Enlarging Our Vision, Extending Our Outreach

For more than twenty-five years, The HSUS has participated actively in international efforts to protect animals. Our earliest involvement in such activities was undertaken in association with the World Federation for the Protection of Animals in the mid-sixties, and more recently as one of the leading member societies of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), its successor. The HSUS has, for the past several years, also been a regular and active participant in meetings of international bodies such as the International Whaling Commission, the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the International Livestock and Environmental Accounting Program. We have sponsored numerous other animal-protection activities and projects that are international in character and scope. All of these activities taken together have helped to establish The HSUS as one of the leading animal-protection organizations in the world today.

More recently we have become actively engaged in seeking to influence actions being considered by the European Community, actions that will undoubtedly affect the welfare of animals throughout Europe—and beyond. This activity is being directed by our European director, Betsy Dribben, who currently resides in Bonn, Germany.

Through its Alice Morgan Wright-Edith Goode Fund, The HSUS is directly assisting twenty-eight animal-protection organizations in countries outside the United States. Through one of these organizations, the Deutsche Tierfreunde of Munich, Germany, and its director, Hans Jurgen Weichert, The HSUS has been able to assist animal-protection efforts in Thailand, Singapore, and China.

As a consequence of our extensive involvement in these kinds of international endeavors and our continuing commitment to extending a helping hand to those in other countries needing and wanting our assistance, the board of directors has approved the establishment of Humane Society International (HSI), which will serve to oversee and coordinate the work of The HSUS beyond our national borders.

Several staff members of The HSUS already engaged in international activities will function as the staff of HSI, including Ms. Dribben, Patty Finch, Michael Fox, Janet Frake, John Grandy, Murdaugh Madden, Patricia Forkan, and David Wills. I shall serve as president. It is our intention to identify people such as Hans Jurgen Weichert with the work of HSI, and we hope in the near future to establish a few offices in other areas of the world where the involvement and influence of HSI is needed and welcomed.

HSI is currently engaged in three major projects in partnership with WSPA, two in Costa Rica (see page 18) and one in Bogota, Colombia (see page 21). We are exploring other joint endeavors with WSPA, especially in eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union, where animal-protection activities are virtually nonexistent.

It is not intended that HSI will be a membership organization apart from The HSUS but rather the international extension of our program and activities into this larger arena. Support for these endeavors must come from within the HSUS family itself and, we hope, from a few outside sources willing to sponsor specific projects and activities.

Animal-protection activities can no longer be viewed in the context of national boundaries. Whether it is the slaughter of elephants in Africa, the capture and export of exotic birds from Central and South America, the destruction of dolphins and other marine mammals by the fishing industry internationally, or the suffering of dogs and cats in developing countries of the world, we are of necessity involved.

It is my hope that, even as The HSUS has become a leader among the animal-protection organizations of our own country during the past thirty-seven years, so shall HSI become a leader among the organizations of the world whose mission it is to relieve the suffering of our fellow creatures everywhere. Our goal is to help to mold a society in which the needs and rights of animals will be provided for and respected wherever they may exist upon the face of the Earth.

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John A. Hoyt, President
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SEARS CANCELS PLUSH TOYS

One month after publishing its 1991 Wish Book, which included a selection of HSUS plush toy animals, Sears canceled sale and distribution of the toys after being contacted by the National Rifle Association (NRA) and the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America.

The Sears action resulted in an appearance on "ABC Nightly News" by HSUS Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan, articles in the New York Times and USA Today, and interviews on national talk radio and CNN. The HSUS received many phone calls and letters from people who expressed their extreme dissatisfaction with Sears's reaction and deep concern about the latest attack of the NRA.

HSUS members may address their thoughts to Edward Brennan, Chairman, Sears Roebuck and Company, Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60684. Please remember that our nemesis in this situation was, is, and will continue to be, the NRA and its allies.

A SPRING PROMOTION

In parts of Europe, the daisy-like flower heads of the Camomile plant are harvested every March for use in a variety of products. These include CamoCare skin-care products, manufactured by Abkit, Inc., and found in health-food stores nationwide. For the third year, Abkit, Inc., a participant in the HSUS "Beautiful Choice" campaign, is celebrating National Camomile Month this March. Consumers who participate in two new promotions to kick off this effort can request that a designated portion of the proceeds from the sale of CamoCare products be sent to The HSUS.

Consumers who send Abkit, Inc., three printed UPC bar code insignias from CamoCare products purchased during the length of the promotion will be sent a free t-shirt. The shirt has a cat and the slogan, "CamoCare Cares about Animals" printed on it.

The company is also sponsoring a "Make Your Cat Famous" photo contest to choose the cutest cat in the cutest pose. The winner will receive $500, and the winning cat's picture will be featured on next year's t-shirt and in the advertising for National Camomile Month 1993. One hundred second-prize winners will receive a gift pack of cat products from Natural Animal, a $15 value. (Contest participants who purchase one CamoCare product may send in a UPC code with their contest application.)

Abkit, Inc., has offered to donate to The HSUS 25 cents per UPC code sent to it as part of this promotion. When mailing UPC codes, please indicate to Abkit, Inc., that you would like The HSUS to receive the donation. Mail your cutest cat photo and CamoCare UPC codes to Abkit, Inc., 1160 Park Ave., New York, NY 10128. Please do not send codes or photographs to The HSUS.

WARM UP THE CABLE

On April 5 the Discovery Channel will present the compelling natural history of cetaceans and examine the perils that threaten their existence with the television premiere of "In the Company of Whales." HSUS Joseph Wood Krutch Medalist Roger Payne, the world's leading cetacean biologist, will be the host of the broadcast, which will air from 9:00-11:00 P.M. (ET).

IN MEMORIAM: Regina B. Frankenberg

The HSUS lost a dear friend and champion of animal protection with the death of Regina Bauer Frankenberg on November 9, 1991. Her deep concern for our board of directors. Ms. Frankenberg's commitment to animal protection extended beyond The HSUS, however. She was personally involved in the activities of several New York City-area organizations. Her generosity made it possible for many abandoned and abused animals to be placed in loving homes. She was known far and wide for her special concern for companion animals and particularly for her support of spay-and-neuter programs, although her vision embraced virtually every dimension of animal abuse and suffering.

Ms. Frankenberg's life was a testament to her passionate and practical philosophy on the relationship between animals and humans. The legacy she leaves most surely confirms her as a leading light among those who have made animal care and protection the central focus of their lives. She will be sorely missed but not forgotten.
A GRANT FOR KIND NEWS

The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE), The HSUS's youth-education division, recently received a generous grant from the Philips Lighting Company and EarthKind, the newly formed environmental organization. The grant enabled NAHEE to send the October 1991 issue of its children's newspaper, KIND News, to one fourth-grade classroom in every elementary school in the country. "That translates into a readership of over two million children—the largest audience NAHEE has ever reached with a single issue of KIND News," explained NAHEE's executive director, Patty Finch. The October KIND News offered children a wealth of information about ways in which they and their families can help solve the problem of global warming.

The Philips grant was arranged by EarthKind's vice president for marketing, Sally Randel, in cooperation with NAHEE. "Considering that Philips had won awards for innovations in energy-efficient lighting, I felt confident it would support an issue of KIND News that promoted energy conservation," said Ms. Randel. "We hope other corporations will follow Philips's lead in helping to bring the newspaper to an ever-increasing number of children." Philips also provided the funding necessary to give each of its employees a copy of KIND News that included a form for "adopting" a teacher. Through the Adopt-A-Teacher program, individuals and organizations can provide teachers with gift subscriptions to KIND News.

For information on how you can provide KIND News to a classroom in your area, contact NAHEE, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423.

Reflect for a moment...

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

By your bequest 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. Madden, Vice President/Senior Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
UP FRONT

Orcas die at alarming rates when confined; the majority do not live beyond their teens. More than 50 percent of all orcas ever held in captivity are already dead.

MARINE MAMMALS

Should Orcas Be Kept Captive?
Recent deaths raise questions

Wild killer whales, or orcas, roam the cooler waters of the world in close-knit pods of a few to dozens of individuals. In the wild, orcas, and indeed all cetaceans, exhibit rich behavioral repertoires, sophisticated communication systems, and complex social structures. Orcas are playful and active, sometimes swimming as many as one hundred miles in a day. Fortunate whale-watchers can delight in typical orca behavior—spy-hopping, lob-tailing, and breaching. Orcas emit intricate calls, clicks, and whistles, which allow individual identification and, presumably, the sharing of critical information. Orcas also use sound for echo-location: listening for the returning echo of emitted sounds, orcas create an intricate three-dimensional map of the sea around them, “visualizing” the sea bottom and tracking neighbors and potential prey. These animals have strong family bonds: offspring of both sexes remain with their mothers for life and parents share responsibilities. Because of large and very developed brains, orcas are considered highly intelligent. It is estimated that they live thirty-five to eighty years.

Because of orcas’ unique qualities, The HSUS has always been concerned about the impact of wild captures on both individual animals and their pods. Since orcas taken from wild populations (mostly near Iceland) account for 90 percent of all orcas ever held in captivity, serious scientific questions exist as to the impact of their capture, transport, and confinement.

- In August 1989 Kandu, an orca at Sea World in San Diego, died in a freak accident. She and a larger female, Corky, collided in a peculiar display of aggressive behavior. Kandu bled to death from a broken jaw, orphaning her calf, Baby Shamu.
- In early February 1991, Hyak, a male orca at the Vancouver Aquarium in Canada, died, probably from a perforated lung, the result of an incident with a younger whale. A week later, orca trainer and competitive swimmer Keltie Lee Byrne died tragically at Sea World in San Diego, California. In one case, the necropsy report implicated ingestion of a plastic buoy; in another, the whale collided with the pool wall and fatally fractured its skull. In the latest of these tragedies, a near-term pregnant female died of acute pneumonia.

These are only some of the incidents of animal suffering—and threats to public health and safety—posed by the maintenance of orcas in captivity.

Orcas die at alarming rates when confined; the majority do not live beyond their teens. More than 50 percent of all orcas ever held are already dead. At Sea World, the largest consumer of orcas, more than 63 percent have died. This is especially distressing in that Sea World is widely considered the best marine park in the industry. Apparently because these animals are unable to express fully their normal range of behavior in captivity, they often suffer frequent or prolonged physical illness or other symptoms of stress. Orcas are medicated with antibiotics so frequently that it is considered nearly routine veterinary practice. While in confinement, they may exhibit atypical—or stereotypical (repetitive neurotic)—sexual or social behaviors such as bobbing or patterned swimming. These aberrant behaviors are apparently related to extreme, prolonged stress, anxiety, and/or frustration.

The HSUS and many other organizations wrote to the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) urging several immediate changes. We requested that it prohibit further captures and imports of orcas; conduct a complete evaluation of care of currently held orcas; analyze the...
availability of orcas for captivity; evaluate educational and research programs utilizing already-captive orcas; and develop alternatives to such programs.

Finally, along with the public-display industry and the humane community, we have requested NMFS to explore the option of rehabilitation and release of captive orcas. As a result of these requests, NMFS has scheduled an unprecedented public meeting on the capture, care, and maintenance of orcas.

We remain committed to working with NMFS to implement immediate, far-reaching changes in policies on captive orcas and other marine mammals.

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**COMPANION ANIMALS**

**HSUS Urges: “Adopt One”**

Shelters should be the source of pet animals

Adding a companion animal to your family is a serious, wonderful, traumatic, and exhilarating experience. Such a decision should never be made lightly. The well-being of both your family and the companion animal rests on a well-informed and well-thought-out adoption.

The source of your new pet is also very important. If you and your family feel that you have the time, money, commitment, and knowledge it takes to be a responsible steward of a dog or cat, The HSUS encourages you to visit only your local animal shelter.

Millions of homeless animals are turned over to shelters every year. Although some of the animals received and cared for by shelters are reunited with their original families, most are put up for adoption. Shelters will keep animals for adoption for as long as they have room. However, the number of homeless animals received by shelters is staggering. There will not be room for long in any facility. The tragic result is that millions of companion animals must be humanely destroyed every year in the United States.

If you are already thinking of adding a dog or cat to your family, then your local shelter is the only appropriate source for companion animals. In introducing the “Until There Are None, Adopt One” campaign, HSUS President John A. Hoyt said, “I can think of no better way to begin to turn destruction into reduction, defeat into victory, and death into life. Until there are none, adopt one!”

Shelters provide a large and varied selection of dogs and cats. Available animals typically range from puppies and kittens to “experienced” animals in their quiet, later years. Potential adopters can, and should, take advantage of this large selection when adopting. Remember that the commitment to this new addition is a serious one, lasting as long as fifteen years or so. This makes selecting the right companion all the more important.

The HSUS does not govern or regulate shelters. Each humane society or municipal animal-control facility is independently responsible for ensuring high standards of animal care. The HSUS does, however, provide training, guidelines, and reference materials to any such agency requesting our help.

When you visit your local shelter, you should expect to see animals in clean, comfortable kennel runs or cages. If this is not the case, ask to speak to the manager or director. He/she is responsible for providing humane living quarters for all animals served. Most shelters do an excellent job of caring for companion animals. However, although you may expect the animal quarters to be clean, the buildings may not be modern or appealing. Most shelters run on a shoestring budget; money goes first to the care of animals and last to cosmetic improvements. Some shelters are quite large, with capacity for hundreds of animals; other shelters, usually in smaller communities, have a smaller capacity.

If you and your family believe that you have the time, money, commitment, and knowledge it takes to be a responsible pet owner, The HSUS encourages you to visit only your local shelter when adding a new companion animal to your family.
communities, house only a few animals at a time. In either case, the mission of care and compassion to all animals should be the same.

A good shelter will provide a thorough screening for both the adopter and the adoptee. Before a dog or cat is put up for adoption, the shelter will typically check its health, temperament, and behavior to help ensure that the animal will make an appropriate family member.

You will be screened to make sure that you have the time, money, commitment, and knowledge required for responsible animal stewardship. "Are you able to spend adequate time with the animal?" "Will you provide training, veterinary care, and a fenced yard?" "Do you understand and are you willing to make a commitment to the animal's health needs?" Don't be offended by the probing questions shelter staff members may ask. It is their responsibility to confirm that the future homes of the animals in their care are good ones.

You may also be asked to wait for a period of twenty-four hours before taking the animal home. Many shelters feel that this policy is a good safeguard against potential adopters who make snap judgements or decisions based more on impulse than on forethought. Shelters with waiting periods report that a significant number of potential adopters never return for the animal. You, on the other hand, can use this time to make sure that you have provided safe surroundings for the animal before bringing it home. The shelter should be able to help you with food, bowls, leashes, and literature that can make the animal's transition to the family a smooth one.

Since many of the animals turned over to humane shelters are "pre-owned," it is sometimes possible to get an idea of the dog's or cat's characteristics prior to the adoption. Dogs that are excitable will not be placed with a person who is looking...
Animf1l shelters can provide potential adopters with a varied selection of dogs, cats, puppies, and kittens.

for a quiet, retiring animal, for example. As part of their health check, most shelters will include an inoculation that safeguards the animal against the most common feline or canine diseases. Most shelters will also start animals on heartworm-preventative medication and administer a broad-spectrum deworming medication. It is up to you to follow up on these health safeguards and to have the animal licensed and seen regularly by a veterinarian.

Perhaps most importantly, by selecting your companion animal from a local shelter, you will help reduce the tragic and unacceptable number of homeless animals in our country. The HSUS reminds everyone to cast his/her vote in favor of dogs and cats by not buying, breeding, selling, or accepting for free any companion animal until not even one homeless dog or cat languishes, unwanted, in animal shelters.

Consider the source! Until there are none, adopt one!—Nicholas P. Gilman, field coordinator, animal sheltering and control

CAMPAIGNS

Club U.N.I.T.E. Benefits HSUS
A corporate leader launches a new program

The HSUS is pleased to have been chosen one of the participants in Sebastian International’s new Club U.N.I.T.E. program. On August 25, 1991, Sebastian International, a leader in the personal-care-products industry, launched an innovative membership program designed to meet the challenges of the nineties by joining its efforts with those of its customers and worthy nonprofit organizations.

Sebastian International believes that it is possible to mix good business with a sense of corporate responsibility. It has been extremely successful in producing effective programs to encourage adults and children alike to become more conscious of their environment and to take active roles in promoting better living for all.

Sebastian’s latest brainchild is Club U.N.I.T.E. The acronym stands for Unity Now Is a Tomorrow for Everyone, a paraphrasing of the club motto, “Club U.N.I.T.E. was formed today for a brighter world tomorrow.” Beauty salons across the country that choose to participate in the Club U.N.I.T.E. program will offer their customers the opportunity to make a $10 donation to one of seven nonprofit organizations. They are The HSUS, The Alliance for Children’s Trust, American Indian Children’s Education Fund, The Design Industry’s Foundation for AIDS, The National Hispanic Scholarship Fund, Operation Home Shield, and The Rainforest Foundation.

A person joins Club U.N.I.T.E. by making a donation check out directly to the chosen organization. Each person receives a “We Care Passport” good for more than

At the press conference announcing the new Club U.N.I.T.E. program were (left to right) actress Ana-Alicia, John Sebastian, president of Sebastian International, The HSUS’s Patricia Forkan, actor Jon Voight, and The Rainforest Foundation’s Trudie Styler.
$65 worth of club benefits. These include four information-packed newsletters, featuring up-to-the-minute fashion news and updates on the charities involved, discounts on Sebastian International products, free gifts, and an individually tailored computerized hair analysis. Because Sebastian International wants everyone to “tell a friend” about Club U.N.I.T.E., each membership includes a “Tell A Friend Certificate.” When the certificate is filled out and redeemed by someone other than the member, it entitles both to stylish Club U.N.I.T.E. t-shirts.

Thousands of salons nationwide carry Sebastian International products for both men and women. The HSUS urges all of our members to ask their salon whether it carries Sebastian International products and, if it does, to join the Club U.N.I.T.E. program. We hope our members will take part in Club U.N.I.T.E.—and, of course, we hope they will choose The HSUS as the recipient of their $10 membership donations. For the name of a participating salon near you, call 1–800–829–7233.

We are very pleased and proud to be associated with this program and with Sebastian International. Becoming a member of Club U.N.I.T.E. means you care enough to contribute to a more beautiful future—for everyone.

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**COME IN MAY TO THE DELAWARE BAY**

The HSUS invites you to join us in May for a six-day outing to the Delaware Bay to witness the spring migration of shorebirds. You’ll see firsthand the synchronized flight of a flock of plovers as thousands of birds turn and wheel in unison. You’ll take the vacation photos you’ve always dreamed about as sandpipers march past your camera, probing a mud flat for crab eggs. Our schedule will include field tours to birdwatching hot spots, a bird-identification workshop, bird-banding demonstrations, and boat cruises.

Transportation will be provided from both Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., to Dover, Delaware. Birdwatching activities will begin with a workshop identifying the shorebirds of the Delaware Bay. The class will be taught by trip leader Claudia Wilds, editor of *Birding* magazine and a leading authority on the identification of North American shorebirds. Ornithologists and naturalists from the HSUS staff will act as guides. Their knowledge and enthusiasm will assure that your vacation is exciting and educational.

We’ll take excursions to popular shorebird haunts at Port Mahon and Little Creek Wildlife Management Area. The highlight of the visit to the bay’s western shore will be a day-long outing to Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, one of the nation’s premier birding locations.

Later we’ll journey by ferry across the Delaware Bay to Cape May, New Jersey, the nation’s oldest seashore resort. The *Washington Post* has called Cape May “an open-air museum of Victorian architecture.” The group’s three-day stay will include evenings set aside for exploring the town’s 600 Victorian homes and historic buildings, ocean-front promenade, and four miles of beach.

We’ll visit southern New Jersey birding hot spots, including Reeds Beach, Moore Beach, and South Cape May Meadows. You’ll have a rare opportunity to watch ornithologists banding shorebirds as they migrate through Cape May. We’ll take a morning boat trip on the intercoastal waterway to search the marshes for migrants and take a breakfast cruise into the Atlantic Ocean to look for marine mammals and seabirds.

While shorebirds will be the focus of this ecotour, we also expect to see many of the Delaware Bay’s other resident bird species and spring migrants, such as the glossy ibis, blue grosbeak, Caspian tern, American oystercatcher, clapper rail, and bald eagle. More than 400 species of birds have been observed in Cape May County and the waters of Delaware Bay; the list of bird sightings at

Bombay Hook Refuge contains over 261 species. Whether you are a novice or an avid birder, you will not want to miss this trip.

The Delaware Bay trip is planned as the initial venture in a series of eco-tours especially designed to provide HSUS members with unique opportunities to learn about our threatened ecosystems. You’ll have the opportunity to study nature in the company of some of the nation’s foremost biologists and naturalists. HSUS tours will take you behind the scenes to places and events usually not accessible to tourists. Look for information on tours to Yellowstone National Park, Puget Sound, and other destinations in future issues of the HSUS News.

For more information on dates, cost, and itinerary write: Delaware Bay Tour, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037.
ANIMALS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH:
VISION OF A NEW ERA

The use of animals in biomedical research is perhaps the most volatile and controversial of all the issues facing the animal-protection and medical communities.

As a physician, I have a great interest in the advancement of medical science to improve the health of humans and other living beings, but I also have a great interest in the protection of animals, and I can tell you that it has not always been easy or pleasant to reconcile the priorities of these two communities when it comes to this issue.

A number of animal-research advocates have called upon physicians everywhere to “defend medical science” and have been highly critical of physicians who seriously question practices within the field of medicine in regard to animal research, testing, and education. In the course of discussing so-called “extremists” and “radicals” in the animal movement, many animal-research advocates have begun to apply these terms not only to the few individuals engaged in violent, unlawful tactics but also to anyone who would advocate any change from the status quo, no matter how small.

With many of the voices currently emanating from the medical community so adamantly opposed to animal protectionists, and with the public and lawmakers historically having looked to the medical community as the primary source for defining public policy in this area, all of us who are seeking any type of change may feel a bit overwhelmed at times. Indeed, although it is very encouraging to see immense progress in many areas of animal protection over the past decade or two, in the area of biomedical research and testing, relatively little progress has occurred over the past century. All of this may logically lead you to ask: in the face of such overwhelming opposition to change, is it really possible to accomplish anything substantive in this area?

My answer to this is a resounding “yes.” I am convinced that substantive progress can and will occur in this and many other areas because of the power in the underlying motivation for those involved in animal protection. The power of love and compassion for all life, combined with the ability to recognize the deeper identity of other sentient beings, instills within the human spirit an enduring and unfailing energy to protect and care for nonhuman as well as human life. Simple as this may seem, none of us should underestimate the power of this motivation.

There are other reasons for optimism on a more tangible level, not the least of which is that there are a growing number of physicians and scientists, including individuals at academic institutions, who simply do not buy the status quo in this area.

In addition, I would contend that physicians and scientists, including those presently opposed to animal protectionists, are for the most part otherwise caring, loving individuals and that this characteristic provides them with a strong potential to awaken to the importance of recognizing a higher priority for animals, given the proper circumstances.

In the meantime, however, the situation has become so sufficiently charged that...
many animal-research advocates are resorting to rather extreme statements in order to sway opinions within the medical community and general public.

There are a number of fallacies being perpetuated that need to be challenged by those who truly give a high priority to the well-being of animals and want to see some kind of balance in the presentation of this information.

The first of these is that human health and animal welfare are incompatible. A number of organizations and individuals within the medical community have been telling the public and their legislators that any modifications in the current animal research and testing process would be too threatening to human health to justify the risk. This simply is not the case. There are substantial opportunities to incorporate the mainstays of HSUS policy in biomedical research, testing, and education, including the three Rs of refinement of techniques, reduction of the numbers of animals used, and replacement of animal methods with other techniques. Indeed, I would submit that the current volume of animal use in biomedical research, testing, and education could be substantially reduced without any ill effect on human health whatsoever.

A second fallacy is that animal-protection groups threaten the future of medical science. Challenging the status quo is seldom easy. Usually those who profit from or strongly identify with a given institution will react defensively and with incredulity when someone questions the established order. This has led to a perceived dichotomy and adversarial relationship between the scientific and animal-protection communities. Yet, I would contend that animal-protection organizations can and should have a positive impact upon the scientific community (and upon society) by serving as a stimulus for changes that would otherwise be unlikely to occur.

Among these are advances in legislation such as the Animal Welfare Act, which, despite its many shortcomings, represented a step in the right direction, as is now acknowledged by both the animal-protection and medical communities. Prior to the original act and its subsequent revisions passing into law, most organizations and individuals in the medical community advocating animal research were strongly opposed to these changes—now many of these same scientists and organizations cite the legislation as beneficial but oppose any further changes. Yet, 75 to 90 percent of the animals used for research in this country are not even covered by the Animal Welfare Act, and provisions applicable to performing the research procedures themselves are minimal.

The animal-protection community can and should also serve as a positive stimulus for the development of alternatives to the use of animals in research and testing, and I think the Russell and Burch Award is a good example of this.

In challenging the status quo, I would challenge my colleagues in the medical community—if we have a genuine priority for the well-being of animals, the medical community should be embracing the animal protectionists’ concerns rather than rebuffing them. We should delight in finding and implementing solutions which accommodate these concerns and welcome the opportunity to do so.

A third fallacy involves the recurring theme put forth by animal-research advocates that all—or virtually all—major medical advances have relied upon and occurred because of animal experimentation. This is an important consideration because, if one accepts the premise, one is led to the conclusion that animal research may be the only means at our disposal to advance medical science. It is understandable that animal researchers and academic scientists would tend to value the significance of animal research, and there is certainly substantial basis in fact for recognizing the contributions of scientists and science based upon the use of animals in research. However, to generalize from the facts and claim that all or even most biomedical knowledge of significance is derived from research using animals is a sizable distortion of the truth and reflects poorly upon those propagating it. It also sells short the myriad of clinical and clinical researchers who, over the years, have made incredible contributions to medical knowledge without the use of animals.

Let me make a few comments about alternatives to animal research. Most physicians and scientists would agree that the development of alternatives to using live animals in research is desirable. Indeed, some encouraging progress is being made in this area with regard to the use of tissue cultures and other in vitro testing, as well as mathematical and computer models. However, we should not be under any false illusions that all of the findings of animal research can be reproduced in a computer model or tissue culture given our current level of technology and understanding. It is disappointing that a number of animal-research advocates have taken this a step further and all but dismissed alternatives as severely limited while criticizing animal protectionists for exaggerating their potential. Some have expressed alarm at the idea that animal-protection groups would hope for the day when the use of animals in research could be completely abolished, stating that this reveals the underlying “radical” nature of these groups.

Yet it is many of these same scientists who, despite their scientific knowledge, fail to think more broadly about the concept of alternatives.

Even though there are many instances where we cannot produce a specific piece of information without using live animals, we need to be open to the possibility that that piece of information may not be needed to solve the clinical problem we are addressing. In this circumstance the “alternatives” concept becomes somewhat broader and focuses upon the end result rather than specific types of information.

Seeing this issue through the eyes of both a medical researcher and animal protectionist has taught me that the priority and motivation for finding alternatives to the use of animals differ considerably among individuals involved in these disciplines, and this undoubtedly accounts for at least some of the lack of progress in developing alternative methods. In addition, there has been very little incentive to physicians
and researchers to develop these methods from the standpoints of available funding and academic career development. One of the things that we who are involved in animal protection need to do more of is to think of ways to motivate and inspire physicians and animal researchers to utilize their scientific knowledge and innovativeness to develop other means to address health problems.

Perhaps the time has come for all of us to recognize that humankind's greatest goal, which outweighs lengthening life through medical advancements, is to evolve spiritually and that in order to do this there is a need for us as a species to learn to think of other beings as ends rather than means. I would hate to think that being a physician or scientist meant that one could not care deeply about the well-being of sentient beings other than human beings. For those involved in animal protection, a deep caring implies more than lip service. It implies placing a high priority on securing humane conditions for animals as well as humans, even in the face of incurring substantial extra cost. It involves a careful and critical look at projects and areas in which animal research is highly unlikely to benefit human or animal health, and/or is grossly inhumane, and a cessation of those projects. It implies a high priority for the development of alternatives to the use of animals in research, testing, and education. We should be devoting considerably more time and resources to the development of such alternatives. The main reasons we are not doing so involve convenience, extra cost, the ease of using previously learned methods as opposed to developing new ones, and the lack of enough true concern about other sentient beings besides human beings.

The title of this talk included the phrase, "vision of a new era." I have already indicated to you today that I am convinced that we are on the verge of an era where things will change more substantively in this area. This will come about either with cooperation between the medical and animal-protection communities or without such cooperation, through increasing pressure from public and governmental sources. The latter circumstance would take longer, and the ultimate result would be far less congenial to the medical profession. Fortunately, I think there are enough intelligent and compassionate members of both the animal-protection and medical communities to warrant optimism that a cooperative effort will constitute the road we travel.

The primary mission of the medical profession is to alleviate human suffering, the achievement of which is often enhanced by various advancements in medical knowledge including the development of new technologies and treatments. The animal-protection community simply wishes to extend this alleviation of suffering to other beings besides human beings.

I am convinced we can have both. I am convinced we must have both in order for us to evolve as a species.

This then constitutes the beginning of a new era when both the animal-protection and scientific communities realize that many of their goals are the same and that society and medical science can work toward improving human health while also working to eliminate the need for the use of animals in biomedical research, testing, and education.

In the image of this era, I see a day where the initiatives of the animal-protection community are welcomed by the scientific community and where all of us begin to come to the conscious realization that it is compassion for all life rather than scientific achievement that represents the pinnacle of human existence.

I see a day when all medical schools and veterinary schools require ethics courses with substantive discussions about animals, not merely as objects for humans to utilize in any way that may presumably benefit our species, but rather as independent sentient beings.

I see a day when medical schools and research facilities clearly recognize that it is their obligation to humanity as well as animals to develop nonanimal research methods to advance human health and that, yes, it can be done because they have the will and the desire to do it.

I see a day when human vanity and convenience are no longer sufficient to justify the suffering and killing of other species and the use of animal testing for the cosmetics and household-products industries can be eliminated.

I see a day when scientific investigators are so moved by compassion that their brilliance and ingenuity are directed toward thinking about and developing innovative alternatives to animal research and testing rather than innovative ways to avoid changing the status quo.

Some may call all of this wishful thinking—and certainly I don't claim to have a crystal ball or to be able to put some precise time frame on any of this. However, there are a number of factors which make the coming of this era inevitable. I have already alluded to the power of the underlying motivation of "compassion for all life" which drives the animal-protection movement.

It is also important to recognize that all humans have within them the potential to awaken to this motivation and that we as a species have an underlying need to do so in order to evolve spiritually.

Thirdly, and perhaps most revealing, is the observation that this is indeed a one-way street. For those individuals who have awakened to the virtue and necessity of a "compassion for all life" ethic, there is no turning back. Rather, these individuals continue to evolve toward perfecting this ethic in their own lives and in the world around them.

The evolution of our species will mirror that of its individual members. As with other significant changes in social attitudes throughout history, the opposition will be formidable; the process will be cumbersome, costly, and frustrating; the means to achieving change will be varied; and the road will be trying and sometimes discouraging. But, the result will be glorious—think about it: a world that will foster not only harmony between humans and other animals, but also between humans and other humans.
On October 11 and 12, 1991, The HSUS introduced a new conference format. A symposium and annual members’ meeting was followed by the traditional awards banquet. The symposium, “Animals in Research: Challenging the Status Quo,” offered the attendees a wide range of viewpoints articulated by physicians, academicians, scientists, and others, both affiliated and unaffiliated with animal-protection organizations.

Dr. David O. Wiebers, chairman of the HSUS Scientific Advisory Council and a member of the HSUS board of directors, presented the keynote address, “Animals in Medical Research: Vision of a New Era” (which appears on page 9). In his presentation, Dr. Wiebers delineated his hopes for a world distinguished by increased compassion for all living things. Four panels inspired lively exchanges between invited speakers and an unusually well-informed audience on the topics “Alternatives to Animals in Research, Testing, and Education”; “Challenging Specific Uses of Animals in Research, Testing, and Education”; “The Use of Wild-caught and Random-source Animals in Research”; and “Public Accountability in Animal Research.”

The symposium provided an appropriate setting for the inaugural presentation of the HSUS Russell and Burch Award to a scientist who has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of alternatives to the use of animals in research, testing, or education. The first of these annual awards of five thousand dollars was made to Dr. Alan M. Goldberg, director of the Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing. The award is named for two scientists instrumental in the development of alternatives.

Following the annual meeting of HSUS members and the presentation of the president’s report by John A. Hoyt, attendees’ thoughts turned to the annual banquet, which honored Roger A. Caras and Russell E. Train, recipients of the James Herriot Award and the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal, respectively.

The 1991 two-day program format will alternate annually with the more traditional four-day format, which is scheduled for this October.
Dr. David O. Wiebers, chairman of the HSUS Scientific Advisory Council (left), and Executive Vice President Paul G. Irwin relax after Friday’s morning session.

K. William Wiseman (left), chairman of the HSUS board of directors, and John A. Hoyt (right), president, present Roger A. Caras with the James Herriot Award, a sculpture created by the Boehm Porcelain Studio.

Joseph Wood Krutch medalist Russell E. Train (left) is congratulated by Jack W. Lydman, a member of the HSUS board of directors, prior to Saturday’s banquet.
Shirley McGreal (right) shows primate photographs to HSUS staff member Joy Hague after Ms. McGreal's presentation on the use of wild-caught and random-source animals in research.

John Hoyt moderates a question-and-answer session after one of the seminar's four forums.

Keynote speaker Dr. David O. Wiebers is congratulated by HSUS Vice President Dr. Martin L. Stephens.

John A. Hoyt presents a check to Dr. Alan Goldberg of Johns Hopkins, winner of The HSUS's first annual Russell and Burch Award.
HSUS Vice President for Companion Animals Marc Paulhus (left) chats with Eugene W. Lorenz, who was recently elected to the HSUS board of directors.

Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, secretary of The HSUS, acts as master of ceremonies during Saturday’s banquet.

Rocky Mountains, Hi

The 1992 annual conference will be held October 29–31 at the Clarion Harvest House Hotel in Boulder, Colorado. We’ll have details on the program in the spring issue of the HSUS News.

John A. Hoyt greets seminar attendees in Washington, D.C., in October.
THE SHAME OF SPAIN

Spain will be much in the news in 1992. The Olympic Games will be staged in Barcelona, and "Expo '92," the biggest world's fair in decades, will be held in Seville. Because these events will draw world attention, this year will be a good time to focus international attention on other events in Spain, those in which animals suffer unspeakable cruelties; the sanguinary fiestas populares and bullfights.

Fiestas are an important part of village life in Spain. Although many do not involve cruelty to animals, each year thousands of animals are tortured to death in the sanguinary fiestas, literally "bloody festivals," in which animal abuse is an essential part of the celebration. Men, women, and children join together to torment and abuse animals in the name of tradition or entertainment. Many such fiestas are held to celebrate saints' days and are even blessed by local priests; some, such as the one held each year in Coria, are promoted as being of interest to tourists.

A bull is released onto the Coria streets while people fire steel-tipped darts into it, hoping to score a literal bull's eye. Soon the bull is riddled with darts; the crowd torment the wounded creature, beating it, pulling its tail, and stabbing it with barbed metal spikes. After an hour or more, the bull is killed and castrated; participants smear themselves with its blood and parade its testicles around the town in celebration.

In the toro de fuego (fire bull), resin-and-wax-soaked rags are suspended in a harness affixed above a bull's head and set alight, creating balls of fire over its horns. Crowds then torment the animal, throwing sticks and stones. The bull may survive with severe wounds or be killed and butchered. In the decapitar gallos (chicken beheading), horsemen racing through a village attempt to pull the heads off cocks of geese hanging upside down from an overhead wire. Sometimes they use swords to decapitate the animals. One of the most degrading acts of cruelty to animals in Spain is the tauiro comico (the comic bullfight). Dwarves and clowns take the place of matadors and calves are used instead of bulls. The calves suffer prolonged torture and agonizing deaths.

In other fiestas, crowds torture bulls dragged by ropes through the town. Young heifers are kicked and beaten by villagers and then driven into the sea, where many drown. Bulls are stabbed with sharp implements, such as meat hooks and darts. Heifers are plied with alcohol until they appear to be drunk, then are stabbed to death. Animals are thrown from churches, driven over by cars, used as footballs, or burned to death.

Bullfighting is a better known, but no less cruel, Spanish ritual. Each year more than seventeen thousand bulls are tortured to death in Spanish bull rings. Drugged, blinded, and repeatedly stabbed, the bulls suffer unimaginable pain in the name of entertainment. Lances are thrust deep into the bull's neck, and barbed spikes are stuck into its back, tearing at its flesh and nerves. The matador then attacks the bull with a narrow sword. He may stab the animal ten times or more before it falls. Hundreds of horses are killed or wounded each year in bullfights. Before being forced into the ring, they are drugged and blindfolded.
Bullfighting is a cruel Spanish ritual in which more than seventeen thousand bulls are killed each year. Inset: a crowd torments a bull in the toro de fuego: the animal will be badly wounded or killed.
To combat these atrocities in this important year for Spain, the World Society for the Protection of Animals, with the support of HSUS/HSI, has launched a major campaign against bullfighting and is working to draw more attention to the horrors of the sanguinary fiestas. An international flood of protests is needed to help end these barbaric customs.

To help stop sanguinary fiestas, write to The Minister of the Interior, Paseo de la Castellanas, 28071, Madrid, Spain (50c postage for the first half-ounce); and His Excellency Jaime de Ojeda, Ambassador of Spain, Spanish Embassy, 2700 15th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20009. Demand that Spain introduce effective and well-enforced animal-protection legislation, including a ban on traditional fiestas involving cruelty to animals. Emphasize that you are not anti-Spain, just anti-cruelty to animals.

Never visit a bullfight or purchase bullfighting souvenirs if you go to Spain.

HSUS/HSI’s John A. Hoyt (left) and Paul G. Irwin prepare to release a young ocelot into the Costa Rican jungle.

MEANINGFUL ACHIEVEMENTS

In October I had the privilege of awarding certificates of recognition to approximately thirty elementary school teachers, participants in the development and launch of one of the most exciting humane education projects taking place anywhere in the world. What made this experience especially meaningful to me was the knowledge that in large measure it was an outgrowth of the work of our National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE) and a project supported by our newly constituted Humane Society International (HSI).

Perhaps the most exciting and memorable aspect of the ceremony was that it was taking place not in the United States but in Costa Rica, one of the developing countries of the world (see the Summer 1991 HSUS News). In this progressive nation, here was an awards ceremony acknowledged and enthusiastically endorsed by the government itself.

Launched in 1989 by WSPA as a pilot project, the program is being extended throughout Costa Rica, including grades one through three, with the expectation of adding grades four through six over the next three years.

As I handed civil-service certificates to the program’s inspired and dedicated teachers, I could only wonder how long it might be before such a ceremony could take place in the United States. With Costa Rican Minister of the Environment Don Herman Bravo on my right and Vice Minister for Education Dona Virginia Rojas on my left, I could only think that from those we help to teach there is much we can also learn. This was not a ceremony recognizing just a few dedicated teachers; rather, it honored as well a country that has recognized the need for providing its children with an education “respecting all that lives,” a country that has instituted humane education as an official component of its public-school elementary-education curriculum.

HSI and WSPA are currently supporting another program in Costa Rica, the development of a wildlife-rehabilitation and education center on the outskirts of San Jose. For several years WSPA has maintained both a regional office and an animal-sheltering facility and program under the direction of Gerardo Huertas. Although the shelter and veterinary clinic attached to the office have been responding primarily to the needs of domestic animals, the pressures to receive, hold, and care for wild animals, both injured and confiscated, have been increasing almost daily.

As a consequence, a new project to construct modules for the holding and rehabilitating of wild animals and birds has been launched.

During 1992 three of five projected modules will be built, two for the animals themselves and the third to serve as a teaching, learning, and observation center for rehabilitation technicians as well as students. Once an animal has been re-
Most tourists visit bullfights out of curiosity, without understanding the sickening cruelty involved in the event. If all visitors to Spain avoided bullfights, their economic foundation would be severely damaged. Protest directly to the Spanish minister of the interior and the Spanish ambassador (addresses above).

habilitated, it will be released into a fully protected biodiversity preserve.

During my recent visit to Costa Rica, I had the opportunity to participate in releasing a wild animal into an area where it could once again be free. What a thrill it was to see a two-year-old ocelot ever so gingerly step from its cage into a veritable jungle, its natural home! Uncertain as to how to acknowledge its new-found freedom, for twenty minutes it cautiously explored the surrounding environment without moving more than a few feet from where we stood. Finally it disappeared into the dense and protective jungle, free from further confinement and torment.

Shortly thereafter we released into an adjacent area a spider monkey that had been confined for several years as a pet. What a joy it was to see such a marvelous creature race upward toward the sky in a forest of undisturbed trees and vines! What a paradise it was discovering, a home without bars, a universe without restraint.

Both of these experiences may seem trivial when compared with the magnitude of animal suffering found around the globe. But they were and are important to the animals themselves and vastly important as symbols of what must take place throughout the world if we are to learn how to coexist as fellow creatures on an Earth that belongs to us all.

It is through programs and projects such as these that The HSUS shall seek to enlarge its vision and extend its outreach through HSI. You, our members, supporters, and friends, are making it possible.—John A. Hoyt, president, HSI.

Every year millions of wild animals are captured or killed for the international wildlife trade. The United States, as the world's largest consumer of wildlife and wildlife products, contributes substantially to this tragic situation.

Wildlife trappers and traders kill mother primates so that babies can be captured more easily and use live birds tethered by the leg to attract other birds into a trap. Transportation over long distances on the backs of trucks and in the holds of aircraft, without appropriate food, water, or ventilation, prolongs animals' suffering; fights among unfamiliar animals confined in small cages cause injury and death. In their new homelands, many animals die in quarantine from disease outbreaks precipitated by horrendous transport conditions. Most animals are sold as pets or to research laboratories, zoos, or circuses.

The international wildlife trade is not only cruel to individual animals but it is...
also destructive to wild populations. In the decade before trade in ivory from African elephants was banned, consumer demand for ivory trinkets slashed the continental population of African elephants in half. Although habitat destruction is the single most severe threat to many wild-animal populations today, 40 percent of endangered vertebrate species were brought to that state by commercial trade. Uncontrolled capture endangers animal species, but since it is often not possible for poor nations to devote the resources and manpower necessary to regulate wildlife trade, many nations have simply banned wildlife export.

In 1973 21 nations signed an international treaty, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, or CITES. Two levels of protection exist for species that are traded as living specimens (such as wild birds) or whose parts are traded (such as elephants). Species threatened with extinction that are, or may be, harmed by trade are placed on Appendix I, which bans all commercial international trade. Species are placed on Appendix II if they are currently threatened or may become so if their trade is not strictly regulated and controlled; such species may be traded via a permit.

The CITES treaty has stopped the legal international commercial trade in live specimens, parts, and products of humpback whales, hyacinth macaws, sea turtles, leopards, tigers, chimpanzees, pandas, rhinoceroses, and, since the 1989 CITES meeting, the African elephant. Although there is a substantial amount of illegal trade in these specimens, the volume of trade would be much greater if CITES did not prohibit their legal trade.

Although recommendations made by the CITES parties are supposed to be based purely on sound scientific evidence, politics sometimes overwhelms treaty decisions. The 1989 ivory-trade debate was nearly crippled by politics. The CITES secretary general, Canadian Eugene Lapointe, in an unprecedented and widely ridiculed political move, campaigned against an ivory-trade ban. In response, the U.S. government reportedly asked the United Nations to investigate Secretary Lapointe for "exceeding the bounds of his authority." After the 1989 CITES meeting, the ivory trade was banned and Secretary Lapointe removed from office.

The new secretary general, Bulgarian Izgrev Topkov, has promised to maintain neutrality on the issues, improve enforcement of the treaty, and ensure that decisions are based on sound scientific data rather than on politics.

The next meeting of the CITES parties, now numbering 112 nations, is scheduled for March in Kyoto, Japan. The HSUS is prepared to lobby the governmental delegates for greater protection for animals. In 1989 the HSUS and others successfully lobbied to place the African elephant on Appendix I (see the Winter 1990 HSUS News). South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, and Namibia opposed the ban, claiming that their elephant populations are stable and that they should be able to trade in ivory.

Now these same nations have proposed to "down-list" their elephants to Appendix II, reopening the deadly trade in ivory. This will lead to massive slaughter, increased illegal trade, and the eventual extinction of elephants throughout much of Africa. Some poachers are stockpiling tusks in the hope that a worldwide ivory trade will soon resume. Some nations, especially those that are not members of CITES, have continued to trade in ivory despite the ban. Although Japan is a CITES member and enforces the ivory ban, it is the primary destination for smuggled ivory.

Recent developments may sway the votes against elephant protection at the March meeting. More than two years ago, The HSUS and several other organizations petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to upgrade all African elephant populations to endangered status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. In response, the FWS recently issued a proposal to retain the "threatened" classification of selected populations (those in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa), while upgrading all other populations to "endangered." No decision...
has yet been made, but because the United States is highly influential at CITES, the proposal itself is already paving the way for the down-listing to Appendix II of the selected populations.

Zimbabwe recently announced a plan to kill 15,000 elephants because they are allegedly overpopulating their range. No scientific evidence has been produced to support this claim. The proposed cull appears to be a ploy to convince the world that elephants are overpopulating Africa, that they are not an endangered species and that their growing populations can sustain an ivory trade.

Three members of the European Parliament have called for an Appendix II listing for African elephants in southern Africa. However, Sen. Terry Sanford has introduced a resolution to express the opinion of the U.S. Congress that the African elephant should stay on Appendix I. The HSUS will be fighting to see that that happens.

We will be lobbying CITES delegates for greater protection for wild birds. Increasing awareness of the cruel and destructive nature of the wild-bird trade has led to an international movement to ban the pet trade in wild birds (see the Fall 1991 HSUS News).

In 1976 CITES delegates recommended that all nations gradually restrict the collection of wild animals for sale in the international pet trade with the goal of eventually eliminating the capture of wild animals for pets. However, the number of wild birds captured for the international pet trade has actually grown since 1976. It is time for CITES to demand that all countries comply with this sixteen-year-old recommendation.

At least one proposal at the next CITES meeting will call for a ban on the trade of birds listed on Appendix II until each country can provide concrete scientific evidence that the trade is not harming the species. Most nations export animals without knowing what harmful effects the trade may be having. For example, nearly 46,000 Goffin's cockatoos were imported into the United States in the last decade; yet this species exists only on a few small islands in Indonesia, and much of its habitat has been destroyed by logging. Nearly 90,000 gray-checked parakeets were imported into the United States in the last decade despite the species's existence only in a small range straddling the Ecuador-Peru border. An estimated 79 percent of these birds were trapped illegally in Ecuador (which has banned the export of its native birds).

The CITES treaty requires that all animals be prepared and shipped in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment. This requirement is obviously being ignored, since the majority of birds captured for the international pet trade perish before they can be sold. At least one proposal at the next CITES meeting will recommend that all parties to CITES ban the shipment of bird species that suffer high mortality.

The HSUS believes that, in this time of growing conflict between human and animal needs, we must strive to control the degree to which the world exploits wild animals. CITES is the unique international tool that will be used to meet this moral imperative.—Teresa M. Telecky, Ph.D., associate director of wildlife and habitat protection

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**HSICOLOMBIA**

**CENTER GAINS CITES SUPPORT**

O n November 8, 1991, Dr. John Grandy, HSUS vice president, wildlife and habitat protection, John A. Hoyt, HSUS president, and Alvaro Posada Salazar, regional director for WSPA, met with Obdulio Menghi, scientist coordinator from CITES, to plan a cooperative wildlife-rehabilitation center for South America. The idea was warmly endorsed by Mr. Menghi on behalf of CITES. He noted that a shipment of birds that previously had been illegally smuggled from Colombia and confiscated in Belgium would be the first birds to be rehabilitated in the facility. It will be located on the outskirts of Bogota, Colombia.

The HSUS has actively supported the development of a wildlife-rehabilitation center in Colombia and worked with Mr. Posada Salazar to bring such a facility into existence. The endorsement by CITES and the agreement of WSPA to cooperate with HSUS/HSI are significant steps toward developing wildlife-rehabilitation facilities around the world.

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**WSPA's Alvaro Posada Salazar (left) and The HSUS's John Grandy inspect the new Colombian wildlife-rehabilitation center.**
Bull elk feed from a trough on a game ranch in Montana. Soon they will have their antlers removed in a cruel procedure known as "antlering." The antlers (opposite) will be sold for up to $1,500 each for the Hong Kong market—and will grow back for "harvesting" next year.
Blindfolded and immobilized, the elk shudders as the saw blade bites through its living antlers. Bone, blood vessels, and nerves are severed. Briefly medicated, the elk stumbles back to pasture to begin a slow, painful recovery—and to start growing next year’s “rack” for its owners. At $85–$100 a pound, the “velvet” antlers will fetch $1,300–$1,500 from a purchaser for the Hong Kong market.

In Corwin Springs, Montana, just north of Yellowstone National Park, a longtime elk rancher is convicted of capturing and holding eighty publicly owned wild elk for his private herd. An elk shipped north from Corwin Springs is the first to die in an epidemic of bovine tuberculosis (TB) that is decimating private elk herds in Canada.

In Texas, a tame, declawed black leopard is prodded from its cage, attacked by dogs, and dispatched with a gunshot. The killer, Ty Bourgeois, is congratulated by onlookers.

Each of these stories shows a different, but equally ugly, side of game ranching, the breeding and raising of native and exotic wild animals for profit. At its best, game ranching is frivolous; at worst, it is cruel and destructive. The HSUS is firmly committed to exposing and eradicating it.

Game ranching takes many forms and yields profit in as many markets as clever (and sometimes unscrupulous) entrepreneurs can find or invent. In several American states, including Montana and New Mexico, and in the Canadian province of Alberta, American elk are raised on open range like cattle. Depending on local laws and market conditions, antlers, venison, and live animals may be sold.

More common in the United States are game ranches operated as hunting preserves. In these, clients—seemingly motivated largely by the “joy” of killing and the desire to acquire without effort the “status” conferred by the display of a gruesome trophy—pay fees of from hundreds to thousands of dollars to shoot animals enclosed on private lands. Both native and exotic (non-native) species are hunted: elk, bison, deer, wild sheep, wild boars, African or Indian antelope, and lions or other large cats. The “canned hunt” is the most appalling of these exercises in pleasure killing.

Game ranchers also participate actively in the growing trade in exotic animals, buying and selling animals through advertisements in trade publications and at exotic-animal auctions. As HSUS investigations have shown, exotic-animal auctions are themselves the sites of great cruelty: animals are tightly confined in small crates or wire cages, often in unsanitary conditions and with inadequate food and water. Zoos and circuses also dump surplus animals into this market, and some of these animals may end their lives as victims of canned hunts (see the Spring 1988 and Summer 1989 issues of the HSUS News). The captive-wildlife trade is lucrative indeed; a recent sales report from one Missouri auction house priced female red deer at $1,750–$2,500; zebra mares fetched up to $7,000.

Making money from wildlife is nothing new for Americans. Before 1900 wildlife in the United States could be killed, bought, and sold more or less.

**GAME RANCHING SPREADS ACROSS NORTH AMERICA**

**BY DR. ALLEN T. RUTBERG**
without restriction. The consequences of the wildlife trade were painfully familiar. The passenger pigeon vanished forever, "harvested" to extinction to satisfy the appetites of city-restaurant patrons. By 1890 the appetites of railroad workers and the markets for hide in the eastern United States and Europe nearly finished off the American bison. From coast to coast, market hunters shotgunning, cannoned, and netted ducks by the millions, killing throughout spring and fall, day and night. Deer, antelope, and elk retreated to remote wilderness.

Approval of the Migratory Bird Protection Treaty in 1918 marked the end of commercial sale of native wild birds, and state game agencies were assigned the task of restoring populations of favorite game animals. Protected species—songbirds, ducks, deer, elk, and other animals—began a slow recovery that, for some species, has continued to the present day.

However, as grazing land deteriorates from overuse and drought and as meat consumption declines, ranchers and other landowners have sought novel ways to supplement their incomes. Distressingly, growing numbers have turned to game ranching and canned hunts. Semi-tame animals are shot in fenced pastures as they consume carcasses set out as bait or after they have been released from small cages. The unsuspecting animals have no chance of escape.

Publicly defending his role in arranging a series of ghastly canned hunts, California game rancher Floyd Patterson rationalized: "Four or five cats helped me get out of a pinch for the year." (Fortunately, the California court was unimpressed: Mr. Patterson was convicted on numerous misdemeanor counts and faces a six-month prison sentence, pending his appeal.) Legal in at least seventeen states, game ranching is now big business, but how big, no one is sure. Estimates of the number of game ranches in the United States range from 1,000 to 4,000. Texas, the nation's unchallenged leader with nearly 500 legally registered game ranches, supports between 150,000 and 200,000 exotic animals.

Invisible to the public, clients of hunting preserves may display extraordinary indifference to suffering. The Los Angeles Times reported that many of the cats killed on the Patterson ranch were old and barely able to walk. One frightened cat refused to leave its cage and was shot as it cowered in a corner.

Glenn Randall, in *Buzzworm* magazine, describes one particularly gruesome black-buck shoot on a Texas game ranch. According to Mr. Randall, the guide and his clients drove out to the pasture in a pickup truck. Expecting a handout, the animals approached. After the ranch foreman scattered hay and corn, the client started shooting from inside the pickup. The trophy black buck was hit twice, one shot passing through the gut, the other nearly severing a leg, before the guide (or foreman) put the tormented animal out of its misery.

Neither tracking skill, perseverance, nor marksmanship is required of the canned-hunt client. The only prerequisite is the money to pay for the hunt. Bare of any pretense of "fair chase" or enjoyment of nature, the canned hunt strips sport hunting to its essential ingredient, killing for pleasure.

Amazingly, much of this activity is perfectly legal. Ty Bourgeois and the other men responsible for the brutal death of the black leopard described above were convicted only because the animal that was killed happened to belong to a species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Exotic species not protected by the ESA are classified by Texas state law as livestock, and they may be killed with impunity. Responding to protests from The HSUS—and national public outrage—the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department last summer prepared legislation banning the killing of big cats and other large carnivores on game ranches. Because the Texas House of Representatives failed to consider the bill in the 1991 special session, no action is expected until the next regular session of the Texas legislature opens in 1993. However, Gov. Ann Richards has publicly endorsed the legislation. The HSUS will continue to support this bill actively and to press for further legal protection for all captive animals on Texas game ranches.

Cruelty to captive wild animals—confine ment, antlering, and brutal shooting—is the most immediate and direct abuse seen on game ranches. However, if game ranches continue to spread, wildlife will be harmed in other ways that are less direct but no less serious. Game ranches spread disease, release exotic species into fragile native plant and animal communities, and encourage poaching.

**Threats To Indigenous Species**

Unfortunately, disease has already gained a foothold on game ranches. Bovine TB, a fatal disease with symptoms similar to human tuberculosis, has struck elk ranches in Alberta, Canada. As of the fall of 1991, 80 percent of Alberta's 4,200 ranch elk had...
contracted or been exposed to bovine TB and will have to be euthanatized. Bovine TB was also reported among exotic fallow deer and sika deer at Catskill Game Farm in New York State, and more than a dozen deer were destroyed. The source of this outbreak is unknown.

Distressingly, the Alberta epidemic has been traced to elk shipped from a Montana ranch just north of Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone's wild elk—many of which spend their winters near the ranch—and other park wildlife have never been exposed to TB and may be susceptible.

Highly contagious, TB spreads rapidly among animals forced into close contact. Infected animals may transmit the disease long before the first symptoms appear. Moreover, the TB microbe can live for months in the soil or on feeding troughs, threatening reinfection at any time. Thus, game ranches provide ideal breeding grounds for the spread of the disease.

Bovine TB also poses some threat to public health. Alberta's infected elk have passed the disease to at least forty people who worked closely with the elk or handled elk meat. These human victims now face a year of drug treatments.

Game ranching presents more of a disease threat than does the ranching of cattle, sheep, or other livestock. Veterinary medicine knows comparatively little about diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases of wildlife. Vaccines and diagnostic tests developed for livestock often fail when applied to elk, deer, and other species. Because wildlife diseases are so poorly understood, game ranches pose what The HSUS considers to be an unacceptable risk to their captives, to the free-roaming wildlife that surround them, and to the people who work with them.

Exotic species on game ranches pose other threats to native wildlife. Inevitably, exotics escape. A flood washes out a section of fence, a visitor forgets to close a gate, or a cash-strapped rancher delays fence maintenance for an extra month. Liberated from captivity, exotic animals go about their business in an ecosystem unaccustomed to their presence. Sometimes they prosper. Exotics such as fallow deer, sika deer, and mouflon sheep have established thriving populations in states as far apart as Maryland, Texas, and Colorado. Unfortunately, such prosperity sometimes occurs at a cost to native species such as white-tailed deer and bighorn sheep, whose numbers may be reduced. European wild boars (pigs) have also been released by American game ranchers, and they are extremely good at what they do—which is to eat grasses, seedlings, bulbs, nuts, fruits, worms, insects, carrion, eggs, baby birds, and anything else within snuffling distance. With few predators remaining in our forests to control boar numbers, these wild pigs may eat more than their share. While we may now choose simply to live peaceably with established populations of exotics, that doesn't mean we want to introduce more.

Poaching Takes A Toll

Poaching is a colossal problem in the United States. Eagle feathers, bear paws and gall bladders, elk antlers, and deer meat from illegally killed animals have all been seized in massive "sting" operations conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and cooperating state game departments. Some of these operations have confiscated millions of dollars worth of wildlife products. Yet agents concede that enforcement efforts barely scratch the surface of the problem.

Nevertheless, poaching would grow much worse if game ranching and the sale of elk and deer meat and antlers became widely legalized. In Germany, the sale of deer meat is legal. To combat poachers, Germany has to employ almost as many wildlife enforcement agents as are in all fifty U.S. state and federal governments combined, and it deputizes ten times that many landowners to enforce poaching laws on their own properties.

Such a brute-force approach to protecting wildlife is neither practical nor desirable in the United States. But just as ending the trade in ivory will protect African elephants (see page 19), preventing commerce in deer, elk, and other native animals will effectively protect American wildlife. Game ranches, by their very existence, create a market in dead and living wildlife that provides poachers with the economic incentive to ply their vicious and destructive trade. The HSUS believes that stopping game ranching is essential to the success of any attempt to discourage poaching in the United States.

Canned hunts, antlering, habitat destruction, disease, poaching: these are the byproducts of game ranching. By developing legislative initiatives at the state and federal levels, informing our members of its existence, and attracting the attention of the public at large, The HSUS is working to end game ranching and all its horrors.

Dr. Allen T. Rutberg is senior scientist of The HSUS.
HUMANE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:

BY DR. MICHAEL W. FOX

THE MOST PERVERSIVE WAY IN WHICH PEOPLE HARM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM AND ENDANGER ITS FUTURE IS NOT WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS SUCH. IF IT WERE, PERHAPS IT WOULD BE HALTED. ITS CONSEQUENCES ARE HARMFUL NOT ONLY TO THOSE NOW LIVING BUT ALSO TO THOSE IN FUTURE GENERATIONS. IT IS NOT TROPHY OR SPORT HUNTING OR WEARING ANIMAL FURS. IT IS NOT TAKING PART IN BULLFIGHTS OR DOGFIGHTS OR TESTING INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS. IT IS NOT CONDUCTING BIOMEDICAL-RESEARCH EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE ANIMALS.

IT IS RATHER THE MAINTAINING AND MANAGING OF CRITICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND, FORESTS, RIVERS, AND OCEANS THAT PROVIDE US WITH MEAT, EGGS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND SEAFOOD. THE MANNER IN WHICH WE ALLOW OTHERS TO TREAT FARM ANIMALS, DISPLACE AND EXTERMINATE WILDLIFE—FROM WOLVES AND BEARS TO SONGBIRDS AND EAGLES—POISON THE LAND (AND THE FOOD WE EAT) WITH PESTICIDES, POLLUTE THE OCEANS, AND SCOUR THE SEAS WITH VAST NETS FOR WHAT LITTLE IS LEFT OF MARINE LIFE IS PART OF THIS EXPLOITATION.

IT IS NOT WIDELY RECOGNIZED THAT WHAT WE BUY AT THE GROCERY STORE AND PUT INTO OUR MOUTHS HAS MORE RAMIFICATIONS FOR THE NATURAL WORLD—THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ANIMAL KINGDOM IT SUSTAINS—THAN ANYTHING ELSE WE DO. JUST AS FOOD HAS BEEN USED AS AN EFFECTIVE POLITICAL WEAPON FOR CENTURIES, SO IT CAN HAVE PROFOUND POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN THE MODERN WORLD. AMERICANS HAVE THE LUXURY OF CHOICE IN THE FOOD MARKETPLACE AND THE RESPONSIBILITY TO CHOOSE WISELY AND COMPASSIONATELY.

THE WIDESPREAD LACK OF RECOGNITION OF HOW CONSUMER HABITS AND FARMING PRACTICES AFFECT THE ANIMAL KINGDOM CAN BE ATtributed in part to the fact that the majority of the consumer populace is either urban or divorced from the raising, catching, harvesting, killing, processing, or preparing of its own food. As we have become disenfranchised or displaced from these practices, our power to influence how they are carried out is greatly diminished.

These food sources (especially farm animals) and these resources (especially the land and the oceans) are being treated with little respect or reverence other than that which is materialistic and political.

As a veterinarian, I asked myself several years ago, what can I do professionally to help reduce, alleviate, and prevent this harm to the animal kingdom? What can I do for farm animals and wildlife species that are displaced, persecuted, and exterminated by most agricultural livestock and land-management practices of developed and less-developed nations alike?

My convictions move me to help reduce, alleviate, and prevent the harm being done to the animal kingdom and to the people indigenous to all sustainable biotic communities of pastoral, agrarian, or more ancient gatherer-hunter/hunter-cultivator traditions. The action I have chosen is very simple: to reduce my daily consumption of animal fat and protein and encourage others to do the same. Produce from humanely raised farm animals, as well as equally nutritious alternatives of plant origin produced by organic and other sustainable-agricultural practices, are becoming increasingly available to conscientious shoppers.

With the support of consumers, the much-needed revolution in American agriculture will be won. Rural communities can be revitalized by an urban populace that exercises its power responsibly both in the marketplace and in the voting booth.

By participating in this revolution—and by consuming less animal protein and fat (ideally coming only from food animals that are part of an equitable, humane, and sustainable agriculture)—we can do more to help the animal kingdom than by any other single act. In the process we benefit from a healthier diet. Conscientious farmers who still follow the land ethic of responsible stewardship and humane husbandry benefit as well. Without our support, such farmers would soon become extinct, along with what little is left of the natural world.

*A Humane sustainable agriculture (HSA) produces adequate amounts of safe, wholesome food in a manner that is ecologically sound, economically viable, equitable, and humane. HSA meets farm animals' basic physical and behavioral requirements for health and well-being through a food and agricultural system that respects all of nature—humans, soil, water, plants, and animals, wild as well as domestic. (Statement drafted October 6, 1990, by the Humane Sustainable Agriculture Advisory Board)

Dr. Michael W. Fox is HSUS vice president of farm animals and bioethics.
A DEADLY DECISION

In Geneva, Switzerland, on August 16, 1991, three unelected and unaccountable foreign officials met in secret and, in a decision that has shaken the international environmental community, ruled that a provision of a longstanding environmental law protecting dolphins from dolphin-deadly tuna nets—the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)—is a barrier to world trade. This provision, they stated, violates the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an international trade pact. The GATT council is a 107-member body that attempts to regulate international trade and resolve disputes among nations.

The panel decision further held that no country may have any law to protect the environment or a species outside its own geographic territory, including the global commons of the oceans and the air or the species inhabiting them, if that law can also affect trade. It stated that a country may not consider the process by which a product is produced and that, therefore, the United States cannot embargo the importation of tuna from a country that uses dolphin-deadly methods to catch the tuna. By revealing that GATT has no way to issue exceptions in such cases, the panel implied that a range of protective domestic and international environmental, labor, health, and safety measures is also at risk. The decision makes a mockery of U.S. efforts to protect the environment, health, and safety of all people.

Since the passage of amendments to the MMPA in 1988 that renewed dolphin-kill limits for U.S. and foreign tuna-fishing fleets and mandated an automatic embargo of yellowfin tuna from foreign countries exceeding those limits, the Mexican fleet has continued to kill excessive numbers of dolphins. When the U.S. Department of Commerce failed to act on its findings that Mexico, Venezuela, and Vanuatu had gone over their limits for 1990, environmental groups successfully sued for imposition of an embargo on those nations. In February 1991 Mexico filed a formal complaint against the United States under GATT, challenging the embargo; the GATT panel decision in August was Mexico’s answer.

The onerous decision is now slated for consideration by the GATT council, which usually rubber-stamps such findings. However, this decision has such far-reaching implications that many groups, including The HSUS and environmental, labor, agriculture, and consumer organizations, are insisting that GATT itself must be changed. If it is not, there will be serious ramifications for the MMPA and other U.S. laws that protect the environment and endangered species by imposing trade sanctions on other countries. The Endangered Species Act, the African Elephant Conservation Act, and the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman’s Protective Act, which allows for sanctions against countries that do not meet U.S. environmental standards, could all be seriously threatened. Another frightening aspect of the GATT ruling is its potential impact on international environmental treaties governing wildlife protection, particularly the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Through the U.S. State Department, the Bush administration, which wishes to establish a free-trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, has informally proposed to Congress that the MMPA be amended so that the embargo against Mexico could be lifted. This proposal was met with outrage from animal-protection and environmental groups, including The HSUS, and Congress itself. Sixty-three U.S. senators and 57 representatives sent messages to President Bush that the GATT decision labeling the MMPA a trade barrier is unacceptable and that GATT—not the U.S. law—must be changed. Congressional hearings are underway in which The HSUS is joining with other groups to oppose weakening of the MMPA and to support GATT reform.

GATT reform is now imperative. GATT is clearly out of step with the growing international consensus that strong measures—including trade sanctions—must be taken to protect the global environment.

A coalition of more than twenty organizations, including The HSUS, is now working hard to bring pressure on President Bush to block the GATT decision. Under GATT procedural rules, it takes only one country to block the adoption of a panel report.

Mexico, meanwhile, pledged reform of its fishing practices, hoping that the changes would satisfy the MMPA. The coalition, however, denounced Mexico’s ten-point plan as “window-dressing.” It does not mandate any reduction in the Mexican dolphin kill, which is estimated to average more than 40,000 dolphins annually, and would not bring Mexico into compliance with the MMPA. The only acceptable means of lifting the embargo provisions of the MMPA would be for Mexico to follow the lead of Ecuador and Panama and pass a law prohibiting the practice of setting nets on dolphins.

In the meantime, economic sanctions must remain in place against Mexico.
The HSUS extends its thanks 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 his leadership in and commitment to securing the successful reallocation of almost $400,000 for new, more humane techniques for managing our nation's wild horses.
- Rep. Robert Torricelli of New Jersey, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, for his letter to President Rafael Leonardo Callejas, of Honduras, requesting his continued support for the efforts of the HSUS wild-bird rehabilitation center there.
- Reps. Barbara Boxer and Henry Waxman of California and Sens. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Bob Packwood of Oregon, and Donald Reigle of Michigan, who have taken the lead in expressing congressional concern about the GATT panel ruling against the embargo provision of the MMPA. Representative Boxer and Senators Hollings and Packwood initiated letters to President George Bush, signed by almost 120 members of Congress, expressing their opposition to weakening the MMPA. Senator Reigle and Representative Waxman introduced similar resolutions, which expressed congressional opposition to trade agreements that jeopardize existing health, safety, labor, or environmental laws.

ANIMAL-FACILITY BREAK-IN BILLS

For the past several years, the research community has been pressuring Congress to pass legislation to protect research and farm-animal facilities from violent and illegal acts. The HSUS has always abhorred violence in any form and has consistently used and encouraged the use of legal means to achieve the protection of animals. But we have been concerned about certain provisions in these bills and have informed members of Congress that these provisions could impede legitimate investigations and prevent the exposure of animal cruelty and misuse outlined in the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). Other animal-protection organizations and the American Civil Liberties Union have also expressed their concern. Moreover, the U.S. Department of Justice and the FBI have testified that state and local laws already sufficiently address illegal acts such as arson, vandalism, theft, and threats of violence. Despite this, S. 544, sponsored by Sen. Howell Heflin of Alabama, was passed by the Senate in October 1991; H.R. 2407, sponsored by Rep. Charles Stenholm of Texas, has the support of 242 cosponsors in the House of Representatives. If passed by Congress, these bills could severely curtail HSUS investigations and serve to intimidate both those who wish to report AWA violations and those who receive information about these violations. The HSUS will continue to press Congress for needed changes in the bills and for the addition of a whistleblower-protection provision.

HSUS FUNDING SUCCESSES

The HSUS has succeeded in its efforts to obtain federal appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the funding of the national organic-labeling program approved by Congress last year; the National Toxicology Program (NTP), an interagency program that is successfully using nonanimal tests in validating new toxicity tests; and additional research by the Commerce Department into development of dolphin-safe tuna-fishing technologies.

Working closely with the Center for Science in the Public Interest, The HSUS lobbied key members of the House Appropriations Committee and planned a grass-roots program for members of the Organic Foods Production Organization of North America to contact Congress. Our efforts were rewarded when Congress gave final approval to the $120,000 needed to launch the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB). The NOSB will establish guidelines for use of the "organic" label and ultimately advise the secretary of agriculture on substances that should be allowed to carry such a label. The HSUS is committed to promoting humane sustainable agriculture, and funding of the organic-standards board is a step toward ensuring that consumers will be able to make informed choices when purchasing food products.

Working with the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the HSUS legislative staff was successful last year in convincing members of Congress to acknowledge that more attention should be given to alternative testing and validation. Accordingly, Congress urged that $1 million in additional funds be made available for the NTP's validation budget.

Finally Congress has appropriated $750,000 to fund additional research into the development of alternatives to...
the dolphin-deadly purse-seine-net method of fishing for tuna. This research is needed because yellowfin tuna and dolphins often swim together in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP). In the 1970s tuna fishermen developed a net that could be used to encircle dolphins, which swim near the top of the water, and catch the tuna swimming beneath as well. Although most U.S. tuna processors no longer buy or sell tuna that has been caught via this fishing method, many foreign nations still use it in the ETP.

PUPPY PROTECTION ACT INTRODUCED

Based on investigative reports and research by The HSUS, H.R. 3718, the Puppy Protection Act, was introduced by Rep. Ben Cardin of Maryland and eleven cosponsors on November 6, 1991. This bill offers strong legal recourse to consumers who have purchased dogs from pet stores or commercial breeders and:

- within fourteen days a veterinarian certifies that the animal has an illness, unsoundness, symptom of a contagious disease, parasites, or behavioral problems making an unfit pet;
- the animal dies within fourteen days except for reasons of accident or injury;
- within one year the dog is clearly not the breed of dog represented at the time of purchase; or
- within two years a veterinarian certifies that the dog has a serious congenital or hereditary disorder.

If any of these conditions exists, the consumer would have the option of returning the animal for an exchange or a refund or keeping the animal and being reimbursed for veterinary costs up to three times the price of the dog.

This bill attacks the tragedy of puppy mills, the estimated 5,000 commercial breeding facilities in the United States that mass-produce as many as 500,000 dogs every year in horrifying conditions in order to cut costs. The bill will give those who sell unfit animals an economic incentive to choose their sources of dogs more carefully.

HSUS investigator Bob Baker appeared with Representative Cardin at a November 6 press conference. Joining them was veterinarian Kim Hammond, who spoke from personal experience about the condition of the many pet-store dogs he has examined. Dr. Hammond, a constituent of Representative Cardin, was instrumental in getting him to introduce the bill.

The HSUS will seek Senate support for the bill and for hearings as soon as possible. In the meantime, we will continue to press the USDA for more frequent and thorough inspections of puppy-mill facilities.

WORKING FOR WILD HORSES

In 1991 Drs. John Grandy, vice president, wildlife and habitat protection, and Jay Kirkpatrick, HSUS consultant and professor of biological science at Eastern Montana State College, testified before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, chaired by Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada (see the Fall 1991 HSUS News). They addressed the mismanagement of America’s wild horses by the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Land Management. Dr. Kirkpatrick is a pioneer in the development and use of wildlife contraception via remote delivery, a procedure that is far less traumatic to animals than are traditional contraception methods, which require rounding up the animals and invasive surgery.

Following the favorable reception given by the subcommittee to the HSUS testimony (which included a recommendation for the use of immunocontraception as one element of an integrated wild-horse-management plan), Senator Reid recently met with Drs. Grandy and Kirkpatrick and The HSUS’s Paula Jewell and Stacy A. Bohlen. He agreed to cooperate with The HSUS to de-
velop and implement an immunocontraception program to be used initially in specified herd areas in Nevada.

Senator Reid successfully fought for the reallocation of $400,000 within the Department of Interior’s budget for research, development, and administration of a pilot immunocontraception program. He also freed funds to conduct a census on Nevada’s wild horses, a move that The HSUS has long recognized as a necessary component of any wild-horse-management program. The HSUS is extremely pleased with the success of these efforts and looks forward to continuing its productive work with Senator Reid.

**NEW REFUGE BILLS THREATEN WILDLIFE**

The passage of H.R. 330, the Refuge Wildlife Protection Act, continues to be a priority for The HSUS. Sen. Bob Graham and Rep. Sam Gibbons, both of Florida, recently introduced S. 1862 and H.R. 3688, identical bills that profess to stop incompatible activities on refuges yet specifically protect and endorse recreational hunting. We urged Senator Graham to ensure that any animals affected by management programs would be treated humanely, but no such provision was included.

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REGISTRY WARNING

A California law that took effect January 1, 1992, requires all dog dealers to inform purchasers verbally and by posting a sign that pedigree registration—such as American Kennel Club papers—does not guarantee the quality of any dog. Many consumers do not realize that registry papers do not guarantee the dog buyer a healthy dog or the quality or accuracy of its stated lineage; they don’t even ensure that the dog is purebred. The warning required by the law clearly states that registration does not guarantee the accuracy of the lineage recorded.

The law requires that a dog’s purchaser sign and date an acknowledgment that he/she received a copy of the statement. Any dealer or breeder violating the law is liable for civil damages equal to three times the cost of the dog.

“We hope this law makes clear to people that dogs advertised as having papers are not necessarily any better than dogs without papers,” said Charlene Drennon, director of the HSUS West Coast Regional Office.

OSTRICH MEAT ON FUTURE MENUS?

In October investigator Eric Sakach attended the Western Regional Ostrich Association convention. The HSUS believes ostrich breeders sell to other breeders in hopes of high profits, although a market does not yet exist for ostrich meat in the United States. “Much of what we’re seeing right now is reminiscent of [the fads for] chinchilla farms, rex rabbits, and beefaloes,” said Mr. Sakach. “We believe there is a good chance some people are going to be hurt financially... and the animals are going to end up paying the price.”

Ostrich is served in some European and South African countries; the birds are killed by electrocution in African slaughterhouses after being suspended by their wings to avoid damage to the meat.

OPERATION PEGASUS SAVES HORSES

Four mules and a horse stranded in the High Sierra Mountains by a sudden blizzard were flown to safety by helicopter in a daring rescue operation, Operation Pegasus, orchestrated by the HSUS West Coast Regional Office the first week of November.

“Oddly enough, we first heard of the situation from Gloria Acker of Tampa, Florida, who had heard a newscast about a hunting party surprised by a sudden storm that had ended up stranded in deep snow,” said HSUS investigator Kurt Lapham, who coordinated the rescue effort with the four other agencies involved.

Twenty-two people had been stranded in the Stanislaus National Forest on October 27. Although the people were rescued, local agencies had not been able to get the animals out. One hunter had refused to leave the animals for forty-eight hours until he was promised the animals would be taken out. Once The HSUS learned that the animals were not going to be rescued, we chartered two helicopters and coordinated teams from the West Coast Regional Office; the Tuolumne County sheriff’s department, search and rescue unit, and fire department; the Sonora Animal Hospital; and the University of California, Davis (UCD) School of Veterinary Medicine.

The rescue effort was the first to utilize a new sling developed by Charles Anderson of Certi-Weld, working in association with UCD. The device proved invaluable for safely and humanely airlifting the large animals to safety. The rescuers lifted the animals by helicopter down to a grassy area provided by the Dodge Ridge Ski Resort. Each animal was carefully checked for medical problems, sedated, and prepared for its flight by Dr. John Madigan and his team of equine specialists from UCD. Once the animals safely touched down at the ski resort, they were examined by another team, headed by Dr. Jeff Baker of Westwind Helicopters, Inc., for his part in the rescue. Mr. Baker and his pilots demonstrated the highest degree of professionalism and skill, and their contribution to the success of the rescue effort was essential.

Charles Anderson, inventor of a livestock sling (left). Richard Morgan of UCD, Gene Strand of the Tuolumne County sheriff’s department, and John Madigan assist a horse as The HSUS’s Kurt Lapham films Operation Pegasus.
CAPTURES OPPOSED

On October 18 The HSUS presented testimony on its own behalf and that of eleven other animal-welfare organizations against the application of the John G. Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, Illinois, to take from the wild and import from Canada four beluga whales. The HSUS opposed issuance of this permit on the grounds that Canada does not have marine-mammal-protection laws and regulations consistent with the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The MMPA prohibits the importation of marine mammals for public display from countries with marine-mammal-protection laws inconsistent with those of the United States.

We believe, too, that the methods used to capture beluga whales, remove them from their families, and place them in restricted spaces are inhumane. The HSUS believes that the methods used to capture beluga whales, remove them from their families, and place them in restricted spaces are inhumane.

NEBRASKA DOGS SEIZED

On September 19 officers from the Jefferson County, Nebraska, sheriff’s department, Bob Downey, executive director of the Capitol Humane Society, and The HSUS’s Ken Johnson and Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox raided three locations owned by an elderly Steele City, Nebraska, woman. The raid was in response to complaints from town residents.

The HSUS believes that the methods used to capture beluga whales, remove them from their families, and place them in restricted spaces are inhumane.

The seized animals suffered from malnutrition, parasites, fleas, worms, mites, and severe skin diseases. They were taken to a nearby Fairbury veterinary clinic, where one dog died during its first night in custody.

A week later the owner agreed to have 26 dogs euthanatized because they were beyond recovery.

Other animals have been euthanatized or treated and adopted.

DISEASED CATS EUTHANATIZED

Late last summer Mr. Maddox, Norma McMullen, president of People for Animal Rights (PAR) and PAR members Judy Henderson and Mike Cienke were asked to help find homes for over 200 cats owned by a Kingsville, Missouri, couple. The couple had been collecting cats at their rural residence for several years.

When Ms. Henderson arrived at the couple’s home, she found that the cats were deformed, diseased, or suffering from severe neglect. She filed a complaint with the Cass County sheriff’s department.

The couple was subsequently arrested and charged with animal cruelty.

A veterinarian determined that the entire colony should be euthanatized.

A trial date had not been set as of the end of November.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

The HSUS Northern Rockies Regional Office opened on October 1, 1991. The office is in Billings, Montana, and serves Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Northern Rockies Regional Director Dave Pauli and Secretary Sylvia Lee have been busy responding to the immediate needs of the region.

HSUS members and supporters can reach the new Northern Rockies office at (406) 255-7161. The mailing address is Transwestern II Building, Suite 315; 490 N. 31st St., Billings, MT 59101.

COLLECTOR TARGETED

The HSUS Northern Rockies office has been working with the Animal Welfare League of Montana and others to curtail the activities of a Montana resident who admits to owning more than 350 horses and 75 dogs. Local residents have complained to local animal-control authorities about the condition of the horses. The HSUS led a team of professionals to the site to evaluate and inventory the malnourished horses.

Based on the evidence the team compiled, cruelty-to-animals charges have been filed. We seek improvements in feeding, veterinary care, and range-management practices. Unless conditions improve, we also seek a significant reduction in herd size. We will work with local authorities to improve the care of the dogs and address the problem of animal collectors.
INVESTIGATOR HONORED
At the New York State Humane Association’s (NYSHA) recent awards luncheon, Mid-Atlantic Regional Investigator Bob Reder was honored for his participation in a rescue effort that alleviated the suffering and severe neglect of numerous animals.

KIRKPATRICK FETED FOR WORK
In September a reception was held in Princeton, New Jersey, to honor Dr. Jay Kirkpatrick for his work in pioneering immunoncocontraception for horses. Gov. Jim Florio wrote a letter of congratulations to Dr. Kirkpatrick on his being named as a semifinalist for Discover magazine’s Scientist of the Year award for his work on immunoncocontraception and its potential use in New Jersey.

Nearly one hundred area residents attended, including state legislator Dick Zimmer. Funding for the initial project on immunoncocontraception has been received from the Morris County Park Commission, the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, and The Eppley Foundation for Research.

STIFFER PENALTIES PROPOSED
S.B. 1638 and H.B. 1509, which would increase penalties in cruelty-to-animals cases, have been filed for consideration by the Tennessee legislature in 1992. They would reclassify such cases as Class A misdemeanors punishable by a fine of up to $2,000 and a jail term of up to eleven months and twenty-nine days. Fines would be awarded to local humane societies.

HEALTH DIRECTOR FOUND GUILTY
Rutherford County, North Carolina, Health Department Director Cliff Fields was found guilty of cruelty to animals in the shooting death of a stray dog. Information provided to the local district attorney’s office by the South Central office proved instrumental in prosecution of this case. Mr. Fields, who, ironically, supervises the county’s animal-control program, was sentenced to a six-month jail term, suspended for one year. Mr. Fields immediately filed an appeal.

TENNESSEE KILLING
After a heated argument with his mother, Charles “Chucky” Church of Bledsoe County, Tennessee, shot and killed his mother’s beloved dog. Ms. Church immediately contacted the South Central Regional Office and was advised to sign an affidavit that accused her son of intentionally killing the animal.

Mr. Church pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eleven months and twenty-nine days in jail. He was required to serve ten days (the remainder on supervised probation). He was also ordered to pay $500 restitution to his mother.

WORKSHOP UPDATE
The South Central office held a successful animal-protection workshop November 8-9, in Nashville, Tennessee. This event was cosponsored by the Tennessee Humane Association and the Animal Control Association of Tennessee. “Humane Solutions to Urban Wildlife Problems” will be held by the South Central Regional Office on April 3, 1992, in Greensboro, North Carolina. Write 110 Northshore Dr., Suite 400, Knoxville, TN 37919 or call (615) 588-1843 for details.
that this practice can be ended in Ohio once and for all. The HSUS has been fighting since 1968 for increased enforcement of the two sections of Ohio law that mandate humane handling and public accountability in dealing with the disposal of dogs in pounds.

Information concerning the use of dog dealers by Ohio counties should be promptly reported to the Great Lakes Regional Office (745 Haskins St., Bowling Green, OH 43402-1696) to aid in this effort.

Tigers owned by a private collector in Ohio were the subject of complaints pursued by the Great Lakes office staff.

EXOTICS COMPLAINTS

Last fall, the Great Lakes Regional Office assisted in investigating cruelty complaints involving exotic-animal ownership and provided technical information to several localities attempting to regulate such ownership. We also assisted people opposed to "canned" hunts and to the opening of hunting preserves in their neighborhoods (see page 22). Work continues on legislation to be introduced soon in Michigan and Ohio that would improve the lot of exotic animals in those states.

DOG DEALERS

DOG OHIO

The Great Lakes office recently enlisted the assistance of the Ohio attorney general’s office and the state auditor’s office to try to eliminate business transactions between dog dealers and dog pounds in Ohio. Program coordinator Robin Weirauch met with officials to point out that, although Ohio law forbids the release of dogs to dealers or contracting with anyone other than a duly organized humane society for euthanasia services, several Ohio counties do so. Other counties are being solicited by out-of-state dealers. It is hoped that this practice can be ended in Ohio once and for all. The HSUS has been fighting since 1968 for increased enforcement of the two sections of Ohio law that mandate humane handling and public accountability in dealing with the disposal of dogs in pounds.

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TRAINING INVESTIGATORS

The Great Lakes office was the host to 100 cruelty investigators attending a workshop, "Against the Law: Investigating and Prosecuting Animal Cruelty," August 27-28. A judge, prosecutor, veterinarian, and chief investigator were among those who addressed the group. Two panels discussed state laws and local ordinances, including the Fort Wayne, Indiana, ordinance that requires breeding permits.

Some pounds in Ohio continue to release dogs to dog dealers even though state law forbids such activity.

SHELTER INSPECTIONS

Gulf States Regional Director James Noe, accompanied by The HSUS's Phyllis Wright, inspected the Louisiana SPCA at the request of New Orleans city officials. Mr. Noe also inspected the Oklahoma City Animal Control and the Humane Society of North Texas shelters. Program coordinator Dorothy Weller responded to reports of substandard conditions at a central Arkansas shelter following the arrest of a shelter employee for illegally dumping animal carcasses on an adjacent property. An outpouring of community support for humane treatment of shelter animals resulted in immediate improvements being made. Ms. Weller's inspection of a small-town animal-control operation in Central Texas resulted in its no longer destroying animals by gunshot, the enrollment of the animal-control officer in a certification course, and an agreement to build a new facility.

HYBRIDS REMAIN RESTRICTED

The Gulf States office and Louisiana Animal Control Association have convinced Louisiana wildlife officials to withdraw a proposal to ease restrictions on the ownership of grey wolves and wolf-dog hybrids. In response to the increasing number of human fatalities caused by hybrids, six other states have passed laws severely restricting possession of these animals. The HSUS and the Louisiana
group argued that deregulation would contribute to the growing number of wolf-dog hybrids in private ownership. Eventually wildlife officials agreed.

**MEXICAN CHARREADAS**

After learning of the death of a horse at a San Antonio charreada, or Mexican rodeo, the Gulf States office began an investigation into such competitions. In Texas, they are sponsored by six charro associations and run from late spring to early fall. Some events require roping horses’ legs, tripping them while in full stride, or the twisting of calves' tails, causing them to flip and tumble. The usual abuses found at western rodeos also exist. The Gulf States office will continue monitoring these events.

**PROGRAM A SUCCESS**

More than 250 conferences attended the sixth annual Connecticut animal-control training seminar, held at the Holiday Inn in Cromwell. "Rabies... It’s Here” was the conference theme.

**YET ANOTHER COLLECTOR**

In early November New York State Police, with help from the New York State Humane Association (NYSHA) and other animal-protection groups, seized more than 130 dogs and cats at an upstate New York "haven" for unwanted pets and strays. The New England Regional Office was asked by the NYSHA to help coordinate activities at the site.

After the arrest of the owner on animal-cruelty charges, volunteers found a number of neglected animals roaming in the farmlike compound.

Some kennels held dead dogs and cats, a number of which had been dead apparently for some time. Piles of fur and skeletons of cats and dogs were found on the ground, on top of cages, and in trash cans. Veterinarians found it necessary to euthanize 75 percent of the more than 130 animals. News reports estimated that more than 150 additional bodies were scattered around the property.

The majority of the surviving animals were taken to local humane societies.

**URBAN-WILDLIFE SEMINAR AHEAD**

On March 20, 1992, the New England Regional Office, the New York State Humane Association, and the New England Federation of Humane Societies will sponsor an HSUS wildlife-damage-control seminar in Springfield, Massachusetts.

If you do not receive program information by January 31, please contact the New England Regional Office (Norma Terris Center, 67A Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423) for details.

**PROGRAM ELIMINATED**

The Georgia state agency that regulates all animal shelters, pet stores, boarding kennels, horse stables, and breeders has fallen victim to the state’s budget woes. In response, the Southeast Regional Office has launched a major campaign with local humane societies and concerned citizens to get the Animal Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Agriculture reinstated and its funding restored.

Since the passage of the state’s “humane euthanasia” law in 1990, the Department of Agriculture has increased its regulation of animal shelters.

The division provided invaluable assistance in cases of large-scale breeders or pet dealers who did not take proper care of their animals.

Unfortunately, the job done by the division cannot be taken over by individual counties. The local governments that had allowed inhumane conditions to exist at their shelters have already proved their inability to oversee their animal-control programs. Few counties have the knowledge to conduct inspections of kennels, stables, pet dealers, etc.

The agriculture commissioner has also proposed a repeal of the Animal Protection Act, which contains all regulations governing the humane care of pet animals in the state. We will vehemently oppose such a repeal in the legislature.

**BIRMINGHAM DOG TRACK DEFEATED**

Greyhound racing was dealt a severe blow in Alabama when a move to convert a defunct horseracing track to dog racing was defeated by voters. The HSUS successfully worked with local groups to convince the public that the cruelties of the dogracing industry outweighed potential financial benefits to the city.

In Birmingham, the coalition against dog racing was outsized 20 to 1. However, it kicked off a well-organized publicity campaign two weeks before the referendum with a commercial showing the humane killing of an unwanted greyhound in a Massachusetts shelter. Unfortunately, two local television stations pulled the commercials before the referendum.
PET OWNERS FREQUENTLY CONTACT THE HSUS GENERAL COUNSEL’S OFFICE FOR ADVICE ON HOW TO PROCEED WHEN THEIR PETS HAVE DIED OR BEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED AS A RESULT OF ALLEGED MALTRTREATMENT BY VETERINARIANS. WITHOUT IN ANY WAY IMPUGNING THE COMPETENCE OR INTEGRITY OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION, WE WOULD LIKE TO OFFER GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH SUCH SITUATIONS.

If you are notified that your pet unexpectedly died while at a veterinary hospital or that the treatment otherwise did not produce the result intended, immediately begin to gather as much information as possible about what happened. If the veterinarian, the veterinarian’s assistants, and anyone else who might know something about the incident.

Be sure to look for inconsistent versions of events that took place in the hospital. Take detailed notes of all conversations you have with anyone at the veterinarian’s office about your animal. Insist that the veterinary hospital give you a written copy of your animal’s medical history. If your pet has died, do not allow anyone to dispose of the body; instead, take the body to another veterinarian for an autopsy. Have a written autopsy report prepared and the body preserved. Do not sign any release of liability provided by the original veterinarian. Keep in mind that, generally, payment of a veterinarian for services will not bar a subsequent action against the veterinarian for malpractice. If you must pay the veterinarian’s bill to obtain medical records, then pay it under protest.

If you are contemplating legal action, consult an attorney as quickly as possible. Your attorney will advise you further as to what information must be gathered.

For an animal owner to recover in a suit for malpractice, all of the following must be proven: 1) The veterinarian must be under a duty of care toward the animal in question. In other words, the veterinarian must have accepted the responsibility to treat the animal. 2) The veterinarian, in carrying out his/her duty, did not conform to the professional standard of conduct. 3) The veterinarian’s failure to conform to the professional standard of conduct must be the direct cause of the injury or harm at issue. 4) The injury or harm to the animal must result in damages to the owner. (Damages are the legal term for compensation in money for loss or damage.)

Generally, a veterinarian’s professional standard of care is “the exercise of the care and diligence as is ordinarily exercised by skilled veterinarians.”

The work of a practitioner of average skill, not the best or the most highly skilled, sets the standard. It is important to note that some states, Utah and Louisiana, for example, require comparisons with the professional standard of care within the immediate community.

Expert testimony, usually given by another veterinarian, is typically necessary to establish the standard of professional care and the violation of that standard, since a layperson is not qualified to testify as to the proper standard of care and documents are considered hearsay.

The death of a pet is a highly emotional experience for the pet owner. It is, therefore, important for an owner to keep in mind that not all unhappy experiences at a veterinary hospital result from malpractice on the veterinarian’s part. Remember also that the law of veterinary malpractice varies from state to state and that your state’s law may differ from the general principles presented in this article.

It is always best to contact a local attorney and seek advice before you begin legal action or accuse a veterinarian of malpractice.

Pet owners who are seriously contemplating a lawsuit should be aware that many veterinarians carry liability insurance. If the case goes to trial, you may find yourself facing a team of lawyers well versed in this area of the law as well as a number of expert witnesses supporting the actions of the veterinarian.

To seek administrative remedies if at all possible. Administrative remedies are often faster, less expensive, and less frustrating than using the courts.

One administrative remedy, which is available in most states, is to file a complaint with the state veterinary licensing board or other regulatory agency. Check to see if your state has a consumer protection agency, or any other administrative body empowered to receive and rule upon complaints of malpractice, discipline the veterinarian involved, or mediate your claim with the veterinarian.

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It is always best to contact a local attorney and seek advice before you begin legal action or accuse a veterinarian of malpractice.

The Law Notes are written by HSUS General Counsel Roger Kindler and Senior Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden.
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