From Strength to Strength

In this issue of The Humane Society News we have reported highlights of various program activities for the year 1982. With major emphasis placed on a wide variety of educational endeavors, the HSUS continues to be at the forefront of the animal-welfare movement in alerting and sensitizing the public to the numerous ways in which animals are being exploited and how, through our individual and collective responses, we can make a significant difference in preventing and eliminating the abuse and suffering they experience. This initiative is directed not only to an ever enlarging individual audience but also to numerous local animal-welfare organizations and animal-control agencies that look to The HSUS for workshops, consultations, and materials designed to assist them in responding more effectively to the needs of animals in their respective communities. And, though the greater part of this initiative emanates from our national office, there can be no doubt that it is greatly enhanced by the effective partnerships being forged by our regional offices with various local organizations, partnerships that are significantly strengthening both our individual and collective efforts.

Likewise, The HSUS has increasingly become a partner in various national and international endeavors on behalf of animals. In this issue is a report on the highly successful Mobilization for Animals rallies held throughout the United States and the world on April 24. As a major sponsor of this mobilization on behalf of laboratory animals, we have lent our strength to an effort no single group could have brought to fruition. Also, our participation in various other coalitions such as Monitor, the Council for Livestock Protection, the Drazee Coalition, the LD-50 Coalition, and many others, has greatly enhanced our efforts on behalf of animals. And while The HSUS has helped to inspire and create several of these coalitions, we have in other cases responded to the initiative and vision of others in expanding our outreach.

We have also aided in bringing to fruition a major international animal-welfare organization, the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Resulting from the merger of the former World Federation for the Protection of Animals and International Society for the Protection of Animals, this organization is effectively addressing major animal-welfare concerns throughout the world, especially in those areas where national and local organizations are either weak or nonexistent. Having recently attended a meeting of the board of directors of this organization in Rome, Italy, I am pleased to report that through this medium we are truly benefiting animals worldwide.

There are clearly many tasks that can and will be carried out by individual organizations, whether local or national. There are others, however, that require the participation and cooperation of many groups, not only combining our common talents and resources, but also providing the mutual encouragement and support we so desperately need. For the challenges we face in seeking to bring about the elimination of abuse and suffering to animals worldwide are formidable, and the resistance we encounter is powerful and well organized. Let us continue, therefore, to add our strength to that of others in seeking to create a world in which animals may one day be free from pain, fear, and suffering.
The Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing has awarded its first research grants to scientists developing test-tube and tissue-culture product-safety tests here and abroad, according to The Johns Hopkins Gazette. The center was established in 1981 by a grant from the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association as a direct result of the tremendous public pressure on association members to find alternatives to the Draize rabbit-blinding test (see the Summer 1981 HSUS News). According to center director Alan M. Goldberg, "Three areas with the greatest potential for developing alternative tests include responses of specific cell systems, membrane structure and function, and secretory responses of cells and organs." reports the Gazette.

In April, Rep. Mario Biaggi of New York, sponsor of the legislation that would prohibit federal funds from going to public rental-housing projects for the elderly and handicapped if that housing banned pets, entered the cover story from the Spring 1983 HSUS News in The Congressional Record. "I believe that this article clearly illustrates the urgent need for the passage of my legislation," Rep. Biaggi said of "Do Tenants Face a Petless Future?" by Julie Rovner. "It focuses on the experiences of people whose lives have been affected by the denial or separation from their pet, often their major form of companionship and exercise, and it emphasized the urgent need for bringing together the responsible pet owner and the reasonable landlord. I congratulate Ms. Rovner and the HSUS for their excellent and timely article..." he concluded, for the record.

The April 1983 issue of the American Kennel Club Gazette reports that the Chow, Rottweiler, and Akita are the sad dog breeds of the day. Their combined annual registration soared from 27,695 in 1981 to 51,149 in 1982. "It is possible to see these three breeds as good candidates for mass ownership," reports the Gazette, since they are noted for their size, strength, stubbornness, or aggressiveness. Originally bred in the Orient as palace guard dogs, the Akita, for example, tips the scale at 100 lbs. or more, which accounts for its aggressiveness towards other dogs. Although it is not popular for guard work, "It is no understatement to classify the Chow, Rottweiler, and Akita as tough, strong-willed breeds re­garding a firm hand," warns the Gazette. Once these dogs pose behavioral problems for inexperienced pet owners, animal shelters will begin to see the animals given up in increasing numbers, if the trend holds true. Every owner has to make the decision on whether big, dominant dogs with behavioral problems are good can­ didates for adoption and prepare its staff for handling such animals in quantity.

Why do people follow fads rather than choose an animal appro­priate to their lifestyle and need? The problem may be "Common sense is the invention of a breed obviously don’t go hand-in-hand in the many instances," concludes the Gazette.

Corporate Action
In May, The HSUS took advantage of an opportunity to influence a major corpora­tion when it asked Iroquois Brands to make a large food­service company, to stop importing goose liver paté if an in­vidious proposal filed by The HSUS and presented for a vote to the assembled stock­holders. (The organization had used this strategy to stop animal cruelty in the Spring 1983 HSUS News).

Iroquois Brands imports the paté from France and distributes it throughout the U.S. We bought one share of stock in Iroquois Brands for the express purpose of bring­ing a stockholder proposal before the company’s sharehold­ers. HSUS Counsel for Gov­ernment and Industry Rela­tions Peter Lovenheim told the company’s directors and 300 attending stockholders how paté is produced by force-feeding geese prior to slaughter to enlarge their livers.

Although the HSUS reso­lution did not pass, it did garner more than 52,000 votes. Since most stockholder resolutions are considered successful if they receive be­tween three and five percent of the votes, The HSUS was en­couraged by the results of our efforts.

In a report on the Iroquois Brands meeting in The Wash­ington Post the next day, the HSUS reports that "The evidence of ‘a trend toward high­er visibility on the part of the animal protection move­ment’ in America.

Food Industry Foray
Despite strong opposition from the National Restaurant Associ­ation (NRA), The HSUS secured a booth at the NRA’s annual con­vention, the world’s largest food­service lodging exhibition, held in Chicago in May. The vast area of Chicago’s McCormick Place was crammed with displays of styro­foam cartons, flatware, machines that crack and bleed dozens of eggs at a time, and mechanical San­ta Clauses nodding and beckon­ing. Between the assorted parking lot-painting machine and the can­ned shredded carrots and cab­bage, staffers at the blue and white HSUS booth quietly distrib­uted material on whaling and fac­tory farming.

Representatives from The HSUS’s Washington, D.C., and Great Lakes offices joined forces to make our first excursion into the world of food concernseer­ ing a success. As the only animal­welfare organization present at the convention, The HSUS sur­prised the participants; the first question asked was always, ‘What are you doing here?’

The HSUS was there to educate restaurant owners and food distrib­utors about the cruelty of whaling—the practice of raising milk-fed veal in particular—and our efforts to save them by boycotting fish from Japan, Peru, Norway, and the U.S.S.R.

Visitors from all over the world filed past our booth and swept up Factory Farming booklets, ‘No Veal This Meal’ cards, and whaling fact sheets. In general, their re­sponse was positive: only one man rotated his fingers at his temples and said, ‘You guys are crazy.’

Most of the other passersby who stopped to talk gathered our ma­terials and said, ‘It’s so good to see you here.’

Far-flying Correspondents
Every so often, we hear from members who contribute articles to their local newspapers and write for HSUS publications as their source materials. We always welcome the opportunity to help such writers. Commonly, their efforts are often un­paid. They are making the effort to bring animal issues to readers in their respective states. It is encouraging by the results of our efforts.

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Those who attended the National Restau­rant Association’s annual conven­tion had the chance to learn about the welfare of animals used for food.

Dogfighter’s Lament
As we know from Gulf States’ Regional Director Bill Meade’s reports in recent issues of The HSUS News, a battle is being waged to make dogfighting a felony in the state of Texas. As The Daily Oklahoman learned after in­terviewing C.E. “Tiny” Kruzen of Muskogee, felony status would seri­ously compromise the enjoyment of sportsmen like Mr. Kruzen in fighting pit bull terriers in the Lone Star state. Although he has gone to more than 150 fights in four years, Mr. Kruzen said he is no longer a participant. “I had to get out. Because they’re fixing to pass the felony law in Texas.”

The possibility of a five-year prison term and 10,000 dollar fine did not, apparently, appeal to the gen­tleman, who believes dogfighting has received undeserved negative publicity in the past. A political philosopher as well as an observer of the Texas sporting scene, Mr. Kruzen told the newspaper, “I’m not saying there are not people that don’t abuse dogfighting. But it’s not the inhumane thing that everybody thinks. I would like to see it legalized but it will never be. The trouble started when we gave women the vote.”

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On April 24, 1983, members of over 400 animal-welfare organizations in twenty-three countries put aside their philosophical differences to take part in the Mobilization for Animals protest against the seven regional primate centers (see the Fall 1982, Winter 1983, and Spring 1983 issues of The HSUS News).

They came in driving rain, dark of night, blazing sun, and numbing cold; in parkas, combat boots, t-shirts, and designer dresses; in buses, trains, van pools, and planes. Thousands of animal-welfare supporters journeyed for hours at their own expense to Wisconsin, California, Massachusetts, and Georgia, and to rallies around the world, to demand with one voice the end to unnecessary animal suffering in laboratory experiments.

In Boston and Davis, California, torrential rains forced an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 people indoors, where they stood crammed shoulder-to-shoulder for hours; under a bright springtime sky in Madison, Wisconsin, a solemn procession of mourners honored primates killed at the primate center there; and, in Atlanta, a small but enthusiastic group gathered on the doorstep of the Yerkes Center, the most famous primate research station in the world, to protest its continuing use of animals for experiments performed on animals in the name of science. Television host Bob Barker and entertainers Dodie Goodman, Morgan Brittany, and Jamie Leigh-Curtis joined scientist Donald Barnes, philosophy professor Steve Sapontzis, HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan, and others in condemning wasteful primate research. Ms. Forkan offered the protesters another way to voice their objection to the work of the primate centers: writing letters to their congressmen asking that funding for those centers be discontinued. "Science magazine quoted [National Institutes of Health] Director of Primate Centers Leo Whitehair as saying, 'No one's lost any sleep over this rally.'" She said that, "Of greater concern to Whitehair and other NIH officials is the effect the [rallies] will have on upcoming budget hearings. "We are here to demand a shift in emphasis...away from...primate work and toward...alternative techniques of the future...""

In the land of the media, the mobilization rally at California's Universitiy of California at Davis received massive coverage from television, radio, and newspapers. All of the major network affiliates mentioned the rally on their evening broadcasts. Front page stories in the Sacramento Bee and Sacramento Union described how over 3,000 people filled a university auditorium and wept as a speaker read a litany of the hideous experiments performed on animals in the name of science. Television host Bob Barker and entertainers Dodie Goodman, Morgan Brittany, and Jamie Leigh-Curtis joined scientist Donald Barnes, philosophy professor Steve Sapontzis, HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan, and others in condemning wasteful primate research. Ms. Forkan offered the protesters another way to voice their objection to the work of the primate centers: writing letters to their congressmen asking that funding for those centers be discontinued. "Science magazine quoted [National Institutes of Health] Director of Primate Centers Leo Whitehair as saying, 'No one's lost any sleep over this rally.'" She said that, "Of greater concern to Whitehair and other NIH officials is the effect the [rallies] will have on upcoming budget hearings on Capitol Hill...Let's make them lose sleep this week!" She said that, later in the week, "The HSUS would be testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee to call for the closing of the Oregon and Delta

ATLANTA
"We will keep on marching 'til they're all set free."

In what was called the largest rally for animals ever held in the south, more than 300 people from Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, and Washington, D.C., gathered in Atlanta's Candler Park for the mobilization rally. Many had traveled ten hours by car and bus to attend. The chilly weather and high winds kept the crowd huddled together in a tight group in front of the speakers' platform where a Mobilization for Animals banner was strung high.

An important speaker was the HSUS's Michael Fox, who warned the crowd that people place their own health and moral well-being in jeopardy when they rely overmuch on medical technology and animal research. Other speakers were Dawn Thacker, mobilization coordinator, and Lewis Regenstein of the Fund for Animals. After the speeches and entertainment by local folk musicians, the crowd formed a procession and marched three miles to Emory University, host institution of the Yerkes Primate Center. Carrying hundreds of banners and placards, protesters, including the staff of The HSUS's Southeast Regional Office, formed a colorful procession stretching for several blocks as it wound its way through one of Atlanta's wealthier suburbs. Marchers sang, "We will keep on marching 'til they're all set free!" to the tune of the Battle Hymn of the Republic as they walked toward the Emory campus. A flower wreath in memory of all animals sacrificed to research was placed on the university's stone entrance gate before the marchers returned to Candler Park by bus then headed for home.

DAYS
"We are here to demand a shift in emphasis...away from...primate work and toward...alternative techniques of the future..."

On Capitol Hill...Let's make them lose sleep this week!"
Regional Primate Centers; ask that funding for the other centers be carefully reviewed; and ask that the money saved by these actions be earmarked for alternatives to animal testing.

Twenty-six organizations, including The HSUS, distributed literature throughout the rally.

Perhaps the most moving testimony was given by daytime television star Andrea Hall Lovell. “Before I became an actress I was a teacher, working with children with special needs,” she said. “I realized the importance of a non-verbal child having a friend. Then, when I saw an orangutan make the request for ‘soda’ when its baby died, I understood the need for non-verbal animals to have a voice.”

Over 30,000 people on the west coast have signed petitions endorsing the mobilization’s goals. With continued cooperation among the many groups supporting the April 24 rally, that number will undoubtedly grow.

MADISON

“...The animal-rights/animal-welfare movement...is a sleeping giant...now awake and...hungry...”

Led by 100 people dressed in black carrying signs commemorating animals that had lost their lives in the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center, some 4,000 protesters from nine states gathered in Madison on April 24. In a procession that at one point stretched for fourteen blocks, the marchers, wearing black armbands, made their way across town to the primate center. As they neared the modest, white brick building guarded by armed police, their chants of “Torture—no—and justice for our fellow animals” echoed down the streets.

“Non-human primates are simply not given the respect they deserve,” he told the attentive audience. “Our society has evolved to view the non-human as inferior to the human, even though he eats, sleeps, breathes, and feels in a manner very similar to humans.”

Marchers wound their way through suburban Atlanta during the demonstration there.

BOSTON

“Our physical welfare must not be purchased at the price of our spiritual and moral welfare...”

Driving rains and flash-flood warnings forced the transfer of the mobilization rally from its original site on Boston Common to the Park Plaza Hotel blocks away, but this last-minute change in plans did not keep an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 people from jamming the cavernous ballroom to hear speakers condemn the somber and melancholy mood of the participants.

“...first, I asked, ‘Why do you perform these experiments on primates?’ Because they’re like us,” the researchers replied. Then I asked them, ‘Why is it morally O.K. to do this?’ Because they’re not like us,” the researchers replied.

They cannot have it both ways. Freedom of scientific inquiry in no way releases the scientist from moral principles.

I have a fantasy,” Dr. McArdle confided in his closing remarks, “that someday that brick building on Regent Street will be gone, and in its place will be a grassy park with a boulder in it. And that boulder will have a brass plaque on it that reads: never have so many suffered so much at the hands of so few to gain so little.”

Not all participants at the Boston rally were people.

A stellar line-up of guest speakers at Davis included actresses Morgan Brittany (third from left), Andrea Hall Lovell (fourth from left), and Jamie Leigh-Curtis (third from right). HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan (fifth from left) urged the crowd to support federal legislation to protect laboratory animals.
Morgan, Ingrid Newkirk

Celebrities listen with rapt attention to John Hoyt's lead-off speech: from left, seated, Cleveland Amory, Susan Strasberg, Angie Dickinson, Earl Holliman, Richard Morgan, Ingrid Newkirk.

HSUS President John Hoyt delivers a speech in Boston later excerpted on national television news.

primates for purposes we know little or nothing about.

"On this April 24, 1983," he concluded, "we have set into motion a force that shall continue to grow. The success of this crusade on behalf of animals is finally dependent upon you...believing in the rightness of our cause and bearing witness to that belief in our personal attitudes and actions."

Mobilization National Coordinator Richard Morgan spoke poignantly of "each day taking us closer to a place where animals will no longer be made to suffer to give humans pleasure or comfort or entertainment. We can see such a place clearly in our minds now, a place of peace where compassion is not divisible by race or sex or species and no suffering is considered good or right, a place where all creatures can abide together without fear of being confined, or hunted, or slaughtered for wealth or whim."

Fund for Animals President Cleveland Amory, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals leader Alex Pacheco and entertainers Angie Dickinson, Earl Holliman, and Susan Strasberg followed in condemning various aspects of laboratory experimentation. Musical sets by Country Joe MacDonald and Wings of Song cheered the audience from time to time during the three-hour program. Actor Holliman was particularly eloquent: referring to the massive amounts of drug abuse research conducted at the primate centers, he asked, "Why do our bad habits have to turn into monkeys' bad luck?"

"The packed hall left little room for the information tables groups had brought to the rally or for the working press. Despite the crush, however, people from New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Washington, D.C., buttons and posters taped to their fowlweather gear, cheered every reference to eliminating animal suffering in experiments.

After the rally, a caravan of busses drove thirty miles to Southboro, Mass., for a memorial service at the primate center itself, but the terrible weather and the early departure of buses destined north and south kept the crowd small."

Both major wire services, one of the national networks, and a host of city newspapers on the east coast carried extensive coverage of the Boston rally. Organizers termed it a great success.

The rally over, twilight crept into soggy Boston. A young couple pushed a stroller and watched over their two small dogs as they made their way through a deserted and flooded Public Garden, just across the street from the Common. One of the dogs had its hind legs strapped into a two-wheeled contraption which it pulled along behind it quite cheerily, easily keeping up with its family. The dog had been injured and its legs paralyzed the year before, the man explained, and the veterinarian had counseled them to put the dog to sleep. "We came up with this instead," the man said. "He's eleven years old now and doing pretty well with his wheels. And, you know what? His back legs are beginning to come back. See them twitching as he pulls himself along? We think he'll be walking again soon." His last words could have been an assessment of the whole laboratory animal struggle: "You think nothing can be done and it's all hopeless, but, you see, nothing ever really is."
By proclamation of President Reagan, June was National Zoo and Aquarium Month. To commemorate this event, The HSUS would like to direct your attention to a few of the 363 zoos we have inspected nationwide that are, unfortunately, far inferior to those true zoological gardens that are, as the president recognized, “a valuable and unique asset” to the nation.

Ten Substandard Zoos

The elephants in this picture are:
(a) waiting in a subway station for the 8:05
(b) serving five to ten years in Leavenworth for disturbing the peace
(c) on display in their permanent home at a major U.S. zoo
(d) none of the above

The answer must be (d). The first two are patently absurd, and, well, those animals couldn’t really be living in that bare concrete oasis, could they? No professional zoological garden in the U.S. would exhibit animals in an environment so obviously inappropriate for the animal and devoid of information for the public, would it?

Well...yes and no. Some professional zoological gardens are still saddled with some outdated structures, but those structures are gradually being replaced by more naturalistic exhibits. Unfortunately, there are still many operations that call themselves zoos that are not really zoos at all. They could be more accurately termed menageries. The HSUS defines a menagerie as a random collection of animals maintained in an amateurish fashion. One of these, the Oakland Zoo in California, is where these elephants indeed live.

There are other places like the zoo in Oakland that have equally unacceptable exhibits and face other difficulties that they either do not want to change or cannot change. As long as there are zoos there will be a debate over which zoo is the best, but such a debate will never have a single winner. There are many truly fine facilities, but to say which is the best, it is necessary to ask “At what?” While one may surpass the rest in one particular field, such as public education, another may excel in a different one, such as the captive breeding of the scimitar-horned oryx. Each of these candidates for best zoo provides a good level of care for its animals; offers educational opportunities to visitors; and makes contributions to conservation.

It is much easier to identify those zoos that fall far, far below the standard of best. This we have done in naming ten zoos which, in our opinion, fail to meet even one criterion of an acceptable zoological garden. Although they share the “distinction” of being substandard zoos, they do differ from one another in some respects. Some are private enterprises and others are financed by local governments. Some charge admission, others do not. And, as one might expect, they vary in size. But for our purposes, these differences matter only insofar as they compound the faults we find in these zoos that fall far, far below the standard of best. For purposes of discussion, the HSUS defines an acceptable exhibit as one which is both educational and entertaining, and offers a level of care for its animals kept by these ten zoos.

Ten “Zoos”

• Aqualand, Brewster, Me.
• Cadwalader Park Zoo, Trenton, N.J.
• Glen Miller Park Zoo, Richmond, Ind.
• Houser’s Groves and Zoo, Melbourn, Fla.
• Johnson Zoo, Smithfield, N.C.
• Knowland Park Zoo, Oakland, Calif.
• M&M Zoo and Petting Farm, Sinton, Tex.
• Nay Aug Zoo, Scranton, Pa.
• Space Game Farms, Sussex, N.J.
• Welder Park Zoo, Sinton, Tex.

Operations. For example, though all of these places are, we believe, a waste of money, the municipal facilities are guilty of an even greater offense than are the private ones, for they are throwing away taxpayers’ dollars on enterprises that return less than nothing on the investment. In the same way, the larger the facility, the more it undermines the purposes and goals to which a zoo should devote itself.

More significant than the differences among these facilities, since the similarities qualify them for inclusion in this group, individually, these factors can reduce the quality of an animal’s life; in combination, they mean a wretched existence for the many animals kept by these ten zoos.

• Poor performance with respect to vital aspects of animal care. Housing, nutrition, medical care, and all other important elements of captive animal management are far below what we consider to be acceptable levels. At every one of the zoos on this list, we found shortcomings in sanitation (posing a health hazard to the animals and to the public; cages offering only spartan, isolated environments to the hapless animals); shelter, food, and water (all of which were usually inadequate); and security (often resulting in deaths of animals caused by vandals).

• No educational, social, or cultural value. None of these facilities, in our opinion, makes a satisfactory attempt to provide a learning experience for visitors. This is an important responsibility with benefits for both the public, in enhancing its understanding of the world around it, and the animals, in their being appreciated as ambassadors for their species and their habitats.

Informative exhibit signs, an available, trained staff to answer questions, and a program of community involvement are the minimal components of an educational program; and all of the zoos on our list fall...
short in at least two of these areas. But the most serious deficiency is in failing to inform, but in misinforming. We feel that the very existence of such menageries actually does a grave disservice to the public and to the animals by projecting a very negative image of wildlife and distorting the nature of man's relationship to other creatures.

• No effort to contribute to conservation. One way in which a true zoo justifies its existence is to give something back to the species it exhibits through increasing their chances for survival. A very basic conservation effort should consist of establishing a breeding program for even one species that the zoo finds it able to maintain well; hiring staff well-qualified to execute such a program; and cooperating with other zoos in their breeding efforts through exchange programs and accurate record-keeping. Furthermore, the research a zoo conducts in such areas as behavior, nutrition, and reproduction can improve prospects for the survival of animals in the wild as well as benefit animals in captivity.

Even a small zoo can contribute to conservation in a meaningful way through some of these activities. By failing to participate on any level—a do all of the zoos on this list—a facility is merely purposelessly exploiting wildlife.

• Lack of community support. Attendance at any of these facilities may be high, but, except for a few individuals, the community ignores or devalues the zoo's shortcomings and the need for changes. This lack of support is most often seen in a refusal to give municipal zoo sufficient resources, not necessarily to make improvements but just to operate the zoo professionally. Over time, such neglect of daily operations, routine maintenance, and incremental changes to keep pace with developments in zoo management is what pushes zoos to the brink of disaster; then, only a major—perhaps prohibitively high—investment may be able to rescue it.

In the case of a private facility, community indifference to its presence to its treatment of the animals there, and to the statement its presence makes about the area is what enables such operations to prosper along with minimal interference.

• A longtime history of not improving or not trying to improve in any of these areas. We are by no means saying that these are the only problem facilities in the U.S. On the contrary, there are a number of others that would qualify based on the first four criteria. What distinguishes these from the many equally poor in the other respects is their unwillingness to address, identify, and resolve their problems.

What, specifically, is wrong at these places? If you visited all ten, you would be unable to distinguish among them in terms of their overall substandard performance in all areas of operation. However, one or two particularly glaring defects might stand out in each one. For example, the exhibits at the Scranton Zoo are so out of step with all other exhibits that there can be no understanding of the animals' natural behaviors. To make matters worse, the loudness of the noise is so out of step with modern zoological thinking that even the newest exhibit is archaic by those standards.

At the Glen Miller Park Zoo, we observed drainage problems so severe that waste flows from one cage to the next. The ceilings of the monkey cages are so low that the animals can barely stand up in them. Many of its few educational signs provide incorrect information. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) consistently gave this facility a clean bill of health until The HSUS confronted the agency with undeniable violations of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) which have resulted in USDA action against them. Charges against Aqualand are still pending, so details are not available from the USDA. We can say, however, that the poor sanitation, caging, and winter quarters we have observed certainly justify such action.

Johnson's Zoo has already been charged with violating AWA housing and sanitation requirements. According to the USDA, Mr. Johnson has "failed to provide humane living conditions for animals held at his facility." The many counts against Mr. Johnson include housing incompatible animals and keeping them in rusty receptacles; and failing to provide a number of animals with veterinary care. If found guilty, the U.S. is seeking to have his license revoked, among other possible penalties.

In 1980, we requested inspections by both federal and state authorities after finding problems at Houseer's Zoo. The USDA declared the zoo to be in compliance, but the state found fifty-four violations. These included eighteen cages substandard in size and fourteen with inadequate furnishings.

Inferior caging is also a serious problem at Welder Park. The HSUS recently wrote an urgent letter to city authorities pointing out that, unless structural deficiencies were corrected quickly, escapes and injuries could occur.

Space Game Farm took poor caging to a new low by confining three baboons in a modified truck as an exhibit. Of course, not much is to be expected from an operation that features information on the prices of animals' pelts in signs in front of their cages and displays a steel-jaw, leghold trap on the door of one of them! The M&M Zoo demonstrated its total ignorance of the needs of animals by housing a dog and a bear in the same cage. The zoo's owner, disregarding his responsibilities to his animals and to his community, has sold wolf-dog hybrids as pets to the general public. In 1980, the USDA fined the zoo and suspended its license because of continued non-compliance with the law. More recently, the U.S. Department of the Interior, based on our findings, refused to renew the owner's endangered species permit.

At Cadwalader Park Zoo, a bear continues to live literally in a pit despite our many attempts to persuade the city to improve conditions for this animal. As small as this park is, security is so inadequate that vandals have repeatedly killed or maimed zoo animals.

Oakland Zoo provides a good example of the effects of weak community supervision. The HSUS has a management contract with the city under which the society has responsibility for both the zoo and the surrounding park. It, however, receives no tax revenues to help run either of them. The result is a zoo that can neither properly care for nor exhibit its animals nor serve the public.

Both the Johnson Zoo and Aqualand have histories of flagrant violations of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) which have resulted in USDA action against them. Charges against Aqualand are still pending, so details are not available from the USDA. We can say, however, that the poor sanitation, caging, and winter quarters we have observed certainly justify such action.

At Space Game Farm in New Jersey, a steel-jaw, leghold trap adorns a bear cage. This lion exhibit at the Glen Miller Park Zoo provides visitors with little in the way of educational stimulation, unless one considers viewing an animal in a cell of crumbling cement educational.
In some cases, the money needed to upgrade habitats and other aspects of animal care and to institute educational and conservation programs simply has not been available, nor would it be in the future. In other cases, community support for finding adequate funding simply couldn’t be found. Sometimes, due to ignorance of, or indifference to, the needs of both the animals and the public, zoo authorities simply refused to acknowledge the existence of any problems or the need to make improvements.

Unlike our experience at most of the zoos we have inspected, our attempts at intervention have met with resistance at all of these facilities. In a few cases, we confronted virulent opposition: the more we tried to show the need for remedial action, the more difficult it became to convince these facilities of their need to maintain the status quo. Occasionally, some members of the public would join forces with our efforts. But most often they remained unaware of the controversy or unconcerned about the outcome.

How can these places continue to operate? It is a sad fact that we can offer no solution but to redouble the efforts of the government agencies charged with enforcing laws to protect animals to close down these establishments. It has been our experience that in most cases it is easier to stop an animal than to stop the handwriting on the wall. For the most part, the zoo operators do not care if they are violating laws; they simply have not been available, nor has one violation been corrected even if a field agent cites an exhibitor for a violation, the administrative process to correct violations is slow and cumbersome. Wrongdoers at these zoos are not corrected; instead, these facilities continue to operate. It is a sad fact that we have no solution to offer, but we do report the facts, and the facts are that these zoos are violating laws.

In January of 1976, The HSUS asked its members to boycott all tuna products. This action was our response to the bloodbath that was going on in the millions of porpoises in tuna nets that had begun in the 1960’s and continued into the early 1970’s. Now, a disturbing series of events that began in January of this year may make a return to the tuna boycott a sad but unavoidable necessity.

For some unknown biological reason, yellowfin (light) tuna swim underneath schools of porpoise. Tuna fishermen can easily find the deep swimming tuna by looking for large leaping porpoises on the surface. Once fishermen spot the porpoises, they deploy speed boats to encircle them with three-quarter mile purse seine nets. Then, like closing the mouth of a draw-string purse, they close the net, capturing the tuna, porpoises, and anything else within.

The massacre reached upwards of 300,000 deaths annually in the six to seven years that followed Congressional action in 1970 to protect the marine mammal. That action, the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) that mandated that the tuna industry reduce the kill to near-zero within two years. The industry did not comply and, following several court and congressional battles, The HSUS along with several other groups, launched the boycott.

That tactic and additional court fights resulted in the tuna industry’s coming under federal regulation requiring fishermen to operate under greatly reduced porpoise mortality quotas.

As part of that solution, since 1981, the United States tuna industry has been fishing under a special U.S. government permit. It requires that no more than 20,500 porpoises be killed each year and that federal observers be aboard the vessels to monitor the catch. This action resulted in the end of the end of the end of 1985. A new permit must be issued for any incidental taking of porpoise.

Generally, the industry has stayed within its allowable kill per year. In 1982, however, the return of the industry was killing nearly 23,000 animals, including some 2,000 Eastern Spinner porpoises—a protected species. In addition, it is estimated that foreign fleets now account for more than one-half of the world’s purse seine fleet and their porpoise kill, largely unregulated, is equal to or greater than that of U.S. vessels.

The HSUS has always believed that the tuna industry must develop fishing equipment and techniques that will reduce all porpoise mortality to near zero. We promoted legislation, passed in 1981, which called upon the Department of Commerce to conduct a complete review of the industry and develop plans to reduce porpoise mortality to near-zero. The Department of Commerce issued its final report in 1983, which the HSUS, along with others, considered inadequate, and therefore inadequate, have come to a virtual standstill.

If that weren’t bad enough, the U.S. tuna industry refused to include the observers aboard tuna boats on constitutional grounds. There are now no federal observers aboard tuna vessels to gather enforcement information about porpoise deaths or violations of federal regulations.

The HSUS has called for the tuna industry voluntarily to allow observers on their boats immediately. In a major development, this past May, the full court of appeals granted the government’s request to review the industry’s refusal to allow observer participation. There is hope that the full court may reverse the earlier, crippling decision and mandate that federal observers be aboard tuna boats, thus providing the much-needed protection. But this may take a long time and action is needed to protect the animals. At any rate, there is a pressing need for action. The HSUS is asking its members to contact Carmen Blondin, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Resource Management, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3300, One Commerce Street, Washington, D.C. 20235 and ask for a full observer program.

The companies which process and can the tuna must also hear from us. A list of those companies is now available for a small fee. These companies must be pressured to protect the animals. The HSUS tuna boat captains to accept a full observer program. Please write Mr. August Felan, President, American Tunabak Association, One Tuna Lane, San Diego, CA 92110.

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HSUS Summer Campaign Warning: Park Pets At Home, Not In Cars

The summer months can bring opportunities for fun in the sun, but they can often bring tragedy as well when unthinking owners take family pets along for a ride in the car. Many people do not realize the danger in leaving their pets inside a parked car on a warm day, even if only for a brief period. Whether or not the car is parked in the shade or the windows are open, once the outside temperature climbs above 70 degrees, within minutes the temperature inside the car can reach dangerous levels.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is changing its program, The Kind Campaign, by sending out posters and flyers. "We want to alert the public to the dangers of leaving pets in cars during the summer months," said Janet M. Huling, public relations director. The department first mailed letters to state veterinary and medical associations, major supermarket chain stores, libraries, parks, recreation departments, and Shelter Sense subscribers, asking whether they would participate in the campaign.

Ms. Huling reports the response has been excellent—up to 10,000 posters and 100,000 handout flyers are being distributed around the country, reaching more people than ever before. This year, the public service campaign has a newly designed poster (twelve inches by fifteen inches) that directs programming. See the message this year into non- pet owners as well as pet owners to know the facts to prevent these unnecessary deaths," explained Ms. Huling. "In addition, those people living in warmer areas of the United States must realize this warning is not just confined to the summer months."

The HSUS urges you to think first before taking your pet in the car and spread this message to others in your community: no matter what the time of year, when it's hot—leave your pet at home! You may help save its life.

Kind Magazine to Be Replaced by Kind News

In an effort to bring more children information about animals and humane issues, the HSUS is changing the format and approach of its child-directed programming, Kind, the youth magazine of The HSUS since 1969, ceased publication with the May/June 1983 issue. It will be replaced this fall by Kind News, a four-page tabloid newspaper to be published on two levels, Level I for grades one through three and Level II for grades four through six. Unlike Kind, Kind News will not be available on a single-subscription basis. Instead, adults will subscribe for groups of children. A one-year subscription will entitle teachers, humane society educators, or other interested adults to quarterly packets of thirty-five copies of one level of the news- paper, which they can in turn distribute to children. In addition to changing its Kind program, The HSUS is consolidating its humane education efforts by placing responsibility for the new publication under its educational division, the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education.

More information about Kind News will appear in the fall issue of The HSUS News. We wish to thank those members who have supported Kind magazine over the past fourteen years and hope that you will join us in our commitment to the new Kind News program.

Education Activities and Services
An enormous variety of educational and information activities formed the basis for The HSUS's daily work and long-range goals. The Department of Animal Sheltering and Control directly influenced the humane care, handling, euthanasia, and adoption of close to 500,000 animals in 300 animal shelters across the country. Workshops on humane society problem-solving in New York, Louisiana, and Illinois attracted over 250 participants; special training sessions in Florida, New Jersey, and New York reached another 150 animal-control officers and humane society staff members. In four separate sessions of The HSUS's highly successful Animal Control Academy, including one each in Michigan and California, 115 students graduated from the two-week animal-control-officer training course. The HSUS re-accredited seven humane societies through its accreditation program and undertook ten evaluation visits to societies involved in the program. The accreditation committee revised and rewrote all mandatory and elective standards for accreditation, and a new director of accreditation began careful assessment of new applications. The HSUS's publication for animal-control workers, Shelter Sense, increased its frequency to ten times a year to serve better the needs of those working directly with animals. A unique campaign against pound seizure helped local and state organizations and individuals by supplying information desperately needed in the fight to prohibit the taking of animals from shelters for research.

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) conducted seventeen humane education workshops in twelve states and launched a major humane education evaluation project in 1982. This latter was designed to test, evaluate, and examine factors and in attitudes towards humane education and, most specifically, to critique NAAHE's humane education curriculum guide. NAAHE released useful new materials such as The Miniature Menagerie, a portfolio of clip art, and Methods for Measurement, a guide for evaluating humane education programs, and continued to publish its critically successful quarterly, Humane Education.

The year 1962 was a violent one in the fields of legislation and government relations. Despite a Congress hostile to the Department of Animal Sheltering and Control's efforts to prohibit the taking of animals from shelters for research, The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) conducted seventeen humane education workshops in twelve states and launched a major humane education evaluation project in 1982. This latter was designed to test, evaluate, and examine factors and in attitudes towards humane education and, most specifically, to critique NAAHE's humane education curriculum guide. NAAHE released useful new materials such as The Miniature Menagerie, a portfolio of clip art, and Methods for Measurement, a guide for evaluating humane education programs, and continued to publish its critically successful quarterly, Humane Education.

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Membership and General Public Information

Providing membership services to a wide-spread, active, and informed national membership group is a responsibility for The HSUS. Equally important is distributing information on timely animal issues to the general public and national media. To that end, The HSUS department distributed thirty-seven press releases on a variety of issues. The department also distributed 300 copies of a public service announcement to local humane societies' efforts to halt rodeo in their communities in conjunction with The HSUS's campaign against rodeo cruelty.

Kind Program

Kind, the HSUS's well-known children's magazine, had a productive year in 1982. It added new readers through a successful cooperative promotion with Children's Television Workshop. Children, parents, and teachers were encouraged to distribute Kind subscription information to local children. Thousands of children gained an appreciation for and understanding of humane issues through poems, artwork, and crafts projects, and, in addition, learned of the problems facing wild horses, seals, whales, and milk-fed calves.

Program Services and Cruelty Investigations

The importance The HSUS places on cruelty investigations in the struggle to end animal abuse was evident in 1982. We intensified our efforts to combat dogfighting and cockfighting in raids in Michigan, Ohio, and California. We testified at a federal central nervous system research hearing upgraded from a miscreant to a felony in four states.

Our crusade to eliminate puppy mills continued to revitalize the Legislative and investigative work in the Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle areas. The HSUS's legislative and technical assistance throughout the year not only to local humane societies but to hundreds of local government officials and humane societies on the need for local ordinances covering wild and exotic animals. The HSUS also conducted an investigation of California animal trainer who, according to eyewitnesses, mistreated and beat one of the animals. We continued to work to improve the lot of animals used in entertainment by asking that a code of conduct be established and followed in all films utilizing animals.

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

The HSUS's support of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, under the direction of Dr. Michael Fox, and its quarterly publication The International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems, established with the proceeds from the HSUS book, are continuing to make a considerable impact on the animal welfare movement. The Institute provides invaluable assistance on countless occasions to local governments in the prosecution of animal cruelty cases.

Wildlife and the Environment

The HSUS formed a new department in 1982 to deal with the major threats to captive and free-roaming wildlife. Under the direction of Vice President John Grandy, the department takes an active role in state and federal environmental legislation by offering testimony before Congress asking that funds for predator control be withheld; by attempting to halt the experimental-use permit sought by the Environmental Protection Agency to protect songbirds; by working with other groups to halt the reregistration of 1,200 predator control pesticides; by working with other groups to halt the registration of 1,200 predator control pesticides; by working with other groups to halt the reregistration of 1,200 predator control pesticides; by working with other groups to halt the reregistration of 1,200 predator control pesticides.

Ligitation and Legal Services

The HSUS General Counsel's Office provided legal support to the Maryland state authorities in their prosecution of Dr. Edward Taub of the University of Wisconsin-Madison for his research work on the potassium chloride-induced death of animals engaged in experiments. Taub was convicted in the July 1984 trial and sentenced to 60 days in jail. Taub's appeals were denied, and the case was the subject of considerable publicity.

Regional Programs and Services

The scope of the HSUS regional office network expanded with the addition of a new regional office in Kentucky and Tennessee. The HSUS worked to protect bobcats from exploitation and abuse, to improve the lot of wolves, coyotes, and other species that are increasingly threatened by human activities. The HSUS also negotiated an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to provide humane standards for exhibit animals and advised federal officials and humane societies on the need for federal legislation to protect dogs and cats from animal abuse.

The HSUS has been active in California, Idaho, and Nevada in 1982. Working with state and local humane societies and animal-control agencies in these states, The HSUS has been instrumental in passage of improved anti-cruelty laws and enforcement of existing laws, some of its goals, but its primary task was the protection of The HSUS's Animal Control Academy of Alabama.

The New England Regional Office completed "Confronting," an educational filmstrip on the exploitation of protected wildlife, in 1982. The HSUS also worked actively with several communities to ban exotic wild animals as pets and acted as host for a meeting of Connecticut state officials, zoo administrators, legislators, and humane society managers on that subject.

Legislative and investigative work highlighted the Great States office's year. In Louisiana, The HSUS assisted in the passage of anti-cruelty, dogfighting, and dog fighting laws. In Oklahoma, the HSUS worked to pass a law prohibiting the sale of exotic wild animals as pets. In Alabama, The HSUS worked to pass a law prohibiting the sale of exotic wild animals as pets. In Alabama, The HSUS worked to pass a law prohibiting the sale of exotic wild animals as pets. In Alabama, The HSUS worked to pass a law prohibiting the sale of exotic wild animals as pets.

The West Coast Regional Office provided comprehensive, on-site evaluations of six local humane societies or animal control agencies for other facilities in California, Idaho, and Colorado in 1982. The HSUS also provided assistance on numerous occasions to local governments in states seeking legal advice on local ordinances, shelter plants, and other relevant issues.

Operating Income and Expenditures

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Income over Expenditures: $3,549,476.00
Imagine you are on a camping trip. You meet several fellow campers and strike up a conversation about a bill that would protect wildlife during hunting season. This bill, however, is so broadly drafted that it could potentially strip all non-hunting U.S. citizens of their rights to enjoy the wilderness. This would be due to the fact that the bill is designed to prevent harassment to wildlife, which is a broad and vague term. The bill is so broad that it could effectively strip all non-hunting U.S. citizens of their rights to enjoy the wilderness.

In order to prevent or hinder its lawful use, the bill would cover a variety of activities, such as making human scents, baiting mark areas, and employing other methods to interfere with the natural behavior of animals. Even if a person is not hunting, they could be charged with harassment if they engage in any activity that is intended to prevent or hinder the lawful use of wildlife.

The bill also includes provisions that would prevent or hinder the lawful use of wildlife during any time leading up to the hunting season. This means that even if a person is not hunting, they could be charged with harassment if they engage in any activity that is intended to prevent or hinder the lawful use of wildlife during the hunting season.

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The bill also includes provisions that would prevent or hinder the lawful use of wildlife during any time leading up to the hunting season. This means that even if a person is not hunting, they could be charged with harassment if they engage in any activity that is intended to prevent or hinder the lawful use of wildlife during the hunting season.
After an absence of eight years, The HSUS's Annual Conference returns to the southwest in 1983. This year, the conference begins with a pre-conference symposium on Wednesday, October 12, sponsored jointly by The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems and the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, which will explore the interrelations among animals, education, and the development of empathy.

Conference program moderator Amy Freeman Lee and keynote speaker John A. Hoyt will be joined by Richard Morgan, national coordinator of the Mobilization for Animals, Marilyn E. Wilhelm, director of The Wilhelm Schole, Fort Worth, and Michael Fox as conference speakers. Presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Award to an outstanding humanitarian will highlight banquet festivities Friday evening, October 14.

Downtown Fort Worth, an area alive with new growth and old history, offers conference participants sophisticated entertainment, outstanding cultural activities, and colorful reminders of the Wild West. A special post-conference excursion (see opposite page) will offer a front-row seat for the drama of endangered species' struggle to survive in the wild.

How important can these days in October be? For the dedicated HSUS member or humane society staff person, they can comprise one of the most valuable and rewarding learning experiences of this or any other year. Study the conference program on the following pages and make plans to join us in Fort Worth in October.

A new conference format compresses formal presentations, workshops, entertainment, and business into two and one-half days instead of three.

Americana Hotel Room Rates for the Conference are:
Single, $50; Double, $60; Triple, $70; Quadruple, $80.

Going Wild for an Afternoon

On Saturday, October 15, a limited number of HSUS conference participants will have the unique opportunity to tour a privately owned wildlife preserve where zoo animals are raised and rehabilitated for eventual reintroduction into the wild. Approximately fifty people will leave Fort Worth at 2:00 p.m. and travel by bus to the Waterfall Ranch an hour away. There, they will tour the ranch's 1,500 acres and see most of the fourteen African species now living on the property. Buses will return to the Americana Hotel by 7:00 p.m. If you are physically able to enjoy a rugged (and probably hot) afternoon of sightseeing by truck, consider this opportunity to learn and unwind during this special excursion. Details of the trip to the Waterfall Ranch will come to you in your package of material after you register for the conference.

A small group of conference participants will have the opportunity to see a unique new wildlife preservation program in action at the Waterfall Ranch outside Fort Worth on Saturday, October 15.
### HSUS 1983 ANNUAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11**

- 7:30 p.m.–9:00 p.m. Registration

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12**

- 8:00 a.m. Registration
- 9:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Pre-conference Symposium: Can Love Be Taught? Empathy, Animals and Education
  - Kathy Savesky, director of NAAHE, program moderator
    - Morning:
      - A. Address by Dr. Michael W. Fox, director of The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems
      - B. Presentation of papers by experts in child development, empathy, and education
    - Afternoon:
      - Consecutive panel discussions about
        - A. Education toward empathy, from the grade school to the university level
        - B. The political and social implications of humane education
- 4:00 p.m.–6:30 p.m. Coffee Break
- 7:30 p.m.–9:00 p.m. Evening Banquet

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13**

- 8:00 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 a.m. "All One Family" Tone Poem Opening Remarks
  - Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, program moderator
  - Coleman Burke, chairman, Board of Directors
- 9:45 a.m. Keynote Address
  - John A. Hoyt, president
- 10:30 a.m. Coffee Break
- 11:00 a.m. Address
  - Richard Morgan, national coordinator, Mobilization for Animals
- Noon–2:00 p.m. Book Sale

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14**

- 8:00 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 a.m. Address
  - "Humane Ethics for Agriculture and Culture"
  - Dr. Michael W. Fox, HSUS scientific director
- 10:00 a.m. Coffee Break
- 10:30 a.m. Address
  - Marilyn E. Wilhelm, director, The Wilhelm Schlole
- Noon–1:30 p.m. Book Sale

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15**

- 9:30 a.m. Resolutions Committee Report
- 10:00 a.m. Annual Meeting of HSUS Members
  - President’s report
  - Treasurer’s report
  - Elections committee report
- 10:30 a.m. Elections to nominating committee
- 11:00 a.m. Adjournment of conference

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### REGISTRATION FORM

**1983 Annual Conference**

**The Humane Society of the United States**

Complete and return this form with payment to HSUS Conference, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to Sept. 11, 1983.

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(Make checks payable to The HSUS; U.S. funds only.)

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The Humane Society News • Summer 1983
Newly Introduced

Rep. James J. Howard has introduced legislation that would establish a special commission to investigate the effects of modern farm animal production on human health and possibly result in drastic improvements in the treatment of animals will be treated in the future.

The HSUS supports the bill (H.R. 3170), which would mandate a twelve-member study group to investigate the adverse effects of intensive high-technology farming with its attendant overcrowding in dark quarters and wanton use of human antibiotics in the feed. Please write to your congressman and ask him to sponsor the Howard bill. Please also write to Rep. Howard to thank him for taking on this important issue.

Sen. William Proxmire’s bill on pets in housing (S. 606) was adopted as an amendment to a much larger bill, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1983 (S. 1338). This bill is now awaiting action on the Senate floor.

To indicate your support for the pets-in-housing amendment, write your senators and let them know you support S. 606 as an amendment to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1983. Action may take place any day, so write soon!

The HSUS is supporting H.R. 1797, the strongest trapping bill now before the House.

It would make it illegal to transport steel-jaw, leghold traps in interstate and foreign commerce or to ship or receive furs that have been obtained through the use of the trap. Destroying the legal market for the furs strikes a blow at use of the trap by making it unprofitable. The bill provides for punishment ranging from 1,000 dollars for the first offense up to 5,000 dollars and/or two years in prison for subsequent offenses. Introduced by Rep. Clarence D. Long, H.R. 1797 needs only five more cosponsors from the Health and Environment Subcommittee before hearings can be conducted. Write to your congressmen and urge them to sponsor H.R. 1797, and help eliminate steel-jaw traps in the United States!

Sen. Robert Dole has introduced S. 607, a bill which would amend the Animal Welfare Act of 1966 to greatly improve protection for millions of laboratory animals in the United States. The bill would set up stricter guidelines to reduce pain and suffering during experiments, or kill or allow severely and greatly reduce the number of painfull research projects before they begin; and set up an animal-studies committee which would include someone outside the facility to represent animal-welfare concerns. Unfortunately, this bill, virtually identical to the bill Sen. Dole introduced last year, no longer includes provisions encouraging the development of research alternatives.

Call for Halt to Clubbing

In a lengthy document addressed to the Department of Commerce, The HSUS calls for an indefinite end to clubbings on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska beginning this summer. Since 1911, several treaties among Japan, Canada, Russia, and the United States have managed commercial seal kills on the islands. The most recent treaty, the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, is due for renegotiation in 1984.

Although The HSUS has historically been most vocal over seal clubbings in Alaska, recent population figures showing that seals on the islands are dropping five to ten percent yearly make it absolutely urgent and necessary a total cessation of the hunt.

A May meeting in the HSUS library with other animal-welfare organizations and Carmen Blunden, U.S. commissioner to the International North Pacific Fur Seal Commission, has encouraged the U.S. to stand on for seal hunts and encourage the U.S. government to approach a non-violent resolution with the attitude of protecting the North Pacific fur seal rather than slaughtering it.

Behind-the-Scenes Saga

A fierce battle has been waged in the House of Representatives over whether the National Institutes of Health (NIH) authorization for the next three years will protect laboratory animals or the cruel treatment of research animals will continue while a time-wasting study is conducted.

This epic battle has two primary figures—Rep. Doug Walgren, supporter of laboratory animal protection, and Rep. Edward Madigan, who, embraced by all the opponents of legislation for laboratory animals, helped to counter a massive blitz by industry “big guns.” Committee staff and congressmen themselves needed help and information from their animal-welfare constituents to defend the votes for animals they wanted to cast.

Finally, there came a crucial moment when several votes could be swayed either way. Only one more was needed to protect laboratory animals. Rep. Matthew Rinaldo suggested a compromise by including Rep. Madigan’s amendment to the authorization along with Rep. Walgren’s provisions. The result was that when the vote was recorded on the compromise, the result was twenty-two to nine.

The HSUS is preparing for a floor fight when the NIH authorization comes up for a final vote in mid-June. This time, we face the full House of Representatives, ten times the size of the committee. At least, we now know we must prepare for the opposition’s hard and, at times, unfair campaign.

President to President

In a May 10, 1983, letter, HSUS President John A. Hoyt asked President Ronald Reagan to stop permanently the importation of kangaroo products into the United States. This letter was sent in reaction to news that the U.S. Department of Interior was petitioned by Australia to remove from the U.S. endangered species list three species of kangaroos and to allow permanently the importation of kangaroo products into the United States.

Although population estimates vary from ten million to sixty million kangaroos, the Australian government established a quota of three million to be hunted and killed, often in an incredibly cruel manner, each year. This quota, in reality, doubled by poachers whose concern for humane slaughter may not be so pressing as their greed for a quick profit.

Kangaroo hides are used in the United States to make athletic shoes and other sporting goods and stuffed toy koalas. The meat is served in restaurants specializing in exotic menus. In order to provide these nonessential items, the United States imports about twenty-five percent of the estimated six million kangaroos hunted and killed each year.

Capitol Appreciation

We at The HSUS would like to send our thanks to the following three congressmen and their staffs who have devoted much time and energy to pressing animal-welfare issues, and to President Ronald Reagan for his support on the animal issue and for introducing his farm bill to study the practices of intensive confinement systems.

• Rep. Henry A. Waxman of Oregon, chairman of the health subcommittee, for holding hearings at the end of the ninety-seventh Congress on laboratory animal issues and for shepherding the lab animal provisions attached to the National Institutes of Health bill this year. He has been aggressive and outspoken on the behalf of laboratory animals.

• Rep. Doug Walgren of Pennsylvania for introducing and securing Edward Madigan’s amendments to the Department of Commerce, which would make it illegal to transport steel-jaw, leghold traps in interstate and foreign commerce or to ship or receive furs that have been obtained through the use of the trap. Destroying the legal market for the furs strikes a blow at use of the trap by making it unprofitable. The bill provides for punishment ranging from 1,000 dollars for the first offense up to 5,000 dollars and/or two years in prison for subsequent offenses.

• Rep. David Wiegand of Illinois for introducing and amending the Animal Welfare Act of 1966 to greatly improve protection for millions of laboratory animals in the United States. The bill would set up stricter guidelines to reduce pain and suffering during experiments, or kill or allow severely and greatly reduce the number of painful research projects before they begin; and set up an animal-studies committee which would include someone outside the facility to represent animal-welfare concerns. Unfortunately, this bill, virtually identical to the bill Sen. Dole introduced last year, no longer includes provisions encouraging the development of research alternatives.

Any member of the Senate may be reached c/o The U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Any representative may be reached c/o The House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.
One Voice Raised

Four days after the nationwide Mobilization for Animals rallies, HSUS scientific experts were the only animal-welfare representatives to testify against primate research centers before subcommittees in the House and Senate Capitol Hill. In the testimony, which was essentially identical for both houses, the HSUS press release to close two of the nation’s regional primate research centers (PRCs) and to reallocate their funding to promote the development of new alternative technologies for biomedical research.

In their testimonies, Dr. John E. McArdle, director of laboratory animal welfare, and Dr. Michael W. Fox, scientific director of The HSUS’s scientific arm, The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, called for the phasing out of the Oregon and Michael W. Fox, scientific director of The HSUS’s scientific arm, The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, called for the phasing out of the Oregon and Maryland primate research centers (PRCs) and to reallocate their funding to promote the development of new alternative technologies for biomedical research.

The former充斥着 cruel and scientifically unjustifiable projects as toxicity testing of substances already in long-term use or previously banned substances (ignoring the available clinical data), drug and alcohol abuse (again ignoring the clinical data), and modifications of experimental psychosocial protocols.

In their conclusions, Drs. McArdle and Fox urged that the role of the PRCs be changed to national centers for the development of alternative technologies. This, they said, “would allow them to finally act as a valuable resource for the nation’s biomedical community and the taxpayers of the United States, a role they have consistently failed to play.”

Showdown on Alaska Lands

The HSUS is one of a host of animal conservation groups that submitted testimony in opposition to legislation designed to allow sport hunting on thirteen million acres of Alaskan national parkland. S. 49, introduced by Alaskan Sen. Ted Stevens, has been called “a showdown with anti-hunters” by The Wildlife Legislative Action Fund of America (WLFA), the vote upon which “will foretell hunting’s future.”

The vote to open was first threatened was permanently closed to sport hunting in 1980, when Congress enacted the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) after a four-year-long debate. The act created twenty-four-and-one-half million acres of national parks in which sport hunting is prohibited. An additional nineteen million acres were designated national park preserves, managed identically to national parks except that sport hunting is not permitted within their confines is allowed.

Passage of ANILCA represented a major compromise for conservationists, animal-welfare groups, logging, mining, and development interests, and hunters (see the Winter 1981 HSUS News). Now, however, the hunters want to modify that compromise with their claim that the more than ninety percent of all of Alaska’s land now open to sport hunting isn’t enough. Daniel Galbreath, chairman of the WLFA, the major backer of the bill, told the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water that “the principle we stand for here today is that hunting is a right, a privilege, and is good, if properly managed, and should be permitted unless there is a sound reason not to permit it....To the American hunter, the prohibition of hunting that was legal­ized by S. 49 costs a minimum of several thousand dollars per trip, the legislation is obviously designed to benefit only a very few, very rich trophy hunters at the expense of the rest of us.

It seems clear that the WLFA intended S. 49 to pit hunters against anti-hunters, but it didn’t count on antagonizing nearly all the major environmental and conservation groups, including The Sierra Club, The Audubon Society, and The Wilderness Society. TheSigned the legislation, recognizing it as a threat to the compromise reached with the passage of ANILCA, and that downgrading the status of national parks for a single interest group would set a dangerous precedent. “The important thing for the committee to know is that the Alaska National Hunting Bill is not a hunting issue at all. It is a national park issue,” former Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus told the subcommittee. “The integrity of the entire national park system, not just national preservation and conservation, is one of a host of things [in ANILCA] that bother us.”

Surveys have repeatedly shown that The American public favors the existence of lands and their resident populations of wildlife where no intervention by humans is allowed,” stated HSUS President John Hoyt in written testimony submitted to the subcommittee. “In Alaska, as probably nowhere else on earth, we have parks in Alaska, which are central to the real issue.

The WLFA disagreed. “This is the first time Congress has been faced with a yes-or-no vote on hunting attitude,” it told its members in a legislative update earlier this spring. “It is the Alaska National Hunting Bill...there is no change in the prohibitions of drilling, mining, etc. Yet even that argument failed them during the hearing. Sen. Stevens threatened the subcommittee that if it did not pass this legislation, “the next bill I introduce will include logging, mining, oil and gas leasing, and other things. We will use this as our springboard to get to the other things [in ANILCA] that bother us.”

The HSUS and others have repeatedly shown that sport hunting that would be legal­ized by S. 49 will have far-reaching negative impact on wildlife populations, habitat, and the thousands of dollars spent by resident and non-resident hunters. The WLFA is not supported by the American people, and it is time to end the use of Alaska National Hunting Bill. For information on how you can join The HSUS in fighting this bill, please see The HSUS’s action alert.

The Needs Of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

Unfortunately, man’s cruelty and irresponsibility to animals will not end during your lifetime. But a bequest through your will will be a lasting contribution to the fight against these abuses.

The HSUS will send you a booklet without obligation on how to make the best use of your animal-welfare bequest. It contains information on selecting recipient and describes how to proceed when you decide to write or change your will.

Write in complete confidence to:

Murdasha Stuart Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
In March, Institute for the Study of Animal Behavior Professor Dr. Michael W. Fox lectured before audiences from Virginia Federation of Humane Societies, University of California at Berkeley, and University of Illinois at Chicago. Students and faculty participated in the annual meeting of the national student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Michigan State University, East Lansing. In April, Dr. Fox gave a seminar on animal rights and farm animal welfare at Delaware Valley Agricultural College and addressed the primate mobilization demonstration in Atlanta, Georgia. He appeared on the CBS-TV Morning News to debate the use of primates in biomedical research with Dr. Frederick King, director of Yerkes Primate Center and on CBS (Canada) Evening News to debate University of Illinois animal scientist Dr. Stanley Curtis on the pros and cons of farm animal welfare. Dr. Curtis went so far as to state that there is no scientific evidence that crate-raised veal calves are harmed by not being able to walk, a view The HSUS disputes. On April 29, Dr. Fox testified before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services. He urged the closure of the Delta and Oregon regional primate centers and a rigorous reappraisal of the care of laboratory primates and relevance of primate research to human health and preventive health care (see the Federal Report in this issue). In May, Dr. Fox spoke at the Cincinnati League for Animal Welfare and the Ontario Humane Society's annual conference. He also led a workshop at the HSUS Animal Control Academy on applied ethology and animal-welfare science.

NAAHE Recognizes Special Educators

Spring activities for The HSUS's National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) included the presentation of awards to a teacher and a veterinarian who have succeeded in bringing humane education an important part of the education process in their communities.

In April, NAAHE announced the selection of Cynthia Crawford, a kindergarten teacher at the Moanalua Elementary School in Honolulu as this year's recipient of the National Humane Education Teacher of the Year award. Ms. Crawford works with students at all levels to promote the development of a humane ethic. She also does volunteer work for the humane education and pet-activated school programs of the Hawaiian Humane Society and has developed and distributed materials to assist her co-workers to integrate humane education into their teaching curricula. Cathy Goergel, humane education director for the Hawaiian Humane Society, made the official presentation to the outstanding educator during the observance of Be Kind to Animals Week.

Also in April, NAAHE Director Kathy Savescy presented an HSUS Certificate of Appreciation to Dr. Gregory Topolie, a veterinarian from Oshawa, Ontario, in recognition of his extensive efforts to introduce humane education into Ontario schools. For the past several years, Dr. Topolie has taken time from his practice to visit local schools, assist school officials in the development of a humane education curriculum, and serve as a volunteer science consultant for the Durham Board of Education. His efforts have resulted in the adoption of major portions of NAAHE's People & Animals A Humane Education Curriculum Guide as part of the mandatory science curriculum in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades in his community. In addition, he is responsible for introducing the curriculum guide and other humane education materials to educators and animal-welfare personnel throughout Canada.

Ms. Savescy presented the certificate to Dr. Topolie while in Oshawa to conduct humane education workshops for local teachers.

Seminars, Testimony, Television Debates Head the List of ISAP Activities

Great Lakes

Disaster Strikes

Quick work by the Great Lakes Regional Office saved a number of animal victims of a killer tornado that hit the Bowling Green, Ohio, area in May. Within two hours of the storm, which left one person dead and nearly 100 families homeless, HSUS staff and Wood County Humane Society employee Kris Grubauh were helping law enforcement officials reunite lost pets with their owners.

In one heartwarming rescue, three of four tiny kittens that had been separated from their mother during the storm were nursed by HSUS staff member Barb Matthews until the mother was found searching the rubble for her babies the next day. The animal rescue team never gave up hope of finding the last kitten and, four days later, it was found alive in the crush of debris, to be reunited with the rest of the storm-tossed family.

HSUS regional offices can supply local humane societies with a disaster relief plan for emergencies. Regional Director Sandy Rowland (HSUS/720 Haskins Street, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402) will be happy to assist organizations in the Great Lakes region.

Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland (right) comforts an animal victim of the devastating storm that hit Ohio this spring.

Staff Speaks in Three States

The regional staff was active throughout the spring in programs for animal-control and humane society professionals. In March, Investigator Tim Greyhavens helped to organize and conduct a two-day seminar for Ohio humane officers. In May, Director Rowland and Mr. Greyhavens spoke at the annual conference of the Wisconsin Federated Humane Societies. And, in mid-May, the regional office was host to another very successful Animal Control Academy session at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Students from seven states heard instructors from The HSUS, the University of Michigan, the Michigan state police, health officials, veterinarians, and others during the two-week program.

Gulf States

Workshop Success

The two-day meeting and workshop sponsored by the Gulf States Regional Office in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in March was a tremendous success. More than ninety people from four states participated. State Rep. Steve Sills spoke at the meeting about Oklahoma's pound seizure bill, H.B. 1159 (see the Spring 1983 HSUS Newsletter). The vote on that measure has been postponed until January of 1984 to give animal-welfare organizations more time to convince their representatives to support this important proposal.

Five for Texas

Five bills affecting animals are currently under consideration in Texas, the most active state in the region in this legislative session. H.B. 516 and S.B. 557 would make dogfighting a felony; S.B. 504 would create standards for all animal shelters in the state; H.B. 1987 and S.B. 1346 would license commercial dog kennels; H.B. 1963 and S.B. 1247 set standards for stables; and H.B. 1771 would prohibit live lures from being used in training racing greyhounds. Gulf States Investigator Bernie Weller testified before the Texas House of Representatives in favor of its version of the dogfighting proposal.

Unnecessary Roughness

Over the past months, Inspector Weller has visited a number of livestock auction barns in the region. As a result, Director Bill Meade has sent letters to 160 barns in Texas warning them to police their operations or be prepared for legal prosecution. At most of the facilities Mr. Weller inspected, handlers routinely and mercilessly beat animals as they were being loaded, unloaded, or moved through the sale arena.
Mid-Atlantic

Problems Solved

One hundred and thirty people from seven states attended a two-day workshop, “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community,” in Cherry Hill, N.J., in April. The workshop, sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in conjunction with the Animal Welfare Association of New Jersey, received extensive media coverage by twenty newspapers, twelve radio stations, and one television station.

HSUS awards of appreciation were presented by HSUS President John Hoyt to Assemblyman Dean Gallo for his work in developing and passing a low-cost spay/ neuter program in New Jersey and to Pennsylvania Representative James Greenwood for sponsoring the “Pennsylvania dog law,” which updated animal-control laws in that state.

Trapping Bill Advances

For the second time in ten years, a bill to ban the steel-jaw, leghold trap in New Jersey has been passed favorably out of committee. HSUS Vice President John Grandy testified at the controversial hearing, arguing against trappers’ “same tired excuse” that trapping is necessary for rabies prevention. Since the trapping ban bill was introduced, the Mid-Atlantic office has documented more than 1,000 cases of mutilated, non-target wildlife and domestic animals caught in steel-jaw, leghold traps, some on their owners’ own property. HSUS New Jersey members are urged to write to their assembly members in support of A.B. 2697.

New York Members Take Note!

S.B. 2888 and A.B. 3626 prohibit animal fighting and penalize anyone guilty of staging such an act up to $25,000 dollars and/or up to one year in prison. Both bills are being held up in committee and urgently need support. Please write your representatives and ask that they get behind this legislation!

Southwest

Workshop News

A crucial investigations workshop held in Tampa, Florida, in May, was a huge success. Sponsored jointly by Hillsborough County Animal Control and the Southwest Regional Office, the workshop attracted fifty-five students from across the state.

Columbia College in Columbia, Georgia, acted as host for the ninth annual animal-control association seminar from June 23 to June 25. Regional Director Marc Paulhus assisted attorney Richard A. Marchetti in demonstrating the techniques of effective courtroom testimony.

West Coast

Four Cal. Bills

Assemblyman Charles Calde­ron has introduced a bill which would allow bloodless bullfighting if a city or county ordinance permitted it. As the California state law now stands, bullfighting is prohibited unless it is part of a religious festival (see the Winter 1983 HSUS News). If this bill passed, fight promoters would no longer have to prove their spectacles had religious significance, and local jurisdictions could give them permission to stage them. The West Coast Regional Office has sent an alert to California members to oppose this bill.

Pound seizure is an important issue again this year. State Sen. David Roberti has introduced a new, tougher version of last year’s bill, which was defeated at the end of the legislative session. S.B. 983 has passed the state senate finance committee but will face stiff opposition from the University of California Veterinary Medical Association, among others, on both sides of the state house.

A.B. 1548 would remove 110 years of protection for the state’s bighorn sheep population. Every year, hunters attempt to get a shot at this magnificent species, and 1983 is no different. However, this year, hunters do have the state fish and game department’s so-called herd adjustment to look forward to, a plan which would allow hunting, with or without the bill.

A bill to outlaw the use of nitrogen chambers for euthanasia by animal shelters and animal control facilities has passed the water, parks, and wildlife committee. Most state animal shelters and animal-control agencies support A.B. 2024, as, of course, does The HSUS.

Pups and Elderly Passes Az.

State Sen. Greg Lunn should be congratulated for introducing his bill to keep public housing projects from prohibiting pets for elderly citizens (see the Spring 1983 HSUS News). This bill was introduced in the Arizona legislature as a result of a meeting on companion animals for the elderly held last year. West Coast Regional Director Di­an Baker, Ph.D., of Portland, Ore., was there at that meeting. Thanks go to all of the HSUS members who helped get the bill on the way.

May Workshop

The HSUS West Coast Regional Office hosted a two-day “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community Workshop” in May. John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, Dr. John Gran­dy, and Kathy Savichy represented The HSUS and shared their expertise with the participants.

Other State News

Maryland Outlaws Cockfights

As of July 1, 1983, the long tradition of cockfighting in Mary­land will finally become illegal by special session act. Maryland legislators have dealt a bitter, lengthy battle between an­imal-welfare organizations and cockfighters over a brutal an­archism in that state.

The legal status of cockfighting in Maryland has been ambiguous for years. Although most people thought cockfighting prohibited under state anti-cruelty laws, it was not specifically mentioned, and, in 1982, a district court judge ruled that it was not included un­der those statutes. Cockfighting was, therefore, legal.

Cockfighters were jubilant. They finally had a legal base in a highly populated northeastern state from which to operate openly. They re­vealed in the knowledge that the Maryland legislature had many other pressing issues over its time and that key members of the legislature felt the sport was harmless. They had, as extra in­surence, a politically well-con­nected lobbyist to ensure that the legislature didn’t do something “foolish” like make cockfighting illegal.

The fighters hadn’t reckoned on us, however. We alerted our Mary­land members repeatedly to in­form them of every punch and counter­punch in the struggle, and asked that they join us in contacting their local press and representa­tives for help. Investigator Bob Baker described before the Maryland legislators his undercover ex­periences at fights: the agony of the animals involved, the children encouraged to attend and partici­pate, the high-stakes gambling, drugs, and firearms often found at cockfights. His testimony was based on fact, and the testimony of the opposition on the frail de­fense of long tradition. Mr. Baker reminded the lawmakers that slav­ery and child labor were at one time part of America’s history and had been rightly abolished.

The legislature got the message. By the time you read this, cock­fighting will be illegal in the Free State. Cockfighters will have to flee to one of the few remaining states which have not specifically abolished this sordid pastime, and The HSUS will follow them.

New England

Coming Attractions

Regional Director John Dom­mers will present a program enti­tled “Developing a Humane Edu­cation Program” and a film show at the third annual New England Animal Control/Humane Acade­my to be held at The University of New Hampshire in Durham from July 20 to July 22. Anyone in­terested in attending should con­tact Joel E. Fair, New Hampshire State SPCA, P.O. Box 196, Strat­ham, NH 3888 for more informa­tion.

Four Cal. Bills

Assemblyman Charles Calde­ron has introduced a bill which would allow bloodless bullfighting if a city or county ordinance permitted it. As the California state law now stands, bullfighting is prohibited unless it is part of a religious festival (see the Winter 1983 HSUS News). If this bill passed, fight promoters would no longer have to prove their spectacles had religious significance, and local jurisdictions could give them permission to stage them. The West Coast Regional Office has sent an alert to California members to oppose this bill.

Pound seizure is an important issue again this year. State Sen. David Roberti has introduced a new, tougher version of last year’s bill, which was defeated at the end of the legislative session. S.B. 983 has passed the state senate finance committee but will face stiff opposition from the University of California Veterinary Medical Association, among others, on both sides of the state house.

A.B. 1548 would remove 110 years of protection for the state’s bighorn sheep population. Every year, hunters attempt to get a shot at this magnificent species, and 1983 is no different. However, this year, hunters do have the state fish and game department’s so-called herd adjustment to look forward to, a plan which would allow hunting, with or without the bill.

A bill to outlaw the use of nitrogen chambers for euthanasia by animal shelters and animal control facilities has passed the water, parks, and wildlife committee. Most state animal shelters and animal-control agencies support A.B. 2024, as, of course, does The HSUS.

Pups and Elderly Passes Az.

State Sen. Greg Lunn should be congratulated for introducing his bill to keep public housing projects from prohibiting pets for elderly citizens (see the Spring 1983 HSUS News). This bill was introduced in the Arizona legislature as a result of a meeting on companion animals for the elderly held last year. West Coast Regional Director Di­an Baker, Ph.D., of Portland, Ore., was there at that meeting. Thanks go to all of the HSUS members who helped get the bill on the way.

May Workshop

The HSUS West Coast Regional Office hosted a two-day “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community Workshop” in May. John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, Dr. John Gran­dy, and Kathy Savichy represented The HSUS and shared their expertise with the participants.

Other State News

Maryland Outlaws Cockfights

As of July 1, 1983, the long tradition of cockfighting in Mary­land will finally become illegal by special session act. Maryland legislators have dealt a bitter, lengthy battle between an­imal-welfare organizations and cockfighters over a brutal an­archism in that state.

The legal status of cockfighting in Maryland has been ambiguous for years. Although most people thought cockfighting prohibited under state anti-cruelty laws, it was not specifically mentioned, and, in 1982, a district court judge ruled that it was not included un­der those statutes. Cockfighting was, therefore, legal.

Cockfighters were jubilant. They finally had a legal base in a highly populated northeastern state from which to operate openly. They re­vealed in the knowledge that the Maryland legislature had many other pressing issues over its time and that key members of the legislature felt the sport was harmless. They had, as extra in­surence, a politically well-con­nected lobbyist to ensure that the legislature didn’t do something “foolish” like make cockfighting illegal.

The fighters hadn’t reckoned on us, however. We alerted our Mary­land members repeatedly to in­form them of every punch and counter­punch in the struggle, and asked that they join us in contacting their local press and representa­tives for help. Investigator Bob Baker described before the Mary­land legislators his undercover ex­periences at fights: the agony of the animals involved, the children encouraged to attend and partici­pate, the high-stakes gambling, drugs, and firearms often found at cockfights. His testimony was based on fact, and the testimony of the opposition on the frail de­fense of long tradition. Mr. Baker reminded the lawmakers that slav­ery and child labor were at one time part of America’s history and had been rightly abolished.

The legislature got the message. By the time you read this, cock­fighting will be illegal in the Free State. Cockfighters will have to flee to one of the few remaining states which have not specifically abolished this sordid pastime, and The HSUS will follow them.
Black Duck Appeal

On May 20, 1983, oral argument was held on the HSUS appeal of the U.S. district court decision to allow the 1982-1983 hunting season on black ducks despite a sixty percent drop in the black duck population over the past twenty-seven years (see the Winter and Spring 1983 HSUS News). Although the hunting season has come and gone, it is important to have this issue decided. Otherwise, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will undoubtedly continue to allow hunting of this dwindling population.

The HSUS is represented in this matter by the firm Covington and Burling, of Washington, D.C. A decision should be rendered before the end of the year.

Florida Statute Invalidated

Our change to the constitutionality of a Florida law permitting the drugging of racehorses (see the Spring 1983 HSUS News) has been successful. The permissive statute, which allowed injury- and pain-masking drugs to be administered before a race, has been overturned and an earlier, much more stringent Florida Statute Invalidated. A decision should be rendered before the end of the year. The court’s ruling gives The HSUS and other humane groups an opportunity to ensure that the earlier statute is not once again changed.

A Successful Prosecution: One Story

A recent cruelty case in Tennessee is a model of quick and thorough action by a local humane society in marshalling and coordinating a variety of officials and experts—including sheriff’s deputies, a veterinarian, the county judge, the society’s attorney, county health officials, news media, and local animal wardens—to affect an urgent rescue of animals and bring their owner to the bar of justice.

In January, 1983, Sullivan County Humane Society President Carol Lineback and member Joyce Leeming successfully obtained a court injunction to protect the lives of mistreated dogs found at a private kennel in Kingsport, Tennessee.

Ms. Leeming first witnessed the deplorable conditions at the apparently abandoned kennel in mid-January. Returning to the scene that same evening with Ms. Lineback and a veterinarian, she found five dogs dead of starvation and overexposure from the five-degree weather. One dog was frozen to the ground where it had been chained; another had been partially eaten by its starving mate. Seven living dogs, one with five puppies, were found severely emaciated. There was no food or water in sight. Sanitary conditions were shocking.

Fearing that the remaining animals would not survive another night of extreme cold, the humane society immediately contacted Judge George H. Garrett. He issued an emergency order to the sheriff directing immediate removal of the dogs to the temporary custody of the Sullivan County Humane Society at the Kingsport animal shelter. With help from the county animal wardens and sheriff’s department, the animals were taken to a veterinary clinic, where Dr. George McCarthy examined and treated them into the early morning hours. They were then taken to the shelter for recuperation. The humane society arranged to have the whole scene thoroughly photographed by a forensic photographer to obtain evidence and contacted the news media to gain public support.

In a detailed and thoughtful opinion supporting issuance of a strict supervisory injunction against the kennel owner, Judge Garrett stated that the evidence presented on conditions at the kennel would “shock the conscience of even the most callous person” and that Sullivan County Humane Society members should be commended for their efforts. “Animals have rights which, like human beings, are to be protected,” he concluded.

The kennel owner was ordered to keep the kennels clean and to provide proper housing and food for the animals. The Sullivan County Humane Society was to monitor conditions at the kennel and report to the court to ensure that the animals were being properly cared for, and the defendant was ordered to cooperate with the humane society. In addition, all expenses incurred by the society in caring for the dogs were ordered taxed to the defendant.

The HSUS General Counsel’s Office has a complete set of the official papers in this case, including the complaint, investigators’ affidavits, the veterinarian’s affidavit, the temporary custody order, and the court’s opinion issuing the permanent injunction. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of these papers as resource material should contact this office.

Compiled by HSUS General Counsel Murdah Stuart Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.

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