EXECUTIVE'S VIEW

Unifying for Action
An effective political force is born

Some of you know that this year marks the twenty-sixth anniversary of my association with both The HSUS and the animal-protection movement. On April 1, 1970, I began what was for me a totally new career, and in so doing accepted both a challenge and an opportunity I have never for one moment regretted.

When I made the decision to resign my position as senior minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, to accept the presidency of The HSUS, little did I envision the scope and diversity of the work that lay ahead. Nor was I aware of the mean-spirited competition and pettiness that pervaded much of the animal-welfare movement of that day.

But what I did know—or at least wanted to believe—was that here within this movement called animal welfare was the opportunity for a mission that was larger and more encompassing than the ministry I had just departed. Here, I believed, was a movement whose primary purpose was to serve the welfare of nonhuman creatures, one which could nevertheless embrace the human species as well; a movement that had the potential to revolutionize how we humans understand and regard other life forms, especially those of the animal kingdom.

Yet the movement into which I came in 1970 was one not yet primarily concerned with ethics and morals. There were, of course, a goodly number of individuals deeply committed to these principles, yet they did not, it seemed, represent the mainstream animal-welfare movement at the time. Rather, the primary focus and preoccupation of the majority of animal-welfare organizations had more to do with methodology than morals, more to do with building better shelters, larger cages, and “more humane” traps than seeking to bring about fundamental changes in the way society regarded and treated animals.

When one considers that the Animal Welfare Act—a piece of federal legislation that can hardly be hailed as a bill of rights for animals—was enacted a mere twenty-six years ago, it is not hard to understand that the fundamental tenets of animal welfare were for many years more mechanical than moral, more sentimental than spiritual, and more entrepreneurial than ethical.

But much has happened since that day. In many and diverse ways, this movement has grown and matured and is now acknowledged to be a major ethical force within society today. And it is The HSUS that has over the past several years played a leading role in seeking to change fundamentally the way in which animals are regarded and utilized in our modern-day society.

Yet it would be a mistake to assume that our movement is not without problems. And surely there remain many challenges before us that are far from being resolved. Not least among them is the lack of an effective political-action strategy to challenge and counter those who would seek to prevent the protection of animals through law.

With more than twenty-five hundred humane societies and animal-protection organizations touching virtually every community in the United States, we have a remarkable infrastructure from which an effective political force is being birthed. Even though this movement may still be more diverse than unified, I am confident that the majority of our differences are institutional rather than philosophical. Whether we choose to identify ourselves as advocates for animal welfare, animal protection, or animal rights, I have no doubt that there are certain societal practices that all such groups vigorously condemn, yet practices still protected by law and tradition.

I think, for example, of the commercial production of dogs and cats in puppy and kitten mills. Or consider the continued use of the barbaric, torturous, and indiscriminate steel-jaw leghold trap. Surely these represent the kinds of abuses and inhumane practices around which this fractured, yet morally united, movement can join hands in opposing or, better yet, in working proactively to outlaw.

Therefore, I call upon the leaders of this great movement to join with The HSUS to explore creating a national coalition of animal-protection organizations (which should also include local humane societies and shelters) for a very specific and singular purpose: to pass a significant piece of animal-protection legislation during the next two-year term of the U.S. Congress. Consider how far this movement will have come if we could, during the next two and a half years, see the enactment of a federal law to put an end to puppy mills or to ban the steel-jaw leghold trap.

We would then, finally, truly have come of age!

John A. Hoyt, Chief Executive

John A. Hoyt
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IN APRIL THE OWNERS of Ligertown Game Farm, the Idaho compound that housed more than eighty lions and lion/tiger and wolf/dog hybrids, were convicted of cruelty to animals and other charges. The convictions were the result of a case that drew national attention when sixteen escaped lions were killed by law enforcement officers and others (see the Winter 1996 HSUS News).

A number of the original 109 misdemeanor counts filed against the owners on public-endangerment charges and on zoning, animal cruelty, and other violations were dismissed; others were consolidated so that the jury heard testimony on 20 counts. (Four felony charges were also dismissed.) The jury returned guilty verdicts on 13 of those counts, including 9 counts of cruelty to animals.

Dave Pauli, director of The HSUS's Northern Rockies Regional Office, who led the HSUS animal-rescue team in the aftermath of last September's escape, testified during the two-day sentencing hearing. Bannock County officials simultaneously condemned the Ligertown property and burned the filthy, dilapidated compound to the ground.

During the sentencing hearing, the judge heard the owners' history of animal neglect and abuse in both Oregon and Idaho. He dismissed 2 of the 13 convictions, but he imposed a long list of penalties, fines, and probation conditions that reflected the community's fears of the threat posed by large carnivores and the seriousness of the remaining 11 convictions. Key penalties and probation conditions imposed by the court were jail sentences (1 year for one owner and 6 months for the other) and 7½ years of probation for each owner. In perhaps the biggest victory, both owners were mandated to transfer ownership of the surviving lions and wolf hybrids to the county. Other fines, penalties, and probation restrictions were imposed, practically guaranteeing that the owners will be physically and financially unable to neglect or abuse animals for 8 years.

IN JANUARY 1995 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) authorized the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to use lethal methods to remove California sea lions at the Ballard Locks in Seattle. The WDFW claims sea lions are the main reason steelhead trout numbers have sharply declined in the last decade (see the Spring 1995 HSUS News). The authorization required that every effort be made to hold the offending sea lions temporarily before any lethal removal were to take place. No animals were killed under this authorization; one sea lion, a large adult male nicknamed "Hondo," was captured and held until late May 1995.

In March 1996 the NMFS removed the temporary holding requirement for three identified sea lions, one of whom is Hondo. This change allowed the three to be captured through the end of May 1996 and euthanized by WDFW personnel. The HSUS, joined by the Progressive Animal Welfare Society and Earth Island Institute, immediately filed suit in U.S. District Court on the grounds that the 1996 NMFS action violates several requirements of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. We are represented in this important lawsuit by the prestigious Washington, D.C.-based law firm of Latham and Watkins.

By the end of May, three sea lions had been captured and moved to Sea World, in Orlando, Florida, to be placed in an exhibit. We are amending our suit to challenge the legality of this transfer, which may endanger the exhibit's existing sea lions (all captive born), as well as the wild sea lions from Ballard Locks.

HSUS IS ONLINE!

The HSUS will soon be online: In July we will have a site on the World Wide Web. Information on The HSUS, its regional offices, and its campaigns, as well as press releases and a calendar of upcoming events will be found at http://www.hsus.org. The HSUS home page will allow Web visitors to tell us what topics in animal protection are most important to them. Our plans call for expanding our site as traffic warrants, so pay us a visit! The HSUS also has a site in an Internet shopping mall: http://www.inovatec.com/pets.htm. Check out HSUS products and membership information.
At a press conference in June, Sen. Barbara Boxer of California, actor Pierce Brosnan, and a Mexican tuna canner (center) call upon the American people to reject a US. proposal to gut the “dolphin-safe” labels on tuna products as a concession to Mexico.

“FUTURE TRENDS in Animal Agriculture—Ohio at the Agricultural Crossroads: The Nation’s Choice” was the title of an open forum held in Columbus on January 31. Farmers, many of them practitioners of organic methods; operators of livestock factory farms; and members of consumer organizations and animal- and environmental-protection groups queried the forum’s panelists, who included state agriculture representatives, agricultural economists, journalists, and farmers. The closing debate between the Center for Global Food Issues’ director, Dennis Avery, and The HSUS’s vice president for Bioethics and Farm Animal Protection, Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B.Vet. Med., M.R.C.V.S., addressed the science and ethics of humane sustainable organic agriculture.

The forum was organized by The HSUS and owes much of its success to the efforts of The HSUS’s Great Lakes Regional Office and concerned members of the agricultural community.

CPI PHOTO and Fox Photo, in cooperation with The HSUS, are sponsoring the “All American” Pet Photo Contest. The grand-prize winning photograph will be featured in the official 1998 HSUS membership calendar. Prizes range from $1,000 to gift certificates. The deadline for entries is August 31 and the winner will be announced in November. So focus your camera and picture your pet a winner! For complete contest information, call 1-800-669-9699, extension 3609.

PMU FARMS: AN UPDATE

“Premarin” manufacturer Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories apparently has responded to the consumers who have stopped using Premarin because of the conditions pregnant mares endure in the production of that estrogen replacement drug (see the Winter 1996 HSUS News). It recently developed the Continuous Improvement Program for its pregnant mare urine (PMU) farms. Based on recommendations by investigators who toured PMU farms selected by Wyeth-Ayerst, the program suggests improvements to caretaking and inspection guidelines at PMU farms. The improvements include examinations by an independent veterinarian every six weeks, with reports filed to Wyeth-Ayerst; monthly inspections by company staff; upgrading facilities to meet Wyeth-Ayerst’s existing Code of Practices; installation of fire-fighting equipment; and modification of stall dividers to help prevent injury.

While we applaud any effort to improve life for PMU mares, we believe that Wyeth-Ayerst has not done enough. A six-week interval between veterinary visits still allows for the possibility of prolonged suffering. Allowing farmers to contract with the veterinarian of their choice opens the door to unregulated quality of veterinary care. Monthly inspections must be backed up by strict enforcement procedures if they are to be effective. Finally, Wyeth-Ayerst still does not require farmers to provide adequate water to the mares; instead, the company is undertaking a water “study” this summer.

Since Wyeth-Ayerst has not allowed representatives from animal-protection organizations to randomly inspect farms, it is difficult to know how effective this program will be. As of June, Wyeth-Ayerst had not approved an HSUS request to conduct such an inspection.
"My organization has only been in existence for eight months, so the information on fund-raising was the most helpful to me," commented Mary-anne Schultz, founder of the Nonprofit Organization for the Adoption of Homeless Animals, in Hammond, Indiana. "We're still doing events like bake sales, and [I learned] about doing big-time things that could draw a lot of money without taking a lot of time. Those tips made it worth every penny coming here."

Four special day-long courses supplemented the shorter workshops, giving participants an in-depth understanding of shelter design, animal behavior, urban wildlife management, and personnel issues. Those who attended the seminar on urban wildlife management traveled to a nearby park, where they practiced using net guns and other humane animal-capture equipment.

"Expo is a trade show with a strong educational component," says John Dommers.

Fifth Expo Works Its Charm
Attendees hear new ideas to help their work

In 1992 The HSUS went to Las Vegas and came back a winner. That was the year we introduced Animal Care Expo, a special event to help humane societies and animal-control agencies improve the ways they work. The first Expo combined a trade show with an educational conference and sent more than a thousand participants home with new ideas to help them protect and care for animals.

Five years later Animal Care Expo returned to the city where it began. From February 13 to 17, more than fifteen hundred people converged on Las Vegas for Animal Care Expo '96, taking advantage of the winning formula that has made Expo the largest trade show of its kind.

"I was surprised by how big it was," said Carole Mottola, vice president of the board of directors of Noah's Ark Animal Welfare Association, in Ledgewood, New Jersey. "This was my first Expo and I loved it. I found the workshops interesting and enjoyed meeting people and sharing ideas with them. I thought the Exhibit Hall was the best part; it was a good way to see the products available. I would definitely recommend Expo for people from other shelters."

The Exhibit Hall, featuring more than 125 companies and organizations marketing their products and services, attracted lots of attention. Attendees tried out new animal-capture products, tested shelter-management software on computer terminals, and spoke with representatives from advocacy organizations like the Greyhound Protection League and Bunny Bliss.

When they weren't in the Exhibit Hall, participants chose from among thirty-six professional development seminars. Topics ranged from caring for shelter rabbits to writing grant proposals.

The HSUS's Martha C. Armstrong proudly displays the new Animal Sheltering magazine at the welcome luncheon.
Armstrong, HSUS vice president for Companion Animals, introduced The HSUS's new Animal Sheltering magazine. "This magazine is the first of many initiatives we've planned to help us strengthen our ties to people in the field," said Ms. Armstrong.

For some show participants, like Ms. Schultz, networking gave her the opportunity to learn from people at larger, more established humane agencies. For others, like California lawyer Arlene Nizenski, speaking with people in the field added fuel to thoughts about switching careers. "I feel great about the people I've met in terms of job opportunities," said Ms. Nizenski. "And I've learned a lot more about solving the problems facing this field."

Whether networking with colleagues, learning in seminars, or discovering new products and services in the Exhibit Hall, attendees of Animal Care Expo '96 absorbed new ideas to help their work. They also got a much-needed break from their daily reality.

Animal Care Expo has become a fixture on the calendars of animal-care professionals in the United States and abroad. "We're going to stick with the formula that's made the show such a success," says John Dommers, Expo director. "We're working to expand the training workshops and provide the highest quality that we can. We're also looking to bring in more exhibitors of interest to attendees.

Carroll S. Thrift, HSUS vice president for Marketing, echoes those remarks. "We're planning some new programs to keep the Expo fresh and exciting over the next five years," he said. "We'll pursue all avenues that will enhance the work of animal-care personnel."

Shirley Hendrixson, cruelty investigator for Alliance Against Animal Abuse, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, attended the 1992 and the 1996 Expos. "This year's Expo is even better [than the first]," she said. "There were more exhibitors, more interesting seminars, and it was better organized. The HSUS is doing its usual fantastic job. I enjoyed it very much."

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**MARK THOSE CALENDARS**

Join The HSUS and animal-protection advocates from around the world next year in Orlando, Florida, for Animal Care Expo '97! Mark your calendars now for February 12 to 15.

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**LEGISLATION**

**Long-Awaited Progress for Horses**

*Federal law will help the slaughter bound*

On March 28 the U.S. Congress passed legislation that could meaningfully reduce the suffering of more than a hundred thousand horses sent to slaughter each year. Incorporating into the 1996 farm bill, the Commercial Transportation of Equines for Slaughter Act directs the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish regulations that protect slaughter-bound horses, mules, ponies, and donkeys from widespread abuses, documented during HSUS undercover investigations (see the Summer 1995 HSUS News). Although the final measure fell short of our initial hopes due to intense last-minute opposition from the livestock industry, we view the new law as a positive step toward addressing cruelties that have persisted for decades.

There is a widespread notion that old, lame, and unwanted horses are retired to pasture or humanely destroyed. The vast majority of these "surplus" animals are sold at auction. Because horses are not considered food animals in the United States, few Americans realize that their former companions often become the property of "killer buyers" when sold at auction. After sale these once-cherished animals are shipped for hundreds or even thousands of miles to one of eight equine slaughterhouses in the United States. Virtually all of the meat from these facilities is shipped to foreign markets.

Our investigations revealed that slaughter-bound horses routinely have been crammed into double-deck livestock trucks designed to transport cattle, who are shorter than horses. By the time they arrive at a slaughter plant, most horses have been deprived of food and water for many hours before loading and for as long as two additional days on vehicles. Mares and stallions, draft horses and tiny ponies, foals and adults, healthy animals and the injured or sick all have been thrown together for a terrifying final trip.

Through the USDA regulations, the new law would help remedy such abuses. Congress specifically has directed the USDA to address humane intervals for watering, feeding, and resting the horses. The HSUS will push hard for elimination of double-deck livestock trucks in horse transport and for safety provisions such as adequate headroom for large horses, nonskid floors, and clean, dry boxes.

Rep. Bill Goodling (top) and Sen. Mitch McConnell showed considerable tenacity in keeping the horse-transport bill alive.
HSUS volunteers and staff unload a double-deck livestock truck's load of slaughter-bound horses during a 1995 investigation of a New York State killer buyer.

emergency-access doors, and protection from the elements. The regulations should require that veterinarians examine all horses prior to transport to ensure the horses are physically able to withstand the stress of long-distance travel. In addition, the regulations should prohibit the transport of mares in later stages of pregnancy and any foals six months old or younger. We will work with the USDA to create the strongest possible regulations, but ultimately it is the depth of public interest that will determine whether the regulations are stringent and comprehensive.

We owe a heartfelt thanks to Rep. Bill Goodling of Pennsylvania and Sen. Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, who introduced the original legislation and showed considerable tenacity in keeping it alive. Both men refused to back down, even when the viability of any bill was threatened by powerful livestock lobbyists, who reneged on their earlier agreements to support the reforms. Representative Goodling and Senator McConnell received considerable help from Rep. Steve Gunderson of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Subcommittee, who negotiated a settlement that kept a modified version of the legislation in the farm bill package.

We also greatly appreciate the crucial roles played by the American Horse Council and the American Horse Protection Association. Both organizations built congressional support for this measure. They also worked with us to achieve a consensus backed by a broad coalition of horse interests, veterinarians, and animal-protection groups.

The HSUS would have greatly preferred to see legislation enacted to eliminate horse slaughter entirely; the end of the U.S. trade in horse meat is our goal. However, it is clear that Congress is unwilling to ban horse slaughter at this time. Given that more than 2.5 million horses have been shipped to slaughter in the United States within the last decade alone—often in abysmal conditions—we decided to pursue, with considerable urgency, whatever federal protections were achievable. We believe this new law will reduce the number of horses who can be sent to slaughter and improve the treatment of those who are sent, while we continue to work toward eliminating the trade entirely. Write Lonnie J. King, Administrator, APHIS, USDA, Rm. 312-E, Administration Bldg., Washington, DC 20250, and urge the USDA to adopt strong and enforceable regulations.—Trina Bellak, Esq., HSUS associate director of Federal Legislation; Marc Paulhus, HSUS director of Equine Protection

**WILDLIFE**

**Another State Ballot Victory**

**Californians reject trophy hunting of lions**

Mountain lions emerged victorious in the first of several hunting- and trapping-related measures appearing on statewide ballots in 1996. In California's March primary, voters decisively defeated Proposition 197, which would have eliminated protected status for mountain lions and granted the state Fish and Game Commission the authority to allow hunters to kill the animals for trophies. The HSUS and the Sacramento-based Mountain Lion Foundation led opposition to the measure, which received major financial support from the National Rifle Association (NRA) and Safari Club International.

Supporters argued that the Fish and Game Commission should have authority to manage mountain lions and, citing two fatal lion attacks on people in 1994, claimed that the animals pose a threat to public safety. The HSUS and other opponents countered that hunting lions with hounds is inhumane and unsporting and does nothing to protect the public. (Existing law already allows the state to kill individual lions who threaten public safety or livestock.)

Although the NRA and other groups pumped more than half a million dollars into promoting the measure, only 41.8 percent of the voters supported it. "California voters rejected the NRA's transparent scare tactics and reaffirmed their opposition to the trophy hunting of mountain lions," stated Nancy Perry, HSUS di-
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Proposition 197, which would have repealed the 1990 ban on the trophy hunting of mountain lions, by a margin of nearly one million votes.

In Massachusetts the hunting of black bears with hounds could be banned.

The decisive defeat of Proposition 197 will affect the November initiatives, especially in Oregon. Like Proposition 197, the Oregon hunter's initiative does not explicitly state that it would overturn measures that protect animals, but there is no question that it would do so. The proposed measure would give Oregon's Fish and Wildlife Commission "exclusive authority" to manage wildlife and would repeal an entire set of administrative rules and regulations adopted by other state agencies. Several major Oregon newspapers have denounced the measure as a fraud and urged its defeat. The HSUS and other groups are working to ensure that defeat.

In other states, animal advocates are on the offensive. In Massachusetts, for example, The HSUS, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals successfully led an effort to gather enough signatures to qualify a measure that would ban the use of leghold traps and other body-gripping traps, outlaw the hounding of black bears and bobcats, and eliminate the requirement that hunters and trappers dominate the state Fisheries and Wildlife Board. Volunteers gathered more than 131,000 valid signatures, more than double the number needed.

The HSUS is working with local groups and citizens to help qualify the Idaho, Michigan, and Washington measures banning bear baiting and hounding of bears and other predators, and in Colorado, The HSUS is working to qualify the measure banning the use of leghold traps and other body-gripping traps.

An extraordinarily important year for wildlife protection, 1996 may mark a watershed in demonstrating that the policies of hard-line state fish and game commissions simply do not have public support.

-Wayne Pacelle, HSUS vice president, Government Affairs and Media.
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Searching for Solutions
Report reveals extent of U.S. bear poaching

Most bear species native to Asia are being pushed toward extinction by extensive hunting undertaken to supply the trade in traditional Chinese medicines (see Spring 1995 HSUS News). As Asian bears become scarcer, traders have turned their attention to the United States, one of the few countries where bear populations remain strong. Though wildlife law enforcement officials are uncertain about the extent of bear poaching in the United States, undercover investigations have discovered extensive poaching networks nationwide.

The illegal trade in bear parts in California alone is estimated at $100 million per year. In a report recently published by HSUS/HSI and the Investigative Network, author Peter Knights asserts that there is evidence of individuals traveling from Asian countries to California to hunt bears in order to ensure the authenticity of the gallbladders.

The gallbladder of a bear is chemically unique in that it contains significant quantities of ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), a compound proven to have medicinal benefits, found only in low levels in other mammals. Though synthetic and herbal alternatives to UDCA are available, they are not widely accepted.

In Alaska, where trade in bear gallbladders is prohibited, law enforcement officials are finding bear carcasses that have had only the gallbladders removed. In Tennessee, prohibited trade in bear gallbladders is nonetheless “the closest thing we have to organized crime,” according to Fred Fuente, an investigator with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. In Florida a 1995 undercover investigation by the state’s Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission resulted in one of the largest single seizures of illegally obtained black-bear parts in the agency’s history.

Keith Highley, an independent wildlife researcher working with The HSUS, recently investigated the failure of federal and state laws to protect U.S. bears from poaching. His interviews with state fish and game agency officials confirmed suppositions that efforts to combat poaching are complicated by the inconsistency of state laws. Thirty-two states prohibit trade in bear gallbladders; seven states allow such trade; nine states allow trade in gallbladders from bears legally killed outside the state’s jurisdiction, but not from within; and two states have no regulations concerning trade in bear gallbladders.

Such inconsistency creates an enforcement loophole that poachers use to their advantage. According to Mr. Highley, law enforcement officials from thirty-seven states confirmed this assessment. Unless poachers are actually caught in the act of poaching a bear, they can claim that gallbladders in their possession were acquired in a state in which bear hunting is legal.

Although some officials interviewed felt that the U.S. Lacey Act (which makes it illegal to import, export, transport, sell, or buy wildlife taken in violation of another state or country’s laws) is effective in addressing the illegal trade in bear parts, inconsistent laws at the state level undermine that effectiveness. Since it is impossible to prove the origin of a bear gallbladder once it has been removed, officials cannot determine whether any gallbladder offered for sale was legally obtained.

Msrs. Highley and Knights recommend the adoption of a federal prohibition on the import, export, and interstate commerce in bear viscera, or internal organs, to protect U.S. bears from the wide-scale poaching that has decimated Asia’s bears.

As Asian bear species have become locally extinct or commercially unviable, the destructiveness of the illegal trade has spread not only to the United States but also to Russia and Canada. Enforcement officials in these three countries estimate that for every bear killed legally, another is poached. To receive a copy of these reports, or for more information, write to Wildlife and Habitat Protection, The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037. (Please send S3 for the Knights report and $2 for the Highley report, plus $3 for postage and handling.) Suzy Sanders, wildlife issues specialist
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ANA HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Join us in Washington, D.C., for the 1996 HSUS national conference. We will focus on the last quarter century of the humane movement, marking its progress and promise. We will also pay tribute to the twenty-six-year career and achievements of John A. Hoyt, the HSUS’s chief executive officer. We are honored to present a stellar roster of speakers featuring Maurice Strong, chairman of the Earth Council, secretary general of the 1992 Earth Summit, and 1996 recipient of The HSUS’s James Herring Award. Also featured are Marc Bekoff, Ph.D., University of Colorado, Boulder; author and expert on animal intelligence and behavior; Roger Caras, president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA); noted author and television personality, and former HSUS vice president; Brian Davies, founder/CEO of the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), recognized as the originator of international direct-action campaigns; Peter Davies, director general of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA), West Sussex, England; Andrew Dickson, chief executive of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) London, England; Birute Galdikas, Ph.D., president and founder of the Orangutan Foundation International; Joan Dye Gussow, Ed.D., professor emeritus of nutrition and education, Columbia University Teachers’ College; Virginia McKenna, author, actress, and co-founder of the Born Free Foundation; Bernard Rollin, Ph.D., professor of philosophy, physiology, and biophysics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins; Christine Stevens, president of the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), secretary of the Society of Animal Protective Legislation; Gus W. Thornton, D.V.M., president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals/ American Humane Education Society (MSPCA/AHES); Will Travers, executive director of the Born Free Foundation; Gretchen Wyler, president of the Ark Trust, creator of the Genesis Awards for artistry and journalistic integrity in the portrayal of animal issues, celebrated actress and activist.

Wednesday, October 16
8:00 p.m.–11:00 p.m.
Get-Acquainted Social

Thursday, October 17
9:00 a.m.
National Conference

9:30 a.m.
Welcome/Opening Remarks
Amy Freeman Lue, Ll.D., secretary, HSUS board of directors, program moderator; O. J. Ramsey, Esq., chairman, HSUS board of directors; Paul G. Irwin, HSUS president

9:45 a.m.–10:30 a.m.
Keynote Address
Maurice Strong, Earth Council

11:00 a.m.–noon
Address
John A. Hoyt, HSUS

1:30 p.m.–3:00 p.m.
The Global Humane Family:
The Work of The HSUS and Its Affiliates

3:30 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Open-Exchange Session:
Statistics Can Suffer
Will Travers, Born Free Foundation. Explore the relationship between protecting individual animals and international animal protection. Is-

Hotel Information

The ANA Hotel Washington room rates for the conference are $128 single/double. Please call 1-800-262-4683 before September 23 to make your reservations. Any reservations received after that date will be accepted on a space-available basis only.

Airline Information

United Airlines is our official carrier for the conference. Covered travel dates are October 12 through 22, 1996. Conference attendees should call 1-800-521-4041 for reservations and schedule information; use the meeting ID code 564-YU.

Galdikas is one of the world’s foremost primatologists. She has studied orangutans in the wild in Borneo for more than twenty-five years. In tracking the international trade in primates, including orangutans, she focused on the use of primates in research.
sues discussed will include the worldwide concern for zoo animals and extending empathy to those species in the wild.

3:30 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Open-Exchange Session: Bioethics—Of How We Farm and Whom We Harm
Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B.Vet.Med., M.R.C.V.S., HSUS vice president for Bioethics and Farm Animal Protection; Bernard Rollin, Ph.D.; Joan Dye Gussow, Ed.D.; Gary Valer, HSUS managing director, Eating with Conscience Program. The participants in this session, experts in animal protection, bioethics, nutrition, ecology, and sustainable agriculture, will explore what’s best for us, for the Earth, and for the animals. Their essential message: How our food is produced and what we eat have profound consequences, from field to fork and soil to heart.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19
9:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m.
Understanding the Minds of Our Dogs and Cats
Marc Bekoff, Ph.D.; Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B.Vet.Med., M.R.C.V.S.; Randall Lockwood, Ph.D., HSUS vice president for Training Initiatives, psychologist, animal behaviorist. What do dogs and cats think about? What do they want? How do we know they are thinking creatures? Why do they “misbehave”? This session is a chance to ask the experts your questions about the animals in your life.

1:00 p.m.–2:00 p.m.
HSUS Annual Membership Meeting
O. J. Ramsey, Esq., moderator
Elections Committee Report; Election to the Nominating Committee; Treasurer’s Report, G. Thomas Waite III; President’s Report, Paul G. Irwin

6:30 p.m.
HSUS Reception

7:30 p.m.
Awards Banquet
The old owl died today. It was a blessing, I tell myself, as I gently lift him from his carrier and close his once-fearsome eyes with my fingertip. *Bubo virginianus*, the Great Horned Owl, "Tiger of the Air," whose booming call strikes terror in the hearts of mice, skunks, and crows, met his match on a power line in Leesburg.

I've never understood how a bird weighing less than three pounds can survive the shock of up to 34,000 volts, though Virginia Power tells me it has to do with the "transient" grounding of a moving bird's wing as opposed to the solid grounding of a human. Birds of prey are often brought to me for care, and sometimes their trouble isn't as obvious as a broken wing, or head or eye trauma from collision with a car, gunshot or trap wounds. Electrical shock can fool you—the point of entry can be as small as a pencil point and covered with feathers.

A little over a week ago, a state game warden brought the old owl to me, stinking of skunk, almost starved, and with feet so swollen he was supporting himself on the backs of his legs. His fierce yellow eyes watched me as I lifted him from a box in the warden's cruiser, which now reeked wildly of the owl's last attempted meal. I was amazed that this man had driven 10 miles to my house with that fragrant passenger. Many would not have bothered.

It was Sunday, and no vets were available. Most of my cases come in at night or on weekends or holidays, when more people are home to notice their distress. In most cases I am able to stabilize the animal and have it checked.

**BY ANNE PEARSE HOCKER**
first thing Monday.

The owl's beak, a massive ebony bone-cracker of a tool, was encrusted with dirt. His keel, or breastbone, was sharp, meaning he hadn't eaten for some time. His color was a deep russet, almost too orange for an owl. His feet, normally covered entirely with small feathers, were singed, swollen, filthy and greenish. His awesome talons were flexing slightly, a good sign. I touched his feet—they were cool, but they attempted to grasp my glove and squeeze it to death. Still some life there.

I weighed him—barely a kilo. Owls can fluff out their feathers to look like massive creatures, which helps to endear them to their mates, frighten off competitors, and even stay warm. The soft, fringed edges of this body armor allow for totally silent flight, which makes owls so effective as nightstalkers. But he wasn't fooling me. I knew he should have been several hundred grams heavier.

I pried open his fearsome beak to see a pale mouth, when he pulled back and made a snapping, threatening sound.

"Leave me alone," he was saying. "I want to die." But I was busy warming fluids.

The warden fidgeted and cleared his throat. I gathered by his clothes it was his day off, however he stood transfixed by this valiant old feathered warrior, who had probably been managing the Leesburg skunk population for at least ten years. Like most birds, owls have superb vision and hearing but a limited sense of smell. The bright markings of a skunk that serve as a warning to other predators are a welcome beacon to Great Horned Owls, who never turn up their noses at an easy meal of skunk.

"What do you think happened?" asked the warden.

"I'm not sure," I replied cautiously. "His feet are infected and he's almost starving. Maybe the skunk bit him too. Help me a minute." I handed him a syringe attached to a feeding tube full of warm electrolytes and slipped the tip of it down the owl's throat, carefully bypassing the tracheal opening. "Okay, now slowly press the plunger."

I watched the owl for signs of distress or for fluid backing up his throat. He clenched his pathetic feet to get a better grip on me. His eyes blinked slowly, then opened halfway. "Okay, stop now," I whispered and pinched off the tube with my fingers. "Let's give him some rest."

"I've got to get going," said the warden, almost apologetically. Many game wardens are only mildly interested in the animals they steward, being more involved with law enforcement and advancing their careers through their court record. Loudoun is lucky to have a conservationist who happens to be a game warden....

"He's in pretty bad shape. Do you want me to 'save' him for you if he doesn't make it?" I asked.

"Sure. The department could use some new display mounts." He drove off, with his windows open.

The possession of migratory birds and birds of prey, dead or alive, is strictly regulated, and the "disposal of remains" is taken seriously by the Fish and Wildlife folks. This helps control humans of prey who might be interested in selling feathers and body parts. "Burn, bury or donate" is the law, and I often donate the dead to schools, museums or wildlife agencies as educational models. Although in puzzling cases I have the bird necropsied, the cause of death around here is pretty predictable—cars, starvation after habitat destruction due to subdivision growth, secondary poisoning from rodenticides, and sometimes traps and guns.

This old soldier, after years of faithful service to the residents of Leesburg, made a fatal mistake, by resting on a power line or insulator, and perhaps flapping his massive wings enough to touch another wire and complete a path for a circuit.

I returned the old owl to his carrier and placed him in my office, facing a window to the woods. The stench was overpowering, but he was too thin to put outdoors on a chilly night.

I prepared a thin mixture of a high-protein liquid diet and warmed it to just under an owl's body temperature of 100 degrees. The idea is to warm the core but not burn the esophagus. Unlike many birds, owls don't have a crop to store food, and in captivity must be fed frequently.

I held the bird and offered him some gentle grooming strokes I learned from an old bird rehabber, which seem to calm...
most owls. Owls often have a higher tolerance for humans than their colleagues, the hawks. After an initial evaluation of your intentions, they usually accept grooming and feeding soon after arrival. They don’t “tame,” however, just tolerate, and sometimes even bow their heads and seem to enjoy a good scratch.

The owl relaxed and allowed the tube to pass down. My husband, a people doctor who has taught me much, slowly administered the mixture, little by little, to allow the atrophied muscles of the esophagus to “tame,” fierceness and threat display with success. And strorig as a defense against potential feedings. The medications were scrupulously administered, but still he lost ground.

I knew it was time this morning. His breathing was labored, and even the weight of his wings was too much. They drooped, and he refused to stand on his perch, though ironically his feet had improved dramatically. I prayed for divine intervention so I wouldn’t have to make that drive to the vet’s office for the injection of the barbiturate solution that would end his suffering. God knows, I’ve made that drive many times before and it never gets any shorter.

I left him facing the woods in my smelly, quiet office and tended the other animals in my care. When I returned in an hour, he was crumpled in a soft heap. His eyes, which had refused to open for me, were staring at the trees, and he was gone.

Discouraging times like these require some inspirational focus, a spiritual fence I can rest on before proceeding. Critics argue that I was interfering, not intervening, with Nature’s course. There are lots of Great Horned Owls out there, they say. The species is not in trouble, not in this area anyway.

Aldo Leopold pondered the loss of once-abundant species, in his case the passenger pigeon, in a passage in his [Sand County] Almanac. “We know now what was unknown to all the preceding caravan of generations: that men are only fellow-voyagers with other creatures in this odyssey of evolution. This new knowledge should have given us, by this time, a sense of kinship with fellow creatures; a wish to live and let live; a sense of wonder over the magnitude and duration of the biotic enterprise.”

He wrote this shortly before I was born, and although the message took a while to reach me, I’m listening now.

Published originally as “...And a Great Horned Owl That Didn’t?” by the Loudoun Times-Mirror; reprinted with permission. Anne Pearson Hocker is a wildlife rehabilitator in Loudoun County, Virginia. She spent her career as a network television news camerawoman and photographer. She is chairwoman of the Loudoun County Animal Advisory Board and a contributing writer to the Loudoun Times-Mirror.
Animals in Peril: How “Sustainable Use” Is Wiping Out the World’s Wildlife
This book documents the systematic destruction of Africa’s wildlife by some governments, wildlife organizations, and conservation agencies, which are using ill-conceived principles of wildlife management to justify killing animals.
GR3220
$4.95 (HSUS members)
$6.95 (nonmembers)

Professional Advice for a Happier, Healthier, Loving Dog
Video narrated by Dr. Michael W. Fox.
Length: 43 min.
AV19
VHS: $15.00

“Hot Car” Warning Flier
Warns against leaving pets in cars, especially on hot days. Lists signs of heatstroke and procedures for cooling an animal on the way to a veterinarian.
PM2098
100/$3.70

This Dog Wouldn’t Bite... Would Yours?
A full-color brochure that outlines ways in which dog owners can decrease the risk of their dogs’ biting. The brochure also provides tips on how you can avoid becoming a dog-bite victim.
PM2130
45¢
25/$10.75
100/$43.00

Please send me a free copy of the 1995-96 HSUS publications catalog.

To Harm or Not to Harm: Animals and Your College Education
A booklet for pre-college and college students that describes harmful uses of animals in college education, problems with such uses, and humane alternatives.
GR3188
$1.00
50/$45.00

The KIND News Guide to Saving the Earth and Its Animals
For elementary students; useful information on environmental issues and suggestions for ways children can help protect animals and the Earth.
HE1073
50¢
50/$14.00
100/$24.00
500/$120.00

Designing a Disaster Plan for Your Community
A 10-page guide to disaster-relief planning that addresses the needs of animals. Included free: our new disaster-relief brochure. (These items are new and not available through the publications catalog.)
PM2149
$2.00
The HSUS was founded in 1954 to promote humane treatment of animals and to foster respect, understanding, and compassion for all creatures and their environment.

ANIMAL-PROTECTION PROGRAMS

PUBLIC EDUCATION, MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION, AND PUBLICATIONS

The HSUS promoted National Farm Animals Awareness Week (NFAAW) and urged consumers to “Shop with Compassion” through newspaper ads in Pittsburgh and in Billings, Montana. Dozens of newspapers and fifteen radio stations highlighted NFAAW.

The HSUS continued antifur campaign efforts by placing our popular “Your Fur Is a Luxury” billboard on Los Angeles’ Sunset Boulevard in October.

With the Free Willy Foundation, The HSUS assisted in building a state-of-the-art facility at the Oregon Coast Aquarium for “Keiko,” the orca star of Free Willy. The HSUS also made plans to create a marine mammal institute that would develop the protocols needed in the rescue and release of captive and stranded whales and dolphins.

The HSUS, in conjunction with Humane Society International (HSI), prepared an important report that served as the foundation for the U.S. position on enforcement of whaling regulations. HSUS/HSI continued to pressure the International Whaling Commission to prohibit “scientific” whaling.

HSUS/HSI attended two important Inter-American Tuna Commission meetings at which we worked toward internationalizing protections for dolphins still being killed by Mexico and other countries. We also worked to strengthen European Union (EU) resolve not to weaken its dolphin-protection laws.

The HSUS produced influential new videos, The Forgotten Victims, dealing with animals in disasters, was distributed by the American Red Cross to three hundred chapters. Cats in Shelters looks at ways for shelter staff to handle cats humanely. Bucking the Myth, which illustrates the brutal treatment of animals in U.S. rodeos, was mailed to country-music stars who perform at rodeos.

We responded to thousands of media inquiries and sought media attention for animal-protection issues. The media mentioned or highlighted HSUS programs in thousands of newspapers and television and radio broadcasts. Time magazine, the New York Times, USA Today, Texas Monthly Magazine, ESPN, NBC’s Inside Edition, and other outlets publicized HSUS criticism of cruelty to Tennessee walking horses, cruel transport conditions of slaughter-bound horses, or plans for the 1996 Olympic three-day equestrian event.

HSUS efforts to reform hunting practices through the state initiative process received extensive media coverage in five states. The Wall Street Journal, Associated Press, and Christian Science Monitor gave substantial play to wildlife issues from the HSUS perspective. Our efforts to pass federal legislation to ban canned hunts generated nationwide media coverage.

The HSUS News published investigative reports on hog/dog trials, trophy hunting, horse transport, and the bear trade, as well as information on transporting pets by air and fighting the fad-pet trend.

Materials prepared for the “Get the Facts on Cats” campaign proved so popular that, at year’s end, more than ninety thousand copies were in print.

Our disaster-relief efforts were enhanced by a unique publications design that was carried through in a disaster-planning book, a corporate-support brochure, and workshop materials. Brochures on traveling with pets and spaying/neutering were designed as follow-ups to HSUS informational programming that appeared on local television stations nationwide.

The Close-Up Report kept constituents informed about pressing issues, and our quarterly Animal Activist Alert offered ways to influence decision makers. Scores of corporate-support and member-service...
The HSUS's Melanie Adcock, D.V.M., participates in an NFAAW farm tour; The HSUS's Patricia A. Forkan views construction of Keiko's new home in Oregon; HSUS-led protesters object to a hunt at New Jersey's Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge; The HSUS's Sally Fekety comforts a dog seized in an animal-collector case in Alabama.

materials linked the organization with its constituency.

Humane Society International, HSI continued its work with the United Nations’ Food and Agriculture Organization to provide training in humane slaughter techniques and equipment use in developing nations. In conjunction with others, HSI further developed a chemical sterilant and tested it on male dogs in Mexico City. HSI also supported expansion of a project to protect endangered sea turtles from extinction. We continued our support of the animal shelter/clinic Asociación Humanitaria Para la Protección Animal de Costa Rica and initiated development of the Center for Earth Concerns of Costa Rica. HSI also helped establish the Esther Honey Foundation’s veterinary clinic in the Cook Islands and the Sociedad contra la Crueldad de Animales de Cozumel’s shelter/clinic in Mexico.

HSI’s investigation into the illegal trade in bear parts in Canada provided impetus to an ongoing campaign to halt the trade worldwide. HSUS/HSI continued to fight the application of international trade rules that undermine U.S. animal-protection laws. HSUS/HSI also filed a lawsuit to compel the Clinton administration to enforce the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act, which contains embargo provisions against countries that continue to use drift nets on the high seas. HSI gained passage of an EU resolution calling for immediate implementation of the ban on EU importation of pelts of thirteen animal species from any country that has not outlawed the steel-jaw leghold trap or instituted humane trapping standards. HSI also successfully fought to ban the leghold trap in New South Wales, Australia. HSI continued its campaigns to end horsemeat consumption in Europe and strengthen EU farm-animal transport laws.

In Australia, HSI successfully nominated several mammal, bird, reptile, and fish species for addition to Australia’s list of endangered species. HSUS/HSI staff evaluated three zoological parks in Peru and accepted an invitation to collaborate with Peru’s Amigos de los Animales to develop programs to promote animal welfare and protection.

EarthKind, Renew America, the premier U.S. organization that identifies and promotes environmental success stories, became a program of EarthKind.

EarthKind established offices in New Zealand and Ireland and formed new alliances with the International Executive Service Corps, Counterpart the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific, and Earth Pledge. EarthKind represents U.S. environmental organizations on the board of the Environmental Liaison Centre International, the world’s largest coalition of grassroots nongovernmental organizations. EarthKind supported the Alliance of Small Island States in its quest for environmentally sustainable development. The Alliance to Save the Russian Taiga Forest, co-chaired by EarthKind (USA) President John A. Hoyt, held a major conference to share information about the world’s largest forest. EarthKind promoted the use of energy-efficient technologies in India and South Africa. In Mexico, EarthKind assisted in assessing the problem of pollution from motor vehicles and worked toward a solution.

CRUELTY INVESTIGATIONS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

A year-long HSUS undercover investigation resulted in the arrest of the driver of a double-deck livestock truck and the confiscation of thirty-six horses bound for slaughter. Network television coverage helped bring national attention to the need for federal horse-transport legislation.

An HSUS investigation into the illegal commercial exploitation of wild horses resulted in a meeting with U.S. Bureau of Land Management employees about the sale of wild horses to slaughter plants.

An investigation of plans for the 1996 Olympic three-day equestrian event in Atlanta led to an HSUS call for major changes to ensure better protection for horses participating in this grueling contest.

Undercover investigations indicated unacceptable treatment of pregnant mares used in urine collection for manufacture of the estrogen replacement drug Premarin®. The result
was the HSUS Premarin Substitutes Project, which included materials on alternative products and therapies.

HSUS investigators provided expertise to a national cable TV network exposing cruelties associated with puppy mills. An investigation into a case involving dozens of starving dogs in Tennessee resulted in conviction of an animal collector on cruelty charges.

Nine regional offices, covering forty-six states, implemented national programs, interacted with local humane organizations, and responded to HSUS members' local concerns. We assisted in recovery from Hurricane Marilyn on St. Thomas and from Hurricane Opal in Florida. In California we provided food and supplies in support of the local response to torrential rains, flooding, and mudslides. The HSUS also helped in disaster planning for the general public and the emergency management and animal-protection communities. We held workshops for attendees at American Red Cross disaster institutes, and we spoke at conferences nationwide.

We helped in the enactment of animal-cruelty felony provisions in Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana and in the defeat of Nevada’s Livestock Owners’ Bill of Rights, which would have institutionalized many forms of animal abuse. In Texas we stopped a bill to legalize cockfighting and gained enactment of a canned-hunt bill. In Connecticut we helped pass an abused-animal seizure and handling bill and helped halt the expansion of gambling activities at greyhound tracks. We helped defeat legalized “bloodless” bullfighting in Florida. We also helped pass a law in Illinois requiring the regulation of guard-dog companies and assisted in the preparation of two large-scale puppy-mill cases in Montana. We worked successfully for the elimination of pound seizure in Iowa.

We played a critical role in the nationally reported Liger-town case, helping Idaho authorities respond to and prosecute a large-scale exotic-animal collector. We helped coordinate a major grassroots effort in Massachusetts to ban steel-jaw leghold traps (and other traps) and hound hunting of black bears and bobcats. In Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont, we opposed hunting of deer and moose.

We helped make it illegal to trip horses in charreada rodeos in Texas and Maine and organized an effort to remove barbed wire from the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range in Montana.

Regional staff participated in more than forty conferences, workshops, and training sessions covering such topics as cruelty investigations, urban wildlife problems, and pet overpopulation.

WILDLIFE, ANIMAL-HABITAT, AND SHELTERING PROGRAMS


HSUS/HSI coproduced a report that explored the burgeoning trade in body parts from Canadian bears for use in Asian medicines and helped persuade the government of Thailand not to legalize the captive breeding of tigers whose parts would have been sold for such use. We also helped secure congressional support for the Bear Protection Act, which if passed would halt the importation of, exploitation of, and domestic trade in bear bile and gallbladders.

The HSUS opposed several trophy hunting permits issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and prepared a major report on trophy hunting that demonstrates the industry’s alarming growth in

From left: An urban-wildlife expert, The HSUS’s Dave Pauli relocates a “problem” beaver from a Montana neighborhood; HSUS investigators inspect a double-deck truck in New York carrying slaughter-bound horses.

In the face of resistance from commercial fishing interests in the Pacific Northwest, we continued to oppose efforts to kill sea lions who feed on steelhead trout. The HSUS also opposed the Canadian government’s plan to increase the Canadian seal-hunt quota from 186,000 to 250,000.

We began deer contraception studies at the Maryland campus of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and at the Sharon Woods Metro Park in Columbus, Ohio. With the goal of eliminating the surplus of captive animals produced by zoos, we also sponsored immunonconceptron treatments for animals in more than fifty zoos.

Following a five-year HSUS effort, two elephants were transferred from the Milwaukee County Zoo to a sanctuary in California. We provided expertise to legislators who wish to outlaw canned hunts and documented the abuses that accompany trade in exotic pets.

We created a new program focusing on protection of urban and suburban wildlife and began publishing Wildlife Tracks for wildlife-advocacy organizations.

The HSUS continued to lead the nation’s anti-fur cam-
## Combined Statement of Financial Position

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## Combined Statement of Activities

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<td>Contributions and grants</td>
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<td>$539,377</td>
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<td>Bequests</td>
<td>9,376,899</td>
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<td>9,377,211</td>
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<td>Investment income</td>
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<td>505,336</td>
<td>(13,984)</td>
<td>3,275,020</td>
<td>2,229,412</td>
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<td>Sale of literature and other income</td>
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<td>740,089</td>
<td>1,040,937</td>
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<td>Total Revenue and Other Additions</td>
<td>$35,648,724</td>
<td>$1,928,050</td>
<td>$525,393</td>
<td>$38,102,167</td>
<td>$24,376,403</td>
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<td>Transfers (net assets released from restrictions)</td>
<td>$1,968,543</td>
<td>($1,968,543)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Revenue, Other Additions, and Transfers</td>
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<td>($40,493)</td>
<td>$525,393</td>
<td>$38,102,167</td>
<td>$24,376,403</td>
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<td><strong>Expenses and Other Deductions</strong></td>
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<td>Animal-protection programs</td>
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<td>Public education, membership information, and publications</td>
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<td>Cruelty investigations and regional offices</td>
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<td>2,753,459</td>
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<td>Wildlife, animal-habitat, and sheltering programs</td>
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<td>Youth- and higher-education programs</td>
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<td>Legal assistance, litigation, legislation and government relations</td>
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<td>1,365,435</td>
<td>1,330,447</td>
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<td>Animal-research issues and bioethics and farm animals</td>
<td>713,845</td>
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<td>705,680</td>
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<td>Gifts and grants to other humane organizations</td>
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<td>199,855</td>
<td>247,785</td>
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<td>Payments to annuitants</td>
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<td>180,232</td>
<td>161,865</td>
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<td>Supporting services</td>
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<td>Management and general</td>
<td>2,475,415</td>
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<td>2,475,415</td>
<td>1,887,170</td>
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<td>Membership development</td>
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<td>3,187,043</td>
<td>1,197,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund-raising</td>
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<td>3,700,301</td>
<td>2,277,777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Expenses and Other Deductions</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>$33,091,826</td>
<td>$24,227,184</td>
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<td><strong>Change in Net Assets</strong></td>
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<td>($40,493)</td>
<td>$525,393</td>
<td>$5,010,341</td>
<td>$149,219</td>
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The HSUS is tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. The society's audited financial statements are available upon request.
paign. We also helped to prevent establishment of an international standard that would have allowed steel-jaw leg hold traps to qualify as humane. We continued efforts to force the Animal Damage Control Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to emphasize the use of nonlethal methods of reducing damage caused by wildlife. We also opposed an FWS proposal to permit increased waterfowl hunting.

Large-scale public-education efforts promoting companion-animal welfare focused primarily on our “Get the Facts on Cats” materials and on National Dog-Bite Prevention Week. Through cooperative efforts with the U.S. Postal Service, postcards were mailed to 125 million households, urging pet owners to “bite-proof” their dogs. We published articles, produced materials, and made press appearances on other issues, such as puppy mills, safe pet travel, greyhound racing, and pet keeping by immunocompromised people.

We also worked to raise the operational standards of animal shelters and animal-control agencies. More than a thousand people attended our Animal Care Expo, in Orlando, Florida. Expo is an annual trade show and education conference.

Special Shelter Sense issues on cats and rabies control highlighted the publication’s eighteenth year. Our Evaluation Team made on-site visits to animal-care agencies and recommended improvements.

The HSUS Wildlife Land Trust. Staff worked closely with HSUS members and others who owned land they wished to protect permanently. Thirty-five properties representing more than two hundred thousand acres of undeveloped land were under consideration for Wildlife Land Trust protection. Six were accepted: four in New Hampshire, one in New York, and one in Arkansas. Conservation easements were established on two others, in New Hampshire and New Mexico. The properties represent the first thousand acres of land that will be forever protected.

**YOUTH- AND HIGHER-EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

The HSUS provided more than five hundred hours of workshops and seminars to more than two thousand people. We offered extensive training opportunities that included a restructured Animal Care and Control Basic Academy and sessions on basic and advanced cruelty investigation, euthanasia technician training, disaster preparedness, humane solutions to wildlife problems, human factors in euthanasia, and stress management for animal-care professionals. HSUS staff participated in and provided training at a variety of professional meetings, state humane federations, law enforcement training exercises, and state animal-control association meetings across the country. Coalitions of humane societies, animal-control agencies, child-protection services, spousal-abuse intervention groups, schools, law enforcement agencies, and other community organizations were brought together to share ideas for overcoming violence in society.

National Association for Humane and Environmental Education. NAHSEE instituted the KIND Club Achievement Award to recognize an outstanding KIND News classroom and the KIND Children’s Book Award to honor an exceptional children’s book about animals and/or the environment.

Adopt-A-Teacher promotional efforts, designed to develop readership of KIND News, NAHSEE’s monthly newspaper for elementary-school children, included participation in national animal-protection/control conferences, promotional mailings, and workshops for grassroots humane organizations. The General Federation of Women’s Clubs began an initiative to expand Adopt-A-Teacher participation.

New teacher resources included the Sharing the Earth Inservice Guide, designed for teachers of students in grades K-6. NAHSEE published four new teaching packets focusing on responsible pet care and wildlife protection. NAHSEE continued to promote the formation of secondary-school student clubs through dissemination of the HSUS Student Action Guide and HSUS Student Network News. Four new slide programs, available on a loan basis, were designed for presentation by secondary students at club
From left: The HSUS offered a new course on animal issues in disaster preparedness and response that was incorporated into American Red Cross training nationwide; contraception is administered via blow dart, as we stop the growth of a suburban deer population at Fire Island National Seashore, New York; “Get the Facts on Cats” draws a crowd at Expo.

meetings and school assemblies. NAHEE also released an updated edition of the Alternatives to Dissection teaching packet.

Center for Respect of Life and Environment. CRLE staff responded to twelve hundred requests for information on careers and educational opportunities and for information on how to “green” colleges by making them more environmentally responsible. CRLE cosponsored the third annual Higher Education Project Conference and a gathering of leaders of international development organizations, who articulated their visions of sustainable livelihoods and lifestyles, institutional practices, and social policies. CRLE also cosponsored a conference with the World Bank, “Ethics and Spiritual Values and the Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Development.”

CRLE provided assistance and support to six theological institutions implementing eco-justice-oriented curricula and humane, sustainable practices. It sponsored two conferences to explore effective responses to the environmental challenge. Earth Ethics, CRLE’s quarterly journal, featured issues on ecological education, sustainable development, and environmental ethics.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE, LITIGATION, LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The HSUS launched a series of ballot initiatives to protect wildlife in Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Washington State and led efforts to defeat repeal of recent wildlife-protection initiatives in California and Oregon.

In state legislatures The HSUS provided extensive information on issues, produced data regarding existing laws, drafted legislation, lobbied legislators, worked with local activists, and generated support for bills by sending hundreds of thousands of action alerts to our members. The HSUS awarded the Legislative Achievement Award to fourteen activists who succeeded in gaining passage of significant animal-protection bills or defeating exploitative bills at the state level.

At the federal level, our most noteworthy achievement was the elimination of an annual multimillion-dollar subsidy to the mink industry for foreign fashion shows and other corporate advertising—dealing a major blow to the fur industry.

We worked to defend the Endangered Species Act from attacks by the “wise use” community and trophy hunting lobby; to thwart efforts to open all national wildlife refuges to hunting and trapping and to a range of other harmful recreational and commercial activities; and to maintain protections for dolphins. HSUS legal efforts helped to overturn a federal grizzly-bear management plan that failed to protect grizzlies, stop illegal construction on habitat of the endangered Mount Graham red squirrel in Arizona, and force seventy nations to adopt seaturtle conservation measures or face an embargo on their shrimp and shrimp products. We also developed and continued legal challenges to protect fur seals, dolphins, box turtles, and sea lions.

The Office of the General Counsel advised on personnel issues, managed HSUS trademarks and other intellectual properties, advised the board of directors, worked with outside counsel on defensive litigation, reviewed publications and video programs prior to public distribution, took steps to comply with laws pertaining to the operation of charitable organizations, and responded to constituents’ requests for research materials and other information.

ANIMAL-RESEARCH ISSUES AND BIOETHICS AND FARM ANIMALS

Dozens of our letters and opinion editorials publicizing our message on reforming the use...
of animals in research, testing, and education were published in newspapers and magazines; scores of newspapers and magazines cited our views in articles on animal-research issues. We also made numerous presentations to students, teachers, scientists, representatives of the business sector, and animal activists.

We bestowed our annual Russell and Burch Award upon a scientist who has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of alternative methods of safety testing. We funded an international workshop to discuss the latest developments in alternatives to the Draize Eye-Irritancy Test in rabbits. We co-wrote The Three Rs: The Way Forward and helped the federal government prepare a pioneering report designed to facilitate the assessment and regulatory acceptance of new alternative methods.

The HSUS launched a new alternatives loan program and responded to more than 350 requests related to the use of animals in education.

The HSUS continued to be the key animal-protection organization supporting the Animal Experimentation Right to Know Act, which would provide for public access to more information about animal experimentation and reform the U.S. military's animal-research programs.

We joined forces with family farmers, consumers, and environmentalists to fight factory farms. Our participation in the Campaign for Sustainable Agriculture helped establish humane farm-animal husbandry as a key criterion of sustainable agriculture. We worked toward passage of the Downed Animal Protection Act and establishment of a "No Downer" policy at stockyards.

We provided extensive input into the proposed rule on the USDA's massive food-safety initiative and continued to track new food-safety proposals to ensure that farm-animal welfare is not overlooked during efforts to improve food safety.

We successfully made the case before the National Organic Standards Board that humane husbandry practices should be accepted as a key criterion for products carrying the "organic" label.

We worked with national agricultural youth groups to reverse the profit-motivated trend toward the use of illegal drugs and the altering of the physical appearance of show animals in livestock competitions.

The HSUS "egg" campaign was launched and overseen by staff who also provided expertise to consumers and the media.

SUPPORTING SERVICES

MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL

HSUS staff carries out the daily operations necessary to sustain our work. The chief executive, in concert with the president, is charged with administering The HSUS on behalf of the board of directors. Under the president's oversight, the treasurer prepares the annual operating budget for approval by the board of directors and oversees HSUS assets, making disbursements for expenses in accordance with approved budgets and maintaining the financial records necessary to meet federal and state reporting requirements. The treasurer's records are audited annually by an independent, certified public accountant.

The HSUS maintains headquarters in Washington, D.C.; an operations center in Gaithersburg, Maryland; nine regional offices; the National Humane Education Center; and NAHEE facilities.

The licensing of nationally distributed merchandise continued to expand. Calendars, greeting cards, T-shirts, and umbrellas were just a few of the HSUS products available in stores nationwide.

MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The HSUS is principally funded by annual membership dues and through contributions and legacies from members and others. Without this generosity and dedication, the work of The HSUS would not be possible. We produce and distribute literature describing our goals and current endeavors to a constituency of over 2.5 million people. We also provide information to the public with the intention of enlisting new members.

FUND-RAISING

The HSUS must earn the confidence of our members and donors if we are to continue to generate the resources required for operations. We do this primarily by educating the public regarding our many activities on behalf of animals. Primary publications designed to provide public education and information are the HSUS News, Animal Activist Alert, and direct-mail communications. The HSUS continues to succeed in enlisting the support of an increasing constituency that shares our concerns and objectives and provides legacies, deferred gifts, endowments, and regular contributions and gifts to underwrite our mission.
Animals in Peril
How “Sustainable Use” is Wiping Out the World’s Wildlife
By HSI President John A. Hoyt

With so many animals living on the verge of extinction, why do governments all over the world routinely sanction the killing of endangered species? The theory of “sustainable use”—legalized killing in the name of conservation—provides government and wildlife-organization officials with a convenient rationale for the systematic decimation, depletion, and destruction of endangered species. *Animals in Peril* is an eye-opening look at this problem and provides alternatives that can benefit communities, wildlife, and the environment.

*Animals in Peril* is available in a softcover edition from The HSUS (2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037) at a special price: $7.95 for HSUS members, $9.95 for nonmembers, including shipping and handling.

A Weyauwega resident cradles "Blackjack," recently rescued from her home. Right: A Wisconsin National Guardsman carries a pet from an
MARCH 4, 5:45 A.M.: It was just another Monday morning in rural Weyauwega, Wisconsin, and the town's seventeen hundred citizens were doing what they always do as the day begins—heading out for work, milking the cows, catching the last few winks before the alarm sounded, packing lunches for the kids, feeding the dog.

Then a Wisconsin Central freight train slipped off the tracks in the center of Weyauwega, toppling some of the fourteen tanker cars carrying one million pounds of liquid propane fuel. The result was a massive explosion and fire, and within hours Weyauwega would be a ghost town.

By 7:00 A.M., officials were going door to door, telling anyone who was at home to get out. Because residents and officials alike apparently thought the evacuation would last for just a few hours, many people made a choice they would come to regret: they left their animals behind.

The Weyauwega disaster was a wrenching experience for virtually all of the residents. Most were kept out of their homes for nearly three weeks by emergency officials, who deemed the situation too dangerous to let people back into the town as long as the propane continued to burn.

It is also a tragic illustration of just how critical it is to be prepared for disaster, no matter where you live. It shows how important it is for emergency officials to understand the necessity of planning for the needs of animals in a disaster. It also stands as the clearest example we've seen recently of how the powerful bond between people and their animals will cause great suffering when they're separated by disaster, and how that bond will lead pet owners and others to commit desperate, even illegal, acts to save their animals.

In Weyauwega it wasn't long before residents realized they wouldn't be safely back at home that day, or the next. Those who had left without their pets began to worry. The animals might be able to survive without food or water for a day or two, but for how much longer than that? Some animals had been left outside, and it was still winter in Wisconsin, with subzero temperatures forecast. Expecting to return within a few hours, one woman had placed her small dog in a dog crate when she left, without access to food or water. Heat had been turned off in many houses to reduce the potential for explosion.

Debby Lewis, executive director of the nearby Fox Valley Humane Association, said she was in shock over the situation. "Imagine the trauma of being forced out of your home, and then leaving behind a part of your family to starve to death, which is what could eventually happen. The emergency operational center never understood or cared about just how much pets matter to people."

As pet owners demanded to know when they could go back to their homes long enough at least to get their animals out, emergency officials, who were legitimately concerned about the extreme hazard the spill presented, resisted allowing anyone access to the town.

Hours, then days, passed. Some people continued to press emergency officials for permission to return to town. Others sought assistance from animal-protection organizations or from their elected officials. Still others took matters into their own hands.

Bob and Pat Drake, for example, staged their own covert rescue operation for their three golden retrievers, "Brutus," "Mandy," and "Libby." The Drakes live just north of town, a quarter of a mile from the site of the derailment. They had left the dogs at home when they rushed out of the house, intending to be back in a few hours. Brutus was in his outdoor pen with access to the garage; Mandy and Libby were in a breezeway where they usually spent the day. They'd been fed and had water when
the Drakes left, but by Monday night, the Drakes were worried. They tried getting home on Tuesday but were turned back at every checkpoint.

By Wednesday they were panicky. Mr. Drake, a Vietnam-war veteran, had had an idea for a military-style pet rescue and contacted the National Guard and officials in the state capital to press his idea. Mrs. Drake called home, talking to the dogs through the answering machine. "I wanted them to know we were coming to get them," she said. By Thursday the rescue operation was being discussed at a town meeting, but it wasn’t clear that it was going to happen. Because the Drakes live so close to the derailment, it was unlikely they would be able to participate even if the rescue took place. The Drakes enlisted a couple of their friends to help. Driving to within a quarter of a mile of the house, two of the rescuers ran across a dark field. When they entered the house, the dogs rushed to see them. After another fast dash across the field, the three dogs were reunited with their family.

The Drakes deeply regret having left their dogs behind, but they don’t regret taking the risk to save them. "We knew what we were doing was illegal," Mrs. Drake admits, "but all we could think about was getting our dogs to safety. We’ll never leave them behind again!"

The next day, March 8, at the order of Wisconsin governor Tommy G. Thompson, emergency officials relented and a pet-rescue operation began. Pet owners donned flak jackets and accompanied by the National Guard in armored vehicles, were allowed into their homes for a scant five minutes to grab their animals or to leave food and water behind for any animals who couldn’t be found or removed within the allotted time. Hundreds of dogs, cats, birds, and other animals were reunited with their families. It wasn’t just the pet owners who were relieved that the animals were finally rescued. Waupaca County sheriff James Waid said that the effort was a tremendous morale booster. Even better, most of the animals were in surprisingly good condition, though it was reported that several birds and some cats did not survive their ordeal.

How could this tragic situation have been avoided? Hundreds of animals could have been spared their suffering if they had been evacuated with their owners at the beginning of the disaster. Many others were. Take Tim Potratz. He had heard about the explosion after his wife, Heather, had already left for work, and he had decided to stay home with his baby, Trevor, and Labrador retriever, “Buddy.” When the evacuation order came, Mr. Potratz thought he would be gone for just a few hours, so he packed enough baby supplies to last into the afternoon and left for a family member’s house—with Buddy. According to Mr. Potratz, “It never occurred to me to leave our dog behind. If it’s too dangerous for me to be in the house, it’s too dangerous for him. Buddy is a member of my family.”

So why were animals left behind? Some people just didn’t consider the situation to be very serious. Other residents had already gone to work before the evacuation order came, and they simply couldn’t get home. Some people had no choice but to leave without their animals. One elderly woman, for example, was physically unable to leave her home without help, and officials who helped her reportedly told her she could not bring her pets with her. As important as it is to have a family disaster plan that includes animals, in cases such as those, even the best plan wouldn’t have helped.

That’s why it’s critical for emergency-management officials to recognize the importance of addressing the needs of animals in a disaster and to have a community disaster plan that includes an animal component. When such considerations are in place, it is far more likely that pet owners will not be ordered to leave their pets behind by well-meaning but uninformed officials. Emergency personnel going door to door to give the evacuation order could be accompanied by animal-care professionals who could help evacuate animals to safety. It must be said that a greater emphasis on the needs of animals in the beginning of the Weyauwega disaster, just as in any disaster, would have mitigated the pressure on emergency and state officials to rescue pets later and would have reduced the need to stage a hazardous pet-rescue mission that placed human and animal lives in danger.

The HSUS Disaster Services Program is working to prevent animals from becoming needless victims of disaster through training and education of animal-care professionals, emergency-management personnel, and the public. We’re working closely with the American Red Cross and other disaster-relief organizations to facilitate the inclusion of an animal component in disaster-planning efforts.
Once a disaster hits, we attempt to alleviate suffering through whatever means necessary. In Weyauwega our role was behind the scenes, providing guidance and support to local humane agencies. We have been on the scene providing assistance in disasters from the Virgin Islands, where we helped the St. Thomas Humane Society pick up the pieces after Hurricane Marilyn to Navarre Beach in the Florida panhandle, where we helped humanely trap cats displaced by Hurricane Opal in order to reunite them with their owners; to California, where we worked side by side with local organizations to rescue animal victims of fires and earthquakes; to states throughout the Midwest and Southeast devastated by floods.

Every disaster is unique. Yet every disaster yields similar lessons about protecting animals. For example, there continue to be some instances in which, through no fault of their own, pet owners are unable to evacuate their pets in a disaster, like those residents of Weyauwega who were away from home when the evacuation order came. Still, the vast majority of animals caught up in disasters can be protected if people follow these simple guidelines:

- Remember that disasters can happen anytime, anywhere. Don’t be lulled into thinking that if you don’t live in “hurricane alley,” you don’t have to think about becoming the victim of a disaster—something Weyauwega residents now know all too well. Your family should formulate a disaster plan so you can be ready to leave at a moment’s notice; you’ll know where to go, and everything you need to take with you will be easily accessible.

- When a disaster strikes, whether it’s a hazardous-materials spill or an act of nature, there is no way to know how long you and your family will be out of your home or what you will find when you return. Don’t take chances. If you must evacuate your home, take your pets. The safest place for your animals is with you.

One person who would agree is Jim Ziegler, D.V.M., of the Dairyland Animal Health Veterinary Hospital in Weyauwega. Many of the pets in the town are his patients. Most of Dr. Ziegler’s clients and patients were remarkably lucky, all things considered, although one of his feline patients died and other dogs and cats showed clear symptoms of separation anxiety in the days after being rescued. As a result of his experience, Dr. Ziegler says, “If I had to tell my clients to do one thing, it would be to take their pets if they evacuate.”

On Monday, March 4, at 5:44 A.M.,” if we’d asked the residents of Weyauwega whether they were ready for a disaster to strike, most of them probably would have answered, “It can’t happen here.” Now they know it takes only a minute for the world to turn upside down. It’s a lesson we all need to learn.
NEW HOPE FOR TIGERS

In just six short years, the number of Siberian tigers living in the wild in Russia has plummeted from 370 in 1989 to 200 or fewer in 1995. The tiger may now have an improved chance of survival thanks to a recent decline in poaching and in illegal trafficking in body parts. This much-needed reprieve for one of the world's most endangered animals is the result of new antipoaching efforts, community outreach programs, and habitat-protection schemes funded largely by international donors, including HSUS/HSI. These are the findings of a new HSUS/HSI-funded report by the Investigative Network, of Washington, D.C., which exposes and addresses environmental abuses.

The report was released in conjunction with the January meeting of the intersessional governing body of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Although CITES has prohibited international commercial trade in tiger body parts, lack of effective implementation and enforcement in consumer countries has enabled poaching and illegal trade to flourish. Tiger parts are used in traditional medicines in many Asian countries. The body parts of one Siberian tiger are worth about $60,000 on the black market. For the past four years, CITES has focused attention on reducing this illegal trade, inspiring President Bill Clinton's 1994 imposition of limited trade sanctions against Taiwan for its illegal trade in tigers and rhinoceroses.

Professional poachers target Siberian tigers in the Russian Far East. They take tiger parts to cities where criminal groups collect and then smuggle them into international markets in such places as China, Japan, Singapore, Korea, Europe, and the United States. Logging operations, many of which are unlicensed, build roads into the pristine wilderness to provide poachers with access to Siberian tigers and members of other endangered species, such as Himalayan bears, Amur leopards, and musk deer. The encroachment into formerly remote areas by poachers and loggers often affiliated with organized crime has also harmed local people, whose livelihoods and environment are being destroyed.

In response to this crisis, Russia's Ministry of Environment launched Operation Amba, an antipoaching brigade that patrols the area where 85 percent of Russia's Siberian tigers live. Since its inception in January 1994, Operation Amba has reduced poaching from 60 tigers annually to between 10 and 15.

Programs to counter tiger poaching operate in other areas of Russia as well. (All are funded by outside donations; new funding is needed.)

Threatened by logging, the forests of Siberia's Bikin River are the last habitat of the endangered Siberian tiger.
The Siberian tiger, the world’s largest tiger, numbers fewer than 200 in the wild. Efforts are under way to counter poaching and establish a vast tiger sanctuary in southeast Russia.
for their continued operation.)

In June 1994 a Russian nongovernmental organization working to protect tigers, called Zov Taig, joined with members of Operation Amba and with other Russian tiger experts, biologists, rangers, and environmental educators to develop a coordinated response to the crisis—the Amur Tiger Program. The work of the group influenced a decision by Russian prime minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to issue in August 1995 a national decree authorizing the program to develop its plan more fully. The next month a Russian national tiger strategy forum outlined the plan's

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**DRIFT-NET VICTORY, MAD COW SCARE**

In February, in a stunning victory for animal protectionists worldwide, the U.S. Court of International Trade found the U.S. government to be in violation of the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act for not moving against the illegal fishing practices of Italy. The court ruled that if Italy does not by late July stop its fisheries from illegally drift netting, the U.S. government will be compelled to ban the importation of Italian fish and fish products (defined by U.S. import policies to include pearls, coral, and shell cameos) worth an estimated $1 billion. In the event of such a ban, the Italian fishing industry likely would seek an outlet for its fish in European markets, possibly causing the fragile fishing industry of the European Union (EU) to collapse.

In his decision, Judge Thomas J. Aquilino noted that the evidence presented by the plaintiffs indicated that “Italians continue to engage in large-scale drift net fishing in the Mediterranean Sea, in defiance of the law of their own country and the rest of the world.”

For four years lead plaintiff HSI had pressed the EU to enforce a law that limits each EU vessel to one drift net of 1.5 miles in length. Some Italian vessels use nets 10.5 miles long. HSI’s lobbying and research formed the basis of the HSUS/HSI lawsuit (see the Summer 1995 HSUS News).

Only about 18 percent of the marine life caught in illegal Italian drift nets are swordfish (the target species); 82 percent are dolphins, whales, sharks, turtles, or other nontarget species. According to the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission, four to eight thousand dolphins die in Italian drift nets each fishing season.

The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund served as counsel in this landmark case. Co-plaintiffs with HSUS/HSI were the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Defenders of Wildlife, Earth Island Institute, and the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society.

On March 20, after ten young Britons had died from the rare brain condition Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), scientists announced a possible link between CJD and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or “mad cow disease.” In the United Kingdom near-panic ensued.

As British restaurants, schools, and airlines pulled British beef from their menus, the EU temporarily banned importation of British beef into other EU countries.

For years the British government has contended that mad cow disease presented no health problems to humans. The new findings have rekindled debate on intensive-farming methods and consumer health.

Cattle in many intensive-farming operations are fed ground-up sheep offal—brains, spines, and other body parts. Mad cow disease has been traced to the feeding of offal from sheep infected with a disease called scrapie. In 1989 the British government banned the use of animal offal in cattle feed and launched a campaign to restore consumer confidence in the $6.5 billion British beef industry. Recent CJD victims may have eaten BSE-tainted beef before the ban.

British prime minister John Major reacted angrily to the EU ban, questioning whether the EU has the legal authority to implement it. He voiced his objections at a summit where EU leaders agreed to provide 70 percent of the compensation that will be given to British farmers required to destroy some or all of their cattle. (The United Kingdom will provide the other 30 percent.) However, EU officials have refused to lift the ban on British beef until they have better assessed the problem.

The United Kingdom must now decide how to slaughter and incinerate millions of older cows who may harbor BSE. As a national election approaches, the British government is scrambling to restore consumer trust in the government’s handling of food-safety issues.

In recent years HSUS/HSI has urged Americans and Europeans to support small-scale organic farming. A shift away from intensive farming would increase consumers’ safety and improve farm animals’ welfare. Currently HSI is pressing...
EU officials to set standards that countries wishing to join the EU would have to meet—standards for more humane and environmentally friendly farming.

In March Howard Lyman, director of the HSUS “Eating with Conscience” campaign, held a press conference in New York City to respond to the growing global concern over beef’s safety. Speaking from his forty years of experience as a fourth-generation family farmer in Montana, Mr. Lyman (who no longer farms) expressed concern about the possible connection between mad cow disease and the potential risks to human health.

The HSUS urges consumers to protect themselves by understanding the methods by which their food is produced. It advocates supporting organic and local agriculture, reducing consumption of animal products, and replacing animal-derived foods with a wide variety of grains, fruits, and vegetables.

... Like American women, European women have been shocked to learn how the estrogen replacement drug Premarin® is produced. It is derived from pregnant mares’ urine (PMU). The pregnant mares on PMU farms are confined in small stalls for months at a time, attached to a urine-collection apparatus that makes turning around and lying down difficult (see the Winter 1996 HSUS News).

Nel van Dijk, chairwoman of the European Parliament (EP) Women’s Rights Committee, observed: “Making such a drug under these circumstances is irresponsible towards the horses, towards the environment, and towards women especially. Women should be completely informed about drugs they are using—not only because of the drugs’ impact on their bodies but also because of the way in which the drugs are produced. I can only thank HSI for having informed us about Premarin so we can start working on it in Europe.” Mel Read, chairwoman of the EP’s Health Forum Intergroup, agreed: “The drug Premarin is produced in a way that many women would find unacceptable if they knew the truth.”

Ms. van Dijk and Ms. Read, other EP members, HSI, and the World Society for the Protection of Animals are organizing a seminar to be held this fall. At the seminar, physicians, women’s-rights advocates, and advocates for animal protection will discuss hormone replacement therapies in general and Premarin in particular.

Anita Pollack, former president of the EP’s Intergroup on the Welfare and Conservation of Animals (IWCA) and a keynote speaker at the 1993 HSUS annual meeting, has already questioned EU’s bureaucracy, the European Commission, on the methods used in Premarin production. The Commission’s reply included a letter from Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, manufacturer of Premarin, defending its methods and animal-husbandry techniques. Graham Chambers, principal researcher for the Commission’s Directorate General for Research, wrote to Ms. Pollack, “If this production system is cruel, then there are infinitely more cruel things going on in animal husbandry which warrant priority attention.” Ms. Pollack commented, “Women’s health treatment should not [involve] animal cruelty. Consumers are the only ones who can force these companies to change their methods.”

Current IWCA president Johanna “Hanja” Maj Weggen has also expressed concern over the treatment of PMU mares and noted that Premarin is the only estrogen replacement drug that contains animal-derived ingredients. She is planning further discussions with the Commission.

PMU-industry treatment of horses is also under separate discussion in the United Kingdom. On February 8 nineteen members of the British House of Commons filed a legislative initiative that calls on the Canadian government “to enforce a humane code on the country’s 485 pregnant mares’ urine business farms . . . and then to eliminate these farms altogether in favor of the production of synthetically produced hormones, thus obviating unnecessary suffering by horses as well as meeting demands for this drug.” In a position paper on Premarin, the British Labour Party states, “The methods used to produce Premarin should be public knowledge and alternative products should be promoted.”—Betsy Dribben, Esq., director, HSI (Europe)
A tiny hatchling can grow to seven feet long. *Insets, clockwise from above:* Sea-turtle eggs are transplanted to a hatching corral; biologist Gustavo Perez, M.V.Z., measures an adult leatherback; a census provides important data.
SEA-TURTLE RESCUE . . .

Seventy percent of the world's sea turtles nest on Mexican beaches. Since 1994 HSI and the New Mexico-based Animal Alliance (AA) have worked together in Mexico to protect nesting females and their eggs and to teach Mexican school children and villagers about sea turtles' environmental value.

The urgency of this work is acute. All but one of the world's seven species of sea turtles are listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Each year, hundreds of thousands of the remarkable animals drown in the nets of shrimp trawlers and other fishing vessels (see the Spring 1996 HSUS News) or become entangled in longlines, heavy fishing lines that may be many miles long and equipped with thousands of baited hooks. Coastal development along beaches is rapidly destroying existing turtle nesting habitat, and the continued commercial exploitation of sea turtles for their eggs, shells, skin, and flesh contributes greatly to their decimation. It is estimated that less than one percent of sea-turtle hatchlings survive to adulthood.

Turtle eggs, believed by some to be an aphrodisiac, command a high price on the black market, making them a particularly attractive target for poachers. For many years government-sanctioned slaughterhouses in Mexico ignored quotas, annually killing as many as three times the number of turtles allowed by law.

This unabated slaughter, mostly to fill the Japanese market for skin and shells, and increasing pressure from environmental groups in Mexico and the United States, led to the signing in 1990 of historic national legislation protecting sea turtles. It bans their slaughter and the poaching of their eggs and requires the protection, conservation, and study of all beaches used for nesting.

Later the same year, Marcelino Reyes and other leading sea-turtle biologists with the Universidad Autonoma "Benito Juarez" de Oaxaca (UABJO), in southeast Mexico, asked AA director Hugh Wheir, D.V.M., for help with the olive ridley and leatherback sea turtles at three beaches in Oaxaca. They developed the Sea Turtle Preservation Project to protect female turtles and their eggs and oversee the safe release of the hatchlings. "In Latin America, and particularly in Mexico, the protection of nesting females and their eggs is fundamental for their survival," says Alvaro Posada-Salazar, director of HSI's Latin American office, in Bogota, Colombia.

The largest of all sea turtles, the leatherback can grow to more than seven feet long. Most of the world's female leatherbacks nest on Mexico's Pacific coast. The species' survival heavily depends on unimpeded access to the beach and the eggs' safety from poachers and predators.

The olive ridley is one of two species with the nesting behavior known as the arribada, or arrival. (The other species is the Kemp's ridley, the world's most endangered sea turtle.) In a spectacular display of mysterious synchronization, as many as ninety thousand female olive ridleys emerge from the sea to lay their eggs over a period of several days. This occurs on only five or six beaches in the world, two of which are in Mexico. The concentration at so few sites makes the turtles easy targets for poachers.

"Long-term plans to ensure protection
A bucket of sea-turtle eggs, which are considered a delicacy, awaits buyers in a Mexican market. “Every egg is important” to the turtle-protection effort, says Hugh Wheir, D.V.M.

are imperative,” stresses Dr. Wheir. “Local protection and education programs and the end of the slaughter at sea will provide a long-term solution and save these graceful creatures from extinction.”

In cooperation with Mexico’s Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries, UABJO students, graduates, and faculty-established camps at Escobilla, Chacagua, and Barra de la Cruz in Oaxaca. The sites are staffed by armed guards, who are necessary to prevent poaching of turtles and their eggs. During the peak nesting season, from July to March, veterinary students patrol the beaches nightly, protect the females as they lay their eggs, and mark their nests. After the females have returned to sea, the eggs are excavated and transplanted in a protected hatching corral near the camp. Important census information is gathered during the process, including adult body measurements, number of nests, number of eggs per nest, hatching rates, and the effects on hatching rates of moisture, temperature, parasites, predation, and other factors. This information is crucial to determining the turtles’ population and to accumulating data on their life cycle. AA and HSI have provided funds, technical support and expertise, computer hardware and software, and supplies to assist this important work. HSI and AA also pay villagers to work at the camps and control insect infestation.

In the educational outreach program run by Dr. Reyes, HSI, and the AA, local Mexicans teach children about the turtles, their habitat, and the history of sea-turtle slaughter and protection efforts. The children take field trips to the Mexican National Sea Turtle Museum in Mazunte, where they can view all seven species.

A preliminary survey of olive ridleys has been conducted on Morro Ayuta beach in Oaxaca, where arribada has been observed. It is difficult to protect the turtles at this beach because access by land is nearly impossible due to rough terrain and dense jungle along the coast. All supplies and personnel must be transported by boat.

At Palmerito, a thirteen-mile stretch of beach near the Oaxacan town of Chila, efforts are under way to establish a respectful relationship between researchers and local people. Preliminary investigations and patrols are being conducted on the beach; meanwhile, education efforts in Chila are addressing cultural and socioeconomic obstacles to implementing a protection program at Palmerito. Many people in nearby fishing villages currently rely on turtle eggs for food and trade for their survival. In 1994 twenty-three leatherbacks and more than three hundred olive ridleys were slaughtered at Palmerito. “Without active protection, we estimate that poaching will continue at Palmerito,” says Dr. Wheir. “Developing alternatives to using turtles as an economic and nutritional resource is imperative if you are going to take away people’s traditional livelihood. These are unbelievably poor people.” Researchers are in the process of introducing organic farming to villagers as a sustainable alternative to turtle slaughter.

Despite some success in protecting
leatherback females, nests, and hatchlings, the number of leatherback nests at all four protected beaches on Mexico's Pacific coast has declined 60 to 80 percent since the 1993-94 nesting season, according to Dr. Whir. Fluctuations in El Niño, a current of unusually warm water, may have reduced the population of jellyfish, the leatherback's primary food, with a resulting nutritional deficiency that might have hindered egg production. Failure to use turtle excluder devices (TEDs), or to use them properly, and ensnarement of turtles on longlines likely have contributed to the decline.

Earlier this year biologists, in conjunction with Lighthawk of Santa Fe (a non-profit organization that lends its fleet of volunteer pilots and planes to conservation efforts), conducted an aerial survey of the entire Oaxacan coast in a search for clues to the decline in nesting leatherbacks. According to Dr. Whir, two beaches were newly identified as nesting sites. Preliminary data show numerous leatherback tracks on these beaches. Ground crews will be dispatched to these sites to gather more data, which may resolve the controversy over whether leatherbacks change their migratory nesting behavior. Until then, poaching likely will go unchecked on these beaches. HSI and AA's goal is to conduct aerial surveys each year to determine these beaches' significance and eventually implement protection programs similar to those at Barra de la Cruz and Escobilla.

Mexico’s sea turtles must have protection at every nesting beach—protection from poaching and slaughter for food and trade, from predators such as feral dogs, and from fly and beetle infestation. “Every egg is important; that’s how critical it is,” says Dr. Whir. “Without these safeguards, leatherbacks will be extinct within five to ten years.” Through the efforts of the Mexican government, HSI, AA, and university faculty and students, and through the education of local peoples, sea-turtle protection can succeed.

Says Mr. Posada-Salazar, “This ongoing project is part of HSI's commitment to protect endangered sea turtles and reverse the trend toward extinction. We must all work together before it's too late.”

—Sydney Hulbert, HSUS coordinator, Sea-Turtle Protection Program

AND A CLOSE CALL FOR BOX TURTLES

In March the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) decided not to allow any exportation of the beloved American box turtle during 1996. As a result thousands of box turtles will remain in our woodlands instead of falling prey to capture and exportation to Europe and Asia for the exotic-pet trade. Box turtles, colorful animals who can grow to eight inches in length, are native to all U.S. states except some in the far north and west. Although many states have laws that protect box turtles, the lack of such protection in other states provides an opportunity for substantial illegal trade in turtles collected from states that do have protection.

Until 1995 26,000 wild-caught box turtles were exported from the United States annually; most of these were collected in Louisiana. But in November 1994, the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) agreed to a U.S. proposal to put the species on CITES' Appendix II. Before it could allow box turtles to be exported, the United States would now have to be certain that their collection and exportation would not substantially harm wild populations.

In 1995 the FWS allowed Louisiana to export up to 9,750 wild box turtles—a number the FWS considered conservative. At the same time, the FWS told Louisiana that, in order to continue exporting box turtles, the state would have to demonstrate that its wild populations were "demographically healthy" and that it had a box-turtle management system in place.

Having failed to satisfy these conditions, Louisiana nonetheless requested permission from the FWS to export at least 10,000 box turtles in 1996. Many citizens, dozens of scientists, and numerous conservation and animal-protection organizations wrote to the FWS opposing box-turtle exportation. They told the agency that turtle collectors preferentially capture large, sexually mature adults, thereby depleting wild populations of breeders. Such capture is particularly damaging since box turtles can take twenty years to reach sexual maturity, after which they lay only two to eight eggs per year. Given that insufficient information was available to determine whether trade was reducing the Louisiana populations, concerned individuals and organizations seriously questioned the bases for the FWS 1995 exportation quota. The FWS rejected Louisiana's request to export box turtles in 1996.

The agency should be commended for its decision. Such unequivocal barriers to wildlife exploitation are all too rare, both in the United States and worldwide.—Teresa M. Telecky, Ph.D., HSUS director, Wildlife Trade Program
RAIN FORESTS OF THE SEA

Captain Jacques Cousteau, the French explorer known for his extensive undersea investigations, is a legendary name in the environmental movement. He has produced films about the sea that have been seen by hundreds of millions of people. Through the lens of his camera, people have been excited, amazed, and awed by the magnificent beauty and diversity of our ocean planet. Recently, Captain Cousteau participated in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), which was created at the Earth Summit in 1992 as a way to measure the progress being made on the implementation of Agenda 21, the summit's blueprint for action.

Every UNCSD member country reports once a year on the status of its ecological resources. This year's meetings, April 18 to May 3, attracted ministers of state who addressed a host of issues dealing with the integration of environmental issues into economic development.

The UNCSD has been made more dynamic by the participation of nongovernmental organizations in the preparatory session and during the two-week-long meeting.

A significant contribution to the meeting was an impassioned presentation on...
A new global phenomenon holds the potential to give new strength to environmental and animal protection: the rise of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). As the environmental movement has deepened its roots and flourished over the last two decades, it has become clear that the struggle to save animals, species, and ecosystems will be waged in large part by such organizations. EarthKind is working with the largest environmental alliance in the world, the Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI), based in Nairobi, Kenya.

ELCI claims a membership of more than 850 environmental organizations, in more than one hundred countries. It was formed twenty years ago by the United Nations Environmental Programme as “the voice of the grass roots.” The U.S. member organizations have elected EarthKind’s Jan Hartke, Esq., to serve as their representative on ELCI’s board of directors.

ELCI coexecutive director Rob Sinclair says, ELCI “believes that the Earth will not be saved without people’s participation at the community level, so ELCI tries to find ways to support that action, particularly through linking community organizations and NGOs to one another. ELCI also seeks to have some collective influence at the international level so that global decisions are useful to people working at the grass roots.”

ELCI has undertaken several initiatives. One of the ways ELCI helps member organizations is through Issue-based Networks, which have been established for biodiversity, desertification, women and the environment, and habitat concerns. Through the networks, organizations can find out about each other’s work and share their findings and solutions. More than 160 organizations are linked through the biodiversity network, for example.

Other major initiatives include drafting the Code of Transparency to facilitate openness among organizations; implementing Capacity Building, which includes an ecovolunteer program; and forming the Environment and Development Information Exchange, which publishes a bimonthly newsletter, among other things.

ELCI coexecutive director Ranil Senanayake, Ph.D., observes: “Helping grassroots organizations working to save the environment and protect the diversity of life is what ELCI is all about. EarthKind’s support and contribution will be greatly appreciated in the leadership of ELCI.”—John A. Hoyt, president, EarthKind (USA)
half-price gasoline, which allowed them to fish farther out to sea. Ted Kheel, founder and president of Earth Pledge, noted that developers were increasingly recognizing that environmental protection, whether for coral reefs, wildlife, or rain forests, was both the right thing to do and good for business. Stan Hosie, CEO of Counterpart/FSP, profiled the thirty-year-long commitment made by his organization to mobilizing of local people to strengthen the local social and economic safety net while at the same time protecting the natural resources upon which their livelihoods depend.

The highlight event, however, was Mr. Serageldin’s talk. Mr. Serageldin clearly drew upon his love of creatures great and small to make the case for the “rain forests of the sea,” the coral reefs. “Think of how far we have come in our development: [on land] whether it is grains, vegetables, fruits, milk, cattle, chickens, or pigs, we have become an agricultural people. Yet when it comes to the seas, we still act [primitively,] as a hunter/gatherer,” he observed.

Mr. Serageldin cited powerful statistics, which virtually rumbled with a call for action. The coral reefs as a whole are home to nearly one million species of plants and animals. They are among the most diverse and productive habitats, with a greater biodiversity at higher taxonomic levels than that of terrestrial systems. In the next decade, experts estimate, 10 percent of the known species will become extinct, yet an estimated 90 percent of all coral reef species remain undiscovered. The world’s reefs average five thousand to ten thousand years of age and their regeneration is very slow (it takes twenty years to create a
hard coral colony the size of a human head, for example). Although 110 countries have coral reefs in their waters, coral reefs cover only 0.1 percent of the Earth’s surface. Of the 384,000 miles of the Earth’s coral reefs, 10 percent are degraded beyond recovery.

Coral reefs provide natural erosion control, protecting coastlines from wave damage and creating sandy beaches. Reef-related ecosystems (for example, mangroves and seagrass beds) provide critical nursery habitats for marine fisheries. "If current trends continue, coral reefs will all but disappear in the next century," warned Mr. Serageldin.

Coral reefs hold tremendous economic value for governments as revenue earners and for inhabitants as food sources. In the Seychelles, off the coast of east Africa, for example, 70 percent of foreign exchange earnings and 20 percent of the gross national product (GNP) are derived from tourism, much of it geared toward enjoyment of coral reefs. In the South Pacific, 80 percent of inhabitants’ supply of animal protein comes from animals living in or near coral reefs. Tourism will create 2.7 million jobs in the next decade worldwide.

Mr. Serageldin offered governments several prescriptions to heal and preserve coral reefs: (1) Ban coral-reef spear fishing, known to be devastating to reef species, and strictly regulate trade in those species. (2) Enforce laws banning cyanide and blast fishing, which use poison or explosives to flush out fish from their hiding places, often destroying entire ecosystems in the process. (3) Regulate use of fishing gear and floats in the vicinity of reefs. (4) Encourage sustainable tourism by maintaining environmental quality, balancing mass tourism with low-volume, luxury-grade tourism, and developing country-specific guidelines to govern tourism. (5) Promote sustainable fisheries by allowing fishing communities to manage their resources sustainably, disseminating technologies on sustainable fishing practices and value-added production (increasing the value of raw materials by processing them), and identifying and promoting alternative livelihoods, including aquaculture, or fish farming.

Ministers who heard Mr. Serageldin’s impassioned plea to save some of the greatest glories of creation may return to their countries strengthened in their resolve to implement his sensible agenda. If so, 1997, the International Year of the Reef, could be a year truly to celebrate—Jan Hartke, Esq., executive director, EarthKind (USA)

**EARTHkind IN ACTION**

**RENEW AMERICA HONORS ENVIRONMENTAL WORK**

On February 26 Renew America, a program of EarthKind, presented its sixth annual National Awards for Environmental Sustainability to twenty-five representatives of exemplary environmental programs. Winners included the sustainable agriculture program of a community food bank in Pittsburgh, an Illinois-based curriculum program teaching students about issues and concepts related to rivers, and a natural resources group that restores and manages parks in New York City.

Renew America also established the Christopher Reeve Environmental Leadership Award. The recipients this year were actor Christopher Reeve, for his commitment and significant contributions as an environmental steward, and Project Educate Sonoma County, for its leadership in community education on the issue of population growth.

For more information on the national awards or to apply (the deadline for next year’s awards is September 15), contact Renew America at (202) 232-2252 or 1-800-922-RENEW, 1400 16th St., NW, Suite 710, Washington, DC 20036.

_Dana Reeve accepts on her husband’s behalf the Christopher Reeve Environmental Leadership Award from Donald W. Cashen, Ph.D., chairman of EarthKind, as keynote speaker Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont applauds._
NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS ARRIVE

Perhaps the children in your family are already enjoying Bentley and Blueberry or Jasmine, two beautifully illustrated books that tell true stories of cat and dog adoptions. If so, we have good news. The HSUS proudly presents two new additions to this collection of warm-hearted animal books.

Hope tells the story of a factory-farm pig rescued by the animal-protection organization Farm Sanctuary and given a new life. Wolves in Yellowstone will enchant youngsters with the adventures of wolves who have been relocated in Yellowstone National Park.

The collection's publisher, the Benefactory, bases all of its children's books on true animal stories. The HSUS receives a percentage of the books' sales.

Hope and Wolves in Yellowstone are each sold to HSUS members as part of a $39.95 set. Each set includes a 32-page hardcover picture book, a ten-minute audiocassette featuring authentic sound effects and original music by singer/songwriter Tom Chapin, and a plush toy of either a wolf or "Hope" the pig. To buy your set of Hope or Wolves in Yellowstone, please call 1-800-486-2630.

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As you read this, acres of land are being paved over to make room for "progress." And the animals who used to roam over miles of fields and forests are being squeezed into ever smaller patches. If we don't act soon, the animals will have nowhere to go. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) wants to ensure that all animals—from the endangered grizzly to the common chipmunk or rabbit—have a place in our world. We're setting aside land that will be managed forever for the animals—no hunting, no trapping, no development. Please join us. Your gift of land or money will pave the way to saving land for animals.

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