Not So Fashionable Furs
Our fur campaign’s success and goals

It is with a great sense of pride and anticipation that I take this opportunity to announce the launching of our 1990 anti-fur campaign and to introduce our two newest spokeswomen, the outstanding actress Candice Bergen, star of TV’s “Murphy Brown”; and the beautiful and talented actress Carré Otis. Ms. Bergen says, in her HSUS radio public-service announcement, “I do not want to participate in activities that sanction cruelty”; Ms. Otis is appearing on behalf of the HSUS in a magazine advertisement, “I’ll be Ashamed to Wear Fur” (see page 2).

Together, the sentiments of these two women epitomize the nature of the HSUS anti-fur campaign. This is a campaign whose basic approach is public education. Whether the furs are obtained from wild animals or from so-called ranched animals, brutality, cruelty, and a needless waste of animal life are unavoidable. We need to educate fur-wearers and consumers that, because of this unmitigated cruelty, fur garments are no longer symbols of admiration and affluence but of senseless animal cruelty, are being brought to an end by the HSUS, as part of the program of The World Society for the Protection of Animals together with a host of other organizations, increased its efforts to expose the horror of trapping and to stress the cruelty of fur to the buyer. We have been rewarded with incredible success. Several fur ranches have gone out of business because there was no market for their products or they could not sell their products for a sufficient profit. Publicly traded fur companies lost millions of dollars as net revenues declined. And, in many areas of the country, the demand for fur skins decreased to such an extent that the trapping of wild animals was reduced by 75 to as much as 90 percent. This trend occurred in Canada as well. The bottom dropped out of the market for animal furs. While these declines cannot totally be attributed to our campaigns, the fact is that when people understand the cruelty and suffering inherent in fur coats, they will stop buying them, and when they do, the suffering will end.

I commend the courage, the compassion, and commitment of Candice Bergen, Carré Otis, television personality Bob Barker, and a host of other individuals. I commend, too, the national and international organizations that have committed their resources and their energies to ending the horror of fur. I commend the thousands of local societies and the million members of animal-protection organizations whose efforts have been instrumental in exposing the tragedy of fur. All of us, together with a public that recognizes and rejects senseless animal cruelty, are bringing an end to the tragedy of fur fashion.

For The HSUS, the fur campaign has been the largest campaign in our history. Our success last year was a fantastic beginning, but only a beginning. We must now redouble our efforts and sustain them until the shame of fur and its cruelty ends!
Whatever the news is always had. Tune in to the Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) on Sundays, starting October 15, and watch “Earthbeat,” a new, international, weekly series of half-hour programs featuring real, action-oriented solutions to some of humanity’s most serious environmental problems. The HSUS is proud to be sponsoring the October 29 show in this remarkable series. “Earthbeat” will introduce the first regularly scheduled program devoted to reporting on activities that are helping to ensure a safe and healthy future for all living creatures.

“Earthbeat” will introduce how just one person’s actions can make a difference in the quality of life for both humans and animals,” said HSUS President John A. Hoyt, “The HSUS is delighted to take part in this effort to reach out and demonstrate to the public that there are positive ideas and solutions to some of life’s most pressing problems of survival.”

The show will provide viewers with new ways to get involved immediately with some of the ideas presented. Each episode will end with an “Action Guide” offering information on organizations to be supported, a list of initiatives people are taking all over the world, and ideas for making a difference locally, regionally, and nationally as needed to help end this cruel tragedy. Planned for a wrap party at The HSUS, 200 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20007, for a trapping case report kit to disseminate to appropriate persons in your community.

-HSUS SPONSORS “EARTHBEAT”

The HSUS is positive ideas and solutions on trapping of non-target animals, such as this Doberman, beat,” able series. October 29 show in this remark­
mental problems. The program devoted to reporting for all living creatures.

“Earthbeat” will encourage millions of people to do something, if only within their own neighborhoods, to help improve the environment and society,” Mr. Hoyt asserted. “These people might otherwise have done nothing, believing their efforts would not make a difference.”

“Earthbeat” will air on Sun­days at 11:00 p.m. EST, 10:00 p.m. CST, and 8:00 p.m. PST.

-TRACKS

For our 1989 fall campaign, The HSUS has placed this ad featuring actress Carré Otis in prominent national magazine, including the popular Cosmeticopolitan.

-GFWC CONVENES IN TULSA

T he General Federation of Women’s Clubs (GFWC) will be hosting the ninety-eighth annual General Federation of Women’s Clubs (NAHFE) International Convention in Tulsa, Okla., June 12-15. Patty Finch, director of the National Association of Humane and Environmental Education (NAHFE) and the Bureau of the HSUS Wildlife and En­vironment Division, was pre­pared to provide information to interested GFWC conferees, club presidents, and individuals. GFWC is the oldest and largest nondenominational, nonpartisan, interna­tional service of volunteer women in the world. The HSUS has close ties to GFWC both through NAHFE’s “Kids and Kindness” program (very popular with GFWC mem­bers), and through the joint GFWC/HSUS Wildlife Conser­vation program. GFWC has enthusiastically supported NAHFE’s “Adopt a Teacher” program, and numerous GFWC clubs around the coun­try have “adopted” teachers in their communities. An “adopt a teacher” involves giving “Kind News” to other members of the school year with all forms of work. A new “Helping Hands for Pets,” an award-winning magazine de­signed to help teachers plan human animal issues for their curriculum. Through the GFWC/HSUS Wildlife Conser­vation program, GFWC mem­bers sponsor a variety of activities to increase protection for endangered species, en­courage humane attitudes, and advance “an animal, and promote wildlife stewardship in their communities.

-CENTRAL ACTIVE OVER SUMMER

This past quarter has been challenging and has taken the Central Center for the Respect of Life and Environ­ment, linking major en­vironmental issues with animal-protection con­cerns, to a new level. The potential impact of the greenhouse effect on the animal kingdom and the role sustainable agriculture plays in reducing the green­house effect as it improves the quality of life of farm animals illustrate this linkage. The Center promotes a strong alliance between the environmental/ animal-protection movements.

The Center welcomes Father Thomas Berry to its board of directors and four new advi­sors, Laura Udley, David Bru­baker, Henry Niese, and Harold H. Gardiner. We wel­come, too, a new associate director, Dr. Richard M. Clag­ston. The advisors and the first meeting at HSUS head­quarters in Washington, D.C., April 15-16. The advisors agreed that sustainable ag­ricultural and other industrial ac­tivities should embrace at least the principles of ecological neutrality, if not those of en­hancement, social justice, and respect and reverence for all life.

The Center’s first mono­graph, St. Francis of Assisi, Animals, and Nature, sheds new light on St. Francis’s rela­tionships with animals and his attitude toward all creatures and creation. Now available, St. Francis highlights the relevance of the holy saint’s life and teach­ings to today’s environmental and animal-welfare concerns. The Center has also been working with an international coalition of animal-protection organizations to raise funds to establish The St. Francis Animal Sanctuary in Assisi, Italy; there is presently no adequate animal shelter or center for the promotion and disemmination of his teachings. Dr. Michael Fox visited Assisi earlier this year and is glad to report that the town has donated a large por­tion of land for this much-­needed sanctuary. For more information about the St. Fran­cis Animal Sanctuary, write to the Center for Respect of Life and Environment, 2200 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001.

CRIE

With its name change, NAHFE has launched new, successful proj­ects from the wooded Norma Terrace Center in East Haddam, Conn.

-INTRODUCING NAHFE

Effective September 1, 1989, NAHFE official­ly became NAHFE—the National Associa­tion for Humane and Environmental Education. NAHFE Director Patty Finch explains, “We always recognized the relationship between concerns for the environment and animals. By formally incor­porating environmental awareness into our programs, we will broaden our scope and educational impact.”

Other changes have oc­curred, including the launching of an unprecedented interna­tional children’s campaign, “Helping Hands for Pets,” aimed at reducing pet over­population. Paul Dweck was named NAHFE associate di­rector, and Jude Reitman joined the staff as manager of special programs. The award-winning Children & Animals magazine is now titled Kind Teacher. Both Kind Teacher and Kind News have a fresh new look. In the Fall of 1990, Kind News, currently available five times per year, will become a monthly publication throughout the school year. At the same time, Kind Teacher will be­come an annual publication of eighty pages, providing teach­ers with a year’s worth of ac­tivities at the beginning of each teaching year. Teachers will re­ceive enough humane and en­vironmental worksheets to of­fer one per week to their classes.

The best news is that the price of providing these materials as a gift to a teacher will remain S18, because NAHFE has launched new, successful proj­ects from the wooded Norma Terrace Center in East Haddam, Conn.
D repair this century, we have wit- enessed the unprecedented des- truction of the great whales, due not only to advanced technology but also to a philosophy of greed based on ex- hausting a resource as quickly as possi- ble, rather than conserving it. As a result, many of the remaining whale populations teeter on the brink of extinction. For example, in a recently completed, decade-long survey conducted off the coast of Antarctica, scientists found only 453 blue whales in an area where they ex- pected to find at least ten times that many. This result, while shocking, was not sur­ prising to many in animal protection who know enough about whales to harvest them commercially. The HSUS also en- dorsed that view and has worked ag- ressively to end whaling, not only because of incomplete population figures but also because we believe whales can never be killed humanely. If we look at the recent statistics on blue whales and add them to growing en­ vironmental threats such as oil spills, driftnet fisheries, and toxic pollutants dumped into the oceans, we can only con­ clude that the world can’t afford to let whaling continue, in any form. We are at a turning point in the history of man’s relationship with whales, when it is still possible to end the cruel and un­ necessary business of whaling. As we look towards the 1990s, there are re­ newed hopes for saving the environment. There are efforts to stop the destructive consumption of our resources, because it is clear such consumption will destroy ourselves, as well. Ironically, the great whales have been a symbol of these ef­ forts since 1972, when the seeds of the international environmental movement were first sown at a major conference in Stockholm. The rallying cry was to save the great whales; everyone knew that, if mankind couldn’t save whales, it couldn’t save anything else on the planet. Much has happened in the nearly twenty years since the plight of whales became a cause célèbre. The numbers of whales killed dropped dramatically; a few sanctuaries were carved out of the Indian Ocean, and several calving grounds elsewhere in the world were protected. But 1990 will be a pivotal year; commer­ cial whales hope to reverse the tide of whale conservation and head out to sea once more.

International Whaling Commission

In 1982, the International Whaling Commission (IWC), a body set up by in­ ternational treaty to set quotas for whalers, made a landmark decision to adopt a moratorium on commercial whal­ ing. Certain concessions were made to the whaling nations, which were, not surpris­ ingly, bitterly opposed to this decision. These concessions allowed them three years to comply with the moratorium and promised a “comprehensive assessment of the effects of the moratorium on all whale stocks” to begin by 1990. This assessment did not automatically mean whaling could begin again; rather, it signalled the evolution of the IWC into a scientific and conservation organization from a club for whalers. In truth, Oceanic and Marine Conservation did not sign this moratorium with an end to commercial whaling never became a reality until 1989. Worse still, three nations—Japan, Iceland, and Norway— not only conducted commercial whaling within some of those years but also con­ ciliated so-called research whaling, on which basis they gave themselves kill quotas. All three countries were able to use such sham research programs in a means to keep their whalers afloat because such “scientifically” harvested whale meat was worth millions of dollars. Most of it was caught by or sold to the Japanese.

In response, the IWC adopted resolu­ tions every year, beginning in 1987, op­ posing these bogus research programs, stating they are inadequate and liddle help to the body of knowledge about whales. Nevertheless, all these nations continued to conduct “lethal research,” whaling right through 1989. Japan and Norway plan to continue into 1990 and beyond. Obviously, it is a sham to say there can be a ban on whaling while nations continue to kill whales.
be a comprehensive assessment on the effects of the moratorium on whale stocks in hopes of starting commercial whaling again when, in fact, there has been no real moratorium.

**Boycott**

The HSUS and several other groups worldwide have been conducting a consumer boycott of fish products from these three remaining whaling nations. Whaling nations' fishing industries are closely related to—and often own and operate—whaling companies.

By far, the most comprehensive and successful action to date has been against Iceland.

The HSUS began the boycott in 1987 and was joined in 1988 by Greenpeace, which launched a massive, international grassroots effort. As a result, Icelandic launched a massive, international boycott.

Focus on Japan

The HSUS and several other groups, including Greenpeace, have been calling for a boycott of Japanese fishery products. In 1989, Japanese fishery products accounted for 50% million in foreign aid to some of the smaller, poorer nations to begin commercial whaling again.

Since the IWC has no jurisdiction over Japan, the HSUS has focused on Japan. Japan is the only nation in the world to have used lethal scientific research on small cetaceans, it is helpless to act.

Compromise in the Desert

Ravens, protected species

I won't surprise anyone to learn that The HSUS has been actively trying to protect ravens from a mass government poisoning program in the Mojave Desert. Indeed, we filed and won a lawsuit to accomplish that objective. However, what may be surprising is that the ravens were being killed because they were supposedly eating desert tortoises, endangered species.

Of course, The HSUS strongly supports protecting critically endangered species such as the desert tortoise. For that reason, we had to make every effort to save ravens and protect the dwindling tortoise population. We were successful, and the details of our action may bring into focus the complexities of trying to protect wildlife in today's world.

The action really began in 1988, when The HSUS received a call from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) asking that we become involved in an issue concerning ravens eating desert tortoises. The BLM sent material describing the tortoises' plight. Tortoises are endangered in California, due to a host of threats including livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, suburbanization of habitat, vandalism, and collection by individuals seeking pets.

In recent years, raven predation has reportedly become significant in some areas. Raven populations have boomed due to the proliferation of garbage dumps, sewage lagoons, and urbanization. The BLM's proposed response to the tortoise problem was to allow the killing of 1,500 ravens, principally by baiting landfills and garbage dumps with poison.

The HSUS objected most vehemently to this proposal as a needless, wasteful, and inhumane destruction of these animals. The ravens that live in garbage dumps are not the ravens that have established territories and habitually prey on desert tortoises in the Mojave Desert. (An expert affidavit demonstrated that ravens at garbage dumps are likely to be from a population entirely different from those that have established territories and live in the desert.)

We reasoned that poisoning is not only cruel (because it could take days for the birds to die) but also non-selective in that it did not target ravens that were known or even suspected of eating tortoises. Since the non-selective poison would not act immediately, the so-called limit of 1,500 birds killed could well be substantially exceeded because many poisoned birds would never be found.

This plan for mass non-selective killing of ravens was in direct contrast to the careful work of BLM biologists, who had identified approximately twenty individual ravens with established territories in the Desert Tortoise Natural Area which had been implicated in habitual predation on desert tortoises. In another specific area, the BLM had similarly identified forty ravens. These identifications contrasted sharply with BLM's proposed program to build platforms and poison a large number of ravens in a garbage dump.

The HSUS took the position that the BLM should attempt non-lethal methods of controlling ravens as a first line of defense. However, if non-lethal methods proved unsatisfactory, specific individual ravens could be killed if these were shown to be habitually preying on desert tortoises. Under the HSUS proposal, any ravens would be killed at garbage dumps to keep them from prereading desert tortoises; they would not be allowed to establish territories known to be so implicated. The BLM refused our proposal.

Accordingly, in late May, The HSUS, through the dedicated pro bono services of Jeffrey H. Howard, Esq., of Miller & Chevalier in Washington, D.C., brought a temporary restraining order that would stop mass poisoning of ravens by the BLM but would allow specific individual ravens known to be preying upon desert tortoises to be killed by marksmen. The court granted the temporary order. The BLM was thus allowed to kill specific individual ravens that threatened the endangered desert tortoise but was prohibited from implementing a mass poisoning program that would result in mass, non-selective killing of ravens.

The next step was to seek a preliminary...
injunction against the BLM. A trial date was set for the end of June. However, with both the settlement and our victory on the temporary restraining order acknowledged, the BLM apparently felt confident enough to remove the BLM. When confident that we could win a preliminary injunction, The HSUS saw the opportunity to craft a final decision that had the potential for helping to protect ravens and saving countless numbers of ravens. We hoped, too, to set a precedent for any future programs involving ravens and tortoises. We entered settlement negotiations with the BLM, representing the BLM, went before the District Court Judge Royce Lamberth. The judge signed our agreement, a substantial victory in our attempts to have abandoned animal testing. The HSUS will supply materials, at our own expense, for the LAMBERTH project to support the BLM's efforts to protect the animals.

**LABORATORY ANIMALS**

**Cosmetics Testing on Animals**

This has been a year for mixed messages from the cosmetics industry concerning its controversial use of animals in product testing. Several leading cosmetics companies have announced an end to their animal testing, but the industry's trade association is soliciting a million dollars for a war chest to oppose animal protectionists' efforts to phase out cosmetics testing on animals. Questions linger about those companies that claim to have abandoned animal testing.

The Good News

On June 22, Avon Products, Inc., announced permanent end to animal testing (although ingredients may still be tested). Eight days later, Revlon, Inc., announced that it had completed plans to end its use of animal tests. On August 2, The New York Times reported that Faberge, Inc., had stated that the company had already stopped animal testing without publicly announcing the change. Avon, Revlon, and Faberge rank first, second, and fourth respectively in sales among U.S. cosmetics companies.

The Bad News

Despite the progress 1989 has brought, there are disturbing developments. The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA), an industry trade group, is preparing to launch a public relations campaign to undermine the humane community's efforts to restrict or eliminate animal testing of personal-care products.

**The Hidden Canadian Seal Hunt**

Older pups killed out of publicity's glare

While many believe that the infamous slaughter of Canadian harp seals continues, the BLM has yet to show any significant reduction in the number of seals killed. The BLM has announced that it had completed plans to end the use of off-road vehicles, limiting livestock grazing, and ending vandalism and collection give rise to a substantial victory in our attempts to have abandoned animal testing. The HSUS has asked Avon for clarification of its new policy.

Another concern is that animal testing of cosmetics ingredients will continue even after companies announce an end to animal testing of their products. Avon, for example, will continue to sell cosmetics containing new ingredients that have been tested on animals by suppliers, according to a company spokesperson. Such ingredient testing is conducted by third-party suppliers, such as Dow Chemical, DuPont, and Monsanto. In some cases, suppliers will conduct phase-out animal testing of their products, thus, animal testing will continue.

The Future

Despite the progress 1989 has brought, there are disturbing developments. The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA), an industry trade group, is preparing to launch a public relations campaign to undermine the humane community's efforts to restrict or eliminate animal testing of personal-care products.

In a June letter, CFTA President E. Edward Wurlansky wrote to the United States District Court Judge Royce Lamberth, HSUS president for wildlife and the environment. William J. Grandy, HSUS vice president for wildlife and the environment, observation.
A FEW GOOD DOGS

BY DEBORAH SALEM

PICTURE A FRUSTRATED PET OWNER WALKING into a humane society’s shelter and going straight to the desk where animals are surrendered, dragging a boisterous, sixty-five-pound young adult dog.

“Hey, it’s impossible—he has tons of energy, digs holes in the yard, wants to chase a tennis ball ‘til you drop,” complains the owner. “He’s friendly, all right, but we just can’t handle the destructiveness anymore.” The shelter manager looks at the bright-eyed Labrador Retriever (or German Shepherd, pointer, or Golden-mix) and sighs inwardly. “Who is going to want this guy?” she wonders.

The answer may be the United States Customs Service.

Every year, the Customs canine-enforcement program takes approximately 100 healthy, young dogs with energy, enthusiasm, and an almost compulsive need to retrieve into its drug-detection program. After twelve weeks of training, dogs and their handlers are posted to one of thirty-eight ports of entry across the country, where they search baggage, warehouses, mail-handling facilities, private vehicles, small airplanes—even travelers themselves—for illegal narcotics entering the United States.

For the dogs, it’s a great career. They play “find the package” with a handler who has been taught to let the dog do its job, then reward the animal effusively when it makes a find.

Although the dog views the work as a game, for Customs, it is serious business: one year, the Customs Service’s 153 canine-enforcement teams made 3,854 seizures of narcotics and dangerous drugs with a street value of $844,020,000. Customs officials admit they could use 500 dog/handler teams in ports and at border crossings right now; plans call for 500 teams to be in the field by 1993. These teams are extremely effective; a dog can search an automobile in a few minutes as thoroughly as can a human agent in twenty minutes.

Approximately 96 percent of the Customs Service’s drug-detection dogs come from shelters. Each dog is selected by one of the Customs Service’s twelve instructors, who canvass nationwide seeking canine students for the service’s drug-detection courses, held at a former government mount-station in Front Royal, Virginia. All female dogs recruited are spayed; males are neutered if so required by shelter policy.

Each instructor chooses dogs that he believes will make a good Customs dog. He looks for a high energy level, physical fitness and agility, and a keen desire to grab a tennis ball or play tug-of-war. This last is critical, because a Customs dog’s reward for a job well done is a tug-of-war with its handler/buddy at the other end of a rolled-up towel. This towel is an irreplaceable training tool—it is the means by which a dog first learns to use its nose to discriminate among a myriad of scents to concentrate exclusively on marijuana, hashish, cocaine, and heroin. (Dogs can be taught to detect other substances including bombs, but Customs work is geared to these four.)

About one dog in fifty has the right characteristics to make a good detection dog. In three weeks, an instructor on a procurement trip may cover five states and return to Front Royal with ten to twelve dogs. These will be carefully evaluated for physical health. Occasionally, a dog will wash out of the program. “A dog may quit working, or work inconsistently, or occa­sionally even be aggressive towards people,” notes Randy Moore, who oversees the dogs while they are at Front Royal. “Or a dog may develop a physical problem once in the field.” Any dog that is deemed unacceptable at any phase of Customs evaluation will either be returned to the originating shelter or placed in a pet home, according to the shelter’s wishes. (Since Customs training doesn’t teach or encourage aggression towards people or other animals, drop-outs and retirees can always be placed through Customs contacts.)

Once a dog has been given a clean bill of health, it enters the procuring instructor’s upcoming class. Although the instructor is assigned his human students, he chooses his dog students himself. This partiality towards “his” dogs makes an instructor a keen observer of each dog’s individual working style and a quick corrector of handler errors.

Five human students compose a typical class. The instructor assigns each handler two dogs based on physical attributes, personality, and energy level. At the end of the course, the handler will choose one dog to take on duty; the other will remain at Front Royal to be matched with a handler in another course or an agent in the field needing a replacement dog. In this way, each handler is assured of finishing the course with at least one dog, even if the other dog does not complete it.

Some handlers may have never worked with a dog before, so early days are spent getting acquainted with their charges. But most handlers have applied specifically for dog-detection work. Jeff Weitzman, for example, previously worked in immigration in Arizona before joining the Customs Service in February. “I saw a drug-detection team at work and knew I wanted to get into Customs,” he said halfway through his training in May. He was training Peaches, a yellow Labrador, and Trudy, a German Shepherd, with an eye towards his first assignment, Kennedy Airport in New York City.

At first, a small cloth packet containing artificial (and harmless) hashish is hidden in a tightly rolled and secured tube of towel­ing. While the dog is held by its handler, the towel is tossed some distance away, in...
lavish praise and play, the dog begins to towel. The dog is allowed to parade around sorbing the peculiar aroma of hashish. After on a luggage conveyor, in an automobile to find the hashish smell in the warehouse. Each time, the handler lays on a jacket. As far as the dog is concerned, drugs.*

Later, the dog learns it will be rewarded for belt or scrambling amid cardboard boxes is provide realistic simulations of all kinds of fun. Customs work requires a dog with self-confidence and natural physical ability from a hiding place behind his back or in- with automobiles, and luggage carousels to allow the agency to use his facility for partnership-each has a belt moving dozens of packages a minute, a dog off or trip over the handler's job, according to him, is “dancing” (a technique called “yank the dog away from a package if it hesitates for a second whiff. Customs has found that, if a dog goes home with a handler and takes on the role of family pet, the dog’s enthusiasm for the available for only the dogs later returned to them traumatized or too aggressive for alternate training and have closed their doors to a dog working well, in- instructions will discover a handler error is to blame.

May shelters have policies against plac- ing anywhere but in a pet home; others have had bad experiences releasing dogs to police departments or military units only to have the dogs later returned to them traumatized or too aggressive for alternate placement and have closed their doors to an enrichment service. Others simply don’t know how Customs training works.

Dennis Reed is chief warden of the Fair- Field, Washington County (Wisconsin) Humane Animal Control, a facility that releases dogs to Customs. “I know the dogs are grad- uate with high honors” from the Customs program. “I would recommend Customs to any shelter—everything we’ve seen has been good.”

 Customs isn’t for every dog. Every dog that pulls on a leash or likes a game of catch isn’t Customs material. Dogs must be bet- tween fifty and seventy pounds (any larger and they can’t search a compact car). Sporting breeds predominate, although Airedales and pit-bull terrier crosses have seen has been good.”

For more information on the U.S. Cus- toms Service’s dog-detection program, con- tact Gene McEathron, Director, Canine Enforcement Program, U.S. Customs Service, HCR Box 7, Front Royal, VA 22630-9302. Airdales and pit-bull terrier crosses have seen has been good.”

For more information on the U.S. Cus- toms Service’s dog-detection program, con- tact Gene McEathron, Director, Canine Enforcement Program, U.S. Customs Service, HCR Box 7, Front Royal, VA 22630-9302.
There were about 40 to 50 horses in the pen. They all looked very stressed," recalled Jan Spink, a therapeutic riding instructor from central Virginia. Ms. Spink was on her way to the beach when she stopped to observe pony-handling procedures during Chincoteague’s annual pony penning round-up. “Then I noticed that I mare was down,” she continued. “She wasn’t looking right.”

“I went to the firemen [who sponsor the roundup],” she said. “There were about a dozen of them standing around. None of them had noticed the pony, so I pointed her out and said that she was in severe distress and needed a vet immediately.”

“I watched for about ten minutes, assuming the fire company had a competent system in place for veterinary emergencies. I assumed that everybody was running to get things for the mare. I assumed wrong. Nobody seemed to be doing anything to help her and valuable time was being wasted.”

“Finally said, ‘You’ve got to get a vet!’ They said, ‘We tried. No vet will come.’”

“They said, ‘We tried. No vet will come.’” Spink explained. “I finally said, ‘You’ve got to get a vet!’”

“I finally said, ‘You’ve got to get a vet!’”

“Meanwhile, the island’s unique ecology, the FWS tolerates their presence and enjoys the added attraction they represent to refuge visitors. No pony penning gets underway Sunday, as firemen on horseback begin to round up and corral the refuge’s ponies, separating the stallions from mares and foals. On Wednesday, with crowds of spectators lining the banks, mares and foals are forced to swim across a channel separating Assateague Island from Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge. As the ponies cross, the fire company provides a short respite then herded down Main Street to Chincoteague town of Chincoteague, Virginia, is thrust into the national spotlight as tens of thousands of spectators converge to participate in pony-penning events. Scores of newborn foals, mistakenly thought to be descended from ponies swept overboard from a Spanish ship 150 years ago, are auctioned to bidders in a time-honored tradition that dates back sixty-four years.

Fire Company

1800, Ponies $0

Each year, during the last week in July, the tiny island town of Chincoteague, Virginia, is thrust into the national spotlight as tens of thousands of spectators converge to participate in pony-penning events. Scores of newborn foals, mistakenly thought to be descended from ponies swept overboard from a Spanish ship 150 years ago, are auctioned to bidders in a time-honored tradition that dates back sixty-four years.

As the ponies are driven across the Assateague Channel to Chincoteague during the annual pony penning, held in July, left, two men attempt to cool off a Chincoteague mare that collapsed during 1989 pony penning activities. Despite such efforts, the pony later died.

Opposite, wild Assateague Island ponies are driven across the Assateague Channel to Chincoteague during the annual pony penning, held in July. Left, two men attempt to cool off a Chincoteague mare that collapsed during 1989 pony penning activities. Despite such efforts, the pony later died.

The next thing Jan Spink knew was that fire company officials were bringing a veterinarian therapist to the corral site. “Outside of myself, she was the only person with any knowledge of horses,” Ms. Spink said. “I realized that even if we were standing there in confusion, telling the crowd the pony was about to give birth. The pony wasn’t even pregnant. ‘Meanwhile, the pony was overheating in the direct sunlight, and nobody was doing anything. That’s when I finally jumped the fence.’”

Ms. Spink began directing efforts to save the dying animal. “I was furious that they hadn’t done anything. I mobilized them. By this time, the pony had broken into a sweat. I started asking people for their ice-coolers, but nobody wanted to give them up. I emptied the sodas out of mine and began to pack ice around the mare. The fire company maintains a veterinarian of record for the ponies, and he was living twenty miles away. When he was radioed for assistance, said Ms. Spink, “He told us he had a parking lot full of clients and couldn’t be disturbed. ‘We have a pony that’s going into deep shock,’ we said. He said he wouldn’t refuse treatment if the mare was brought to his office.”

“Eventually, the animal, unable even to move its legs or hold its head up, was dragged into a horse trailer and carted away. ‘I thought they were taking her to a vet,’” said Jan Spink, “but they took her to a shady area of the carnival grounds.”

“She con­

A herd of about 150 ponies inhabits the Virginia lower third of Assateague Island, living quietly in the salt marshes of the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). Although they are described as “wild,” these 150 ponies are actually owned by the Chincoteague Volunteer Fire Company. Each year, that organization pays $280 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and is granted a special-use permit to graze its ponies on the federal refuge. As long as the ponies do not pose a threat to the island’s unique ecology, the FWS tolerates their presence and enjoys the added attraction they represent to refuge visitors.

In what is billed as a management tool necessary to thin the Chincoteague herd, each year, the fire company sells off most of the herd’s newborn foals, a tradition that, twenty years ago, brought the fire company a few thousand dollars, but, today, has become a much more lucrative event. This year, with a total of 77 foals selling for an average of $600 a piece, pony penning added a whopping $40,000 to the firemen’s coffers. Despite the record take, most of the monies raised during pony penning come not from the sale of ponies but rather from the booming tourist trade that accompanies the event.

Pony penning gets underway Sunday, as firemen on horseback begin to round up and corral the refuge’s ponies, separating the stallions from mares and foals. On Wednesday, with crowds of spectators lining the banks, mares and foals are forced to swim across a channel separating Assateague Island and the refuge from the seaside town of Chincoteague. Once they reach the opposite bank, the ponies are given a short rest, then herded down Main Street to Chincoteague’s carnival grounds. Thursday morning, foals are taken from their mothers and auctioned off to spectators; foal-less mares make the swim back to freedom on Friday.

It’s not only the festivities associated with pony penning, but also the complaints. The HSUS receives each year that have become part of the annual tradition. For more than two decades, HSUS investigators have monitored Chincoteague’s round-up, document­ing a multitude of abuses ranging from the sale of day-old foals and the manhandling of newborns to the shipment of newly pur­chased ponies—their legs tied tightly together—in the backseats of Volkswagons and jeeps. “Wild-pony rides,” in which mares, just separated from their foals, are forced to endure bronc riding by local cow­boy-types, are also part of the show.

While negotiations with the fire company have resulted in some improvements (company officials no longer sell day-old foals, transportation standards have been upgraded, and hay-care packets are distributed to buyers by The HSUS and the American Horse Protection Association), problems continue to plague the operation, the result of the expedient and highly stressful fashion in which the herd is handled and managed. Impulse buying by spectators with no knowledge of the specialized care horses require is common.

1989: Four Mares Collapse

Last summer, a new threat to resident ponies surfaced when, shortly after rounding up the fire company ponies, two men attempt to cool off a Chincoteague mare that collapsed during 1989 pony penning activities. Despite such efforts, the pony later died.
pany made no attempt to obtain the services of a veterinarian, and they were burning up," recalled a former FWS employee. "I phoned the fire company's veterinarian at his office but he said he was tied up in surgery and couldn't come." The FWS employee spent four long hours on the phone trying to locate a veterinarian who would come to examine 2 more mares that had gone down in the interim. By the time she located one, rescue efforts were futile; all 4 animals eventually died what were described as very painful deaths. (The only detail we have is that, who later performed autopsies on 2 of the mares explained that, in the wild, the ponies would not have eaten the toxic vegetation, consuming primarily island grasses. When forced into the extremely stressful conditions of a roundup, however, they apparently did so, with fatal consequences.)

The HSUS finds it inconceivable that the FWS was left to bear the responsibility of locating a veterinarian for the ponies in a time of dire need, when corralled mares were mysteriously dying and no veterinarian was available to examine the herd," said HSUS Investigator Giail Einsinit in a letter to the FWS last year. "The fact that a FWS employee spent four hours on the telephone every day in July, and the identify that locate veterinary assistance is a clear indication of the fire company's indifference to the welfare of its stock."

Additional investigation by The HSUS revealed that the fire company has no significant mechanism in place to monitor or care for injured or dying animals on Chincoteague NWR year round. In fact, a biologist who conducted extensive research on the refuge informed The HSUS that, in the past, when injured or ill animals were brought to the fire company's attention, they were simply drugged from public view and left to die. There have also been allegations of kickings and drownings of disabled horses as well. As a result of last year's deaths, The HSUS requested that the FWS include a special provision in the fire company's grazing permit requiring that an on-site licensed veterinarian be present during the entire pony-penning operation. Last November, we received word from the FWS that our request had been approved and a special condition had been inserted into the fire company's permit. It was a small step, but we were delighted to know that, after sixty-three years, the fire company would at last be held accountable in some fashion for the welfare of its ponies, even if only during pony-penning week.

1989: Two Mares Die

On the morning of July 27, 1989, one year to the day after the first two mares died, Jan Spink tried to save 1 of 2 mares that would die this year. Despite the 1988 tragedy, despite the stipulation in its grazing permit, the fire company again had not arranged to have a veterinarian on-site, nor could company officials locate one anywhere.

"After last year's deaths, we find it inconceivable that the fire company did not make arrangements to have a veterinarian present at [July's] events," explained HSUS President John A. Hoyt in a recent letter to Chincoteague NWR Manager John Schroer. "Even more disturbing, Mr. Hoyt explained, was the fact that after the death of the first mare this year, still no significant effort was made by fire company officials to obtain the services of a veterinarian. Mr. Hoyt urged the refuge manager to take strong disciplinary action against the fire company for the blatant violation of its grazing permit."

"This is the second successive year that we have autopsied ponies lost due to stress-related activities," wrote Dr. Ralph C. Knowles, the Maryland Department of Agriculture veterinarian with whom 3 of the 6 dead ponies ultimately ended up. "It is obvious that the husbandry and level of veterinary care have been inadequate during the last two roundups, pennings, and auctions," he continued in a letter to the Chincoteague refuge manager. Dr. Knowles described the heavy infestation of ticks and internal parasites plaguing the ponies he autopsied and suggested the establishment of a carefully planned program of care for Chincoteague's ponies. "My proposal here may seem ambitious, but I believe it can be carried out in a commonsense manner. Hopefully, these changes could lead to better husbandry...and stop the death losses in the pony population with its attendant bad publicity."

John Schroer has vowed to add new stipulations to next year's grazing permit, requiring a veterinarian "to check in" with the FWS each day of pony penning. This year, however, in an effort to prevent negative attention from being drawn to the refuge, the FWS has decided not to impose any penalties on the fire company; the company's permit will not be revoked or suspended nor will fire officials be fined for their flagrant violation of their special-use permit. For this reason, we urge our members to write the Interior Department's Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, with a copy to Chincoteague NWR Manager Schroer, demanding that the FWS take strong disciplinary action against the fire company by imposing a stiff fine and making it clear that the company's expedient treatment of foals for penning will no longer be tolerated. After all, any organization that netted $46,000 from the sale of foals that inhabit the marine environment and require months of special treatment costs and care after purchase. Now matter how loving, owners are seldom equipped to help a foal make the difficult transition from rugged island life to clean quarters and stall. The HSUS can only speculate on the numbers of newborn foals that, despite the buyers' best intentions, meet pitiful deaths.

WHAT'S A CHINCOTEAGUE PONY?

No one really knows where Chincoteague ponies came from or how they came to dwell on Assateague Island. While legend has it that they were descended from the survivors of a sixteenth-century shipwreck, some scientists believe that the ponies actually descend from stock of early colonists who permitted their animals to roam freely about the island. Whatever their origin, one fact remains: Chincoteague ponies are not purebreds—with bloodlines dating back 350 years—that the public has been led to believe. In fact, and again, off-island blood has been introduced to the herd. Reports from the early 1900s tell us that Shetland ponies were imported to the island and subsequently bred with resident stock. As recently as 1962, when half the herd was swept to sea in a devastating storm, outside stock was introduced to replenish the herd. In recent years, new small stock—particularly mustangs, Spanish barbs, and Arabians—have been imported by the fire company to upgrade the herd and add new blood. (Why does the fire company find it necessary to add horses to the herd, when the annual sale affects the number of ponies on the refuge?)

Each year, scores of unsuspecting buyers shell out hundreds of dollars for so-called Chincoteague ponies. Such foals are often in extremely poor condition at the time of sale.

"I saw the foal two weeks ago that was brought back from the island," recalled a buyer who admitted to treating the pony with vitamin supplements, antibiotics, and intravenous fluids, but its condition only grew worse. "Despite treatment, the pony died."
animelines is often asked if anything on the horizon brings us cause for optimism, and our response is resoundingly in the affirmative. We hear from increasing numbers of committed activists who are redirecting their energies from an organizational focus to assuming individual responsibility for making a difference. This greatly heartens animelines as it reflects a growing awareness that a movement is ultimately nothing more than the collective journeys of its members. If we as individuals are lacking in terms of what we have to offer of ourselves, then even the most noble of sentiments carries a hollow ring. Movements are not grab bags to fill our personal voids, but a privileged opportunity to give back to Nature what we have mercilessly taken from her.

The crucial question is what brings people to life-affirming movements? No human animal is without needs and frailties, and certainly movements provide ample opportunity for recognition, influence, and a host of other factors associated with altruistic endeavors. We are all nourished from the kinship of pursuing a common dream with brothers and sisters, but such nourishment should occur naturally from the intrinsic satisfaction of giving, not the deliberative act of taking. This is why animelines derives such encouragement from those who are embarked on a journey of the spirit, for they realize the capacity to give to others is directly proportionate to their own continued growth and evolution.

The capacity for giving generously of ourselves is critical to our ultimate success, for outreach efforts depend upon creating an inviting climate which appeals to a broad-spectrum audience. animelines is not suggesting diluting either principle or message, but even the most radical vision must be presented with kindness, tolerance, and a willingness to embrace people at whatever point in their journey we find them. Individuals travel at different speeds and in different directions, and rather than self-righteously judging their progress, we should be painting an inviting portrait of the many paths to peace. The critical element is motivating people to embark upon the quest, not predefining the route or destination for them. Many of our friends believe animelines is indulging in romanticism when we write of unconditional regard, but charity is the music of the soul, and we make no apologies for uncompromisingly and tenaciously pursuing our ideals with one hand while embracing our adversaries with the other.

animelines is saddened by the myopic manner in which movements dismiss the power of feelings to produce change, as historically virtually every successful nonviolent struggle for justice has predicated its approach on touching the soul rather than the mind. The mind assimilates fragmented information and rarely responds with great compassion except in circumstances when self-interest and altruism coincide, whereas the spirit can perceive the promise and splendor of a new dawn. Like the wonder of a young child, feelings and imagination are able to transcend the boundaries of cultural conditioning and bias. That is the magic of poetry, for it translates words into feelings without walls. Walt Whitman described this magic as the power to “enlarge” ourselves, and that power resides in each of us. The mind is restricted by a myriad of constraints, but feelings carry a boundless potential for expansion and self-discovery if unlocked by a gentle vision and supportive hand.

It’s that vision which animelines has sought to further in our outreach efforts, for we measure our success not by how many we quantitatively reach, but how many we profoundly “touch.” No less a great thinker than Schopenhauer asserted that compassion alone is the critical determinant of ethics, and if history has taught us anything, it’s that compassion is a product of the soul— as it can only be found within the spirit of each individual. Children possess this unified life force in great abundance before the weight of socialization and fragmentation descends upon them, and for most adults it’s an arduous journey back to again experience the child’s spontaneous capacity for exploring, discovering and sharing. Tragically, many well-intentioned reformers tend to sanctimoniously lecture and chastise rather than sensitively convey the joy of their own journey, for they often have little to give themselves and even less to give others. Having lost connection with their own spirit, they’re unable to lovingly touch others. Adults obscure the simple truth and power of a child’s feelings, and in so doing deny their own essence.

animelines recently received a note from a kindergarten class in Kirkwood, Missouri, which embodies the spirit and light of unconditional love—love that lies waiting in each of us. They write: “Our teacher told us...you all live life force in the air and water and forest and grass. We want to help you in any way we can. We know you care about us. We care about you. We are your friends. We love you.”

Edward S. Duvin is editor of animelines, from which this essay is reprinted. animelines is a program of The HSUS.
The world's second largest commercial wildlife slaughter is going on right now, in Australia. There, 6 million kangaroos will be shot this year for the burgeoning athletic-shoe industry under the pretext of "wildlife management."

The HSUS seeks to end the mass commercial exploitation of all wildlife, regardless of whether the species involved is in danger of extinction yet or not. For that reason, we have joined Greenpeace, the International Wildlife Coalition, and other concerned organizations working to stop the Australian kangaroo slaughter.

The Australian government set this year's legal quota at 3.7 million animals, but an additional 1 million kangaroos will be legally killed for non-commercial use. The illegal kill is undetermined, though it has been estimated to be greater than the legal quota. Therefore, although the government claims it will "limit" the kill to 3.7 million animals, more than 6 million kangaroos are likely to be slaughtered.

Kangaroos are killed for their skin, which is considered softer and sturdier than cowhide. It is used primarily for athletic shoes, as well as for dress shoes, boots, purses, wallets, belts, and golf bags. Kangaroo fur is used for stuffed koala toys, which, along with kangaroo-paw bottle openers and other novelties, are sold to tourists. The United States is the world's largest importer of finished kangaroo products, although they compose less than 2 percent of all leather imported annually and less than 1 percent of all leather sold in this country. But few suburban shopping malls in America are without kangaroo-leather shoes.

This year, several Australian states lifted their bans on the human consumption of kangaroo meat, creating additional incentive for economic exploitation of the animals. This is also potentially dangerous to humans, since kangaroo meat often carries salmonella, tuberculosis, tapeworm cysts, toxoplasmosis, and typhoid diseases.

Eight of the forty-eight kangaroo species are already extinct, many as a result of human over-exploitation. Twenty-four more species are listed as endangered, threatened, or rare by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), or the International Red Data Book. These include the three most plentiful and heavily exploited species, the red, eastern grey, and western grey kangaroo estimated that there were 10 to 12 million in 1884. The Australian government asserts that the present population is 15 million for all kangaroo species. Just nine years ago, it claimed there were as many as 60 million kangaroos. In fact, there are no accurate statistics for the present population, which is particularly alarming given the high rate of kill. The substantial decline in estimates seems to indicate that the kangaroo population is at risk. Kangaroos are now outnumbered by sheep by more than ten to one.

Although population surveys have been attempted for the three primary species, the Australian government establishes kill quotas for the euro and whip-tail kangaroo, too. Only these five species are authorized for export. An additional five species may be legally killed for the domestic market. However, the Australian government complains that it is too difficult to police the hunting since it takes place at night in the rugged and unpopulated outback. Thus, there is virtually no control over which animals are shot, and many shooters cannot even distinguish among different species. A Greenpeace study of Italian kangaroo imports found evidence of trade in skins of rare or endangered kangaroos.

The vast majority of kangaroos are killed using inhumane methods. Hunters use powerful spotlights to stun the kangaroos momentarily, the animals are then shot with automatic weapons. Joeys, young kangaroos, are of no economic value and are not considered to be worth the cost of a bullet. They are often killed by being thrown against a tree or car bumper or kicked in the head. Non-professional, weekend shooters often employ even crueler killing techniques, running the animals down in trucks, poisoning their water holes, snaring them, or shooting them from helicopters. Ninety percent of commercial kangaroo hunters are such weekend shooters. There have been many documented incidents of animals skinned alive, impaled on stakes, and beaten to death.

The Australian government supports the kangaroo industry as "an important management tool." It claims that there are too many kangaroos and that they have become pests, competing with livestock and damaging crops. This has been openly contradicted by the Queensland state government, which stated in its kangaroo-management program: "It is important to recognize that, while the kangaroo industry was originally a response to the pest problem caused by the animals,
it has come to exist in its own right as the product of millions of years of natural selection, reproductive rates, or age demographics. Ironically, kangaroos, as indigenous wildlife, are declared “protected” by the Australian government. According to Peter Ranilson, an Australian expert, such designation is virtually meaningless, since there is no national management program or national control of the state management systems. Each state is expected to submit a management plan to the Australian government for approval. None of these plans is consistent with the guidelines suggested by the central government, yet each one is approved. The Australian government has consistently failed to exert control over the state management programs, the kangaroo finishing plants, or the kangaroo export markets, all of which encourage the illegal kill. Regulations that do exist are rarely or weakly enforced. The kangaroo industry, worth a relatively small $0-15 million a year, seems to have more control over the government than the government has over it. Prior to European colonization about 200 years ago, there was no problem with kangaroo overpopulation in Australia. If there is a problem now, it is the result of human activities and must be addressed by wise and humane stewardship of the land. The commercial slaughter of kangaroos as “pests” is not a solution. Commercializing wildlife is a dangerous and destructive practice. The African elephant, the rhinoceros, the passenger pigeon, and the American bison stand as reminders that no species is ever safe from extinction so long as humans believe it is more valuable dead than alive. Extinction is only one of the dangers. Modern day flora and fauna are the products of millions of years of natural selection and co-evolution. Commercial harvesting alters this process by removing the largest, healthiest members of a population. This substitutes “artificial selection” for natural selection and compromises the “wild” status of the animal. The resulting changes in inter- and intra-species demographics may de-stabilize the population, normally kept in delicate balance with its environment. The effects this will have on the species being exploited, its fitness, the surrounding species, and the ecosystem cannot be estimated or ignored. If the rampant exploitation of the kangaroo is allowed to continue, the kangaroo, its neighboring species, and its habitat will be further degraded. Loss of the kangaroo may also lead to increased destruction of the land. Sheep, cattle, and pigs are not native to Australia and are not well adapted to its landscape and environment. Extensive grazing by these hard-headed animals, along with the spread of their manure, which is difficult by thousands of miles, continues to fund the Australian government than the government has over it. Without the international market in kangaroo products, the price of kangaroo skins would plummet. Shooters already make very little profit, and if the value of kangaroo skins were to fall, they would not make enough money to make it worth their while to kill kangaroos. Kangaroos, like elephants, are indigenous to only one continent of the world. Many individuals within these far-away countries are working hard to protect and preserve their unique animals—our shared wildlife heritage. But they are fighting a losing battle so long as the rest of the world, separated from the daily slaughter by thousands of miles, continues to fund their decimation and destruction. Dr. Susan Lieberman is associate director of wildlife and environment for The HSUS. Natasha Minsker is a student at Cornell University and was a summer intern at The HSUS.
Concern over the interaction between deer and humans... turns into a heated debate if hunting is proposed.

When eight-year-old Ann Johnson visited her grandmother in Boulder, Colo., she was overjoyed to find deer feeding at her window. “Look, Grandma, one’s for sale!” she exclaimed, spying a numbered tag on the buck’s ear. The Boulder deer were not for sale, of course, but part of a study by biologists of deer-related problems in the community. Such problems have become increasingly common in recent years, not only in Boulder, but also throughout much of suburban America, as deer have become more numerous and more visible.

Deer in America have been increasing in number since the turn of the century, when perhaps fewer than 500,000 of an original population of 40 to 50 million deer survived widespread slaughter for commercial or sport hunting. Today, the deer population overall has recovered to about 23 million (although there are some endangered species like the Florida key deer) and continues to grow. At the same time, our human population, swelling to 250 million, continues to transform the American landscape. Land development for housing, industry, airports, shopping centers, and highways eliminates habitat for deer. Deer are often crowded into smaller and fewer habitat patches—to the consternation of farmers, orchardists, home-owners—and quite probably—other deer.

Ironically, while habitat for deer decreases, the quality of what is left often improves; people in many suburban areas tend to create a landscape mosaic of woodlots, brushy areas, meadows, lawns, and gardens—just what deer prefer.

Almost everyone who has deer as neighbors has some concerns about them. Deer may be involved in collisions with automobiles, with serious consequences for human safety and property. Deer can damage crops and ornamental plants. They have been implicated as a carrier of Lyme disease.

In today’s world, living in many suburban areas has become synonymous with living with deer. Their graceful beauty and peace-loving nature are as much a part of suburban life as the robin’s song or the raccoon’s self-important mischievousness.

Public-opinion surveys generally reflect an appreciation of deer, even where the animals are very abundant. A survey of Westchester County, New York, residents showed that 85 percent “enjoyed” the deer, while 8 percent didn’t, and 7 percent had no particular feelings one way or another. However, a majority of those queried were also concerned about deer/people problems.

Concern over the interaction between deer and the human communities in which they live invariably turns into a heated debate if hunting is proposed. Some insist “it’s the only way” to resolve deer/human conflicts in suburbia, to which others respond, “No way!” New hunts have aroused public protests in places as diverse as the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado and Tyler State Park in Pennsylvania.

Emotions run high elsewhere as well, such as Princeton, New Jersey, where some homeowners furred bow hunting, to the outrage of their neighbors, who have seen wounded deer in their own yards. There, as in Minnesota Valley, where Minnesota, citizens push for an end to newly installed hunts.

While game managers often propose recreational hunting as a solution to suburban deer problems, The HSUS and most animal-protection advocates oppose it, for a variety of reasons. One has to do with the deer themselves. Even if killing were the only way to deal with the problem, hunting is not a humane way of doing it. Deer shot by hunters often suffer an agonizing and prolonged death. An indication of this is the high rate of crippling loss, the number of deer that are shot and later die but are not recovered by hunters. Studies show the overall crippling loss for deer tends to exceed 25 percent of the total number of animals killed. It is much higher in some areas, particularly where bow and arrow or muzzle-loading guns are used. In addition to those animals that make up the crippling loss, many other deer sustain non-lethal wounds that may result in permanent disability and eventual death.

Deer in hunted populations typically lead very abbreviated lives. In many hunted deer herds, few animals survive past the age of five. In unhunted herds, deer of ten or more years of age are not uncommon. As though natural selection tends first to remove the weak, the very young, and the very old in a population, hunters prefer the healthiest, most vigorous individuals.

A less evident impact of sport hunting on deer is the behavioral and social disruption it causes. Deer that lose their mother to hunting is without the benefit of her experience and care, which normally lasts a full year. As deer are killed, social bonds are also broken between does and older offspring, between siblings, and between mothers and fawns. Hunting commonly disrupts deer during the mating season, a time that can be particularly stressful for bucks. Deer that are hunted are, understandably, more leery of people and spend more of their lives avoiding and fleeing from them. This reduces the opportunity for people to observe and interact peacefully with deer.

Another primary concern about sport hunting is its effect on the human environment. Foremost is the risk of accidental death or injury to people and other non-target animals. The risk to human safety in suburban areas would be expected to be higher than for the country as a whole, which, in 1987, recorded 212 hunting-related fatalities and 1,467 injuries.

Because of safety concerns, the disturbance caused by an influx of hunters, the discharge of firearms, and the anxieties that all of this can cause, people have little choice but to curtail many outdoor activities during any deer-hunting season. For some people, the opportunity to experience and enjoy nature during much of the fall is lost.

Traditional sport hunting is ineffective in controlling deer and, ultimately, in reducing deer/human problems. In New Jersey, for example, the herd continues to grow despite a 25-30 percent “harvest” and an extended hunting season (in 1988, for example, 45,000 of 160,000 deer were taken over a ninety-five-day hunting season.) In short, while it is certainly possible to decimate a deer population by killing large numbers of deer, sport-hunting seasons are not set in such a way as to accomplish such a decimation—even if that were a worthy goal.

Herd size can be largely unaffected by sport hunting because of a greater-per
percentage of survival of remaining deer over the winter and because of an increase in most does will still be mated.) Herd growth wise scarce winter forage.) In many cases, hunting creates a greater proportion of re­prefer killing bucks. (Since bucks are (Hunting reduces competition for other­some unhunted or lightly hunted areas, may still present a problem. Some people to reduce herd size, the deer that remain will simply argue for more hunting; if 35 annually and that’s not effective, why not kill 50 percent, or even 75 percent? Turning American made fencing need be only about four feet high with the top barbed wire at least six feet deep deter deer from jumping them. While higher fences may be effective, it is an investment in long­term prevention of eco­nomical and long­term compatibility with the local deer population. Some homeowners have made fencing to appeal to aesthetics (e.g., a rustic wooden picket fence), utility (a double fence that also serves as chicken run), and cost­efficiency (use of low cost plastic mesh). “Fence,” a HSUS publication, includes killing by marksmen, capture and euthanasia (or relocation), and contraception. The basic problem with any attempt at an overall reduction of the herd is that a very large number of deer (often 50 percent of the females) must be regularly killed or treated for significant results. In contrast, selective removal or treat­ment of deer may be practical for reducing the number of deer locally if non­lethal alternatives are used. Peracetic acid, a small quantity of fenc­ing, for example, fertility control may be an effective and humane means for limiting the number of deer. If herd size must be controlled, the best and most permanent way is through basic land­use planning. In this case, land­development strives to keep down the carry­ing capacity for deer in residential and farm areas. For best results, residential develop­ments, farms, and natural areas should be arranged in large blocks, rather than finely interspersed over the land. To ensure a range of natural communities, natural and open space areas should be as large as possible, and where they lie near farms or residential areas, they should con­sist of older growth forests, as these tend to be more useful as less undergrowth favorable to deer. None of these solutions works all the time in all places, but on the other hand, not everyone feels the same way about the impact of deer. What is acceptable or desirable in one area is incom­pletely unacceptable to another. In some communities, expectations may differ concerning the damage deer may cause. People, in the end, will have to accept whatever solution that best suits their needs. Some solutions may work in some, but not all, circumstances. One strand of elec­tric fence wire may work in one area of the yard, but, if the deer learn they can scale such a fence if they wish, a six­foot high wire barrier may be necessary. People, in the end, will have to accept whatever solution that best suits their needs. Some solutions may work in some, but not all, circumstances. One strand of elec­tric fence wire may work in one area of the yard, but, if the deer learn they can scale such a fence if they wish, a six­foot high wire barrier may be necessary. Some solutions may work in some, but not all, circumstances. One strand of elec­tric fence wire may work in one area of the yard, but, if the deer learn they can scale such a fence if they wish, a six­foot high wire barrier may be necessary.
REWARD IN KANSAS

In an effort to put an end to blood sports in Kansas, The HSUS has established a $5,000 reward fund for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those involved in animal fighting and the use of animals as bait to train greyhounds. Attorney General Robert T. Stephan was astounded to learn that most sheriffs in the state were under the impression that animal fighting was legal if there was no gambling involved. He also discovered that a new law passed in 1987 prohibiting the use of animals to train racing greyhounds was not being enforced.

Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox and HSUS Investigator Robert Baker worked closely with Mr. Stephan to set up the reward fund and participated in its announcement throughout the state.

Kansas Attorney General Robert T. Stephan (right) and HSUS Investigator Robert Baker announce $5,000 reward fund.

MARCHERS CALL FOR NO MORE VEAL

About thirty members of The HSUS, the Humane Society of Greater Kansas City, and People for Animal Rights marched in protest outside several Kansas City area restaurants for “National Veal Boycott Day,” June 23.

Norma McMillen of People for Animal Rights and Wendell Maddox organized the protest to bring attention to the need for suffering of veal calves and to make consumers aware they are not getting better quality meat when purchasing veal.

Mr. Maddox pointed out, “We cannot overstress the complete disregard and apparent in­sensitivity towards young calves evidenced by the veal industry. The industry’s cruel methods are on parade whenever they advertise ‘special fed, fancy, or milk-fed’ veal to consumers.”

IREVY PULLED FROM AUCTION

A prominent auction gallery in Chicago was persuaded to withdraw an elephant tank from a planned sale through the efforts of the North Central Office and HSUS President John A. Hoyt. The HSUS successfully argued that such sales promote the slaughter of elephants.

STATISTICS ON SACRIFICES

Evidence of suspected animal sacrifices in the Great Lakes region will be the focus of the new Central Office and HSUS Midwest Regional Director Maddox. The city council refused to end carriage operations but was willing to make changes in the ordinances and amend agreements with the operators to improve conditions for the horses and the public. The committee set up to draft changes has since made significant improvements, including stepped-up certification requirements for drivers, which took effect in August 1988.

NO MORE SACRIFICES

Southeast Regional Director Marc Paulhus was a key witness in the federal trial that will decide whether animal sacrifice by religious cults is protected by the Constitution. The trial took place in Miami, Fla., where thousands of animals are killed each year in gruesome rituals.

The case involves a legal battle between fol­owers of the Afro-Ca­ibbean religion San­teria and the City of Hi­aleah. The Church of Lukumí Babalu Aye filed a lawsuit against the city following the adoption of several ordinances banning the sacrifice of animals. Mr. Paulhus was called to testify in the trial because he originally urged the Miami City Council to pass the ordinances.

The cult contends the ordinances are unconstitutional under the First Amendment, which guarantees religious freedom. The city argues that animal sacrifice constitutes un­necessary cruelty and is psych­ologically damaging to children who view the killings. A decision by Federal Judge Eugene Spellman is expected soon. However, either party is likely to appeal.

CRACKDOWN ON LIVE LURES

While trials are pending for twelve persons arrested last Oc­tober for using a live domestic rabbit at a Florida greyhound training track, the state Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering has already held a hearing to consider suspension or revoca­tion of their licenses. The divi­sion heard testimony from HSUS staff on the undercover investigation. Industry insiders attested to the fact that the ar­rests had created an uproar among greyhound owners and trainers, who had felt little need in the past to stop this bloody practice.

The Southeast office, meanwhile, spearheaded a raid at a training track in Putnam Coun­ty, Fla., in July. Over the course of several months, an HSUS investigator had ob­served both live and dead rab­bits being used at the track. The local sheriff’s department, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering all took part in the raid.

GREENHOUND CRUELTY CASE

“Walking skeletons” is how HSUS Investigator Ken John­son described the more than 100 racing greyhounds found on the verge of death in a Florida kennel. More than 70 of the dogs had to be euthana­mized within days of their dis­covery by the Sarasota County Humane Society.

The tragedy occurred when the animals were caught up in a dispute between their owner and a caretaker. In conflicting stories, each accused the other of neglecting the dogs. Mr. Johnson is working with the sheriff’s department and the state attorney’s office to file charges against all responsible parties.

POPEON THE FOURTH

Twelve people were ar­rested in Pottsville, Penn., over the Fourth of July weekend under the state’s newly enacted felony animal-fighting laws. Twelve spectators were also charged.

The HSUS was as­sisted by the Pennsyl­vania State Police, their Vice Unit based in Pitts­burg, Troop L-Reeds­ville, The Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Luzerne County detectives, and the SPCAs of Luzer­ne and Schuylkill counties.

Officials seized more than thirty game birds on the property of Ronald A. Sabitsky, Sr. Mr. Sabitsky was subsequently charged with manufacturing and possession with intent to deliver marijuana and posses­sion of cocaine and drug para­phernalia. Suspects, if con­victed, face a possible seven years’ imprisonment or a $15,000 fine.

We wish to thank the Schuyl­kill County SPCA for maintain­ing the birds seized.

Concentrated citizen mark “National Veal Boycott Day,” June 23, by marching in protest outside Kansas City, Mo. restaurants.
A QUESTION OF TEETH

The California Board of Equine Dentistry of Veterinary Medicine (BEVM) has proposed a regulation that would allow non-veterinarians to remove tartar from dog or cat teeth by laymen as a criminal act. For years, this cosmetic procedure has been practiced by professional dog handlers, breeders, and groomers. On January 27, 1989, the BEVM's accusation that a groomer performing tartar removal was practicing veterinary medicine without a license, a misdemeanor in California. The groomer sued the BEVM. In March, the San Joaquin County Superior Court ruled that the BEVM could not restrict non-veterinarian tartar removal unless it were a cavitation (a motorized device to remove tartar) was used. Subsequently, the BEVM passed a regulation outlawing tartar removal by laymen, which was vetoed by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The new regulation now being proposed by the BEVM is identical to that vetoed.

Despite written pleas by the Missouri Kennel Club, a professional dog handlers, and groomers, the BEVM has been practiced by professional dog handlers, breeders, and groomers. The new regulation now being proposed by the BEVM is identical to that vetoed.

On July 29, 1989, West Coast Regional Investigator Kurt Sakach, who had been informed about the pet under anesthesia. But that they should not be confused with non-veterinarian tartar removal. Veterinarians perform only the complex procedures. Consumers have the right to choose not to subject their pets to life-threatening anesthesia.

If Regulation 2037 is passed in California, banning and/or severely restricting layman tartar removal by allowing only the use of dental floss and toothbrushes, subsequent passage of similar regulations is sure to follow in other states. Write The HSUS/West Coast Regional Office for more information on how to become involved.

ONE DAY—100 MILES

On July 29, 1989, West Coast Regional Investigator Kurt Sakach observed the Tevis Cup Endurance Race, a one-day, 100-mile horseback ride through the rugged Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. This year’s race was completed without any deaths or major injuries. Several riders and their horses were pulled from the race at veterinary check stops for reasons of temporary lameness or exhaustion, but it was apparent to Mr. Lapham from conversations with the disqualified riders that several would have continued the race if allowed.

NORTHWEST COCKFIGHT RAID

Acting on information, Oregon State Police arrested 348 persons and seized more than $90,000 during a raid on a major cockfighting derby near St. Helens, Ore., on May 21, 1989. The raid occurred at the property of Charlie Pearce in Deer Island, Ore. “Many of the persons cited were from outside Oregon,” said HSUS Investigator Eric Sakach, who had been informed about the raid and assisted state police in the action. All were cited for involvement in illegal cockfighting activities. A misdemeanor under Oregon law punishable by a year in county jail and a fine.

Hickey Conviction Held

The Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Portland, Ore., recently upheld the conviction of James Hickey, a licensed animal dealer. Mr. Hickey’s son, Joseph J. Hickey, and Joseph’s wife, Shannon Hansen, both licensed as USDA-licensed Animal Dealers, were convicted by a jury of violating the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and of conspiracy to commit animal fighting.

The case was argued on behalf of the HSUS by Daniel L. Smith, Esq. in Los Angeles, CA. The appeal was argued by Daniel L. Smith, Esq. in Los Angeles, CA. The conviction was upheld.

Balloons Cancelled

After notification by the HSUS and the Massachusetts State Animal Rights League that the New Hampshire Animal Rights League was planning a similar event, the New Hampshire Department of Consumer Affairs, on the 21st, announced that it would cancel the event.

Hunting in State Parks

In May, the HSUS and the Humane Society of the United States urged the Texas Parks and Wildlife department to end its receipt of public funds for the sake of so-called wildlife management and sport. The HSUS and Humane Society of the United States urged the Texas Parks and Wildlife department to end its receipt of public funds for the sake of so-called wildlife management and sport.

Rattlesnakes Abused

Gulf States Enterprises in California. HSUS members and friends in New England will miss Mr. Dommer's extensive knowledge and eagerness to help when needed. Patrick B. Parkes, vice president for field services, commented, "John Domin's address to."

John Dommer's address to animal-protection issues for The HSUS throughout New England (here at WELI, New Haven, Conn.) has been totally dedicated, unusually effective in whatever he tackled, and a tireless worker on behalf of suffering animals. He has done a great job for us, and while we hate to see him go, we wish him well."
A PERSONAL THANKS
In July, John A. Hoyt, president of the HSUS, presented Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada and Rep. Barbara Boxer of California with baskets of cruelty-free products donated by several companies which produce cosmetics and personal-care items without using animals for testing. Rep. Boxer is the sponsor of H.R. 1676, the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act, and Sen. Reid is the sponsor of S. 589, the senate version. The bills would eliminate animal suffering by prohibiting the use of the LD-50 Test and the Draize Acute Eye-Irritation Test for determining the safety of products to thank them for their support of these bills. The HSUS thanks the following companies for providing samples of their products: Body-Image, Boudoir of Germany/Aveda Corporation, Tom’s of Maine, Paul Mitchell Systems, Carmel Inc., Aveda Corporation/Nature Cosmetics Inc.

BACK-TO-BASICS FARMING BILL
Low-input agricultural systems emphasize a diversity of crops on the land, use less of pesticides, fertilizers, and other inputs, and protect the environment and prevent the increasing problem of ground water contamination resulting from erosion and a concentration of livestock manure.
Sen. Wyche Fowler of Georgia recently introduced S. 970, the Farm Conservation and Water Protection Act of 1989, which would promote low-input agricultural production systems as a means of maintaining wildlife as well as protecting land and resources. It would also provide more humane methods of animal husbandry by encouraging smaller farms and simplifying farming techniques.

NEW NOBEL PRIZE ASKED
Global warming, ozone depletion, and loss of rain forests are just some of the international crises confronting the planet. In an effort to focus greater international attention on these problems, solutions for these problems, Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee has introduced S. 843, which calls upon the Nobel Committee to offer a Nobel Prize for outstanding efforts on behalf of the environment. HSUS President John A. Hoyt recently sent a personal note to the senator praising him for this creative idea and expressing our strong support for environmental issues as an international priority.

TUNA: READ THE LABEL
-ach year, millions of dol­ phins die in purse seiner nets set to catch yellowfin tuna. Until now, all consumers could do to protect this slaughter was to write legislators to oppose the use of purse seine nets or to boycott tuna. Rep. Barbara Boxer of California has now introduced legislation that will provide consumers with more direct way of taking action. The HSUS has been working closely with Rep. Boxer on this legislation; a letter from The HSUS has gone to every member of the House stressing our support of the bill and urging legislators to co-sponsor it. Meetings with key subcommittee staff and legislators will follow to underscore the importance of early House hearings on the bill. You can help by writing or calling your legislator to urge their support or to express your appreciation if they have already sponsored it.

THANK YOU!
be HSUS extends its apprecia­ tion to the following members of Congress on behalf of animals: Rep. Charlie Rose of North Carolina, for reintroducing H.R. 2345, which would amend the AWA to permit private suits compelling the USDA to ensure its enforce­ ment; Sen. Wyche Fowler of Geor­ gia, for introducing S. 970, the Farm Conservation and Water Protection Act of 1989, which would promote low-input agricultural production systems that provide better stewardship of wildlife, land, and natural resources; Rep. Arthur Ravenseal, Jr., of South Carolina, for his daily column in the Post, which calls upon the Nobel Commit­ tee to offer a Nobel Prize for outstanding efforts on behalf of the environment. HSUS President John A. Hoyt recently sent a personal note to the senator praising him for this creative idea and expressing our strong support for environmental issues as an international priority.

POTENTIAL PATENTS...ON ANIMALS
On September 13 and 14, the House Judiciary Courts Subcommittee was scheduled to hold hearings on bill H.R. 1556, sponsored by Rep. Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin. HSUS President John A. Hoyt was to testify on the second day.

The bill would exempt farmers from patent liability on genetically engineered animals. This issue was triggered by an April 1987 ruling of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office stating that patents would be approved in the future on animals changed or altered through genetic engineering techniques. The patent office subsequently issued the first patent in April 1988 to Harvard University and Du Pont Company for introducing any mammal that contains a certain cancer-causing gene. Duke University is concerned about the ramifications of animal patenting and is part of a diverse coalition of other animal-protection groups, environmentalists, public-interest groups, animal-protection groups, and animal rights leaders, and farmers expressing concern about the long-term animal suffering and social, ethical, and environmental consequences caused by the patenting of animals. As part of the coalition, The HSUS supports amendments to the Animal Welfare Act that would stop the importation of any species of kangaroos, its parts, and its products. H.R. 1358, the Kangaroo Protection Act, offers an effective way of stopping the slaughter in Australia by cutting off a major market for these products. Twenty-eight legislators have co-sponsored the bill to date. Please contact your representa­ tive to see if he or she is one of them.

KANGAROOS
A ustralian kangaroos suffer unimaginable cruelty when they are hunted and killed; their hides are used for running shoes, handbags, and baseball gloves and their meat is used for gourmet food (see the article on page 20). The United States is the largest im­ porter of finished kangaroo items and the third largest im­ porter of raw kangaroo prod­ ucts, and thus provides incen­ tives for the continued slaughter. Rep. Robert Mrazek of Michigan has introduced legislation to ban the importation of any species of kangaroos, its parts, and its products. H.R. 1356, the Kangaroo Protection Act, offers an effective way of stopping the slaughter in Australia by cutting off a major market for these products. Twenty-eight legislators have co-sponsored the bill to date. Please contact your representa­tive to see if he or she is one of them.

HSUS NEWS • Fall 1989
HSUS NEWS • Fall 1989
DRIFTING NETS OF DEATH

High seas drift nets kill countless whales, dolphins, sea birds and other creatures that become entangled in the nylon filaments. Thirty to forty miles long and thirty to fifty feet deep, these nets are often allowed to drift endlessly, literally strip-mining the seas of marine life.

Rep. Jolene Unsoeld of Washington has introduced H.R. 2958. The Marine Resource Protection and Drift-net Use Cessation Act of 1989, which would direct the U.S. Secretary of State to secure an immediate international ban on the use of drift nets. As the drift net issue continues to make headlines, it is important that your representative join the list of co-sponsors of this bill. Please contact him or her to urge co-sponsorship of H.R. 2958.

ENVIROMENTAL LITERACY

Concern for the environment should be a life-long priority. With this in mind, Sen. Quentin Burdick of North Dakota has recently introduced S. 1076, the National Environmental Education Act, which would establish an environmental education and certification program to increase public understanding of environmental issues and to train environmental professionals in providing environmental education and training programs and studies. This legislation would also establish an Office of Environmental Education under the Environmental Protection Agency. The HSUS has proposed amendments to this bill to incorporate "respect for all living creatures" as part of the curriculum development put together by these educators. The HSUS will also submit written testimony to amplify the educational objectives to include humane education. Let- ters to your senators asking them to call for an expansion of this curriculum to include humane education will help our efforts.

LAB BREAK-INS: A FEDERAL CASE

Sen. Howell Heflin of Alabama has introduced legislation amending the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) to make laboratory break-ins a federal violation, and Rep. Charles Stenholm of Texas intends to introduce the house version of the bill. As defined by Sen. Heflin in the Animal Research Facilities Protection Act of 1989, S. 727, any acts of violence against a laboratory would not only include break-ins, trespassing, and vandalism but would also cover possess- ing or copying written material taken from the laboratory without authorization.

The HSUS has had a long-standing and firmly held view that aborning violence in any form; we have consistently used and encouraged the use of legal means for achieving the protec- tion of animals. However, we beleive that the Heflin bill, in its attempts to eliminate isolated acts of violence, will also cut off legitimate scrutiny of whether laboratories are adhering to the AWA. This bill could also impede efforts by whistleblowers and anti-cruelty investigators to bring to light in- humane treatment of animals or even scientific fraud. We have urged Sen. Heflin and Rep. Stenholm to include provisions to hold harmless from federal prosecution laboratory em- ployees who obtain and release information indicating viola- tions of the AWA. The HSUS has also proposed an amend- ment or other activities. The Bennett bill would establish a national policy on wetlands and a Wetlands Preservation Trust for the purpose of acquiring ownership interests in wetlands and restoring or creating them.

The HSUS has been working with Rep. Bennett and his staff on the bill's phrasing and lan- guage to strengthen it and pro- vide maximum protection for wetlands.

Please note: letters to senators should be addressed: The Honorable U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Letters to representatives should be addressed: The Honorable U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20510.

TIDES TURNING ON WETLANDS

In an effort to halt the elimi- nation of the nation's wetlands, which provide habitat for fish and wildlife, Rep. Charles Bennett of Florida has introduced H.R. 1746, the Wetlands No Net Loss Act of 1989, to preserve and protect wetlands and help restore those on the brink of being lost to development or other activities. The Bennett bill would establish a national policy on wetlands and a Wetlands Preservation Trust for the purpose of acquiring ownership interests in wetlands and restoring or creating them. The HSUS has been working with Rep. Bennett and his staff on the bill's phrasing and lan- guage to strengthen it and pro- vide maximum protection for wetlands.

Please note: letters to senators should be addressed: The Honorable U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Letters to representatives should be addressed: The Honorable U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20510.

Meet the New Animal Activist Alert

Animal Activist Alert supplies all the informa- tion you need to publicize or protest against the treat- ment of animals nationwide—and it's free to HSUS members upon request.

FIVE MINUTES

It all takes to write a letter that can save animals' lives. The newly redesigned Animal Activist Alert supplies all the information you need to publicize or protest against the treatment of animals nationwide—and it's free to HSUS members upon request.

STARTING OCTOBER 15TH

WATCH TELEVISION HELP THE WORLD.

Tune into Earthbeat—the first weekly interna- tional television program to address the physical, social and economic ecology of our planet. Earthbeat will promote the solutions and constructive actions that are essential to build- ing a sustainable future. 11 pm Eastern; 10 pm Central; and 8 pm West Pacific Time on SuperstationTBS.

The Pulse of the Planet.

underwritten by Thompson Vitamins and The Humane Society of the United States

Reflect for a moment...

how can I help animals even when I no longer share their world...?

By your request for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States. Your will can provide for animals after you're gone.

Naming The HSUS demonstrates your lasting commitment to animal welfare and strengthens the Society for this task.

We will be happy to send information about our animal programs and material which will assist in planning a will.

Please send: Will Information
Name __________________________
Address _______________________
City ________ State _______ Zip
Mail in confidence to: Murdaugh S. Maddox, Vice Presi- dent/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
THE FUTURE to walking our dogs or playing animals requires a great deal of time spent with our cats. Pets certainly do not do well in institutionalized settings such as commercial kennels or psychiatric hospitals. 

Therefore, each of us who has pets and is concerned about what will happen to them when we die must face the fact that we have a very predictable problem that must be addressed during our lifetime, if it is to be handled and resolved in any meaningful and satisfactory manner. It is simply not enough to say to ourselves that we will let someone else, such as our executor, solve the problem or that if we leave enough money to go toward the care of our pet, it will be done satisfactorily. Bank trust departments, judges and courts never, lawyers/executors rarely adequately can take care of this very personal matter and obligation after we are gone. 

There are scores of cases, which almost invariably have a tragic ending, that have arisen during our lifetime. These cases included a situation where a bank, upon her death, left an outright gift of money to that her companion animals after her death. There have also been cases where an animal should be humanely euthanized. However, because the animal needs. The General Counsel’s Office recommends to those who are concerned about the care of their pets, to give them instructions “in the event of your death” and to make a commitment to care for your animal after your death. If such a person does not readily come to mind, for the sake of your pet, make a special effort to locate and develop a relationship with such a person. 

2. Do not resort to trusts, conditional gifts or other more complicated legal devices, which almost invariably have a tragic ending, that have arisen. 

The General Counsel’s Office recommends to those who are concerned about the care of their pets, to give them instructions “in the event of your death” and to make a commitment to care for your animal after your death. If such a person does not readily come to mind, for the sake of your pet, make a special effort to locate and develop a relationship with such a person. 

2. Do not resort to trusts, conditional gifts or other more complicated legal devices, which almost invariably have a tragic ending, that have arisen.
We often assume that all children love animals. Unfortunately, that's not always true. Children have to be taught to care, especially if they are to grow up to be caring, concerned adults.

That's why humane education is so important. You can help make it happen in our schools by participating in the HSUS "Adopt-A-Teacher" program. It's quick and easy!

For more information, write to The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education, a division of The HSUS, PO. Box 362G, East Haddam, CT 06423.

Save Time!
- Affix label to wallet envelope or order coupons in magazine
- Use it to change your address
- Use it when writing about a membership problem