.

According to Singer, the failure of philosophers to recenter his central arguments and core alternatives, confirms the viability of his argument.

Singer 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 excruciatingly bad experiments. His de- scriptions of research procedures—phys iological, psychological, medical, and product testing labs reveal a plethora of poorly designed, sloppily executed, and naively interpreted work. Most disturbing is his argument that even applied medical research often inflicts great animal suffering for trivial or dubious benefits.

Singer blames these cruelties on "impersonal" rather than individual scientific misconduct and writing that scientists are culturally indoctrinated (like everyone else) to ignore animals' interests in favor of their own.

Singer slaps short, however, of arguing that no animals can be justified. "Putting morality in such black-and-white terms is appealing," he says, "because it especially compelling, because his case is based on routine cruelties and conditions rather than extreme examples. New statistics reveal the staggering prevalence of cruel medical, agricultural, and new technologies threaten to make the lives of live individuals even less bearable.

Singer does applaud recent reforms in more humane battery cages, and in Sweden that will improve conditions for a variety of livestock. However, he argues such steps as "an enlightened and humane form of speciation, but speciation 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 insists that instead of thwarting industry, as 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 flippantly states that "practical" and "psychological" it is impossible to be consistent in one's concern for nonhuman animals while continuing to eat foods derived from them. His cogent case for vegetarianism hinges on his commitment to individual character. For him, the notion that flesh does not abolish factory farming, earthworm contribution, directly and significantly to reducing animal suffering. Singer offers practical suggestions for the development of specialist dietary habits and admitting that the precise details of a vegetarian lifestyle may differ between individuals. A section detailing what animal products may be acceptable to humans, to the most enlightening in the book. That section reveals a bit about Singer's personal moral reas surances: since the first edition, he has ceased consuming lamb and pork because he is unsure whether or not they feel pain.

For those 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 human suffering elsewhere?" Singer restrains himself from valuing directly all sentient organisms, animals, and plant species in the same way. He also criticizes the emphasis on rationality, and Singer himself points out that Western culture has long justified its own narrow interpretation of natural law has led John Rodman to accuse of "speciesism," thus to deprive all animals rights, and another animals.

The book does, however, leave open to criticism from environmentalists who contend that his philosophy offers weak protection for most of the natural world. He relates some of the environmental concerns, the book on objective reasoning to support his views. He explains, "I have chosen this path, not because I am unaware of the importance of kind feelings and sentiment in respect toward other creatures, but because reason is more universal and more consistent. We should criticize their emphasis on rationality, and Singer himself points out that Western culture has long justified its own narrow interpretation of natural law has led John Rodman to accuse of "speciesism," thus to deprive all animals rights, and another animals.

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 own viewpoints, as Singer has done, and strive for more consistent and inclusive philosophies and lifestyles.

—Julie Dunlap, Ph.D.

Dr Dunlap is associate director of the Pet Food Institute 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 10011); 1966; 329 pages; $19.95, hardbound.

After 35 years in the Canadian wild, field naturalist, biologist, and author R.D. Lawrence knows his animals and wild places. One summer, hunting in a remote area of the Andes, he encounters a strange creature. It is a large, graceful animal resembling an overgrown cat. It has the grace of a big cat, the strength of a bear, the agility of a deer. It is the white puma, a creature of legend and myth.

The search for the white puma begins a quest for understanding the creature. In the Andes, Lawrence meets others who have seen the white puma and are convinced of its existence. They tell him stories of ancient legends and myths that describe the puma as a powerful and wondrous animal. They insist that the white puma is a symbol of strength and courage.

As the novel opens, two veteran hunting guides stalk the rare albino puma in a quest for fame and fortune. They are driven by their own desires, not out of pure dedication to the pursuit of knowledge. The guides are accompanied by a group of wealthy tourists, including a wealthy industrialist who is eager to prove the existence of the white puma. The industrialist is convinced that the white puma is a symbol of the spirit of the Andes, and he is willing to spend whatever it takes to capture it.

The novel explores the themes of nature, exploration, and discovery. It also touches on the themes of modernity and technology, as the guides try to capture the white puma using modern equipment. The novel ends with the guides successfully capturing the white puma, but the industrialist is disappointed when he finds that the puma is not as beautiful as he had imagined. He concludes that the white puma is a symbol of the past, and that modern technology has destroyed the spirit of the Andes.

This novel is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of exploration and discovery. It is a compelling story that will keep you on the edge of your seat. It is also a powerful reminder of the importance of respecting nature and the importance of preserving the natural world.
The 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 encroachment, 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. Mass 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 these matters. Naturally, the final conclusions (at least those published) absolved the wealthy of any responsibility for the plight of the peasantry. The validity 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 of several present-day English cities.

The hungry in underdeveloped countries today is equally tragic and absurd. Their European colonizers understood this well. Naturalization of land gave the owner control over what society produced. The most powerful simply redistributed the wealth, and the land to their benefit, 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" multinational companies, 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, but the most obvious: 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 agriculture is fed by farms producing eight times more per hectare than the largest estates; in Colombia a convincing 14 times more; and in Peru a modest 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 the 6 percent of that acreage is farmed.

Meanwhile, as suggested earlier, our European colonizers were creating new myths: 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 we know that 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 them to develop their resources a respite. With undisturbed access to their own land, no people in the world (except in unusual emergencies) would need food. Then there would be no reason to plant one-quarter of our crops that are far export. Hence, under different circumstances, the work expended for this $36 billion worth of exports would be unnecessary, 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 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 grains 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 steer 15 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 legumey-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 2,500 to 2,600 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 crucial 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 build-up, 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 "livestock" consumed by Americans. Radio and television commercials supported the practice. This practice of overproduction was a move to the future, and we still do not feed ourselves.

We are now eating government money to buy food this country does not need, destroying their markets, and reducing their production. What we often believe to be in aid is actually destroying those countries' local economies. And many cases of outright "gifts" of food for nations undergoing political turmoil are simply pachyderms designed to buy short-term stability for a long-term 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 eat, rather than they must buy. This places a heavy burden on those already impoverished countries, whose food production 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 20 dollars per acre per year. At that rate, America's soil fertility will be exhausted in 100 years. Further, 33 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 2025.

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 $92 billion. The share of U.S. agriculture inefficiently and unnecessarily spent on fattening beef was about $10 billion. That is a total of $86 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 sustaiinting ecosystem.

Dividing this $86 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 back to one 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, unneeded, and caused by the political 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 segment of the economy. The waste labor agriculture squanders a lot of capital and natural assets—both foreign and domestic. Great changes are needed in the near future if humanity is to ensure a viable path of survival for itself, its oft-forgotten fellow creatures, and the front 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 contribute to national growth in the national product. Still, world hunger and resource and animal superexploitation will not control until those nations that control 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 book "The Waste of Political Economy." He is an editor of "The Waste of Political Economy of Waste," (New World Press, P.O. Box 1458, Kalispell, MT 59903.)

RAISE FUNDS FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION WITH T-SHIRTS FROM RAGE! SEE WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

RAGE was formed by two long-time animal rights activists for two purposes: first, to fill the need for high quality t-shirts with hard hitting animal rights and environmental messages; second, to give organizations the opportunity to make money to fund their own animal rights and environmental projects.

A percentage of the proceeds from the sale of these products will be donated to animal rights and environmental organizations.
The Road Didn’t End With The March... Even if you missed the Mobilizer at the March for the Animals, it’s still not too late to schedule a look for you and everyone in your community. Call Scott at the NEAVS office today to arrange an appearance for your town.

Industry is gearing up to lobby lawmakers, the media, and the public that product tests on animals are necessary.

Make sure the animals’ side of the story is heard.

Contact The Mobilizer

NEAVS 333 Washington Street, Suite 850 Boston, MA 02118-5100 (617) 323-6020

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 NSIF 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 chose to permanently ban mass hunting. hunting, the first-ever major electoral defeat for the well-financed and well-organized hunting lobby. While California sold 780,000 hunting licenses in 1970, sales this year are expected to fall under 400,000—enough to show 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 wish to keep their 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 active.

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, shoulder axe-pro-hunting groups who claim to save habitat but in fact save only habitat for preferred targets. As Margaux Henriques, 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. In her family felt, but could only express with gun in hand.

Continued from page 30

The Mobilizer Is Moving The Animal Rights Message Into Your Community!

Scheduled Appearances:
New England, through September '90.
East Coast/Southern States, October '90 - March '91.
Midwest/West, '91-92.

The Animals’ Agenda
ASTORIA ANIMAL WELFARE, Inc., destroyed by fire after 15 years of foster care for New York City's abused, stray, and abandoned animals. Wanted: a rental house in Queens for several months until permanent quarters are found to house, Janet and remaining animals. Anyone living in the NY area who would like to offer a home, please contact us at: P.O. Box 1206, LIC, NY 11108. Thank you!

PUBLICATIONS

THE GOSPEL OF PEACE OF JESUS CHRIST, 1937, and MOTHERS SHAPING OUR DESTINIES, 1975. Both books worth a million for only $1.00 each. Tribances, 19807 Tukumrue Rd., Tuolumne, CA 95379.


DISCOVER YOUR HEALTH POTENTIAL. Learn to CREATE THE CONDITIONS FOR HEALTH. For sample copy of Journal of Natural Hygiene please send $2.00 to Natural Hygiene, Inc., Box 2132-8A, Huntington, CT 06484.

AUROMERE, Ayurvedic Products

Authentic Highly Effective Formulas

VICCO Ayurvedic Herbal Toothpaste
VICCO TURMERIC-Complexion Cream
CHANDRAB Ayurvedic Soap
HERBONIMAL: Ayurvedic Mad Bath
SWASTHIVYA: Ayurvedic Massage Oils
AUROMERE: Ayurvedic License of India
DR. PATTS Ayurvedic Tea

in the selection of books are Ayurvedic. Spiritual Path from India & New Age Gifts

10th Street, Paterson, NJ 07942 phone: 740-250-5628

125 YEARS IN THE MAKING

The Animal Rights Handbook is a step-by-step guide to eliminating animal pain and suffering. For the first time in a single, concise source, ways you can protect the rights of all animals—today! You will discover...

- Where to buy cruelty free products.
- How to eliminate animal abuse through your everyday lifestyle choices.
- Ways to promote humane education in your community.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is celebrating 125 years of protecting animals by offering its special edition of The Animal Rights Handbook free to new members enrolling at the $20.00 level, or for $4.95 for individual copies.

Everyday Ways to Save Animal Lives

LIVING PLANET PRESS

Please make checks payable to: ASPCA, Dept. AR, 441 E-92nd St., New York, NY 10128

(For information on volume discounts, call (212) 876-7700 ext. 3221)

☐ Enroll me as an ASPCA member ($20) and send me a free copy of The Animal Rights Handbook
☐ Send me _ copies of the Handbook @ $4.95 each. (Include $1.00 extra per order for postage and handling.)

Enclosed is my check for

Name
Address
City/State/Zip

EXQUISITELY DETAILED ANIMAL PORTRAITS IN FULL COLOR.

For information and samples: Specify animal, send SASE: Noreen Mols, R.O. Box 204, New Canaan, CT 06840.

WANTED-A CARING PERSON to care for or adopt my two wonderful ferrets. I am being transferred overseas for three months and will cover all expenses for their care. Call 301-963-1974 (Maryland)

URGENT: For three years have been altering stray cats in Northern NJ. Have exhausted every credit card, working 3 jobs, not enough. Need financial support and people to help trap of will be forced to stop. There is so much to be done. Please: Annette Lambertini, 27 Jackson St., Little Falls, NJ 07424.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE A COMMITMENT.

While there are many national and grassroots groups advocating animal rights, The Animals' Agenda serves as the nucleus of the movement and its most reliable source of information. The Animals' Agenda presents the issues and provides a forum for rational dialogue.

To ensure that The Animals' Agenda is to continue its work in educating people worldwide to develop a new ethic for animals, we greatly appreciate your help now, at this crucial time. As a subscription provide only half the funds needed for publication, the steady financial support of contributors is vital.

WE APPEAL TO YOU TO MAKE A PLEDGE OF SUPPORT.

YES! Sign me up as an ANIMALS' AGENDA...
- $25 (24 issues) per year
- $60 (24 issues) per year
- $100 (24 issues) per year

Enclosed is $... (Please send a separate statement for the balance.)

Charge my Visa or Mastercard Account
Exp. Date

Signature

I can't sign up at this time, but here's a donation to help the effort: $...

Name
Address

The Animals' Agenda September 1990

60
Give Me a Choice... and Make it Pure and Natural.

Nature's Gate gives you a choice for all your grooming needs — the very best in hair, skin, deodorant and oral care. The total body regimen from America's first choice in personal care.

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

Herbal moisturizing lotions... nourishing and revitalizing.
Looking for a wonderful ingredient for your skin? It's moisture, pure and simple. The secret lies in finding a way to bring precious moisture to the skin and then keep it there to soothe and nourish the skin and allow it to heal and repair itself from the ravages of daily life. That's how Nature's Gate Herbal Moisturizers work, as they help to repair and heal dry, cracked, reddened skin. Choose Original Herbal Moisturizing Lotion, new Fragrance-Free Herbal Moisturizing Lotion, or... for those situations where extra help is needed... our extra-strength Skin Therapy Moisturizing Lotion. Your skin will never look or feel better.

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

Natural deodorants... lasting and protective.
The deodorant protection you want is here from Nature's Gate. In gentle, natural formulations that won't irritate skin or harm delicate fabrics. They keep you fresh all day and all night, whether you're at work or at play, without harsh chemicals. Choose Fresh or Spicy Herbal fragrances, or try our all-new Green Tea Extract Herbal in convenient roll-on applicators.

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

GET SOME FREE PRODUCT SAMPLES AND $5.00 IN VALUABLE MONEY-SAVING COUPONS

Just send $1.00 to cover postage and handling to:
Nature's Gate Herbal Cosmetics, 9185 Kelvin Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311.

Name: ____________________________
Address: __________________________
City: ____________________________ State: __________ Zip: __________

Nature's Gate produces natural products harmful to no one... biodegradable, environmentally friendly... and untainted by animal byproducts or animal testing.