

# The ANIMALS' AGENDA

HELPING ANIMALS AND THE EARTH • September 1991



## HUNTING

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Wildlife Management

Canned Hunts, Guaranteed Kills  
Non-Hunters' Rights

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• MARTIN •

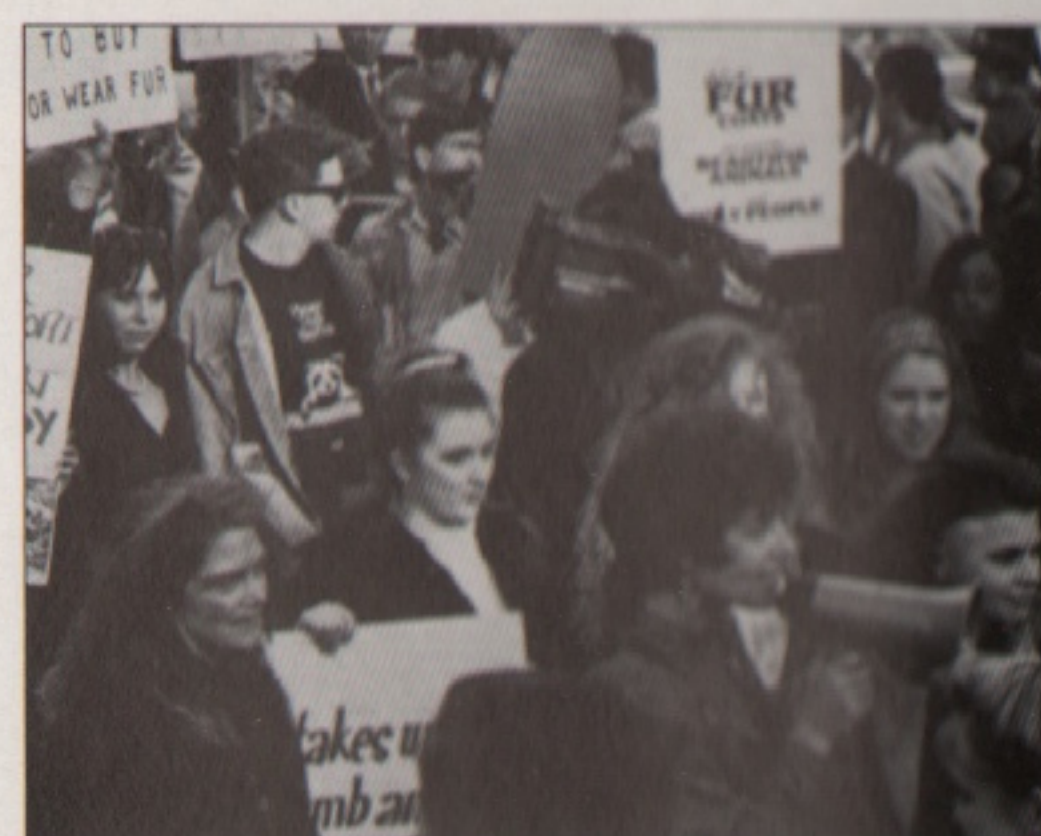


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## The ANIMALS' AGENDA

SEPTEMBER 1991 VOLUME XI NO. 7

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Cover Illustration by: Richard Martin

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## Will The Real Environmentalists Please Stand Up?

Among mainstream environmentalists there's a tendency to regard animal rights activists much as a family does its poor or slightly mad relations. That is to say, we'll receive wedding announcements but not be invited to the party. Yet despite the efforts of some of the older and bigger environmental groups to keep a comfortable distance between their work and animal rights advocacy, animal protection issues are increasingly categorized as environmental concerns by the media.

That's because it's a natural—and necessary—association. Given that the purpose of The ANIMALS' AGENDA has always been to "inspire a deep regard for, and greater activism on behalf of, animals and nature," it came as no shock when the 1990 survey of ANIMALS' AGENDA readers conducted by Utah State University sociologists showed that 98.4 percent are environmentalists *as well as* animal rights advocates.

Such overlapping interest is scarcely surprising, considering that the heart of the animal rights philosophy is the moral extension of Charles Darwin's discovery that all living creatures are literally our brothers and sisters. The foundation for this moral recognition had already been laid by the vegetarian Henry David Thoreau. While environmentalists have often claimed Thoreau as an ancestor, his writings from the first pages of *Walden* on clearly demonstrate his proto-animal rights sympathies; and an excellent case can be made that environmentalism grew out of the 19th century humane movement.

"Conservation," as promoted by those who hunt, fish, and trap, grafted itself to the environmental or "nature preservation" cause only at the end of the 19th century, when excessive hunting and trapping had brought half the native birds and mammals of North America to the verge of extinction; native fish populations have crashed more recently. Hunting, fishing, and trapping "conservationists" brought a lot of money and political clout into mainstream environmental/nature organizations, but at the price of undermining much of their reason for being. Group after group backed away from criticism of wildlife exploitation, paying homage instead to "wildlife management," a concept invented to rationalize continued hunting, fishing, and trapping when all other rationales failed. The record of such "wildlife management" over the past century in the U.S. is a record of maximizing state revenues from the sale of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses by encouraging the proliferation of "game" species at the expense of all others; a record of exterminating predators, and introducing non-native boars, pheasant, European trout, and numerous other species to habitat where they extirpated native species.

Regardless of the facts, some mainstream environmentalists continue to sling the tired and thoroughly inaccurate accusation that by being concerned with the well-being of individual animals, animal rights activists are somehow unconcerned with the survival of whole species—purportedly the chief concern of the supposedly conservation-minded wildlife managers. That's like saying that people who worry about each brick being placed correctly don't care about good building construction. Meanwhile, in the few cases where "wildlife managers" are doing anything at all of substance for animals who aren't to be shot, hooked, or trapped, they're exterminating every predator or competitor for miles around to "protect" the last few individuals of species who would never have been endangered if the animal rights philosophy had reached the public a few generations sooner. Hundreds, even thousands of other rare animals are dying, ostensibly to save species whose habitat and gene pools are so diminished that they have practically no chance of ever making a comeback. These species are sometimes saved from extinction only by keeping the last individuals in captive situations as artificial as the last days or months of brain-dead accident victims plugged to mechanical devices.

There are many ecological issues beyond those immediately concerned with habitat and biological diversity: e.g., soil and water conservation, air pollution, global warming, food shortages, misuse of energy resources, and the accumulation of toxins in every part of our environment. But the 73 percent of animal rights activists who are vegetarians (according to data gathered by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society) have already taken the single biggest step an individual can take to address them, inasmuch as numerous major studies have recently documented that meat production causes 85 percent of the annual U.S. topsoil loss; uses half the water employed for any human purpose; produces 20 percent of the "greenhouse gases" that threaten to permanently alter the earth's climate; wastes 90 percent of the protein and 99 percent of the carbohydrates in feed grains that are also directly edible by human beings; returns only one calorie of food energy for every three calories of fossil fuel input; and is the primary cause of nitrate pollution of groundwater in North America (mainly via chemical applications to fodder crops).

In these days when almost everyone and everything claims to be "green," little distinction is drawn between serious environmentalists interested in forging a fundamentally new relationship with nature and the "eco-dilettantes" whose concern for the earth seems to revolve around how much water it takes to flush a toilet, ignoring lifestyle practices that have a much greater impact on the environment.

To the real environmentalist, the earth is more than just a backdrop for human activities. Just as the "universe" includes every star, planet, and particle, the "earth" is the sum of all its parts: the living as well as the inert. We are the earth, and so are the animals. Those who recognize this kinship and seek to preserve it are the ones who should be carrying the green flag, and leading the environmental parade.

### A note of thanks

Improved photo quality beginning with the last issue is the result of a new stat camera for the art department, the purchase of which was made possible by a grant from the Ahimsa Foundation. We thank Ahimsa for generously providing emergency funding when our old camera broke down.

—The Editors

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

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## Pacheco v. Gerone a Sealed Settlement

Please be advised that the April 1991 issue contained some erroneous information about the settlement in the case of *Pacheco v. Gerone*. The terms of the settlement have been placed under seal by order of the court and the only information I am authorized to provide is that the settlement was mutually satisfactory to the parties involved.

—Ingrid E. Newkirk  
National Director

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals  
P.O. Box 42516  
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## Horse Theft

Have any of your readers been victimized by the atrocities of horse theft? A year ago, our private stable had two horses, a horse trailer, and a lot of tack stolen. That morning I had my first glimpse into a teeming underworld of crime and corruption.

We began an arduous search of auctions and slaughterhouses within a 500-mile radius. Fliers were mailed to veterinarians, feed stores, farriers, highway patrols, etc. We installed a security system, hired two private investigators, and freeze-branded the 50 remaining horses.

Since our incident, we have learned of many other horses who have been stolen. Others have been shot to death because they were difficult to handle and would not load. In our case, we could hardly get the police to come out and write a report; then we were told we would have to provide our own leads. Not even the FBI can report how many horses are stolen in any state. And it appears that the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Assn. are the only ones with recovery figures.

Despite the fact that horse thieves can face felony charges and still be hung in Texas, existing state and federal laws are not supported or enforced by law enforcement agencies, the USDA, or the Dept. of Transportation. The educated thief knows that stealing horses is much easier than a drug deal or knocking over the local bank. The horses are quickly turned into meat at slaughterhouses, mostly for export to Europe, and so there's little chance of recovery.

I am forming a citizens committee and propose that we inundate our state and federal legislators with demands for action regarding stolen horses. I ask ANIMALS' AGENDA readers who have experienced

horse theft to send me a description of the incident, along with their names and addresses.

—Amelita F. Donald  
P.O. Box 38074  
Dallas, TX 75238

## The Silver Spring Martyrs

When I first learned of the killing of the last two Silver Spring monkeys by so-called researchers, I held my head in my hands and wept uncontrollably. I was filled with so many emotions—anger, rage, sadness, relief, helplessness—that I felt confused and unable to function.

But those pitiful beings did not die in vain. They and millions of others like them have become martyrs, who will encourage us to press further until our job is done. They will be our strength when we feel discouraged, a constant reminder of humanity's cruelty and the animal rights movement's purpose. They will forever remain in our thoughts and hearts.

—Janine Stanley-Dunham  
Harrison, NY

## From Russia With Love

Some days ago, due to my good friend from New York who has a great devotion to your ideas, I received a copy of your journal. I read it over several times and couldn't keep from writing you. You have revealed a new side of life for me.

I have been fond of animals from childhood, but many times I have felt lonely and helpless when trying to make a stand against cruelty toward animals. Now I'm happy to know that "comrades in arms" exist. You have assumed a great task and I'd really like to join you, but I'm afraid you are too far away.

Thank you for your existence. From the very moment I came to know about you, I looked into the future more optimistically. I'd be delighted if some of your readers would like to write to me.

—Marina Krivoruchkina  
Sverdlov Street 11-50  
Sverdlovsk 620027  
U.S.S.R.

## Making Work Count

Three letters in the May '91 issue both inspired me and reaffirmed that I am doing something right with my life. Becky Robinson wrote that "...time spent in such

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settings [as picket lines, demonstrations, civil disobedience] usually comprises only a fraction of our days. The way we spend the rest of our time actually living our beliefs may be far more important in influencing people..." Cynthia Marks called for organizations to cut down on the waste generated by so many groups doing essentially the same research and tasks without the benefit of each other's results. And Nancy C. Draper spoke of the need for strength in leadership to allow others to "grow, learn, create, initiate, take responsibility, and then inspire others to do the same."

After months of trying to spend a full day at the office and then a full evening working for animals, I left my job with a major banking corporation to help found a business based on animal rights. I am now a partner in residential and commercial cleaning company, Green Clean, which uses only cruelty-free and non-toxic products. This company promotes animal rights in the most powerful arena in America: the marketplace.

Unfortunately, we are the only company of its kind in the Seattle area as

Continued on next page



## LETTERS

Continued from page 3

far as we can determine. What is needed are others who are willing to change their way of doing business, or create new businesses that promote cruelty-free living. Product manufacturers have taken the lead, and now the rest of us need to fall in line behind them. Printers, dry cleaners, cosmetologists come to mind, but almost every form of commercial endeavor can be made cruelty-free right down to dentistry and medicine.

Most importantly, those who care must insist on cruelty-free companies whenever we spend our money. By supporting them, we will enable them to grow, enable others to start such companies, and persuade existing companies that it's in their best interest, economically, to cease their support of animal abuse.

—Vance Harris  
Seattle, WA

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### Money and Mail

I welcomed the listing of organizational finances and was pleased to see the data openly available for all to criticize or justify, depending on the reader's particular bent. Personally, I do not begrudge the paying of professional salaries to

organizational heads and hired experts, nor do I feel that an organization that has money must hand funds over to a struggling grassroots group simply because it is small and in need. Too often, criticism of large groups and the salaries of their senior staff seems to be tainted by envy rather than a disinterested public debate over accountability and self-criticism in the animal movement. We need more such debate and I would like to comment on the use of direct mail approaches for fundraising.

In the past ten to 15 years, animal groups have discovered that direct mail fundraising is almost as good as minting money. The North Shore Animal League raises approximately \$3-4 for every \$1 they spend. With such a track record, most groups would be only too happy to spend millions of dollars in order to raise three times that amount, but should the movement condone such behavior? NSAL,

Continued on page 7

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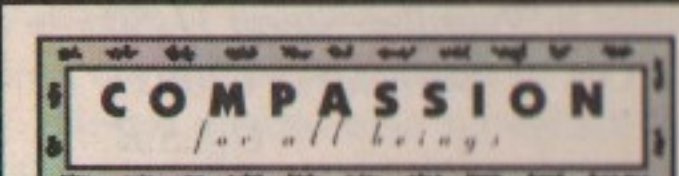


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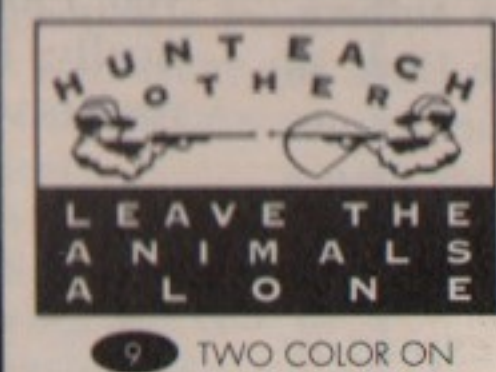
CHOOSE LIFE KINDNESS OVER DEATH KILLING VEGETARIAN

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8 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK



9 TWO COLOR ON WHITE OR BLACK

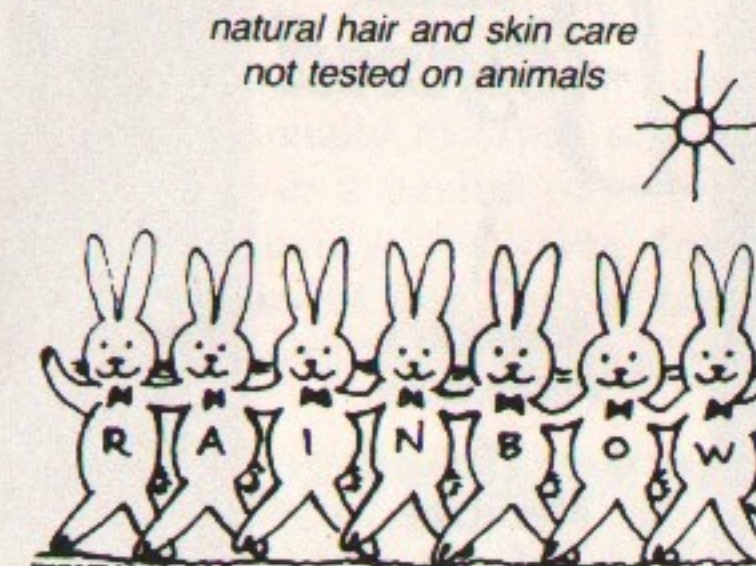


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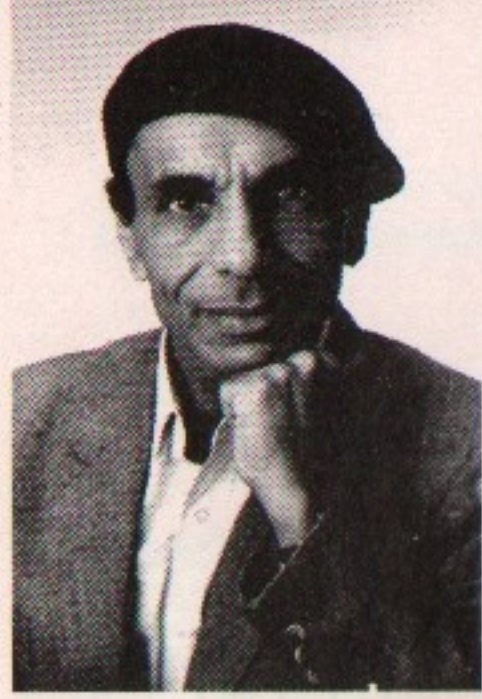
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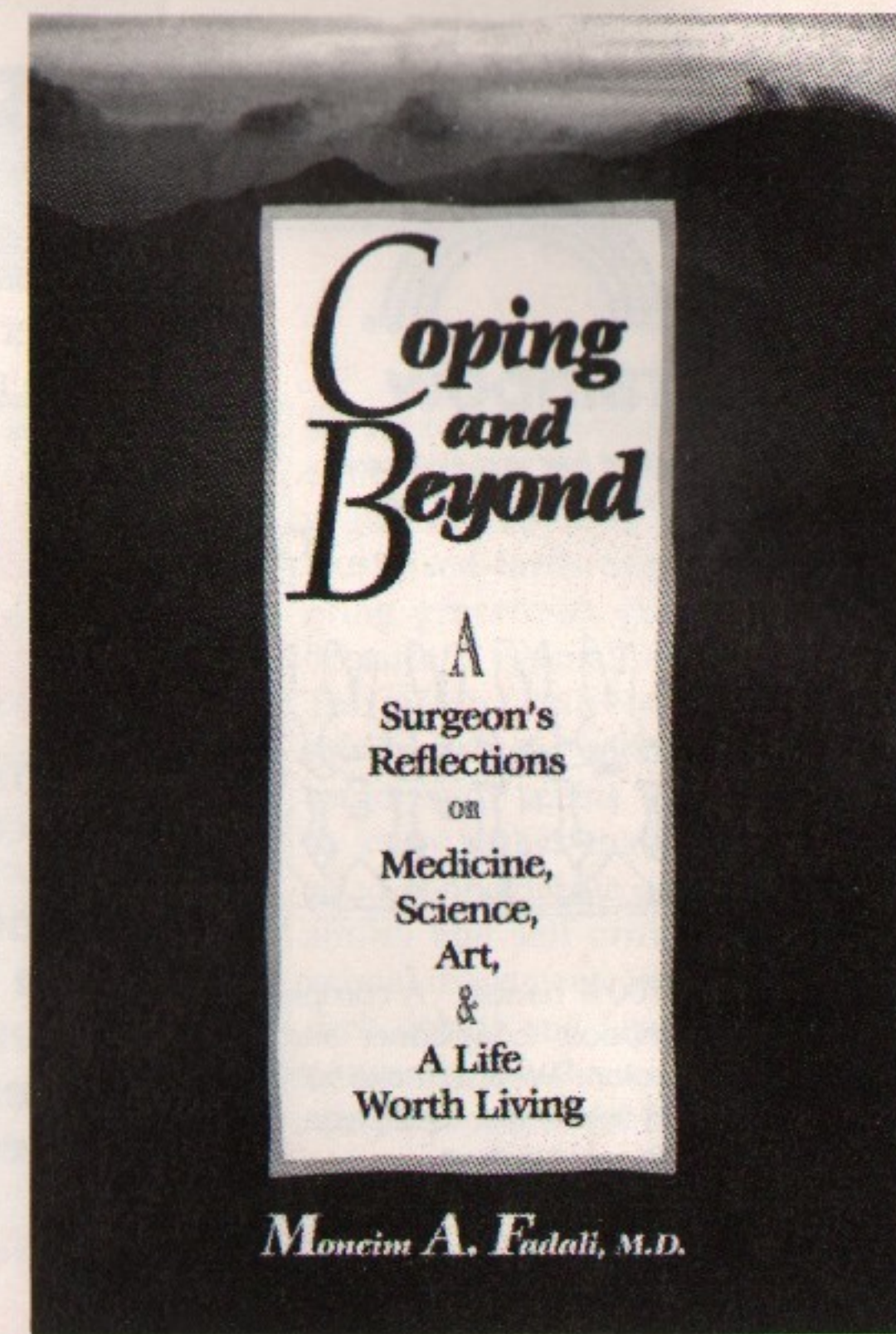
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Continued from page 4

for example, has been criticized for raising money all over the country to run what is essentially a local community no-kill shelter.

Even more questionable is the practice of identifying fundraising materials as educational or as calls to activism. Richard Moore defends IFAW's accounting practices in this way in his June letter. Having personally received several IFAW mailings over a period of two or three years, all using the same fundraiser (photographs of dogs being bound and roasted in South Korea), I tend to question his claims. I assume most Americans would tend to get the message on the first or second mailing. I would also be interested to know precisely what programs the funds raised through these mailings have supported, what objectives were set out for these programs, and how successful IFAW has been in reaching those objectives. Mind you, I have never written to IFAW to ask for such information, because I am not sure I want to receive even more mailings!

Another problem with direct mail pieces is the tendency to exaggerate claims and to engage in deceptive practices. It is difficult to obtain an accurate picture of an organization's position from its direct mail pieces. Radical animal organizations tend to produce fundraisers that look remarkably similar to those sent out by traditional animal welfare groups. Several organizations use "survey" forms, presumably to elicit a higher response rate (and hence more checks). But I have yet to hear of any group tabulating the answers.

I find the claim that a portion of such direct mail pieces should be attributed to public education outrageous. The pabulum and self-congratulatory copy that usually fills such mailings cannot be described as education, and the copywriters who produce the material may have little contact with those responsible for the programs, if indeed there are any formal programs other than the "education" provided by the mailer itself.

It is a pity that organizations do not make better use of direct mail to educate rather than simply to raise funds. The millions of pieces of mail distributed every year by the movement represent a tremendous opportunity to distribute accurate information and material that not only serves to raise money but also educates the public on whatever program is being promoted. As an example of what could be done, I remember the "Draize Test Close-Up Report" that HSUS distributed in 1980. The report contained the usual photographs, but it also contained accurate descriptions of what the test was, how it was used, and what was problematic about the test, as well as suggestions as to how the public might get involved, with plenty of supporting details. In those days it was a

big mailing by HSUS standards (250,000 pieces if I remember correctly). It not only produced a satisfactory financial return, it also played an important role in the developing Draize campaign organized by Henry Spira.

Direct mail fundraising has changed the animal movement today. The HSUS, PETA, and the ASPCA have all utilized it to great effect to expand both their constituencies and their financial bases. Direct mail houses such as L.W. Robbins have multiple clients in the animal movement, while other direct mail companies, according to a recent story in the *Wall Street Journal*, may seek out animal groups because animal protection campaigns have become so "profitable."

Given the amount of money and influence involved in direct mail campaigns, it is not only appropriate that a magazine like *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* should examine such issues, they would be abdicating their mandate if they did not.

—Andrew N. Rowan, Director  
Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy  
Tufts Univ. School of Veterinary Medicine  
200 Westboro Rd.  
North Grafton, MA 01536

### Stray Dogs of India

I note on page 16 of your wonderful May issue that John Walsh of the World

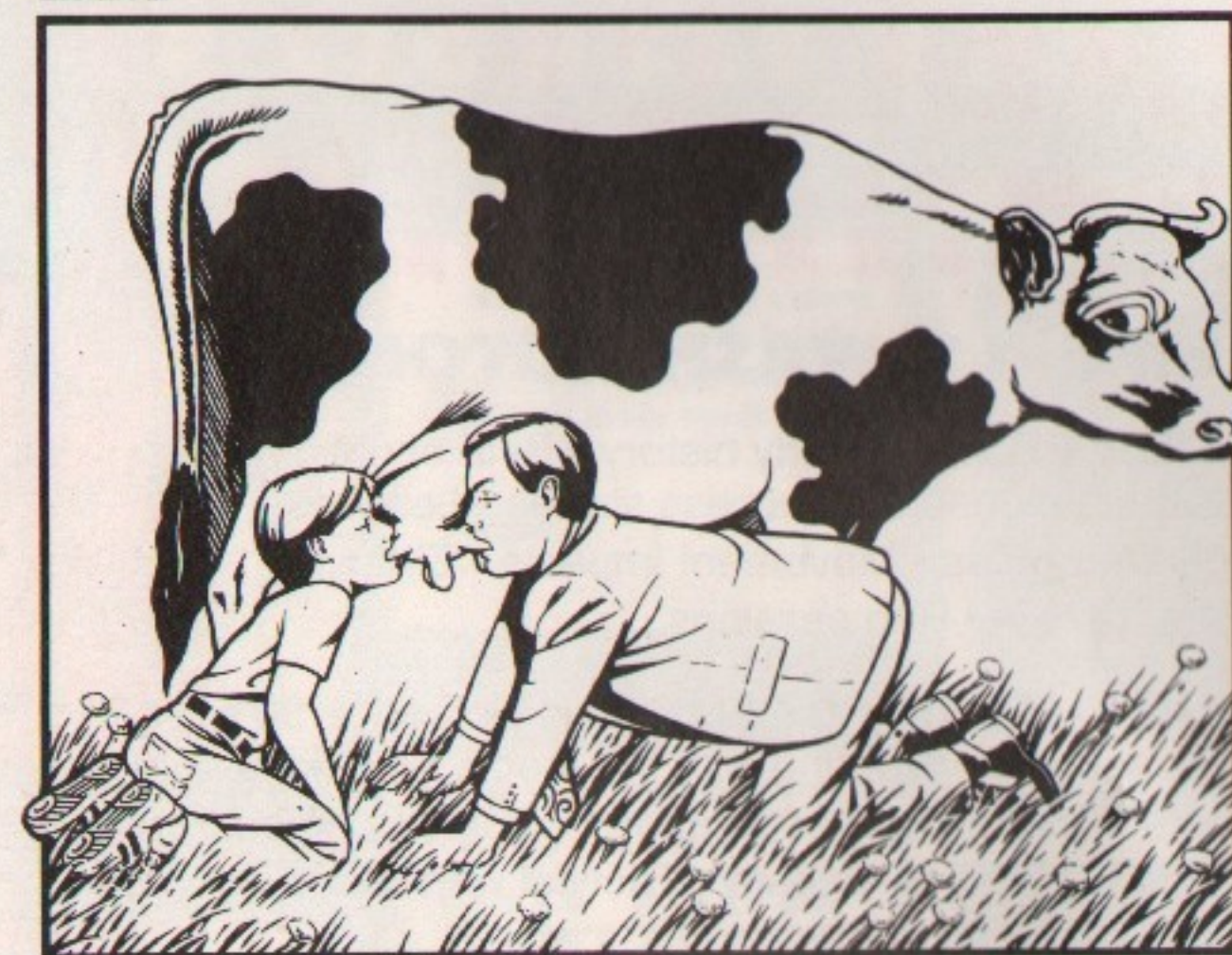
Society for the Protection of Animals mentions killing strays with strychnine in less developed countries, but he does not mention electrocution of dogs in India, which was discussed in a recent WSPA newsletter. It appalls me that this has been going on for 40 years, and to date no urgent, immediate action is planned.

The electrocution chambers need to be replaced *right now* with either humane euthanasia machines or euthanasia by injection. Solving the problem "some day" through sterilization injections won't help the dogs suffering terribly today.

—Mrs. Richard A. Dahl  
Minneapolis, MN

**Editor's Note:** WSPA informs us that donations earmarked for improving euthanasia methods in India may be sent in care of John Joseph in the WSPA London headquarters at 106 Jermyn St., London SW1Y 6EE, United Kingdom. For those unfamiliar with the organization, WSPA conducts animal welfare programs in many undeveloped or poor countries and maintains offices on each continent. The WSPA newsletter contains a wealth of information about animal problems worldwide. The U.S. office is located at 29 Perkins St., P.O. Box 190, Boston, MA 02130.

Continued on next page



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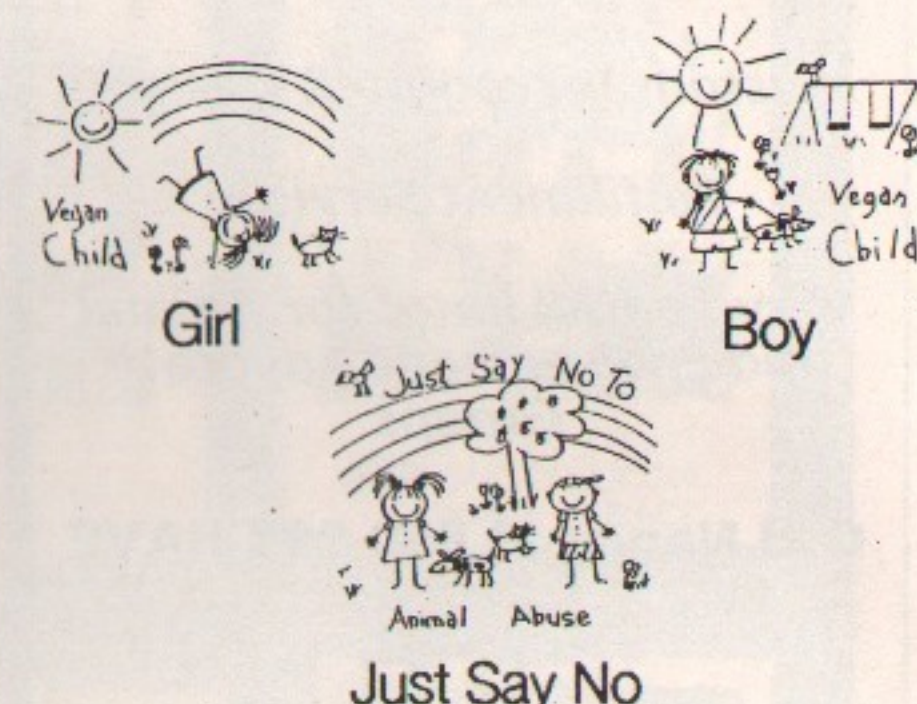
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Continued from previous page

### Feral Cats

Surplus, feral, and abandoned cats and dogs have been a main, and heartbreaking, focus of my life [see "Throwaway Animals" and "Louise Holton: Alley Cat Ally," May '91]. The animal rights movement, so good for most animals, gets mixed reviews here, hurting as much as helping unwanted cats and dogs over the past decade through "rightist" theorizing and moralizing without the benefit of hands-on experience. Also largely unrecognized as contributing to the populations of cats and dogs cast into streets and woodlands to become part of the suffering homeless are shelters large and small that due to space limitation refuse acceptance of unwanted animals rather than euthanize.

Kudos are due, however, to Friends of Animals for its nationwide spay/neuter facilitation program, to Phyllis Wright of HSUS for clear and reliable thinking, and to Ingrid Newkirk of PETA, a study in courage and one who puts words together inspiringly as no one else can. She bolsters and restores many "in the trenches," for which we are grateful and the animals fortunate [see "A Pound of Cure," *Reviews*, May '91].

—Dorothy McLean  
Stamford, CT

What I have learned from seven years working with feral cats is that there will never be enough homes for the incredible number of feral cats who live on the streets of San Francisco. I believe it is more humane to trap, sterilize, and return these street-tough survivors to stabilized colonies with perpetual care than to round them up and turn them over to animal control for euthanasia.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the local folks with gentle hearts who care for feral cats and work against the odds to make life a bit better for them.

—Joan E. Bush  
San Francisco, CA

Having trapped and taken over 300 homeless, usually feral, cats off the streets in the last two years, I was disappointed to find that there are those who believe that the "trap, sterilize, and return to site" method of controlling the feral cat population is a humane and economically viable solution. The cats released are still not safe from slow, agonizing deaths caused by any one of a number of dangers including automobiles, poison, inclement weather, and disease, or death at the hands of vivisectioners or biological supply houses.

Disease runs rampant among homeless cats. In my estimation, 90 percent of the cats I have trapped have upper respiratory infections, ringworm, mange,

earmites, internal parasites, and/or infections from wounds. Having released nursing mothers who were mistakenly trapped, I have found it extremely difficult, if possible at all, to trap a cat a second time. They become "trap smart." Thus it becomes nearly impossible to give veterinary care to a feral cat more than once. This is assuming the disease can be detected, which is difficult enough sometimes with a friendly cat but unlikely with shy and fearful ferals.

Louise Holton states that trapping and killing feral cats in South Africa did not make a dent in the population. Does she suggest that her method does? I don't believe it, particularly if one looks at the economics of and time involved in sterilizing, inoculating, and feeding hundreds of colonies of cats in alley after alley of any major city. The fact is that not enough people care; to concentrate our energies on one or a few colonies is to ignore the hundreds more. Even if it were possible, is there quality of life for these animals? I think not.

Cats are not wildlife. They depend on humans for food and do not have the immune systems of wild animals. They belong indoors with individuals who are committed to their care. Experience has shown me that cats who are not properly socialized do not make good companions. Euthanasia is the only humane alternative, particularly in light of the fact that there are not enough homes for even the friendly ones. To euthanize an animal can be a painful experience. However, I feel better knowing that the animal was given a painless shot, and not dying painfully.

My suggestion to anyone interested in helping homeless cats is to buy a humane trap or several of them, become familiar with local ordinances on picking up strays, and get in touch with a shelter that humanely euthanizes, does not give or sell to research labs, and has an aggressive spay/neuter program. The problem is too enormous to do otherwise.

—Lea Wolfram  
Lyons, IL

**Editor's Note:** While we have no intention of criticizing the work of animal activists who trap and euthanize unadoptable cats, we urge you to consider that other methods of reducing feral cat populations may be viable and beneficial in many cases. It is also important to realize that many people who may be recruited to the trap-sterilize-and-release method would be unwilling to trap cats for euthanasia, regardless of how humane it is. One does not have to agree that trap-sterilize-and-release is the best means of controlling feral cat populations to acknowledge that, at worst, it is far better than doing nothing. At least the animals will not be reproducing.

Continued on page 48

## Taxonomy for the 90's



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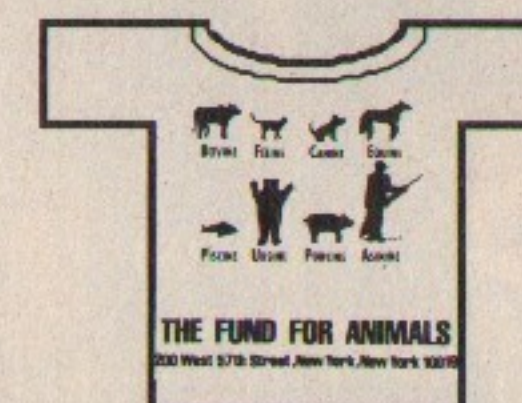


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## Dogs and Cats

Check dumpsters for abandoned kittens and puppies, and animals who get trapped looking for food. ♦ The Dogs on Stamps Study Unit of the American Topical Assn. hopes to revive Natl. Dog Week, noted with postage stamps from 1927 until circa 1976. Get details from 3208 Hana Rd., Edison, NJ 08817. ♦ The Pet Connection, a private shelter in East Aurora, N.Y., takes in pregnant and/or injured homeless animals, provides special care, then neuters and places both mothers and offspring. Get details from 12935 Williston Rd., East Aurora, NY 14052. ♦ An IDEXX Corp. survey of 27,000 sick cats treated at U.S. veterinary clinics found that 13.3 percent had feline leukemia, while 7.4 percent had feline immunodeficiency virus. ♦ CPR Associates Inc. of Philadelphia has taught cardiopulmonary resuscitation for pets to 329 people within the past 12 months. Veterinarian Thomas Callahan, of Palm Harbors, Fla., has taught CPR for pets to 150 people just this year. ♦ After 30 years of study, Hampshire College biologist Raymond Coppinger and linguist Mark Feinstein have concluded that unlike other dog noises, barks are playful rather than functional, conveying no specific meaning. ♦ The Winn Foundation and American Veterinary Medical Assn. are jointly funding a \$55,000 two-year study of early spaying/neutering of cats. ♦ The Natl. Animal Poison Control Center staffs a hotline, funded by Hartz, to help with emergencies that may result from use of Hartz Blockade flea spray: 1-800-345-4735. ♦ An ASPCA memorial spay/neuter fund set up in memory of a dog who was allegedly deliberately crushed by a New York subway train has collected over \$12,000. The dog was buried beneath a marble tombstone in the Bide-A-Wee Pet Memorial Park on Long Island.

## Coming Events

The Toronto Vegetarian Assn.'s seventh annual Vegetarian Food Fair will take place Sept. 7-8 at York Quay Centre, Toronto. Get details from Nancy Kelly, 416-533-3897 or 469-4172. ♦ The American Humane Assn. Animal Protection Division's annual

training conference will be Sept. 15-17 in Denver. For details, call 303-792-9900. ♦ Dr. Michael Klaper will address the Long Island Vegetarians on Oct. 4 in Huntington, N.Y. For ticket info, call 516-543-8350 or 884-6228. ♦ The Vegetarian Resource Group will hold a conference and exhibition on Oct. 5 in Manhattan. Get details from 301-366-VEGE. ♦ A day-long World Vegetarian Day festival will be held Oct. 6 at the Univ. of Calif. Berkeley campus. For details, contact World Vegetarian Day Celebration '91, P.O. Box 193730, San Francisco, CA 94119-3730; 415-493-0211. ♦ World Week of Prayer for Animals begins Oct. 6 with a worldwide meditation at 11 a.m. EST. For more info, contact Rev. Carolyn Carpenter, P.O. Box 1376, Summit, NJ 07901; 908-273-7762. ♦ Tom Regan and Farm Sanctuary's Gene and Lori Bauston will address Washtenaw Citizens for Animal Rights' annual vegan banquet in Ann Arbor, Mich., on Nov. 16. For tickets (\$20 each), contact WCAR, P.O. Box 2614, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; 313-665-2480. ♦ HSUS is organizing Animal Care Expo '92, a trade show of animal care products, to be held Feb. 2-5, 1992, at Bally's Resort in Las Vegas, Nevada. Get details from 1-800-248-EXPO. ♦ The Third Intl. Dolphin and Whale Conference will be held Feb. 14-20, 1992, in Kona, Hawaii. For info, call 808-949-8100.

## People

Animal Rights Forum director Terry Pettit, a Parkinson's Disease victim from Montpelier, Vt., was named first "Bunny Hugger of the Month" by *Bunny Huggers' Gazette*, a bimonthly listing of boycotts and addresses for protest letters (P.O. Box 601, Temple, TX 76503-0601). ♦ Chris DeRose of Last Chance for Animals won another sort of honor when Putting People First began a letter campaign urging his employer, the Paramount Studios TV show "Hard Copy," to fire him. Support DeRose c/o Peter Brennan, Exec. Director, "Hard Copy," 5555 Melrose Ave., Studio G, Hollywood, CA 90038. ♦ Former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, assassinated May

## Edited By Merritt Clifton

21, rescued a stranded whale near New Delhi in Jan. 1988. ♦ Martine Collette of Wildlife Waystation was among the 25 recipients of the 1991 Chevron Conservation Awards. Based in the Angeles Natl. Forest, in southern Calif., Wildlife Waystation handles about 4,000 injured and/or orphaned animals per year. ♦ Buffalo Bills coach Marv Levy has spoken out against two New York state bills that would permit the use of hounds to hunt bears, and lower the minimum age for hunters from 14 to 12.



## Actions

Animal Rights Awareness Week (June 8-16), coordinated by In Defense of Animals, featured festivals in San Francisco, Calif., Pennsauken, N.J., and Dallas, Tex., with smaller events in 38 other cities. ♦ About 30 members of Animal Rights Forum protested against greyhound racing on May 26 at the Pownal Raceway in Pownal, Vt. ♦ Thirty members of the Network for Ohio Animal Action picketed Sea World in Aurora, Ohio, on May 18, seeking the rehabilitation and release of an orca. ♦ Prairie Dog Rescue Inc. held a vigil June 15 at the Colo. state capitol to protest the second annual Nucla prairie dog killing contest, in which about 100 hunters killed an estimated 4,300 prairie dogs.

## Victories

Citizens to End Animal Sales for Experiments convinced San Bernardino, Calif., to quit selling

pound animals to laboratories, effective July 1. Meeting federal standards to continue the sales would have cost the city \$250,000. ♦ Pasadena city officials agreed May 21 to quit killing coyotes who live at the Arroyo Seco golf course—and rerouted the course to avoid the coyotes' den. ♦ The Anti-Cruelty Assn. of Michigan has persuaded the state Dept. of Natural Resources to rescind an order that captured "nuisance" wildlife must be killed, not relocated. (The ACAM would like to be informed of urban wildlife handling policies in other states, c/o Eileen Liska, P.O. Box 14291, Lansing, MI 48901). ♦ Responding to petitions from the Utah Wilderness Assn., the U.S. Forest Service has rescinded issuance of bear baiting permits at two Utah national forests. ♦ Deerfield Beach, Fla., has banned beachfront carriage horse concessions, by request of the Animal Rights Foundation of Fla. ♦ Bob Evans Farms Inc. of Rio Grande, Ohio, has cancelled its annual Intl. Chicken Flying Meet, in which chickens were pushed off a 10-foot post with a plumber's helper. ♦ At urging of Sarasota In Defense of Animals, the Sarasota Memorial Hospital has ceased using cats to teach intubation, and will use a mannequin donated by SARA instead. ♦ Traverse City, Mich. viewers of TV channels seven and four voted in a June 20 touch-tone telephone poll that animals should not "be used in medical experiments to advance human health." 339 to 125.

## Tactics

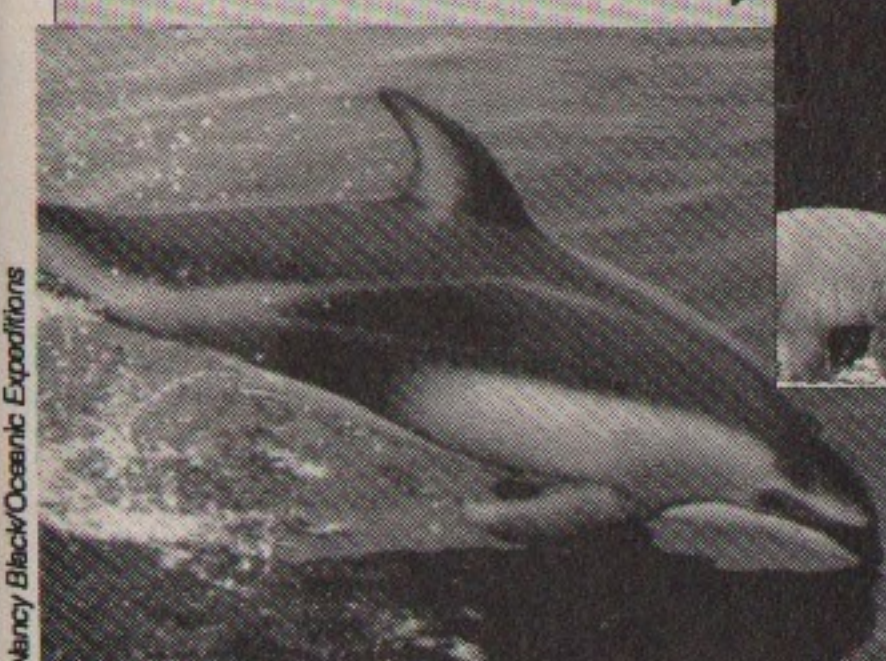
An anonymous PETA member pushed a non-dairy cream pie into Iowa Pork Queen Dainna Jellings' face at the World Pork Expo in Des Moines on May 31. Unamused, Iowa Alliance for Animals founder and director Vicki Eide urged midwestern activists to boycott PETA. "It was a stupid stunt," she said. "They turned it from being an issue of the treatment of animals to an issue of the treatment of humans by their blatant disregard for human dignity." The next day, pork supporter Sandra O'Neill hit PETA protester Denise Berner, 16, with a pie of her own. ♦ The Endangered Species Federation, of Northfield, Ill., sells plush sea turtles at \$79.95 to benefit the American Assn. of Zoological

Parks and Aquariums, the Caribbean Conservation Corp., the Center for Marine Conservation, and Wildlife Conservation Intl. Making animal toys isn't hard for experienced sewers, and could be a good fundraiser for small groups, as well. ♦ Sybille Smith and Shannon McCracken of Sedona, Ariz., suggest returning coupons to firms under boycott for animal abuse, with a letter of explanation. ♦ Friends for Informed Dog Ownership frequently pickets Oklahoma City pet stores to promote awareness of puppy mills.

## Good Trips

Get info on polar bear-watching trips from Natural Habitat Wildlife Adventures, Rt. 517 North, Box 789, McAfee, NJ 07428; 1-800-543-8917. ♦ The Oceanic Society offers week-long dolphin observation/study voyages in Oct. and Nov.; get info from 1-800-326-7491.

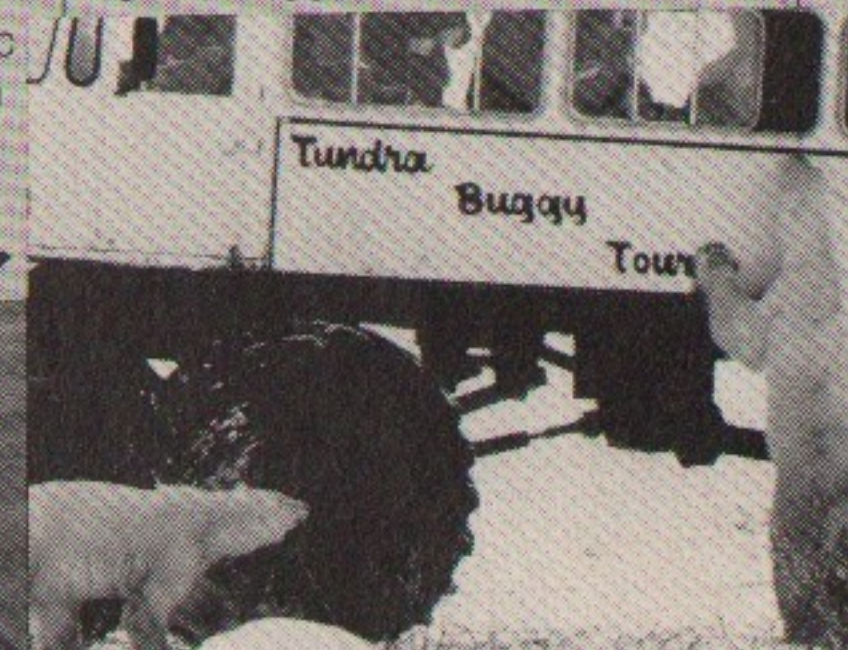
Nancy Black/Oceanic Expeditions



## New Groups

The Burro and Wildlife Protection Society has formed to protect both native and feral animals in the San Bernardino mountains. Contact the group at P.O. Box 0125, Big Bear City, CA 92314; 714-585-1661. ♦ EPA Vegetarians unites veggie who work for the Environmental Protection Agency. For details, call Beth Taylor, 202-475-9620. ♦ Amnesty of Animals "is a grassroots student organization which supports the worldwide movement to include non-human animals in the moral community," located at A022 Brady Commons, Univ. of Mo., Columbia, MO 65211. ♦ The Vermont Vegetarian Society welcomes new members at R.R. #1, Box 1797, N. Ferrisburg, VT 05473. ♦ The former Harrisburg branch of Trans-Species Unlimited has become Voice of the Animals, at P.O. Box 5713,

Harrisburg, PA 17110; 717-238-1120. ♦ The Prevent-A-Litter Coalition has organized "to create a network of animal shelters and individuals working toward ending pet overpopulation," at P.O. Box 382, Wasco, IL 60183; 708-584-2683. ♦ Leave It To The Beavers has won permission from the New Hampshire Fish and Game Dept. to sterilize and relocate "problem" beavers. For info, write P.O. Box 40, Plainfield, NH 03781. ♦ The Animal Companion Disaster Reunification Service hopes to "start a service for those separated from their pets through tragedies such as hospitalization or war." Contact Dolores Emily, P.O. Box 414937, Kansas City, MO 64141-4937.



## Offerings

The "Aries Group List" includes contact info on over 900 animal rights/welfare, vegetarian, and environmental groups, for \$10.00, from P.O. Box 332, Rowayton, CT 06853-0332. ♦ The April 1 issue of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Assn.* focused on pet overpopulation—but opposed low-cost spay/neuter clinics. Copies cost \$6.00 each, from AVMA, 930 N. Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196. ♦ *Animal Rights: A Bibliography* is \$15 from Reference & Research Services, 511 Lincoln St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060. ♦ Charles Magel's essay "Animal Liberators Are Not Anti-Science" highlights Vol. 6, #4 of *Between The Species*, \$4 from P.O. Box 254, Berkeley, CA 94701. ♦ *Farm Animals Kept in Intensive Systems: Evaluation of Existing Systems and Future Prospects*, published in Dutch in 1987, is now available in English from the Dutch Society for the Protection of Animals, Postbus 85980, 2508 CR, s-Gravenhage, the

Netherlands (no price listed). ♦ The Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare's 46-page report *Commercial Whaling Humane?* is dedicated to the memory of Peruvian activist Felipe Benavidez, who forced the late Aristotle Onassis out of whaling in 1954. Copies are available for a donation from IFAW, Tubwell House, New Road, Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 2QH, U.K. ♦ The Center for Wildlife, Inc., has begun a quarterly newsletter, *CFW News*, \$25/yr. from P.O. Box 620, Cape Neddick, ME 03909. ♦ The spring 1991 issue of *Club Sandwich* is devoted wholly to vegetarianism. Inquire c/o the Paul McCartney Fun Club, P.O. Box 4UP, London W1A 4UP, U.K. ♦ The 1991-92 *Horse Industry Directory* (aimed at commercial users, but useful to horse protectors, as well) is \$15 from the American Horse Council, 1700 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20006. ♦ *Dolphin Data Base News* is available for a donation from P.O. Box 9925, College Station, TX 77842. ♦ For a list of audio-visual materials on ethics and animals, write CENSHARE, Univ. of Minnesota Media Distribution, Box 734 Mayo Bldg., 420 Delaware St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455. ♦ For a list of books, tapes, articles, and booklets available from Web of Life, write P.O. Box 2124, Orange, CA 92669. ♦ Joan Paylo answers the most commonly asked questions about pet nutrition in the summer 1991 issue of the *Animal Medical Center* newsletter, available from 510 East 62nd St., New York, NY 10021. ♦ *Pettpouri*, a quarterly newsletter about animals, is free for a stamped, self-addressed envelope, from 5907 Cahill Ave., Tarzana, CA 91356.

## Hotline

For current info on wildlife rescue, call the Intl. Wildlife Rehabilitation Council, 707-864-1761.

## Rodeo

The Intl. Society for Animal Rights has given American Airlines a Lemon Award for use of rodeo imagery in advertising. ♦ Cap'n Crunch cereal also

used rodeo imagery in a summer promotion. Protest to Quaker Oats Co., P.O. Box 9001, Chicago, IL 60604-9001. ♦ Object to the U.S. Postal Service plan to issue stamps honoring rodeo c/o the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, Rodeo Stamp Proposal, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, D.C. 20260-6700.

## On The Screen

Watch for *Africa Project*, a video short on Friends of Animals' efforts to save the African elephant, to be run soon on both public access and commercial TV in most metropolitan areas.

## Letters

The Humane Society of the U.S. seeks letters to Congress supporting HR 330, the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act, which would bar sport hunting and trapping within the 466 Natl. Wildlife Refuges. ♦ The Endangered Species Act is up for renewal in 1992. Tell Congress you want more funding to back it up, and will fight all efforts to weaken it. ♦ Defenders of Wildlife asks that letters be addressed to Congress in support of HR 1306, the Calif. Fish and Wildlife Protection Act, and S 484, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, both of which are designed to improve habitat. ♦ The Fund for Animals seeks letters opposing the two federal "hunter harassment" bills, HR 371 and S 1294. ♦ PETA asks that letters be written seeking revocation of Las Vegas orangutan trainer Bobby Berosini's permit to keep captive-bred wildlife, addressed to Marshall Jones, Chief, Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Rm. 432, Arlington, VA 22203. PETA also seeks letters to the USDA, demanding that the Animal Welfare Act standards for handling, veterinary care, and housing be enforced against Berosini, addressed to Dr. James Glosser, USDA-APHIS, P.O. Box 96464, Washington, DC 20090-6464. According to PETA, Berosini has exposed his captive orangs to potentially fatal disease by allowing strangers to hold them—for a fee—while posing

Continued on page 46



# Wildlife Mis management

BY WAYNE PACELLE

I had just finished a talk criticizing hunting when a man in the crowd made a beeline for the podium. He was no happy camper. In fact, he was no happy hunter either. He yelled, "The damn problem with you anti-hunters is you're too emotional." As his face reddened, he periodically relieved his mounting emotional distress by pounding his fist on the table.

During his monologue, he said the "kill" wasn't important. People hunted to get out into the woods, to harvest surplus animals, to participate in an American tradition. "You people should stick to the facts," he demanded. And as he turned to walk away, he stated that hunters are the best thing that's ever happened to wildlife.

He's not alone in his views. To the hunting community, all is well in the world of wildlife conservation. "Wildlife is thriving," proclaims a brochure of the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, a pro-hunting, pro-trapping organization. "Today, there are 14 million white-tailed deer, up from just 500,000 earlier in the century. Wild turkey are now common in almost every state, after being scarce in all but a few southern states. Wood ducks are thriving throughout America. Ruffed grouse, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, giant Canada geese and many others enjoy renewed abundance."

On this point, all the hunting groups seem to have their ducks in a row. The National Rifle Association, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Whitetails Unlimited, Quail Unlimited, and a seemingly unlimited supply of other hunting groups talk about their role in restoring wildlife. Says the pro-hunting Wildlife Management Institute, "[M]any species—some of which were rare in colonial times—are thriving today largely because of compatible human influences on the environment, well-designed private management efforts, and sound state and federal wildlife management programs."

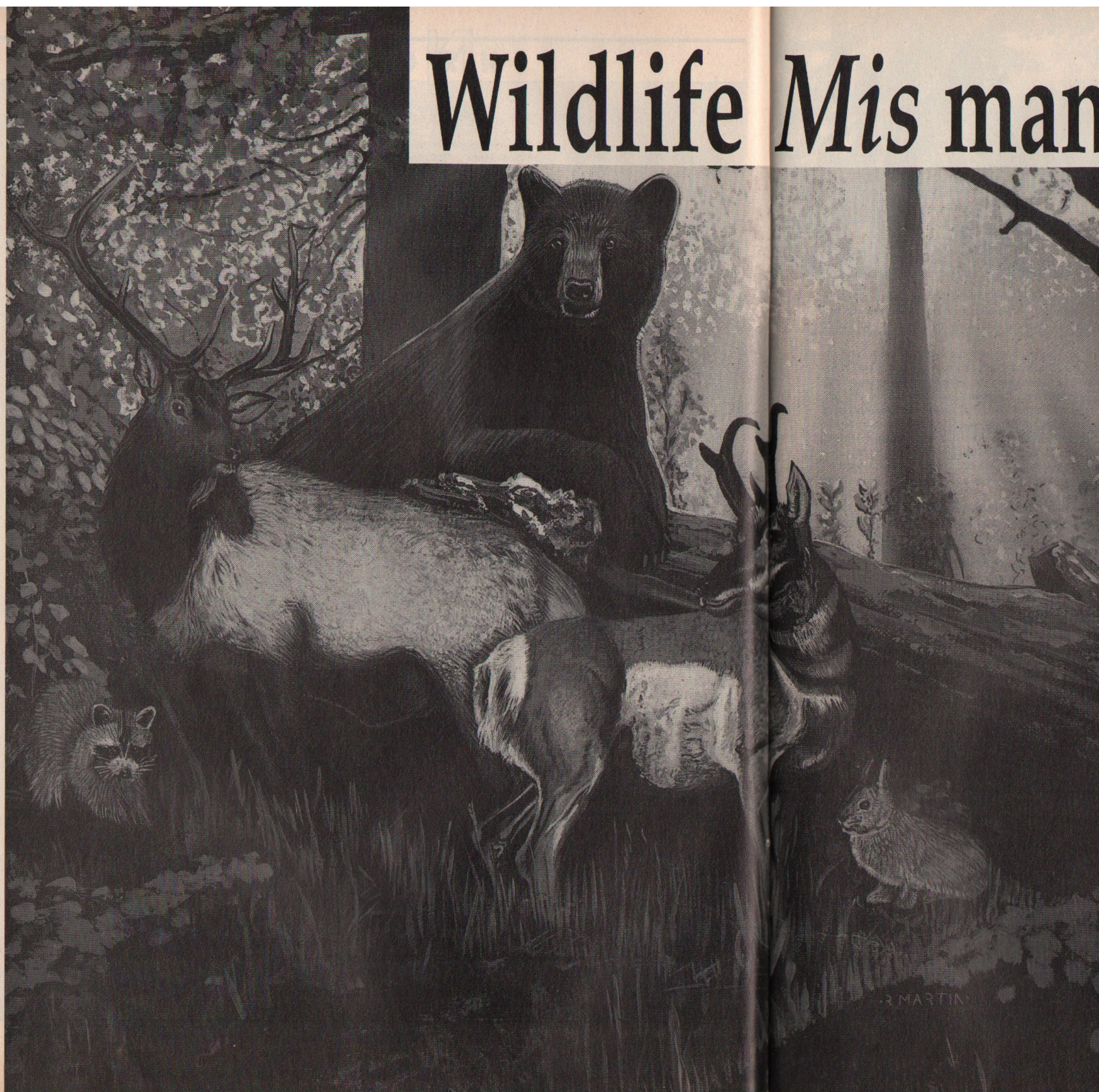
But while gunfire can make people deaf, it shouldn't make them blind to the facts. It's faulty logic to conclude that wildlife is thriving just because a handful of species has increased (especially species like the whitetailed deer, which have moved into niches vacated by other species now extirpated by hunting pressure). A more appropriate indicator of wildlife health is the rate of species endangerment and extinction. By that measure, wildlife is in miserable and worsening shape.

## The endangerment of species

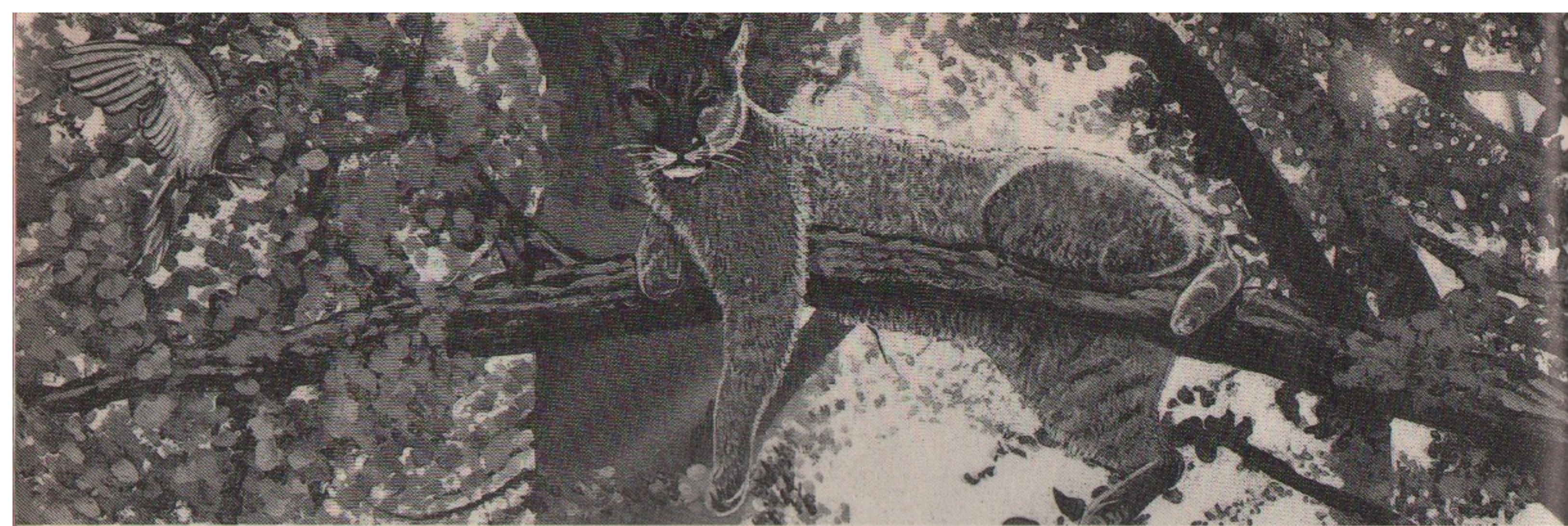
According to Jasper Carlton of the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, 3,000 to 6,000 species of vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants warrant listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. Given the numbers of species living in each region, the temperate United States may be losing as many species proportionately as tropical Brazil.

Regrettably, the state and federal wildlife agencies—the same ones touted by groups such as the WMI—are doing little to avert the loss of species. For instance, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the federal agency assigned to implement the Endangered Species Act, has not only neglected to formulate recovery plans for

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hundreds of imperiled species, but failed even to list many more species as threatened or endangered. Though the USFWS has sufficient information to immediately classify at least 2,000 species as threatened or endangered, it annually lists only about 40 species. At the present pace, the USFWS might not list some currently endangered species until 2030. By then, it may be too late for most.

Already, many are gone. The Nature Conservancy, a nonprofit land-purchasing organization, has estimated that 165 unlisted species have become extinct while the USFWS focused its attention on "higher priority" matters. Confirming this gloomy conclusion, the Assistant Inspector General for Audits reported in September 1990 that "the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had not effectively implemented a domestic endangered species program."

Environmental activist Dave Foreman writes in *Confessions of an Ecowarrior*, "Never before—not even during the mass extinction of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous era, 65 million years ago—has there been such a high rate of extinction as we are now witnessing."

The reason is that the federal government and especially the state wildlife agencies have served chiefly as procurers of game for hunters, not as protectors of wildlife. For thousands of imperiled species there are no management plans, no recovery efforts, no critical habitat designations. There is, by and large, neglect. As many species face the end of evolution, government wildlife agencies are busy managing for more deer, elk, and ducks for hunters to shoot; stocking other "game" species, many of them non-native; and recruiting adolescent hunters.

### Shooting rare species

While large numbers of threatened and endangered species are falling through the cracks, a fair number of rare animals are still lined up in the scopes. Whether it's wolves, bears, or squirrels, hunters just can't resist the temptation to kill wildlife.

Take the grizzly bear. In California, where the grizzly is emblazoned on the state flag, no more survive. A hunter shot California's last living grizzly bear in 1922. Colorado lost the grizzly more recently. There, in 1979, a hunting guide killed the last grizzly in the southern Rockies, claiming he mistook the grizzly for a black bear.

No more than 1,000 grizzly bears survive in pockets of the northern Rockies, a scattered remnant of a species that just 150 years ago roamed from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast, numbering over 100,000. But while grizzlies are now federally listed as threatened, and protected within Glacier National Park, hunters continue to attack those who wander outside the park (about half the total grizzly population). The state of Montana permits grizzly hunting not only in autumn, but also in spring, when sows are nursing cubs and when all bears are obsessively searching for food after an extended hibernation.

Last spring, several bears didn't even get a chance to smell the flowers. David Langmaid, of Walden, Vermont, registered the first victim, a 21-and-a-half-year-old dominant male grizzly. Associated Press reported:

*His two friends agreed to go into the brush with him, and the three crawled on hand and knees, searching for the bear. Seven times they jumped him, and seven times he moved a few feet away and bedded down. The eighth time, Langmaid saw him and shot.*

*The bear stopped about 20 or 30 yards away, out of sight, and started huffing and puffing...About five minutes later, they found blood. Following the trail, they found the bear's resting spot, and the grizzly bolted again. "I started levering the gun just as fast as I could," Langmaid said. "I think probably the second shot must have hit his backbone. He went in a heap anyway. Then I absolutely emptied the gun."*

*Langmaid said the hide was in beautiful condition as were the grizzly's long, unbroken claws. He said he is considering how to preserve the hide to show respect for the animal.*

Besides being cruel, the hunt may have had an adverse impact on surviving bears. According to Dr. Charles Jonkel, a bear researcher at the University of Montana, "a socially confused bear" may have been responsible for killing 20 sheep in early June. Jonkel said that grizzlies have a highly developed social structure, and that the population may have been "destabilized" by the absence of the dominant male.

While hunting casts a black shadow on the future of grizzly bears, it's also a grisly reality for black bears. Though they inhabit at least 30 states, black bears are scarce throughout much of their range, especially in the south.

In Texas, so few bears survive that even the state lists them as endangered. The Louisiana black bear is also on the verge of being federally listed as threatened, after two centuries of intensive hunting and loss of habitat through logging. Elsewhere, bears receive little or no protection. Only 500 to 1,000 bears remain in Florida, for instance, but the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission allowed hunters to kill 60 of them during the 1989-90 season, using dog packs, telemetry, and off-road vehicles to locate and run the bears down.

The USFWS claims that sufficient evidence exists to list the Florida black bear as threatened under federal law. However, the agency claims that listing is not imminent because it has other priorities. Until listing is accomplished, the state is likely to continue to allow bear hunting, no matter how fragile the population.

Florida isn't alone among southern states in mismanaging black bears. Hunters also shoot heavily poached, isolated, and declining populations in Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Fewer than 100 bears survive in South Carolina, but even these are hunted.

A direct threat to bears, hunting indirectly threatens the Florida panther as well. The Florida panther is perhaps the nation's most endangered megafaunal species, with only 30 to 50 adults left in the shrinking wilds of the southern part of the state. In Big Cypress

Richard Martin

National Preserve, in the heart of prime panther habitat, deer hunters use off-road vehicles to penetrate the deep swamp by the hundred. Frightened, the panthers disperse—upsetting their feeding patterns, increasing their risk of being struck by automobiles, and disrupting their social relations. This is just the beginning. The hunters also reduce the Big Cypress deer population, reducing the panthers' food supply. In addition, because competition for browse is diminished, the surviving deer tend to be healthier and thereby more difficult for panthers to kill.

With panthers close to dying out in south Florida, state and federal wildlife authorities hope to reintroduce the species to north Florida. Hoping to gauge the

possibilities, state biologists released five sterilized western cougars outside of Osceola National Forest in 1988. Hunters illegally shot two of the cougars soon after release. A third was found floating in a river, cause of death unknown. The remaining panthers dispersed from their established range and moved into a settled, agricultural area soon after deer season commenced. Thus, hunting didn't have a marginal impact on the experimental panthers; it rather annihilated them. Regrettably, Florida wildlife officials have promised hunters that hunting rules won't be changed because of panther conservation efforts.

From the southern swamps to the tundra, few predators escape the sights of

hunters. In Alaska, where 25,000 to 30,000 wolves once roamed, only 4,000 to 6,000 survive—and many of those are under heavy fire, including from aircraft. Hunters and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game don't like wolves because they eat moose, caribou, and other big-game species. Plain and simple, the hunters don't appreciate the competition. And the ADFG knows that wolves don't buy hunting licenses.

Not only predators but prey are harmed by hunting. Even treetops aren't out of range, as evidenced by the impact of hunting on some squirrel subspecies. In particular, the Sherman's fox squirrel is on the branch of extinction, yet is still classified as a game species in Florida. It's

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## COMMENT

### Non-Hunters' Rights

When landowners post a piece of property against hunting, what they are really doing is putting up a poster in a political campaign for basic human rights.

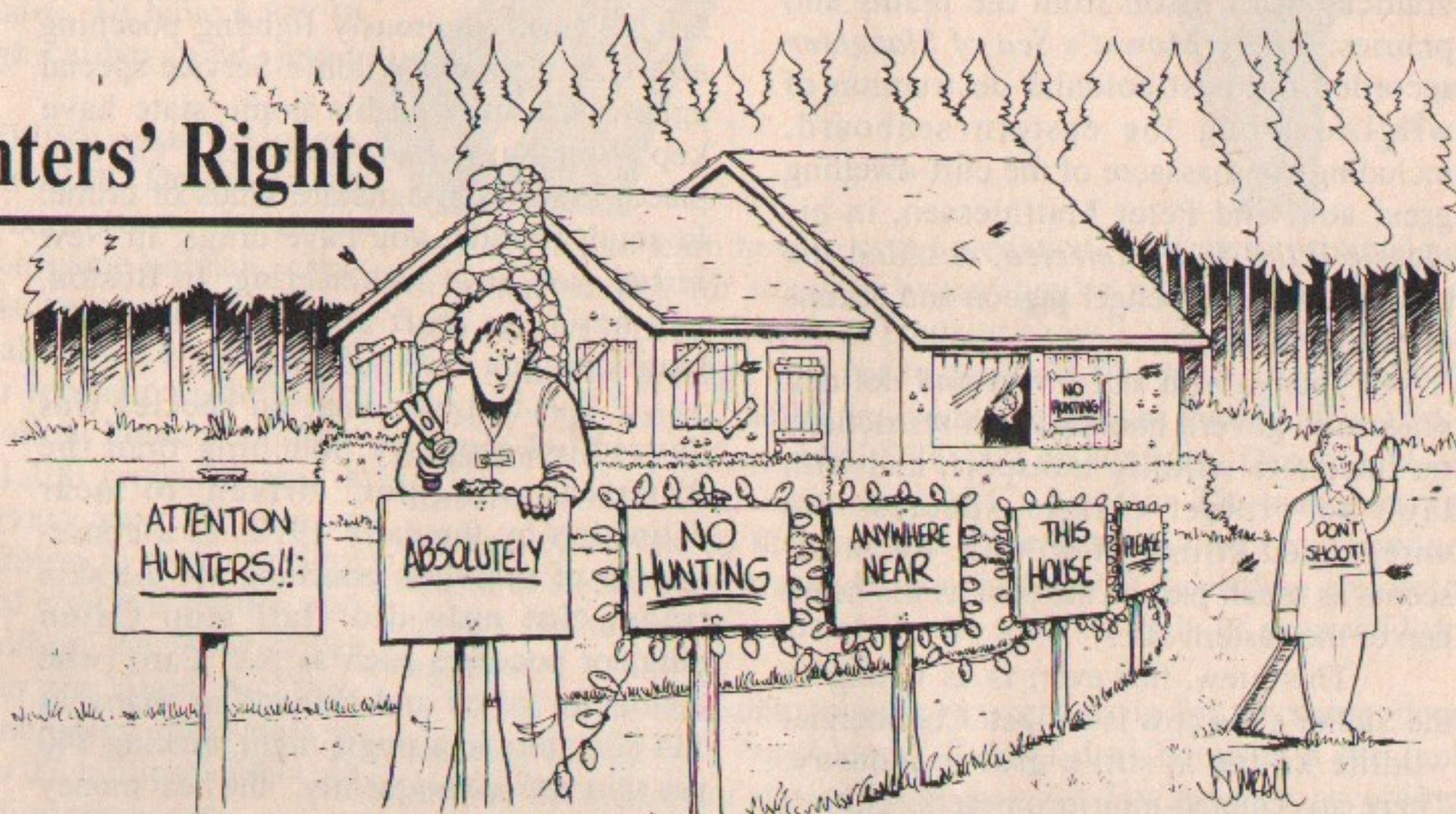
The "right of access" claimed by hunters, on the other hand, directly conflicts with the right of privacy, recognized by recent Supreme Court decisions in response to other groups claiming special privileges of access to information and personal property. Hunters' claimed right of access to unposted land also conflicts with the right to personal safety that underlies most civil and criminal law.

The shooting death of a Maine woman, Karen Wood, in 1988 (mistaken in her own backyard for a deer) put the human rights versus hunters' "rights" issue in focus as never before, as hunters and their apologists heaped blame on the young mother for her own death.

Out of the resulting wave of revulsion and protest came the formation of the Non-hunters Rights Alliance, dedicated to the goal of bringing legitimate political standing to the need to resolve the clash between society and an essentially recreational activity. But despite a groundswell of public support, proposals to restrict hunters to places they are specifically welcome are still dead on arrival before policymakers.

Why?

This is the question the NhRA and like-minded people all across the country are asking. The remedies, and the concepts that underlie them, are clear, obvious, and



attractive. Why does a hunter *infer* from an absence of signs that he has been granted some right of access and use? Does the local marching band or baseball team claim such a right?

Why are you, the property owner, obligated to undertake the expensive, difficult, and tedious task of posting land, just so you may be left alone and, with any luck, out of range?

"The land was not posted," and "She was not wearing hunter orange," have become accepted by hunters as exculpatory expressions that transfer responsibility—and blame—from perpetrators to victims; from trespassers to those rightfully present; from hunters to those who may know little, and care less, about the hunt. Both the posting requirement and the implied obligation imposed on non-hunters to wear hunter safety clothing are inexcusable infringements of the rights of the majority to ownership, possession, and control of their land. They also infringe on safe and

equal access to public lands.

Thousands of private citizens agree, and have rallied to the cause of reclaiming peace and safety—of "taking back the woods."

Perhaps public policymakers will catch the wave. Perhaps they will simply be swept aside by its power. Eventually they will have to either embrace the public will or defend their support of a violent and dangerous sport.

Non-hunters are the overwhelming majority. That they must accommodate the pleasures of the few who slay wild animals for fun is an anachronism and a paradox, crying for forceful remedial action.

—Dan Namowitz

*The Non-hunters Rights Alliance can be reached at P.O. Box 8182, Bangor, Maine 04402.*



# Commercial Wildlife Killing 20th Century Style

## Review

### *Game Wars: The Undercover Pursuit of Wildlife Poachers*

By Marc Reisner; Viking Penguin (375 Hudson St., NY, NY 10014; Penguin Books, 27 Wrights Ln., London W8 5TZ, U.K.), 1991; 294 pages, \$19.95, hardcover.

There is no shortage of books chronicling the pre-20th-century slaughter of wildlife in the United States. That's the case, perhaps, because there was no shortage of slaughter for wildlife historians to recount. In *The Buffalo Book*, for instance, David Day described the virtual eradication of bison from the plains and prairies; Farley Mowat's *Sea of Slaughter* recorded the post-colonial destruction of wildlife along the eastern seaboard, including the massacre of the cliff-dwelling great auk; and Peter Matthiessen, in his classic *Wildlife in America*, detailed the passing of the passenger pigeon and dozens of other species.

Today, with kill limits and defined seasons to govern hunting, with restrictions on interstate wildlife transport, and with laws to protect certain species, the unregulated killing of wildlife for profit seems as much part of the past as the heath hen or the eastern elk.

This view, however, is as wrong as the Steller's sea cow is extinct. Commercial wildlife killing is still a growth industry. There are canned-hunt promoters; guides, outfitters, and taxidermists who promote more traditional forms of hunting; and there are poachers, who in some regions kill as many animals as legal hunters. Deer poachers, usually called "jackers" (from "jacklighting," or night hunting by transfixing the deer with a bright light) sell the flesh to the growing exotic meats industry, and the horns to the Asian medicine trade. The same traffic provides bear poachers with a lucrative, ready market for paws, claws, and especially gallbladders, which bring as much as \$600 per dried ounce. In Louisiana, where the Mississippi and Central flyways converge, law enforcement agents reported two years ago that for every bird killed legally, four were poached. In sum, poaching is a multi-million-dollar business—and at the marketing level, a branch of organized crime.

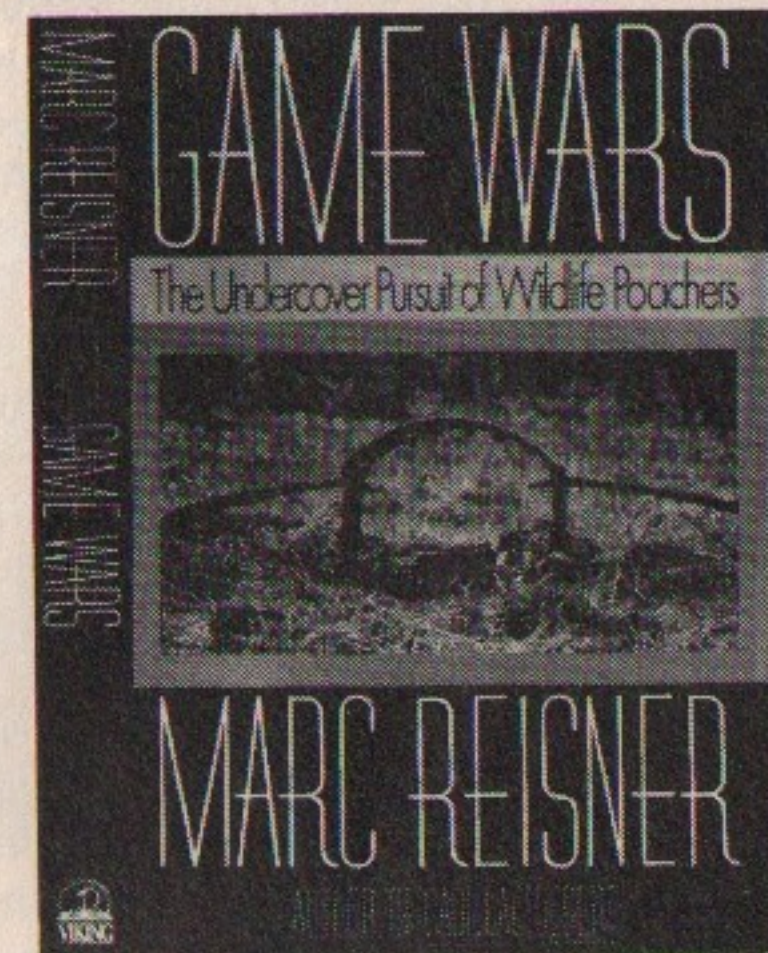
Marc Reisner sets his sights on this underground world of guns and graft in *Game Wars: The Undercover Pursuit of Wildlife Poachers*. More anecdotal and less

thorough than *Cadillac Desert*, Reisner's unparalleled book on water politics and use in the West, *Game Wars* is nonetheless an artfully crafted and compelling account of wildlife killing in America, seen through the lens and heard through the tape recorders of dedicated undercover wildlife cops and turncoat poachers. Their stories—featuring mobsters, corrupt politicians, and biker gangs, among other unsavory characters—make for great reading, even for those only mildly interested in wildlife.

Reisner's real-life main character is Dave Hall, a native Louisianan who has spent most of his 53 years hunting, and his last 27 years vigorously fighting poaching as a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agent. Activities in his home state have kept him busy. Says Reisner, "Certain places have their signature kinds of crime. In south Florida, you have drugs. In New Jersey, you have racketeering. In Boston, you have car theft and chop shops. In Louisiana, you have poaching."

And in Louisiana, no species was devastated more by poaching than the American alligator, driven to near extinction by the early 1970s as a consequence of ceaseless poaching for the skin trade. Not only did Hall stop Cajun alligator poachers such as A.J. Caro (who claims he killed and skinned as many as 114 alligators in a single night, making \$40 per skin and, consequently, "the best money on the bayou"), he utilized their know-how to sting less reform-minded lawbreakers. Caro, for instance, helped bust one poacher whose records "revealed that, during the previous three years, he had sent out more than one hundred twenty-seven thousand American alligator skins...a figure that represented nearly half the estimated number of alligators surviving in the United States." Since the passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the implementation of aggressive enforcement tactics, the alligator has recovered, with hundreds of thousands now inhabiting the waterways of southeastern states.

While the crackdown on alligator killing has been a success story, there's been no comparable crack in the shell of waterfowl poaching. As a Cajun cultural tradition, shooting ducks rivals eating spicy foods. Louisiana, with the most productive marshlands in the U.S., once attracted more ducks for the winter than now survive in the entire country. "The biologists say we lost so much habitat along the flyway and



that's the reason we get fewer birds," comments Hall. "I say overhunting is just as important a cause."

Poaching, of course, occurs beyond the bounds and bayous of Louisiana. Leaving the humid swamps, Hall led an investigation on the icy coast of Alaska, where native Alaskans and opportunistic white hunters mowed down walrus for ivory. As in his powerful section on the poaching of elephants in Africa, Reisner's account of walrus shooting details how price surges on the black market can stimulate a bloodbath.

Through discussing walrus and alligators, Reisner shows how law enforcement can neutralize market forces and, thereby, save animals. But by concentrating on these successes, rather than on the innumerable failures—rampant deer and bear poaching, poaching in national parks, a burgeoning trade in animal parts and exotic meats—Reisner provides a somewhat inaccurate overall picture. Also, by focusing on poaching by Cajuns in Louisiana and natives and others in remote Alaska, he infers that excessive wildlife killing is a remnant activity of distinct subcultures, rather than a society-wide problem.

Reisner compensates for these flaws with his fourth and best chapter entitled "Loss," which provides a history of the impact of overhunting. As in *Cadillac Desert*, Reisner proves himself an exceptional researcher and environmental historian. A detailed analysis of the effect of habitat destruction on wildlife includes a succinct description of how damming and diverting Mississippi River water is allowing the Gulf of Mexico to consume the fast-shrinking Louisiana wetlands.

Wildlife advocates, as well as mystery and police-novel buffs, should proudly mount *Game Wars* on their shelves.

—W.P.

Continued from page 15

a similar scenario for ducks. Some duck species aren't particularly depleted, like the green-winged teal and the gadwall. But others, such as mallards, pintails, and blue-winged teal—while still not endangered—are severely depressed.

In the 1950s, about 100 million ducks flew south each winter. Barely 60 million fly south today. Duck managers, who often kill nonhuman predators to protect ducks, adamantly insist that human hunting doesn't affect the population. Thus in 1990, hunters gunned almost seven million ducks from the sky, often firing—quite legally—from within national wildlife refuges.

Clearly, hunting isn't the only cause of wildlife destruction. Logging, mining, oil and gas leasing, roadbuilding, damming, and development all cause comparable damage. But as habitat is degraded and destroyed, the management of surviving wildlife becomes all the more important.

## Guns and money

Wildlife isn't in caring hands; it's controlled by a junta of hunters. For instance, though only 1.4 percent of Californians hunt, there was never a nonhunting member of the five-member California Fish and Game Commission during the 1980s. The same was true for Florida, and true for a majority of other states. To have a say in wildlife management, you don't need a high-caliber mind, just a high-caliber weapon.

Not surprisingly, hook-and-bullet wildlife commissioners demonstrate a bias in spending money. In 1988, Defenders of Wildlife released a survey indicating that, on average, the states spend more than 90 percent of their funds on game animals, even though they constitute a small number of faunal species.

With no compelling management rationale—only an interest in selling hunting licenses and providing hunter recreation—the states manage hunts for dozens of species. They allow hunters to shoot 1,500 mountain lions, 20,000 black bears, 1,100 grizzly bears (in Alaska), and a quarter million coyotes every year. They also massacre millions of migratory birds in addition to seven million ducks, two million geese, and thousands of sandhill cranes and tundra swans. Hunters annually blast 50 million mourning doves from the skies, making doves hunters' number one target. And they shoot all sorts of "small game" animals, including thousands of woodchucks and prairie dogs, and as many as 27 million rabbits, 25 million squirrels, 20 million quail, and 15 million pheasants.

Pheasant management, for one, offers insight into the practices of wildlife managers. To start, pheasants aren't even indigenous to North America. Natives of China, they were first imported by an Oregon hunting club in 1888. By the 1950s, it seemed a successful biological transfer, as self-propagating pheasant populations established themselves from California to Connecticut. But by the late 1960s, reports indicated that pheasant populations were declining.

The response of state wildlife agencies was as swift as a hawk's swoop on a tame bird: they would rear pheasants in captivity and release the birds for hunters to shoot, thereby supplementing the wild populations. Throughout the 1970s and '80s, states spent million of dollars producing pheasants—by the hundreds of thousands in California and Pennsylvania—for hunters.

But the stocking programs are murder on the birds. In Minnesota, for instance, researchers released pen-reared juvenile pheasants during the summer, the most favorable season for survival. Yet, 40 percent of the birds died within five days of release; after four weeks, 75 percent were dead. In Pennsylvania, 40 percent of pen-reared cocks died within ten days of release; 80 percent died within 50 days of release.

Increasing numbers of wildlife managers acknowledge that life is neither long nor pleasant for a pen-reared pheasant. Says Randy Rogers, a wildlife biologist with the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, "Pen-reared pheasants, deprived at the critical time of



their chance to learn how to avoid predation, become the equivalent of sheep waiting for slaughter when they're released. A very few may survive, but most become predator chow."

With the average cost per hunter-killed bird ranging from \$40 to \$50, some states, finally, are seeing the bottom line. In New York, after annually spending about \$500,000 on stocking, Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) director Thomas Jorling announced an end to the program. Other states, however, continue wasteful stocking programs. No matter the cost, providing animated targets for hunters is, apparently, the stock-in-trade of state wildlife agencies.

But while pheasant stocking is a cash drain for the states, deer hunting is clearly a "cash cow." Sale of deer licenses is the fuel driving the engines of state wildlife agencies. For instance, according to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, deer tags generate about 80 percent of total hunting license sales in that state.

To ensure that deer license sales are robust, the states must produce plenty of deer and plenty of hunters. The latter task has been difficult. There has been both a decline in hunter numbers and a concomitant aging of the hunting population. These days, young people are more likely to look up to Michael Jordan than to Daniel Boone. And they'd rather shoot ducks on a Nintendo screen than on a national wildlife refuge.

To counter this trend, state wildlife agencies have been trying to encourage children to pick up guns rather than hockey sticks or tennis rackets. The New York DEC, for instance, is seeking to lower the minimum hunting age from 14 to 12, bringing the state into line with the other 49. In Florida, age is no issue; a child can hunt, with a supervisor, at the tender age of four or five. In fact, the Florida GFWFC sponsors free hunting opportunities for eight-to-15-year-olds.

But even with such efforts, the states can't buck inexorable demographic trends for long. Respect for wildlife and urban living, among other factors, are reducing hunter numbers. In some states, hunting activity has declined dramatically, such as in California, where only half as many people buy hunting licenses as did 20 years ago. Across the country, not a single state is experiencing a surge in hunter numbers.

Continued on next page



## The growth in deer populations

State wildlife agencies are much more adept at producing deer than recruiting hunters. Since the mid-1930s and the development of modern "game management" techniques, they have inflated deer numbers—especially in the east and Midwest—by doing such things as planting and providing supplemental feed for deer and sanctioning the killing of predators. They have also manipulated habitat. When provided with the opportunity, managers have cut and burned mature forests and created the early successional forests deer prefer. The state of Michigan provides the most revealing example. There, \$2 from each deer hunting license goes into the Deer Range Improvement Program (DRIP), which drops nearly all of its money into creating deer-favored forests and acquiring deer yards (wintering areas). Established in 1972, that program has been a significant factor in boosting Michigan's deer population from 400,000 to 1.5 million.

The greatest factor in the growth of deer populations, however, has been the manipulation of sex ratios. Buck-biased or bucks-only seasons satisfy hunters' demands for antlered heads as trophies—and distorts the normal one-to-one sex ratio of deer. In many parts of the country, because hunters disproportionately kill bucks, five to ten times more females than males inhabit the woods. In some regions, it's worse. In Michigan's northern lower peninsula, according to the June 14, 1991 *Detroit News*, "does outnumber bucks by as much as 30-1." Since one buck can fertilize numerous does, and since each doe has two fawns when forage is plentiful, this imbalance could produce as many as 60 fawns from 31 adults, instead of the one/one reproduction ratio normal in non-managed populations.

Not surprisingly, hunters try to use the undesirable increase in deer numbers brought about by deer hunting to justify more deer hunting. Left to their own devices, deer, like any other mammal, are regulated by natural factors, such as disease, extreme weather, predation, and the availability of food. If one factor (e.g., predators) does not exert a significant impact in a particular region, the other factors assume greater importance. Like other mammals, deer slow their rate of reproduction in times of stress, producing fewer young when food is scarce.

Thus deer maintain healthy populations in the absence of hunting. Indeed, hunting is totally prohibited at the Acadia, Shenandoah, Glacier, Grand Canyon, and Sequoia national parks—and at each park, deer flourish.

Though hunters reflexively state that deer must be hunted, even some pro-hunting texts admit this is not the case. States *White-Tailed Deer Management and Ecology*, the standard reference in the field, "Most wildlife biologists and managers can point to situations where deer populations have not been hunted yet do not fluctuate greatly nor cause damage to vegetation. Certainly deer reach overpopulation



in some park situations, but the surprising thing is how many parks containing deer populations have no problem."

Adds ungulate biologist Grahaem Caughley, "I do not know of any system dislocated permanently by a bout of overpopulation. The phenomenon is temporary and its remission spontaneous. Most treatments of overpopulation are justified by a dire prediction of what might have happened had the treatment been withheld. A more convincing case would be made by demonstrating that the effects of untreated abundance are irreversible."

Ultimately, the question of deer management is not one of the biological carrying capacity, but of cultural carrying capacity: how many deer will people tolerate in their environment? Of course, this depends not so much on deer behavior as human attitudes. If people believe that deer are merely "crops to be harvested" or "rats with hooves," as some say, then killing deer is predictable. The ethical challenge is to secure our lifestyles and livelihoods, while letting wild animals live in peace.

## Changing times

Of all the uses of animals in Western society, hunting is surely one of the most frivolous. Despite pretenses to the contrary, hunters maim and kill animals for recreation. At worst, they not only inflict suffering, but imperil species.

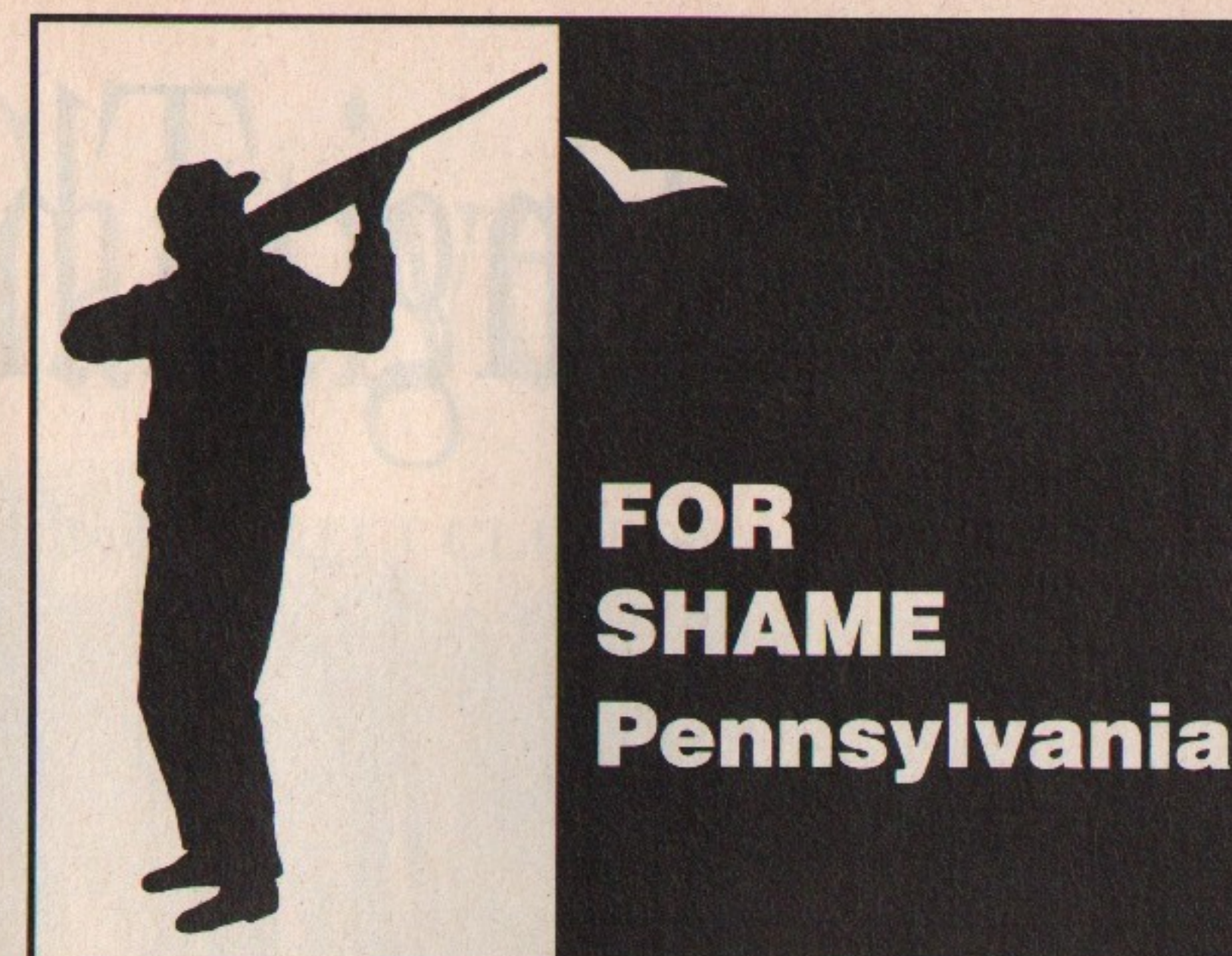
Demographic trends bode ill for hunters. These days, more people annually visit America's three most popular national parks (Great Smokey Mountain, Yellowstone, and Yosemite) than hunt. Sagging numbers of hunters and increasing sensitivity to animals bode well for wildlife.

Still, the hunting community is well-positioned, experienced, organized, and powerful. They control state and federal wildlife agencies; they have staunch supporters in every state legislature, in the U.S. Congress, and even in the White House; and they are especially strong in rural America. If the grueling struggle of the handgun control lobby to gain the most modest legislative progress is any example of what lies ahead, the anti-hunting lobby has a long way to go.

But legislation generally tends to follow far behind public attitudes. Opinion polls, on balance, suggest the majority of Americans now find sport hunting offensive. Even many rural people, who are not categorically against hunting, are offended by hunters' behavior. The right of access that hunters have historically claimed to non-posted property contradicts one of the oldest precepts of our legal system, that, as King Alfred purportedly put it, "a man's home is his castle," and may soon be successfully challenged in court. Hunting may be an entrenched tradition, but the history of all social and ecological progress is the record of determined people changing traditions that have outlived any rationale they ever had.



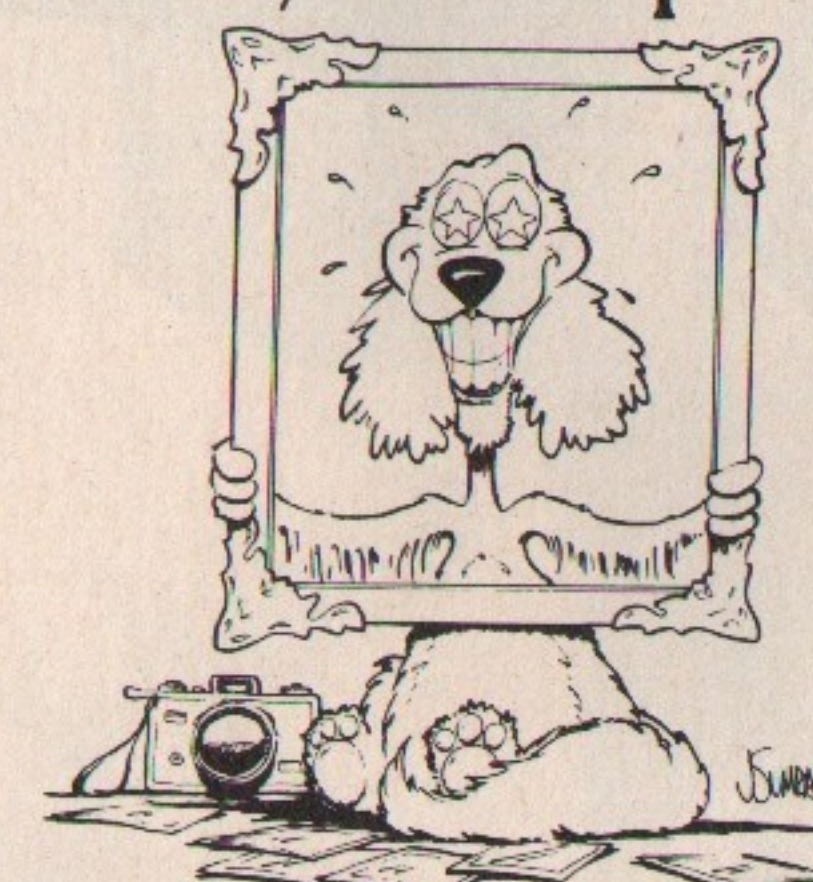
Wayne Pacelle is national director of the Fund for Animals.



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Over 10,000 pigeons will be brutally **s l a u g h t e r e d** this year at the pigeon shoot in Hegins, PA. Join protesters from all over the country on **Labor Day, September 2, 1991** to make this the largest animals rights event since **The March for Animals**. Call today to obtain information concerning the protest at **1-301-770-7444**. Please send desperately needed donations to: Pigeon Shoot c/o Mobilization for Animals, PO Box 99762, Pittsburgh, PA 15233. This protest is being organized by a coalition of over 40 national and grass roots animal rights groups. WE NEED THOUSANDS OF PROTESTERS!

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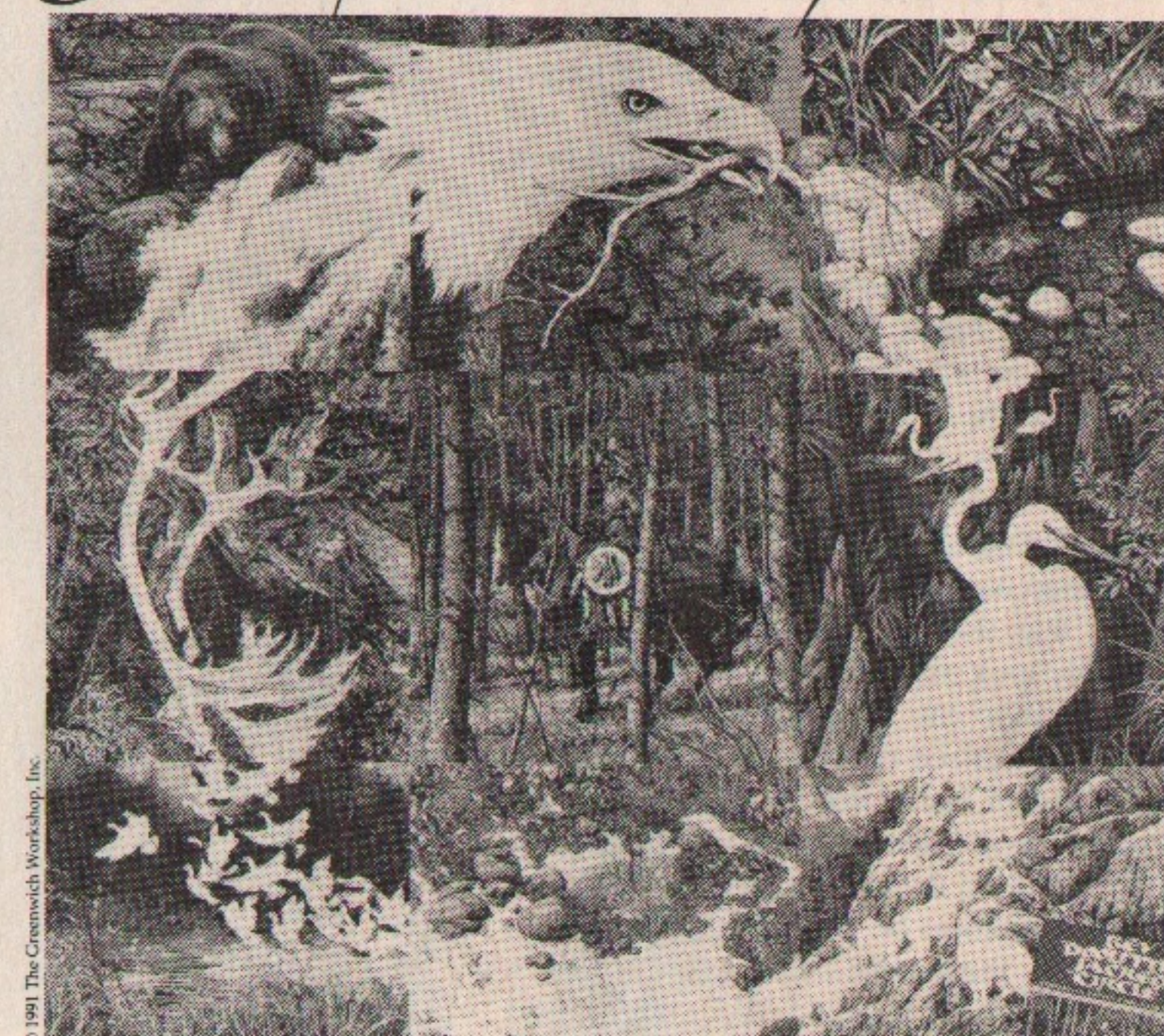
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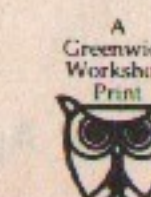
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T

he thrill of hunting, hunters assert in survey after survey, comes not from the kill, but from the chase.

The booming canned hunt business tells a different tale. When hunting is broken down into its component parts, when hunters vote for their thrills with their dollars, a few thousand do opt for the chase, paying fees of about \$50 per day to don combat fatigues and pursue each other through the brush with guns that shoot paint pellets. But as many as half a million pay hundreds and often thousands of dollars to approximately 4,000 canned hunt promoters in the U.S. alone, to be sure of killing—even if the chase is just a matter of finding the best hole in a cage to poke a weapon through.

Franchised as "The Ultimate Hunt," the paint-pellet gun version of cops-and-robbers peaked in the mid-1980s, and now seems to be following trampoline parks to entertainment fad oblivion. Canned hunt patronage, however, has grown steadily for over 35 years—and as the money involved gets bigger, the shooting preserves get smaller, so that the hunters need no longer worry about such matters as stealth and aim. In fact, the most popular canned hunt weapons include handguns, muskets, longbows, and crossbows, none of them known for ease of accurate discharge unless the target is eating from one's hand, or the hand of one's guide. (Shooting preserve guides are the individuals who process the charge cards, point out the corrals, and open the cages.) Apparently the boast of having killed an animal with a notoriously inaccurate weapon outweighs the admission that it was done at point-blank range and probably took multiple shots, at that.

While the first canned hunt promoters advertised hunting facilities of up to 10,000 acres, some now boast of how little walking their clients have to do to bag the beast of their dreams. Shooting fish in a barrel may soon be not a metaphor but an option for those who can't afford to kill a captive African lion (\$5,995, "with good mane," according to one recent price list).

## Sportsmanship?

"Sport for one person may not be sport for another," acknowledged Campbell Soup heir Jack Dorrance recently, as he sought permits to run canned hunts of axis deer, boars, and arctic wolves within the shadow of Devil's Tower, Wyoming.

The reality of canned hunts may be most clearly depicted in a videotape introduced as evidence during the June 1991 prosecution of Texas hunter Ty Bourgeois, who pleaded guilty to killing an endangered African leopard in a September

1990 hunt organized by nationally known outfitter Don Moody. According to Mike Leggett of the *Austin American-Statesman*, "The smallish leopard, declawed and unable to fight off a pack of dogs waiting outside its cage, makes a desperate run to safety under one in a line of pickups parked in an open field...The shooter and a number of spectators watch from the backs of the trucks as the pack of hounds flushes the cat from beneath the truck and sends it fleeing...Scant yards away, the leopard is caught and stopped by the dogs, which send up a curtain of dust as they swirl and nip and bark at their quarry." Because

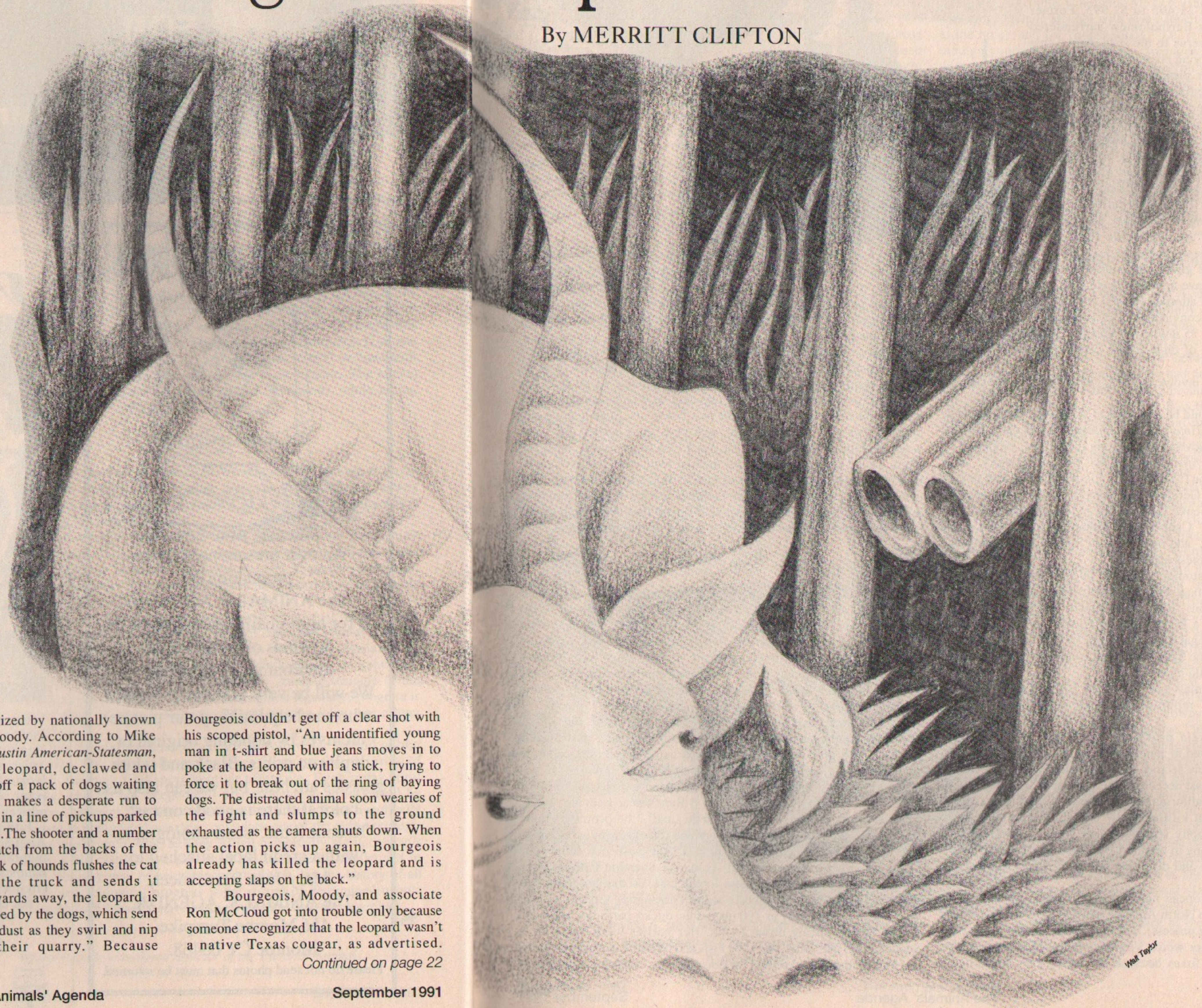
Bourgeois couldn't get off a clear shot with his scoped pistol, "An unidentified young man in t-shirt and blue jeans moves in to poke at the leopard with a stick, trying to force it to break out of the ring of baying dogs. The distracted animal soon wearies of the fight and slumps to the ground exhausted as the camera shuts down. When the action picks up again, Bourgeois already has killed the leopard and is accepting slaps on the back."

Bourgeois, Moody, and associate Ron McCloud got into trouble only because someone recognized that the leopard wasn't a native Texas cougar, as advertised.

*Continued on page 22*

# Killing The Captives

By MERRITT CLIFTON





Continued from previous page

McCloud bought the leopard, apparently raised as an exotic pet, at the Raz Livestock Auction in Raz, Texas, for \$500. He then resold the leopard to Moody for \$1,500. Killing the leopard cost Bourgois \$3,000, plus his fine.

He probably could have negotiated a lower price. The Texoma Hunting Wilderness of Norman, Oklahoma, recently advertised canned black bear and mountain lion hunts at \$1,495 to \$1,995. Former Texoma owner Charles Bartholomew surrendered title to the 160-acre preserve to the state, paid a fine of \$6,000, and began serving six months of a ten-year jail term on July 1, after pleading no contest to two cruelty charges. (The remaining nine years and six months were suspended.) Bryan County district attorney Theresa McGehee made plain, however, that "Hunting is not the issue here." Hunters killed approximately 50 animals, including big cats, both black bears and grizzly bears, and elk, within a football-field-sized enclosure in massacres that even former ranch manager Herb Hill called, "Target practice." Still, according to McGehee and the law, the issue was simply, "the deplorable state of the animals' housing."

Ever wary of the gun lobby, public officials are loathe to admit such operations have anything to do with sport hunting. June 25, 1991, deputy district attorney Russell Scott of Monterey County, California, secured jury convictions of canned hunt promoters Floyd and Dawn Patterson on 35 and seven charges, respectively, in connection with the killing of eight exotic cats during the summer of 1990.

"The case did not involve hunting," Scott told Dan Morain of the Los Angeles Times.

"True hunters should be delighted to join in bringing an end to a perverted bloodlust," *Time* agreed, reporting on the case. But the canned hunt promoters advertise in hunting magazines, supported by such features as *Sports Afield's* September 1990 cover story, "Is A Ranch Elk Hunt For You?" Addressing his audience at the start of hunting season, author Gerald Almy essentially said yes, because "Success runs 100 percent...The hunting is less competitive," and "Less time is required." Canned hunt promoters also rent mailing lists from hunting clubs; and most of them include the word "hunt" prominently in their business names.

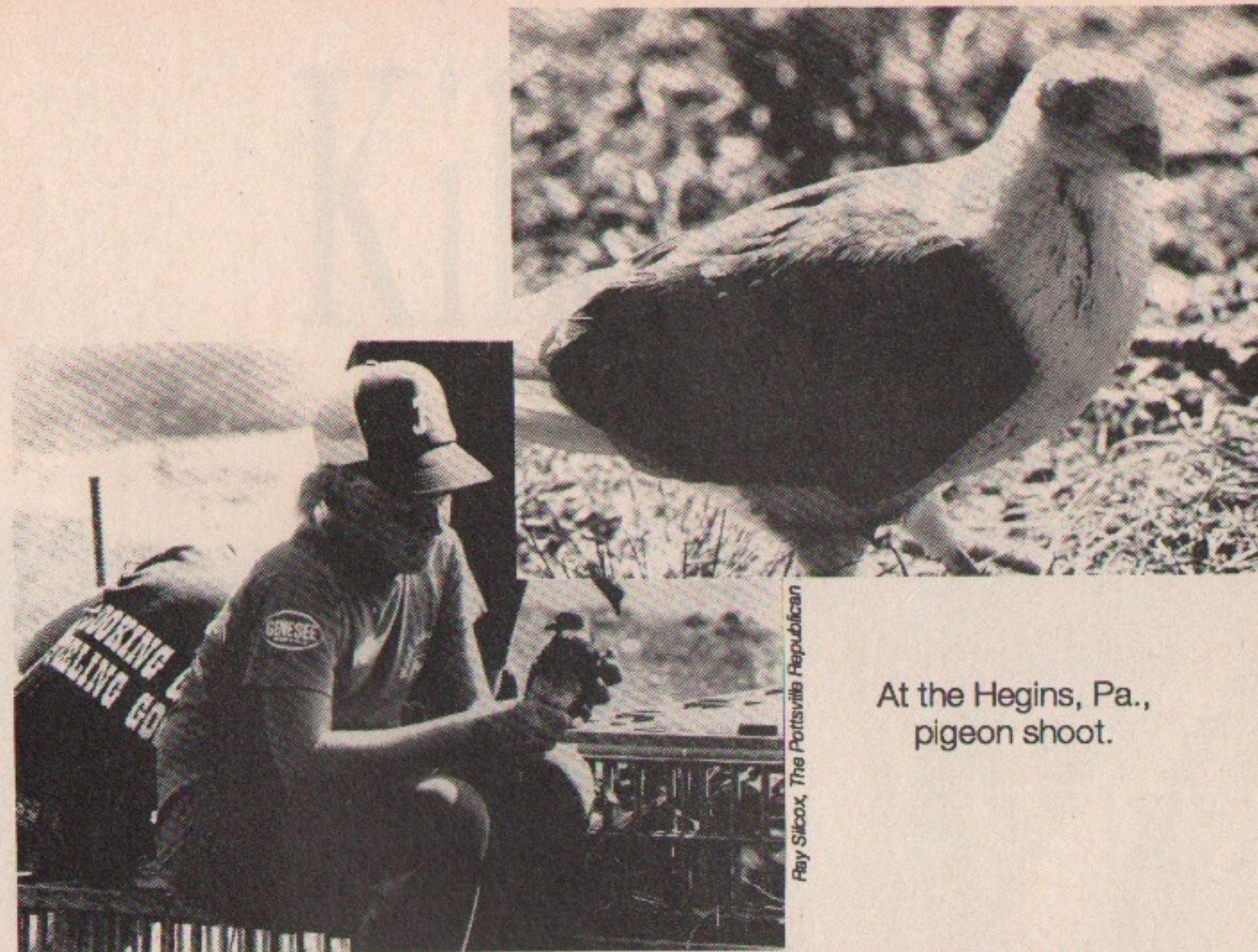
Certainly the customers claim to be hunting, even if their conduct doesn't fit the image of bold sportsmanship to which hunters pretend. At the Pattersons' Ram Hunt Ranch, taxidermist Kenneth Oravsky testified that a hunter named Nicholas Miljevich paid \$3,500 each to kill a Bengal tiger, a leopard, and a mountain lion, but "nearly fainted," when the tiger was pulled from her cage, and had to be revived before he could open fire.

"None of the animals got more than 100 feet from the cage when they were shot," reported U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agent Bill Talkin.

Even *Sports Afield* professes concern over the level of "sportsmanship" displayed in canned hunting, but not so loudly as to discourage one of the few sectors of the hunting industry to display real growth during the past decade, as the number of licensed hunters dropped 44 percent in California and 18 percent in New York.

While the big cat killings drew national attention, canned hunts aren't just for trophy seekers. Every form of hunting has a canned equivalent, surging in popularity as hunting pressure depletes wild animal populations and disgusted property owners increasingly often post their land.

Practiced by European nobility since Roman times, canned hunting actually came to North America in 1730 (85 years before the invention of the canning process). The first canned hunts in the New World were fox hunts, for which Virginian enthusiasts imported and released European red foxes because the native grey foxes had a



At the Hegins, Pa., pigeon shoot.

habit of taking to trees instead of remaining on the ground where the dogs could tear them to pieces. While the immigrant red foxes soon escaped in sufficient numbers to colonize most of the continent, a perennial paucity of the species in the vicinity of fox hunting clubs has obliged hunt masters to release captive animals at the outset of most hunts ever since.

More recently, non-riding pack hunters have taken up canned hunts, especially in Florida. Approximately 1,700 hunters now set hounds upon captive foxes and coyotes at Florida's 43 known "fox pens," which range in size from one acre to 600 acres, and which have doubled in number within the past five years. State hunting and cruelty laws said nothing about such pens until earlier this year, when the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission legalized them, on the theory that they can then be regulated (and perhaps be taxed, through sale of licenses to operate and patronize them). The pen operators pretend that their facilities are for training purposes only; that the live lures aren't actually ripped limb from limb by the dogs. But most operators admit that "accidents" happen.

## Bird Shoots

The most popular form of canned hunting in North America is captive bird-shooting, which came into vogue toward the end of the 19th century, just as hunting fervor exterminated the passenger pigeon. A group of "hunter-conservationists" pioneered the methodology and cockeyed rationale in 1881, removing 20,000 passenger pigeon squabs from their nests, then blowing them away in a benefit shoot at Coney Island on behalf of their newly formed organization: the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Captive bird-shoots today range from the annual pigeon massacres at Holford, Illinois, and Hegins, Pennsylvania, patronized by hunters politely described as rural and blue-collar, to private shooting parties on elite estates.

U.S. President George Bush celebrated his election in 1988 with a bird-killing spree at the Lazy F Ranch near Beeville, Texas. "These aren't animals, these are wild quail," he protested later, apparently ignorant of both taxonomy and the means by which quail are pen-reared for release at such sites. But Bush is a small-time killer, by either elite or plebeian standards. Socialite Patricia Rose Kluge, then married to billionaire John Kluge, used to host breakfast parties of six to a dozen guests at her Albemarle, Virginia, estate, who would kill as many as 100 pheasants, ducks, partridge, and quail apiece before sitting down to eat. Her parties were removed to Scotland in 1988, after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service deported her four British gamekeepers for poisoning and shooting hundreds of

protected raptors and at least 60 dogs and cats belonging to neighbors (so that they wouldn't get the tame birds before Kluge did, with her \$29,000 shotgun).

Ten thousand birds die at Holford; ten thousand more at Hegins, counting those killed in target practice and preliminary events. British royalty kill even more wantonly. A party including Princes Philip (honorary head of the World Wildlife Fund), Charles, Andrew, and Edward reportedly slew 10,000 pigeons, 7,000 pheasants, 300 partridges, and several hundred ducks, geese, and rabbits, during a six-week canned hunting vacation at Christmas, 1987.

Hundreds of captive bird-shooting "preserves" cater to those who neither wish to rub elbows with the Holford and Hegins mob nor have royal connections. "There are about 1,000 of the strictly commercial public preserves in the country today," according to *New York Times* hunting columnist Nelson Bryant, "and more than 2,000 that are private or semi-private." The cost of a day's killing at one of these establishments ranges from \$50 to \$390, depending upon the target species and the atmosphere. Some preserves specialize in competitive events; others in guided hunts that try to replicate "real" hunting, except that they guarantee targets. Many offer annual memberships, at anywhere from \$100 to circa \$2,500 for individuals and \$500 to \$3,500 for groups of three to a dozen.

At the lower end of the fee scale are farmers who rear game birds on the side, and whose killing fields double as their pastures, woodlots, and cornfields. Hunters typically get access to the land, the chance to shoot at perhaps a dozen birds individually or as many as 75 from a line of ten to twelve guns, and maybe the use of a dog to retrieve the corpses. In the intermediate range are combination shooting ranches and bed-and-breakfasts (in the east) or lodges (midwest and west). At the fast-expanding upper end are elaborate dude ranches like Flint Oak, a \$10 million, 2,800-acre complex begun in 1979 by former newspaper publisher Ray Walton near Fall River, Kansas, and the Joshua Creek Ranch Game Preserve and Resort, a 1,000-acre site built last year by Ann and Joe Kercheville near Bourne, Texas.

Such facilities are designed to compete with elite foreign bird-shooting estates, most of which are modeled after the bloodstained

game parks of royalty. The leading U.S. promoter of foreign bird shoots is probably Frontiers, of Wexford, Pennsylvania. For roughly \$13,000, Frontiers patrons can join a line of 10-12 hunters blazing away at tame Spanish partridges until they either kill 2,000 or four days elapse, whichever comes first. For \$8,950, they can join nine other hunters in killing 4,500 pheasants over a four-day period in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Only eight hunters at a time compete for 150 to 300 grouse per day on three-day shooting weekends in Scotland, at as little as \$7,190 apiece. Similar massacres are offered in Denmark, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Hungary, and South Africa. Amenities include alcohol with every lunch and dinner, an open bar at the hotel, and for "nonshooters," i.e. wives, "an opportunity to indulge yourself with a massage, manicure, and hair appointment with the professionals brought to where you're staying."

All of this takes a mind-boggling toll in avian lives. The 1,800 members of the North American Game Bird Association annually supply hunters with 44 million living targets—about 80 percent of the total raised in the U.S., the association estimates. This suggests that in the U.S. alone, about 55 million tame birds are killed in canned hunts each year, plus substantial numbers of wild pigeons and mourning doves, who are typically live-trapped by teenagers and sold to brokers who supply the low-budget shooting contests. Figuring the foreign toll is at least as high, captive bird shoots kill well over 100 million birds per year.

## Bloody Red Baron?

Long practiced by European and Asian royalty, canned hunts of predators and hooved animals apparently came to the U.S. during the 1930s, when wealthy hunters including World War I flying ace Eddie Rickenbacker took advantage of Dust Bowl land prices to set up exotic game ranches in northern Texas. Their animals came mainly from zoos, whose populations had been allowed to outbreed their facilities. Canned exotic hunting became a growth industry in 1954, when the 62-square-mile Y.O. Ranch began replacing cattle with exotics, to attract both hunters and tourists. By 1963, Texas game ranches included 13,000 exotics, of 13 species. Growth accelerated—and the industry divided—after entrepreneurs Dale Priour and David Bamberger established rivals to the Y.O. in 1966 and 1968, respectively.

Following the original model, the biggest ranches keep most of their exotics on free range, and claim to exist as much as prestigious hobbies and tax writeoffs as for profit. Along with the Fossil Rim Ranch, which does not permit hunting, the Y.O., Priour, Bamberger, and other major Texas game ranches have become integral parts of the endangered species survival strategy advanced by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (in response to the 1973 U.S. ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which cut off legal imports of most of the rarest animals). They pretend to a tradition of gentility and sportsmanship—belied, however, by Glenn Randall's article "Paradox in Paradise," in the summer 1988 issue of *Buzzworm*, which described how a guide at the Priour ranch chased a blackbuck with a pickup truck, while a hunter who had paid \$850 for the privilege repeatedly gut-shot the animal from the front seat. The blackbuck took over an hour to die.

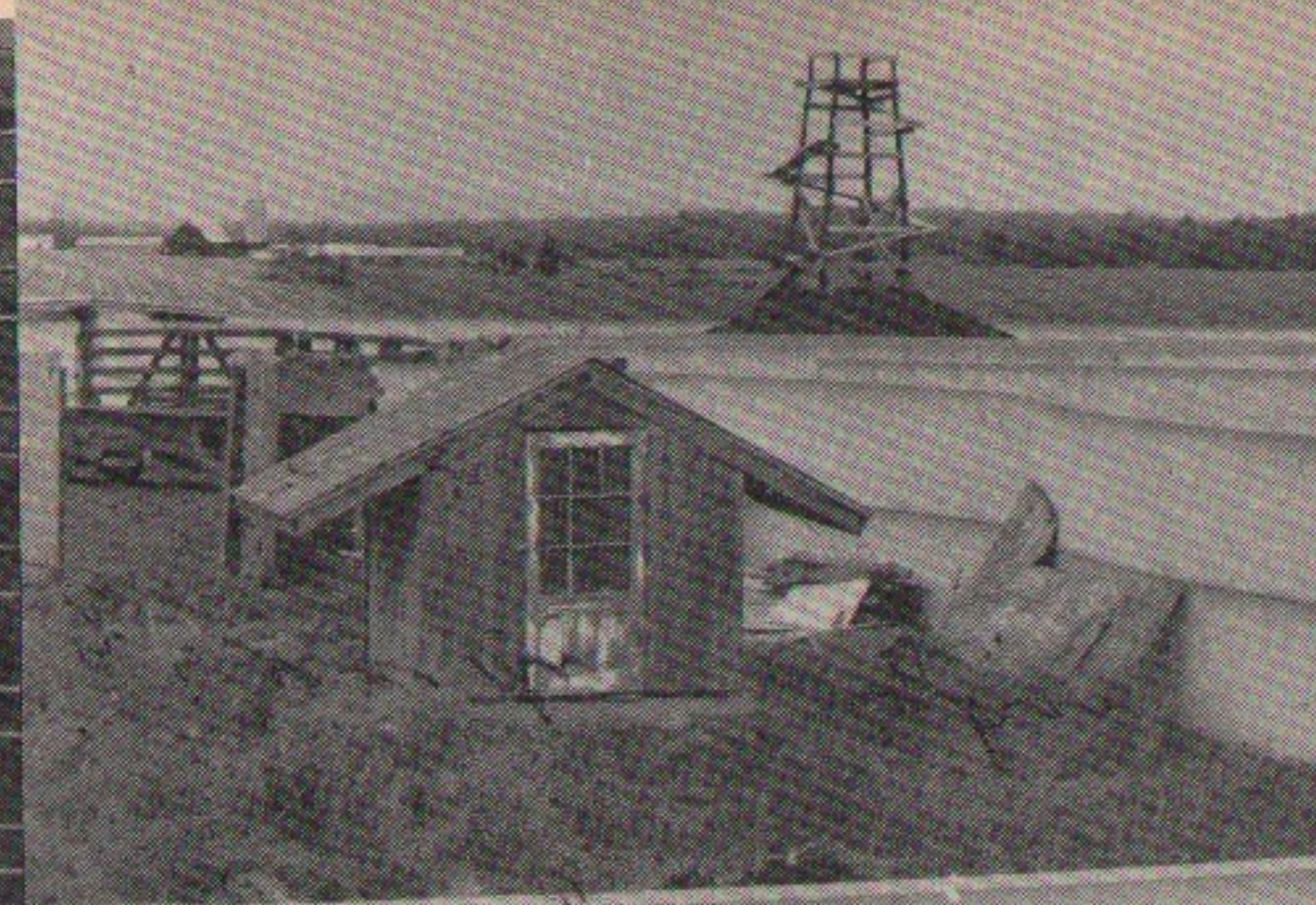
There isn't even the pretense of gentility and sportsmanship at most of the other 486 registered game ranches in Texas, 26 of which are permitted to keep endangered species such as big cats. Many raise exotic animals for conventional slaughter, to supply the specialty meat trade, as well as for hunting. Occupying a fraction as much space as the Y.O. et al, they offer a



Displaying a "reverential" attitude towards wildlife? The license plate of this hunting vehicle reads: "Deer Hearse".

Continued on next page





A caged tiger awaits his fate on the Multi-Gibiers / Les Sangliers du Brigham canned hunting and exotic game farm near Brigham, Quebec (above).

Continued from previous page

much more limited "free range," if any. Indeed, of the 164,500 exotic animals on Texas ranches in 1989, only 74,000 were free-roaming—about two-thirds of them on the biggest half-dozen properties—while 90,500 were kept in fenced pastures and corrals.

Comparably detailed statistics aren't available to describe the extent of canned hunting elsewhere, but there's no doubt the business is rapidly expanding in both the U.S. and Canada. Regulation is weak. Arizona, California, New Mexico, and New York all purportedly forbid canned hunting, but canned hunt promoters operate openly in all four states. Quebec forbids captive bird-shooting, but avoids having to enforce the law by classifying any bird as "wild" the moment it is released outdoors. The canned hunting boom is encouraged by financially pinched state and provincial wildlife agencies; hurt by falling sales of permits to hunt animals in the wild, they see licensing canned hunts as a promising source of income. Farm organizations and agencies also push canned hunting. Recent issues of *Agweek* and *Farm Journal* have repeatedly profiled ranchers whose pen-reared elk, antelope, Sika deer, bison, and game birds have become more lucrative than their summer crops and cattle herds. Especially along the drought-stricken, topsoil-poor eastern fringe of the Rocky Mountains, canned hunting is touted as a key to the survival of not only individual ranches but whole communities. An alternative scheme advanced by Rutgers University agronomists Frank and Deborah Epstein Popper would link 139,000 square miles of failed eastern Rockies grazing lands into a "Buffalo Common," stretching from Montana to northern Texas, which would be financed, in part, by canned hunting, albeit of native species. None of the canned hunt proponents admit that the far-ranging, semi-traditional hunts they describe would soon be foreshortened into target practice, to keep the clients coming, but the Texan experience plainly shows that for every hunter who wants to stalk animals at length, dozens will pay as much, or more, to kill a trophy on demand, within yards of a bar, a video camera, and a taxidermist.

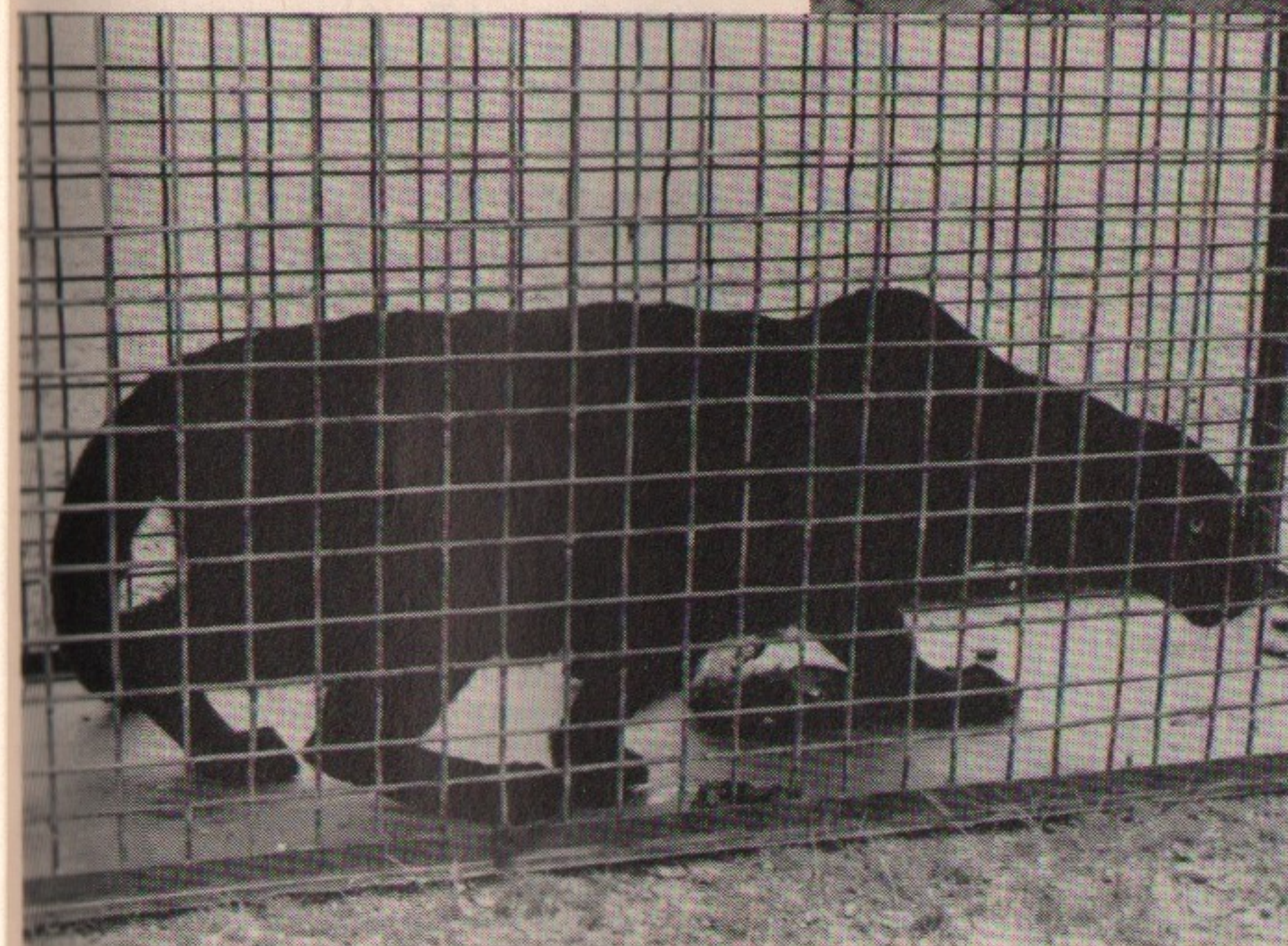
## Finding Targets

There is some evidence that some canned hunt promoters are already diverting wildlife into their shooting galleries, where purportedly ranch-raised animals can be killed without regard to season, bag limits, or state licensing requirements. However, after New Mexico state judge Steve Herrera ruled in April 1990 that the Chama Land and Cattle Company had illegally manipulated fencing to entrap wild elk, judges Woody Smith and Patricio Serna ruled that state and federal investigators had entrapped the defendants,

throwing the evidence and the case out of court. The principals of the Chama Land and Cattle Company, after reorganization, are now doing business as the American Elk Conservatory Inc.

Zoo surplus remains an important but dwindling source of both breeding stock and target animals, especially predators. Most of the surplus originates, as in Eddie Rickenbacker's era, from the common zoo practice of trying to keep crowd-pleasing baby animals on display at all times, whether or not they will have homes upon reaching maturity. (See "The Darker Side Of Zoos," March 1988.) AAZPA officially discourages zoos from selling animals directly to either game ranches or canned hunt promoters, but does not prevent the use of AAZPA-approved animal dealers as go-betweens. In January 1990, the CBS news program *Sixty Minutes* traced the sale of animals from the Oklahoma City Zoo, San Diego Zoo, and San Diego Wildlife Park to dealers Earl Tatum of Arkansas and James Fouts of Kansas, who in turn took them to the annual Cape Girardeau, Missouri, wildlife auction. (See "A Trip To The World's Largest Exotic Animal Auction," June 1989.) Fouts himself indicated awareness that some of the animals would end up in canned hunts. Under heavy public pressure, each of the zoos involved eventually stated that it would no longer sell to Tatum and Fouts. Tatum's AAZPA accreditation was also suspended for several months, for undisclosed but officially unrelated reasons.

Though the supply of target animals from zoos is now much diminished, canned hunt promoters have had ample time to set up a far-flung and largely undocumented breeding network, closely intertwined with the exotic pet trade. In July/August 1987, The ANIMALS' AGENDA described how Quebec canned hunt promoters Robert Naud and Gilles Forgeot raised Bengal tigers, jaguars, leopards, and ocelots to be sold as pets, as well as exotic hooved animals to be killed in a two-acre pen. Naud and Forgeot denied that any of the big cats would ever be hunted. At least 11 of the Naud/Forgeot big cats had come to the attention of police and the Montreal SPCA in the year preceding publication of the story, after they were rescued from people who bought them as pets but then couldn't properly care for them, or were discovered in possession of alleged drug dealers and prostitutes. For many Texas entrepreneurs, this much is just part of the plan. As U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service senior agent James Stinebaugh told Mike Leggett, "One big scam is to sell big cats to people you know can't take care of them. They get a lot of them back for free in a year." The interim owner bears the cost of feeding as the cats grow to adulthood—and since most don't bother to get federal permits for the animals, required because they are internationally endangered species, the paper trail ends with the first transaction. "It's found money," Stinebaugh continued. "Every time somebody breeds big cats, that's potential black market fodder.



James M. Stinebaugh

This declawed leopard was killed moments after release on a Texas ranch. The organizers of this particular canned hunt have been prosecuted.

Any cat who moves into private hands—that's it."

Licensed breeders like Mickey Sapp of San Antonio swear they aren't producing big cats to be hunted. "I just sell a few to pay off the food bill," Sapp told Leggett. "I love these animals. I got one that drinks beer." But U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service investigator Alex Hasychak traced two jaguars and a leopard from Sapp to questionable ends. One was shot in his cage, one poisoned in his

cage, and the cause of death of the third is officially uncertain.

"Dealers trade cats," Austin breeder Tim Bruner affirmed. "Just show them some money. Call them, and they'll get it if they don't have one. You won't find one person who'll ask you what you're going to do with the cat...The only real market right now is to shoot them," for "some rich old guy's office."

Most canned hunt promoters know better than to openly advertise opportunities to shoot endangered species. But most trophy hunters know how to wangle the deals they want, shooting a couple of animals legally on initial visits while getting to know the staff; flashing money; dropping hints.

A 1977 study done by Robert Jackson and Robert Norton of the University of Wisconsin for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service discovered that as hunters age, displaying status by obtaining rare trophies and using such weapons as bows and muzzleloaders gains in importance to them, even as their stamina for spending time outdoors declines. (See "Killing The Female," September 1990.) The North American hunting population of about 14 million is now markedly aging, with men under age 30 and especially teenagers making up an ever-smaller fraction of the licensees, while men over 40 and 50 are proportionally more numerous. Thus in the absence of serious preventive legislation, canned hunting is likely to keep growing for some time to come. Already as many as one hunter in 25 participates in canned hunting. If the demographic trend continues, it could be one in a dozen by the turn of the century.

The good news, if any is to be found in shooting tame animals, is that the growth of canned hunting marks the beginning of the end of all hunting. Canned hunts strip away the pretense that hunting is about anything other than killing. It is not done for the chase, nor for meat, nor to protect livestock, nor to cut alleged wildlife overpopulation. It is rather done for kicks, much like rape-murder, and like rape-murder, it is not likely to stay socially acceptable to very many people who don't do it for very much longer.

## The Price Of A Life

More canned hunt customers has meant more money, more exotic animal breeding to meet the demand for trophies, and because the animal supply is bigger, lower prices to kill the most popular species—which in turn attracts more hunters. The prices below were advertised by competing canned hunt promoters along the Texas/Oklahoma border:

Species	1985	1990
Axis deer	\$ 1,800	1,000
Black buck	\$ 1,100	1,095
Corsican ram	\$ 250	495
Eland	\$ 3,000	1,995
Elk	\$ 7,000	2,895
Fallow deer	\$ 1,000	750
Gemsbok	\$ 3,750	2,495
Mouflon ram	\$ 1,000	550
Oryx	\$ 4,000	2,995
Red stag	\$ 6,650	4,995
Wild turkey	\$ 250	195
Zebra	\$ 4,000	2,995



## NEWS SHORTS

**The USDA is spending \$1.9 million** to test repellants that might keep birds away from airports. The FAA records 1,300 to 1,500 bird/plane collisions per year. One hypothesis is that the birds are drawn by landfills, often located near airports.

**A \$10.2 million expansion** of the New Mexico Regional Primate Research Laboratory is to begin Oct. 1. The lab houses about 320 chimpanzees and 1,200 rhesus monkeys.

**A survey of 900 Farm Futures** readers found that only 70 percent would promptly call the authorities if they spilled pesticides into a creek. Another 19 percent said they would call the authorities if problems developed. Nine percent said they wouldn't take any action. Fifty-nine percent said they thought farming ethics had slipped in the past decade.

**Two grizzly bear cubs** whom the Alaska Zoo threatened to shoot because of short funds and space have been adopted by the St. Louis Zoo.

**Florida authorities say** the main effect of the state's five-year-old ban on the use of rabbits as training lures for greyhounds has been to double the price of live jackrabbits on the black market. Many Florida dog owners now train their dogs in Oklahoma, where setting dogs on rabbits is legal, even though greyhound racing is not.

**Colorado has authorized** increasing the number of live horse and greyhound races held within the state each year from 370 to 626.

**The new California** Office of Oil Spill Prevention will increase the size of the state's oil spill response staff from two members to 111. A mobile animal rescue unit has already been stationed near Santa Barbara.

**Zonagen Inc., of Houston,** has patented an anti-pregnancy vaccine that has worked in laboratory tests on dogs, cats, and rabbits. The firm hopes to begin clinical trials next year.

**Procter & Gamble and Marrow-Tech Inc.** announced June 23 that they will collaborate in developing a screening system for materials used in treating oral diseases, which will use human tissue cultures in lieu of animal testing.

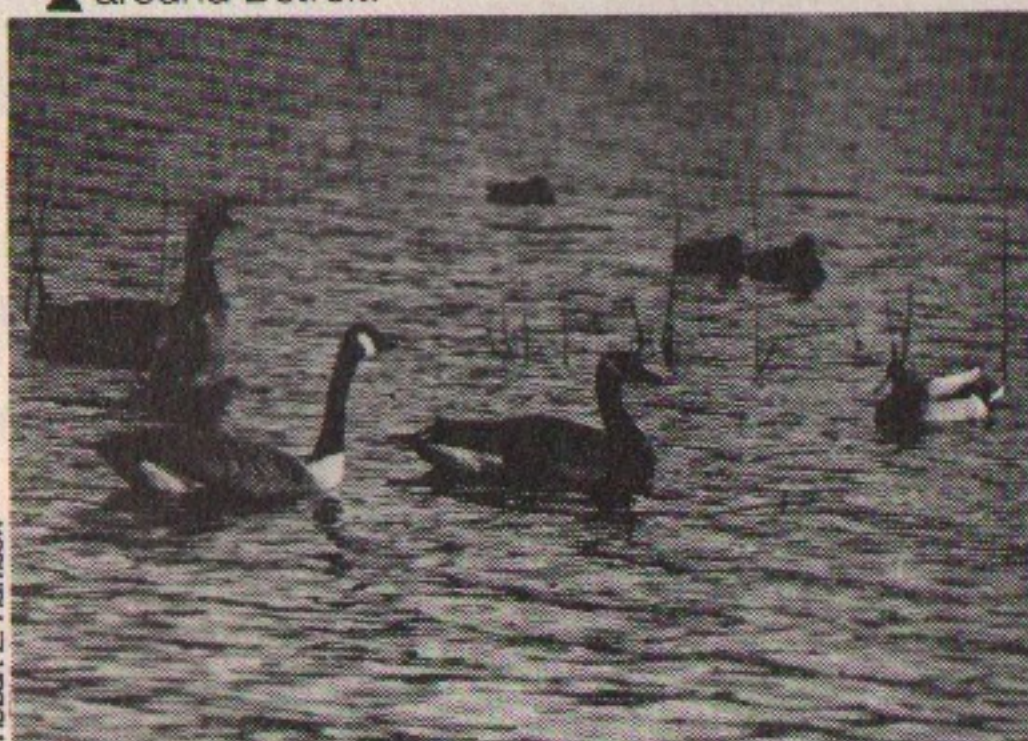
**George Bush announced July 5** that the U.S. will become the 39th nation to ratify an international agreement banning mineral exploitation of Antarctica for at least 50 years.

**The Exxon Chemical Corp.** has found that a dozen trained dogs outperform the most sensitive technology in detecting underground

### Edited By MERRITT CLIFTON

pipe leaks. The dogs have discovered leaks at levels of less than one part per billion-billion, buried as much as 12 feet deep in all types of soil, in every kind of weather, at temperatures ranging from minus 40 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. They can also go places that detection equipment can't, covering ground faster than human technicians.

**The Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources** has trucked 1,500 Canada geese to Oklahoma, hoping to cut the population around Detroit.



Robert L. Harrison

**Pierce County, Wash.,** is training a Vietnamese pot-bellied pig to sniff out drugs. Whether the pig can equal the performance of dogs remains to be seen.

**Florida trappers killed** 4,500 alligators last year as alleged threats to public safety. Although 17 people were bitten, no one has been killed by an alligator since 1988.

**The Marin County, Calif., Board of Supervisors** has ordered the Buck Center for Research on Aging to do a \$4,500 telephone survey of the potential impact of planned animal studies on county residents' self-esteem. Elliot Katz of In Defense of Animals (based in Marin County) told the board that the animal studies would "ruin the whole community." Calling Katz a "rodent activist," Buck Center administrative director Mary McEachron elaborated, "We're going to be using rats, mice, and lower forms of animals, including worms. Animal rights activist is too broad a term."

**The Dog Museum,** of St. Louis, Mo., has banned canine visitors because too many of them left fleas and poop behind.

**Bovine immunodeficiency-like virus,** a weak relative of AIDS, is "widely distributed" in U.S. cattle herds, USDA researcher Martin Van Der Maaten recently confirmed. The USDA does not believe the virus can be transferred to people.

**Zebra mussels have spread** from the Great Lakes into the Hudson River, researchers

confirmed on May 24. The mussels, a prolific accidental import from Europe, presumably also now inhabit the St. Lawrence Seaway and Lake Champlain. They are considered a major economic and environmental hazard, as they tend to clog water intake pipes—including for the cooling systems of nuclear reactors.

**Instead of inducing brain tumors** in laboratory animals, Washington State University, the Sacred Heart Medical Center in Spokane, and Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory on Long Island, N.Y., are collaborating to develop a new radiological therapy by trying to cure pets who already have brain tumors.

**Steeplechasing**—the most dangerous form of racing for the horses—is the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. horseracing industry. The value of the purses has grown from \$1 million in 1980 to \$4.3 million today, while the number of events is up from 189 to 231. Drawn by an audience whose household income exceeds \$100,000 a year, corporate sponsors include BMW, Continental Airlines, Rolex, Leitz instruments, Budweiser, Bolla wineries, Delta Airlines, Coors, Merrill Lynch, Pepsi-Cola, Seagrams, U.S. Trust, Waste Management, Campbell's Soup, and Miller beer.

**The city of Los Angeles** is a charter member of the Natl. Wetlands Coalition, an anti-wetlands protection lobby dominated by energy interests, including ARCO Alaska, Kerr-McGee Corp., Tenneco, the Southern Co., and Louisiana Land and Development. Other member cities include New Orleans and Denver. Chicago and Anchorage are reportedly considering joining.

**A 25-cents-per-vote fundraising opinion poll** held by the New Mexico Museum of Natural History found that visitors favor reintroducing the Mexican gray wolf to the state, \$1,220.53 to \$28.71.

**Poachers in mid-June shot two of six** radio-collared wolf pups who were returned to the wild in western Montana earlier this year. The six were orphaned last year when someone shot their mother, but survived by teaching themselves to hunt. Three were recaptured and removed to Glacier Natl. Park after killing livestock; one then killed a sheep, was recaptured, and is now in a Washington research lab. The sixth wolf lost his transmitter and is unaccounted for.

**Late spring rains** in the Mojave desert may have saved the endangered desert tortoise from extinction by rejuvenating the drought-depleted vegetation the tortoise eats.

**A Clearwater, Fla., firm** set up to breed rare species for profit has collapsed after two years in business. Organized in 1989 as

Zoovival, the firm reorganized in 1990 and became two separate entities, Biosurvival Trust, which was to do nonprofit research, and Biosurvival Inc., which sold breeding stock (mainly of small reptiles and amphibians) to people who hoped to sell the offspring to zoos.

**Insect attacks are "unraveling"** the forest ecosystem of the Blue Mountains in Oregon and Washington, say U.S. Forest Service researchers. Insect-resistant ponderosa pines have been logged out and replaced with vulnerable lodgepole pines, spruce, and fir, while fire suppression has left infested dead and dying trees to spread the bugs into new growth.

**Seeking revenue,** the Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. is courting hunters. "Before, we approached park hunts as animal control," says public hunts coordinator Kirby Brown. "Now we're looking at more recreational hunting." The time period covered by Texas Parks and Wildlife director Charles Travis' 1989 promise not to expand hunting in state parks has now expired. Hunting groups are meanwhile asking Gov. Ann Richards, herself a hunter, to rescind the appointment of Terese Hershey to the Parks and Wildlife Commission. The only non-hunter on the commission, Hershey said after one recent meeting that, "I think I've done well by not throwing up."

**The Miami Metrozoo** has spent \$30,000 to set up a hospital for endangered Florida panthers. Nine panthers, from a wild population of under 50, have required veterinary care since 1984 because of gunshot wounds, collisions with cars, and injuries received from other animals. A six-week-old captive-born Florida panther kitten was meanwhile passed around for children to hold—and possibly mishandle or infect—at the River Bridge Center in Greenacres City (near Palm Beach).

**The Florida black bear,** of which fewer than 1,500 survive, qualifies for protection under the federal Endangered Species Act, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service deputy regional director David Allen reported June 6, but nominating it is "precluded by work on other species having higher priority." Responded Humane Society of the U.S. spokesman Lewis Regenstein, "It's almost like they're saying 'Somebody sue us.'" The Fund for Animals is believed to be considering such a suit, as without judicial pressure, the bear could wait 30-40 years to be listed. Meanwhile, hunters legally kill 40-50 bears a year and poach many more; cars kill another 40-50 a year; and a new beltway around Orlando will cut deeply into bear habitat.

**Michael Spear, New Mexico regional director** of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has rejected an advisory panel's

recommendation that the rare Jemez Mountains salamander be added to the endangered species list. "We don't need more listed species," Spear said. The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to protect the salamander's habitat anyway, but the agreement has no legal force.

**Illinois hunters** will be allowed to kill 105,000 deer this year, up from 81,000 last year, and will be allowed to use handguns in the 10 counties with the most deer.



Robert L. Harrison

**Calif. Assembly Agriculture Committee chair Rusty Areias** has introduced a bill (AB 1443) to remove all responsibility for humane treatment of domesticated animals from humane organizations and place it instead with the state Dept. of Food and Agriculture. The bill is backed by the Farm Bureau, the Cattlemen's Assn., and the Veal Assn., who also backed similar legislation recently adopted by South Dakota.

**U.S. retail fur industry income** fell to \$1.3 billion during the winter of 1990-1991, down from \$1.65 billion in 1989-1990 and \$1.85 billion in 1986-1987, the sales zenith. Subtracting the estimated value of non-fur goods sold by furriers, actual fur sales may have been as low as \$800 million. "Suddenly this fall, the status designers are doing feather-lined coats instead of fur," reported

Christian Gilbert of the New York-based Fashion Service. Fellow fashion journalist Marilyn Harding of the *Tobe Report* added that most designers were emphasizing "brightly colored fake feathers, not real."

**Orwell, Vermont,** hired sheep to mow the grass in the town cemeteries for \$250, compared with \$3,000 to hire mechanized mowers, but was obliged to go back to the mowers when outraged residents objected to the sheep defecating on the graves.

**Federal auditors** say the Univ. of Pa. has collected \$407,130 in improper research overhead costs since 1987.

**The Coordinating Foundation** of Somerset County, Pa., hopes to change "the image of the sportsman with non-hunting and non-fishing members of the public," by building a \$50-to-\$100-million hunting and fishing museum.

**The Natl. Marine Fisheries Service** has eased the potential economic impact of listing several Columbia and Snake River salmon varieties as endangered by lumping spring and fall runs together as single species.

**California has adopted a law** allowing the Dept. of Fish and Game to designate two days a year on which residents may fish without a license. The object is to increase the popularity of fishing.

**DNX Inc., of Princeton, N.J.,** announced June 15 that it has produced three pigs who produce human hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying component of blood, by injecting human hemoglobin into day-old piglets. The procedure may eventually result in an alternative to human-stocked blood banks. Besides being perennially under-supplied, blood banks have sometimes passed

*Continued on next page*

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## NEWS SHORTS

along such diseases as hepatitis and AIDS. However, it isn't yet clear that a pig-based blood supply would be any safer.

**Drivers who haven't learned** to look out for moose are increasingly often colliding with the animals as they return to upper New England after having been hunted out circa 1900. Maine, with about 21,000 moose, had 500 moose/car accidents last year, up from 150 in 1980. New Hampshire, with 4,000 moose, had 170 moose/car accidents, while Vermont, with 800 moose, had 41.

**The USDA halted a study of coyote predation on goats** after several diseased study animals wandered into the vicinity of the San Andres Natl. Wildlife Refuge bighorn sheep herd.

**A crisis management plan** prepared for Clorox Co. by Ketchum Communications, of Pittsburgh, Pa., recommends that protesters should be identified as terrorists; journalists who write about the possible hazards of company products should be sued; and the firm should promise an independent third-party review of controversial issues, without following through. The plan seems to have been drafted in response to a Greenpeace campaign against the use of chlorine in papermaking. Greenpeace staffers were already alert to such tactics, as March 12, in an apparently unrelated incident, an arsonist destroyed Greenpeace toxics campaign research director Pat Costner's home and files.

**Failing to push her mate** off a sandbar at low tide in Cook Inlet, Alaska, on May 20, a female orca spent the next five hours splashing water on his back to keep him wet until the incoming tide freed him.

**The Bostonian Hotel**, of Boston, Mass., kept a \$250-a-night room vacant for weeks during the spring busy season to avoid disturbing a sparrow who nested in a balcony flower box. The Danbury, Ct., municipal airport meanwhile closed a taxiing area to protect a killdeer who nested in the middle of it.

**A summer ban on plastic six-pack yokes** took effect in Maine on July 1. The ban is intended to protect wildlife. The Center for Marine Conservation counted nearly 35,000 six-pack yokes during volunteer clean-ups of 3,656 miles of U.S. beachfront last fall.

**At least two Subway and Dominos Pizza** franchises in Anchorage, Alaska, now sell reindeer meat.

**Virtually every fish species** common to San Francisco Bay is in decline, reports the Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game. Causes include industrial and agricultural pollution, loss of wetlands, overfishing, and drought

damage to spawning streams. The salmon population is down 90 percent since 1900, the bass population is down 66 percent, edible shellfish have practically vanished, and starry flounder, delta smelt, shad, sturgeon, and the plankton they feed upon are all in serious trouble. Calif. Sen. Alan Cranston and Rep. George Miller have asked Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. to declare the delta smelt an endangered species, in a move that would cut water exports to the southern half of the state in order to protect smelt habitat. The proposed endangered species listing is opposed by the Calif. Fish and Game Commission and the Assn. of Calif. Waterways.

**Genetic evidence** indicates that the red wolf is not a distinct species, but rather a potentially common hybrid of the grey wolf and the coyote, say Univ. of Calif. biologists Robert Wayne and Susan Jenks. The two studied DNA from both living red wolves and pelts collected before 1905.

**Twenty-nine rats** who flew with the space shuttle Columbia were beheaded days after it landed (June 15) to see if weightlessness had affected their brains.

**Two rhesus monkeys** at Georgia State Univ. in Atlanta have learned to order numerals from 0 to 9 by using a computer joystick.

**Trying to close a \$3.5 billion deficit**, New York mayor David Dinkins has recommended a \$5.7 million cut in funding for the New York Zoological Society. The Central Park Zoo would be closed, while city support of the Bronx Zoo and New York Aquarium would drop 41.6 percent.

**Smuggled parrots sold by a Houston exotic animal dealer** have carried Newcastle disease to Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Earlier this year, smuggled parrots brought the disease to California and Arizona. None of this year's outbreaks are considered serious, but more than 12 million birds were killed before an outbreak in 1971-1974 was contained.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** agents are urging creation of the nation's first plant refuge, to protect at least 40 endangered species found near Lake Placid, Fla.

**The rate of atmospheric methane buildup** is declining, says a Univ. of Calif. at Irvine research team. "Methane is still going up, but the rate has been decreasing," said chemistry professor Sherwood Rowland. Methane, released by cattle, swamps, and rice paddies, is believed responsible for about 25 percent of global warming.

**The latest excuse for trophy hunting** advanced by the Safari Club Intl. is that

mounted trophies enable blind children to "view" wildlife. The group took an exhibit to the recent Natl. Federation for the Blind convention in New Orleans that included the foot, tooth, and tusk of an elephant; the heads of a moose and a lion; the skulls of a leopard, a hippopotamus, and a Cape buffalo; the skin of a 12-foot python; and the complete mounted hides of an alligator, a fox, a mountain goat, a gazelle, a wild turkey, and a black bear.

**A June 13 geothermal energy well blowout** at Pohoiki, Hawaii, spewed forth sulphuric steam for 30 hours, revitalizing opposition to geothermal development in the nearby Wao Kele O Puna rainforest.

**Vermont has legalized** ranching Canadian elk, producing a boom in sales of breeding stock.

**Two New Jersey women** were treated for rabies recently after being bitten, in separate incidents, by raccoons who climbed down their chimneys. Despite those unprecedented cases, the rabies outbreak along the Atlantic seaboard may be subsiding. Pennsylvania, the state with the most reported cases, had only 611 in 1990, down from 702 in 1989.



Richard Pilsner

**The first U.S. mainland field tests** of the Wistar Institute rabies vaccine for wildlife began June 7 in Sullivan County, Pa. Mixed with bait, the Wistar vaccine can be spread in forests and fields for wild animals to find, unlike older vaccines, which must be injected. It has already been used successfully in Belgium and France since 1985. U.S. trials have been delayed by opposition from the Natl. Wildlife Federation.

**Master Sgt. William Fields** of Sumter, S.C., spent \$1,400 to bring home an orphaned puppy he adopted last December while stationed in Saudi Arabia.

**Former Army dog handler** Joseph White, of Jacksonville, Fla., has raised \$15,000 toward the estimated \$550,000 cost of a national monument for military dogs in Washington by selling honorary canine ranks to dog owners: \$3 for private, \$25 for lieutenant, \$300 for general.

**Clare Conley, now editor of Outdoor Life**, wrote in a 1959 article for *True*, titled "Butchers With Bows," that "Hunting, since its obvious purpose is to take the lives of defenseless birds and animals, is admittedly a cruel sport...No civilized man intentionally brings needless suffering to a dumb animal—except archers!" Archers, Conley continued, "knowingly commit each living thing they hit to lingering agony." He concluded that bowhunting "should be outlawed."

**A June 10 fire at the Oregon State Univ.** fur research farm in Corvallis, Ore., and a June 15 blaze at the Northwest Farm Food Cooperative (a mink food producer) in Edmonds, Wash., were both actions of the Animal Liberation Front, according to communiques received afterward by local media. The two fires caused an estimated \$1 million worth of damage. The Natl. Board of Fur Farm Organizations posted a \$35,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators. Some investigators, however, noted that the ALF has not previously targeted the fur industry for major actions, and that attacking fur farming support facilities now wouldn't make tactical sense, since the number of fur farms in the U.S. has already fallen from 1,027 in 1988 to 667 in 1990.

**Florida gubernatorial candidate** Larry Hopkins, who once released a turkey in the state assembly as a practical joke, says he wants to use state funds to build cattle feedlots and "agri-industrial parks" to process meat and other farm goods.

**Carter County, Ky.**, dog warden Jake Wells says he shoots 70 dogs a month because killing them by lethal injection would cost an extra \$5,000 a year. The county spends \$25,000 a year to run the dog pound, including \$13,200 for Wells' salary.

**California has adopted** a law that prohibits pet stores from "knowingly" selling puppies who need hospitalization or surgery at the time of the sale. Most humane authorities believe the inclusion of the word "knowingly" will make the law unenforceable.

**Genetic research** done by the Smithsonian Institute indicates that guinea pigs are not even closely related to rodents. The finding was reported in the June 15 issue of *Nature*.

**Paleontologist Gerald Goldstein** of Ohio Wesleyan Univ. has recovered living 11,000-year-old bacteria from the remains of a mastodon discovered near Newark, Oh.

**Vampire bats, last seen in Florida** 10,000 years ago, could return with global warming, say bat experts Gary Morgan of the

## NEWS SHORTS

Fla. Museum of Natural History and Don Wilson of the Smithsonian.

**The Natl. Institutes of Health** claimed June 27 that the terminal experiments performed on five of the Silver Spring monkeys during the past two years showed that the brains of adult primates could recover much more fully from traumatic injury than had been thought possible. Responded Dr. Neal Barnard of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, "We learned nothing we didn't already know." Only six of the Silver Spring monkeys survive, two of them still with the NIH, which claimed them after they were seized from researcher Edwin Taub in Silver Spring, Md., in 1981. Taub was twice convicted on related cruelty charges, but the convictions were reversed on jurisdictional technicalities.

**Retail sales of cats** in pet stores jumped 66 percent last year, to \$25.6 million, says *Pet Supplies Marketing*.

**In a recent experiment** by the Mo. Conservation Dept., deer ate 98 percent of the white pine seedlings in an unprotected sample plot, and 97 percent in a plot protected with deer repellent, but ate only 35 percent in a plot protected by a watchdog.

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** on June 18 blocked 52 timber sales by the Bureau of Land Management, nearly half the agency's proposed Oregon cutting volume, to protect spotted owl habitat. Timber sales from U.S. Forest Service land in the same area had already been blocked by a court injunction.



**The Steller's sea lion** has declined from 300,000 circa 1960 to 66,000 today, including a 63 percent decline in the Aleutians during the past five years—a period coinciding with a sixfold increase in the number of factory trawlers working nearby waters. Relief isn't likely from the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council: seven of the eleven voting members are from the fishing industry, which wants to raise the catch quota

for pollack, a key sea lion food source, by 82 percent. Georg Wilhelm Steller discovered both Steller's sea lion and Steller's sea cow, a relative of the manatee, in 1742. The latter was hunted to extinction by 1768.

**Elephant seals spend 92 percent** of their sea-going time submerged, according to Univ. of Calif. at Santa Cruz researcher Burney LeBoeuf, plunging to depths averaging 1,650 feet and staying down for about 20 minutes between breaths. Other investigators have recorded elephant seal dives as deep as 5,120 feet, and as long as an hour. The seals far exceed the diving abilities of all other known air-breathing vertebrates, including the Atlantic right whale, who stays submerged 73 percent of the time, and the sperm whale, who dives as deep as 3,740 feet. The seals also routinely exceed the theoretical mammalian limits for depth and duration of dives. Believed extinct at the turn of the century (Smithsonian Institution collector C.W. Townsend killed seven of the last eight known), the seals now number about 140,000.

**Aboriginal humans** who arrived in Hawaii circa 1,600 years ago caused the extinction of 35 to 50 bird species, according to a Smithsonian research team. Another 16 species have vanished since Europeans discovered Hawaii in 1778. Of the 69 native bird species left, 33 are near extinction, including the 'O'o, last seen several years ago, and the Hawaiian crow, 10 of whom remain in captivity, with under 20 left in the wild.

**The Montana Shooting Sports Assn.** is seeking 36,702 signatures on petitions to place a proposed amendment to the state constitution on the 1992 ballot, which would read, "The people of the state have a right to hunt game animals. This right shall forever remain inviolate." The proposed amendment would also ban promoting "game" animal population control by predators, in lieu of human hunters.

**The sole U.S. producer** of botulism antitoxin is a 21-year-old Army horse named First Flight, stabled at the Univ. of Minnesota. First Flight developed immunity to botulism as result of 1970s chemical warfare experiments; the antitoxin vaccine is based on his blood serum.

**The Calif. Coastal Commission** has recommended building an artificial kelp reef and restoring 150 acres of coastal wetlands to counter damage to fish habitat caused by the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station. This would cost \$30 million, while building cooling towers to stop the damage would cost \$2 billion.

*Continued on next page*



## NEWS SHORTS

Continued from previous page

**A study of biodiversity** by the Univ. of Oregon has counted 8,000 species in a single tract of old-growth forest, including 143 reptiles, birds, and mammals—and 3,400 arthropods. At that, the researchers believe they have cataloged only half the species they'll eventually find there.

**The standard method of counting fish** used by fish and game agencies is to electroshock the water and count any who float up, stunned or dead.

**Bubonic plague** has turned up in ground squirrels at the Angeles Natl. Forest in southern Calif.

**The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** on May 25 raised \$113,000 by auctioning off 941 items made from the hides of endangered species, confiscated from smugglers. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson argued on June 30 that the auction only whetted demand for products from endangered species, and that similar items seized in the future should be burned—as is already the practice in Kenya, India, and Taiwan.

**The Office of Management and Budget** has blocked a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposal that all interest earned on hunting and fishing license fees be spent on wildlife programs. The action will cost 39 state wildlife agencies a total of \$33 million.

**The Fur Information Council of America** says *The New York Times* "plans to run several special projects to promote" a pro-fur advertising supplement to be distributed with the *New York Times Sunday Magazine* for Sept. 22. Express concern to *The New York Times*, 229 W. 43rd st., New York, NY 10036.

### Corrections:

Page 32 of the July/August issue stated that the Medical College of Virginia "kills an estimated 92,000 dogs per year." The correct information is that it kills an estimated 92,000 animals a year, primarily rodents.

Headlines blared in April that mountain lion tracks had been found where the tracks of a missing three-year-old ended in the foothills near Riverside, Calif. But, "according to Dept. of Fish and Game biologists," Mark Palmer of the Mountain Lion Foundation wrote after the story was summarized in the June ANIMALS' AGENDA, "the so-called mountain lion tracks found by researchers were in fact dog tracks and were nowhere near the tracks of the missing boy. The child, so far as we know, is still missing, but there is no evidence that a mountain lion was involved."

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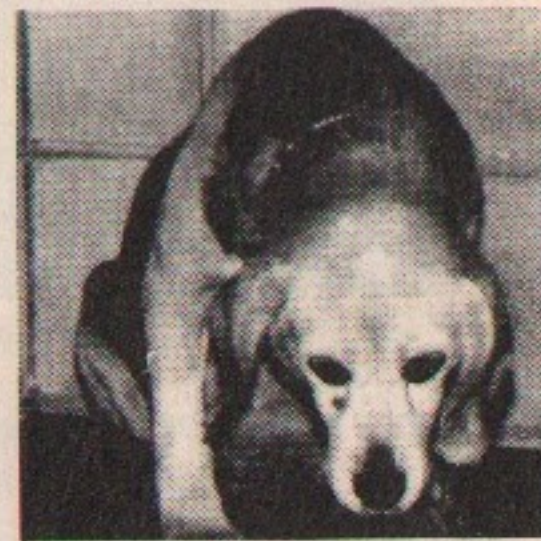
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## DATELINE INTERNATIONAL

Throughout Spain, some brutal fiestas involving the cold-blooded torture and death of animals are subtly giving way to milder forms of revelry.



Moore with Magdalena (L) and 18-month-old, pregnant Pepa.

### SPAIN— The Heart Also Rises

While the winds of cultural and economic change continue to sweep over Spain, transforming almost overnight the lifestyles of millions of Spaniards, progress in the area of animal protection work remains slow, spotty, frustrating and precarious.

Still, as conservatives and cultural chauvinists chafe under the stress of so much "modernity" and "foreign decadent interference," it is clear that throughout Spain some brutal fiestas involving the cold-blooded torture and death of animals are subtly giving way to milder forms of revelry, and that mounting international pressure is having an impact after all—at times by threatening economic boycotts, and on other occasions by simple and direct appeal to Spanish pride. Activism, in sum, is working. This is no small achievement in nation where, as *New York Times* art critic Michael Brenson recently wrote, "[M]en carry crucifixes and bear crosses like Jesus. Children are so accustomed to death that they frolic in coffins as if they were sandboxes and are as comfortable around slaughtered animals as they would be around the family cat."

The following in-depth reports are meant to provide an insight on how some key players in the drama of animal abuse—the national and local politicians; the police; the national and regional media, and finally the people themselves—are slowly reshaping their behavior and views in

### By David P. Greanville

regard to a subject previously dismissed as morally inconsequential.

#### (I) Revisiting The Goats of Manganeses de la Polverosa

**Special correspondent:  
Vicki Moore**

In January of 1990, and following an obscure report in a Zamoran newspaper, British activist Vicki Moore, head of Fight Against Animal Cruelty in Europe (FAACE), went to Manganeses de la Polverosa and saw a nanny goat thrown to her death from the 60 ft. tower of the village church. She documented the event with a video film and still photographs. (On this topic, see *Dateline International*, Dec. 1990, and Jan/Feb. 1991.)

A veteran fighter of Spanish cruelty to animals, Moore was not exactly surprised by the barbarism she witnessed; still, the martyrdom of such a gentle animal provided a good rallying point for a broad campaign against this and other atrocities. Accordingly, FAACE soon launched a year-long international pressure campaign designed to hit both at the village and ministerial levels in Spain. The media coverage included international newspapers and television.

Eventually, FAACE and other groups involved in the campaign received assurances from the Ministry of the Interior in Madrid that any act which could cause harm in any way to the animal would be strictly

prohibited. Moore was informed by the Ministry's Political Director of the Interior that instructions had been issued to the Governor of the province of Zamora to see that these prohibitions were enforced. On the days immediately prior to the event, both the Ministry of the Interior and the Governor of Zamora sent out press releases to the Spanish national media announcing that the fiesta had been suspended.

Moore and other activists decided to attend the 1991 fiesta to make sure that the directives were being observed.

On the scheduled day, as expected, Zamoran local newspapers announced that the villagers intended to defy the Governor's orders and continue with the throwing of the goat as usual. En route to Manganeses, Moore called at the Governor's office in Zamora. The Governor had come to an agreement with the village mayor and aldermen to allow their fiesta to proceed if—and this order was categorical—the goat was to be lowered from the tower to the ground on a secure rope and no maltreatment of the animal was to take place. Activists felt that this compromise contained too many risks for the animal, and that police support was necessary to insure maximum care. Moore and her group headed immediately for the Guardia Civil headquarters at Benavente, in whose jurisdiction Manganeses is situated. After a long conversation, the police chief decided to attend the fiesta himself in the company of

four officers.

Upon arrival at Manganeses, the atmosphere was sullen and volatile. About a thousand people had gathered, with many spilling into adjacent streets leading to the church's small piazza. Moore, standing at the base of the steps in the church tower, saw some youths approaching with the animal. She warned them of the consequences to be had if any harm came to the goat. The men thrust her aside and dragged the animal up into the belfry. Sensing an impending accident, the activists sought out the village aldermen who assured them the animal would be lowered on a rope onto a large canvas held by fifty men.

By this time, the crowd had gathered in the church yard, singing, shouting, and drinking. To everyone's amazement, they had two goats in the tower. The animals were dangled out of the window, as the larger goat, dressed up in tinsel, ribbons, and a large pair of frilly knickers, was undressed in a mock striptease. To shouts of "Throw'er out!" "throw'er out!", the larger animal hurtled out of the tower, without a rope. She was caught in the canvas, followed almost immediately by the other smaller animal, who was also caught in the net without mishap.

Upon closer examination the animals appeared very shaken but miraculously unhurt. The larger animal was dragged away in a mock "dance," but Moore took hold of the kid and bought her for Ps. 20,000, while offering to buy the other animal, too. There was a lot of

Continued on next page



## DATELINE: INTERNATIONAL

Continued from previous page argument because both animals were slated to be slaughtered and eaten, but the activists prevailed, and soon the two goats were safe in their custody.

The Guardia Civil, who had curiously refrained from intervening, now suddenly came alive and started proceedings to prosecute the village for breaking the Governor's orders. The Guardia Civil officers were kind and helpful to the activists after the fiesta, and assisted Moore and her group to prepare the goats for transport to Madrid, a drive which took five hours. The larger goat named "Pepa," aged 18 months, was pregnant; she had been obviously extremely distressed by her ordeal and it was a difficult journey with her. The little goat—eight-month-old "Magdalena"—was easier to travel with. She slept most of the time with her head either under Moore's arm or on her knee.

Both animals were later examined by a veterinary surgeon and pronounced well apart from cuts and bruises. They were placed in a permanent home at the Animal Refuge in Tossa de Mar on the Costa Brava (Tossa is the first anti-bullfight zone in Spain). FAACE is hoping that both Spanish activists as well as animal lovers from other countries will stop in to visit them.

### (II) Increasing Media Support

With the boldness and ferocity that characterizes the Spanish temperament, some of the most scathing criticism of Iberian traditions is now coming from Spanish writers and commentators. Since from a sociological standpoint the harshest cleavage concerning the treatment of animals is between the sensibilities of big city people and rural communities; between those who by temperament would side with change and those who would clutch to tradition; and between those who have nothing invested in animal exploitation and those who derive their livelihood from such pursuits, many journalists and columnists working for the press in the larger cities are increas-

ingly found on the animals' side.

Some voices are prompted by nothing more than an acute sense of embarrassment at the savage comportment of their countrymen. But others, among whom women are in the majority, seem to be acting out of a growing awareness that this is not only a question of national pride, but a moral situation calling for a complete revamping of attitudes toward animals and nature in general. Carmen del Caño, a correspondent with the influential paper *El Mundo*, is a case in point. Obviously well versed in animal rights philosophy, she has frequently utilized her column on society to expose the worst excesses of human chauvinism, Spanish style.

She recently kicked off one of her columns on "popular customs" (banned "The Spanish, worst enemy of animals") by deriding her countrymen's claim to fully-civilized status, a frequent jab. "Despite the fact that we proudly claim to be Europeans," said del Caño, "a word that to many is synonymous with civilized, Spanish people are still committing scores of acts bordering on sheer barbarism. Village after village is engaged in the gleeful torture of a long list of animals in its popular fiestas. This lack of sensitivity has not been lost on foreign visitors."

Added del Caño, "By simply invoking adjectives such as 'traditional,' or 'popular,' or by taking refuge behind the absolute cloak of private property, in Spain anyone can force animals to participate in exercises of cruelty and depravity. A cattleman, a waiter, a village mayor—anyone—can buy an animal to later donate the same

for the sake of the fiestas. The justification is, as usual, that it's a matter of private property and that such uses are fully sanctioned by the law.

"But torture is not perceived as such by the vast majority of people taking part in these savage festivities, events celebrated every year in various Spanish localities. Fourteen autonomous regions allow their towns to engage in this type of degeneracy, while the number of Spanish villages and towns that [cheerfully] practice animal abuse exceeds 80."

Sensitive to the bizarre stubbornness of her culture, Del Caño has often introduced irony in her reporting and commentary. Describing the peculiar fiesta in Lequeitio (Viscaya) where geese used to be hanged upside down to have their heads torn off by the contestants, Del Caño recently reported with ostensible relief that some progress had been made as the local folks, after a long controversy with animal advocates, had agreed to use dead geese instead. In similar vein, she also informed her readers that in the parish of Robledo de Chavela, in the Madrid outskirts, the Easter celebration that called for the stoning of clay jugs filled with small animals (including cats and squirrels) had been stoutly defended by the local priest as a critical component of his struggle against "eternal sin." Del Caño has also focused her column on the plight of strays (Spaniards abandon domestic animals by the tens of thousands during summer vacations), and the spreading plague of dogfighting, which, with the assist of *ad hoc* gambling entrepreneurs, is being widely

practiced even in the larger cities. Most encouraging, Del Caño now has equally committed counterparts in other newspapers, magazines, and radio and television. The animal exploiters still have much clout in the mass media, but the tables are gradually turning.

With 39 million inhabitants and 57 million visitors a year, Spain is a nation awash in cultural challenges. These foreign visitors have provided the hard currency with which Spain built its own economic miracle in the late '60s, making it today the 9th largest industrial power in the world. While Spain today, with a diversified economy, is no longer as vulnerable to tourist boycotts as it once was, its economic health still depends on a friendly climate, especially in Europe and the U.S.

For decades the sun was emblematic of what this nation had to offer—basic sensual pleasures, ranging from food to eternal beaches, beautiful women, and the constant excitement of an old and (to many) inscrutable culture. The fiestas, including bullfighting, and the brutal masculinity of the Spanish character, were once uncritically celebrated by the likes of Ernest Hemingway. To them, the mythical Spanish sun—cruel, complex, and above all, unforgiving—would always rise. But now, as activists push for a more compassionate Spain, the question is whether or not the Spanish heart will at last begin its belated ascent.

**Main sources: Vicki Moore (FAACE), and The ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondents.**

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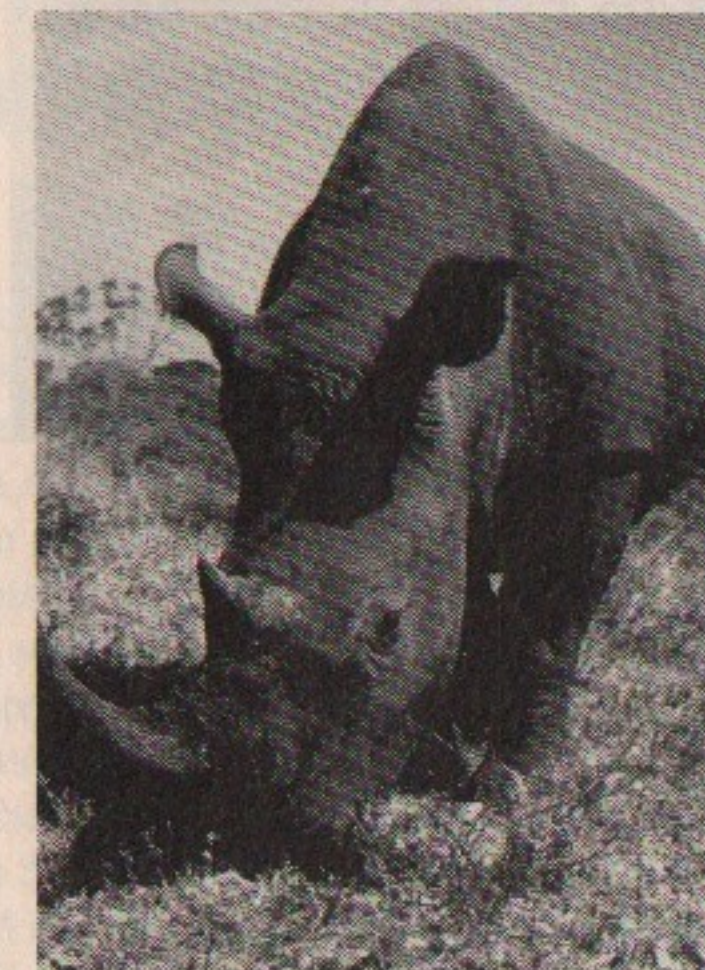
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## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Edited By Merritt Clifton



Jody Boyman

**Acting on tips from Zambia and Malawi,** South African police arrested 82 alleged smugglers in late June, seizing 177 rhino horns and 62 elephant tusks. The horns and tusks were apparently being routed through South Africa, which has not honored the two-year-old world ivory trade boycott, so that they could be falsely labeled as having come from "ranching" animals.

**South Africa has broken a** pledge to ban seal hunting for two years, according to the Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare, and may permit as many as 140,000 seals to be killed this year.

**The newly formed** Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Sealers Assn. has urged Canada to reinstate large-vessel seal hunting. Although large vessels have been allowed to take sealers to the ice floes only once since 1983, 54,540 seals were killed in 1990 by landsmen and hunters aboard small vessels.

**Norwegian whalers** led by Minke Whalers Assn. president Steinar Bastesen, held a public whale meat feast July 4 in apparent defiance of Norway's decision to abide by the International Whaling Commission moratorium on commercial whaling. "It is the American day of independence, and we are seeking independence from America," Bastesen

declared. Norwegian officials suggested that the whale meat served might have been frozen leftovers from 1986, when whales were last killed legally. The feast followed a similar event held by Japanese whalers in Tokyo on May 10, two weeks before this year's meeting of the IWC. The 37-nation IWC upheld the five-year ban on commercial whaling adopted in 1986, but both Norway and Iceland threatened to withdraw, backing down only under threat of an international trade boycott. (Of the member nations, however, only the U.S. presently has the legal mechanisms to enforce such a boycott.) The meeting ended with the likelihood that limited commercial whaling will resume in 1992.

**About 2,500 gray whales** arrived during the last week of June at their winter home off the coast of Baja California, Mexico, when they should have been feeding off Alaska. Several beached themselves and died. The off-season migration may have been caused by heavy krill seining in the North Pacific; to the whales, declining food stocks might have signaled a premature end of the feeding season. Despite the exodus of gray whales, a recent acoustic census by the Univ. of Washington found 7,800 bowhead whales in Arctic waters near Alaska, up from just 1,000 circa 15 years ago.

**Irish prime minister** Charles Haughey on June 9 declared Irish territorial waters a whale and dolphin sanctuary, under armed naval protection.

**As much as 90 percent of the coral** on the outer slopes of the Moorea barrier reefs and considerable amounts off Tahiti and Bora Bora have lost their color. The temperature of surrounding waters has climbed from 85 degrees Fahrenheit to 87 or 88 degrees during the past several years, a probable effect of global warming. Similar coral bleaching has occurred off

Florida, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and Australia. An unnamed species of coral native to the Gulf of Chiriqui, off Panama, has apparently gone extinct since 1983, but scientists blame the 1982-1983 weather phenomenon called *El Nino* for that.

**The European Economic Community** agreed June 16 to ban fur imports from nations where leghold traps are used, beginning in 1995, but under pressure from the French hunting lobby, put off banning leghold traps in member nations until 1995, two years later than planned. EEC fur imports last year from the U.S., Canada, and U.S.S.R. were valued at \$106 million.

**Compassion in World Farming** has given the European Parliament a petition signed by over a million people from the 12 member nations—including 200,000 Germans and 100,000 Dutch—who request that animals be given a new status as "sentient animals." European Community regulations presently don't distinguish animals from non-living commodities.

**A Natl. Science Foundation** research team confirmed June 24 that smoke from the oil fires burning in Kuwait since the Gulf War is not rising high enough to affect the global climate. Oily soot has, however, formed an asphalt blanket over much of Kuwait and southern Iraq. In the short term, this has annihilated the desert ecology. In the long term, Algerian anti-desertification experiments undertaken in the 1960s suggest the asphalt blanket could conserve groundwater that normally evaporates in the desert heat, permitting anaerobic bacterial action that will convert desert to topsoil. Beyond the asphalted region, the smoke plume stretches 800 miles, causing severe acid rain and killing crops, as well as both wildlife and domestic animals. About 200 of an estimated 700 oil fires set by Iraqi saboteurs

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# INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

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have now been put out, but the hardest fires to deal with have been saved for last. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Intl. Council for Bird Preservation have asked Britain to pressure Kuwait to clean up lakes of oil leaking from damaged pipelines and wellheads, reportedly killing thousands of birds who survived the other ecological hazards. The British government meanwhile cited six parakeets for bravery, who were used aboard a destroyer during the Gulf War to detect poison gas. Conditions in the Persian Gulf itself are reportedly better, despite a heavy toll on birds. Few sea turtles have been found dead, and no dolphins or dugongs. Endangered hawksbill turtles have returned to their breeding areas, where the seagrass beds are apparently intact.

**The June 14 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo**, a Philippine volcano dormant for more than 600 years, destroyed forests, farms, and rivers within a 25-mile radius, killing hundreds of thousands of animals, both wild and domestic, according to ANIMALS' AGENDA correspondent Orlino Sol. Palacpac. A typhoon spread the sulphuric ash to Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia, and Guam.

**Lt. Col. Alain Mafart**, convicted of leading the French intelligence team who on July 10 1985 bombed the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, was reportedly made a Knight of the Order of Merit by French prime minister Michel Rocard—only weeks after Rocard issued an overdue apology for the bombing. A Greenpeace photographer was killed in the blast, which occurred in New Zealand as the *Rainbow Warrior* prepared to protest French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll, Polynesia. Mafart and an accomplice pleaded guilty to manslaughter and were sentenced to 10 years in prison, but were sent to serve their time in French Polynesia under a deal with the French government, which then broke the deal and brought them home. Protest to the

French Ambassador, 4101 Reservoir Rd., Washington DC 20007-2186.

**An Internal Revenue Service proposal** to cut deductions for donations by U.S. corporations to charitable projects in foreign nations could seriously harm overseas activities of the World Wildlife Fund, American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, and Ducks Unlimited, a hunting group. The overseas activities of Friends of Animals and the World Society for the Protection of Animals would be relatively unaffected: FoA is supported almost entirely by individual memberships, while WSPA is funded mainly by tax-exempt member organizations.

**Ducks Unlimited claims** to have developed and protected 860,000 acres of wetlands in Mexico and Honduras since 1975.

**The number of cattle killed** because of the ongoing British outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalitis has risen to more than 26,000, taxing the agriculture ministry's ability to dispose of the infected carcasses.

**A U.S. research team** has confirmed that a vast tide of lava swept across much of Siberia during a million-year period roughly 248 million years ago. Fossils suggest that 95 percent of all animal species then alive went extinct during the same interval.

**The Antarctic Treaty nations** have banned huskies from Antarctica to avoid any chance that they might spread canine distemper to native seals. A similar virus has killed thousands of seals in the North Atlantic since 1988.

**Farmer Origene Stebenne**, 72, of Magog, Quebec, was killed by a cow on June 22 when he tried to take away her newborn calf.

**The London Zoo announced** June 22 that it has successfully bred and reared the endangered wart-biter grasshopper.



▼ **About 630,000 sea lions** lived among the Falkland Islands 60 years ago, but the population dropped to just 63,000 by 1960; and since the advent of squid-trawling nearby during the 1980s, has plunged to 8,000. An estimated 750,000 sheep have severely harmed the ecosystem on the larger islands, but the smaller islands still harbor 40,000 seals, two million each of penguins and albatrosses, countless petrels, and endangered birds including the upland goose, the flightless steamer duck, and the striated caracara, a type of falcon.

**Researchers at the Max Planck Institute** in Munich, Germany, believe based on blood protein analysis that the coelacanth, a fish species extant for 370 million years, is a close relative of the first four-legged land animals.

**The Toronto mayor's committee** on community and race relations says the city should sever its pound contract with the Toronto Humane Society because a membership policy barring hunters and trappers allegedly discriminates against native Americans.

**The Alberta Human Rights Commission** has obliged the province to license blind hunters.

**Environmentalists** Annie Leonard of Bend, Ore., and Frank Momberg of Berlin, Germany, were ordered out of Malaysia after joining a July 6 protest against rainforest logging near Miri, Borneo. Eight others, including two Americans, were still in police custody at deadline.

**The Freshwater Fish Protection Assn.**, a Japanese group,

charges that construction of the Nagara River dam, now underway, will push the endangered Satsukimasu trout to extinction. Protest to Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, 2-3-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan. For further info, write to Eizo Kimura, c/o FFPA, 2-2-38 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka 530, Japan.

**Brazilian president** Fernando Collor de Mello on June 26 signed a decree cutting off government subsidies for projects that destroy rainforest or other vital ecosystems, and asked the Group of Seven major industrialized nations (including the U.S.) to back a \$1.2 billion plan to save the Amazon rainforest at their July summit in London.

**The reintroduction** of golden lion tamarins to coastal Brazil is often cited by zoos as a successful example of the restoration of an endangered species through captive breeding. But of 89 tamarins released, at a cost of \$23,000 apiece, only 35 have survived, for a mortality rate double or triple that of wild-born tamarins; at least 24 died of disease; and the *Washington Post* revealed June 3 that last January the Natl. Zoo in Washington D.C. discovered a tamarin slated for release within days was carrying a virus that has killed at least 40 tamarins in a dozen U.S. zoos recently. Whether other tamarins took the virus back to the jungle with them is still unknown. The 35 survivors of the release program have reportedly produced 51 infants.

**Italian Green Party** parliamentary deputy Anna Maria Procacci, environment minister Georgio Ruffolo, and European Economic Community environmental commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana together asked Pope John Paul II on May 20, "to intervene with his word in defense of all the animals that are sacrificed in fiestas in the name of tradition and feast days that have nothing to do with the religious spirit."

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# ANIMAL NEWSLINE

## COURT CALENDAR

### Vivisection

Setting an apparent precedent for enforcing state anti-cruelty laws against federal agencies, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 8-0 on May 20 that PETA and the International Primate Protection League have the right to sue the Natl. Institutes of Health in Louisiana state court, seeking custody of the last two Silver Spring monkeys left in NIH custody. The monkeys are housed at Tulane University. The ruling reversed a 1988 decision by the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals, which moved such a suit, seeking custody of the seven Silver Spring monkeys then living, to federal court. Federal courts have typically dismissed such suits for lack of "standing," or legal interest in the issues. Since the 1988 ruling, five of the Silver Spring monkeys have been killed in terminal experiments (see *News Shorts*). The original suit will now be heard on behalf of the remaining monkeys.

♦ The Chittenden County, Vermont, Superior Court ruled June 7 that meetings of the University of Vermont institutional animal care and use committee (IACUC) are subject to the state open meeting and public records acts, upholding a motion for access by People for Animal Rights and the Animal Legal Defense Fund.

♦ PETA is appealing a May ruling that it and Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals at the University of Oregon lack standing to sue the university, alleging the IACUC broke the state open meeting law by approving invasive brain research on macaques behind closed doors. Univ. of Ore. IACUC meetings have been considered covered by the state open meeting law since early 1988.

♦ Convicted Nazi collaborator Jacques Correze on June 27 resigned as chairman of Cosmair, L'Oreal cosmetics' U.S. distributor, apologized for his past, and died hours later of pancreatic cancer. Although Cosmair claims to do no animal testing, both Cosmair and L'Oreal are under PETA boycott because of L'Oreal animal tests. Correze's Nazi activities, for which he served five years in prison after World War II, were disclosed in a suit filed by stockholder Jean Frydman, who alleged that in 1989 he was forced off the board of directors of Panavision, another L'Oreal subsidiary, because his Israeli citizenship

might have brought a boycott of the firm by Arab nations. According to Frydman, L'Oreal founder Eugene Schiller, a known Nazi sympathizer, used the firm to give numerous ex-Nazis jobs and a new identity. While Correze was a founder of La Cagoule, a pro-Hitler terrorist group active in France during the late 1930s, Frydman fought with the French Resistance.

♦ Arizona researcher Cary Chevalier's suit against Karen Wakeland of Midlothian, Tex., and the Animal Rehabilitation Center, Inc., has been dropped for "lack of prosecution." Chevalier left several kinkajous with Wakeland in 1989 after using them in experiments at the University of California at Irvine, that included keeping them in steel drums that were heated from below freezing to over 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Arguing that the kinkajous had been abandoned, Wakeland eventually turned them over to Primarily Primates. Chevalier then accused Wakeland of having stolen them.

♦ Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge students Brian Jones, 22, Philip Robinson, 22, and Robert Roberts, 20, were arrested May 4 for allegedly strangling an ostrich at the LSU agricultural school during an act of common vandalism. The three, also charged with cruelty, are believed to be the first defendants prosecuted under Louisiana's law against interfering with research animals, which, like similar laws recently adopted by many other states, was directed at the supposed threat posed by animal rights activists who might try to liberate research subjects.

### SLAPP Suits

The U.S. Supreme Court on June 3 dismissed the Austrian drug maker Immuno AG's last appeal of a 1989 New York Court of Appeals ruling that International Primate Protection League president Shirley McGreal did not libel Immuno in a 1983 letter to the *Journal Of Primatology*. McGreal's insurer settled out of court with Immuno, over her objections, but *Journal Of Primatology* editor Jan Moor-Jankowski spent over \$1 million in legal fees to win a landmark victory against SLAPP suits, or Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation, that seek to muzzle discussion of controversial issues.

♦ That didn't stop animal dealer Matthew Block and Worldwide Primates Inc. from filing an apparent SLAPP suit against McGreal for allegedly interfering in a business relationship between WPI and the Delta Primate Center in Covington, Louisiana. McGreal advised Delta Primate Center director Peter Gerone in January 1989 that the USDA had found numerous animal care violations at the WPI facilities. A follow-up note in June 1990 informed Gerone that the Centers for Disease Control had suspended WPI's license to import primates. Both communications were accompanied by supporting documents. Block and WPI are asking over \$500,000 in punitive damages.

♦ Preliminary hearings of an alleged SLAPP suit against the Dolphin Project, of Coconut Grove, Fla., by Ocean World, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., were to begin June 16. Ocean World has accused the Dolphin Project of attempting a shakedown via frequent protests over conditions in a dolphin petting pool, which Dolphin Project founder Ric O'Barry says has never met Marine Mammal Protection Act standards.

♦ The Italian Fur Trade Federation is reportedly asking officials in various cities to bar merchants from advertising fake fur coats as "ecological fur," under a 1966 law that decreed only products made from animals can be called "fur."

♦ The German Fur Institute meanwhile won an injunction against distribution of Animal Peace literature alleging that pregnant karakul ewes are killed so that their lambs can be skinned before losing a distinctive curl to their fur shortly after birth. The German Fur Institute won a similar injunction last year against comparable material published by the Animal Liberators' Association. According to Beauty Without Cruelty, which recently stopped karakul production in India by purchasing India's entire karakul flock, karakul producers customarily do not kill the ewes, and do not abort the lambs, but do kill the lambs within 24 to 48 hours of natural birth.

### Earth First!

Alleging that the investigation of the car bombing that injured them on May 4, 1990, in Oakland, Calif., was deliberately bungled, Earth First! activists Judi Bari and Daryl Cherney on May 21 sued FBI agent in charge Richard Held, the Oakland Police

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Dept., the Ukiah Police Dept., the Mendocino and Humboldt county sheriffs' departments, and numerous individual officers. Bari and Cherney claim that the authorities intentionally spoiled evidence, misrepresented information in arresting Bari and Cherney at the scene (all charges against them were later dropped), failed to investigate about 30 death threats directed at Bari and Cherney before the bombing, withheld access to the evidence from private detectives working for Bari and Cherney, improperly identified Bari and Cherney as suspects even after the charges against them were dropped, and subjected them to misleading publicity. Held, Bari charged in a May 5 speech, was instrumental in the FBI's COINTELPRO campaign against activist groups during the 1960s and early 1970s. Among his activities, she stated, were distributing forged documents that caused a shooting war between factions of the Los Angeles Black Panther Party; helping direct vigilantes who allegedly killed 70 members of the American Indian Movement; organizing a right-wing paramilitary group called the Secret Army Organization, which tried to kill San Diego State University professor Peter Bohmer, but severely wounded his associate Paula Thorpe instead; and overseeing the killing of two Puerto Rican independence activists in 1978.

♦ Jury selection began June 10 in Prescott, Arizona, for the trial of Earth First! founder Dave Foreman (now with Wild Earth) and four others for allegedly conspiring to saw down a power line tower on May 30, 1989. While Foreman is a deer hunter, Los Angeles Times reporter Patt Morrison described co-defendants Mark Davis, Ilse Asplund, Marc Baker, and Peg Millett (half-sister of feminist author Kate Millett) as "strict vegetarians with strong animal rights sympathies." Davis and Baker were arrested near the power line tower in question, after undercover FBI agent Michael Fain, alias Michael Tait, led them into an ambush. Millett was arrested the next day, after escaping the ambush, as was Foreman, for allegedly financing the action. Representing the five defendants free of charge, defense attorney Gerry Spence contends that they were entrapped and framed as part of a COINTELPRO-like FBI effort to destroy Earth First! The prosecution was still presenting its case as The ANIMALS' AGENDA went to press. Defense arguments were expected to run into September.

## Homicide

A District Court jury in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on July 5 found hunter Edwin Arrietta, 25, guilty of voluntary manslaughter, shooting into an occupied automobile, using a firearm in the commission of a crime, and hunting without a license—but Arrietta escaped conviction for first-degree murder in the Nov. 7, 1990 killing of Freeman Davis. Davis was shot as he warned Arrietta away from the Davis family home. Arrietta thus faces a three-to-10-year sentence, instead of 30 years to life.

♦ A Superior Court jury on May 22 found Delzura, Calif., ranch owner Charles Duarte guilty of involuntary manslaughter for keeping a pack of at least eight dogs who fatally mauled farmworker Melvin Roy Johnson on Dec. 12, 1989. Duarte said he didn't own the dogs, but did feed them a whole cooked pig once a month.

♦ June 21, Edwin Hill of Memphis, Tenn., was sentenced to two years in prison for criminally negligent homicide. Hill's two pit bull terriers killed his neighbor, Betty Lou Stidman, last year. Hill testified at the sentencing hearing that he had lost his house, his land, and most of his other possessions in settling a \$1.6 million lawsuit brought by Stidman's family.

♦ Lucio Colunga Longoria, 30, was arrested in Victoria, Mexico, on May 10, after allegedly admitting to police that he killed parrot dealer William Jaster, 56, of Brownsville, Texas, during an argument over the price of smuggled parrots. Over 200 parrots were seized from other alleged smugglers in Texas and Mexico the same week.

## Humane Enforcement

Raiding on a tip from the Elizabeth Brown Humane Society, of Newport, the Central Vermont Humane Society and Orange County Sheriff's Dept. on June 13 discovered two boys, aged seven and ten, 41 cats, 21 exotic birds, and 155 dogs, 14 of them pregnant, in a shack with floor space a fourth the size of a tennis court. Urine-soaked newspapers reportedly covered much of the floor to a depth of two inches. The state department of Social Rehabilitation Services took charge of the children, but apparently did not immediately remove them from the situation. Details on that aspect of the case were unavailable due to a state law protecting the identity of juveniles. The animals were distributed among at least five shelters.

Misdemeanor cruelty charges were filed against dog breeders Grace and Mitchell Goslant and Richard Smith. Superior Court judge Michael Kupersmith rejected the Goslants' motion to regain custody of the dogs on June 22.

♦ The East Topsham raid was the second of its kind in Vermont this year. The Vt. Volunteer Service for Animals has obtained a lien against Robert and Dorothy Thompson of Hartland for over \$100,000 in veterinary and boarding costs incurred since 150 animals were seized from the Thompson home and business, the Merryall Farm for Animals, last February.

♦ The New Jersey SPCA on May 27 rescued over 1,000 sheep and goats from two small barns at the Trenton Packing Co., where they had been held without food or water, but all were slaughtered within days anyhow. Trenton Packing Co. owners Henry Kelley and Joe Newman were charged with cruelty, along with employee Norman Howell.

♦ Pembroke Pines, Fla., police on June 27 told the local SPCA that they do not consider killing poisonous bufo toads with a shovel to be illegal under state cruelty laws, because the toads—native to Africa—are not domestic animals, and because police commander Fred Crawford kills the toads with a shovel himself.

♦ A suit by Eleanor Schroen of the Mai-Ed Cattery in Ann Arbor, Mich., vs. the Humane Society of Huron Valley, Michigan Humane Society, and MHS cruelty officer Tim Clements has been settled out of court under terms that may not be disclosed. Schroen surrendered 223 cats and a dog to HSHV and Clements in late March.

♦ The Orange County, Fla., animal shelter gave street performers Johnny Caillouet and Rebecca Baker an \$18,000 motor home to forestall a lawsuit over the euthanization of a trained dog named Bucksnot. The shelter picked up Bucksnot after Caillouet, Baker, their infant daughter, and a companion were seriously injured in a traffic accident. The dog—licensed and tagged—was then put down as "unclaimed" despite daily calls from Caillouet and Baker, and extensive publicity about their search for him. Shelter director Don Westfall subsequently resigned.

♦ George Burkett of Chambersburg, Pa., on June 27 entered a plea that the U.S. Constitution guarantees his right to kill his neighbors' chickens for allegedly waking him up and digging holes in his lawn. Burkett was charged with disorderly conduct after shooting two of the chickens.

♦ Petland Inc., of Canoga Park, Calif., was fined \$52,000 on July 3 in Van Nuys Municipal Court for selling sick and injured animals. \$18,500 of the fine will go to the local SPCA.

## Wildlife

The Fund for Animals, the Swan View Coalition, and Earth First! biodiversity project coordinator Jasper Carlton on June 24 served notice of intent to sue the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, seeking termination of authorization to the state of Montana to hold grizzly bear hunts. Grizzly bears have been listed as a threatened species in the U.S., except for Alaska, since 1975.

♦ Citizens to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation, the Animal Legal Defense Fund, and the Progressive Animal Welfare Society sued the Natl. Marine Fisheries Service on June 14, alleging that letters of agreement authorizing movement of captive marine mammals from one type of facility to another (e.g., exhibition to military training) violate the intent of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

♦ Chippewa in northern Wisconsin retained spearfishing rights, but will have to observe catch limits, under an agreement reached with the state on May 20. Sport-fishing groups had accused the Chippewa of depleting the fish population. The Wisconsin hunter harassment law was ruled unconstitutional by a lower court last year, after several Chippewa tried to invoke it against three sportfishermen who allegedly yelled racial insults at them.

♦ Exxon Corp. on May 24 formally withdrew guilty pleas to various charges in connection with the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill off the coast of Alaska, completing the collapse of a \$900 million out-of-court settlement that federal judge Russell Holland ruled was inadequate back on April 24. If a new settlement is not negotiated soon, the case will go to trial—as environmentalists hope, since a trial will necessitate disclosure of numerous thus-far secret information about the extent of the ecological damage.

♦ Under threat of suit by the Natl. Audubon Society and Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on June 17 proposed listing the marbled murrelet as an endangered species in old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest. Listing the marbled murrelet as well as the spotted owl strengthens the case against logging old growth. On June 28, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review the constitutionality of a 1989 law



son's foot out of a 12-foot Burmese python's mouth. The boy, the actual owner of the reptiles, had just fed the python a rabbit, but the python was apparently still hungry.

## Horses

Auburn, Calif., Superior Court judge James Roeder on June 21 sentenced horse thieves Sharon and James Kucera to serve 300 and 150 days in jail, respectively, for taking two horses from a pasture near Loomis, Calif., last October, and selling them at an auction in nearby Turlock. The horses were subsequently discovered in the corral at a Texas slaughterhouse. Sharon Kucera was also ordered to make \$1,500 restitution to the horse owners, one of whom paid \$1,000 to buy his horse back from the slaughterhouse. The Kuceras have been sued, in an unrelated case, for fraudulently soliciting donations of horses, who were then sold to slaughterers.

♦ Facing nine separate lawsuits from creditors, the renowned thoroughbred breeding center Calumet Farm petitioned for bankruptcy on July 11, with debts estimated at \$70 million. Calumet, of Lexington, Ky., bred eight Kentucky Derby winners in about 60 years, including Triple Crown winners Whirlaway and Citation. However, Calumet fortunes have slumped since the mid-1980s, along with the rest of the horse industry. Alydar, the top Calumet stud, died suddenly last November at age 16, and an auction of 96 horses in January fetched only \$6 million instead of the \$15 million expected, as 30 horses went unsold.

♦ U.S. District judge Henry Wilhoit Jr. fined investor Gerry Minsky, 46, of Westport, Conn., \$100,000 on July 2, and ordered him to make \$82,000 restitution to Lloyd's of London, after finding him guilty of conspiracy, wire fraud, and mail fraud in connection with the poisoning of a racehorse in Lexington, Ky., last year. Two other men, Dr. Joseph James Brown and Robert T. West, were convicted in May of killing the horse with an insulin injection and setting up the deal.

♦ The horseracing industry was also embarrassed June 6, as Robert Menillo, 61, of Tappan, N.J., Robert Menti, 61, of Northvale, N.Y., and Bruce Chadwick, 55, of Reading, Pa., were arrested for allegedly supplying anabolic steroids and other contraband drugs to racehorse trainers in all three states.

♦ Three Oklahoma City horse owners have sued the city for \$711,000, the estimated value of nine miniature horses

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who died and 113 others who developed liver problems after eating hay from land that had been fertilized by sewage sludge in 1986. According to attorney Mike Cox, the horses picked up lethal doses of heavy metals from dust that got into their hay during baling. In a parallel case, dairy farmer Robert Ruane of North Clarendon, Vermont, testified June 5 at a public hearing in nearby Whiting that he has lost a dozen cows a year to unknown pathogens, after spreading treated sewage from the city of Rutland on his fields, also in 1986. The EPA approved field disposal of sewage sludge in the mid-1980s; the Oklahoma City and Vermont cases are believed to be the first to challenge the EPA verdict that the practice is safe.

## Police Animals

The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern Calif., the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and two private law firms sued the Los Angeles Police Dept. on June 23, alleging that police dogs are used excessively against Latinos and Afro-Americans. The class action suit was brought on behalf of an estimated 1,000 people who have been bitten by LAPD dogs over the past three years.

◆ New York State Supreme Court justice Richard Andrias refused a June 11 motion that a seven-foot boa constrictor be called as a defense witness in the murder trial of a Taiwanese immigrant who allegedly killed three Vietnamese youths.

Defendant David Tai, 20, claimed the police used the snake, a departmental mascot, to intimidate him into confessing.

## Scams

Long Island (N.Y.) Pet Cemetery owners Samuel and Alan Strauss were hit with a 20-count federal indictment for fraud July 1, two weeks after an FBI raid discovered that as many as 250,000 pets had been improperly cremated in mass incinerations. The ashes were either distributed to grieving pet owners at random or thrown into nearby woods. The ashes had accumulated to the point of posing a possible water pollution problem.

◆ Don Davis, 28, of Metairie, La., faces charges for cheating or attempting to cheat at least ten owners of missing pets out of reward money.

## No More Pork Barrel For The Meat Industry?

While Capitol Hill remains far from going vegan, both legislators and regulatory bodies made considerable noise over the summer about ending preferential treatment of animal agriculture.

June 26, the House of Representatives voted 232-192 to end the single largest government subsidy of the beef industry by upping public lands grazing fees from \$1.97 per animal per month to \$8.70 per animal per month by 1994. An estimated 26,000 ranchers now graze cattle on 250 million acres of federal land at substantially less than the cost of administering the grazing program, while soil erosion from overgrazing has jeopardized wildlife, water supplies, and native plants. A stiff Senate fight is expected before the new grazing fees get final approval—and even if they clear the Senate, they might meet opposition from President George Bush, who derives substantial support from cattle country. However, the wide margin of victory for the \$8.70 proposal in the house was a clear indication that public discontent with “welfare ranching” has been heard in Washington D.C.

A recent USDA finding that salmonella infects at least 35 percent of the chicken reaching the market also prompted action. “The American people are tired of seeing one story after another about dirty chicken,” USDA Food and Safety Inspection Service chief Lester Crawford warned the Natl. Broiler Council on June 14, promising tougher regulation in the near future. Former Assistant Secretary of

Agriculture Carol Tucker Foreman told a Senate hearing two weeks later that, “Instead of stamping chicken ‘wholesome,’ the USDA should require poultry processors to provide handling instructions,” since contaminated chicken must be treated as “hazardous waste,” in her words, to avoid spreading disease.

Earlier, amid growing concern about cholesterol, FDA head David Kessler pledged to ban food labels that misleadingly identify fat content. Dairy products are among those most likely to be targeted.

The meat industry also took a blow from the European Community, which after reviewing 25 U.S. packing plants, decided only one met EC import standards. Another 13 plants may reapply to sell meat to Europe after making specific changes and undergoing another EC inspection.

The Government Accountability Project, a public interest research group, meanwhile urged attention to U.S. meat imports from Canada. “Poisoned meat is being imported,” the group charged, because the 1988 Free Trade Agreement eased inspection requirements. Inspectors now examine only one truckload of meat in each 15.

Hoping to counter growing public skepticism of meat, the Beef Promotion and Research Board (financed by checkoff contributions per animal sold) announced a 1992 budget including \$22.9 million for promotion; \$5 million for industry information; \$4.75 million for foreign marketing assistance; \$4.5 million for



consumer information; \$4 million for research; \$2.25 million for administration; \$1.14 million for producer communications; \$400,000 for program development; and \$200,000 for program evaluation. \$665,900 is to be spent on market research. Thus the beef industry, by itself, will spend over twice as much on advertising and related costs as the total budgets of all animal rights and animal welfare groups with anti-meat policies.

Other sectors of the meat industry have comparable image problems. First the Pork Producers Associations of South Dakota and Illinois decided to quit crowning Pork Queens because too few women want the title. Then a poll of 404 medical doctors commissioned by the Pork Industry Group of the National Live Stock and Meat Board found that only 29 percent believe pork belongs in a healthy diet. Ninety-seven percent recommended fish, while 92 percent recommended chicken—but the poll was taken before the USDA released its salmonella findings.

Days later, the state of Florida issued warned residents and tourists to avoid shark

meat, as sharks caught off the Florida coast contain 1.48 parts per million of mercury, half again the level rated safe for human consumption. As a top predator, sharks accumulate mercury from the bodies of the smaller fish they eat.

A Loma Linda University study

comparing children in Seventh Day Adventist schools to those in public schools meanwhile discovered that the largely vegetarian Adventists are significantly more fit. While girls in both groups were of comparable average size, the Adventist boys were 1.6 centimeters taller. The study

included 2,272 children between ages six and 18.

As the *Natl. Catholic Reporter* editorialized, “Giving up meat strengthens in an elegantly simple way our prayers, politics—and our palates.”

—M.C.

## Lawmakers Discover Pet Overpopulation

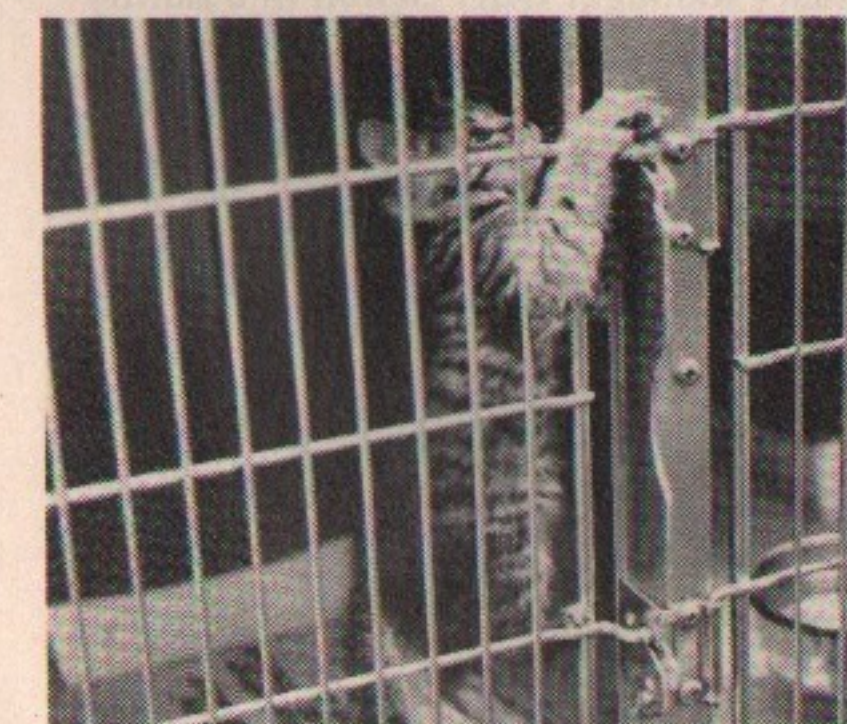
Debate over mandatory spay/neuter bills and pet licensing occupied legislative calendars from New York to Oregon over the summer, as the controversial San Mateo County, Calif., breeding ban for the first time brought pet overpopulation into the political spotlight.

Conservative as many of the proposed measures were, most activists warmly welcomed beginnings, including a new Texas law that requires both public and private pet adoption agencies to either sterilize animals before releasing them, or obtain a signed pledge from the adopter affirming that the animals will be sterilized promptly when old enough. Duplicating the policies already in effect at most major pet adoption agencies across North America, the Texas law applies only in cities of more than 25,000 residents.

The Houston Animal Rights Team meanwhile drew a hostile reception from press and public for proposing that licenses for fertile dogs and cats be jacked up to \$250 apiece, from \$10, while the licensing fee for sterile animals would remain \$4. Even the major Houston sheltering groups—Citizens for Animal Protection and the Houston Humane Society—argued that such legislation would be unenforceable. But the groups were unanimous that the fee for fertile animals should be substantially increased, perhaps to \$100.

Stiffer animal licensing proposals also drew flak in New York City; Syracuse, N.Y.; the state of New Jersey; Dade County, Fla.; and LaVerne, Calif., among other locales. The most common objection was that the higher fees would hit owners of multiple sterile animals harder than owners of individual fertile animals, even though the individual fertile animals are the primary source of not only pet overpopulation, but also pet-related noise and odor complaints. A second common objection was that limits on the number of animals an individual could keep, aimed at “animal collectors,” would also penalize responsible owners of multiple pets—including people who take in, sterilize, and rehabilitate stray and abandoned animals.

The debate brought numerous suggestions to The ANIMALS’ AGENDA. New Jersey activist Ceil Slauson proposed that licensing should be per owner, rather than per animal. This concept could be extended to take into consideration the facilities available to the animals, so that people dwelling on multi-acre lots might be allowed to keep more animals than those living in single-room apartments. Connecticut activist Gladys Steeg suggested that compliance with licensing requirements could be increased if a percentage of each license fee went into a special lottery that could be won only by owners of sterile pets who have been



vaccinated against rabies.

Opposing breeding curbs was Bill Wewer of Putting People First, who wrote in *Fur Age Weekly*, “Maybe animal activists are too busy bombing medical researchers to enjoy the activities that result in more little activists nine months later, but why do they have to impose their frigid standards on our poor pets?” Earlier in the year, Wewer told the farm trade journal *Feedstuffs* that he quit his former position with the Doris Day Animal League because it had gotten away from promoting spaying and neutering.

Kim Sturla of the Fund for Animals, who authored the San Mateo breeding ban while heading the Peninsula Humane Society, has authored a handbook for groups wishing to advance similar measures in their own communities: *Killing The Crisis, Not The Animal*, \$5.00 from 808 Alamo Drive, Suite 306, Vacaville, CA 95699.

—M.C.

## Animals’ Voice Silenced?

The April issue of *The Animals’ Voice* may have been the last. Compassion for Animals Foundation president Gil Michaels confirmed in mid-June that he had indefinitely suspended publication of the slick bimonthly.

“I have donated well over \$2 million for its production since its inception,” Michaels said in a prepared statement. “Subscription and advertising revenue have

not been enough to sustain production.”

Although Michaels said he was “no longer in a position to single-handedly financially support *The Animals’ Voice*,” he did say he would match any outside contributions toward keeping it alive. However, distribution and advertising contracts had already been cancelled, and at least one longtime staffer, Cole McFarland, had been moved out.

Editor Laura Moretti commenced

*The Animals’ Voice* in 1986 as an activist newsletter serving southern California. Michaels’ Compassion for Animals Foundation became publisher, and began investing heavily in production and promotion, beginning with the issue of June 1988. In fiscal year 1989, *The Voice* spent \$934,737, according to tax filings, but took in only \$271,956. Michaels contributed \$600,000 (significantly more than the total budget of The ANIMALS’ AGENDA), to close the deficit. Losses had apparently continued at a comparable level.

Continued on next page



Continued from previous page

The suspension of *The Animals' Voice* came as the editors drew heavy flak for attempted exposes that backfired. The last two issues attacked the Fund for Animals for allegedly ignoring the involvement of former Black Beauty Ranch sanctuary manager Billy Saxon in a family livestock business; alleged that animal abuse at the ranch was also going ignored; and accused The ANIMALS' AGENDA of whitewashing the situation. In fact, The ANIMALS' AGENDA had investigated and reported on the charges almost a year earlier (See "Smears, Suits, and Espionage," May 1990). The most serious charges had come originally from Saxon's predecessor, Jerry Owens, who was fired for cause in 1984, and were amplified by Texas Outdoor Writers' Association president Charles Dukes, whose own duck

hunt had been disrupted by Fund national director Wayne Pacelle. Neither Dukes nor others who further circulated the various stories ever actually produced documentation they claimed to have of the alleged abuses, despite repeated promises that copies would be forwarded to The ANIMALS' AGENDA. Visiting the ranch in person and interviewing both neighbors and local humane authorities, The ANIMALS' AGENDA found no evidence of any animal abuse there, past or present. Saxon had meanwhile been replaced by the present manager, Chris Byrne, over six months before the *Voice* published the charges.

The April *Voice* carried an article by Sacramento activist Cres Velucci, who accused four other local activists—depicted in photographs—of being FBI informants. Velucci was at the time facing trial for

allegedly participating in a 1986 Animal Liberation Front raid on the University of Oregon. The charges were subsequently dropped. The activists in question had apparently been subpoenaed by the prosecution. They had not been contacted by the *Voice* for their version of the situation, nor was comment offered from other informed sources. Fifteen prominent northern California activists responded with an open letter pointing out that Velucci has repeatedly misidentified other alleged infiltrators and informants, dating back at least seven years. In 1985, PETA cofounder Ingrid Newkirk reprimanded Velucci for calling a press conference to denounce Nedim Buyukmihci, who cofounded the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights, and whose parents cofounded the Unexpected Wildlife Refuge in rural New Jersey back in 1961.

—M.C.

## Kullberg Out At ASPCA

John Kullberg, American SPCA president since 1978, resigned his \$130,000-a-year post June 20, amid multiple controversies over the direction of the organization, whose activities include both national advocacy and providing shelter service to New York City.

Founded in 1866, the ASPCA is the oldest and third largest U.S. animal protection group, with 350,000 members, an annual budget of \$16.5 million, and assets of nearly \$40 million. Kullberg's tenure drew flak from traditional animal welfarists for moving toward an animal rights stance on many issues, but alienated some animal rights advocates with both a joint statement of "Resolutions for the 1990s" and an "Animal Protection Survey" that seemed to link animal rights views with violence. The "Joint Statement," co-authored by John Hoyt of the Humane Society of the U.S. and Gus Thornton of the Massachusetts SPCA, was endorsed by only 104 of several thousand animal rights and animal protection groups who were asked to sign on, but did get partial endorsement from the Fur Information Council of America. The "Animal Protection Survey" described the 1988 U.S. Surgical bombing attempt by Fran Trutt without mentioning that U.S. Surgical agents provocateur set it up, and described an attack on a fur-wearing woman by activists with spray paint as if it really happened; neither police nor the Revillon fur-cleaning empire have any record of any

such occurrence in the U.S.

Traditionalists were disturbed that under Kullberg the ASPCA funded projects by such outspoken and often strident activists as Henry Spira of Animal Rights International and Gary Francione of the Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic. Francione has recently attacked "welfarism" as an impediment to advancing the animal rights philosophy.

Animal protection groups of all outlooks were also irked that the ASPCA, Animal Rights Law Clinic, and International Society for Animal Rights blocked passage of the 1988 Pet Protection Act and tried to block the 1990 Pet Theft Act as well, much of which was eventually written into the Farm Bill. The ASPCA, ARLC, and ISAR maintained that the bills legitimized pound seizure, against the views of virtually every other animal protection organization, the Congressional Legislative Counsel, and the authors and co-sponsors.

Finally, ASPCA adoption policies so stringent that most working couples couldn't get a cat were repeatedly attacked by the New York press, as was a decision to turn over the sale of dog licenses to the city, during a dispute over funding of the ASPCA shelters. Though partially supported by New York City, the shelters operate at a substantial deficit, made up from ASPCA general revenues. The ASPCA holds that the licensing fees should be increased, to erase the deficit and expand spay/neuter services.



John Kullberg

Matters apparently came to a head as the ASPCA prepared two publications, an *Animal Rights Handbook* and *For Kids Who Love Animals*. The latter, directed at school children, was rejected as originally written. A new writer, Linda Kobener, was hired "to tone down the content," as ASPCA attorney and acting chief executive Herman Cohen acknowledged, stating, "Some of the positions taken were a little extreme." Originally advocating vegetarianism, *For Kids Who Love Animals* now includes a chapter about how animals eat each other, and suggests that "If you and your family are shopping for meat, look for organic or free-range meat," according to Cohen. "It also suggests eating more grains and legumes," Cohen said.

Kullberg told The ANIMALS' AGENDA that he submitted his resignation in hopes of forcing turnover in the ASPCA board of directors, which he claimed had not honored a seat rotation policy adopted in 1977 as result of a lawsuit by actress and longtime animal advocate Gretchen Wyler. With a background in college administration, he expected to go back into academia.

—M.C.

## Classroom Activism

Animal abuse on high school and college campuses may be as traditional as mascots and classroom dissection, but indications are that it's also as far out of fashion as raccoon fur coats at football games.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals put both dissection and recreational animal abuse on the national agenda with parallel campaigns begun during the summer. Designating October "Cut Out Dissection Month," PETA sent anti-dissection information kits to 400 animal rights groups, who were urged to establish liaison with student activists. PETA also asked 800 colleges and fraternal councils to enact policies against animal abuse, which on some campuses occurs frequently as part of initiation into fraternal and athletic associations. (To join either campaign, call 301-770-8950.)

Animal Rights International also gave anti-dissection campaigns a boost—especially in New York—with a full-page ad in *The New York Times* pointing out how classroom dissection desensitizes youth to the destruction of life.

The PETA and ARI efforts followed close after investigators from PETA and Friends of Animals exposed extensive abuse of animals collected for resale to dissection laboratories. The national campaigns also build upon rising revulsion among students, culminating in significant victories even at the most advanced levels of teaching. Sued by third-year veterinary

student Jennifer Kissinger in November 1990, the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine agreed in late May to offer alternative surgery classes for students with moral objections to operating on healthy animals. Kissinger was represented by Gary Francione of the Rutgers Animal Rights Law Clinic, and supported by the Assn. of Veterinarians for Animal Rights.

Within a month, the University of California at Davis School of Veterinary Medicine voted to set up a similar alternative program by 1993. Davis veterinary students who do not wish to operate on healthy animals will meanwhile be permitted to take their surgical training at Washington State University, in Pullman, Wash., which began teaching veterinary surgery without operating on healthy animals two years ago.

The OSU, Davis, and WSU programs bring U.S. veterinary training closer to the British model. British veterinary schools have taught surgery without operating on healthy animals for almost a century.

Bills have also been introduced in several states to enable high school students to opt out of dissection exercises without penalty. One such measure recently cleared the Pennsylvania House Education Committee by a vote of 19-3, despite heavy opposition from the biomedical research establishment.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental

Health Administration head Frederick Goodwin—long a leading apologist for animal-based biomedical research—responded to the anti-dissection push by forming a Science Education Office within the agency's Office of Extramural Programs, whose primary purpose is to promote classroom use of animals.

Increasing numbers of students, meanwhile, have made protecting animals an educational project. Kindergarteners at Stone Harbor, New Jersey, recently raised \$150 to finance the incubation of 800 turtle eggs that Stockton State College zoology professor Roger Wood rescued from roadkilled diamondback terrapins. About 100 baby terrapins hatched and were released. Fourth graders in Brandon, Manitoba, obtained a grant of \$130 from the Canadian Wildlife Federation and used it to build five nesting boxes for peregrine falcons. Students at the Memorial Middle School in Point Pleasant, N.J., raised \$1,816.20 to feed a young harbor seal who had been partially blinded by first a boat propeller and then a shark attack, and was scheduled for euthanasia. With little chance of surviving in the wild, the seal is now housed at a local boardwalk aquarium. High schoolers from Stratford, Conn., to Upland, Calif., have abolished donkey basketball at their campuses.

Teachers agree that animal protection gets students enthusiastically involved in ecology, zoology, civics, and economics all at once, while encouraging practice of reading, writing, and research skills—whereas dissection mainly teaches students to hate biology.

—M.C.

## Pet Theft Info Wanted

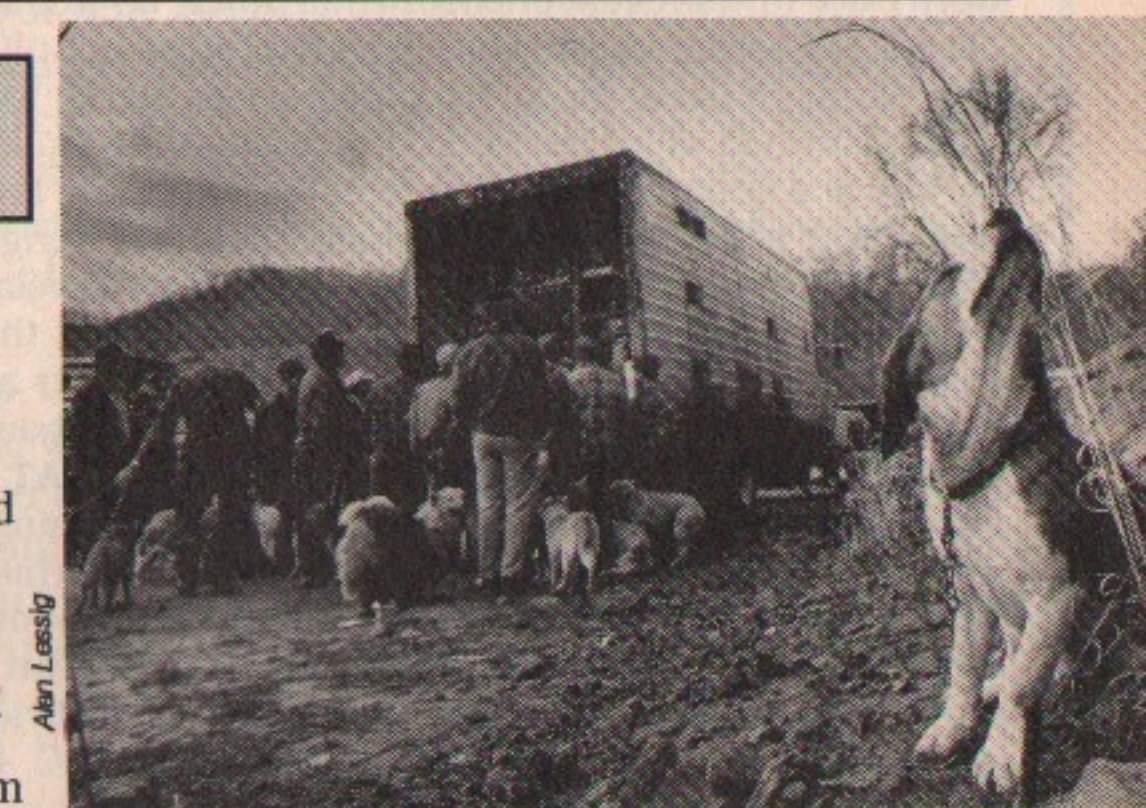
Was your pet stolen? Can you prove it?

Assisted by a grant from the William and Charlotte Parks Foundation, The ANIMALS' AGENDA has begun a 7-month study of pet theft, seeking to establish how often it occurs, where, what kinds of animals are most often taken, and who's taking them, for what purpose. In connection with this, we request details of any pet theft cases of which readers may have firsthand knowledge.

We need the following information: day, month, and year the animal was taken; how theft was verified (e.g. eyewitness,

forced entry of property, cut chain or collar); type, age, and size of animal; police report, if any; and disposition of the case (Was the animal recovered? Was the thief arrested? Was the thief convicted, and if so, what was the sentence?) Particulars on alleged thieves are also requested, if available: age, sex, race, number involved, method used to obtain the animals, type of vehicle used (if any). Finally, please inform us if the theft in question was reported to either Action-81 (the national anti-pet theft organization) or any other animal protection group.

The study results are to be published



Dog dealers at a Missouri auction.

in one of our spring 1992 issues. The study itself will be published separately as an annotated special report.

—M.C.



cries and groans of Torture and Ruthlessness, will be answered by the hoofbeats of Justice, sounding and gathering across this hurting land; Forces of Liberation will unleash long held Thunder upon which Freedom's Destiny will ride, and Liberty for **all** will make its greatest stand...**The AMERICAN DECLARATION OF ANIMAL LIBERATION** and the **AMERICAN ANIMAL RIGHTS ACT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**...Imminent Thunder which will "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, unto **all** the inhabitants thereof" (inscription on the Liberty Bell). American Revolution III will be an uprising of Liberation such as the world has never seen before. A Declaration of Revolution against popularized Tyranny in which the Liberators, who seek the highest forms of Democracy, shall stand firm as indomitable respecters of Life and Limb for all Beings, Human as well as Animal, and will not compromise their non-violent beliefs to any foe, under any circumstances, at any time...A Declaration of Revolution by which the Liberators, in the name of Liberty for ALL and Oppression for None, shall not turn from the callings of their Conscience during the coming times of great moral testing. No price will be too heavy to pay for the countless **millions** of helpless lives senselessly brutalized and destroyed each and every day in our Blinded Land...A Declaration of Revolution which will pound away at the most ominous and deadly form of prejudice disgracing our Nation: The prejudice which exploits, oppresses, brutalizes, and destroys the most vulnerable, helpless and innocent inhabitants of our Land...A Declaration of Revolution which should state as one of it's first principles of understanding that all Citizens have erred and will continue to err, for no Citizen is without inherent fault; Nevertheless, of the many ways by which Citizens fail, there are certain wrongs which, although pardonable, are morally reprehensible to such great degree they extend far beyond the limits of civilized toleration. To **knowingly** contribute to the harm of conscious, feeling inhabitants of a Land, whether they be of human or nonhuman origin, and regardless of their level of development, is to go far beyond the Limits of toleration, if that harm is inflicted for reasons which are not **absolutely essential** for self preservation, or for the **truly inescapable** circumstances of self defense...A Declaration which should show our prejudice wary Nation that Fascism, Racism, Speciesism, Creatureism and Embryoism, among others, are one and the same; all arising in their beginnings as subtleties of Societal Favoritism, and all evolving in their fullest forms to the Evil of Societal Destructionism...A Declaration which will suffer censure from those who denounce Hypocrisy but yet give way to it; Who are of a moderate persuasion and who widely proclaim they care for the Animals, but nonetheless, will portray the American Declaration of Animal Liberation as the Ultimate Spectacle of Written Extremism. Nevertheless, the Declaration will dearly show that Extremism in the defense of Liberty for ALL inhabitants of a Land, emanates from the highest ideals of Democracy; whereas moderation in the face of brutality and preventable killing of the innocent, is defense of the most evil of all Tyrannies conceivable by the Human Mind...A Declaration which will reveal that True **HUMAN PEACE** will begin to return to this land by the proclamation of a New Ethic; A New Ethic to bring toward perfection our founding Ethics endowed by The Creator for all of Mankind, and formally proclaimed by our founders on July 4, 1776; A New Ethic to join with the self evident truths of, among others, Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness for All inhabitants of this Land; That New, yet long yearned for and inherently endowed Ethic, is the self-evident and consummating truth of **TOTAL EMPATHY: The intense desire** to enter through imagination, into another's state of being, with the hopes of understanding becoming so intimate and keenly preceptive, that the feelings, thoughts and evolved circumstances of one, become fully experienced by the other, regardless whether the one is of human or nonhuman origin. Throughout the history of Civilization there have arisen in the dynamics of human affairs, certain events and circumstances wherein great transformations have come about, forever changing the moral and ethical understandings of many Nations of the World. We find ourselves at this moment of Societal evolution, in the Light of indisputable scientific findings which have proven, among other discoveries beneficial for Animals, that the human body requires no Animal flesh, or Animal by products, in order to sustain its health and longevity. Therefore, as a people, we now stand on the threshold of enhancing our ethical progress, or at the precipice of great moral decay; for clearly, it is now in our well informed and therefore obligatory hands, that the lives of **billions** of innocents are balanced each year. No longer can we claim ignorance for our misdeeds. Our Nation is by far the greatest pluralism of Ideals ever forged by human enterprise, for although we are not always in agreement, we are all in unity. Undenially however, it is of one accord and in absolute unity, that we all do yearn for the day our Ideals will bring this Nation to a state of True and Lasting Peace, for we are above all else, a hopeful and aspiring People. Nevertheless, the Enlightened Reason of higher moral understandings, which are inherently endowed and within the grasp of all Citizens, reveals that True Peace for a People cannot be, until the Harmony of **NATURAL PEACE** exists throughout their Land. There was a time long ago when ALL the conscious, feeling inhabitants of this Nation existed in a pristine, uncorrupted state of Natural Peace. This quintessential harmony prevailed only by virtue of the ever present influence of **NATURAL LAW** over ALL the inhabitants of their Land: The unspoken and inherently understood Law, under which the original inhabitants chose to harm other inhabitants, **but** only for reasons which were **absolutely essential** for their self preservation or for the **truly inescapable** circumstances of self defense. Exploitation, oppression, brutalization and destruction were not part of the traditions of our earliest predecessors who **chose** to sustain themselves only by the herbs and fruits of the earth. Life, Liberty, Justice and the Pursuit of Happiness prevailed for ALL the inhabitants of their Land. **HUMAN PEACE** and **NATURAL PEACE** were inseparable. One could not be without the other, for **HUMAN LAWS** were not yet degenerated into **UNNATURAL LAWS**. Clearly, we strive to be a Just People, but now our sense of Justice must be tempered with our Ancient Ancestor's grasp of Natural Law. For the sake of all which comprises Truthfulness, we must be hence forth compelled by our Enlightened Laws of Reason to return to the wisdom of their Instinctive Laws of Reason...To write the Spirit of their unspoken Laws into the Letter of our written Laws...to write the Spirit of the American Declaration of Animal Liberation into the Letter of the American Animal Rights Act Constitutional Amendment. The Spirit of the Declaration is Empathy; for from Empathy arises, among other Ideals, Justice, Compassion, Mercy and Truth itself, toward the Earth and everything that's in it. Therefore, the Declaration in its call for a moral and ethical revolution of our ideas toward nonhuman beings, will show that the Ideal of Empathy is the Vanguard by which **all other** Noble Ideals follow. As such, it is the essential first step of transformation which can lead this Nation back to the state of Natural Orderliness by which ALL its inhabitants were once in total concert with each other, as well as their surrounding environments of sky, soil, flora, and water. The calling of this Declaration clearly is another manifestation by the forces of Enlightened Reason aspiring to accelerate this Nation's ascension to the higher forms of Democracy. The Winds of Great Moral Change have gathered from time to time in our Nation's history to help lift away the stagnation of oppressive traditions, which through all of recorded time, have widely plagued the Community of Man. The Winds of Great Moral Change first appeared for this Nation, by way of a Great Declaration, created under the laws of Nature and Nature's God on July 4, 1776, and in accordance with the level of Enlightened Reasoning of that time. Ever since, these messengers of higher civilized purpose have occasionally reappeared, and in timely fashion, to assume their assignment in the ever unfolding higher revelations of Democracy. Driven by the irrepressible forces of Enlightened Reason, this Nation has risen to progressively greater understandings of the Spirit of True Democracy and thus to the great betterment of all Human inhabitants of this Justice craving Land. Now America has another appointment with Destiny which will not be denied. America's imminent rendezvous with the highest forms of human existence will come about when it becomes the Truest Democracy conceivable by the Human Mind; and the Purest Democracy attainable by the Human Heart. **THAT** is the True American Dream and it is now, in this, the **Seventh Generation** removed from our founding, that Enlightened Reason has once again greatly moved the Spirit of True Democracy to unfold its newest, and certainly one of the most important, manifestations of Truth ever to be formally called for by the inhabitants of any Land, during the course of Human Time. The time has come for **HUMAN LAW** and **NATURAL LAW** to be, once again, in total concert and inseparable.....It was upon premises such as the above, among others of more graphic portrayal, that the American Declaration of Animal Liberation was first drafted on July 4, 1990. Hopefully, these self evident truths will comprise part of its final form. All individuals and organizations Longing for the Emancipation of ALL Animals from **UNNATURAL LAWS** are cordially invited to gather in Washington D.C. for the express purpose of composing the final draft of the A.D.A.L. as well as the first draft of the A.A.R.A.C.A. If you are compelled to be a part of the composing of, and/or the signing and distributing of these two crucially needed documents, please contact me and advise in which capacity you may wish to contribute. .... Beautiful T-shirts, destined to be classics of the Liberty Bell, it's Animals and the Eagle of American Revolution III are available to help defray costs of this ongoing campaign to "proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, unto **all** the inhabitants thereof."

5-10-91  
6-25-91

\* American Mandate to Enact the Rights of Animals Constitutional Amendment  
"Of the People, by the People, for the Animals"

[illegible]

Sincerely, Myles Sahlgren      July 7, 1991

**\* Among other abominable cruelties inflicted upon them, the nonhuman inhabitants of this land are ruthlessly shot, hooked, netted, stabbed, trapped, crushed, carved, boiled, gassed, electrocuted, burned, poisoned, and bludgeoned to death at a rate far exceeding 19 thousand per minute, 27 million per day and 10 billion per year.**



# Profile

## Grace Slick: Animal Magnetism

Grace Slick's powerful voice, which immortalized the acid-rock classic "White Rabbit," can now be heard defending white rabbits and other animals against abuse.

The Bay Area singer, considered one of rock music's greatest vocalists for her work with the seminal late-'60s counter-cultural rock band, the Jefferson Airplane, and its hybrid Jefferson Starship, says she never expected to become an animal rights activist. But after educating herself about the use of animals in such areas as food, medicine, and fashion, she has enlisted her soaring voice, righteous indignation, and irreverent sense of humor in the cause.

From her moving rendition of the song "Panda" at the 1990 March for the Animals to her frequent appearances on national talk shows, Slick has reached millions with the message that people need to respect animals and not exploit them.

Like many people involved in animal rights, the 50-year-old singer says her transformation began accidentally. "About seven years ago I saw the logo for the World Wildlife Fund," she told *The Animals' Agenda*, "and at the time I was so ignorant I thought I would try to get a panda. WWF was good about it; they didn't tell me how stupid I was. I knew nothing about this stuff, but after I got on their mailing list, I began getting letters from every group. I hadn't known about factory farming and a lot of other things that go on. I was a city girl. The only animals I saw were dogs and cats."

But she was soon seeing red, such as when she learned the pastoral barnyard scenes of yesterday had been largely replaced by the mechanized Brave New World of the factory farm.

Today Slick is a vegetarian, trying to eliminate dairy altogether from her diet (being on the road frequently has been an obstacle). China, her 20-year-old daughter by Airplane founder Paul Kantner, no longer eats meat, although her husband Skip does. He's an animal lover, she says, attributing his carnivorous diet to being at a different stage of development with the issue.

Slick has also stopped wearing leather, and has a bootmaker make her shoes out of canvas and even satin. "I thought, why do I have to kill animals to wear shoes—this is stupid. Some say, 'Well, it's a byproduct.' Some of it might



Jorma Kaukonen  
Marty Balin  
Grace Slick  
Paul Kantner  
Jack Casady

be, but you can bet they are killing cows for leather, too. And you don't want to eat meat in the first place, so who cares if it's a byproduct? The more you look at it, the more you realize how stupid it all is."

Still, she recognizes some of the ironies of searching out alternatives to using animals. Speaking to the crowd at last year's march, she lifted her foot to show off her shoes, a big grin flashing across her face. "They're not leather. They look like leather but they are plastic. They're going to be in the atmosphere for at least 3,000 years. You can't win."

One of the issues Slick feels particularly disturbed by is animal testing. She believes that besides being cruel, it's also bad science that holds back medical advancement. She is annoyed at how the medical industry defends itself in self-righteous tones, "As if testing on animals was like getting a blessing from Jesus," she says. "Well, the animal didn't turn plaid. I guess it's OK."

Slick is involved in trying to stop construction of an animal research facility, the Buck Center for Research on Aging, sited not far from her home in Marin County, California. It would be built with some \$450 million originally earmarked to help the county's elderly poor. Pushing the facility are state and local officials and the University of California, armed with the added enticement of federal dollars. Slick and other activists are challenging the facility in the courts and organizing public opposition.

"I've said to some officials that instead of making it the Buck Center for Research on Aging, why not make it the Buck Center for the Aged? If you were to use this money to really help people, Marin County could be the only county without the homeless. You could do it for the ones who are old and hurting now."

She has attended some contentious meetings among animal rights activists, prompting her to say at one of them, "I've

done this for 25 years; it's called the Jefferson Airplane," referring to her on-again, off-again band of free-spirited musicians. But she added that if it's any consolation, "egotistical animal rights activists are nothing compared to egotistical rock and roll musicians."

Safe from those who would abuse them are a number of woodland animals who live in a forest that borders her house. Among them are raccoons who regularly come up to her window and touch her outstretched hand.

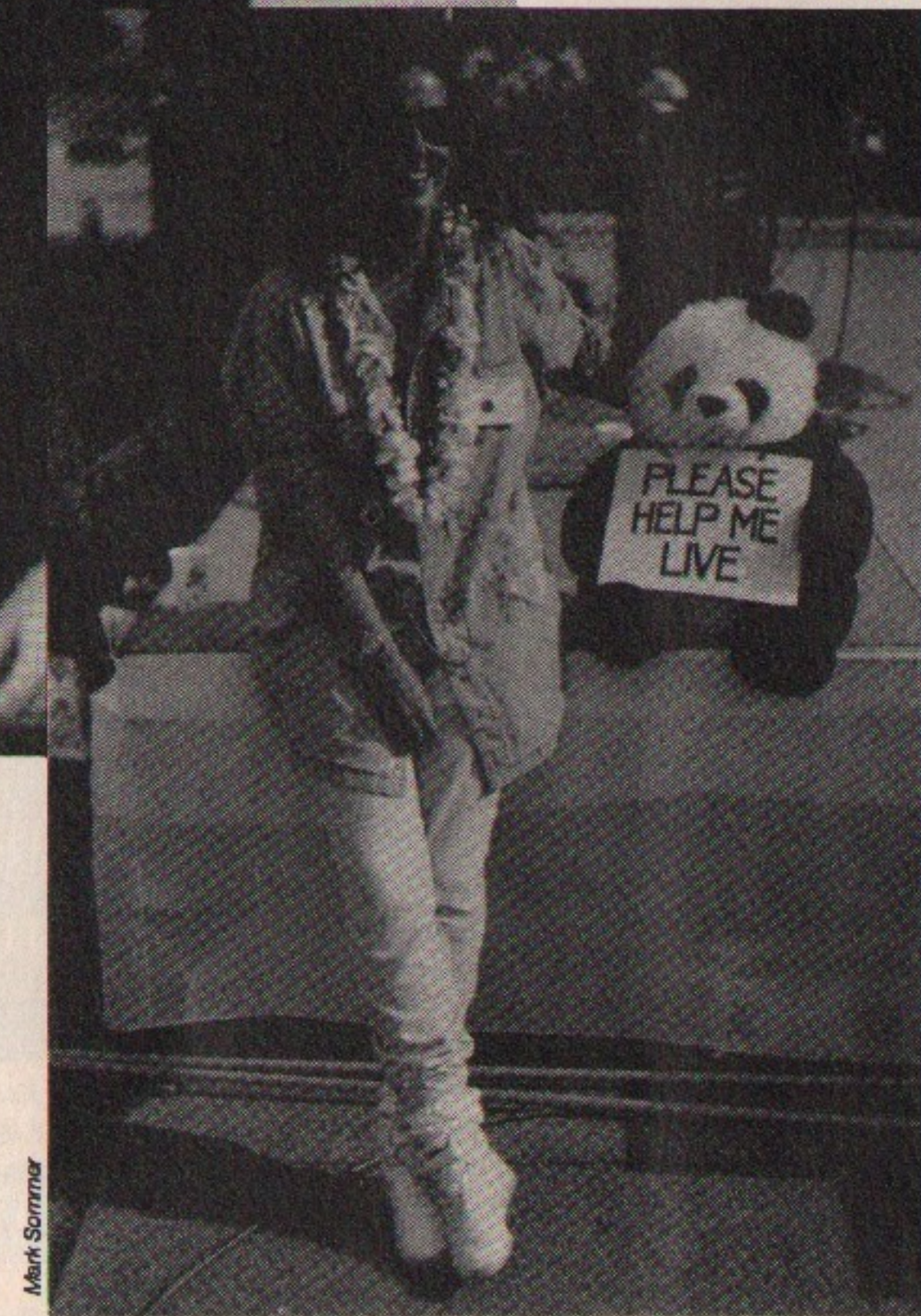
One time a raccoon tried to gently pull her outside. "He looked at me in the eyes as if to say, 'How come you never come out here?,' and pulled my wrist. Raccoons are so smart; they react like little people who speak a different language."

She also attributes unexplainable healing powers to them. "I'll have a pain in my back, or my eyes might be irritated, and as soon as I sit there and touch hands with these raccoons, the pain's all gone. Whoa—it's Twilight Zone time."

Among her raccoon favorites are the Thirty-Something Duo. "They want cookies, they want them now, and they're little nervous about it, kind of yuppie-like; they need a lot and need it now."

Then there are The Three Brothers: "I feed the raccoons, but I'm careful that they remain wild. One came over recently; he had about 30 cookies and I thought he was just going to pop right on my lawn. I have read that raccoons need a lot of fat and they store it in their tails. They need it for winter. My husband said, 'What are you

Lynne Goldsmith/LGI



Mark Sommer

feeding those raccoons for? There isn't any winter in California.' But I always assume animals have a pretty good idea of what they ought to be eating, unless they're being force-fed in a lab."

Slick believes her awakened interest in animals has allowed her to see her surroundings and beyond with a new freshness and clarity. "I had been here for 14 years and I didn't see this," she says. "Sometimes you don't notice things until something snaps, but then you can see a pattern in everything. We've buried our intuitive feelings, and animals have that. Once you start using it again, it starts to come back. Being around them feels wonderful. It's a joy to me."

"You watch and you realize that animals aren't quite what we think they are. They aren't better or worse—they're different. They aren't stupid. They have a different form of intelligence, and human beings are very quick to put down anything different."

Slick's involvement with animal

rights has been a factor in temporarily putting her musical career on the back burner. The Airplane, which re-formed in 1989 to record an album and tour, is in a holding pattern, and she has no present plans to record a solo album. But she has been working on a few songs, including one where she responds to wolf, elephant, and dolphin sounds as the voice of the human race seeking to live in harmony with the animal world. Another is a rocker called "Goddess of Greed" which deals with the destruction of rain forests.

Two decades ago, the politically charged, alternative lifestyle-embracing Airplane members were seen as the embodiment of '60s ideals. "Yet," she says, "the odd part of it was that the perception people had of me at that point was who I am now, and I was not that person at all then. I was not peace and love. I was 'let's party, what's in it for me, let's have a good time.' I was totally hedonistic."

Despite some moments of doubt about humankind's ability to ever live in harmony, Slick has been using her celebrity status to help raise public awareness. "We aren't particularly good looking,

and our markings aren't all that spectacular. What we have is this logical mind, and we ought to use it for change. I mean, we only use about six to nine percent of our brains. We're the most powerful of all the animals, but we're the most pathetic in the sense that we really don't know how to live with each other or anything else..."

"I think the point of whatever it is I'm doing is simply passing along information so that people can make choices, because I don't think they know it any more than I knew it. I'm doing all these television shows because most people don't know what the hell is going on and they're being jerked around."

Despite bringing animal rights into millions of homes, Slick is quick to downplay her own contribution, expressing gratitude to animals for the joy they have brought into her life. "I've been given so much by the animals," she said, "and this is a real small way to give something back."

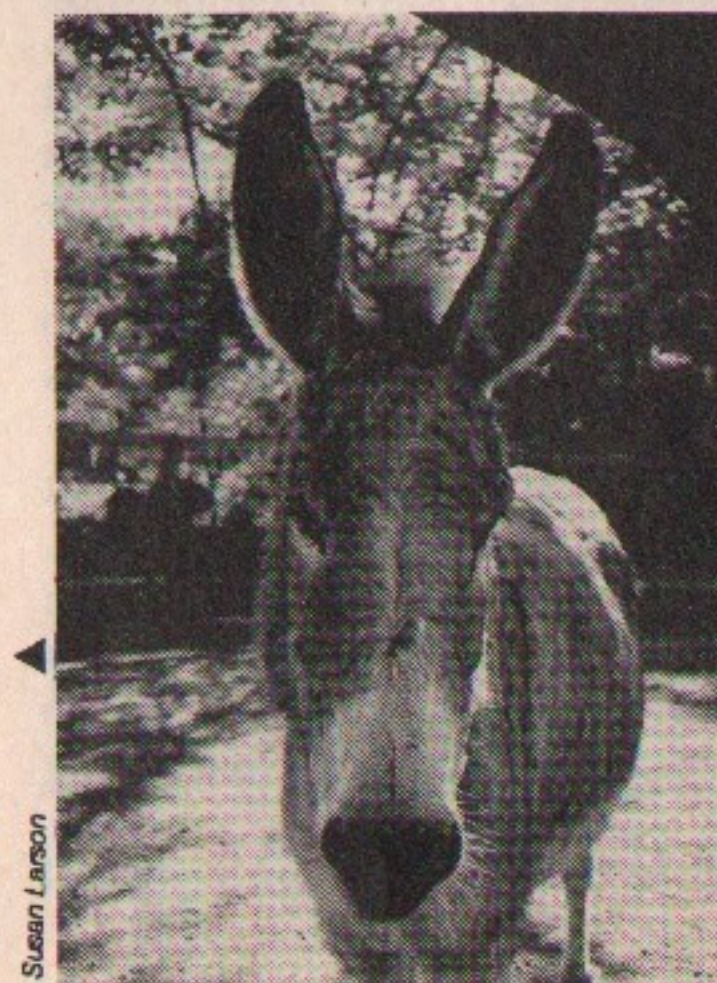
—Mark Sommer



for photos. PETA charged Berosini with beating his oranges in 1989, lost a \$3.4 million libel verdict after Berosini sued, and has posted a bond of \$800,000 in order to appeal. The judge in the first trial acknowledged having received \$20,000 in campaign funds from the Stardust Hotel, where Berosini performed. ♦ Let United Airlines know you were offended by the 10-minute audio segment on grilling beef aired on flights between July 1 and August 1, sponsored by the Beef Industry Council: P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666-0100. ♦ The Animal Rights Foundation of Fla. asks that letters protesting the use of carriage horses in hot weather be addressed to Mayor Tracy Upchurch, City Hall, St. Augustine, FL 32084, and the St. Augustine Chamber of Commerce, 1 Riberia St., St. Augustine, FL 32084. ♦ Ask Working Assets, a fund for socially conscious investors, to screen potential investments for their stance on animal issues. WA already screens for stance re women, minorities, environment, peace, human rights, and organized labor. The address is 230 Calif. St., San Francisco, CA 94111. ♦ The Animal Rights Foundation of Fla. requests that letters protesting repetitive heart experiments on cats be sent to Dr. Bernard Vogel, Vice Pres. for Medical Affairs, Univ. of Miami School of Medicine, P.O. Box 016960, Miami, FL 33101. Funded by NIH Grant R01 HL 21735-14, Robert Meyerburg of the Univ. of Miami has killed over 600 cats in these experiments since 1978. ♦ Peaceable Kingdom asks that letters be written to Congress protesting tax-funded experiments by Mathew Wolf at the Univ. of So. Carolina, who amputates the legs of about 100 cats per year. Wolf's work is currently funded by \$337,850 from the Navy.

### Foreign Letters

Translator Milka Knezevic-Ivaskovic has drawn a three-month suspended jail term for allegedly slandering Belgrade Zoo director Vukosav Bojovic while helping the Intl. Primate Protection League to expose his role in facilitating the sale of six infant orangutans from Thailand to the USSR—contravening the intent of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. (See "Wildlife Wanted, Dead Or Alive," June 1991.) Address letters of support to her c/o Zadarska 14, 11000 Beograd, Yugoslavia. ♦ Ostensibly protecting livestock, British Columbia poisons about 145 wolves and 85 coyotes a year, plus about 40 non-target predators. Agents set out as many as 20 baits for each suspected "problem" animal. Protest to Dave Mercier, Environment Minister, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4, Canada. ♦ A 15-member French rugby team and representatives of French, Belgian, Swiss, and Italian animal welfare groups were unable to protect a donkey from two hours of violent abuse by a drunken mob at a recent religious festival in Villanueva de la Vera, Spain. Torturing a donkey is an annual festival feature; 1.6 million petition signatures haven't convinced the Pope and King Juan Carlos to stop it. Protest further to Jaime de Ojeda, Ambassador of Spain, 2700 15th St. NW, Washington DC 20009.



### Campaigns

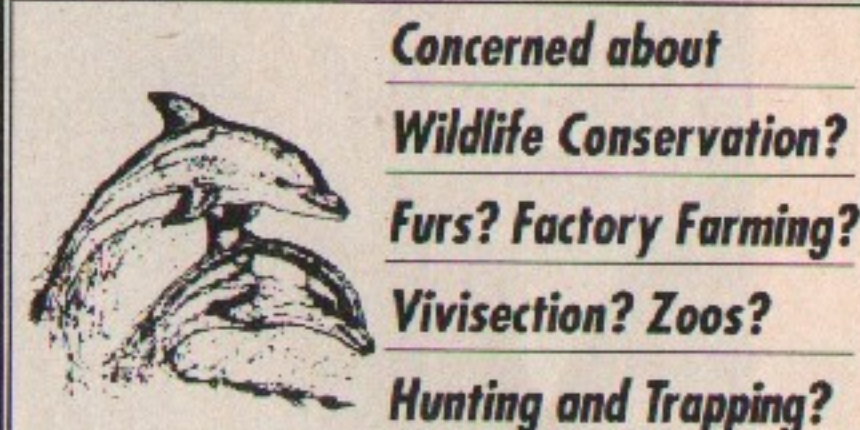
The Turkey Express will once again celebrate Thanksgiving by delivering turkeys rescued from factory farms and stockyards to safe homes. To adopt a turkey, contact Farm Sanctuary, P.O. Box 150, Watkins Glen, NY 14891; 607-583-2225. ♦ A consortium of anti-fur groups have called a boycott of Bloomingdale's for continuing to promote fur. ♦ Animal Amnesty seeks info on U.S. anti-fur campaigns, c/o Galleria Passarella, 1-20122 Milano, Italy. ♦ The Natl. Assn. of Nurses Against Vivisection seeks volunteers to help do a survey to find out how many hospitals still use animals in intubation training. Get info from P.O. Box 42110, Washington, D.C. 20015-0110. ♦ Get info on a proposed environmental amendment to the U.S. Constitution from the Comprehensive Environmental Amendment Project, 4353 East 119th Way, Thornton, CO 80233-1738. ♦ Glaxo Inc., better-known for making infant formula, is building one of the biggest animal research facilities in the world at Stevenage, England. Get details from Stevenage Animal Rights, Box 6, Bowes Lyon House, St. Georges Way, Stevenage, Herts., U.K.

### Beaversprite

The Natural Lords Trust has withdrawn from management of the Beaversprite sanctuary in upstate New York, after an eight-year dispute with friends of Beaversprite over the tenure of former sanctuary manager Larry Watkins—a hunting writer, who allegedly hunted and trapped at the sanctuary in direct contravention of the wishes of founders Dorothy and Allison Richards. Watkins quit in 1989, leaving the sanctuary in care of his longtime assistant and fellow hunter David Bone. Friends of Beaversprite ask that letters seeking the appointment of a non-hunting manager be directed to trustee Frank Cahouet, Chairman, Mellon Bank, 1 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburg, PA 15258.

### Problems

A May 29 fire razed the Sierra Club offices in Sacramento, Calif., destroying 30 years' membership and donor records. ♦ Swiss Chalet chain restaurants (at least where readers have checked) still use animal fat to cook French fries. Most other restaurant chains have switched to vegetable oil.



### WE ARE TOO....

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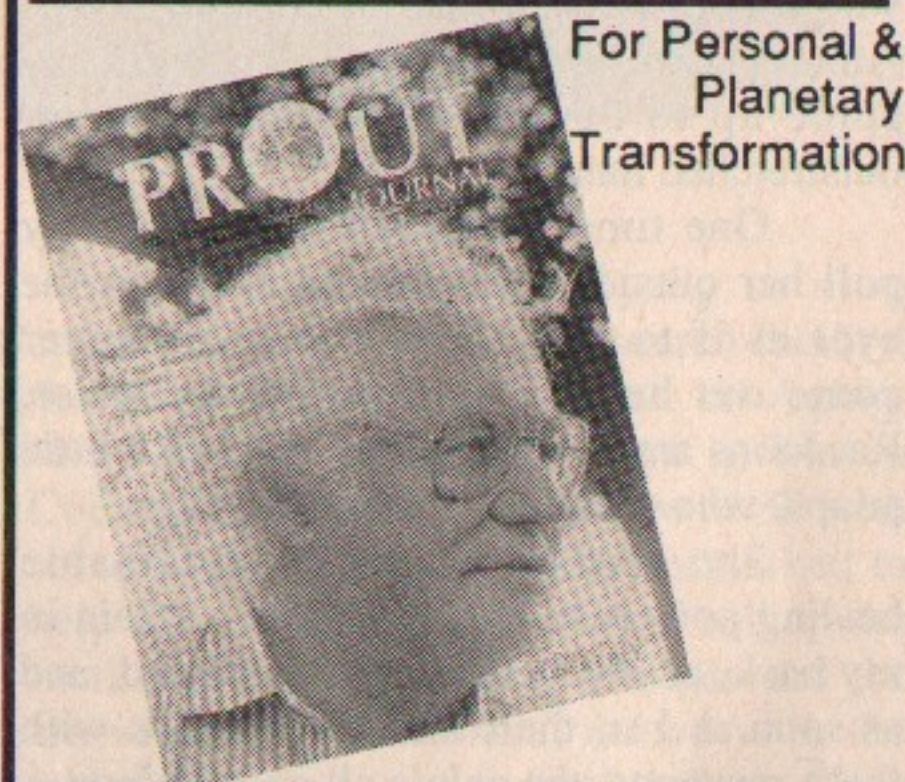
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Continued from page 8

Considering the magnitude of the homeless cat problem, not just in the U.S. but worldwide, it is shocking that so little is known about feral cats. One thing we do know is that the "domestic" cat of today is practically identical (genetically, physiologically, and behaviorally) to its wild ancestor(s). (See "Why Toby Can't Roar," Jan./Feb. '91.) Many of these cats easily cross what lines exist between domesticated and wild animals. Because populations of many wild mammal species are regulated by the availability of territory as well as food supply, it may be that maintenance of sterilized colonies of cats has the effect of actually suppressing overall births. Attempting to control populations of cats by eliminating them from a given area could, theoretically, have the effect of increasing births, similar to the effect hunting has on deer populations, or the effect of ADC trapping on coyotes. This is speculation, of course, but such theories might be borne out by scientific data if needed studies were conducted on feral cats.

For purposes of animal welfare, a distinction must be made between true feral cats—those who are essentially untamed wild animals—and tamed or tameable homeless cats (often abandoned or lost pets) lacking in "street smarts" or

other survival skills. As a general rule, we would not recommend releasing the latter category of cats into any unsupervised, unsecured environment. True ferals, on the other hand, may experience satisfactory, if not optimal, lives on their own in a non-hostile environment as long as there is adequate food and shelter.

It is true that feral cats may be subject to many dangers and diseases and they may die painfully, but so will members of all other species for whom euthanasia is not available at the end of life, and that includes us. Most animal advocates would agree that a painless death is better than a life of misery, but is euthanasia preferable to a marginal life?

All creatures are at risk of pain and suffering; would it be a kindness then to capture and annihilate as many raccoons and squirrels as possible to prevent any possible future suffering? The question may seem facetious, but in making life and death decisions for other beings, we must not assume too much.

There's no easy answer, and there's no one answer to solving the problem of homeless cats. Given the state of our understanding, it would seem wise to proceed as we think best but maintain respect and appreciation for what others have chosen to do.

## Cats and Dogs

"Throwaway Animals" addressed very well the sickening, unameliorated horror of pet overpopulation faced daily by those of us who do volunteer work in the nation's pounds. One giant step could, and should, be taken now. The large, well-funded animal organizations should begin educating the public by fully utilizing the mass media. Full-page ads should be placed in major magazines and newspapers. And instead of the occasional, rarely-seen PSAs promoting spaying/neutering, TV viewers should be bombarded with paid TV commercials which would vividly show, on prime network and cable time, the consequences of letting dogs and cats breed. (Imagine the impact if people were to see euthanizing in animal shelters as often as they've seen AT&T commercials or the clever Energizer bunny ads.

I find nothing reprehensible about a group being large and well-funded. Some of our finest victories have come from large organizations and, in fact, some already spend some money on paid advertising for animal issues. However, they should accept a mandate and get going with a paid advertising blitz for dogs and cats that would reach every segment of the population.

—Gene Salinas  
Valdez, AK

Let's all get together, choose one week, and run full-page ads for every shelter in the country, displaying pictures of adoptable animals. Here's a slogan: "Until there are none, adopt one."

The public needs to be made aware of this tragedy. When they are, I believe they will try to solve the problem.

—Joan Thompson  
Yorktown Heights, NY

We have heard people use the argument that breeding moratorium ordinances are unenforceable as a reason to block their passage. But consider that our entire Judeo-Christian society is founded on a behavior code that is largely unenforceable: the Ten Commandments. By passing breeding moratorium ordinances, one is setting a standard of behavior desired by the community. Though they won't prevent all breeding, the ordinances will be effective in greatly reducing the number of puppies and kittens born.

—Elizabeth Kantanen, Pres.  
Volunteers for Animals  
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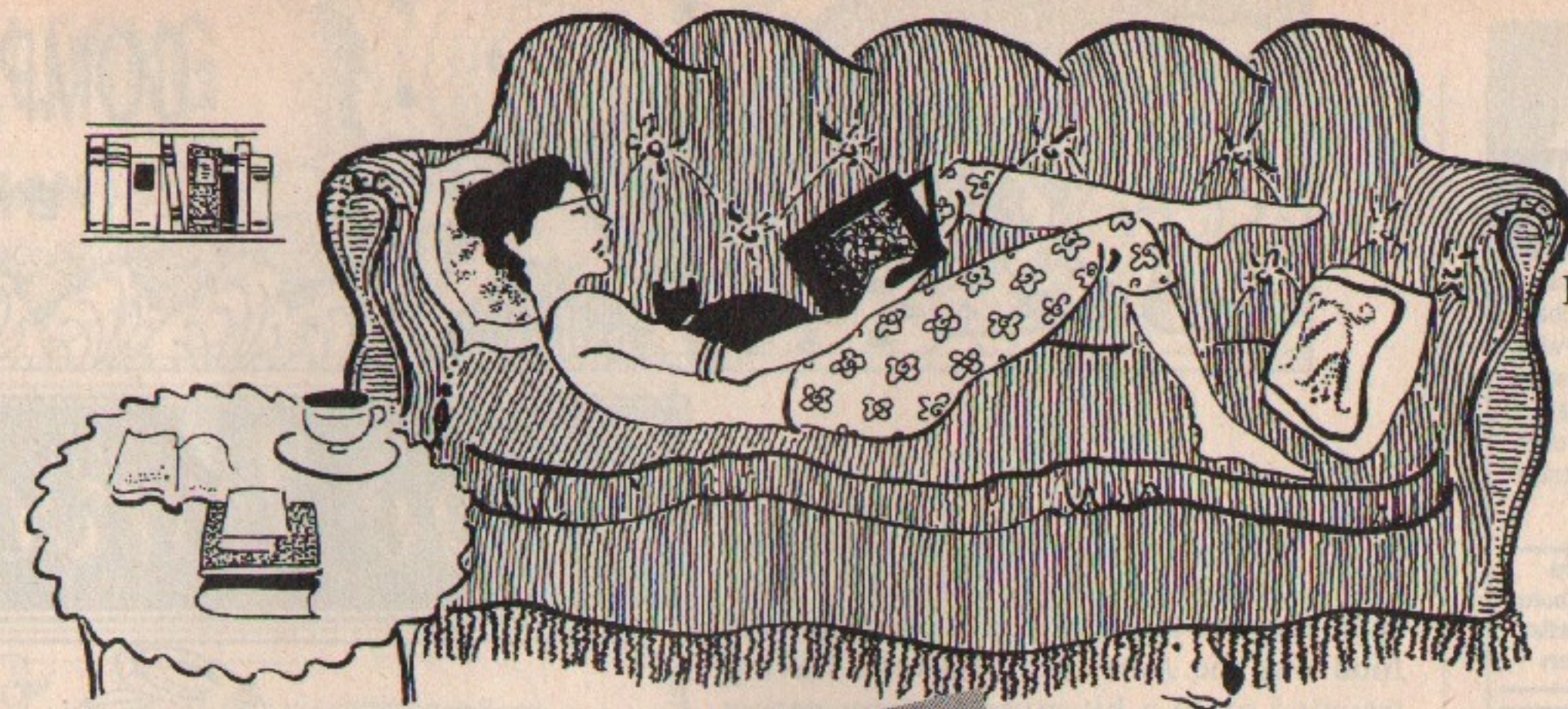
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After traveling around the world, two British vegans said the only place they came close to starving from lack of suitable food was the American Midwest. Having traveled quite a bit myself in my native Midwest and elsewhere during 22 years of vegetarianism, I can attest that there's always something to eat besides meat, eggs, or dairy products. It's just that what's available can get boring. A steady diet of toast and French fries is as tedious as it is nutritionally marginal. Savvy travelers can fare much better. Here are some tips for your trips, arranged by mode of travel:

### By Automobile

It cannot yet be said that the great American road belongs to vegetarians. Interstates and smaller highways are not the sites for natural food restaurants. The situation is all the more confounding when every oasis on an interstate belongs to McDonald's, where fries and a small salad are the only appropriate choices. Some ways I've found to get around a vegetarian's "Highway 40 blues" are:

**\*Pack your own.** The ice chest may be as much a part of expected animal rights paraphernalia as canvas shoes and a supply of "Fur Is Dead" stickers. You don't have to be camping to bring a cooler in your car. Stock it with fresh fruits, vegetables, dips, sandwiches, nuts, juices, and soy milk. Chips, crackers, cereal and the like can come along as well. Replenish your stock at grocery and health food stores and roadside stands along your route.

**\*Look to the familiar.** Even if frequenting restaurant chains is not your usual style, knowing what to expect while on the road can be worthwhile. It can be comfortable to know that Wendy's has a salad bar and baked potatoes, that Taco Bell's bean burritos are lard-free and can be ordered "minus cheese, plus lettuce," and that Howard Johnson's has a veggie-pita sandwich you can get cheeseless. (And anybody's pizza can come without cheese. Ask for extra sauce and double toppings.)

**\*Consult the natives.** If you know other vegetarians in the area you'll be touring, find out where they eat. I was surprised to learn, for example, that the Italian chain, Sbarro, has restaurants on East Coast interstates.

**\*Tell Ma and Pa what you need.** The little privately owned cafes along state highways and back roads have a charm all their own

## The Travelling Vegetarian



and I personally like supporting small, family enterprises. The menus don't offer much for a vegan but when you're at a mom and pop place, let Mom and Pop know what kind of food you need and you'll usually find them quite helpful. They can come up with off-the-menu offerings like a vegetable plate, double-sized salad, baked potato, grits, rolls, and fresh fruit usually reserved for breakfast.

**\*Consult vegan and vegetarian religious groups.** Most large cities—and many smaller ones—have Hare Krishna and/or Sri Chinmoy centers, whose members often operate vegetarian restaurants and catering services. The Seventh Day Adventists are particularly strong in the rural Midwest and in northern California. About half of all Adventists are vegetarians; Adventists own and operate one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of meatless hot dogs (Loma Linda). With contact persons in 19 states plus Ontario, the Jewish Vegetarians of North America may also have suggestions, c/o P.O. Box 1463, Baltimore, MD 21203. Likewise the Friends Vegetarian Society of North America, P.O. Box 53354, Washington, DC 20009.

**\*Consult vegetarian societies,** many of which maintain lists of vegan and vegetarian restaurants, or have local affiliates who do. National vegetarian groups include the American Vegan Society, 501 Old Harding Highway, Malaga, NJ 08328 (609-694-2887); the North American Vegetarian Society, P.O. Box 72, Dolgeville, NY

## COMPASSIONATE LIVING

BY VICTORIA MORAN



13329 (518-568-7970); the Vegetarian Resource Group (same address as Jewish Vegetarians of North America).

### By Bus

A long trip is an endurance trial no matter what your dietary preference. Among its frustrations for the vegetarian is that you don't know where you'll stop for lunch or dinner. It may be a cafeteria with plenty of selections, or a fast-food place with almost nothing. Your best bet is to bring extras to tide you over when the driver's restaurant of choice and yours are at odds. Concentrated snacks like trail mix travel easily and have a lot of "staying power." Burger King franchises seem to be in many bus terminals, and they will do a vegetarian version of their Whopper (without mayonnaise, it's vegan). There was some concern that the sandwich rolls contain lard, but those have largely been phased out. You can check before you order.

### By Train

Amtrak trains always have one vegetarian selection in their dining cars and as part of club car (1st class) service. The entree is usually a vegetable lasagne that contains cheese. Amtrak did tell me, however, that 1st class travelers may request a vegan meal when making their reservations. Otherwise, bring your own

lunch and dinner. The dining car can provide a breakfast including juices, breads and hot cereal, along with all its nostalgic ambience.

### By Air

When you reserve airline tickets, ask for a vegetarian meal. You can say, "Vegetarian, non-dairy," to be on the safe side, but every airline I'm familiar with presumes "vegetarian" to mean "total vegetarian." It's important that you order the special meal even if you don't plan to eat it because airlines require that a meal go on board for every passenger. Those that are not eaten are thrown away.

Special meals ordered (kosher, low salt, diabetic, and others as well as vegetarian) get on the plane most of the time. To increase your chances of having something to eat between New York and L.A., phone 24 hours before your flight to confirm that you requested vegetarian food.

Airports are not, as a rule, as pro-vegetarian as airplanes. Most large airports have some cafeteria-style restaurants that can provide a decent meatless meal, but these may be terminals away, leaving only purveyors of burgers and ready-made pizzas near you. Stands selling popcorn and others with dried fruit confections are fairly ubiquitous. Their provisions can pinch hit for something more substantial.

When you arrive at your destination by whatever means, you can expect more diversity (and better nutrition). Look up vegetarian or natural food restaurants in the city you're in. *The Vegetarian Times Dining Guide* with its regularly updated listing can be helpful, as can clerks in health food stores. When you're unfamiliar with a place, go ethnic: Thai, Chinese, Italian, Ethiopian, Middle Eastern. Most cuisines of the world rely heavily on vegetable and grains.

If you prefer eating in, hotels like Embassy suites have refrigerators. Others, such as Residence Inns, have complete cooking facilities in every suite. Some very reasonable little motels can also accommodate food preparation; check guide books in advance.

No matter how much you travel, you shouldn't have to settle for toast and fries very often. When it happens to me, I figure it's a small price to pay for seeing America.

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

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## REVIEWS

### How Enlightened Is Self-Interest?

**Progressive Environmentalism: A Pro-Human, Pro-Science, Pro-Free Enterprise Agenda For Change**

National Center for Policy Analysis, First Interstate Plaza, 12655 N. Central Expressway, Suite 720, Dallas, TX 75243-1739; 86 pages.

Despite the emphasis on "Pro-Human" in the title, *Progressive Environmentalism* is not exactly an anti-animal or anti-habitat salvo from the likes of Putting People First. It is rather a provocative critique of both environmentalist doom-saying and public policies that tend to discourage instead of empower proenvironment private initiative. The National Center for Policy Analysis unapologetically opposes the notion that environmentally sensitive areas such as old-growth forests and wetlands should be held in public trust—because, the authors argue, public ownership often leads to private abuse of special access privileges granted by government in exchange for temporary political gain. Examples cited include the excessive logging and grazing long permitted by the National Forest Service, which isn't going to make *Progressive Environmentalism* a favorite reference of

"wise use" advocates. While the "wise use" crowd claims that virtually unrestricted private exploitation of public resources is somehow in the public interest, the NCPA believes that there should be no public resources, and that private ownership would bring with it a sense of responsibility for conservation.

The NCPA position is familiar to this reviewer, who advanced it from 1975 through 1977 as ghostwriter for an advisor to former president Ronald Reagan, and in subsequent articles for *Snowy Egret* and *Environmental Action*. However, the record of private ownership of sensitive habitats over the past decade has clearly indicated that the critique of misguided governmental policy is much stronger than the likelihood that the recommended solutions will bring any improvement. For instance, private owners have rushed to log old-growth forest every bit as rapidly as the National Forest Service, not only from fear of losing the right to log because of spotted owl protection measures, as the NCPA position maintains, but also to pay off the interest on junk bonds issued to finance corporate takeovers. While the NCPA may be correct that public ownership tends to erode a sense of environmental responsibility, it is equally true that private greed has the same effect.

Narrowly focused upon property rights, *Progressive Environmentalism* is not so much anti-animal rights as it is oblivious to the very notion, viewing animals, including wildlife, exclusively as property to be owned and protected to whatever degree suits human economic interests. Thus many of the NCPA's examples and recommendations are both offensive and unacceptable to those of us who believe that animals share our own rights to life and liberty. E.g., it is possible, as NCPA contends, that waterfowl hunting groups have protected more wetlands to date than the U.S. government. At the same time, the potential development value of many critical wetlands far exceeds the economic clout of duck hunters, especially in coastal areas; the ecological value of wetlands does not easily translate into other economic interests; and in any case, from a moral viewpoint, the Ducks Unlimited approach is comparable to the notion of preserving historic buildings by soliciting donations from murderers in exchange for the privilege of now and then killing some of the residents. Just as we long ago reached the point in our moral and social evolution

where murder became generally unacceptable, we must strive to come to the point where both destroying habitat and killing other animals are unacceptable, not for economic reasons so much as to ensure our coexistence.

Other NCPA examples are similarly flawed. Like the World Wide Fund for Animals (World Wildlife Fund), the NCPA claims that regulated trophy hunting and ivory-selling is more likely to save the African elephant than outright prohibition of killing elephants. *Progressive Environmentalism* contrasts the increase in the elephant population in Zimbabwe, where trophy hunting and ivory sales are permitted, with the abrupt decline of elephants in Kenya, where elephant-killing is banned outright. Zimbabwe, however, has enjoyed relative political and economic stability over the past decade, during an orderly transition to black rule: laws in general are respected and obeyed. Kenya, a much smaller nation, has struggled against political corruption and inflation, and has been invaded by desperate, often heavily armed refugees from civil wars raging in Uganda, the Sudan, and Ethiopia. Attempting to regulate anything in much of the country has often been virtually impossible.

Yet another NCPA contention is that offshore fish farmers would combat water pollution, if given sufficient title to the portions of the ocean they occupy. But offshore fish farms are themselves a major pollution point source (a two-acre salmon farm produces as much organic waste as a town of 10,000 people). Further, even if the fish farmers could be convinced to do something with their offal besides letting the tide sweep it away to become someone else's problem, they would still have no incentive to maintain the genetic integrity of free-swimming fish who might mate with escaped ranch stock; and no amount of environmental problem-solving gives moral title to those who would own (and at will, destroy) other lives. If granting property rights is both the practical and ethical way to solve all problems, then presumably the NCPA would also favor solving unemployment, poverty, malnutrition, and homelessness by reinstituting slavery.

Despite the failures of the free enterprise model for animal, habitat, and human protection, the salient points of the NCPA critique are worth considering. The most successful animal rights campaign to date, the antifur drive, took off only after 150-year-old efforts to ban the leghold trap were supplanted by the broader, simpler message to not buy fur. Antifur political

work had largely failed, because of the vested interest various levels of government have in perpetuating revenue from the sale of trapping licenses and taxes on fur garments. An entire bureaucracy supports the fur industry, from state wildlife agencies to the USDA's Mink Export Development Program, whose inertia was not to be overcome through any amount of lobbying. Beginning in 1986, however, antifur groups bypassed political and

bureaucratic inertia by asking consumers themselves to vote against cruelty with their purchasing power—as they have by the million, bringing down both trapping and fur ranching. Economic boycotts likewise curtailed the Canadian seal hunt and brought major tuna canners to voluntarily quit purchasing tuna netted "on dolphin."

Simultaneously, positive purchasing power has created the multimillion-dollar

markets for cruelty-free cosmetics and household products, and tofu-based alternatives to popular meat and dairy items. Until the concept of animal rights becomes as ingrained in our ethics and jurisprudence as the concepts of human rights and property rights, we quite likely shall continue to find the marketplace at least as responsive as legislators and public officials.

—Merritt Clifton

### Love Your Mother

**The Mother Earth Handbook: What You Need To Know And Do—At Home, In Your Community, And Through Your Church—To Help Heal Our Planet Now**

Edited by Judith S. Scherff; Continuum Publishing Company (370 Lexington Ave., NY, NY 10017), 1991; 320 pages, paperback, \$15.95.

Possibly the most complete guide to environmental activism yet published, this collection of essays ranges from human overpopulation to pollution, the destruction of rainforests to the extinction of species. Each chapter updates a particular environmental crisis, and is followed by a list of suggestions for effecting change.

Still, this is not the usual compilation of doom scenarios or helpful hints for would-be environmentalists. For one thing, most chapters are written from a firsthand perspective. Andy Rudin, a specialist in energy conservation, personalizes his essay, "Controlling Energy Use," with examples from his own family history. In "Plastics in the Ocean: More than a Litter Problem," Kathryn J. O'Hara of the Center for Marine Conservation relates specific instances of discarded nets and fishing lines killing hapless wildlife. And Douglas B. Trent, a nature tour operator in Brazil, combines the statistics of habitat destruction in "Tropical Forests" with his own experience of this tragic loss. "The smell of smoke is not unusual in the forest, no matter how far in you are. Airports were shut down for days on end because of smoke this year. And last year. And the year before. Places where I have watched Marsh Deer feed, play and mate are now charred stubble."

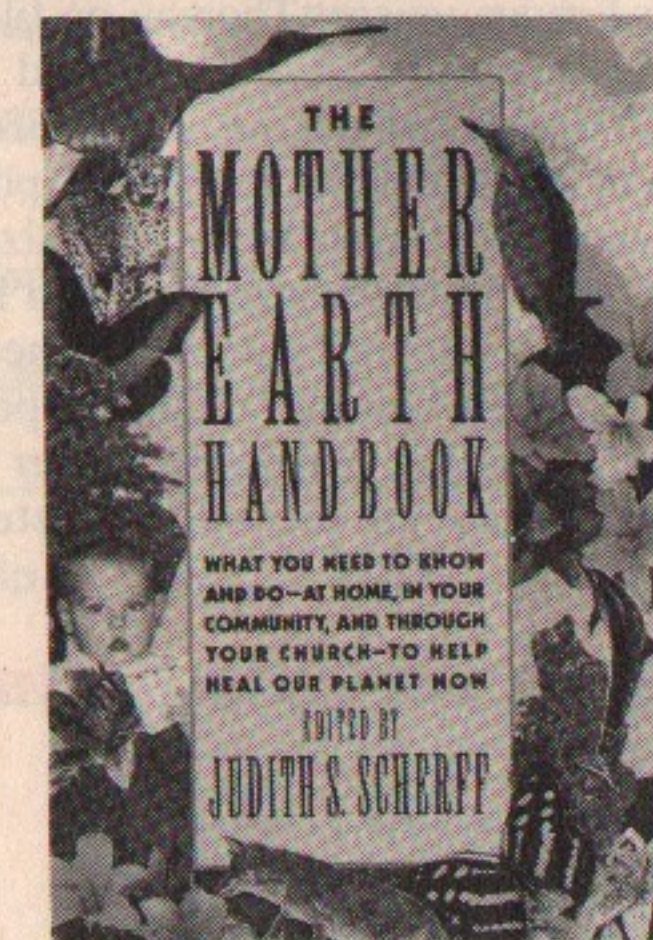
This collection is also unusual in its emphasis on collective efforts to bring about change, although personal change is also encouraged. It offers many suggestions for community action through organized

religion. While the religious tone of a few essays may not appeal to all readers, it's worthwhile to remember that when governments refuse to legislate change and the media is silent, it's sometimes through churches that movements for change begin (for example, the civil rights movement of the early sixties). In this spirit, the guide includes an example of an environmental sermon by Reverend Warren G. Hansen, and an essay on the environment as a moral issue (with extensive Biblical references) by Dr. Calvin B. DeWitt, founder of Au Sable Institute for the study of environmental science and religious values.

*The Mother Earth Handbook* differs profoundly from similar works in its animal rights perspective. This is especially valuable at a time when some environmentalists seek to dismiss animal rights as a "fringe" issue. The essays in this collection make it clear that acceptance of all species is the foundation of environmental consciousness.

The interdependence of species is a common thread throughout this book. In his essay, "Silent Spring or Sustainable Agriculture," Terry Gips recognizes that "too often animals are seen only as objects to be exploited. Humane agriculture must be based on a fundamental respect for animals and a recognition of their rights." Lewis G. Regenstein's article, "Air Pollution," compiles evidence of the effects of modern agricultural techniques on air quality. For example, he states "that each four-ounce hamburger represents about fifty-five square feet of rain forest destruction." And American agriculture's consumption of groundwater is well documented in Robert W. Adler's "How We Use and Abuse Water."

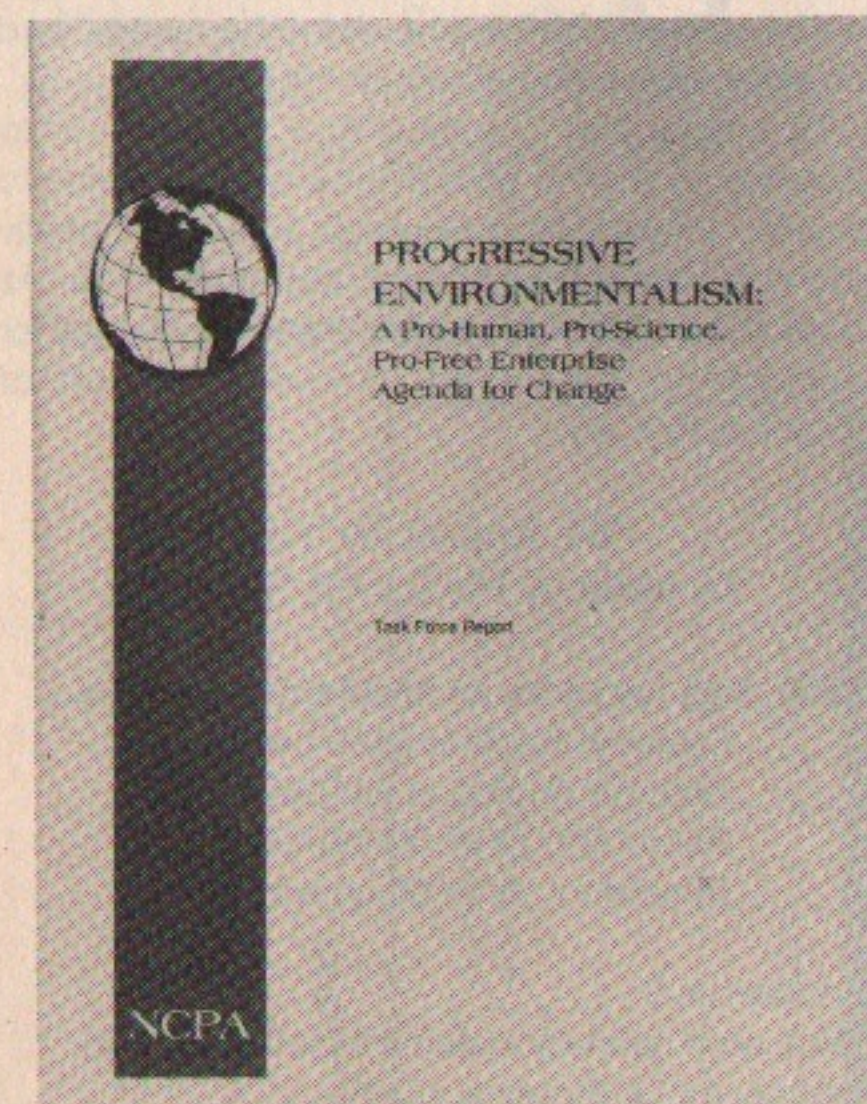
We who consume, however, are also justly blamed. As Mike LaRue points out in "Extinction": "Western civilization has developed a socioeconomic system based on consumption. We are convinced through



the mass media that there is a certain way to live." In "Where Are We Going to Put All This Garbage?", Commissioner of Public Works Earl Blumenauer and recycler George Gabbett offer excellent examples of systems that minimize the end result of our self-indulgence. An action note following Reverend Hansen's sermon advises, "Discipline yourself. Make the distinction between what you really need and what you are told you want."

This book is a well-balanced summary of the dangers we face and the options we share. In her article "Animal Rights: a More Compassionate Lifestyle," Ingrid Newkirk of PETA warns, "The harm we do to those with whom we must share this fragile Earth will return to harm our own quality of life, or worse." While the planet will certainly survive without humans, we cannot survive if we unbalance the Creation that sustains us. Or, as the Reverend Thomas Berry writes in "The Bottom Line": "The proper role of the human is to integrate its own life processes into the life processes of the natural world." *The Mother Earth Handbook* is essential reading for anyone considering such an environmentally-integrated lifestyle.

—Cathy Czapla



## REVIEWS



## REVIEWS

### Nature Quotations

#### Things Precious & Wild

Edited by John K. Terres; Fulcrum Publishing (350 Indiana St. #350, Golden, CO 80401), 1990; 297 pages, \$22.95, hardcover.

Distilled from 40 years' reading in natural history and philosophy, this book of quotations deserves a permanent home in the library of every ecoanimal activist. Here are famous voices: Thoreau on lilacs and whippoorwills, Aldo Leopold on cranes, Konrad Lorenz on dogs. From Aristotle to Annie Dillard, Rudyard Kipling to Tennessee Williams, Blake to Balzac, almost every well-known author who has written about nature is included here. Quotes from less familiar authors appear, too. Here is Native American writer N. Scott Momaday on the southwestern

landscape: "Something like a shadow on the grass, a tremor, nothing...the landscape rises and falls, ringing." Here also is Canadian naturalist Theodora Stanwell-Fletcher on wolf-song: "singing the beauty of the night, singing it as no human voice had ever done..."

As a former editor of *Audubon* magazine, Terres does show a preference for quotes about birds, and those of famous ornithologists. John J. Audubon is quoted on his early attraction to natural science. He says of birds' eggs: "I was taught to look upon them as flowers yet in the bud." Audubon's granddaughter, Maria, and Alexander Wilson are both quoted on the apparent wastefulness of a naturalist's lifestyle, while Roger Tory Peterson describes the study of nature as "an escape from the unreal" for an earthbound child.

Other disciplines are also represented: Izaak Walton on fishing (of course), Darwin on pond mud, Jean Henri Fabre on the genius of insects. At their best, these scientists reveal how much we have yet to learn about nature, as entomologist Howard S. Evans illustrates: "The air and bushes are full of wholly unstudied insect species." And a quote from Clyde M. Christensen, professor of plant pathology, reminds us that "professors, after long years of teaching, are apt to confuse their lecture notes with the fountain of truth."

Poets and philosophers, too, have a place in this collection. Most notable is the citation from "The Animal World of Albert Schweitzer," describing his childhood urge to pray "for all living creatures...Oh Heavenly Father, protect and bless all things that have breath: guard them from all evil and let them sleep in peace." William Blake and Walt Whitman, also famous for their sympathy toward other species, are not quoted as much as they might be. Whitman, however, is well represented with several passages from his "Leaves of Grass," including his song: "I think I could turn and live with animals, they're so placid and self-contained." Transcendental poet Ralph Waldo Emerson is quoted extensively. Yet a lesser poet, Arthur Stringer, provided the most memorable lines of poetry in this volume:

*Mourn not him who hates his cage too well  
And beats against the bars row by row,  
But weep for him who learns to love his cell  
And when the door swings wide, is loath to go.*

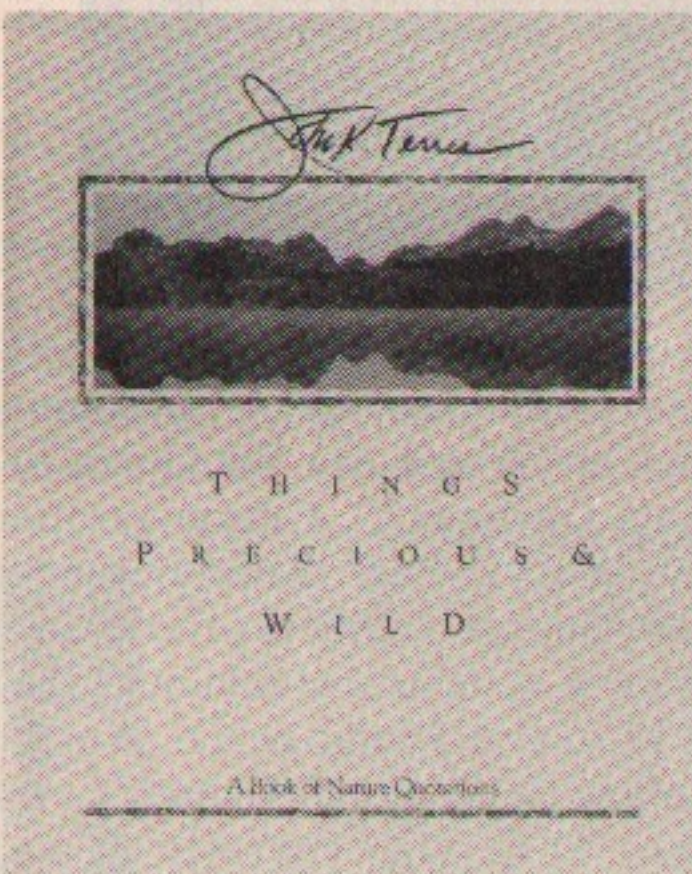
This collection is timeless, a careful harvest of natural wisdom and beauty.

Open it to any page and start reading: a description may evoke memories, an aphorism may lead to a new understanding of natural systems. Remembered lines from familiar authors seem like conversations with old friends. Excerpts from newer authors serve as introductions to their work.

The book's design makes it useful as reference, too. Quotations are arranged alphabetically by author, with a short bibliography and biographies in separate appendices. Separate indexes for titles and subjects simplify the search for a favorite quotation.

Fortunately, the book is sturdy, for it will become well-worn with frequent reading. The only difficulty will be keeping it very long, for the temptation will be strong to share it with like-minded friends.

—Cathy Czaplá



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# REVIEWS

## Up Close, and Personal

***Walking with the Great Apes: Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, Birute Galdikas***

By Sy Montgomery; Houghton Mifflin (2 Park St., Boston, MA 02108), 1991; 280 pages, with photographs, \$19.95, hard-cover.

How often, in reading articles about the discoveries of Jane Goodall, Dian Fossey, and Birute Galdikas, has theirs seemed a world of primeval innocence and harmony among creatures more virtuous than modern humans? In *Walking with the Great Apes*, Sy Montgomery describes the reality behind the images of a lost Eden.

Montgomery delves into personal histories, interviewing colleagues, students, and others who have known these women personally and professionally. Beginning with a bond each had forged with a particular animal, she weaves each woman's experiences into a single braid of narrative—through their dissimilar childhoods, through their journeys as inexperienced youths to Africa and Indonesia, through conflict and success.

A secretary, an occupational therapist, and an anthropology student, all three were recruited by Louis Leakey to study humankind's closest living relatives. Of the trio, Birute Galdikas was the only one with any formal scientific training. Nevertheless, she is the least famous, partly because she has published less about her discoveries, and partly, perhaps, because she was the last of the three Leakey proteges, chosen shortly before his death. The difficulties of her work in Borneo with orangutans is well documented here. When Birute and her husband arrived in 1971, they had no knowledge of the tropical forest, "booby-trapped with hidden jaws." Yet she braved poisonous caterpillars, crocodiles, leeches, and snakes to track solitary orangutans who were likely to throw trees or feces at her. Her husband left her in 1979, but she stayed in the jungle that was by then her home.

Compared to the Indonesian jungle, Jane Goodall's Gombe research camp in Tanzania seems almost tame. And the chimpanzees, naturally sociable animals, are like an extended family to researchers there. Such close ties between researcher and ape are emphasized by Goodall's unconventional parenting method, based on close observation of chimpanzee mothers. Scorned by the scientific establishment for

naming individual animals and for lack of quantifiable data, Goodall persisted in viewing the apes as equals. One researcher recalls her advice, "There's only one thing to keep in mind: if you're going down the trail, and you see a chimp coming the other way, you are the one to get off the trail, not the chimp. You don't belong here. The chimp belongs here."

Unlike the other two women, Dian Fossey came to her work marked by a life of loneliness and insecurity. Asthmatic, often hobbled with injuries, she managed with difficulty to climb the damp slopes where mountain gorillas lived. Montgomery describes her as "a woman with large appetites, expensive tastes [who] loved being the center of attention..." Unpredictable and elusive as the animals she loved, she eventually ruined her reputation and lost her life attempting to save the gorillas from poachers. Today Rwanda has made the mountain gorilla its national symbol. Poaching is less frequent, but the apes suffer now from human-borne disease and habitat lost to both tourism and an ongoing civil war.

Jane Goodall seldom visits Gombe these days. Since 1975, Tanzania has restricted research there by whites. Recently, Goodall's energies have been directed toward improving the conditions of captive chimps, though she often expresses a concern for all animals: "The feeling has been expressed that if Jane gets her way with chimps, that's the thin edge of the wedge. Next, they say, she's going to want to improve conditions for monkeys and dogs and all the other animals. You bet I do."

Meanwhile, Birute Galdikas remains in Borneo. Remarried to a Dayak tribesman, she has become a "pusaka," a symbol of power among the native inhabitants. Working carefully through local bureaucracies, she has virtually eliminated trade in captive orangutans in her area. Haunted by encroaching signs of "civilization," funded only by Earthwatch volunteers, she still manages to research and rehabilitate her beloved orangutans.

"My three primates," Louis Leakey called these women. Each was a pioneer in a time and place that is lost to us now. Each with her own kind of courage faced danger, deprivation, and scorn to learn from our fellow primates what humanity has forgotten. Together they have redefined our relationship with other species.

—Cathy Czapla

International continued from page 34

**Spanish bullfights** drew a record 54 million spectators in 1990. Critics claim that fast, unpredictable bulls have been replaced by slow, docile behemoths who look more impressive on TV—and obey the toreadors' commands. The average weight of fighting bulls is up from 1,058 pounds in 1970 to 1,235 pounds today.

**Quebec's 600 game wardens** have gained authority to enforce anti-pollution laws as well as those directly pertaining to wildlife.

**Poachers have killed** at least five of a pack of 10 wolves who lived along the border between British Columbia and Montana, and were among those scheduled for eventual relocation to Yellowstone Nat. Park.

**Canada has added** three snakes and a freshwater turtle to the nation's endangered species list, and both polar bears and grizzly bears have been labeled "vulnerable," increasing monitoring requirements. Canada now considers 193 species at risk; 19 more have been moved to the "extinct" list.

**Animal husbandry** is booming in Mongolia as free enterprise replaces Communism. Mongolian entrepreneurs believe they can double the national herd of 25 million livestock within six years, filling the Soviet demand for meat, milk, and butter.

**Great Britain has banned** installation of tightly confining sow stalls and tethers, effective in October; extant sow confinement systems must be dismantled by 1999.

**The U.S., Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and the Soviet Union** have signed a non-binding treaty to protect species native to the Arctic.

**The Belize Zoo**, founded by American student Sharon Matola in 1983, houses 70 indigenous animals, most of whom were abandoned after use by a documentary film company.

**A Belgian spaniel** discharged a shotgun June 21, killing hunter Jean Guillaume, 66.

**Poaching, drought, woodcutting, and cattle grazing** have devastated Dinder Natl. Park, a 9,000-square-kilometer game reserve in south-central Sudan, set up by the British in 1939. Giraffes have been extirpated; gnus at one water hole are down from 1,200 to just 17 since 1982. Under Sudanese law, poachers face a maximum of two years in jail, a \$200 fine, and loss of their vehicles.

**Nearly 30,000** Britishers a week are joining the estimated 3.6 million vegetarians in the U.K., says the Vegetarian Society.

**The Univ. of Edinburgh, Scotland**, has inserted human genes into fruit flies, in hopes the flies can eventually replace rodents in cancer experiments.

**The Univ. of Calgary, Alberta, Canada**, recently sponsored a two-week course in environmental activism for students from Thailand and the Philippines.

**At least six British fox hunting clubs** disbanded due to heavy debt and the activities of hunt saboteur groups at the end of the spring 1991 hunting season.



**More than 700 ranched elk**, 15 percent of the Alberta herd, have been killed to stop the spread of bovine tuberculosis.

**The British House of Commons** on June 11 approved a bill requiring American pit bull terriers and Japanese tosas to be neutered or killed by Nov. 30. Approval by the House of Lords is expected. About 10,000 dogs would be affected. Ireland simultaneously ordered that all potentially dangerous dogs be muzzled and leashed, while the city of Hamburg, Germany, has begun licensing dogs of breeds used for fighting in the same manner as firearms.

**The U.S. has barred** shrimp imports from Surinam under a 1989 law requiring imported shrimp to be caught by methods that don't menace sea turtles.

**Only 2,000 Japanese** young people went into farming last year, down from 60,000 a year during the 1960s.

**Korea, where the belief persists** that flesh tastes better if the animal dies painfully, has banned killing dogs and cats for meat by slow hanging, blow-torching, beating, and boiling, effective June 7, after an eight-year campaign by the Intl. Fund for Animal Welfare. The maximum penalty is six months in prison. Eating dogs and cats remains legal.

**The Federal Court of Canada** ruled unanimously May 15 that Ottawa must hold environmental impact hearings on the James Bay II hydroelectric project in northern Quebec. Construction of roads to serve the project was to begin in mid-summer, but at deadline had apparently been postponed.

**Montreal is spending** \$34,000 to build an experimental toilet for dogs in a downtown park. (The city has virtually no public toilets for humans.)

**Ethiopian rebels** who captured the national capital in late May announced within days that with about seven million Ethiopian people near starvation, they could no longer feed the late emperor Haile Selassie's mascot lion a sheep every three days.

**Victor Forsythe, president** of the Los Angeles-based Vegetarian Society, reports that the island of Santa Isabel in the supposedly protected Galapagos has been turned into a cattle ranch. The first cattle to arrive were in such bad shape from the three-day voyage from the mainland that they had to be unloaded by crane.

**The Canadian-managed** logging firm Cetec-Sel Chile Ltd. has offered Chile \$65 million for timber rights to the lenga forests of Tierra del Fuego. (Lenga is a very dense hardwood.) Environmentalists believe heavy logging will strip the rocky island of its topsoil, irrevocably changing the ecology.

**British convictions** for cruelty to animals were up 28 percent in 1990, including 1,512 cases of cruelty to dogs, 191 of cruelty to cats, 162 of cruelty to wildlife, and 149 of cruelty to horses (three times as many as in 1989). Persons convicted were barred from owning animals in two-thirds of the cases. The RSPCA wants to make such bans mandatory.

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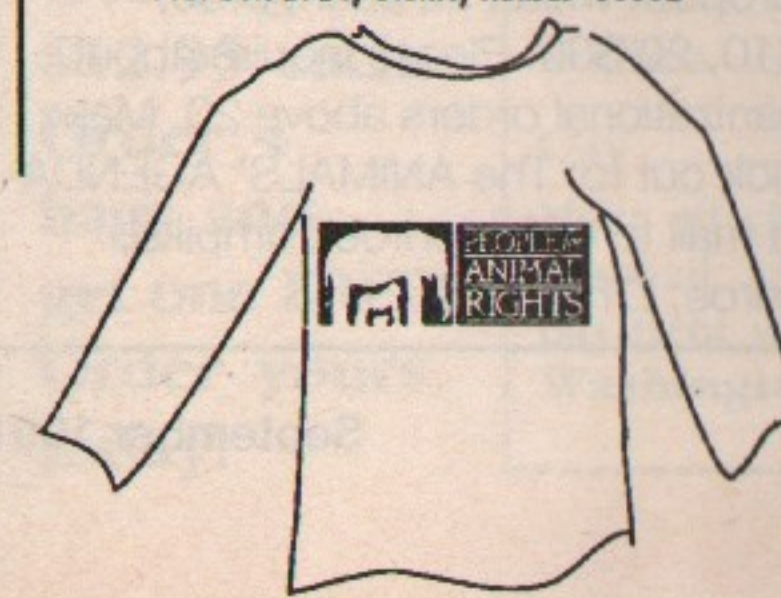
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### EVENTS

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in Toronto, Canada Present Rosa Feldman of Student Action Corp. for Animals and Jim Mason, author of Animals Factories, at the 1991 annual meeting Saturday, September 28th at 1:00pm, at 252 Bloor Street W. Toronto, Ontario. Rosa's topic will be dissection in the school room and Jim's will be the meat & dairy industry.

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