**PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE**

**Decision Day 1996 for Wildlife**

 Voters in seven states hold their wildlife's future in their hands

A s far as statewide ballot initiatives are concerned, this has been the most extraordinary year in the history of the animal-protection movement. In March California voters soundly and decisively rejected Proposition 197—the National Rifle Association's attempt to reinstate the trophy hunting of mountain lions—continuing an extraordinary string of victories for animal advocates over trophy hunters and trap­pers (see the Summer 1996 HSUS News).

Drastic as it was, the California battle was simply a prelude to this fall's engagements. Animal advocates, many led by The HSUS, have qualified a record number of statewide initiatives for November ballots across the country, gathering a million signatures in all. Nearly 25 million Americans will vote on matters of wildlife protection—more than will vote on any other single issue, including taxes, abortion, or term limits. Truly, questions of animal protection now are mainstream in the democratic process.

Here is the state-by-state voting card:

**Alaska—Wolf advocates gathered more than 50,000 signatures to qualify Measure 3 to ban same-day airborne shooting of wolves and other predators.**

**Colorado—Animal advocates gathered more than 100,000 signatures to place Amendment 14 on the ballot to ban steel-jaw leghold traps, other body-gripping traps, and poisons on voters by The HSUS, have qualified a record number of statewide initiatives to qualify Measure 3 to ban same-day airborne shooting of wolves and other predators.**

**Washington—Animal advocates amassed 228,000 signatures to qualify Initiative 655, a measure to ban bear baiting and hounding. Measure 34 would be the latest in the line of anti-wildlife measures 34 for the ballot. Measure 34 would repeal the current ban on bear baiting and the hounding of bears, mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx.**

**Oregon—Trophy hunting advocates qualified anti-wildlife Measure 34 for the ballot.**

The HSUS supports passage of the initiatives in Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Washington. They are reasonable and responsible measures that will end cruel, unsporting, and unnecessary hunting and trapping practices. We favor Proposition D and oppose Proposition G in Michigan.

The HSUS strongly opposes Oregon's Measure 34. Like California's defeated Proposition 197, Measure 34 is the trophy hunting lobby's attempt to roll back an impressive gain for ani­mals. It must be voted down.

We are delighted to be working with dozens of grassroots and national organizations in supporting the pro-wildlife initiatives. These groups have a wide range of views but agree that the issues addressed in the ballot initiatives are worthy of support.

The organizations have done their job; now it's time for the voters to do theirs. Each and every voter has an equally pow­erful role to play in securing or defending needed reforms. The pro-wildlife position will prevail only if humane people register to vote, turn out to vote, and make others aware of the important issues. Pundits and political professionals are no match for the persuasion power of individu­als talking to family members, friends, busi­ness colleagues, and others in a community.

You may not live in a state with an initia­tive in 1996, but you may know people who do. If present trends continue, your state may be a future site of an initiative battle—a battle for the hearts and minds of the electorate to advance the cause of animals in the political system and in our culture.

Paul G. Irwin, President

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**MEMBERSHIP UPDATE**

After November 1, 1996, members must contribute at the $25.00 level or higher to receive the HSUS News. Voting membership will remain at the $10.00 level.

Cover photo by John Brown

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unnolog salesman, 1983
The FWS decision to poiso­
non gulls was based on polit­
estics, not biology; earlier in the year, the FWS had bowed to pres­
sure to permit increased recre­
tional use of beaches else­
where on Cape Cod. It hoped that any increase in the plover pop­
ulation resulting from the gull poisoining would offset in­
creased plover mortality from recreational use.

Although the FWS predicts that removal of the gulls will increase nesting habitat for plovers and other species, gulls elsewhere on the Cape will undoubtedly attempt to estab­lish nesting territories in the gull-free areas, rendering poisoining ineffective.

The HSUS is committed to stop­
ing the poisoining and are both administrative and legal pressure to do so.

EGGS FROM uncaged hens are becoming available in more supermarkets thanks to HSUS continuing efforts. As people become aware of the cruelty associated with con­
fining laying hens in battery ca­
cages, they are seeking more­
human alternatives.

A staff member of a veterinary team examines a poisoined gull. Inset: Another Monomoy Island gull dies alone on the beach.

We are pleased to add Su­
perfresh and Safeway stores in the Washington, D.C., met­
ropolitan area to the growing list of major supermarket chains across the country that offer their customers eggs from hens who were not crowded together in tiny wire cages. These hens, described as uncaged, free-roaming, or free­
range, are able to spread their own manure, lay their eggs in the comfort and safety of a nest, and perform other natural be­
haviors that are denied to those in so-called battery cages.

For information on how you can launch your own “egg ef­
cort,” contact the Bioethics and Farm Animal Protection staff at The HSUS.

SEA TURTLES have been the focus of HSUS/HSI pro­
tection efforts for years (see the Summer 1996 HSUS News). HSUS/HSI recently joined a coalition of more than fifty concerned animal-wel­
sure and environmental organi­
zations in the Turtle-Safe™ Shrimp Certification Program to increase American shrimp

TEDs and agree to common monitoring of their shrimp­
operations by the coalition, from boat to table. The shrimpers, in turn, are allowed to dis­
play the Turtle-Safe logo on their ves­
sels and shrimp products. The coal­
tion does not certify­

shrimp raised on shrimp farms, since this practice can destroy habi­
tat and pollute water and may spread conven­tion and endangered species.

In its pilot year, the Turtle­
Safe certification program provided more than one mil­
lion pounds of turtle-friendly shrimp to American con­
sumers. By asking for and eat­
ing only Turtle-Safe certi­fied shrimp, consumers provide an incentive for shrimpers to comply with laws protecting sea turtles and are assured that no sea turtles were killed dur­ing processing.

The Turtle-Safe program has materials, including bro­
chures and calling cards, that can be used in supermarket and food stores to provide retailers with more information on the program. For more inform­
ation please contact HSUS Wildlife and Habitat Protec­
tion staff at 202-628-1200.

ANIMAL CARE EXPO returns to the Orlando, Florida, area in 1997 for The HSUS’s sixth annual premiere trade show and educational confer­
cence on animal care, February 12 to 15. (February 13 to 15 are the exhibitor days.) We will be at the Hyatt Orlando, in Kissimmee, site of our very successful 1995 Expo, approx­
imately two miles from Disney World.

This show promises to be even bigger than the last. Reg­
ister for Expo ’97 between now and January 15 and receive the special early-regis­
tration rate of only $49. After January 15 admission is still a bargain at $75.

Attendees gain un­
limited access to the exhibit hall and any of the twenty-eight profes­sional-development workshops as well as special lectures and receptions and all sponsor’s activities. Full-day certificate courses have a separate fee of $75 each. Attendees recognize Expo as one of the most cost­
effective educational opportu­
nities available today!

Call 1-800-248-EXPO (3976) for more information.

HSUS PRESIDENT Paul G. Irwin recently attended a board meeting of the Free Willy Foundation in Newport, Oregon. The highlight of the meeting was a tour of the new rehabilitation facilities con­
structed for “Keiko,” the star of the Free Willy films, and other captive or rescued marine mammals who will suc­ceed him there. Keiko seems to be on a fast track toward health­

A staff member of a veterinary team examines a poisoined gull. Inset: Another Monomoy Island gull dies alone on the beach.

has improved dramatically, and he shows significantly im­
proved blood chemistry. This provides hope that Keiko may be returned to his home waters near Iceland. An original Dis­
covery Channel film, The Free Willy Story: Keiko’s Journey Home, will air October 28, 8-9 P.M. (EST), on the Discov­
ery Channel.

MY PET Television Network made its debut in September on both satellite television and in a number of cable stations around the country.

The network was launched by Nightingale Environmental Group in a strategic alliance with The HSUS and is devoted

U.S. HOUSE DEALS DOLPHINS A LETHAL BLOW

Dolphins and the integrity of the dolphin-safe label were dealt a severe blow in July when the U.S. House of Rep­
resentatives voted in favor of H.R. 2823, which would change U.S. tuna-import laws and labeling require­
ments for tuna sold in this country. Current law prohibits importation of tuna caught or deliberately encircling dol­
phins as a means of catching the tuna that swim below them. Chasing and harassing dolphins is an inherent part of this method of fishing, frequently results in injuries, which are sometimes fatal, to the dol­
phins. H.R. 2823 would allow the import and sale of, and even the use of the dolphin­

safe label for, tuna caught by encirclement, as long as no dolphins were ob­

erved dead in the nets.

The House rejected an amendment offered by Rep.

Gerry Studs on to retain the current definition of the dol­
phin-safe label. The HSUS had urged House members to vote for this amendment, which would have saved the dolphin-safe label. The HSUS will continue to fight for an alternative­
ning encircling dolphins.

H.R. 2823 was pushed through Congress by the Clin­
ton administration and Re­
publican House members act­ing at the behest of Mexico, which claims that our dol­
phin laws violate the free-trade provisions of GATT (see the Winter 1996 HSUS News) and that the dolphin-safe label is reserved for tuna caught by means whose stockpile of unmarketable, dolphin-deadly tuna grows larger every day, has threat­
ened to take legal action against the United States if we do not open our markets to its tuna. Despite the best ef­

The HSUS and other animal­
protection laws that violate­
ments, and consumer­
protection organizations, the House capitulated to this threat and approved H.R. 2823. If the bill is passed by the Senate and signed into law by the President, we will be left with no recourse but to urge our members to renew the boycott on tuna.

H.R. 2823 was pushed through Congress by the Clinton administration and Republican House members acting at the behest of Mexico, which claims that our dolphin laws violate the free-trade provisions of GATT (see the Winter 1996 HSUS News) and that the dolphin-safe label is reserved for tuna caught by means whose stockpile of unmarketable, dolphin-deadly tuna grows larger every day, has threatened to take legal action against the United States if we do not open our markets to its tuna. Despite the best efforts of The HSUS and other animal-protection, environmental, trade, and consumer-protection organizations, the House capitulated to this threat and approved H.R. 2823. If the bill is passed by the Senate and signed into law by the President, we will be left with no recourse but to urge our members to renew the boycott on tuna.

GULLS WERE poisoned in May when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) initiated a four-year poiso­
ning program aimed at herring gulls and great black-backed gulls on part of Cape Cod’s Monom­
key National Wildlife Refuge. This action was proposed al­
egedly to protect the piping plover, a threatened species that competes with gulls for nesting sites and is the subject of direct predation by them.

Public opposition to the poisoining program was in­
tense. Represented by the law firm of Foley, Hoag & Eliot, The HSUS, along with the Orenda Wildlife Trust and the Massachusetts Wildlife Advocates for the Prevention of Cruelty to An­i­
mals, attempted to stop the poisoining by seeking a tempo­
rary restraining order from the U.S. District Court in Massa­
chusetts. We were unable to get the restraining order, and the first phase of gull poiso­
ning began on May 18.

The FWS promised that gulls would die on their nests within forty-eight hours of in­
sulting the poison, but the gulls took up to a week to die.

Eggs from free-range hens are available in a number of major supermarket chains due to the efforts of The HSUS.
to providing informative, educa-
tional, and entertaining cov-
erage of animal issues. Its orig-
nal shows, like Petfinder U.S.A. (starring the two animated characters at right), focus on everything from
animal shelters and animal-pro-
tection organizations to celebrity pets. My Pet TV also is committed to serv-
ting to celebrity
vide updates on the needs of your local cable operator to
find out if My Pet TV is available in your area. If it isn’t, call your cable operator that you want it! My Pet TV can be reached at 1-800-
363-8979.

VIOLENCE against people often has its ori-
gins in violence against animals. The HSUS is in-
voiced in ongoing efforts to promote co-
operation among profession-
als working to prevent vio-
ence of both types. To this end we sponsored a number of workshops this spring called “Breaking the Cy-
cle of Violence and Abuse,” in Burlington, Chi-
ago, Dallas, and New Orleans. The workshops brought to-
gether professionals from ani-
mal-control, child protection, family-violence intervention, and law enforcement agencies to focus on how awareness of the connections between cruel-
y to animals and social and domestic violence can facili-
tate prevention, detection, and intervention.

Psychologist Randall Lock-
wood, Ph.D., HSUS vice presi-
dent for Training Initiatives, brought the significance of ani-
mal cruelty to other audiences as well. He and Frank Ascone, Ph.D., of Utah State University, and Barbara Bost, Ph.D., of the University of Cincinnati Col-
lege of Medicine, were invited to give joint presentations on animal abuse and family vio-
lence at two important meetings of the mental health profession. The

National Conference on Children Exposed to Family Violence, held in Austin, was sponsored by the University of Texas and the American Psychological As-
 sociation. The National Collec-
tium of the American Pro-
 fessional Society on the Abuse of Children, in Chicago, was the first event at which materi-
als on this topic had been made available to that audience.

FOR SLIDE programs from the HSUS’s Youth Education Division are now available to students in grades 9-12. The programs are “Pet Overpopulation” (20 minutes), “Puppy Mills” (15 min-
utes), “Cosmetics Testing on Ani-
 mals” (25 minutes), and “The Fur Industry” (30 minutes). Each comes complete with a script and can be presented at club meet-
ings, school assemblies, and other functions to raise aware-
ness of important animal-pro-
tection issues. Each is avail-
able on a loan basis and re-
quires a $40 refundable de-
posit to receive one of the
slide programs, send a check for $40 to the HSUS Youth Education Division, P.O. Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423-
0362. (Your deposit will be
sent back to you upon re-
 turn of the program.) Include your name, address, phone number, age, and a brief expla-
nation of how you plan to use the program. Be sure to indi-
cate which of the four pro-
grams you wish to order.

TWO CHILDREN were awarded scholarships by The HSUS to spend a week in June at Hard Bargain Farm’s envi-
nmental-education camp in Accokeek, Maryland. The farm is dedicated to fostering environmental responsibility and preserving the historical legacy and rural character of traditional farms.

The two fifth graders, Reb-
 ekah Engel and Keith Fobbs Jr., fed the animals, kept their living areas clean, and ob-
 served their behaviors and needs. The camp also provided the students with the oppor-
tunity to explore adjacent woods and wetlands of the Patuxent River shoreline.

HSUS AND THE WEB

Internet users now have two ways to reach The HSUS on the information superhighway. Our World Wide Web site is located at http://www.hsus.org. Since its launch in July, the site has attracted many visitors, some of whom have let us know what issues in animal protection interest them the most. We hope the site will be helpful not just to those who are familiar with The HSUS and its mission but also to a whole new audi-
ence worldwide. We also have a mail site—http://www.innosatec.com/pets.htm—where HSUS products and membership information are offered.

The HSUS’s Dave Kuehner and scholarship winners Rebekah Engel and Keith Fobbs Jr. enjoy life at Hard Bargain Farm.

UP FRONT

Fund Honors Gorilla’s Act
Binti Jua is the hero in a zoo rescue

HSUS President Paul G. Irwin re-
cently announced the creation by The HSUS of a $50,000 fund to advance the understanding of our rela-
tionship with the great apes—those in our care and those in the wild. As Australian animal advocate Peter Singer states in The Great Ape Project, “great apes and hu-
mans belong to a community of equals.” The recent actions of the gorilla “Binti Jua,” in a Chicago zoo, reinforce this no-
tion of community, and the new HSUS fund acknowledges her heroism by foster-
ing appreciation and compassion for her kin.

There are moments when a fleeting connection is made between man and ani-
mal that heightsens our awareness of the characteristics we share. Such a moment occurred early on the afternoon of August 16 at the Brookfield Zoo’s lowland gorilla exhibit. A young female gorilla, Binti Jua, and her daughter, ‘Koola,’ were among

the gorillas in the exhibit, twenty feet be-
low visitor level. Above them people milled about, stopping occasionally to ob-
serve the animals, as on any typical after-
noon at the zoo. Shortly after 2:00 P.M., however, the afternoon became anything but typical.

A 3-year-old boy managed to cross the safety barrier surrounding the gorillas and fell twenty feet into the exhibit area. Un-
conscious from head injuries, the child lay in a heap on the sculptured concrete floor. The gorillas exploded in screams of fear, warning, and confusion, as did the horri-
fied human onlookers above them. Binti Jua calmly approached the child with Koosla on her back. She picked him up and carried him to a service door where keep-
ers could reach him easily. In doing so, she prob-
elly saved the child’s life and in the process became a hero worldwide. (The toddler was admitted to a hospital in critical condition and was released in good condition four days later, with no lasting injuries (some cuts and bruises).)

Like others before her, Binti Jua has become an ambassador for nonhuman primates. The lives, accom-
pomishments, or deaths of gorillas such as “Ivan,” “Koko,” and “John” have touched thousands of human beings. Chimpanzees such as “Felix” and her youngsters, known through the work of primatologist and HSUS board member Jane Goodall, Ph.D., and the noble mountain gorilla “Digi,” immortalized through the works of Dian Fossey, Ph.D., have given all of us a priceless understanding of their

People have always been fascinated by the great apes. This fascination has been fueled in fiction. We have shuddered watching King Kong, followed the adven-
tures of Tarzan and his adoptive society, and observed apes dominating the planet in a series of cult films. Little by little, however, we have learned that these fic-
tional images could not be farther from the true nature of great apes. Seen in their own worlds, in the forests of Africa and Asia, they have emerged as kindred spir-
its. Although experts may have different interpretations of Binti Jua’s actions, they point out that apes are essentially peaceful, and that whatever her motiva-
tion, Binti Jua and other gorillas have emerged as messengers to the world, that we

deserve our understanding and respect.

The extraordinary event at the Brook-
field Zoo demonstrates that the great apes share much more with us than genetic kinship or tool use—as a species, in family groups, and as individuals. The HSUS

hopes the fund created in Binti Jua’s name will serve to remind us of this kinship long after the summer’s headlines have faded from memory.—Richard H. Farina-
dy, director, HSUS Captive Wildlife Protection Program

Binti Jua and her daughter seem to personify their species’ essentially peaceful nature. Inset: Binti Jua carries the injured child to zookeepers nearby.

CAPTIVE WILDLIFE

You spent 2 years in a shopping mall cage in Washington State before being integrated into a troop of gorillas at Zoo Atlanta. Koko is a member of a species that despite its great intel-
genius and extraordinary eloquence with her

HSUS NEWS • Fall 1996

HSUS NEWS • Fall 1996
A March for the Animals
Activists converge on Washington, D.C.

In a year that saw the Million Man March and the March for Children, it was fitting that our nation’s capital also hosted the March for the Animals. People from all walks of life sought to send a message of compassion for animals and to deliver it specifically to our country’s political leaders.

The March for the Animals was a stirring event, featuring renowned primatologist Jane Goodall, Ph.D.; British television personality Andrew Littaye, Ph.D.; Australian animal advocate Peter Singer; many members of the HSUS staff; and David O. Wiebers, M.D., chairman of the HSUS Scientific Advisory Council. They delivered the message that societal concern for animals had blossomed and that progress for them has been tangible.

There were some critics, however, that animal advocates face formidable obstacles from corporate interests that want to preserve the status quo. The animal research industry, alarmed by growing public criticism of animal experiments that are often redundant and needlessly cruel, made a determined effort to hijack the message of the march and to cast it as “extreme.” Though march organizers had no plans to address the issue of the use of animals in AIDS research, the animal-research lobby held a press conference and then in AIDS activism to discourage animal advocates from advancing progress in this field. The media, not unexpectedly, widely reported this event.

It was, by any measure, a clever if cynical misuse by the research industry for two decades that industry has been stung by criticism from a number of sources, including AIDS activists and animal advocates, albeit for different reasons. The industry’s press conference was an attempt to turn two of the march’s concerns into one, and to distract attention from its failure to address those critics’ concerns.

The tactic worked to some degree; as media outlets transmitted the apparent clash of AIDS activists and animal groups. But AIDS activists from across the nation discerned the move as an attempt to distract attention from more salient issues.

Clockwise from top: HSUS Executive Vice President Patricia A. Forkan escorts the crowd during World Animal Awareness Week (WAAM); Jane Goodall, Ph.D., is interviewed; HSUS staff members Sandy Rowland, Melissa Seide-Rabin, Esq., Eric Sakach, and Laura Bevan gather in front of the Capitol; Babe’s Farmer Hoggett (James Cromwell) attends the celebrity gala; the crowd prepares to march on.
Although many people view squirrels as cheerful, welcome backyard neighbors, hunters in the United States kill more than 16 million squirrels every year.

WILDLIFE

Hunters’ Privilege
State wildlife agencies cling to the past

Imagine a spring day. You are driving down a road lined with woods, fields, and a few houses. A spotted fawn stands near the road. A short distance away, her mother lies dead in the roadside grass, the victim of a collision with a car. Your first instinct is to rescue this fawn from certain death from starvation, a car, or predators; your first response—a call to your state wildlife agency.

Like millions of Americans, you believe this agency is the official protector of wildlife, functioning to ensure wildlife a secure place in our future. Imagine your dismay when the state wildlife agency refuses to rescue the fawn, recommending that you let nature take its course or perhaps call a wildlife rehabilitator. Indeed, you may even be told you cannot handle or move the animal without breaking the law.

In short, the wildlife agency refuses to intervene—to help you intervene—to save one small fawn from a premature death. Unfortunately, you have just had firsthand experience with the reality of state wildlife management. Contrary to popular belief, wildlife agencies exist to provide wildlife for hunters, trappers, and anglers.

There are a number of reasons why state wildlife agencies function the way they do, among them history, tradition, politics, and self-interest. But the principal reason is money.

To hunt legally, hunters must buy a license. License sales account for a large portion of state wildlife budgets. A manufacturers’ excise tax on guns, ammunition, bows, and arrows, mandated by the 1937 Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (or Pittman-Robertson Act), provides millions of dollars yearly to each state for wildlife management. Through these two channels, the financial contribution of hunters to wildlife, though hardly voluntary, is the engine that drives a system designed to ensure its own perpetuation. The more licenses hunters buy, the more influence they have over wildlife agencies and wildlife management. The more equipment hunters buy, the more federal dollars the states receive. The more animals the states can produce for hunters to kill, the more hunters buy licenses and equipment.

State wildlife agencies traditionally have been staffed by hunters and anglers who believe in the importance of their “sport” to building parent-child relationships. They want to ensure that this opportunity is available for future generations. Many wildlife-agency employees believe, too, that they owe their employment to hunters and anglers and that they serve more or less at their pleasure.

Adding to the control of state wildlife agencies by consumptive users is the membership of state wildlife commissions (or boards or councils) that in most states are vested with ultimate authority over wildlife management. Such bodies...
frequently have authority over the selection of the state wildlife agency; the expenditure of the agency's revenue; the establishment of hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations; the acquisition of lands and waters; and the ways in which these resources will be used.

Members of state wildlife commissions are typically appointed by the state's governor. Commissioners' terms average five years, reappointments to a successive term are common. Most states impose some requirements on commission membership. For instance, half of the states require members to have general occupational or organizational affiliations with enterprises concerned with wildlife or agriculture. States frequently require that commission membership be politically and/or geographically balanced. 

Seven states require that hunters, trappers, and anglers serve on the commission. The most salient aspect of state wildlife commissions is their members' unaverting support of hunting, trapping, and other consumptive, recreational uses of wildlife. Though more than 90 percent of the public does not hunt and recent polls indicate that a majority of Americans oppose the recreational killing of wildlife, governors continue to look to the ranks of hunters, trappers, and their supporters to fill commission openings.

A recent survey of state wildlife commissions revealed that the problems facing wildlife—habitat degradation, fragmentation, extinction—do not rank high on the scale of concerns. More often than not, commission members listed as their principal wildlife concern the "anti-hunting element" (of the population), the declining participation of young people in hunting and fishing, and the declining quantity and quality of hunting and fishing areas.

Potential and actual conflicts of interest on state wildlife commissions are striking. In a number of states, hunting guides, taxidermists, and owners of hunting equipment companies—individuals with clear business interests in consumptive uses of wildlife—hold commission appointments. Although they know nongame species are virtually ignored and frequently proclaimed the nonhunting public must support wildlife through its dollars, many state wildlife commissions and agencies would prefer that a way is never found to secure the nonhunters' contribution. If it were found, the commissions and agencies would have to change their policies and focus. They would have to address nonhunters' concerns in a meaningful way, which would lead to a reduction in the emphasis on production of game animals, prohibitions against the most objectionable hunting practices, restrictions on hunting on public lands, and other changes in the status quo.

Many states do provide limited ways for the nonhunting public to support wildlife. These are a state income-tax checkoff, allowing residents to designate all or a portion of their state income-tax refund for nongame wildlife programs. Though an important source of support, these checkoffs are woefully inadequate to meet the needs of nongame wildlife. Regardless of the extent to which states benefit from money received from nonhunting sources, all states advertise that "hunters pay their way." They continue to concentrate their activities on satisfying the demands of consumptive wildlife users.

Despite their tenacious hold on the past, even the most tradition-bound wildlife-agency employees would be forced to agree that change is inevitable. A steady decline in the number of hunters and an increasingly active population of nonconsumptive wildlife users forestall this change. Rather than face reality, many state wildlife agencies and commissions are attempting instead to increase hunter numbers through programs aimed at recruiting women and children, maximizing hunting opportunities, and promoting hunting as the best solution to the increase in wildlife/human conflicts (see sidebar).

While the state commissions and wildlife officials continue to engage in verbal combat over the exclusion of nonhunters from the system, wild animals continue to die at the hands of hunters, most of whom are in pursuit of sport or recreation. In the United States, more than 100 million animals are killed legally each year by hunters and trappers: 25 millionmourning doves, 500,000 woodpeckers, 2 million woodducks, 600,000 crows, 11 million rabbits, 50,000 prairie dogs, 15 millionducks and geese, 61,000 skunks, 6 million deer, 500 owls, 13 million quail, 300,000coyotes, 16 million squirrels, and millions more.

The argument used to support the annual slaughter that wildlife populations produce a harvestable surplus—that segment of a population in excess of the number needed to maintain the population at healthy levels. If these animals are not producible hunting practices, restrictions on hunting on public lands, and other changes in the status quo.

STATE AGENCIES ENDORSE "BACKYARD" BOW HUNTS

No where is the domination of state wildlife agencies by hunting interests more clearly than in those agencies' responses to suburban deer controversies. Representatives of wildlife agencies from Connecticut to Georgia and from New Jersey to Minnesota have been enticing trusting suburbanites with promises that bow hunts will offer quick, safe, and inexpensive solutions to their deer problems. At the same time, the agencies block, obstruct, and stall any effort to develop or apply realistic solutions to wildlife population control. It would be difficult to think of a worse way to solve suburban deer problems. Hunting with bow and arrow is among the cruelest forms of hunting. Dates may elapse between the time of shooting and the time of death, and one deer is wounded and abandoned for every two killed and retrieved by hunters.

Bow hunting is extremely time-consuming and success rates for hunters are very low. Within suburbs, where deer densities may reach a hundred or more per square mile and deer easily find refuge from hunters in backyards and along public roadways, bow hunters are unlikely to be effective agents of population reduction. Animals are cruelly killed and maimed, and no real progress is made toward solving the community's deer problem.

Bow hunts rip apart the social bonds that tie together the human community. Hostility—even hatred—is ignited between neighbors when the family on one side of the fence loves and accepts deer in their yard and the family on the other side of the fence calls angrily for bow hunters to kill these familiar visitors. Given the cruelty, the unlikelyhood of success, and the predictably polarizing effects on the community, why do state agencies recommend bow hunting in the suburbs? After nearly a century of doing little more than promoting and regulating hunting, hunting is the only answer they have. Hunting with firearms in suburbs is recognized to be unsafe. Each agency is also under extraordinary pressure from the sport-hunting lobbies to advocate hunting under virtually all circumstances—and to resist alternatives. In advocating hunting in the suburbs, state agencies and hunting lobbyists may be jeopardizing the case they wish to promote. Management of wildlife populations is the principal public justification for sport hunting. If hunting fails to manage deer populations in the suburbs, which would be a highly visible failure, then a huge segment of the (voting) public will begin to question whether sport hunting serves any purpose at all.

In their shortsighted advocacy of suburban bow hunts, state agencies sacrifice compassion and common sense in the interests of promoting sport hunting at any cost. The HSUS will help interested citizens and communities oppose proposals for these ill-considered hunts. Write or call HSUS Wildlife and Habitat Protection staff—Allen Rutberg, Ph.D., HSUS senior scientist.
killed, the argument goes, populations will increase beyond healthy levels. However, there simply is no such justi-
fication for hunting the vast majority of species, from mourning doves, squirrels, otters, bobcats, and groundhogs to opos-
fication for hunting the vast majority of recrea-
sions and the hunting industry that hunt-
agencies and commissions to encompass 
its goal the hunted will take additional funds. Howev-
hunters, its view of itself as serving hunters, 
with the system-its domination by 

STATEMENT

Total Trust Assets 12/31/94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance 12/31/94</th>
<th>Total Trust Assets 12/31/94</th>
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Disbursements

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<td>13,653</td>
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The HSUS's Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE) was honored for his inspiring work and leadership by the conference participants, a fitting tribute to the decades of fighting for the protection of animals from 17 countries. These participants all shared a commitment to protecting the Earth and acknowledged the importance of building an ethic link-

Extolling Our Ideals

Conferences are forums for the HSUS mission

Today there is an unprecedented op-
portunity for those actively support-
ing animal protection to expand their influence globally. As chief executive offi-
cer of The HSUS for the past twenty-six years, I have been gratified to represen-
the HSUS in advancing its important goals in this international arena. Our work 

the animal-protection portion of the UN's Charter Project. This conference, attended by numerous world leaders, is an example of the HSUS's efforts to build global alliances for animal protection. The conference was held in Assisi, Italy, a city renowned for its rich heritage in animal welfare. This gathering was a momentous occasion for the HSUS, as it was able to highlight its work and accomplishments in the international arena.

In Assisi are Trudy Hoy, India's M. A. Parthasarathy, Thomas Berry, C.P, Ph.D., and (behind them) John Hoy and the Secular Franciscan Order's Charles Spencer.

**LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT**

**Extolling Our Ideals**

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THE RATITE CRAZE

By Richard H. Farinato and David L. Kuehmerle

Ostriches, emus, and cassowaries, collectively known as ratites, are the largest birds on Earth. Ostriches, the largest of the four, can stand eight feet tall, weigh more than three hundred pounds, and run at top speeds of forty miles an hour.

Ratite farming has been on the increase in the United States for the past ten years. Breeding pairs have sold for more than $80,000. Investors have touted ratites as a virtual guarantee that will yield golden eggs in the form of marketable products like leather, plumage, and low-fat meat that would appeal strongly to health-conscious consumers.

There is one fundamental problem, however, with this scheme: ratites are wild animals not suited to farm life. At every stage of their lives, from hatching to slaughter, the stress, trauma, and cruelty endured by farmed ratites intensifies.

The industry has already built itself up to commercial size—an alarming situation for several reasons. There is presently no governmental oversight of ratite farms and no standardized care requirements for these birds. Very little veterinary research on the species has been completed. Although ostriches, emus, and cassowaries have been displayed and bred in zoos for more than a hundred years, few consistent husbandry standards exist. Even with the guidance of research conducted by universities, the industry is still in the trial and error stage when it comes to the handling and care of ratites. The birds are paying the price.

In climates that are similar to those in their native lands, farmed ratites typically are not provided with shelter; the birds will remain outdoors in any weather, in any case, because taking shelter is not instinctive behavior for them. Where winters are cold and wet, there is great danger of damage to legs and toes from ice, frostbite, and slipping. Birds kept in such conditions are at severe risk from the elements. According to ranchers themselves, if an ostrich remains outdoors in icy weather, the skin of the exposed legs can freeze and tear when the ostrich stands.

Although the same space, the larger area is a general industry recommendation for ratites, the nomadic birds nonetheless are often penned in 94-by-150-foot enclosures, severely limiting exercise essential for physical and psychological well-being. There are many reports of farmers keeping 35 or more birds on one acre of land. These birds would normally cover several miles per day in the wild, running, walking, and exploring for food. Constrained closely, they tend to pace the perimeter of the enclosure, sometimes injuring themselves by changing the fencing. The smaller their enclosure, the greater the chance of dangerous interaction between the birds and people. Although they appear calm and deliberate, the birds are easily panicked. They respond to frightening or threatening situations by dashing across their enclosures or running up and down the fence lines. One ostrich keeper was quoted in an industry journal as stating, "They're always crashing into fences and breaking bones. . . .

I don't know what's wrong with them."

The steps from overcrowding can lead to the development of detrimental behaviors and increased aggression. Ostriches on one farm were observed to develop stereotypic behaviors, including prolonged and repetitive pecking of sand, wire, and feathers in random order. Ratites are inquisitive, and they are likely to eat anything on the ground, from pebbles and grass to car keys. As a result, they suffer from acute, often fatal, gastrointestinal blockages, especially as chicks.

Ostriches and emus are artificially incubated. For the first four months after hatching, especially in the first two weeks,
EXOTIC BIRDS

RATES AND REHABILITATION: BIRDS native to warm climates ostriches hail from Africa, slaves from South America, and emus and cassowaries from Australia. With the exception of the_forever-dwelling cassowary, ratites live in open grasslands or arid scrub in pairs or flocks. All have powerful legs and strong, efficient fanners. Although they have wings, ratites cannot fly. They rely most on their speed and strength of their legs and their acute hearing and eyesight, for their survival. (Fewer adversaries can withstand the force of an ostrich attack.)

The social behavior of ratites is highly developed. Courtship and pair formation differ from that of many other avian species, several females lay eggs in the same nest. With the exception of ostriches, only the males incubate eggs and care for newly hatched chicks. After forty days of incubation, the chicks hatch. They are fed into the world as soon as they are dry, under their parents’ watchful eye. Newly hatched ratites look like fuzzy little watermelons on legs, their feathers patterned with colors and patterns on their eyes. They grow rapidly, attaining adult size at eighteen to twenty-four months of age.

The fledging ratite industry convinced many entrepreneurs to jump on the bandwagon despite low levels of consumption of ratite products worldwide. Viewed against the background of its on-going off again hundred-year history, ratite farming hardly looked like an industry on the verge of a boom. Its rise in popularity did not appear to have been a response either to a demand or to a projected demand based on market research.

Nevertheless, the birds have sold and put into the company. Investors bought shares in the company whose owner already owed a $5,000 fine for securities fraud from an earlier affiliation with a company in Vietnam. The Securities Exchange Commission is using one man associated with International Breeders, First Western Ostrich Corporation, and Ostrich Breeder and Ostrich Breeder and Ostrich Breeder who entered the industry when prices of birds were at their peak now has 163 of their ratites up for slaughter. Ratite owners who were once smugly confident of a demand for meat and leather in order to recover their substantial investment. However, the demand for these products appears to have fallen far below expectations: to date, ratite meat is sold mainly for the local economy. Most recently, British Airways has added ratite meat to its menu.

This latest development in the ratite industry is still pushing the bird to the brink. In the one hundred-year history, the industry has not seen ostrich meat and other ratite products move beyond a small specialty market. If there is no saleable increase in profits to be found in this industry, it likely will collapse on itself. It is critical for consumers to express their disinterest to ostrich meat, fur, leather, or ostrich meat on their menus.

The ratite industry is an example of the exotic forms of wildlife, subject to regulation by the agriculture and health departments, and the state’s game department. Some people wrongly believed they could get rich quickly by breeding chinchillas for their fur. A poultry specialist at Texas A&M University likens the ratite industry to a pyramid scheme: "The people who get in early make all the money. A lot of poor people at the bottom are going to get hurt." In early this year the news media reported on a number of financial misdeeds in the industry. Trans-American Ostrich Traders filed for bankruptcy and prosecutors are looking into $7.5 million that investors
HE HSUS BELIEVES THAT CAPTURING whales and dolphins from the wild for the purpose of public display is wrong. In the wild, orcas, beluga whales, and bottlenose dolphins (species commonly displayed in aquaria and marine parks) may travel many miles each day, often share tight family bonds, and lead complex and sophisticated lives. Capturing such animals traumatizes them, confining them in small tanks and pens deprives them of the rich stimulation of life in the ocean. Captivity, therefore, is most certainly unjustified when its sole purpose is our entertainment.

In an attempt to redress some of the wrongs done to captive marine mammals, The HSUS is establishing the Marine Mammal Institute (see the Fall 1995 HSUS News). The institute will foster the rehabilitation and return to the wild of captive whales and dolphins. Many of the hundreds of marine mammals held in U.S. and foreign facilities are ideal candidates for such reintroduction—they are young and healthy and their capture sites are known.

The HSUS recently became involved in two pioneer reintroduction projects. The first involved three male bottlenose dolphins from the U.S. Navy marine mammal program in San Diego, California. The second involved two female bottlenose dolphins who, until August 1994, had been entertaining people at an exclusive resort in Key Largo, Florida.

The U.S. Navy trains dolphins and other marine mammals to perform such tasks as recovering objects from the ocean floor; it also conducts research on the mammals' echolocation abilities and diving physiology. After 1994 budget cuts, the Navy designated 20 to 30 of the approximately 100 dolphins in its marine mammal program as "surplus." It offered these animals to marine parks and
gotiated the transfer of three of the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary's Navy dolphins, who had been captured in the Gulf of Mexico in the late 1980s, to the Sugarloaf Dolphin Sanctuary. Sugarloaf is a facility in the Florida Keys that was licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and dedicated to returning dolphins to the wild (see the Winter 1995 HSUS News). The plan was for "Buck," "Jake," and "Luther" to go through an initial rehabilitation period at the Sugarloaf sanctuary and then be transported to their home waters and released. For a time Sugarloaf staff made a great effort to care for the dolphins. Naomi A. Rose, Ph.D., HSUS marine mammal scientist, and John W. Grady, Ph.D., HSUS vice president for Wildlife and Habitat Protection, visited the sanctuary on several occasions to evaluate its work and provide recommendations. Unfortunately, the sanctuary's efforts began to deteriorate after several months, and it became clear that those in charge had changed their minds about what the HSUS and others believed was the proper approach to dolphin rehabilitation. This approach included obtaining a scientific research permit (because dolphin reintroductions are still considered experimental) from the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Sugarloaf personnel threatened to release the Navy dolphins, without a MMPA permit, hundreds of miles from their home waters. By June 1995 the HSUS and other former Sugarloaf supporters and advisers were no longer welcome at the sanctuary. We repeatedly encouraged APHIS to inspect the facility in an attempt to ensure the welfare of the dolphins.

On May 23, 1996, Sugarloaf staff released Back and Luther several miles off Key West. Both had been marked for easy identification. Within days, the two dolphins had separated from each other and were being fed from boats. NMFS and Navy personnel easily recaptured Luther not far from Key West. Buck was easily enclosed into an enclosure at a commercial swim-with-the-dolphins facility more than fifty miles to the north. Both had lost a great deal of weight, an indication that they had not been feeding themselves adequately. Both had wounds on their backs. Luther and the third Navy dolphin, Jake, were sent back to the Navy's San Diego facility in June. Buck was left behind to recuperate.

The second reintroduction project, involving two female dolphins, has had its problems as well. "Bogie" and "Bacall" had been captured in 1988 in the Indian River Lagoon on the east-central coast of Florida. The Key Largo resort donated them to the Dolphin Alliance, a nonprofit organization founded by Joseph Roberts to foster the rehabilitation and reintroduction of captive dolphins. The Dolphin Alliance's Welcome Home Project (WHP), a plan to transfer Bogie and Bacall to an APHIS-licensed sea pen in the Indian River Lagoon. Unfortunately, Buck, Luther, and Jake, who belonged to Sugarloaf, had to be left behind. WHP personnel continued to pursue the MMPA permit. Bogie and Bacall adjusted well to the sea pen and were visited from the beginning by wild dolphins who may well have been former companions and relatives. Preliminary rehabilitation, involving the introduction of live fish into their diet and the reduction of human contact, was initiated.

The MMPA permit application for Bogie and Bacall was back on track in March 1996. The application was comprised of a detailed research proposal involving a considerable amount of research into the scientific literature to address all of the concerns expressed by federal officials and scientists. It was scheduled to be submitted to the NMFS by the end of May. However, on the night of May 16, someone cut a hole in the sea pen's perimeter fence, and Bogie and Bacall escaped. The dolphins had not been marked or tagged, so they could not be found or monitored in the Indian River Lagoon. The HSUS has offered a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for this illegal act.

The WHP staff spent the next month looking for Bogie and Bacall, but identified them positively only three times. Both had been seen on May 17, several hours after the escape, and on May 18. She approached search boats closely and even entered the sea pen again, but she was startled by a staff member's movements and left before the hole in the pen could be closed. Both were seen on June 2, two weeks after her escape; she, too, approached a boat, allowing the boater to photograph her, but she was in the company of wild dolphins.

In late August 1995, with a court order, the Dolphin Alliance was able to transfer Bogie and Bacall to an APHIS-licensed sea pen in the Indian River Lagoon. Unfortunately, Buck, Luther, and Jake, who belonged to Sugarloaf, had to be left behind. WHP personnel continued to pursue the MMPA permit. Bogie and Bacall adjusted well to the sea pen and were visited from the beginning by wild dolphins who may well have been former companions and relatives. Preliminary rehabilitation, involving the introduction of live fish into their diet and the reduction of human contact, was initiated.

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QUICK! HOW MANY LIFE-SAVING SERVICES IN YOUR COMMUNITY CAN YOU NAME IN TEN SECONDS?

Did you name the police and fire departments? The hospital? The ambulance service? Did you remember the crossing guards at the school and the lifeguards at the pool or beach? How about the local 911 operator?

When naming the professionals within our community who use their talents and abilities to save lives, we often forget to count those who work to save animals' lives—the employees and volunteers of our nation's animal shelters. Every day, every week, every year, tens of thousands of caring and hardworking men and women in shelters large and small tend to the needs of our communities' animals, yet seldom do we stop to say thanks to these kind individuals who do so much to help people and the animals they love. This November we are asking our members to take time out to do just that, to say thank you to their local animal shelter and its employees, during the first National Animal Shelter Appreciation Week.

Animal shelters have come a long way since they were established in the United States. A drive through New England can provide an excellent historic base for judging how long that journey has been. Many towns have preserved their pounds, predecessors of modern animal shelters, which were constructed by the colonists in the early 1700s. These were simple, stone-walled enclosures built to hold cattle or pigs who strayed from their grazing areas on the town commons. As a rule, the animals remained impounded until their owner paid the pound master a few pennies in penalty for allowing his livestock to wander.

As the number of people living on farms dwindled and the population of towns and cities increased, the need for livestock pounds diminished. The need for dog pounds, however, grew. Dogs rarely fared as well in impoundment areas as livestock. Pound conditions in the mid-1800s led humanitarians such as Henry Bergh, George Angell, and Caroline Earle White to campaign for reform. While Bergh and Angell worked to create laws to protect animals, it was White's work that made the greatest difference in the way shelters for homeless animals were run.

White and the other members of the Women's SPCA of Pennsylvania convinced the city of Philadelphia to award them the contract for controlling stray dogs. They proceeded to build the first truly humane shelter for homeless dogs and cats in the United States. Soon, interested parties in other states sought advice from the Women's SPCA on how to create more-humane facilities in their regions.

Animal shelters and animal control took another leap forward in the mid-1900s. No longer willing to be "dog catchers" working in "dog pounds," shelter staffs and members of humane groups sought training for all those involved in animal control. Organizations such as the National Animal
Control Association and state federations of humane societies were formed to pro-
vide training on proper animal-handling techniques, investigative procedures, and
methods of euthanasia. Phyllis Wright, The
HSUS's late vice president for Companion
Animals and a fierce advocate for animal
shelters, became a mentor and surrogate
mother to many shelter employees, while
teaching animal-sheltering skills and fos-
tering humane policies. The "Phyllis
Wright Road Show," as her many work-
shops across the na-
tion were known, was
a mecca where kin-
dred souls gathered
to learn, feel, and
embrace the new
professionalism.

As we move into
the twenty-first cen-
tury, it is clear that
animal shelters do much more than
house stray animals. Staff and volunteers
comb their shelter's lost-and-found files
in attempts to re-
unite rescued ani-
mals with their dis-
traught owners. The
vast majority of shel-
ters have active adoption programs that
seek to place animals in homes
that are right for them. Dog
obedi-
ce classes that help owners learn
how to care for their new family
members are often part of
the post-adoption
package offered by a shelter.

The residents of shelters are changing,
too. They are no longer dogs, first and
foremost. Cats make up an ever-increasing
percentage of the overall shelter population.

It is clear that our total shelter population
is not so dramatic, but it is getting close.
By the end of this century, most of the shelters open to
the public, including animal-control officers, will be
animal shelters.

Sometimes it is a matter of life and death for an animal,
and the shelter staff must act quickly to rescue the animal.

A "low-maintenance" pet. Shelters are cur-
ing along for a growing number of rabbits,
Guinea pigs, ferrets, mice, gerbils, ham-
sters, and birds and the occasional boa con-
strictor, iguana, monkey, hawk, and horse.

Animal-shelter employees work just as
hard off the shelter's premises as they do on
the premises. Animal-control officers, or
ACOs, are often called upon to
rescue an injured animal or to
assist police at an accident scene when an animal is in-
volved. The ACO may also be the community's humane offi-
cer—investigating complaints of
animal cruelty or inspecting a pet shop,
leashed, or grooming service to ensure compliance
with state or local humane laws
or regulations.

Have you visited your local
shelter recently? You may be
surprised by the diversity of its programs
and people—social workers, attorneys, ac-
countants, and homemakers, men and women,
young and old, black and white and
tan, are all engaged in the work of shel-
ters nationwide. Some shelters have inno-
vative volunteer programs such as those
that arrange for pets to visit people in hos-
pitals and nursing homes, humane-educa-
tion programs such as summer camps for
kids, and pet-loss support groups for peo-
ple who have recently lost to deal with the
death of their beloved companion.

Support for local shelters is critical to
protecting a community's animals. We all
sometimes forget that a lifesaving service
exists within our community until we need
that service. Animal shelters are no differ-
et from hospitals or
fire departments in this respect. When
our house goes up in flames or we are
injured in a traffic accident, we expect
the professionals who assist us to be
fully trained and fully funded by the
community. We are there at city council
meetings when the funding or staffing
is threatened. But rarely do we rally to
support the local an-
imal shelter when
its funding is cut by
the municipality that operates it or when a
shortfall in donations threatens its contin-
uation. Isn't it just as important to the
well-being of our community as are
these other vital services?

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communities.

Martha C. Armstrong is HSUS vice presi-
dent, Companion Animals.

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PARK EAST TOURS
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The HSUS has a long history of working closely with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to combat cruelty to animals. Many of these agencies have become acutely interested in the connection between animal cruelty and other forms of violent, antisocial behavior. They have found that the investigation and prosecution of crimes against animals is an important tool for identifying people who are, or may become, perpetrators of violent crimes against people.

Earlier this year Sen. William Cohen of Maine formally asked U.S. attorney general Janet Reno to accelerate the U.S. Department of Justice’s research in this area. On June 6, the HSUS met with the staffs of Senator Cohen and Sen. Robert Smith of New Hampshire and with representatives of the FBI and the Justice Department. One participant was Supervisory Special Agent Alan Brantley of the FBI’s Investigative Support Unit (ISU), also known as the Behavioral Science Unit. The ISU is responsible for providing information on the behavior of violent criminals to FBI field offices and law enforcement agencies worldwide. Special Agent Brantley served as a psychologist at a maximum-security prison in North Carolina before joining the FBI. He has interviewed and profiled numerous violent criminals and has direct knowledge of their animal-abuse histories. In his role as an ISU special agent, he shares that information with agents at the FBI Academy and law enforcement officers selected to attend the FBI’s National Academy Program. When we asked Special Agent Brantley how many serial killers had a history of abusing animals, his response was, “The real question should be, how many have not?”

As law enforcement officials become more aware of the connection between animal abuse and human-directed violence, they become more supportive of strong anticulty laws and their enforcement. We are encouraged by this development. We were granted permission to visit the FBI Academy, in Quantico, Virginia, to continue our discussion with Special Agent Brantley.
**“SOMETIMES VIOLENCE AGAINST ANIMALS IS SYMBOLIC. WE HAVE HAD CASES WHERE INDIVIDUALS HAD AN EARLY HISTORY OF TAKING STUFFED ANIMALS... AND CARVING THEM UP.”**

—Alan Brantley, FBI Supervisory Special Agent

**HSUS:** What is the history of the Behavioral Science Unit/ISU?

**BRANTLEY:** The Behavioral Science Unit originated in the 1970s and is located at the FBI Academy. Its purpose is to teach behavioral sciences to FBI trainees and National Academy students. The instructors were often asked questions about violent criminals, such as, "What do you think causes a person to do something like this?" The instructors offered some ideas, and as the students went out and applied some of these ideas, it was seen that there might be some merit to using this knowledge in the field. In the mid-1980s, the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime was founded with the primary mission of identifying and tracking serial killers, but it also was given the task of looking at any violent crime that was particularly vicious, unusual, or repetitive, including serial rape and child molestation.

We now look at and provide operational assistance to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors worldwide who are confronted with any type of violent crime.

**HSUS:** Have you said that the FBI takes the connection between animal cruelty and violent crime very seriously. How is this awareness applied on a daily basis?

**BRANTLEY:** A lot of what we do is called threat assessment. If we have a known subject, we want as much information as we can obtain from family members, co-workers, local police, and others, before we offer an opinion about this person's threat level and dangerousness. Something we believe is prominently displayed in the histories of people who have committed multiple, brutal murders is the habit of cruelty toward other animals.

We look not only for a history of animal abuse, theft, or torture, but also for childhood or adolescent acts of violence toward other children and possibly adults, and for a history of destructiveness to property.

Sometimes this violence against animals is symbolic. We have had cases where individuals had an early history of taking stuffed animals or even pictures of animals and carving up that. That is a risk indicator.

You can look at cruelty to animals and cruelty to humans as a continuum. We first see people begin to fantasize about these violent actions. If there is escalation along this continuum, we may see acting out against inanimate objects. This may also be manifest in the writings or drawings of the individual affected. The next phase is usually acting out against animals.

**HSUS:** When did the FBI first begin to see this connection?

**BRANTLEY:** We first quantified it when we did research in the late 1970s, interviewing thirty-six multiple murderers in prison. This kind of theme had already emerged in our work with violent criminals. We all believed this was an important factor, so we said, "Let's go and ask the off­fenders themselves what they think they have to say about it." By self report, 36 percent described killing and torturing animals as children and 46 percent said they did this as adolescents. We believe that the real figure was much higher, but that people might not have been willing to admit to it.

**HSUS:** You mean that people who commit multiple, brutal murders might be reluctant to admit to killing animals?

**BRANTLEY:** I believe that to be true in some cases. In the inmate population, it's one thing to be a big-time criminal and kill people—many inmates have no empathy or concern for human victims—but they might identify with animals. I've worked with prisoners who kept pets even though they weren't supposed to. They consider someone else hurting their pet as reason enough to commit homicide. Also, within prisons, criminals usually don't want to talk about what they have done to animals or children for fear that other inmates might identify them against them or they may lose status among their peers.

**HSUS:** Where is violence against animals coming from? Are criminals witnessing it in others? Convicted serial killer Ted Bundy recounted being forced to watch his grandfather's animal abuse.

**BRANTLEY:** For the most part, in my experience, offenders who harm animals as children pretty much come up with this on their own. Quite often they will do this in the presence of others and teach it to others, but the ones with a rich history of violence are usually the instigators. Some children might follow along to be accepted, but the ones we need to worry about are the one or two dominant, influential children who initiate the cruelty.

**HSUS:** What components need to be present for you to think a child or adolescent is really in trouble?

**BRANTLEY:** You have to look at the quality of the act and at the frequency and severity. If a child kicks the dog when some­body's been aggressive toward him, that's one issue, but if it's a daily thing or if he has a pattern of tormenting and torturing the family dog or cat, that's another. I would look to see if the pattern is escalating, I look at any type of abuse of an animal as serious to begin with, unless there is other in­formation that might explain it. It should not be dismissed. I've seen it too often develop into something more severe.

Some types of abuse, for example, against insects, seem to be fundamentally different. Our society doesn't consider insects attractive or worthy of affection. But pets are friendly and affectionate and they often symbolically represent the qualities and characteristics of human beings. Violence against them indicates violence that may well escalate into violence against humans.

You also need to look at the bigger picture. What's going on at home? What other support, if any, are in place? How is the child doing in school? Is he drinking or doing drugs?

**HSUS:** We are familiar with the "classic" cases of serial killers, like Jeffrey Dahmer, who had early histories of animal abuse. Let's say that you do have a case of extreme animal cruelty, how would you screen into the mental health community.

**BRANTLEY:** The Jason Massey case jumps out as being a prominent one. This was a case from 1993 in Texas. This individual, from an early age, started his career killing many dogs and cats. He finally graduated, at the age of 20, to beheading a thirteen-year-old girl and shooting her fourteen-year-old stepbrother to death. He was convicted of murder. I was brought in for the sentencing phase to test­ify as to his dangerousness and future threat to the community. The prosecutors knew others that he was a prolific killer of ani­mals, and that he was saving the body parts of these animals. The prosecutor discovered a cooler full of animal remains that belonged to Massey and brought it to the courtroom for the sentencing hearing. It caused the jurors to react strongly, and ultimately the sentence was death.

**HSUS:** Mr. Massey had been institutional­ized at his mother's request two years be­fore the murders since she was aware of his diaries, which recorded his violent fantasies, and his animal killings, yet he was released. Do you think that mental health officials have been slower than law en­forcement agencies in taking animal abuse seriously?

**BRANTLEY:** We've made this a part of a lot of our training for local police, and I think most police recognize that when they see animal mutilation or torture that they need to check it out; but police have to triage and prioritize their cases. We try to tell people that investigating animal cruelty and investigating homicides may not be mutually exclusive.

We are trying to do the same for mental health professionals. We offer training to forensic psychiatrists through a fellowship program and provide other training to the mental health community. I think psychiatrists are receptive to our message when we can give them examples and case stud­ies demonstrating this connection. The word is getting out.

**HSUS:** Do you think more aggressive prosecution of animal-cruelty cases can help get some people into the legal system who might otherwise slip through?

**BRANTLEY:** I think that it is a legitimate way to deal with someone who poses a threat. Remember, Al Capone was finally imprisoned for income-tax evasion rather than for murder or racketeering—charges which could never be proven.

**HSUS:** Have you ever encountered a sit­uation where extreme or repeated animal cruelty is the only warning sign you see in an individual, where there is no other violent behavior? Or does such abuse not occur in a vacuum?

**BRANTLEY:** I would agree with that last concept. But let's say you do have a case of an individual who seems not to have had any other adjustment problems but is harming animals. What that says is that while, up to that point, there is no documented history of adjustment problems,
there are adjustment problems now and there could be greater problems down the road. We have some kids who start early and move toward greater and greater levels of violence, some who get into it starting in adolescence, and some who are adults before they start to blossom into violent offenders.

**HSUS:** Do you find animal cruelty developing in those who have already begun killing people?

**BRANTLEY:** We know that certain types of offenders who have escalated to human victims will, at times, regress back to earlier offenses such as making obscene phone calls, stalking people, or killing animals. Rarely, if ever, do we see humans doing things that are as serious as killing human beings. We have to agree to that, but certainly it’s moving in a very ominous direction. This is not a harmless venting of emotion in a healthy individual. This is a warning sign that this individual is not mentally healthy and needs some sort of intervention.

**HSUS:** How would you respond to the argument that animal cruelty provides an outlet that prevents violent individuals from acting against people?

**BRANTLEY:** I would disagree with that. Animal cruelty is not as serious as killing human beings, we have to agree to that, but certainly it’s moving in a very ominous direction. This is not a harmless venting of emotion in a healthy individual; this is a warning sign that this individual is not mentally healthy and needs some sort of intervention. Abusing animals does not dissuade those violent emotions; instead, it may fuel them.

**HSUS:** What problems do you have in trying to assess the dangerousness of a suspect or a known offender?

**BRANTLEY:** Getting background information is the main problem. People know this person has done these things, but there may be no record or we haven’t found the right people to interview.

**HSUS:** That's one of the reasons why we have put emphasis on stronger animal-cruelty laws and more aggressive enforcement--to get such information in the record.

**BRANTLEY:** A lot of times people who encounter this kind of behavior are looking for the best in people. We also see cases where people are quite frankly afraid to get involved, because if they are dealing with a child or adult who seems to be bizarre or threatening, they are afraid that he or she may no longer kill animals but instead come after them. I’ve seen a lot of mental health professionals, law enforcement officers, and private citizens who don’t want to get involved because they are afraid… and for good reason. There are very scary people out there doing scary things. That’s largely why they are doing it and talking about it: they want to intimidate and shock and offend, sometimes regardless of the consequences.

**HSUS:** Is there hope for such an individual?

**BRANTLEY:** The earlier you can intervene, the better off you’ll be. I like to be optimistic. I think in the vast majority of cases, especially if you get to them as children, you can intervene. People shouldn’t discount animal abuse as a childish prank or childhood experimentation.

**HSUS:** Have you ever seen any serial killers who have been rehabilitated?

**BRANTLEY:** I’ve seen no examples of it and no real efforts to even attempt it! Even if you had a program that might work, the potential consequences of being wrong and releasing someone like that greatly outweigh the benefits of attempting it, in my opinion.

**HSUS:** There is also a problem in trying to understand which acts against animals and others are associated with the escalation of violence, since police records, if they exist, are often unavailable or juvenile offenses are expunged. Sometimes only local humane societies or animal-control agencies have any record. The HSUS hopes to facilitate consolidating some of these records.

**BRANTLEY:** That would be great. If animal-cruelty investigators are aware of a case such as a sexual homicide in their community and they are also aware of any animal mutilation going on in the same area, I would encourage them to reach out to us.
Animals in Peril: How “Sustainable Use” Is Wiping Out the World’s Wildlife

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laboratory research and are far from ready for field testing. Currently rabbits, foxes, and other so-called pest species in Australia are subjected to extraordinary cruelty on a massive scale through poisoning, trapping, shooting, administering lethal-disease agents, and even using explosives to demolish their dens. In such an environment, any kind of wildlife contraception would appear to be an enormous improvement.

Nevertheless, the idea of delivering contraception through baits distributed over large areas, or through infectious agents that could not be stopped once released, raises serious ethical, ecological, and human-safety concerns. In his presentation to the conference, John W. Grandy, Ph.D., vice president, Wildlife and Habitat Protection, HSI, challenged the whole premise of large-scale wildlife population control and in particular the idea, widely expressed by ecologists, that nonnative species must always be controlled or eliminated. HSI (Australia) Director Michael Kennedy and HSUS Senior Scientist Allen Rutberg, Ph.D., observed that damage to habitat is often blamed wrongly on animals such as kangaroos (in Australia) and wild horses (in the United States), and that control of those species does not restore habitat. Most often, they argued, habitat can be restored only by improving basic land-management practices, especially by reducing grazing by domestic livestock. In most cases neither killing nor contraception of wildlife is needed.

HSUS/HSI staff expressed reservations about the ability of researchers either to develop oral or infectious contraceptives that could be reliably restricted to specific animals in a well-defined geographic area or to predict the ecological consequences of such contraceptives. Only thoroughly tested, well-controlled, species-specific wildlife contraceptives would ever gain full acceptance by regulatory agencies and the public.

The conference enabled HSUS/HSI and other animal-protection organizations to guide the direction of future research and to encourage researchers to continue their work to develop humane, nonlethal alternatives for the control of wildlife populations.

HELP FOR WILDLIFE?

When HSI returned from Vietnam last year, we brought into public view the atrocities associated with that country's wildlife trade markets (see the Summer 1995 HSUS News). Today the widespread marketing of wildlife and wildlife products in Vietnam continues unabated. Restaurants in many cities tempt customers by posting menus that offer an assortment of dishes that feature exotic species—broiled tiger, spicy crocodile, snake spring rolls, braised bear paws. Overcrowded wildlife markets, filled with rows of caged animals, spill onto the pavements.

Shortly after the liberalization of Vietnam's economy in 1988, entrepreneurs eager to satisfy the most unusual consumer tastes turned to the wildlife trade as a source of income; poaching and illegal commerce in wildlife skyrocketed. Vietnam quickly became the world's largest market for tigers, bears, monkeys, gibbons, sea turtles, leopards, exotic birds, reptiles, and other wild species. Nowhere in Vietnam has the proliferation of commerce in wildlife been more widespread than in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), where open-air markets, pharmacies, souvenir shops, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and even the international airport sell a bewildering variety of wildlife products.

The consumers of these products are generally speaking, wealthy tourists and entrepreneurs from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and China who are willing to pay high prices to attain the power and prestige associated with the consumption of wildlife. They dine on wildlife dishes not only as a show of affluence but as a symbol of power and status.

Teeth and claws of various species are offered for sale in Ho Chi Minh City. Jewelry and fashion items made from animal parts signify wealth in Asia.
A VICTORY FOR WHALES AT IWC

This year's meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), in Aberdeen, Scotland, saw a fierce battle between special interests and those advocating the best interests of whales. At stake was the IWC's commercial whaling moratorium, at issue was whether the U.S. delegation could persuade other IWC members to grant an aboriginal whaling quota to a Native American tribe, the Makah, in Washington State. The quota would permit the Makah to kill 5 gray whales. The United States wanted a win at any cost, though it knew that such a victory would lead to the eventual resumption of commercial whaling worldwide. HSII remains supportive of true aboriginal subsistence whaling by the Inuits and other groups that meet the rigid IWC criteria for an aboriginal quota. However, this was an attempt by a small group to get into the lucrative commercial whaling business.

The Makah first expressed an interest in resuming whaling, a tradition they abandoned seventy years ago, at the 1995 IWC meeting, in Dublin, Ireland. Before the IWC would consider granting the Makah a whaling quota, it required them to demonstrate both a nutritional and a cultural need. The Makah could not demonstrate a nutritional need by arguing that whaling would be a means of restoring their young peoples' interest in traditional culture, thereby helping to fight drug abuse and other community problems. By their own admission, though, cultural traditions would not be part of the modern hunt. The Makah claimed a right to harvest whales under the 1951 Treaty of Washington, made with the United States. But such a claim ignores the fact that the IWC's decision to suspend whaling worldwide superseded any such domestic treaty rights.

HSII drafted and circulated among all IWC commissioners documentation on why the Makah should not be granted a quota. Our purpose was to show that if the U.S. government managed to bend IWC rules to gain an aboriginal quota, then a request from the Japanese for a minke whale quota for their coastal village of Taiji would follow, and the moratorium would unravel.

As part of its campaign to end the abuses associated with the international trade in bears, HSII/HSII recently produced a poster that draws attention to the contrast between the low supply of bears worldwide and the high demand for bear products. The poster, which is available either in English or in Chinese, calls for an end to the consumption of bear parts and will be used by HSII/HSII and Asian animal-protection organizations working to increase the public's understanding of the problems associated with the trade in bear parts. At the international level, HSII/HSII's international bear-trade campaign continues to work within the CITES structure to promote protective measures for bears.—Sue Sanders, HSII/HSII wildlife issues specialist

The Makah tribal council wrote a letter to the Makah tribe to kill 5 gray whales.
THE SNOW LEOPARD

West of China, in the central Asian region of the old Soviet empire, stand some of the most majestic mountains in the world—the Pamirs, the Karakorams, the Hindu Kush, and the Tien Shan—the ancestral home of the elusive snow leopard. In the newly independent countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, hundreds of groups have been formed to restore the integrity of the region’s ecological reserves, ensure the protection of its wildlife heritage, and rebuild its societies. Counterpart Foundation, the premier organizer of nongovernmental groups in the world, recently invited EarthKind to join it in addressing some of these animal-protection and environmental concerns.

Encouraged by the progressive leadership of Kyrgyzstan’s president Oskar Akayev (a physicist who founded the Communist Party in 1991), EarthKind and Counterpart have urged officials to redouble their efforts to save the snow leopard by passing legislation to make killing one of the magnificent cats a criminal offense. Kyrgyzstan has a tremendous future in eco-tourism if it can preserve the snow leopard and such other treasures as Lake Issyk Kul. Pristine Issyk Kul is fed by eighty rivers and streams but drained by none and, therefore, is particularly susceptible to even small amounts of pollution. Recently, small declines in the water level of the lake have made it imperative that its tributaries not be overused for irrigation. This inland sea is the pride of Kyrgyzstan and is part of the range of the snow leopard.

Other countries also provide habitat for the snow leopard. Working through Counterpart’s Service Center, which is already in place in Almaty, Kazakhstan, EarthKind is helping to establish a biological diversity support program for central Asia. It will be based at the University of Kyrgyzstan and will inventory all the species of animals and plants throughout the region. It will also coordinate efforts by environmental groups, governmental units concerned with wildlife, and the various universities’ biological sciences departments to track the status of such endangered species as the early born Marco Polo sheep. With such a program, the threat to wildlife and its habitats can be assessed before it is too late, as it is for tigers, now extinct in Tajikistan. Strategies can then be developed to overcome threats like the poaching of snow leopards and the destruction of the high-mountain lands they inhabit.

This vast area can only be discussed in superlatives: it gave rise to some of the oldest civilizations on Earth; it boasts some of the highest, most forbidding mountains in the world, surrounded by deserts like the mighty Kazakh. Kum and, on the Chinese side, a desert the size of France, the dreaded Takla Makan; it displays some of the Earth’s harshest extremes of climate; and it is the scene of some of the world’s most advanced civilizations ever committed.

As it emerges from the Communist era of the Soviet Union, when development was pursued with no regard for the environment, the region retains the scars of such herculean mistakes as the Virgin Lands campaign, in which 30 million acres of virgin Kazakh steppe, seemingly endless grasslands, were plowed up to make the Soviets self-sufficient in wheat. Just as the propaganda had predicted, the first two bumper harvests were spectacular successes. The third one proved disastrous, since the semiarid steppe could only support a thin covering of grass. The Virgin Lands campaign stands as an ominous warning to those who propose agricultural schemes that are inappropriate to soil conditions, such as tree plantations set up in tropical soils.

This region was chosen by the Soviets as their atomic test site. They exploded an average of fifteen atom bombs per year between 1945 and 1992 until the site was shut down, largely through protests raised by an environmental group, Nevada-Semipalatinsk. Even as Stan Hosie, Counterpart’s chief executive officer, and I were meeting with Kyrgyzstan’s ministers of energy and environment, China exploded a nuclear bomb at its underground Lop Nur site, near Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyzstan understandably was concerned about this event. (Fortunately, the Chinese have announced they will stop all nuclear testing after one more explosion.)

Above the semiarid steppe grasslands and deserts that appear as extensive brown ovals on satellite photographs, above the irrigated cotton fields that claim the precious river waters, above the newly discovered oil fields that will rival Saudi Arabia’s, above the huge expanses of land that equal an area half the size of the continental United States, rise some of the largest mountains in the world, sitting like sentinels witnessing the dawn of a new era. Central Asia encompasses a diversity of ecosystems and wildlife just now being discovered by the outside world...
THE DYING ARAL SEA

Even on a small desktop globe, the Aral Sea is a prominent feature, lying to the east of the Caspian Sea in central Asia. Its death was decreed by the Communist government of the Soviet Union. In order to expand its cotton production, the government made the premeditated decision to irrigate vast areas of arid and semi-arid territory by diverting two life-giving rivers, the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya, that had kept the Aral Sea full of water that a large fishing community flourished, supplying one-sixth of all the seafood in the former Soviet empire. The government’s initial goals were achieved. Desert lands were flooded and the cotton yield rose, first to the level where the Soviet Union became self-sufficient in textiles and then to the point where cotton became an export crop that earned the government badly needed hard currency. The government knew the price of this success was the death of the Aral. Today the sea has shrunk to a shocking degree and its fleet of fishing ships lies scattered in the desert sand, harbingers of the future for any society that believes that development comes first, environmental protection later.

When the Aral Sea is underwater, the vital link between freedom and the preservation of our environment. The Communist government of the Soviet Union refused to calculate the price of water in the two great rivers that flow into the Aral, the water cost nothing, it was not valued. A staggering amount of water was wasted. When a stream of cotton was produced that could grow quickly with the same quality as the existing crop, but used 50 percent less water, it was ignored. If water was free, why conserve it?

Soviet scientists predicted that the Aral Sea would begin drying up, but badly underestimated its importance to the ecological health of the region. Instead of hardening into a firm crust as scientists expected, the seabed became a toxic brew of pesticides, salt, dust, and sand that is often blown throughout the region by the hard winds. Even areas under cultivation far from the sea are frequently covered with salt. Local people see the effect of this witches’ brew in soaring infant mortality rates, declining life expectancy, and rising stomach-cancer rates.

Never before in the history of mankind has a great sea dried up and died in a single generation. The people of the region are now dealing with the collapse of ecological systems, one disaster reinforcing and adding its cumulative weight to the next, making the land permanently unsuitable for animal or human habitation.

Although peoples of the Aral Sea recovered from the brutality of Genghis Khan, they may not recover from the environmental armageddon that has destroyed the foundation of their lives—and the lives of animals.

Clearly what is needed is a mandate that the Aral Sea will receive sufficient water to revive itself and thereby save the region, but there is scarcely a drop of political willpower in the riparian nations or in the multilateral community to make such a difficult decision. There are plenty of policies attempting to improve conditions for those who are at ground zero of this ecological disaster, but there are no real plans or timetables designed to save the Aral Sea.

Without a heroic effort, the Aral Sea is doomed. It could have provided a sustainable supply of fish to inhabitants of the region, and the region itself could have been the breadbasket of central Asia. It had every reason to exist simply in and of itself. Its greatest legacy may be to serve as a refection of many others who have perished by those who view unbridled, unsustainable development as an unqualified good.

The first myth is that ecological disasters rarely are as bad as alarmists predict. The Aral Sea proves that reality can be far worse than the worst predictions.

The second myth is that developing societies have seen tough times before and they will figure out ways in which to cope. This is not a blind eye to the power of new technology to damage permanently a society’s resource base.

The final myth is that when a people is faced with an absolute ecological calamity, it will take steps to avoid disaster in the nick of time. I do not believe that the lessons of the Aral Sea will not have been learned in vain.

Jan A. Hartke, Esq., executive director, EarthFirst (USA)
Our new Holiday Cards bring your love of animals to everyone!

A. NATURE'S GUARDIAN
Wishing you all the wonder and magic of the Holiday Season
May peace fill your heart with joy
May the serenity and love of this Christmas season be yours forever
Perhaps the spirit of the Old Man of the Mountains can encourage each of us to do the same. It's a wonderful idea...and a charming card by Katy Winters. Gold foil frame accents. 7" x 5". (Box of 15) 66069 Nature's Guardian $15.95

B. CHRISTMAS CARDINAL
A stand of birches has welcomed a dramatic visitor! But Robert Copple's majestic cardinal is more than a dash of winter's beauty...it mirrors our interest and love for all of nature's creatures. A splendid selection. 5" x 7". Bronzed border. (Box of 20) 66011 Christmas Cardinal $13.95

C. CHRISTMAS WONDERS
May the blessings of Christmas fill your heart with joy
This energetic wolf pup seems poised to begin the day's explorations, paw-ring to share the spirit of the Holidays. A warm and comforting gold-stamped card by Bob Travers. 5" x 7". (Box of 20) 66002 Santa Paws $15.95

D. WINTER'S VISITORS
May the surprise and wonder of this Holiday season bring you happiness and peace
Deep in a silent forest the animals have gathered to share the peace and joy of this most wondrous season. Artist Jodie Boren has captured a central mystery of Christmas in this unusual card. Embossed and bronzed border, deckled edge. 7%" x 5%". (Box of 20) 66000 Christmas Wonders $16.95

E. SANTA PAWS
May your Holidays be blessed with happiness and peace
A most unusual Holiday card by Susan Detwiler. Yes, it is true—the calm and gentle nature of these bobcat kits seem to personify the very heart of this season of love and joy. Rich bronzing adds a glowing touch to Mike Speiser's very special painting. 7%" x 5%". (Box of 20) 66004 Peace on Earth $11.95

F. NATURE'S GATHERING
May your Holidays be blessed with happiness and peace
This energetic wolf pup seems poised to begin the day's explorations, paw-ring to share the spirit of the Holidays. A warm and comforting gold-stamped card by Bob Travers. 5" x 7". (Box of 20) 66001 Nature's Gathering $15.95

G. NATURE'S CHRISTMAS TREE
May the Wondrous Enchantment of Nature bring Love and Warmth to your Holiday Season
One of nature's most beautiful cards. A forest scene with the Christmas tree as a natural focal point. A special Christmas ornament. This one is fanciful and fun. Plus, on the back of Chuck Ripper's card there's a clever diagram showing every species of animal now pretending to be a Christmas ornament. Everyone loves this card, and seems to discover a new creature almost every time. Bronzed. 5%" x 7%". (Box of 20) 66006 Nature's Christmas Tree $15.95

H. O HOLY NIGHT
May the serenity and love of this Christmas season be yours throughout the New Year
This one is fanciful and fun. Plus, on the back of Chuck Ripper's card there's a clever diagram showing every species of animal now pretending to be a Christmas ornament. Everyone loves this card, and seems to discover a new creature almost every time. Bronzed. 5%" x 7%". (Box of 20) 66005 O Holy Night $15.95

I. PEACE
May peace fill your heart at Christmas and always!
Deep in a silent forest the animals have gathered to share the peace and joy of this most wondrous season. Artist Jodie Boren has captured a central mystery of Christmas in this unusual card. Embossed and bronzed border, deckled edge. 7%" x 5%". (Box of 20) 66003 O Holy Night $15.95

J. PEACE
May peace fill your heart at Christmas and always!
A stately pair of Canada geese pause to watch a nearby churchyard on a crisp, wintry day. The peacefulness of these majestic birds reflects our concern for all animals. Embossed and bronzed frame, deckled edge. 5%" x 7%". (Box of 20) 66016 Peace on Earth $16.95

K. PEACE ON EARTH
A most unusual Holiday card by Susan Detwiler. It's the hand-in-hand harmony of all seasons captured in strong colors and design. 5%" x 7%". (Box of 20) 66013 Peace on Earth $11.95

L. SANCTUARY
Merry Christmas Happy New Year Peace
A stately pair of Canada geese pause to watch a nearby churchyard on a crisp, wintry day. Bronzed frame, deckled edge. 5%" x 7%". (Box of 20) 66007 Basket Full of Joy $14.95

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Add 16 and Cats, Too!
Here they are, patiently waiting on every month’s big display page—eager to bring smiles and warmth to everyone who passes by. Our beautiful cats are at home with you for 16 months, and you’ll want to keep the pictures when the year is done.

12 x 22 Great!
60005 HSUS Cats 1997 Calendar $10.99

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Wolves have a mysterious inner glow which can quickly capture our heart and mind—and it’s here in abundance. Our 1997 12" x 24" wall calendar presents the intelligence and grace of these splendid animals all year long. Generous space for notes.

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Take your pick—our terrific dog-a-day desktopper packed with great color pictures of pets and pals from all across America, in the cat-a-day calendar with fine and friendly felines from everywhere. Both official Year-In-A-Box calendars come with a free self-stander easel—making either one a perfect choice for office, kitchen or den.

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We often assume that all children love animals. Unfortunately, that's not always true. Children have to be taught to care, especially if they are to grow up to be caring, concerned adults.

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“BUT, MOM, I DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO FEED SADIE.”