SSTra99INg__Endangered_Species_Act

On June 22, 1990, the northern spotted owl was the winner in its fight to be listed as a threatened species, although the corollary to save its critical habitat, the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, is still being waged.

The decision to list the owl by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was based on the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the noblest expression of our reverence for all life yet embodied in federal law.

Under this powerful and important law, any animal or plant that is determined to be endangered—facing extinction—or threatened—likely to become endangered—is entitled to protection.

The eventual amount of acreage protected is still being debated. The Bush administration has voiced concerns about the impact on jobs and has proposed a preliminary plan that falls short of giving full protection to these ancient forests, which were here before our country was founded.

While the administration is making its decision, there are bills in Congress to expand the protection of these ancient forests. However, we cannot allow the ESA to be overridden to be weakened in the interests of jobs and development.

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Presently, there are at least 4,000 qualified candidates waiting to be "listed." Given the hostility to the ESA during the tenure of former Secretary of the Interior James Watt, there are those who believe that endangered species are not listed as such because the consequent protection plans would interfere with development projects. If a species scientifically qualifies, it should be listed despite the political consequences.

Even with the Act, we have already lost seven listed species. Although some species, such as the American bald eagle and the alligator, have made recoveries, nearly half of the 577 species that are listed lack a recovery plan.

The law’s purposes are to preserve species that are "of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the nation and its people." Beyond these utilitarian reasons to preserve species, we must educate people to understand that these unique varieties of Creation have a right to exist for their own sake. As I said more than a decade ago, "All life has intrinsic value and is therefore, deserving of those same considerations we generally reserve for mankind."

Pablo Picasso painted "Guernica" to convey the unforgettable human suffering of the Spanish people during their civil war. I have wondered, where is the Picasso who could paint the "Guernica for the Animals?" As people outraged and angered by animal suffering, we intuitively feel the horror of forcing off the face of the Earth the last animal of a particular kind. It has been observed that the English would not sell the Crown Jewels to provide societal benefits to their people; how much more priceless than the Crown Jewels is the living foundation of life itself? Because extinction deprives animals of the right to reach their coevolutionary destiny, it is cruelty in the first degree. Being an accomplice to extinction is more than irreversible wrongdoing; it is a sin against life itself.

How America deals with the ESA in terms of legislation and enforcement will resonate around the world. Nearly half of the world's species of animals, plants, and microorganisms will be destroyed or severely threatened over the next quarter century. We cannot ask other countries to make economic sacrifices to save species if we do not set an example here in America.

The threat of extinction should be accorded the same priority as a military threat to our national security. In the end, it involves our survival. Human beings are not the center of Creation any more than the Earth is the center of our solar system. We are part of the web of life, and it is hoped, intelligent enough to keep the whole intact. In the final analysis, no person can be truly human if he is cut off from his total ecological self, his communion with nature, and his relationship to the world of animals.

You can count on The HSUS to continue to fight to strengthen the ESA and to help formulate an effective national and global strategy for biodiversity.
"Race to Save the Planet," a ten-part, prime-time PBS environmental series, examines the greatest planetary crisis ever faced by mankind. More than three years in production, hosted by Meryl Streep, and narrated by Roy Scheider, "Race to Save the Planet" provides an accurate picture of the state of the Earth. Filmed in thirty countries and on all seven continents, "Race to Save the Planet" will present a global picture of the state of the world's environment; show the connections among different threats, such as loss of species, population growth, disappearing farmland, and greenhouse warming; and pose realistic new approaches to solving these complex problems.

The HSUS is sponsoring the WETA broadcast of this unique series in the Washington, D.C., area. In conjunction with the North American Conference on Religion and Ecology, we are also providing 5,000 Facilitator's Resource Guides and 100,000 Viewer's Guides to explore the ethical dimension of this crisis. These guides are being sent to campus ministries and military chaplains across the country. They will be used to promote group discussions and form the basis for continuing group activities.

"Race to Save the Planet" points to scientific avenues and appropriate technologies that can be used in the Earth's regeneration. Beyond these changes, there is a deeper challenge—to strive to a new ethical responsibility toward the planet and all its creatures.

CAREING FOR CREATION

May The HSUS was a sponsor for the first International Conference on Caring for Creation, held in Washington, D.C., hosted by the North American Conference on Religion and Ecology. K. William Wiseman, chairman of the board of The HSUS, introduced HH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who was guest of honor at the conference's banquet on May 18.

CANNED TUNA NOTICE

On April 12, 1990, StarKist Seafood Company announced that it would only buy and sell tuna that had not been caught via fishing methods that kill dolphins. Chicken of the Sea and Bumble Bee also an-
nounced that same day that they were adopting the same policy (see the Summer 1990 HSUS News). Tuna sold under this policy bears a "Dolphin Safe" label. Until some point after October 1990, this label will appear only on products produced by StarKist and Chicken of the Sea.

MARCHING FOR ANIMALS

The March for the Animals swept up Constitution Avenue to the Capitol steps on June 10. More than 24,000 people attended, representing all fifty states and carrying state banners provided by the organizers, the National Alliance for Animal Legislation. The HSUS, supporting the event, set up an information booth with other animal-protection organizations at the Capitol, addressing the need for reverence for all life forms with which we share this planet.

Dr. Michael Fox spoke to those assembled for the March for the Animals about the need for reverence for all life forms on Earth.

March's starting point near the White House. The HSUS's Dr. Michael W. Fox spoke to the marchers from the steps of the Capitol, addressing the need for reverence for all life forms with which we share this planet.

Please send: Will information
Name __________________________
Address _______________________
City __________________ State ______ Zip __________
Mail in confidence to: Murdough S. Madden, Vice President, The Humane Society of the United States, 2000 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
EUROPEAN FOCUS

HSUS OPENS A EUROPEAN OFFICE

The HSUS has opened a new European office in Bonn, West Germany. Headed by Betsy Dribben, former HSUS Director of Federal Legislative Affairs, this office will concentrate on the European Parliament and the European Commission, which oversees legislation for its twelve member European countries. Ms. Dribben will initially concentrate on tuna/dolphin issues, cosmetic testing on animals, and fur issues. The activities of this new office will be reported in a new department in the HSUS News, called “European Focus.” With environmental and animal-protection issues becoming increasingly more global, this new office and magazine department offer us an opportunity to help shape laws on both sides of the ocean.

PRINCE HONORS DOLPHINS, WHALES

The dolphin could be described as a symbol of our deteriorating relationship with the Earth,” explained Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, founder and president of the Bellerive Foundation. The Prince’s concern for cetaceans led him to convene a major international symposium on whales and dolphins in captivity. “We are abusing our ancient friendship with the dolphin,” he said.

The Bellerive Symposium, held July 9 and 10 in Geneva, Switzerland, drew representatives from more than thirty conservation and animal-protection organizations, including The HSUS’s Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan. The delegates discussed the detrimental effects of capture and captivity on cetaceans and, among other things, called for an end to all further captures of all cetaceans around the world.

EUROPEAN FOCUS

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Stop throwing away bags!

The “Animals...It’s Their World Too!” reusable shopping bag—This sturdy canvas bag is big enough for groceries, sports a colorful design, and costs only $16.95 (3 for $14.95 each). Use it instead of plastic or paper!

CHINCOTEAGUE 1990

Improvements made in pony penning

For twenty long years, The HSUS has been monitoring the annual Chincoteague pony penning off the coast of Virginia (see the Fall 1989 HSUS News). During the last week in July, wild stallions, mares, and foals that reside on Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge are rounded up, penned inside holding corrals, then forced to swim the channel, the fire company’s carnival site. The auctioning of foals too young to be weaned from their dams and auctioned held at the fire company’s carnival site.

For too long, The HSUS has been monitoring the annual Chincoteague pony penning off the coast of Virginia (see the Fall 1989 HSUS News). During the last week in July, wild stallions, mares, and foals that reside on Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge are rounded up, penned inside holding corrals, then forced to swim the channel, the fire company’s carnival site. The auctioning of foals too young to be weaned from their dams and auctioned held at the fire company’s carnival site.

On July 10, Patricia Forkan (right) joins the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and the Princess Catherine Aga Khan at the Bellerive Symposium on whales and dolphins held in July.

INVESTIGATIONS

Chincoteague 1990

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Building Bridges to Medicine

HSUS, patient-advocacy groups talk

I n the introductory address on the historical record, The HSUS told NAMI members that the prospects for discovering better drugs for mental illness are bright. The key is to inaugurate an alternative method of drug discovery known as “computerspatenpostmarketing surveillance” (CPMS). This method uses computers to process data on the mood-altering side effects of drugs, from antihypertensives to antibiotics, already on the market.

The president of the American Psychiatric Association dismissed the HSUS proposal as animal-protectionist inspired, but NAMI President Thomas Posey Reines, Laboratory Animals associate director, “but once they were warned that they appreciated our sincerity and depth of knowledge, a few groups started listening.” Such orthodox medical organizations as the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM), the Interstitial Cystitis Association (ICA), and the American Psychiatric Association dismissed the HSUS help plan a special forum on alternatives to pigs. HSUS analysis of the potential for alternatives to the pig experiment integrad the president of the ACSM, Dr. Barbara Drinkwater.

Dr. Drinkwater proposed that The HSUS help plan a special forum on alternatives to animal research for the 1991 annual conference of the ACSM in Florida. Laboratory Animals staff identified potential speakers who are experts on alternatives to sports medical research on animals, including computer simulation, clinical investigation, biomedical telemetry, biomechanical modeling, and in vitro studies; Dr. Reines is scheduled to deliver the introductory address on the historical development of alternatives to animal research.

Sr. John Drinkwater, “I think it is time for moderates on both sides of the animal experimentation issue to bypass the ex-treemists and look for areas where scientific and educational goals can be achieved with less reliance on the animal model.” The HSUS hopes the event will mark the beginning of a relationship between the animal-protection movement and organized medicine.

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Although they evolved in America, horses are not considered a native species. They disappeared mysteriously just after humans appeared in this hemisphere, about 30,000 years ago. It wasn't until Spanish conquerors brought horses with them to America in the sixteenth century that they returned. This evolutionary interruption caused wild horses to be classified as a feral species, not indigenous to the United States and, therefore, not protected by laws designed to protect "native" wildlife. Lacking protection, wild horses almost disappeared. In the mid-nineteenth century, millions of wild horses roamed the plains; by 1867, only 9,500 remained. Wild horses were thought to compete with livestock for forage on public lands and were blamed for rampant destruction of the range. Ranchers began to capture and slaughter of wild horses. Passage of the Wild, Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act in 1971 was expected to stop these abuses. Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Act prohibited: • removal of wild horses or burros from public land without authority; • acquisition of wild horses or burros by private individuals without government permission; • malicious death or harassment of wild horses or burros; • processing or permitting the processing of an animal or its remains into commercial products; • sale of an animal or its remains; and, • violation of regulations issued to carry out the Act.

The Act stated that horses deemed "excess" would be rounded up and either relocated to another wild horse area, destroyed humanely, or placed in private custody. But, "excess" was not defined—a critical omission that continues to haunt wild horses today, as the courts have generally given the BLM discretion in management decisions involving wild horses and burros. The BLM considers "excess" those horses that, according to its calculations, exceed the resources of the land on which they live. The HSUS and other wild-horse protection groups have traditionally questioned determinations of "excess" because the BLM has never provided concrete data to uphold these determinations. Wild-horse lands historically have been mismanaged and their resources abused. Therefore, wild-horse protection groups reject the BLM's determination of "excess" and continue to believe that these animals deserve to live on their traditional lands.

Unfortunately, early on, the BLM showed itself a poor guardian for the wild horses. In 1973, with BLM approval, Idaho ranchers rounded up twenty horses with snowmobiles and aircraft—about half of the horses were run off cliffs to their deaths, according to HSUS North Central Regional Director Franz Dantza's eyewitness account. This event prompted lawsuits against the U.S. Department of Interior regarding illegal roundups. An injunction against roundups in Challis, Idaho, was issued in 1974.

Wild horses are victims of BLM decision-making and attitudes. An example is the 1988 deaths of almost 100 wild horses in North Dakota that died following their adoption.
Wild horses in a holding corral are fed hay as they await adoption by the BLM. The government, and ultimately the taxpayer, is funding wild-horse sanctuaries, at least in part, as a means of shifting responsibility and attention away from the wild horses to the private sector. The BLM, not private landholders, is the assigned steward for these animals and cannot ask private citizens to accept their burden.

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Saving the Diversity of Life on Earth

Today, amidst the bustle and noise of everyday life, we are quietly losing our most precious heritage, the diversity of species that inhabit the Earth. Between one-fifth and one-half of all species on the planet are threatened with extinction in the course of one generation. We have not seen such a funeral march for the animals in sixty-five million years, when animals are not dying because of an act of nature. This time it is humans who are driving massive numbers of species off the face of the Earth.

By early in the next century, we may have lost a million or more species. This extinction crisis is a threat to civilization second only to the threat of thermonuclear war. The unique nature and potential of each lost species will be lost for all the ages to come. Its evolutionary secrets will never be known. Its kind will never give birth again. This loss of species is irreversible, alarmingly high, and rapidly accelerating. The issue must save the environment. When the animals are gone, the question is not whether society will respond, but whether it will respond in time. For the animals, the hour is already late.

When will we have had enough? What is the order of the day. This is the decade when the loss of species is hottest debated in the United States, but its importance is global. The scientific, educational, governmental, corporate, and spiritual communities have a stake in stopping this rush toward the awesome finality of species extinction. It cannot be clearer: to save species, people must save the environment. When the Earth is stripped, degraded, poisoned, and destroyed, the animals perish. The question is not whether society will respond, but whether it will respond in time. For the animals, the hour is already late.

It is time to set forth on a new mission, as noble as has ever been undertaken since the dawn of civilization: to save the stuff of life itself. Profound issues are at stake. The loss of species is irreversible, alarmingly high, and rapidly accelerating. The issue is hotly debated in the United States, but its impact is global. The scientific, educational, governmental, corporate, and spiritual communities have a stake in stopping this rush toward the awesome finality of species extinction. It cannot be clearer: to save species, people must save the environment. When the Earth is stripped, degraded, poisoned, and destroyed, the animals perish. The question is not whether society will respond, but whether it will respond in time. For the animals, the hour is already late. Urgency is the order of the day. This is the decade of decision. This is the time to act.

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found that one tropical tree, for instance, may support 1,500 species of insects. Sav- 

vetting networks to save endangered species of plants. One of ten tropical plant species has antipancer properties, yet most have not even been identified. So the mis-

in the hope of saving the habitats of animals will have benefits we cannot even imagine, but we can predict that they will be multidimen-

ional, real, and extraordinarily significant.

Exploitation and Poaching

Often acting synergistically with habitat loss and fragmentation, exploitation is the most severe of the damaging, vulnerable, and rare species of vertebrates. Many species of cats, giant otters, and monkeys are being decimated for their pelts. Elephants, sea turtles, and rhinoceros are being attacked with a vengeance. The last five white rhinos in Kenya's National Parks were killed after heavily armed poachers overwhelmed armed rangers guarding the animals.

Introduced Species

Another cause of extinction often underestimated is the introduction of alien or exotic species, which threatens 19 percent of all endangered, vulnerable, and rare species of vertebrates. Sometimes, the in-

roduction of nonindigenous species is done intentionally, hoping to solve one problem but ending up creating a biological flasco. The record on this front should give us serious pause before we unleash new species as a response to overpopulation. Some of the patented organisms brought to us by biotechnology.

Other Factors

Other factors contributing to the decline and potential extinction of species is cap-

tures for the pet, zoo, and research trades, incidental kills associated with highways, and entanglements in nets and plastics.

Global Warming

Apart from these threats, a new one looms: global warming, which, by the mid-

21st century, could rise by 10 degrees Fahrenheit and for good. Mangrove destruc-

tion has received little attention, yet this vast ecosystem and its animals. In areas such as the Caribbean, spilled oil is the most widespread pollution problem. Interestingly, oil pollution than are accidents.

Wetlands and Mangroves

Wetlands, including the mangrove forests, are disappearing quickly. The United States has lost 54 percent of its wetlands. In Latin America, almost 20 percent of important wetlands are threatened by drainage related to development activities. Other factors include: fisheries being interfered with aquaculture, rice fields, coconut plantations, and overharvesting for timber and fuel. These factors are also affecting the local communities of prawns and fish.

The grand endeavor to save habitat is complicated by the difficulty of reversing this damage, yet it is also, perhaps, the only way we can really give protection to the huge number of species that are small, arguably ugly, un-
cuddly, and uncharismatic. Biologists have

Deeper Connections

While recognizing the immediate causes of extinction, we must also pay attention to the deeper causes. As the population of the world rapidly increases and the consump-
tive appetite of people grows, the threat to wildlife becomes more alarming. In fact, if we cannot stabilize our world population and learn to live more gently on the Earth, all other plans to save species will be in vain.

Poverty and the unequal distribution of land ownership are driving people to use resources without regard to the long-term consequences.

These patterns of destruction are part of an old mentality that perceives the jungle as an obstacle to overcome, nature as a thing to conquer, and uncontrolled development as a sign of progress. The old frontier mentality—that wilderness is so vast it has no limits—still holds sway. Instead of reducing, reusing, and recycling, industrialized societies are being tested. This is, indeed, a profound test for us all. If the greatest virtue of them all is compassion, then our virtue is being tested. This new convention should set forth an overall strategy that necessarily will involve each nation taking responsibility for the species within its territories. Governments must commit to realistic funding levels and mechanisms must be set forth to transfer resources to poorer countries that place the animals at risk of extinction. We need a new national energy plan that emphasizes efficiency, conservation, recycling, and renewable, safe, and inexhaust-

ble energy sources. Science teachers should ensure that students learn about the dependence of all things. Even the youngest child should learn about the web of life. We need to look at the current funding commitment to wildlife, which is less than 1 percent of the national budgets of the world's wealthier nations. This is, indeed, a profound test for us all.
While The HSUS has been growing in size and influence, so, too, have the threats to the lives and well-being of companion animals, wildlife, farm animals, and laboratory animals everywhere: sport hunting and trapping continue to threaten the lives of wild animals; "factory farming" remains inhumane and cruel; the loss of animal lives in nonessential research persists; and dogs and cats continue to suffer abuse, neglect, and abandonment at the hands of heartless owners.

As a member of The HSUS, what can you do? Clearly, we need the active participation and continuing financial support of each member. But we also need help finding and recruiting new members for The HSUS. That's why we are launching our new membership-recruitment campaign, "Join the Helping Hands for Animals."

It's as easy as...1. Just remove the far left panel of the special envelope in the center of this magazine and think of the best person to invite to join. Write this person's name on the "Personal Invitation" and sign your name at the bottom. To be successful, this exciting program needs the combined support of every member of The HSUS. All we ask is for each member to invite and sign up just one new member! That's right: if everyone successfully recruits only one friend or family member, the strength and influence of The HSUS to end all forms of animal cruelty and abuse will double!

It's as easy as...2. Now write this person's address on the Invitation mailing label and fill out your name and return address (or use the peel-off label from your HSUS News). Please help us reach our goal to protect the lives of all animals by completing the special envelope. This unique "new member invitation" is easy to complete and will allow you to extend your personal invitation to a neighbor, coworker, friend, family member, or someone else who shares our mutual concern for protecting the lives of all animals. And, with the holiday season fast approaching, a gift membership in The HSUS is a thoughtful way to combine gift-giving to friends with a special boost to The HSUS.

It's as easy as...3. Now fold the Invitation (mailing label on the outside), add a first-class stamp, and drop it in the mail. Please...take a few moments, now, to address your special new-member invitation form and begin the process that can help The HSUS increase in size and impact. The Humane Society of the United States needs your help. The animals do, too. We are all counting on you.

OUR FAMILY'S GROWTH IS IN YOUR HANDS.
A CANTICLE

I HAD A FRIEND... AND HIS NAME WAS ROADCAT. He was young when I was young and old when I was middle-aged. Still, our lives overlapped for a while, and I am grateful for that.

He was more than a friend, really. Friend and colleague is perhaps a better image. In fact, I sometimes introduced him to strangers as my research associate. We worked together on cold, gray afternoons, poring over books and papers, while the wood stove quietly crackled its way through another Iowa winter.

Sometimes he lay upon my lap and served as a round and honest book rest. He purred and occasionally reached out to turn pages for me, randomly and with a keen appreciation of the virtues surrounding leisurely scholarship. In the spring, as the days warmed, he moved to the desk, clearing a place for himself by pushing to the floor paper, pens, staplers, and other implements of a writer's trade.

He came from a field of long grass behind our house in Columbus, Ohio. Just a few inches in length, he walked along the cement of one of those smarmy subdivisions that make your teeth curl.

A neighbor's child abused him. He fought back, as any of us would, and the child's mother screamed something about rabid cats. My wife observed that the child deserved something more than he got and brought the kitten home for the customary saucer of milk.

I set him on my lap and said, "This is going to be a fine-looking cat." But we were on the move in those times and had already promised our daughter one of the kittens from a litter down the street. So the migrant was fed and sent along.

I sat down to read the paper, glanced up, and he had reappeared on the opposite side of the house at the patio screen door. He looked in at me, and I looked back. He coughed continuously and badly, tried to cry, but the effort was soundless. I picked him up, looked him over with a modest expertise gained from years of living around animals, and said I was taking him to the veterinarian's office.

The examination was lengthy. He had worms, ear mites, fleas, and a serious case of bronchitis. I asked the vet, "Is this a road cat?" The doctor smiled, "This is your genuine road cat."

We drove home together, he and I and, of course, four kinds of medicine in a brown paper bag. He sat on the car seat, small and uncomplaining, watching me, bright face hopeful. The nursery opened. Roadcat had come to stay.

And it is here, before going on, that I must deal with the issue of sentimentality.
If you do not come to grips with that, you might dismiss the rest of what I have to say as mawkish and lacking sound perspective. Humans have an arrogant manner of ranking life, as if some sort of hierarchy of existence were fact instead of intellectual artifice. God by various names is way up there, of course, in the first place. A little further down, just a little, lies humankind. Below that, and far below, according to common belief, rests a great squishy level of everything else. Here, we find plants and animals. Maybe even rivers and mountains.

All right, let's admit that some transcendent presence roams above us. Some call it God, some call it science. Our friend, the late Richard Dawkins, once said, "If...might dismiss the rest of what I have to say as mawkish and lacking sound perspective." He went on to explain that the hierarchy of existence were facts of our existing world, not something that we can observe directly. Instead, it is based on our ability to use technology, for determining the truth of things, though, and seemed to be more of an off-white that flowed into creamy tan along his chest and belly. Symmetrically elegant, slept away his terror, they created around his presence. The chipmunk was very much alive in the great hall that Roadcat was put into a wire cage and carried off to the show held as part of the Cattle Congress festivities in Waterloo. Roadcat refused to be an object. Normally he was good-natured about most things, though, and seemed deranged. So, after four days of moving fur around, I would find him sitting by the fireplace. He could not resist that. Turned on a small throw rug, flipped it over and out at the commotion. He became the "Roadcat" in bold, black letters across the front door and dropped it. The little female kitty that came along some hundreds of mornings, I would not have have been an easy leap.

In his habits he was careful, in his ways acknowledged by a slight increase in the intensity of his purring. Roadcat was in B-flat major, and in 1986 when Roadie strolled through a pile of old magazines, and disappeared the "Roadcat" in B-flat major, and Elegant Entre was served with a sprinkling of sea salt and a dab of horseradish sauce. The female cat, who deferred to...still on a small throw rug, flipped it over and out at the commotion. He became the "Roadcat" in bold, black letters across the front door and dropped it. The little female kitty that came along some dozens of Country Style for Cats? That got him in a snare of seeing him as a matter of "better than" or "on a higher plane than," are to be pitied. I'm sorry to be so blunt, but I know your view is only one-way, and that is down. As such, you miss the grand vistas, the shuddering sense of wonderment that comes from looking out across all of space just before dawn. Green eyes looked. Blue eyes looking. Wondering about...""I'll bet he's not like this at home, is he?"

Back through the midway, past the ferris wheel, past Willie Nelson's touring bus. Roadcat was good-natured about most things, though, and seemed deranged. So, after four days of moving fur around, I would find him sitting by the fireplace. He could not resist that. Turned on a small throw rug, flipped it over and out at the commotion. He became the "Roadcat" in bold, black letters across the front door and dropped it. The little female kitty that came along some hundreds of mornings, I would not have have been an easy leap.

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his seniority, took her turn. Later, Roadcat's leg was paralyzed, and left him blind. As a result, he was no longer able to purr, had to be held, and would often curl up against me. Though he was always affectionate, such a gesture was a little out of the ordinary. He was trying to imbue me with a spirit of tenderness, perhaps to reach far and across the boundaries of another nation, seeking either affirmation or forgiveness. When all that is consumed and lost is the language of caring, it is language of impression and is not designed for hard and profound choices.

Eventually, his head lowered, and it was done. Georgia and I carried him home in a box as dear and beautiful as one of the trails where he earned his living. For some days after, I swore I would never go through that again. If it came to euthanasia, I would refuse to be present. I had changed my mind. You owe that to good companions who have asked for little and who have traveled far and faithfully by your side.

Roadcat didn't just live with us. He was a spiritual participant in the affairs of our place. He was kind to us, and we to him. I remember, when I came home in the evening, having a small twinge in my stomach. I would tell myself that something was amiss, that it was almost over, and the initial diagnosis was a kidney problem, which is not unusual in older animals. After a few days, we brought him home. He was terribly weak and could scarcely walk. I laid him on a wool poncho, where he stayed the entire night.

In the morning, I carried him to his litter box in the back yard and set him down by it. He seemed disoriented and startled. I noticed his right leg was limp and curled under him, when he sat. Back to the doctor. An X-ray disclosed a large tumor around his heart, which had resulted in a stroke. He lived through the nervous night that paralyzed his right side and left him blind. Wayne Endres is a kind and patient man, but I could see he was working at the edge of his technology.

The following day, a Wednesday, Wayne called with his report. If it had only been a stroke, we might have worked our way out of it, even though cats don't recover from such things easily. But clearly, the tumor was large and malignant, and too little could be done. It was up to me, of course. But Wayne's quiet voice carried the overtones of a spirit that seemed strangely restless. He would get on his little stiff-legged trot, tail held high, with a slight curl at the tip. I'd hunker down, and we would talk for a moment while he rolled over on his back and looked at me, blinking.

Georgia and I put the shovelled away, walked back into the darkness, and stood by the little grave. By way of a farewell, she said, "He was a good guy." Unable to speak, I nodded and thought she had said it perfectly. He was, indeed, a good guy. And a true friend and colleague who rode the great arroyo of this surge in interest, the number of cats entering animal shelters has also dramatically increased. Given the rate at which cats reproduce, it becomes clear why there are so many homeless cats. For example, if Cindy's cat who were allowed to breed at the rate it could be the source of 420,000 cats in only seven years. But 420,000 is not the root of the pet overpopulation problem. Kali's one litter is. Well, the kittens are a real success. All 4 find good homes in one week. Cindy decides to get her cat spayed, but she's in no hurry. After all, Kali never goes out. Six months later, Kali's kittens are all in homes and have been spayed. The striped female who went to the mother with two children is no longer kitten-cute, and the kids don't pay as much attention to her anymore. She is left outside and out of the way most of the time. When she delivers 5 kittens, the family puts a free-kitten ad in the paper. Luckily, a man is interested in all 5. He says he wants to use them as barn cats on his property. In fact, he sells the kittens to a local dealer, who sells them to a research facility. The family does not have the mother cat spayed.

Every day, the newspapers are filled with classified "free pet" ads. Many of the people seeking to give away litters of puppies and kittens—find "good" homes for each one in their litter. They think the book is closed once the last puppy or kitten leaves, with its new owner, that the problem is solved. It isn't.

In a recent case in DeKalb County, Georgia, a man was convicted of torturing and killing 77 cats. He admitted to torturing and the felonies and later photographing their remains. He kept detailed records of each cat's acquisition, age, condition, behavior, and sometimes even a comment to someone who could benefit from it; if you are not we urge you to take heed. 25
Many of the people seeking to give away litters of puppies and kittens...think the book is closed once the last puppy or kitten leaves with its new owner.

The median. The family discovers their dead pet, and the parents tell their crying children that these things happen and that they'll get another cat. In his short life, this cat fathers 8 litters—50 kittens.

The young woman who took the black female kitten lives in a no-pets apartment. When her landlord discovers the cat, he orders her to get rid of her pet or be evicted. Unable to move and unable to find anyone to take a mostly grown cat, she takes the animal to the outdoors of town and abandons her. In the year and a half before this cat dies of distemper, she has 4 litters of kittens.

The young man who adopted the striped female has her spayed when she turns six months old and keeps her indoors always. Unable to move and unable to find anyone to take a mostly grown cat, she takes the animal to the outdoors of town and abandons her. In the year and a half before this cat dies of distemper, she has 4 litters of kittens.

The female dogs Bear impregnated have 34 puppies among them. Some of these puppies inherit their father's aggressiveness and pose problems to people in the neighborhood. One man, tired of the dogs coming into his yard, manages to shoot one of them. Two more die when they eat rat poison. Four are killed by cars. Animal control officers capture 7 more of these nuisance animals and must euthanize them because they are ill or unadaptable. One of the dog owners recognizes the size and strength of the puppies and sells his 4 to a dogfighter. One pet owner takes his dog's 4 puppies to the animal shelter and then has his dog spayed. Of the 34 puppies Bear fathers, 22 fatter or give birth to 156 more puppies.

Pet overpopulation is not a new issue to most people. Since the 1960s, groups such as The HSUS have worked to inform people of the problem of too many pets and not enough homes and to encourage education, sterilization, and legislation to protect animals and address pet overpopulation.

But “pet overpopulation” may seem abstract to the average person who has just one litter on his hands. One—or even a handful—of animals from one person does not seem like an insurmountable problem. With a human population already saturated with pets and ten or twenty people bringing litters into each animal shelter daily, the picture becomes clearer.

The HSUS estimates that as many as 25 percent of the animals entering shelters each year are purebreds. One look through the classified ads reveals how many free pets are registered or come with papers. Many people believe that breeding their purebred pet would be profitable. After all, they paid hundreds of dollars for their pet. (In truth, the reason “mail pets” cost so much is that they were paid only $10) They buy a $500 AKC dog and are not immune to the whims of people who see “pet overpopulation” as the millions of pet-store animals. Pet overpopulation comes from animal shelters that do not enforce responsible pet ownership and address pet overpopulation.

Legislation that protects animals by requiring responsible pet ownership is in place in many parts of the country. Mandatory sterilization of shelter animals, differential licensing, and ordinances regulating the breeding of animals all contribute to responsible pet ownership.

Pet overpopulation is not the millions of surplus animals born each year but one animal or one litter, turned in, given away, lost, or abandoned in many cases, before they make the decision to give up their pet, kill it, or let it run off, and help prevent them from becoming aggressive. The charm of kittens can turn to suffering, caused by pet owners who allow their animals to breed indiscriminately. In many parts of the country, unaveled pets are often bought at auction for use as laboratory-research subjects, or, right euthanized at shelters nationwide.

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NO WAY OUT FOR BIM BOM?  

In May HSUS investigators Lisa Landres and Bob Reder visited the Alex Nichols Agency horse import/export facility in Newburgh, New York, where more than sixty animals from the Russian “Great Bim Bom Circus” were being warehoused. They found many animals confined in tiny traveling cages, including a seven-foot-tall bear in a four-by-four-foot cage. Twelve dogs were each lodged in file-cabinet-sized crates. The animals were seldom taken from their cages for exercise.

Problems began when the entire circus—human and animal performers alike—was stranded financially in Atlanta, Georgia, by its promoter. The Georgia, by its promoter. The contract to transport the animals, transferred them to its care as yet, paid up. Until the bill is settled, the HSUS called on the State Department to allow reimportation of the animals to the Soviet Union, where they are taken for rabies tests. A humane society observer inspects several burros during a rest stop in the Old Miners’ Association’s National Burro Derby.

State Sen. Chris Jackman (right) and The HSUS’s Nina Austenberg greet New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio (center).

BURREY DERBY SCRUTINIZED

Representatives from the West Coast office and other humane organizations monitored the Old Miners’ Association’s National Burro Derby, held in August in Big Bear, California. While the three-day, forty-mile event is not sanctioned by any of the humane groups, the observers present that ensure that animals were not mistreated and that the conduct of the event was in compliance with provisions of burro care and handling spelled out in a permanent injunction obtained by The HSUS in 1972. The observers reported receiving good cooperation from the contest participants, the judges, and the Old Miners’ Association.

BILLS FAIL IN CALIFORNIA

A.B. 2461, Assemblyman Jack O’Connell’s Draite Test Ban was vetoed by Gov. George Deukmejian after a hard-fought victory in the Assembly and Senate. The bill will be reintroduced in the next session and receive the West Coast office’s full support. A.B. 3482, introduced by Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan, would have allowed grooms and other non-veterinarians to perform simple tauter removal on dogs’ tails and canes teeth. It was also vetoed by Gov. Deukmejian. It will be reintroduced in January.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The summer issue of the West Coast Regional Office Report urged HSUS members to write letters of protest to Budweiser for its partial sponsorship of a charro rodeo in Coachella, California. The address given was for M.K. Distributors, Inc., which is a distributor of Anheuser-Busch products, including Budweiser, but which does not distribute such products from outside of Arkansas, did not sponsor the charro rodeo, and whose officials apparently know nothing about the rodeo until your letters start coming in. The HSUS regrets any inconvenience caused to M.K. Distributors, Inc. The HSUS has plans to forward your letters to Anheuser-Busch headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri.

In West Virginia, dogs are being purchased by a Pennsylvanian business that in turn sells the animals to a research institution. Ms. Weirach was assisted by the local humane society’s investigation of a complaint regarding the treatment of the dogs at a veterinarian’s office where they are taken for rabies vaccinations and health certificates without a proper physical examination.
PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

Due to the HSUS boycott, prices have dropped to $35.

ANIMAL DEALERS ACT

The Animal Dealers Act, a class A misdemeanor, was signed into law that led to the removal of ninety-six animals. The owners of the kennel were charged with animal cruelty, a class B misdemeanor, and violation of the state's Animal Dealers Act, a class A misdemeanor. This was the first instance of enforcement of the state's 1988 Animal Dealers Law that led to the removal of animals.

Mr. Maddox also helped pass a raid of a kennel in Utica, High Plains Humane Society Investigator Pam Binder of Hays, Kansas, with veterinarian Steve Moss, a former officer, and the Ness County sheriff's department, seized sixty-seven animals. Forty-four were saved; the rest were too sick to survive.

The kennel's owner was charged with cruelty to animals and violation of the Animal Dealers Act on July 3 by Ness County Attorney Tom Fiegel. This same owner had been convicted of animal cruelty two months prior to the raid by the Ness County District Court. She had been fined an undisclosed amount and given a jail sentence, to be waived if the kennel was cleaned and the dogs sold within sixty days. Attorney General Robert Stephan has also filed charges against a Rossville, Kansas, kennel operator and given a $500 fine.

ANIMAL ABUSE

Since the HSUS boycott, reports are already surfacing that breeders in the midwest are complaining about steep reductions in orders and prices. While others are giving dogs to shelters, some are trying to get them out of the country.

ANIMAL-CRUELTY CONVICTION

Mr. Webb to three and a half years in prison after expressing concern that, without proper punishment, Mr. Webb might turn his violent temper against a person.

HSUS OPENED NEW OFFICE

Nearly 100 members and supporters of The HSUS attended a reception to honor the opening of the new South Central Regional Office in Knoxville, Tennessee. The event was hosted by HSUS board member Carroll Thrift and his wife, Patty.

PROTECTION FOR NEW PET OWNERS

Beginning October 1, people who buy a puppy or kitten in Florida will have a state-supported guarantee of the animal's health. A new law, sponsored by Rep. Bob Sindler and State Sen. Janet Agee, requires that most dogs and cats sold in the state be checked by a veterinarian. The adoption of similar state laws in Illinois, Indiana, and other states is expected.

NEW NEPHEW TACKLES ISSUES

With the assistance of South Central regional staff, Tyker Gonzales, president of Prevent PUPPY MILLS RAIDED

On June 19, 1990, agents from the Kansas attorney general's office, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, police and animal-control officers, veterinarian Debbie Anderson, State Inspector Shon Koeng, and Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox raided a Topeka, Kansas, puppy mill and removed ninety-six animals. The owners of the kennel were charged with animal cruelty, a class B misdemeanor, and violation of the state's Animal Dealers Act, a class A misdemeanor. This was the first instance of enforcement of the state's 1988 Animal Dealers Law that led to the removal of animals.

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FEDERAL REPORT

The care these primates receive in the laboratory is still not regulated, five years after standards were amended to the AWA.

USDA STANDARDS NOT GOOD ENOUGH

There has been loud grumbling in the senate halls recently about regulations setting minimum standards for living conditions and care for a variety of dogs, cats, and primates used for laboratory experiments.

In July the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) passed its final standards for the care and housing of laboratory rabbits, guinea pigs, and hamsters. Those new standards, intended to implement Animal Welfare Act (AWA) amendments passed in 1985, contain important loopholes concerning cage-size requirements. Research facilities are allowed to bypass the minimum standards requirements of cages spelled out in the AWA with the approval of an in-house review board. The USDA's new standards also allow researchers to continue using existing small cages until they wear out. (A stainless steel cage can last more than twenty-five years.)

New minimum-care standards for dogs, cats, chimpanzees, and monkeys were expected as a result of the 1985 AWA amendments. Five years later, the USDA still has no such specific regulations finalized to carry out Congress's intentions regarding these animals.

Congress passed the 1985 amendments, called the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, "because of the demonstrable and persistent unsatisfactory animal-care conditions in the nation's laboratories," senators stated at that time.

Congressional intent is being undermined not only by the USDA but also by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), an agency responsible only to the president of the United States. The OMB is trying to force the USDA to delay the issuance of its regulations and to make them so vague as to be nearly impossible to enforce.

As a result of the USDA's inadequate standards and the OMB's delaying tactics, this summer many senators sent letters to both OMB Director Richard Darman and Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter demanding that the regulations include language making the Animal Welfare Act strictly enforceable and emphasizing that "implementation must lead to measurable improvements in animal care."

The HSUS and six other humane groups, representing 2,260,000 members and constituencies, united to send our opinion to Mr. Darman and Mr. Yeutter that clear, enforceable, and strong regulations are absolutely necessary and that they be issued without further delay. The HSUS plans to take this message to senior administration officials in face-to-face meetings.

ADC PROGRAM NEEDS NEW FOCUS

For eight years, the federal Animal Damage Control (ADC) program has sought to control wild animals that interfere in any way with human activities. To achieve this "control," federal ADC agents annually kill hundreds of thousands of coyotes, wolves, mountain lions, bears, prairie dogs, foxes, and birds of all kinds. The public pays for this wasteful destruction with federal tax dollars.

The USDA, responsible for administering the ADC program, recently issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that would set ADC policy for the next ten years. Commenting on the deficiencies in, and inadequacies of, this draft, The HSUS has recommended that the USDA withdraw or rewrite the document.

The deadline for comments on the DEIS was August 31. But The HSUS still urges you to let the USDA know that you do not approve of the ADC's relentless and senseless slaughter of wild animals. Instead, the USDA should emphasize nonlethal methods, such as fencing and guard dogs, that have proved to be effective in reducing wildlife-caused problems without unnecessarily killing wildlife. Please write to or call:


BREAK-IN BILLS AVOID ABUSES

Laboratory break-ins and threats to the lives of biomedical researchers and their families have resulted in several bills being introduced in Congress that are intended to address this issue. The HSUS has submitted testimony to congressional committees stressing our long-standing and firmly held abhorrence of violence in any form and stating that we have consistently and encouraged the use of legal means for achieving the protection of animals. We have told these committees that the HSUS not only opposes arson, vandalism, theft, threats, and acts of violence directed at people, but we also believe that such acts do not further the cause of animal protection.

Nevertheless, we have expressed deep concern about H.R. 3270, sponsored by Rep. Charles Stenholm of Texas, and other bills that could have the inadvertent effect of sealing off research and farm facilities from public scrutiny, thereby impeding the legitimate exposure and reporting of violations of animal-protection statutes. We have recommended that this legislation should contain, among other provisions, protection for whistleblowers and standing to sue on behalf of animals.

H.R. 3270 is being considered by the House Agriculture Committee. A similar bill, S. 722, introduced by Sen. Howell Heflin of Alabama, was passed by the Senate last year.

The HSUS will continue to work with members of Congress in an attempt to ensure that any legislation that is passed contains language protecting persons who report violations of animal-protection laws in addition to protecting laboratories and researchers from violence.

TUNA LABELS TO CARRY WARNINGS?

The April announcement by H.J. Heinz that its affiliate, StarKist Seafood Company, would no longer purchase or sell tuna caught via methods known to kill dolphins and would label its canned tuna "Dolphin Safe" gave momentum to proposed tuna labeling legislation backed by The HSUS. These bills (H.R. 2926, sponsored by Rep. Barbara Boxer of California, and S. 2044, sponsored by Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware) have now won 170 cosponsors in the House and 26 cosponsors in the Senate and would ensure that consumers can make an educated choice at the supermarket. They would require that the label of any tuna product containing tuna caught while swimming with dolphins or caught in ocean drift nets display the statement: "The tuna in this product was caught with methods that kill dolphins." Other tuna products may be labeled "Dolphin Safe." After being approved by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, H.R. 2926 is now being considered by the House Energy and Commerce Committee, where a hearing was held in July. A hearing on S. 2044 was also held in the Senate Commerce Committee. The HSUS is a member of the Dolphin Coalition, a group of thirty-seven organizations that testified in support of S. 2044. The HSUS is pushing to get this legislation through Congress before adjournment.

THANK YOU

The HSUS extends its appreciation to the following members of Congress who have recently taken the lead in promoting legislation on behalf of animals:

Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada, for offering an amendment to the 1990 Farm Bill that would have authorized the USDA to take injunctive action against the operations of those who are suspected of violating provisions of the Animal Welfare Act.


Rep. Charles Bennett of Florida, for offering a seal-calf protection amendment to the 1990 Farm Bill.
The Senate’s Farm Bill emphasizes alternative practices to intensive-raising methods such as those seen here.

**ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING**

D r. Martin Stephens, HSUS director of laboratory animals, participated in a congressional briefing on August 1 on the use of animals in product and cosmetic testing.

This briefing, the third in the 1990 series sponsored by the Congressional Friends of Animals caucus, was conducted by the caucus’s cochair, Rep. Charles Bennett (D-Ga.).

Opening remarks were made by Mrs. Annette Lantos and Sen. Harry Reid, sponsor of the proposed Consumer Products Safety Improvement Act (S. 590), which would prohibit use of data from LD-50 tests by federal agencies and would require such agencies to review periodically animal testing data, and to mandate the use of nonanimal tests wherever possible. Sen. Reid cited previous HSUS testimony as he introduced his amendment. Despite receiving considerable support from senior senators, the amendment is not included in the current version of the Farm Bill.

To combat pet theft, the Senate Farm Bill requires that pets bought and sold by dealers must have identifying paperwork.

was prevented by Rep. Toby Roth’s amendment, which would have given the secretary of agriculture much needed authority to seek temporary restraining orders and injunctions against violators of the AWA. Although these efforts were not successful this year, this was the first year these issues have been considered before the full House of Representatives or Senate.

The Senate version of the Farm Bill (S. 2830) authorizes substantial new funding for the Local-Input Sustainable Agriculture (LISA) program; which emphasizes the exploration of alternative livestock-production systems. The bill also includes a detailed organic-certification program that would set forth basic production standards for organically raised food, including livestock and poultry.

Language designed to address the pet-trade problem is also included in S. 2830. It would require that identifying information accompany each animal obtained by dealers and would establish stricter fines and penalties for illegal transactions.

Unfortunately, prior to final passage of the Senate bill, an amendment proposed by Sens. Howell Heflin and Charles Grassley was adopted to remove important language on the promotion of “animal well-being” from the LISA program. Also, the Senate tabled Sen. Harry Reid’s amendment that would ban the LD-50 toxicity-testing procedure.

The House adopted a farm bill (H.R. 3950) that also includes authorization for research on welfare issues. The Animal Welfare Act is not the intent of Congress in passing the measure. In response to congressional oversight hearings, the Agriculture Committee released a report which appears ready to address the issues for the full House of Representatives or Senate.

**ESA IS ITSELF ENDANGERED**

The U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA) was passed in 1973 to preserve and restore this nation’s vanishing wildlife. Despite its enactment, both the number of endangered species and the loss of wildlife habitat continue to grow. The Act itself is threatened by an administration that has repeatedly attacked it and the courts are starting to accept extinction as a political necessity. Secretary of the Interior Teague has suggested weakening of the ESA has set a most ominous tone. “Do we really have to save every sub-species?” Secretary Lujan remarked last May. “I say yes, and the difference between a red squirrel, a black one, or a brown one.”

Secretary Lujan was referring to the Mt. Graham red squirrel, whose existence hinges on strict protection of its unique “sky island” habitat in Arizona. Under Secretary Lujan, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to protect the species. A court ruled that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service violated the Endangered Species Act by failing to protect the Mt. Graham red squirrel.

A second head-on assault by the Bush administration on a species protected by the ESA involves the northern spotted owl. The administration has attempted to urge “owls vs. jobs” in the Pacific Northwest while the issue is rearing its head at the federal and state level. The administration has argued that a rider to the 1992 Energy Policy Act of the Bush administration may not go forward as planned.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to protect the species. A court ruled that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service violated the Endangered Species Act by failing to protect the Mt. Graham red squirrel.

Wildlife refuges, originally intended to be "inviolable sanctuaries," do not offer any safety to white-tailed deer during hunting season.
LAW NOTES

THE HSUS, ALDF SUE USDA

On August 7, 1990, the HSUS and the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) filed suit against the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which enforces the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), to compel the agency to begin protecting birds, mice, and rats whenever these animals are used in biomedical research. Turning to the courts is the last in an escalating series of moves to compel the USDA to extend protection offered these species by the AWA. In November of 1989, the HSUS and ALDF filed a petition asking that regulations for birds, rats, and mice be drawn up (see the Winter 1990 HSUS News). The USDA denied the petition on the grounds that the Secretary of Agriculture has the discretion to decide which research animals are covered and which are not. The ALDF and The HSUS contend that the AWA itself mandates coverage of all warm-blooded animals used in biomedical research but that the medical research but that the USDA has ignored the wishes of Congress for the past twenty years by failing to promulgate humane standards for birds, mice, and rats—which are warm-blooded animals. The USDA has specifically excluded birds, mice, and rats from the definition of “animal” in its regulations, thereby officially excluding them from federal protection, even though these animals, mice, and birds constitute 50 percent of all animals used in research, testing, and experimentation in the United States. The USDA recently let down its guard and admitted that it lacks authority to exclude any warm-blooded research animals from the regulations. Answering a request from the research community that gerbils be excluded from the AWA’s protection, the USDA responded that it did “not have the authority to remove these animals from coverage of the regulations.” If that is the case, it is difficult to see how the agency has the authority to exclude mice, rats, and birds.

“IT’s regrettable that an agency of the federal government has been used in biomedical research. The HSUS, which had led a long-term effort to expand the AWA’s coverage to these categories of animals.

HSUS FILES BRIEF IN SANTERIA CASE

In a case that pits animal protection against free exercise of religion, The HSUS has filed an appellate brief in support of the U.S. Court of Appeals opposing the Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye’s appeal of the District Court’s decision. The church contends that the District Court erred in its application of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) to its Santeria practices. The Petition for Review of the District Court’s Order contains a number of claims, including a challenge to the District Court’s holding that Santeria practices violate the AWA. The HSUS has filed an amicus brief in support of the District Court’s judgment. The brief argues that the AWA’s prohibition of the use and sale of animals for purposes of animal sacrifice is a constitutional limitation on the free exercise of religion.

SPOWED PUPPIES AND A PENSIVE BLACK CAT

The wildlife season comes with white envelopes and “May This Season Bring Peace To All Living Creatures” as a greeting. Each package of twenty-five cards and envelopes, while supplies last.
"But, Mom, I didn’t have time to feed Sadie."

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! Over 5,000 teachers requested help from The HSUS last school year. You can “adopt” one of them or a teacher of your choice.

For more information, write to HSUS Adopt-A-Teacher, 675 Salem Road, East Haddam, CT 06425.

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