Some years ago, a female vocalist named Patti Page popularized a song entitled “How Much Is That Doggie in the Window?” Light and humorous, it conveyed a happy-go-lucky attitude toward wanting to buy the “one with the waggy tail.” Cute, cuddly, and charming, the puppy sparked a natural impulse. The “doggie” was irresistible.

Today, there are literally thousands of pet stores across the nation merchandising cuddly puppies to happy-go-lucky buyers. But behind many of the puppies in the window is a story little-known and rarely told—a story of the often deplorable conditions in which these puppies are bred and born.

In this issue of The Humane Society News, that story is told forthrightly and honestly. It is not a pretty story, nor does it have a happy ending. Indeed, it is nothing short of tragic.

It is a story—fact and not fiction—growing out of an extensive on-site investigation by an HSUS investigator. The investigator traveled thousands of miles and visited almost 300 puppy-breeding establishments over a several-month period; his findings confirm the apparent inadequacy of the inspections and licensing standards of the United States Department of Agriculture.

While most of us are familiar with the consequences of the mass-marketing of pets to an uneducated and often uncaring public, few of us realize the suffering that abounds in many of these breeding stations. That such conditions exist is incredible; that such conditions are permitted and often condoned by a federal government agency is outrageous.

In a Close-Up Report on this same subject which you received a few weeks ago, we listed the things you can do to help put an end to this tragic exploitation of both puppies and their parents, imprisoned in breeding factories. But unless we succeed, the lives of countless millions of animals, both born and unborn, will be filled with misery and suffering.

We shall also intensify our long-standing efforts to inform potential purchasers of these animals of the tragic surplus of dogs awaiting adoption at hundreds of animal shelters throughout the nation. And we shall utilize every avenue open to us to seek a more rigorous licensing standard as well as a more adequate inspection program by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This tragic issue is one from which we will not retreat. For unless we succeed, the lives of countless millions of animals, both born and unborn, will be filled with misery and suffering.

John A. Hoyt
In the last issue of the News, we suggested you write cosmetic companies that have not yet made a financial commitment to researching alternatives to the Draize test. One member sent us a copy of a form letter reply she received from The Mennen Company of Morristown, New Jersey: "As a toiletry manufacturer and member of the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, we too, share your concern. In this regard, I wish to advise that the C.T.F.A. has formed a committee composed of scientists in the cosmetic industry to explore the possibilities of developing alternative safety testing methods that do not use animals and a revision of current annual testing techniques to maximize discomfort to the animals without compromising the reliability of the tests themselves.

That's what some folks were afraid of all along.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.

Credit Where Due

The Marin Humane Society of Novato, California, joined The HSUS's list of accredited societies over the summer. The society's programs include animal control and licensing, cruelty investigation, wildlife rescue, pet adoption, pet lost-and-found services, and a reduced-fee spay/neuter clinic. The group produces a wide variety of quality materials to educate adults and children about animal problems.

Bellingham-Whatcom County Humane Society (Washington State), ARK Humane Education Service (Michigan), and Monterey County Humane Society (California) have been reaccredited. Eighteen societies are now part of this select circle with two accreditations now pending.
An HSUS investigator discovers overcrowding, filth, and neglect are ways of life for hundreds of thousands of puppies and their parents, imprisoned in breeding factories nationwide."

"I had been a long day, and, thankfully, this was one of my last stops. One mile east, then two miles south, then a half mile west, and it’s on the right. the postal clerk had told me. As I followed his directions, the only other vehicle I saw was a green truck that passed me. When I turned into the driveway, the green truck was parked there, so I knew someone was home. "I got out of the car and knocked on the door of the farm. No answer. I knocked again. Still nothing. I suppose that thought. I was the USDA inspector, come to look at their dogs. I decided to take a look around.

"I’d seen a lot of awful puppy mills and miserable dogs since I’d been driving throughout the midwest, but this was clearly one of the worst places. Behind the farm was a hazardous assortment of old battered chicken coops, garbage, empty cans, and other junk. There were all kinds of dogs: sheepdogs and collies were in the pens, and Pomeranians and Lhasa Apsos were crowded so badly in the chicken coops that some of them could hardly move.

"It was warm for January and the thaw meant that the smell was awful. I remember that I’d visited the owner had told me not to stay back in the kennel area too long because I’d never get the stench out of my clothes. In supported this was what he meant.

"All the water in the dishes was frozen, and there was no food...for the anemophilic dogs except for the remains of a carcass in one of the ground runs. I took a few pictures, and left, but the image of the miserable dogs I’d half to leave behind stayed in my mind as well as in my camera.

"The speaker is Bob Baker, HSUS program specialist. He is describing the afternoon of January 8, 1981, in a small Kansas town; an afternoon he spent at a dog-breeding establishment licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture more accurately, a puppy mill. Very simply, puppy mills are places where irresponsible people breed dogs for the sole purpose of making money. Of course, responsible breeders also breed dogs primarily to make money, but a puppy mill is a mass dog-breeding establishment that produces puppies for profit by selling them wholesale to the pet industry. Says Baker, who spent some five months researching puppy mills during the winter and spring of 1980-81, "The single most distinguishing characteristic of puppy-mill owners is their desire to produce puppies at minimum cost with minimum effort, regardless of what is best for the animals. The only apparent concern affecting the dogs welfare is their desire for a high enough survival rate to ensure a profit.

There’s no mystery to why puppy mills exist; they’re there because pet stores and pet store chains do a brisk business selling puppies, and these dogs have to come from somewhere. Too often, says Baker, that “somewhere” is a puppy mill. "Breeders usually enter the business after hearing of a relative, neighbor, or acquaintance who is earning a substantial amount of money in his or her spare time raising dogs," according to Baker. These farmers have discovered that dogs don’t require expensive equipment or large amounts of land to earn a profit.

Another characteristic differentiating puppy-mill owners from responsible dog breeders is that dog breeders is their attitude towards their animals. When puppy-mill owners mention that one dog is their favorite, they explain it is because "that dog comes into heat like clockwork every six months" or "she throws ten pups every litter," Baker says. "It is not the dispost-
Baker's investigation revealed that the average breeder produces 100 puppies per year, and with an estimated 5,000 puppy mills, the annual output is half a million puppies.

The HSUS has been fighting puppy-mill breeding for years. In 1970, we were instrumental in the enactment of amendments to the federal Animal Welfare Act (AWA) designed to deal with the problem. The amendments required all commercial dog-breeding establishments selling wholesale to the pet industry to be licensed and inspected regularly to ensure that the animals were being kept and cared for humanely.

Overcrowding. In one puppy mill, three adult beagles were crowded for warmth in a box so small that they couldn't turn around and get out the door to greet him. "They were falling all over each other," he remembers. "I couldn't believe that they survived their whole lives like that." In fact, the USDA space regulations are written so that it would be possible for a 6-inch dog to spend its life in a cage half the size of a bathtub.

Sanitation. Lack of proper sanitation was one of the worst problems, and one of the most common. "The majority of facilities I saw were dirty and the odor was horrible," Baker said. "More than half were in violation of USDA regulations regarding sanitation, cleanliness, drainage, waste disposal, or a combination thereof."

Nearly all the breeders kept their dogs in wire-bottomed cages, so that waste would fall through the bottom and eliminate the need for daily cage cleaning. Unfortunately, these cages create hardship for the breeding animals, many of which stand on uncomfortable wire flooring for their entire lives.

Baker told of one breeder who took a dog from a run to demonstrate how it would "break out" on hard ground. Some breeders told him that puppies had frozen to death when their feet had fallen through the mesh and they had become stranded, unable to struggle back to the warmth and safety of their mothers.

"Puppy-mill bitches are usually bred on their first heats (at six to eight months) and then again every six months until they no longer cycle regularly or their number of puppies begins to diminish," Baker reports. Breeders told him that they had bred females by the time they were five or six years old. No longer of any use to the breeder, the lucky females were then destroyed.

As disturbing as the overcrowding, however, is the hit-or-miss way breeders select their stock. The only criterion which seems to be used in the acquisition of the breeding stock is cost," Baker reports. "To these people, the most desirable breeding animals are not dogs with the best health, conformation, or temperaments, but those that are economically viable and can produce 'breeders.'"

"Puppy-mill bitches are usually bred on their first heats (at six to eight months) and then again every six months until they no longer cycle regularly or their number of puppies begins to diminish," Baker reports. Breeders told him that they had bred females by the time they were five or six years old. No longer of any use to the breeder, the lucky females were then destroyed.

As disturbing as the overcrowding, however, is the hit-or-miss way breeders select their stock. The only criterion which seems to be used in the acquisition of the breeding stock is cost," Baker reports. "To these people, the most desirable breeding animals are not dogs with the best health, conformation, or temperaments, but those that are economically viable and can produce "breeders.""

"Puppy-mill bitches are usually bred on their first heats (at six to eight months) and then again every six months until they no longer cycle regularly or their number of puppies begins to diminish," Baker reports. Breeders told him that they had bred females by the time they were five or six years old. No longer of any use to the breeder, the lucky females were then destroyed.

As disturbing as the overcrowding, however, is the hit-or-miss way breeders select their stock. The only criterion which seems to be used in the acquisition of the breeding stock is cost," Baker reports. "To these people, the most desirable breeding animals are not dogs with the best health, conformation, or temperaments, but those that are economically viable and can produce "breeders.""

"Puppy-mill bitches are usually bred on their first heats (at six to eight months) and then again every six months until they no longer cycle regularly or their number of puppies begins to diminish," Baker reports. Breeders told him that they had bred females by the time they were five or six years old. No longer of any use to the breeder, the lucky females were then destroyed.

As disturbing as the overcrowding, however, is the hit-or-miss way breeders select their stock. The only criterion which seems to be used in the acquisition of the breeding stock is cost," Baker reports. "To these people, the most desirable breeding animals are not dogs with the best health, conformation, or temperaments, but those that are economically viable and can produce "breeders.""

"Puppy-mill bitches are usually bred on their first heats (at six to eight months) and then again every six months until they no longer cycle regularly or their number of puppies begins to diminish," Baker reports. Breeders told him that they had bred females by the time they were five or six years old. No longer of any use to the breeder, the lucky females were then destroyed.

As disturbing as the overcrowding, however, is the hit-or-miss way breeders select their stock. The only criterion which seems to be used in the acquisition of the breeding stock is cost," Baker reports. "To these people, the most desirable breeding animals are not dogs with the best health, conformation, or temperaments, but those that are economically viable and can produce "breeders.""
trying to produce puppies that look good — puppies that will sell," said Dr. Bonnie Beaver, Associate Professor of Animal Science at Texas A&M University. "Puppy-mill breeders don't pay any attention to behavior or temperament, and, as a consequence, we see a lot of puppies with 'weirdo' behavior that come from puppy mills.

One of Baker's conclusions is that the Animal Welfare Act is simply not being enforced. In many cases, he noted deficiencies that USDA inspectors had ignored. In one case, he arrived at a puppy mill only half an hour before an inspection was performed, and yet he found a multitude of serious violations the inspector didn't record.

USDA regulations for the Animal Welfare Act set minimum standards for shelter from extremes of weather and temperature, sanitation, ventilation, water, food, handling, veterinary care, separation of species, and transportation. Enforcement of the act is the responsibility of employees of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

According to Baker, puppy-mill veterinarians, animal health technicians, or animal health professionals, who spend the majority of their time chasing after brucellosis in cattle. Some of these inspection claims exist, but a lack of inspections, but a lack of follow-up. "My review showed that one of the facilities surveyed had chronic and persistent deficiencies as noted by the USDA inspector, and yet no disciplinary action had been initiated," he reported. "USDA inspectors, as a rule, merely attempt to talk people into compliance.

One inspector will not make compliance inspections when the owner is not present. Commented Baker, "Many owners of substandard facilities who wish to avoid compliance merely refuse to answer the door when the USDA inspector arrives."

One of the least acceptable aspects of the USDA's apparent failure to enforce adequately the Animal Welfare Act is that pet stores selling puppy-mill puppies frequently boast that their puppies come only from USDA-licensed kennels. Puppy mills are currently being sanctioned by USDA inspectors who don't require breeders to improve substandard conditions.

Many people wonder whether puppy-mill puppies can, despite their squadron introduction to life, make good pets. Experts say that prospect is unlikely.

What You Can Do to Fight Puppy Mills

Puppy mills exist because people purchase puppies from their customermost pet stores and pet store-chains — without careful inquiry into an animal's origins — its parents, the conditions in which it was bred, the distance it was shipped, etc. Your heart is set on having a puppy, don't buy a puppy unless you can meet one or both of its parents. If you don't know how to find a reputable breeder, ask a veterinarian you can trust to recommend someone. To find out what breed will suit you best, consult a good book or visit a dog show and ask owners how much exercise and care their dogs require. Don't forget, good breeders are happy to have you come visit their kennels or homes and see the surroundings where your puppy was bred and born.

To find a breeder, know what you are thinking buying a dog, you can't do better than to adopt a homeless animal from a local shelter. Mutts can make excellent family pets.

One Ride on the Puppy Express

The sound of footsteps echoes as the door to the puppy-mill owner finds it, plucks it out, and deposits it in a cardboard box with its littermates. The puppy whimper softly as it leaves the home for the first time in eight weeks of life.

This is the beginning of what is that the puppy's bumpy ride in the trunk of the car has come to a temporary halt. What the puppy can't see is that the car has pulled into a truck stop to wait for a puppy broker. Once he arrives, the broker pays the puppy's owner, and the puppy is transferred into a plastic airline carrier, its home for several days to come.

The broker, with his new load, continues his rounds, picking up animals from all over his area to be shipped to the east and west coasts to meet the heightened demand for "Christmas puppies."

Wednesday morning, more than 48 hours after leaving its mother, the puppy arrives at the airport. It is cold in the airport's cargo holding area.

At the airport, the broker deposits its merchandise and leaves. The puppy's crate is tagged for its destination on the east coast and the puppy is left to wait for its plane. December 2, 8 p.m. The puppy has now been on two separate flights and has arrived at its destination, three days after it left the mill. It waits to be picked up by a truck from the pet store, which may not arrive until the next day.

It has been four days since the puppy was taken from its mother. On Saturday, it goes on display, "in yet another cage."

"Look at the puppy, Mommy," says a child, pointing. "I wonder why it's just sitting there doing nothing."

"It was a hypothetical account of one puppy's journey. It was created from information compiled by The HSUS staff."

A woebegone Pekinese, apparently isolated from all human or animal companionship, greets the investigator at a Missouri puppy mill. Note the cage's sagging wire bottom that makes even standing difficult.

Excrement from dogs in the upper tier of these wire-bottomed cages dropped onto the dogs in the lower tier at a Missouri puppy mill.
Perhaps it is an item on the television evening news—a little dog in your neighborhood caught in a leghold trap set down by the creek has had to have its leg amputated—that provides that final push for you to "do something" to see that things are changed. The outrage you feel is natural: you don't want something that cruel and unnecessary to recur, but how do you go about making sure that a trapping accident doesn't happen to your pet? The news story says that setting traps is perfectly legal and that, although these kinds of accidents are unfortunate, they are bound to happen, given how much trapping is being done locally.

If trapping is legal, how can you change the law? You aren't alone if you don't know what you will have to do to translate your convictions into action. But, take heart: although there are hundreds of different jurisdictions across the country—state, county, municipal, federal—the process of introducing legislation is very much the same. Here is a brief review of the steps you will most probably have to follow to put your law on the books.

Analyze Your Issue.

What is the best solution to your problem? Is it new legislation, stricter enforcement of existing regulations, increased funding of regulatory bodies? In many jurisdictions, anti-cruelty laws already on the books may be broad enough to include acts of cruelty you encounter. Your local animal welfare organization may be able to tell you about its past experiences with the issue, whether it has had success in bringing suit against a trapper, for example. Your local law enforcement agency may be able to tell you what local ordinances are already on the books. The Secretary of State or Attorney General's office in your state capitol will help you with state laws. National animal protection groups may have had experiences with the problem in your state, or others, and offer advice on what strategy you should follow. Your local library can be an excellent source of material on the history of issues, putting local newspapers and magazines at your disposal.

Know your facts before you take action. If, after checking extensively on the laws already in effect, you find that a new law would be needed to stop neighborhood trapping, go on to Choose the Forum for Your Effort.

You aren't alone if you don't know what you will have to do to translate your convictions into action. But, take heart: although there are hundreds of different jurisdictions across the country—state, county, municipal, federal—the process of introducing legislation is very much the same. Here is a brief review of the steps you will most probably have to follow to put your law on the books.

Choose the forum for your effort.

You must decide at what level of government you want to mount your assault on the status quo. You could get your city council to outlaw trapping within the city limits, or you could try to go through your state legislature and seek a statewide ban. Although the state ban might seem tempting, you will have to temper your decision with a realistic appraisal of how much time, money, and support are behind you. In a state with a strong "anti-issue" feeling (a ranching state strongly in favor of predator control, for example) you may have tough going at the more organized state level. Starting locally would make more sense. If you did pick up enough support to achieve a victory close to home, your momentum might carry you to the state level later. Success breeds interest in the issue. Research your chosen legislative body: how often does it meet; how many members does it have and who are they; how they are elected and how often; whom do they represent? Which committee(s) would have jurisdiction over your issue and who are their chairmen? Have they considered your issue before and what was the outcome? All of this information is important to your campaign. How is the legislative agenda set? If there is a legislative information office at your state capital, it probably has literature that explains the whole system. Your local board of elections or representative could also provide answers.

In order to have your issue brought to the formal attention of the legisla-
tive body, you will need a sponsor. (In some areas, private citizens can sponsor their own legislation.) Do you know of an elected official who would champion your cause? Have your friends ever dealt with anyone? Ask any representative who has ever shown interest in this issue—or similar ones—in the past! Local humane society could probably tell you who has been sympathetic to animal issues in the past; he would be a good person to start with on your trapping campaign.

You will have a better chance of finding a sponsor if you can prove that there is a clear need for your bill to be passed. A representative who knows of a bills that failed in the past, but that could have been successful if it had been passed, will have a better understanding of your needs and will be more willing to help you.

Know Who Your Friends Are.

Call groups in the area that might be interested in your issue; ask them to give you a few names of people or groups who might be sympathetic to your cause. Some groups may be able to supply you with the names of local lawyers who are sympathetic to your cause.

Go over your draft word for word. Make sure you understand every word in it. It is worth it to find out what words mean before you start your campaign. If you are unsure of the meaning of a word, you should consult a dictionary or your local library for help.

Know Your Adversaries.

There’s a good chance that your group is countering arguments put forward by someone. Furriers and farmers will want a bill that is aimed at their industry. They will want to educate the public about trapping, and will be following a campaign, similar to the one just described to get their point across. In other words, your supporters and opponents are going to be fighting for your cause. You will have to prepare your campaign to compete with theirs.

Debate the issues, but do not try to prove them wrong. The opposition is likely to bring up, since both sides of the issue will want to point out the weaknesses of the other side. You will have to put together a complete profile on your adversary to prepare your counter-campaign. Don’t underestimate them.

Know Your Executive.

At the state level, your campaign will focus on the governor: how does he stand? What kind of bill will he or she introduce? This is a member of one of the groups or organizations you are fighting against. Their feelings early on to negate all your hard work. Find out if their position in the legislation gets to his desk? A veto threat could completely undermine your effort. Find out if they are fighting for an issue deserving of your hard work.

Working together with friendly groups is crucial. There will be different groups you want to convince, but you should not go it alone. You need the help of others.

Be Heard.

Half of your battle may be the fight to get the appropriate officer to see your bill to the scheduling hearing. The best way to do that is to go to a strong public interest in the topic. You want to schedule your bill to the hearing in a timely, efficient manner. The hearing will be your opportunity to give testimony in support of your bill. It is best to prepare your testimony completely, pleasantly, and with as much evidence as you can find to back up your arguments. You can brief friendly committee members on the points the opposition is likely to bring up, since the committee of the legislation will be aired. These committee members should be given background information so that any misleading statements by the opposition can be challenged.

Be prepared to modify your bill as new facts and arguments surface. If you can include 90 percent of what you wanted in the final bill, are you willing to settle for that or "go down fighting?"?
The 1981 meeting of the International Whaling Commission resulted in a limited moratorium, among other welcome developments, according to HSUS observer Patricia Forkan.

Every summer, member nations send their representatives to London to attend the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission, an organization founded in 1946 to control commercial whaling but which, in recent years, has been forced to face the issue of conservation of all whale species. This year, for the eighth consecutive summer, HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan attended the IWC meeting as an observer. She has brought back news of a tremendous victory for conservationists—an absolute ban on killing sperm whales in all but one small part of the North Pacific—and a disturbing first—the withdrawal of a member country, Canada, apparently as a result of internal pressures on the Canadian government after last year’s meeting.

News: What were your impressions of this year’s meeting?
Forkan: This is a time of transition for the IWC: many new countries are joining whose primary goal is protecting all whales. While it makes you nervous to see a lot of new countries coming into the organization without an extensive background on the issue, we are grateful to see their total-protection orientation.

News: In the past, wasn’t there an effort to bring whaling nations into the IWC to bring them under IWC supervision?
Forkan: Yes. In recent years, there’s been a strong move to get those nations that are still whaling into the IWC. What conservationists did, however, was add more votes for continuing to kill whales. To counterbalance that, whale protectionists put an enormous amount of energy into bringing in countries in favor of protecting whales, countries that you wouldn’t think have much interest in whaling. Switzerland joined and they don’t even have a coastline! This year, a number of small island countries, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, for example, came in.

News: Have these countries and their votes made a difference?
Forkan: Yes. What was interesting about this year’s meeting was that even though we had close to a three-quarters majority made up of protection-oriented countries, the whaling nations still had a blocking vote of eight, so that they could block almost anything if they really wanted to. In some cases, they didn’t, they simply folded. When the debate on the Icelanders’ sperm-whale quota started, the Icelanders announced that they would be willing to take zero, and all they asked was that the quota for this year be spread over two years.

News: What do you think was the biggest achievement of this year’s meeting?
Forkan: I think it was the “near moratorium” on sperm whales. It isn’t a total moratorium because the Japanese argued successfully for a special meeting in March 1982 to present their side of what they think would be possible for a sperm-whale quota. This has happened twice in the past where the Japanese have said they need a special meeting on sperm whales, and both times we’ve had increases in sperm whale quotas at the special meetings. However, a footnote added to this year’s quota schedule says that no sperm whales be taken from the stock until the commission sets a quota. The Japanese felt very strongly they couldn’t go home with a zero on the schedule; it was important to them to have it look like it was put off.

They are going to have to get three-quarters of all members’ votes to get that changed, and that’s very unlikely.

News: Who are the members of the IWC’s Scientific Committee?
Forkan: The Scientific Committee is a relatively new institution in the IWC. The scientists are sent by countries that are members of IWC. Anyone who can show that he is, indeed, trained in the field of marine mammal biology can be accredited as a scientist; there are also scientists whose work is funded by groups such as HSUS.

News: Do the Scientific Committee have some allegiance to a particular line of thinking?
Forkan: Yes. I think what we have seen over the years is a slow chipping away at the industry. The sperm whale moratorium is one of the big victories. The vast majority of whales being taken now are very small minke whales. This, in itself, is a total change in what kind of industry we are looking at. I can’t imagine that the Soviet Union and Japan would insist on continuing their Antarctic fleets and go into the Antarctic to take minke whales. It just has to become economically impossible, with the cost of fuel.

News: So the moratorium originally proposed in 1972 has, within ten years, become a virtual reality through the reduction of quotas?
Forkan: I think we’re seeing that most of the stocks of whales that need to be protected are being protected; the hardest fight is going to be to keep the last of the great whales still being taken, the fin and the sei whales in the North Atlantic.

News: What about the cold harpoon?
Forkan: The HSUS has never liked any of the methods of killing whales; there is no humane way. Even if...
there were plenty of whales, that fact alone would be reason enough to end whaling. However, the cold harpoon is even more objectionable than the exploding variety. Some scientists claim a direct hit by an explosive harpoon in the brain or the heart will cause instantaneous death. With the cold harpoon, the best the whale can hope for is bleeding to death after writhing in agony at the end of this lance. The whale is finally pulled back to the side of the boat and shot with a rifle through its blowhole to finish it off. It's incredibly cruel. The cold harpoon is used on the minke whales which are

I am particularly worried about what the Japanese might do. They have tremendous pressure from the fishery unions in Japan to continue whaling indefinitely. They may choose to withdraw from IWC and try to take all whaling nations with them to form a new "whalers" club.

becoming a larger and larger percentage of the total number of whales being taken. Whalers say that using the explosive type on minkes ruins too much of the meat in such a small whale so they are determined to use the cold harpoon. This year, we were able to ban it for use on minkes, allowing a one-year phase out period.

Forkan: I think it has. It's quite clear that the next area of concern is the North Atlantic, where the fins and sets are taken. News: Some say the IWC may collapse under the weight of this protection regime. Is that reality? Forkan: It is a very real concern. The first crack was the Canadian withdrawal as a member this year. Apparently, their government was split between a policy of protection and one of exploitation. Last year they voted against the sperm whale moratorium, creating quite a furor among their citizens, especially because that one vote caused it to lose.

I am particularly worried about what the Japanese might do. They have tremendous pressure from the fishery unions in Japan to continue whaling indefinitely. They may choose to withdraw from IWC and try to take all whaling nations with them to form a new "whalers" club.

I am particularly worried about what the Japanese might do. They have tremendous pressure from the fishery unions in Japan to continue whaling indefinitely. They may choose to withdraw from IWC and try to take all whaling nations with them to form a new "whalers" club.

Forkan: Yes, but that's a qualified "yes" because whales seem to have a very special meaning to a lot of people. I'm not sure that a collaborative effort of this sort could work as well for some species that wasn't so mysterious, that didn't have such a romance attached to it — there's something about the appeal of an animal that's so large.

It's taken us almost ten years to get this far. I sat back during these meetings and said, "Well, this looks like it's under control and, while it's not finished, it looks like we are on the down side of the hill." I wonder where all of this energy and all of the activism is going to go next, because it's a force that's been focused on whales for so long that I can't believe it won't move on to something else. I would hate to see it all go away just because we won on this issue.

Whales are so wonderful that if you couldn't save whales, the feeling has been, then what could you save on the earth?

As John Lilly once told me, "The whales are really directing this project; they are a very positive force; they are helping and there is more there than we really might believe."

This Year's Important Votes at a Glance

A ban on the use of the cold harpoon as of 1983. Adopted by consensus, with five reservations (USSR, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Norway)

A moratorium on the taking of sperm whales. 25 yes votes; 1 no vote (Japan); 2 abstain (Iceland and USSR) on all stocks except North Pacific stock. (No whales can be taken from that stock unless the commission sets a quota.)

A moratorium on all commercial whaling. Passed by a simple majority (4 yes; 8 no; 4 abstain) but lost when a three-quarters majority was needed: 16 yes; 8 no (Chile, Ireland, Japan, Korea, Norway, Peru, Spain, USSR); 3 abstain (South Africa, Brazil, People's Republic of China)
A way of teaching that promotes compassion and respect for all creatures.

As an educator, you recognize the high interest potential of animal-related topics for young people. Children like to talk about animals. They like to draw animals. And, they like to read about animals.

HUMANE EDUCATION magazine offers a regular supply of practical teaching ideas to help you expand this interest in order to promote the development of humane attitudes toward the animals that share our world. At the same time, HUMANE EDUCATION's creative, ready-to-use activities help you use your children's interest in animals as a motivational tool for teaching skills in science, language arts, social studies, and other traditional subjects.

A few of the useful features you'll find in HUMANE EDUCATION include:

- Copy masters that you can reproduce and use as single lessons or as part of complete units outlined in the magazine.
- Articles that provide you with new perspectives on humane education techniques and philosophy and updates on pertinent research.
- Mini-posters and study prints to stimulate discussion and decorate your classroom.
- Happenings that tell you what's going on in humane education materials.
- Calendar, that lists special "animal days" and shows you how you can add an animal twist to the observance of traditional holidays.
- Stories that you can read aloud to non-readers or reproduce and distribute to students who are capable of reading on their own.
- Games and plays to make learning fun.
- Clip art.
- Animal drawings to enhance your teaching materials, children's projects, newsletters, etc.
- Reviews of animal-related books, films, filmstrips, and other teaching materials.

We like to think of HUMANE EDUCATION as the magazine you can read with scissors. We want you to cut it out. We want you to reproduce the copy masters, stories, clips, etc. and other items that you can use in your teaching. We want you to use HUMANE EDUCATION, because you're using the magazine, you're making humane education a part of your regular teaching activities, and that can help make the world a better place for animals... and people.

A Magazine for Educators Who Care About Animals

Use us. Subscribe to HUMANE EDUCATION.

HUMANE EDUCATION is the magazine of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education.

A Division of The Humane Society of the United States

Box 362
East Haddam
Connecticut 06423
What do our readers say about HUMANE EDUCATION?

“I’d like to compliment you on HUMANE EDUCATION magazine, one of the most professional and useful publications I’ve seen on any subject.”

“I’ve found the NAAHE publication an informative, practical, and invaluable tool in developing and carrying out educational programs for all ages.”

“HUMANE EDUCATION gets better and better!”

“I enjoy your magazine, HUMANE EDUCATION, both for the factual information in it and for the interesting presentation of ideas.”

“NAAHE and the magazine are great, and we are extremely proud to be members!”

How can you receive HUMANE EDUCATION magazine?

By Subscribing...
A subscription to HUMANE EDUCATION is $7 per year and entitles you to four quarterly issues of the magazine.

By Joining NAAHE...
Membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education is $10 per year and entitles you to four quarterly issues of HUMANE EDUCATION plus the added benefits of periodic special reports and discounts on certain teaching materials produced by NAAHE.

Use the form below to order HUMANE EDUCATION today!

Name ____________________________________________________________ 
Address ________________________________________________________
City __________________________ State __________ ZIP ______________
Enclosed please find: □ $7 for a subscription to HUMANE EDUCATION
□ $10 for membership in NAAHE
Send with your check to NAAHE, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. Make checks payable to NAAHE.

The Chincoteague Swim

A popular annual event continues to pose problems for ponies forced to take part in a firemen’s fundraiser.

The annual Chincoteague auction places newly-weaned foals under tremendous stress. Here, a wild foal tries to escape from auctioneers before being offered for sale.

Its sponsors defend the annual island pony round-up and auction in Chincoteague, Virginia, as a time-honored tradition. The complaints HSUS receives, however, are rapidly becoming as much of a tradition as the event itself.

The HSUS has been working to improve the treatment of the Chincoteague horses for more than 10 years. And, while conditions have improved since we began monitoring the event, a great deal more must be done, according to the HSUS investigator who attended Pony-Penning Day this summer.

Legend has it that the shipwreck of a Spanish galleon carrying horses to the New World in the 16th century was responsible for the herd of some 150 ponies now lives on the Virginia part of this island. These ponies, though wild, belong to the Chincoteague Volunteer Fire Department. They are rounded up every July to take part in a fundraising carnival including the series of activities known as Pony Penning.

The ponies are driven across the channel between Assateague and neighboring Chincoteague in a reenactment of the ponies’ voluntary swims to raid the vegetable gardens of Chincoteague residents.

Although the event had a regional popularity for years, publication of Misty of Chincoteague, the story of two children and the pony they saved from drowning during the swim, pushed Pony Penning into the national spotlight. Tourists traveled hundreds of miles to see—and frequently to buy—the shaggy little ponies which had developed a new mystique.

Most money raised at the carnival comes not from sale of the ponies, but from the booming tourist trade they draw. At this year’s auction, however, 40 pony foals did add more than $15,000 to the firemen’s coffers.

Today, Assateague Island is part national seashore, part federal wildlife refuge. The ponies continue to live in the wildlife refuge under a special permit granted by the U.S. Department of the Interior to the Chincoteague firemen. Each sum-
Children like this young girl are allowed to mingle with panicky, newly-weaned foals after the auction.

After long negotiations between the HSUS and other animal welfare groups and the firemen, several modifications were made in the upcoming penning events. New rules included: banning the sale of foals without teeth, ending the hot branding of the adult horses, allowing the stallions to remain on Assateague to prevent fighting, and requiring foal purchasers to provide adequate transportation for their new horses.

This summer, HSUS sent investigator Marc Paulhus to Chincoteague to document current conditions. According to Paulhus, there were too many lapses in responsible handling and treatment of the ponies for him to give Penny Penning a passing grade.

Paulhus found that, despite the rules, the firemen auctioned off several underage foals, a few of them, he estimated, as young as two and three weeks old. Transportation was still a problem. One of his friends with Pennsylvania license plates took a foal home in the back of her van, and another moved from New Jersey to Maryland with his purchase in the back of a U-Haul not designed to carry animals. In another instance, a foal was declined from taking his colt home to Delaware in the cargo hold of his Blazer. That afternoon, the mare, separated from her foal only hours before, were unwilling participants in the "wild pony rides." Each mare was jammed into a rodeo-type chute, mounted by whomsoever wanted to test his "riding skill" (mostly grown men), then turned loose into the corral to buck off its rider amidst cheers and hollering from the onlookers. Paulhus said he found this event indefensible, given the stress and physical pain bronc-riding would inflict on newly-delivered foals just separated from their mothers.

And the firemen claim the auction is necessary not only to keep the herd at its optimum size, but also to spare the foals the heat and insect infestation during August. Many could die, they say. Paulhus, however, as well as other animal experts wonders whether selling month-old foals to people with little or no knowledge of horses doesn't represent a greater risk to the foals' well-being than leaving them in the care of their mothers. There is no evidence that the foals would die if left with the herd. On the north part of Assateague Island is a small herd managed by the National Park Service. Park superintendent Richard Tousley says his unmanaged herd has flourished since the Park Service took it over in the 1960's, and that he has heard of only two foals dying in his two years there. In fact, he said he knew of more adult ponies dying than youngsters.

Paulhus plans to do a follow-up study of the buyers, to determine how many of the foals survive in their new homes. He also plans to recommend to the firemen: * That foals sold be a minimum of four months old, and that they be aged by a state veterinarian, a private veterinarian (to be paid by the firemen), or a humane representative.

(Dr. Jerry Dawson, the state veterinarian at this year's event, said he was "not there to make any age determinations, only to write shipping certificates." He admitted, however, that several of the foals sold were as young as two or three weeks old.)

* That large printed signs be prominently displayed, "making it clear that cars, passenger vans, jeeps, RV's and U-hauls are inappropriate means of transportation for ponies of any age or size."

* That there be a veterinarian on the premises the whole day of the auction to ensure the safety and well-being of all the horses and to provide information purchasers regarding the care of the foals.

* That security be increased and access to the auction area be carefully restricted for the protection of both spectators and animals. This year, reported Paulhus, children and adults could walk into the corral and mingle with the anxious, frightened animals at will.

* That the wild pony rides, as well as the raffle of the first foal to swim ashore, be discontinued. "The raffle," Paulhus says, "is hardly conducive to responsible pet ownership. I doubt that many of the raffle-ticket buyers come to the carnival with their horse vans in case they win."

A Way to Remember, A Way to Help

People also wish to honor living family members or friends whose special interest is animal protection. There are.

A Way to Remember, A Way to Help

In memory of...

Given by...

ADDRESS...

Please notify: (family of deceased)

ADDRESS...

Please make check payable to "The HSUS Memorial Fund." The amount of your gift will be used for the purpose stated in the memorial gift card. Use this form and mail it with instructions and send it with your contribution to: The HSUS Memorial Fund, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037
Close Encounters of the Best Kind

When it comes to living with wildlife, the first rule is: don’t help those who don’t need it.

Wildlife is making a comeback in suburbs and, as truly untouched habitat shrinks and neighborhoods become more appealing to everything from toads to possums, the chances for human-wildlife encounters increase. Often, these meetings are exciting—when we spot a deer feeding by a stream or a raccoon meandering across a driveway at dusk—but sometimes they can be disastrous, such as when well-meaning folks interfere unwittingly in the affairs of wildlife.

Who hasn’t during the course of a spring walk stumbled across a baby bunny, only to discover a friendly human visitor brightly and safely in the middle of the path, or heard the anxious squeak of a fledgling, a robin, apparently abandoned, at the feet of a tree in a neighbor’s backyard? Who hasn’t been tempted to reach down and scoop up the orphan and take it home, away from certain death? Probably, we all have. Unfortunately, chances are, if we have given in to that impulse we have done more harm than good.

Why? Our attempts to help an “orphand” or injured bird, squirrel, or other animal, although well-meaning, frequently spring from a misunderstanding of the situation.

“The first rule is: don’t help those who don’t need it,” says HSUS Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Pressman. “For the most part, wild animals should be left alone,” echoes HSUS Wildlife Biologist Natasha Atkins. The secret is learning when your best course of action from the animal’s viewpoint is to do nothing.

Situation #1: “He’s so little, he must be an orphan.”

It’s easy to assume that any baby animal we happen upon is alone, helpless, and an orphan. It’s seldom true. “There is practically no such thing as an orphan in the wild,” says Pressman. “But there sure is a lot of good-intentioned kidnapping going on.”

Most of us don’t really know how a genuinely helpless baby wild animal looks and acts. A tiny bunny is frequently old enough to take care of its own needs quite well. A fledgling bird may not be nearly so helpless as it looks, just because it is on the ground doesn’t mean it has fallen victim to some calamity. How can you tell the difference between something that needs your help and something that is independent but small? “A good rule of thumb is, no matter what the species, if you have to chase it to catch it, it doesn’t need your help,” says Pressman.

If you do come upon an animal young enough to be under its mother’s care, chances are it isn’t abandoned at all. Even if you don’t see the parents in the immediate vicinity, they are probably nearby or else know exactly where they left their young ones. In all but the most unusual cases, the parents have a perfectly adequate system of caring for their offspring: don’t let your imagination convince you that you alone stand between the baby and certain disaster. “The bears aren’t exactly lining up waiting for you to leave so they can make that little animal their next meal,” says Pressman.

Some people reason that if they were able to find this misplaced youngster so easily, a predator is certainly going to be able to do the same thing. Of course, it is possible that that will happen if you don’t scoop it up and take it home, but the odds of the baby growing up to live a long life are far better if you leave it where it is than if you take it with you. Unless you are a card-carrying expert in wildlife rehabilitation, your chance of raising a small animal to adulthood in a domestic environment and reintroducing it to the wild is one in a thousand, at best.

Children are probably the most notorious snatchers of baby animals. They find tiny creatures irresistible and will often bring home pilliwigs, newts, birds, and rabbits to play with. The best way to keep this from happening is to make sure children know that wildlife is to be watched.
Christmas can creep up on cat paws sometimes, catching you unprepared for the season. But we can take care of one part of that problem, if you'll act now. HSUS' 1981 Christmas card is all ready to go; a mischievous cat curled under the Christmas tree amongst evidence of its playful misbehaviour. The drawing, in shades of brown, green and gold, is bordered with green and gold stripes. Inside is the sentiment “Peace on Earth, Good Will to All Creatures.”

The cards come in boxes of 25, with envelopes, at $6 per box. If you order four or more boxes, the price is only $5 per box. To be sure of getting the cards to you in time for your Christmas mailing, we must have your order by November 1st.

Make all checks or money orders payable to HSUS and send this coupon or facsimile to:
HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L St., N.W.,
Washington, DC 20037.

---

**Christmas Card Order Form**

Please send me 1-2-3 boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at $6 per box.

OR

Please send me 4 or more boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at $5 per box.

I enclose $ ________

Send the cards to:

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________________________

City ____________________________ State ________ Zip ____________
**The Humane Society News Readership SURVEY**

Let Us Know What You Think!

The HSUS News is written primarily for HSUS members. In order to help us provide articles and features that are important and useful to you, please participate in the readership survey appearing on the following pages. Only through reader response can we make The HSUS News a valuable addition to your library.

After you have answered the questions, please fold along the lines as indicated, add a stamp, and mail the survey to us here at The HSUS News, 2100 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Thank you for your participation!

---

**THE HSUS NEWS READERSHIP SURVEY**

1. Do you read The HSUS News...
   - cover to cover
   - only particular departments
   - only particular articles

2. In this issue, did you read...
   - Puppy Mill Misery
   - Making a Difference
   - The Whales' Year at Last
   - Chincoteague Round-Up

3. Please rate the following articles in this issue by number:
   1. Excellent
   2. Fair
   3. Not especially useful
   - Puppy Mill Misery
   - Making a Difference
   - The Whales' Year at Last
   - Chincoteague Round-Up

4. Of the departments, how often did you read:
   - President's Perspective
   - Tracks
   - Around the Regions
   - Law Notes
   - Federal Report

5. What topics would you like to see covered more frequently in the News?
   - Practical pet care
   - Legislative issues
   - Captive wildlife (zoo animals, etc.)
   - Cruelty investigations (dogfighting, etc.)
   - Shelters/Animal control
   - General interest articles
   - Regional happenings
   - Wildlife/endangered species
   - Livestock (humane slaughter, etc.)
   - Marine mammals
   - Laboratory animals
   - Humane education
   - Other

6. Would you enjoy:
   - fewer, longer articles
   - more, shorter articles
   - a mixture of both

7. Do you find The HSUS News easy to read?
   - Yes
   - No

8. Are you currently an HSUS voting member? (Voting membership is $10 for an individual, $18 for family.)
   - Yes
   - No

9. Do you live in:
   - city
   - small town
   - suburbs
   - country

10. Your age group:
    - under 18
    - 18-24
    - 25-34
    - 35-40
    - 50-64
    - 65+

---

The Humane Society News • Fall 1981

---

The Humane Society News • Fall 1981
11. How would you rate The HSUS News?
- excellent
- fair
- good
- poor

12. Any other comments?

Thank you for taking the time to help us. We will use the information you have provided to make The HSUS News as interesting and informative as possible.

Roadside Zoo Blues

Gulf States Investigator Bernard Weller and Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Pressman investigated a number of animal exhibits in the region over the summer. Typical of the problems they encountered was the situation at the New Braunfels (Texas) Snake Farm, where a lion and a chimpanzee, among other animals, have had their cages permanently welded closed for 6 to 8 months. The operator took this drastic step in an attempt to foil vandals who apparently found it amusing to release the animals repeatedly to frighten travelers on the nearby interstate highway. Both animals can be fed and watered and their cages hosed down only from the outside. Although the inability of the operator to provide even minimal security for his stock is a chronic problem, the USDA will take no action against him since he had made a number of small improvements in cage size, and sanitation practices over the years. The Gulf States office will monitor conditions at this attraction, but it is convinced that only a large transfusion of money will completely solve the problems there.

Euthanasia Advances

Two years of hard work by the Gulf States Regional Office and local animal protectionists have paid off: the Oklahoma humane euthanasia bill was signed into law by Governor George Nigh early in the summer. No longer will shooting animals or destroying them in decompression or hot gas chambers be legal in that state. In the wake of the law's passage, several Oklahoma communities have contacted Director Bill Meade for technical assistance in the use of humane methods of euthanasia in their shelters.

In Texas, the Gulf States office has convinced the city of Aransas Pass that injection of the drug Succinylcholine chloride, which paralyzes an animal and causes it to suffocate while still fully conscious, is an inhumane method of destruction. The city was using Succinylcholine to euthanize dogs; now an injection of sodium pentobarbital, the most humane method known, will be used instead.
Great Lakes

Buncher's Day in Court

Late in August, the Great Lakes Regional Office gained an important victory in its campaign to end pound seizure in the region when it won a preliminary injunction against a “buncher.” For a fee, a buncher disposes of all dogs in a county by selling to laboratory users, a buncher disposes of all dogs.

Injunction was expected within weeks, when it won a preliminary injunction as the recipient of unwanted pound animals. In return for destroying unwanted, claimed pound animals, the “buncher” was permitted to take whatever dogs he wanted for sale to research facilities. In 1980, he reported earnings of $35,473 from those sales. Although “bunchers” can operate legally in Ohio and other states, this individual won’t be doing business with county pounds for some time to come, if the Great Lakes office wins its suit.

Drowning Dove Reprise

Drowning-dove hunting isn’t dead in Ohio. Although the last issue of The HS reported that a bill to allow drowning-dove hunting had been defeated and, according to House rules, could not be reintroduced until the 1983 legislative session, Representative Bob James has introduced another bill intended to clear the way for dove hunting. This blatant attempt to circumvent the legislative process is opposed by the large sme contingent of Ohioans who fought successfully against the last bill. That victorious group thought up a unique way of thanking the representatives who voted against the first bill; a dozen women from Mansfield and Columbus prepared a full picnic supper for the legislators and their staffs and served it up at the State House.

L.A. Votes No

Pound seizure lost ground when, in July, the Los Angeles City Council voted to uphold the provision that for almost thirty years has required Los Angeles Animal Control to release dogs and cats to research institutions. Dr. Andrew Rowan, Director of Laboratory Animal Welfare for The HSUS, testified at the hearing.

With the help of the West Coast Regional Office, local citizens’ groups are also fighting pound seizure. Although its 1980 survey revealed that a relatively small number of animals are taken from pounds to be sold for experimenteration, the West Coast office is working to bring pound seizure to an end in all West Coast states.

Command Performance

From February 14 through 18, 1982, the West Coast office will host a special session of The HSUS’s Animal Control Academy to be held at Peninsula Humane Society’s Education Center in San Mateo, California. For the first time, the highly successful two-week short course will leave Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and go on the road to give those who might otherwise find the airfare prohibitive a chance to take part.

Don’t miss this unique opportunity to study with top professionals from The HSUS, government, veterinary medicine, law enforcement, and animal welfare. For further information, contact Phyllis J. Wright at The HSUS, 2100 ‘L’ Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. Tuition is $224.00.

Pets and the Elderly

“No-Pets” provisions in elderly housing are a growing concern in California. The West Coast Regional Office invites members there to join in helping elderly people who face the loss of their animals because they must move into housing that prohibits pets.

Mid-Atlantic

Rabies Control Gains

Early in the summer, Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg testified on behalf of legislation which would give the New Jersey Rabies Control Program additional funding. Money for the program had been provided since 1966 from income generated by dog license fees, with the difference between operating costs and fees collected paid out of a “nest egg” accumulating on a yearly basis. The Mid-Atlantic office learned that money in excess of the “nest egg” amount was being transferred into general funds each year to be spent on non-animal-related programs. The money for Rabies was not only needed to maintain existing programs, but to be able to operate at a deficit. The annual $3,000 house-to-house dog census and the licensing of dogs, inspection of pounds, shelters, pet shops, and kennels, and investigation of animal bites, also the responsibility of the Rabies Control Program, will be threatened.

Legislation granting the program the additional money needed was enacted and was signed into law by Governor Byrne in July.

New England

Contested Events

Early in the summer, NERO Director Inman wrote to the organizers of 30 4-H and county fairs in Connecticut to ask that ox-drawing, horse- and pony-pulling contests planned for 1981 be canceled. Inman pointed out that the pulling-contests committees either violate Connecticut’s anti-cruelty law or verge on it. Kathy Selcro, vice president of the Connecticut Draft Horse Association, responded to Inman’s letter requesting assistance from the New England office in persuading her membership to back a bill that would mandate the pre-contest drug-testing of animals in pulling competitions. Her own association, in Connecticut, has opposed the bill when it was introduced in the state legislature in 1980. No other positive responses to Inman’s letter were forthcoming.

“These contests have provided entertainment at the Brooklyin, Connecticut, fair for 130 years and are the primary attraction for fair-goers,” said Dan Pietrowski, secretary of the Brooklyn Fair, whose organizers voted to table the HSUS request.

Training for USDA

In July, New England Regional Director John Umana and Captive Wildlife Director Sue Pressman spoke before the USDA’s annual Area Work Conference, held this year in Waltham, Massachusetts. Their topic was the HSUS assessment of the Animal Welfare Act’s regulations governing zoo conditions. At the request of A.E. DeCoteau, veterinarian-in-charge for USDA-Visitors Services in New England, Inman and Pressman gave their presentations before 48 USDA personnel.

Both were pleased with the reception given The HSUS’s zoo and wildlife programs and philosophy. Many of the USDA personnel expressed a particular interest in hearing more on The HSUS’s concerns about factory farming and hoped that issue might be addressed at next year’s conference.

Zoo Program Continues

Director Inman and Sue Pressman traveled to several zoos in the summer months and discussed specific problems with USDA and state officials. Visited: Slater Park Zoo and the Roger Williams Park Zoo (Rhode Island); of the “nest egg” amount was being transferred into general funds each year to be spent on non-animal-related programs. The money for Rabies was not only needed to maintain existing programs, but to be able to operate at a deficit. The annual $3,000 house-to-house dog census and the licensing of dogs, inspection of pounds, shelters, pet shops, and kennels, and investigation of animal bites, also the responsibility of the Rabies Control Program, will be threatened.

Legislation granting the program the additional money needed was enacted and was signed into law by Governor Byrne in July.

Training for USDA

In July, New England Regional Director John Umana and Captive Wildlife Director Sue Pressman spoke before the USDA’s annual Area Work Conference, held this year in Waltham, Massachusetts. Their topic was the HSUS assessment of the Animal Welfare Act’s regulations governing zoo conditions. At the request of A.E. DeCoteau, veterinarian-in-charge for USDA-Visitors Services in New England, Inman and Pressman gave their presentations before 48 USDA personnel.

Both were pleased with the reception given The HSUS’s zoo and wildlife programs and philosophy. Many of the USDA personnel expressed a particular interest in hearing more on The HSUS’s concerns about factory farming and hoped that issue might be addressed at next year’s conference.

Zoo Program Continues

Director Inman and Sue Pressman traveled to several zoos in the summer months and discussed specific problems with USDA and state officials. Visited: Slater Park Zoo and the Roger Williams Park Zoo (Rhode Island); of the “nest egg” amount was being transferred into general funds each year to be spent on non-animal-related programs. The money for Rabies was not only needed to maintain existing programs, but to be able to operate at a deficit. The annual $3,000 house-to-house dog census and the licensing of dogs, inspection of pounds, shelters, pet shops, and kennels, and investigation of animal bites, also the responsibility of the Rabies Control Program, will be threatened.

Legislation granting the program the additional money needed was enacted and was signed into law by Governor Byrne in July.

Training for USDA

In July, New England Regional Director John Umana and Captive Wildlife Director Sue Pressman spoke before the USDA’s annual Area Work Conference, held this year in Waltham, Massachusetts. Their topic was the HSUS assessment of the Animal Welfare Act’s regulations governing zoo conditions. At the request of A.E. DeCoteau, veterinarian-in-charge for USDA-Visitors Services in New England, Inman and Pressman gave their presentations before 48 USDA personnel.

Both were pleased with the reception given The HSUS’s zoo and wildlife programs and philosophy. Many of the USDA personnel expressed a particular interest in hearing more on The HSUS’s concerns about factory farming and hoped that issue might be addressed at next year’s conference.

Zoo Program Continues

Director Inman and Sue Pressman traveled to several zoos in the summer months and discussed specific problems with USDA and state officials. Visited: Slater Park Zoo and the Roger Williams Park Zoo (Rhode Island); of the “nest egg” amount was being transferred into general funds each year to be spent on non-animal-related programs. The money for Rabies was not only needed to maintain existing programs, but to be able to operate at a deficit. The annual $3,000 house-to-house dog census and the licensing of dogs, inspection of pounds, shelters, pet shops, and kennels, and investigation of animal bites, also the responsibility of the Rabies Control Program, will be threatened.

Legislation granting the program the additional money needed was enacted and was signed into law by Governor Byrne in July.

Training for USDA

In July, New England Regional Director John Umana and Captive Wildlife Director Sue Pressman spoke before the USDA’s annual Area Work Conference, held this year in Waltham, Massachusetts. Their topic was the HSUS assessment of the Animal Welfare Act’s regulations governing zoo conditions. At the request of A.E. DeCoteau, veterinarian-in-charge for USDA-Visitors Services in New England, Inman and Pressman gave their presentations before 48 USDA personnel.

Both were pleased with the reception given The HSUS’s zoo and wildlife programs and philosophy. Many of the USDA personnel expressed a particular interest in hearing more on The HSUS’s concerns about factory farming and hoped that issue might be addressed at next year’s conference.

Zoo Program Continues

Director Inman and Sue Pressman traveled to several zoos in the summer months and discussed specific problems with USDA and state officials. Visited: Slater Park Zoo and the Roger Williams Park Zoo (Rhode Island); of the “nest egg” amount was being transferred into general funds each year to be spent on non-animal-related programs. The money for Rabies was not only needed to maintain existing programs, but to be able to operate at a deficit. The annual $3,000 house-to-house dog census and the licensing of dogs, inspection of pounds, shelters, pet shops, and kennels, and investigation of animal bites, also the responsibility of the Rabies Control Program, will be threatened.

Legislation granting the program the additional money needed was enacted and was signed into law by Governor Byrne in July.

Training for USDA

In July, New England Regional Director John Umana and Captive Wildlife Director Sue Pressman spoke before the USDA’s annual Area Work Conference, held this year in Waltham, Massachusetts. Their topic was the HSUS assessment of the Animal Welfare Act’s regulations governing zoo conditions. At the request of A.E. DeCoteau, veterinarian-in-charge for USDA-Visitors Services in New England, Inman and Pressman gave their presentations before 48 USDA personnel.

Both were pleased with the reception given The HSUS’s zoo and wildlife programs and philosophy. Many of the USDA personnel expressed a particular interest in hearing more on The HSUS’s concerns about factory farming and hoped that issue might be addressed at next year’s conference.

Zoo Program Continues

Director Inman and Sue Pressman traveled to several zoos in the summer months and discussed specific problems with USDA and state officials. Visited: Slater Park Zoo and the Roger Williams Park Zoo (Rhode Island); of the “nest egg” amount was being transferred into general funds each year to be spent on non-animal-related programs. The money for Rabies was not only needed to maintain existing programs, but to be able to operate at a deficit. The annual $3,000 house-to-house dog census and the licensing of dogs, inspection of pounds, shelters, pet shops, and kennels, and investigation of animal bites, also the responsibility of the Rabies Control Program, will be threatened.

Legislation granting the program the additional money needed was enacted and was signed into law by Governor Byrne in July.
Factory Farming Win

With the introduction in July of H.J. Res. 305, the U.S. Congress for the first time agreed to examine the animal welfare problems inherent in intensive farming practices or "factory farming." Congressman Ronald Mottil (D-OH) introduced the resolution which would establish a Farm Animal Husbandry Subcommittee to investigate all aspects of the factory farming issue and report its recommendations to Congress. The Subcommittee would be composed of farmers, members of the meat industry, consumer and animal welfare advocates, scientists, and others.

The farming community, meat industry, and various producer associations are attacking Congress­man Mottil for his courageous effort. It is important that you write him and support a congressional investigation into intensive farming practices. (See sidebar.) This lingering factory farming issue before Congress is a major victory for all concerned about animal welfare: it's up to us to see that this committee is established and that, eventually, the federal government takes steps to improve the lot of millions of farm animals.

The HSUS hopes the Congress follows the lead of Great Britain. There, the House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture should pass legislation later this year mandating these changes:

• An eventual ban on the use of battery cages where four or five chickens are confined in a space 20 inches by 18 inches.

• An end to raising veal calves in narrow crates and feeding them only liquid diets lacking sufficient iron in order to keep their meat very pale. This housing practice is no longer necessary: a British veal standard is introduced the resolution which raises its animals in social groups of 20-30 pens inside a barn or covered yard. The calves are provided with straw bedding and nipple-feed dispensers so they can feed when they wish, rather than only twice daily as required in the former inhumane method. (Sir William Elliott, farmer and chairman of the Agriculture Committee studying these problems said that after visiting an intensive veal unit in Normandy, he has not eaten veal.)

• A phasing out of sow confinement. Pigs have natural instincts to root in the ground and wander outside. Current intensive farming methods dictate that breeding sows be kept in individual stalls or tethered to the ground, often with no contact with another sow or a natural environment. This confinement may last for several months. Such extreme privation would be phased out.

The British action would also bring about an end to grants for building factory farms and requiring regular farm inspections by state veterinary surgeons.

The U.S. still has a long way to go before it catches up with the British, but H.J. Res. 305 is a gratifying beginning.

Close Call for Seals

The HSUS emerged from a near-disaster with a stunning victory in July when an amendment allowing the importation of saleable baby seal pelts from South Africa was defeated in a House committee.

The amendment, proposed by Rep. John Breaux (D-LA), would have removed the Marine Mammal Protection Act's prohibition of "a ‘baby’ marine mammal from 8 months of age to 6 months and would have stipulated that a baby might be imported if it was not dependent on nursing when it was killed. The current law bars import of any marine mammal still nursing, no matter how old it is.

At hearings held on the MMPA's reauthorization (HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan told Breaux's Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee that the adoption of this amendment would be contrary to the wishes of the American people, who do not want young pups clubbed. She challenged the subcommittee members to decide whether the law should be more or less dependent on its mother's milk.

Testifying in favor of the amendment was Dr. David Yee, who identified himself as from Wildlife Legislative Fund, a pro­ponent of commercial sealing. He said, 'but he has also been closely associated for many years with South Georgia's Foveur Fur Com­pany. Foveur Fur, which processes the seal pelts from the Alaska Fur Seals, would be the primary—and undoubtedly the sole—beneficiary if the amendment was passed. Foveur has wanted to import 6-month-old seal skins for years because it claims better weather conditions earlier in the season make its "harvest" easier.

An intense lobbying effort by the HSUS obviously convinced the subcommittee that this was an unnecessary amendment; it was killed on a voice vote.

Hats Off!

Once again we'd like to pay a special tribute to those members of Congress who have made a special effort to make life better for animals. Please take a few minutes to write and thank those on our honor list for their efforts. Remember, they always hear from the opposition!

• Congressman Ronald Mottil of Ohio for introducing the Farm Animal Husbandry Resolution

• Representatives Walter Faun­troy (Montana), Alan Cranston (California), and Slade Gorton (Washington) for their cosponsorship of the bill, introduced earlier this year by Senator John Melcher.

• Representative Pat Schroeder for her introduction of H.R. 4406, to amend the Animal Welfare Act to protect laboratory animals.

• Representatives Doug Walgren of Pennsylvania and Mar­garet Hart of Illinois for their cosponsorship of hearings on laboratory animals; and

• Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon and Congressman Don Barker of Washington for their resolutions to urge a moratorium on the killing of whales.

You can write any U.S. sena­tors in your state, the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; and U.S. representatives in care of the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Lab Animal Landmark

In an important first step towards ending the pain and suffer­ing of millions of animals in re­search laboratories across the coun­try, Congressman Doug Walgren (D-PA) has called hearings for his Science, Research, and Technolo­gy Subcommittee in October to examine the use of animals in re­search and drug testing. Annunci­ating the hearings he said: "I want to make sure that we do so with an open mind and an open heart." He wants the committee to "look closely at unnecessarily, inappropriately, or inappropriately used in medical and scientific laboratories." Congress­man Walgren added that he "wants to look at everyone's ideas and suggestions and draft appropriate legislation."

We hope that the hearings will address the two distinct facets of the laboratory animal problem, the need to develop and adopt testing techniques not involving the use of live animals and the need to develop and support new animals in the most humane man­ner possible. We hope that the hearings will establish a national effort to make life better for animals.

The following representatives in care of their offices have cosponsorship of the bills:

• Congresswoman Barbara Boxer of California, Congressman James Ober­star of Minnesota for his amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act to protect laboratory animals;

• Congressman James Ober­star of Minnesota for his amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act to protect laboratory animals;

• Congressman James Ober­star of Minnesota for his amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act to protect laboratory animals;

• Congressman James Ober­star of Minnesota for his amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act to protect laboratory animals;

• Congressman James Ober­star of Minnesota for his amendment to the Marine Mammal Protection Act to protect laboratory animals;
Dogfight Brief Filed

On July 31, 1981, HSUS attorneys presented an extensive brief to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit asking that court to reverse the decision of a lower court, made last January, that dismissed our suit. The suit seeks to compel the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Justice to enforce the anti-dogfighting provisions of the Animal Welfare Act. (See The HSUS News, Spring, 1981.)

The brief cited several procedural errors the trial court had made. The HSUS also took issue with the lower court’s ruling that the relief we sought was unnecessary because the federal defendants had already begun to enforce the Act. In our opinion, the so-called enforcement efforts are nonexistent or inadequate to the point of nullifying the Act.

While the case could be reversed and sent back for trial on a number of technical grounds, the HSUS hopes that the Court of Appeals will come to grips with the most significant issue of the case: whether the courts will tolerate the total nonenforcement of a federal animal welfare statute or whether, once the laws are on the books, they will insist that the intent of Congress not be frustrated by bureaucratic apathy.

HSUS Enjoins Ohio County Commissioners

The HSUS, in cooperation with the Champaign County Humane Association, Inc., has succeeded in obtaining a preliminary injunction in the Court of Common Pleas of Champaign County, Ohio, stopping temporarily the county practice of contracting to turn over dogs to an uncertified private kennel in violation of the Ohio statutes. (See the report in “Around the Regions.”)

Tim Greyhavens of the Great Lakes Regional Office. The facts and the law were then clearly set forth in a written demand to the County Commissioners stipulating that the illegal arrangement be terminated forthwith. When this action was not taken voluntarily by the county, a fine Ohio attorney, Lisa Morris of Sandusky, waived her fee to pursue the matter for us. The court agreed with our position and granted preliminary injunction, pending a trial on our complaint to ban this practice permanently.

The issues involved in the case are significant one: all parties should be proud of the results so far.

HSUS Opposes Attempt
to Gut Endangered Species Regulations

In early August, HSUS attorneys filed objections to a proposed change in the Endangered Species Act regulations that would drastically reduce the Fish and Wildlife Service’s protection of endangered species. At issue was the definition of “harm” under Section 9 of the Act. The present definition encompasses any change in the habitat of species that disrupts essential behavior patterns such as breeding or feeding. This kind of “harm” is presently prohibited whether or not individual animals are directly killed or injured by human activity.

The proposed new definition would restrict “harm” to mean only acts or omissions that actually kill or injure particular members of a species. HSUS attorneys pointed out that Congress, when it passed the Endangered Species Act, recognized that the principal threat to endangered species results from the destruction or alteration of their habitat rather than from more specific conduct such as injuring or capturing individual animals. Congress realized that even seemingly benign activities such as birdwatching could be so disruptive of a species’ habitat or behavior patterns that it could affect adversely its population.

The Humane Society of the United States' Associate General Counsel Roger Kindler described the Fish and Wildlife Service’s legal arguments in favor of changing the concept of “harm” as specious and “pure snake oil” and expressed the need for animal welfare and wildlife protection organizations to present a united front against this transparent attempt to weaken the Act’s protection.

Anti-cruelty Statute Upheld

Our opponents frequently attack the state anti-cruelty statute, claiming that some words contained therein (such as “animal”) are overbroad, and others (such as “unnecessary”) are unconstitutionally vague.

The Supreme Court of Florida, in an opinion rendered on July 16, 1981, has rejected these arguments. In clear and resounding terms, re-stating the age-old legal doctrine stating the age-old legal doctrine “that a statute may not convey ‘sufficiently definite warnings of the proscribed conduct when measured by common understanding and practice,’ explaining further that due process only requires that the statutory language enable a person of common intelligence to discern what the activity is that is prohibited.

Compilation by Murdaugh Stuart Madden, HSUS General Counsel, and Roger Kindler, Associate Counsel.
And indeed, a horse who bears himself proudly is a thing of such beauty, is worthy of such admiration and astonishment, that he attracts the eye of all beholders.

— Xenophon