Project WILD: A Flawed Opportunity

The schools of many states are the places where our children—yours and mine—are being exposed to inaccurate and biased educational material concerning wildlife. Moreover, because this material is distributed with the resources of state fish and wildlife agencies, the sponsors predict that ten million children will be exposed to it before the end of 1985. This material is called Project WILD.

Project WILD is a two-volume set of purportedly objective, unbiased, and accurate educational material concerning wildlife and the environment, which has now been accepted for use in thirty-three states. Project WILD was largely developed and funded by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, a group whose budgets are derived largely from the sale of hunting and trapping licenses.

Unfortunately, Project WILD is not the program that its sponsors allege. Indeed, after the animal-welfare community examined the content of Project WILD, eight of the nation’s largest and most prestigious animal-welfare organizations, led by The HSUS, issued a strong protest to the governor of each state. While we recognized the educational value of a number of the activities of Project WILD, our organizations found it necessary to produce a “consensus” critique of the Project WILD material, in which we documented numerous inaccuracies, biases, and omissions of important and pertinent material. Hundreds of local humane and animal-welfare societies from across the nation have joined in the protest of Project WILD.

Furthermore, we attempted to work in good faith with the Project WILD officials to arrive at revisions that would make the Project WILD curriculum guides acceptable. We submitted a fifty-page critique containing numerous specific criticisms and necessary changes. However, this attempt to establish a productive working relationship was not successful. First, based on the demonstrated inadequacies of the Project WILD material, we requested that the material not be distributed or used until satisfactory corrections had been made. The Project WILD officials refused. Subsequently, they produced “proposed revisions” based, in part, upon our critiques. However, these revisions consistently failed to give more than token attention to our principal concerns and failed to correct the problems in the material.

The Project WILD guides contain, among others, the following major problems: (1) implicit endorsement of recreational hunting and trapping; (2) failure to acknowledge that most hunting is a form of recreation, and a corresponding failure to discuss the ethics of killing animals for fun; (3) a distorted and inaccurate view of the population dynamics of wildlife populations and ecosystem functioning; and (4) a portrayal of wildlife principally as a commodity or resource which is primarily for use by people. The inaccuracies, biases, and misleading statements are particularly distressing because they are the same ones that state fish and wildlife agencies consistently use as a rationalization for the continued sport killing of America’s wildlife. Significant portions of Project WILD appear to be little more than pro-hunting propaganda, put forward as unbiased and accurate educational material and financed with public funds.

At this point, The HSUS has called for an immediate halt to the use of this Project WILD guides in their current form. We regret the necessity of doing so because Project WILD includes a number of extremely useful activities, and we recognize the need for quality educational material on wildlife.

In fact, The HSUS has produced some such material ourselves and are currently producing more. We likewise remain committed to working with any organization in a good faith effort to produce quality educational material about wildlife or any other subjects concerning animals and the environment. However, we can not and will not ignore publicly supported educational material that indoctrinates young people with inaccurate and biased information suggesting that killing animals for sport and fun is either morally acceptable or ethically appropriate.
Margarine, Anyone?

On Sunday, August 25, 1985, Shedd's Food Products, the makers of Shedd's Spread, will publish a redeemable-coupon advertisement in many newspapers across the country that will benefit The HSUS and companion animals. The full-color advertisement will introduce Shedd's Spread tumblers, reusable plastic glasses containing eight ounces of spread product and decorated with appealing dog and cat graphics. There are four different tumbler designs.

For every coupon redeemed on the tumblers, Shedd's Food Products will donate ten cents to The HSUS. Nearly 30,000,000 coupons will be circulated.

Response Stays Strong for "Pet Action Line"

"Pet Action Line," our national television series on public broadcasting system (PBS) stations continues to grow! After the recent show featuring actress Rose Marie, we received hundreds of letters from people shocked at the footage of animal experimentation shown and anxious to know what they could do to help.

Forthcoming shows include an expose of exotic bird smuggling, a look at the cruelty involved in the fur industry, the whale issue, and companion animals. The HSUS also plans to release companion animal care, careers with animals, America's endangered species, dog training, and cat health.

Please keep in touch with your PBS stations—they need to know you’re out there watching the shows, and, of course, the PBS stations that haven’t yet aired “Pet Action Line” need to be encouraged to join the many that are.

No Hot Cars in Midland

For the last three years, June and Fred Dotson, of Dotson Delivery in Midland, Texas, have been inserting a copy of The HSUS’s flyer warning of the dangers of leaving a pet in a parked car into the plastic package containing the warranty for every new car they sell. When the new car owner opens his warranty package, the first thing he sees is our warning flyer. HSUS members for many years, the Dotsons also help to promote a “Pet of the Week” feature for the Midland SPCA in the used cars ads they sponsor in local papers.

We’ve just sent the Dotsons 500 additional flyers for the summer. If [enclosing the flyers] saves one animal’s life, it’s all worth the effort," says Maureen Dotson-Wall, their daughter.

Veterinarians, merchants, humane societies, and individuals can obtain a supply of the flyers by writing “Hot Car,” The HSUS, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

WILD Alternatives

In our continuing efforts to counter the biases and inaccuracies of Project WILD (see the President’s Perspective), The HSUS has made available a new publication, “The Dangers of Project WILD.”

This critique, prepared in collaboration with seven other animal-welfare organizations, analyzes the problems that we have uncovered in the Project WILD materials. Copies are available from The HSUS for $2.00 each.

The HSUS’s National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAHAE) is currently developing materials that will provide accurate wildlife information for the children in our schools. The fall issue of Children & Animals (formerly Humane Education) will feature an extensive teaching unit on captive wildlife, which will fill one of the many gaps in the Project WILD curriculum. The unit discusses problems inherent in the captive wildlife trade. Additional balancing materials will follow from NAHAE.

A Horse Story

In the May 1985 issue of Equus magazine, the great race horse John Henry was analyzed by a number of experts, including Nancy Regalmuto, a practicing psychic. During her sessions with the vet and gelding, Ms. Regalmuto’s mental readings led her to this interpretation of the horse’s thoughts on racing and humane behavior: “A very long time ago, at one of the first barns I was in, I had a best friend. He could not run well, and I know he tried. He used to tell me how hard he tried. He used to tell me that I was his only friend. I always helped him. I thought I could win. I must teach others how to treat him. I thought I could win. I went to the races and sold them on winning or advise them on what they did wrong. I got very upset when they lost. I must teach the others what they taught me, we have no real choices but only one path to follow—pleasing humans. The only real win we have is our own survival.”

Reflect for a moment...

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

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States... You will provide for animals after you’re gone.

Naming The HSUS demonstrates your lasting commitment to animal welfare and strengthens the Society for this task. We will be happy to send information about our animal programs and material which will assist in planning a will.

Please send: Will information

Name____________________Address____________________

City____________________State____Zip____________________

Mail in confidence to: Murdough s. Madden, Vice President, Dotson Delivery, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
The Pâté de Fois Gras Case

by Diana S. Greene

Recently, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued a decision that may help French gourmets from becoming pâté de foie gras (goose liver paste prized by gourmets) to change a specific practice of force-feeding. A funnel tube is inserted into the goose’s throat and approximately one foot in length is forced down the tube. The animal is unable to swallow or digest this much food, without great difficulty and, therefore, an elastic band is fastened around its throat to prevent regurgitation. This procedure is repeated two to four times per day until the animal’s liver has been enlarged to six times its original size. Some farms have mechanized the procedure, and the goose is held in a metal brace, with its wings pinned back and neck outstretched, during force-feeding.

In 1983, Mr. Lovenheim attended the company’s annual stockholders’ meeting and proposed that Iroquois investigate how its supplier produced pâté de foie gras and prepare a report to the stockholders on any instances of animal abuse found. This resolution received 50,000 votes, or a little more than five percent of the total cast (a simple majority is required to win). This vote meant that, under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) then in effect, the resolution would be introduced at the next annual meeting.

The SEC is the governmental agency that regulates all corporations selling stock to the public. It also regulates shareholder resolutions such as the one filed by Mr. Lovenheim. Shortly after Iroquois’s 1983 annual meeting, the SEC changed its rules. The new SEC rules would allow a company to exclude a shareholder’s resolution from the material mailed to stockholders prior to any annual meeting if that resolution concerns an operation that accounts for less than five percent of the company’s gross sales and assets and “is not otherwise significantly related to the issuer’s business.” Moreover, Iroquois requested and received an informal opinion from the SEC that it would take no action if the company did not include Mr. Lovenheim’s proposal in its proxy statements so that other shareholders could learn about this aspect of their company and vote on the proposal at the spring annual meeting.

The court’s decision is, nonetheless, very significant in that it opens the door for other animal-welfare advocates to propose investigations of and changes in any animal-cruelty practices carried out by companies in which they hold stock. The case cautions humane stockholders to read very carefully the annual reports they receive, since an objectionable practice or holding might be economically insignificant and relatively unknown to the general public or to most stockholders.

Corporations are required by law to disclose information about their business to their shareholders and to the public. This case emphasizes the importance of reading and using this information. Any shareholder is entitled to file a resolution. One person may, therefore, have a significant impact on a corporation and may also, in this way, make a substantial contribution to animal welfare.

Diana S. Greene is a law clerk in the General Counsel’s office of The HSUS.
Getting Their Attention: The Action Alert Team Targets Legislators and Chalks Up Successes

In the summer of 1985, The HSUS was able to get a bill introduced in the Virginia legislature to make dogfighting a felony. Astute observers of the legislature said that such a bill did not have a chance of passing in that state—the session would last only sixty days and many influential lawmakers opposed our bill. However, we knew that dogfighting had become common in the state. We knew we had to get a tough dogfighting provision on the books to give law enforcement officials an incentive to crack down on fights in public.

After the bill’s introduction, The HSUS sent out a massive mailing of Action Alerts to our members in Virginia. We requested that they call or write their state legislators urging them to vote for the bill. About that time, a house committee considered the bill but greatly weakened the dogfighting provisions, declaring that dogfighting was only a misdemeanor. This version passed the House and was sent to the Senate. Ordinarily, even getting a bill this far in Virginia is a major accomplishment. The surprise was that the time the bill was received in the Senate, the full force of the HSUS Action Alert was being felt by all the state senators. They were being deluged by calls and letters from animal protectionists. In response, the Senate not only passed the bill but also restored its strong felony provisions! When the bill was returned to the House for concurrence, a final attempt was made to weaken the dogfighting provision. Fortunately, by this time, house members had also been inundated with calls and letters, and many of them had already reversed their position. You can see how a massive show of support and another interest group sent alerts to members. Even though the Senate was evenly split, a letter or call from a constituent reflecting that person’s genuine concern for animals can make a significant impact. This is especially true at the state level. There, legislators are sometimes overcome by emotion, and others are asked to contact their members of U.S. Congress with a complaint or request. When they receive the call, some legislators will go off the hook or his office is inundated with mail on an issue, he is bound to take notice. Because of this, whale and wildlife welfare issues are often considered “minor” issues (as compared to a state’s budget or other key state’s issues), letters can more easily turn the tide on a legislator’s opinion and ultimately result in passage of the bill.

We contacted thousands of Mississippians and requested that they let certain members of Congress know that the Animal Welfare Act must be properly enforced. The three members they were asked to contact are key members of committees with jurisdiction over the Animal Welfare Act. Alerts are especially effective because you are timely. You may be asked to call the day before a vote is to occur. This shows that the legislator that you are communicating with is truly interested in the issue. This is the best way to create enthusiasm, interest, and understanding of an issue and can turn a legislator’s opinion.

Alerts are not just for “minor” issues. If not for the efforts of the many citizens who responded to alerts requesting their help, the deer hunt again, the result of an HSUS Action Alert call.

How Our Alert System Works

When critical animal issues arise, an alert is sent immediately from our Washington office to the members with the ability to influence that particular legislation. Sometimes, we mail to an entire state, other times to a specific locality or congressional district. The alert contains all the information members need to react properly to the particular situation. The alerts are sent because of an upcoming vote. However, they are also used in order to let legislators know we care, and support among legislators and, as a result, move an issue into the pipeline of the legislative process.

Why Do They Work?

Legislators believe more place more value on the wishes of their constituents than on those of special-interest groups. A constituent who calls his representative in his district may be more likely to ask those with a willingness to help animals in this way to sign up specifically for our Action Alert Team. In that way, they will be available as a resource.

An alert cannot guarantee success. In some cases, our alert effort is matched, or even surpassed, by other groups with opposing viewpoints. However, because of the numerous protests these alerts have generated, Project WILD is now being reevaluated by state agencies, school boards, and teachers.

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Whaling Foes Keep Pressure on Japan

Boycott for the Whales Wins Midwest Support

All across the country, the public is getting involved in the final push to stop the killing of whales. The HSUS has played a leading role in this effort through sponsorship of the Boycott for the Whales Coalition (see the Winter 1985 HSUS News). As part of the coalition’s efforts, HSUS Whale Campaign Coordinator Campbell Plowden made a two-part whistlestop trip to eight cities (Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Dallas, and Atlanta), where he spoke to hundreds of people about the whaling issue. Equally important, he established contact with local animal-rights groups to organize demonstrations in front of offices of Japan Air Lines (JAL). Boycott for the Whales has targeted JAL for an international boycott because the Japanese government, JAL’s primary shareholder, engages in whaling. Campbell Plowden made commitments not to book passengers on JAL. Losing $1,500 fares to Japan and enduring the negative publicity that JAL is receiving from this campaign must be encouraging the airline’s management to tell the Japanese government it is time to have the moratorium lifted in accordance with the IWC moratorium.

Whale Protectionists, U.S. Pursue Separate Strategies

On May 16, a three-judge panel from the court of appeals listened to arguments in the lawsuit concerning the U.S. bilateral deal with Japan about its whaling activities. A federal district court judge had earlier ruled in favor of twelve animal- and conservation groups, which contended that the U.S. secretary of state and commerce had violated the law by negotiating an agreement with Japan that would allow Japanese whalers to keep hunting until 1988. This would be two years beyond when the IWC has mandated a halt to all commercial whaling. If the court of appeals upholds the lower court ruling, the United States will be required to take steps specified by the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment and reduce Japan’s allocation to fish in U.S. waters by at least fifty percent. Although Japan has stated that it will stop whaling in 1988 if the court rules in favor of the United States, the court’s decision that would result from a decision in favor of the whale-protection groups would almost certainly cause Japan to comply with the IWC ruling in 1986, since the value of its U.S.-based fishery is ten times greater than the value of its whaling industry.

Whaling groups won another victory in Congress recently when attempts by supporters of the Japanese fishing industry to weaken the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment, part of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, failed. Another amendment to that act, proposed by Congressman Don Bonker, would preserve the discretion of the administration to cut fishing allocations from any nation violating a treaty concerning any living marine resource. This kind of sanction provides crucial enforcement for treaties, like the IWC agreement, that have no penalties for noncompliance.

Rep. Bonker is also the sponsor of a congressional resolution that spells out a strong, concrete U.S. government policy on whale protection. At recent hearings before a house foreign affairs subcommittee, Campbell Plowden testified with Rep. Bonker and other whale-protection group spokespeople in support of this resolution. They blasted the present administration for making a politically expedient deal with the Japanese following that country’s violation of the IWC’s sperm whale ban. Mr. Plowden expressed great concern that Japan—and Norway; as well—will attempt at this year’s IWC meeting to coerce the organization into creating a new, “coastal subsistence” category of whaling that would be exempt from the IWC commercial whaling ban. Japan may also try to circumvent the moratorium by issuing itself scientific research permits under the guise of studying the whale populations as an attempt to keep its whaling vessels operational during the moratorium. The U.S. government cannot allow Japan to take this step; the side of whale conservation to guarantee that these initiatives do not gain approval.

The United States did hold firm in March when the USSR exceeded its share of the IWC minke whale quota in the Antarctic by more than 1,000 animals. The secretary of commerce invoked the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment, and, as a result, the Soviets will lose half of their 50,000-ton fish allocation. They also stand to lose the profit from their excess whale catch, since the United States warned Japan that, if they imported the full amount of the Soviet whale harvest, the United States would also penalize them.

The United States has very little leverage left in the form of fishing restrictions to secure Soviet compliance with the total moratorium. But, if the United States keeps to its threats of sanctions against Japan if the Japanese import whale meat after the moratorium goes into effect, the Soviets may stop whaling. Under those circumstances, it would not make economic sense for the Soviets to continue to whale without access to the lucrative Japanese market.

The HSUS encourages its supporters not to buy any fish products from Japan, Norway, and the USSR until all three nations agree to continue whaling in accordance with the IWC decision.
Nop’s Trials:
The Bestseller With an Animal-Welfare Perspective

by Deborah Salem

On Christmas Day, Lewis, a Border Collie, a sheep herder in Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley, sits eating dinner with New York in the east and a young Border Collie, Nop, plays outside with Dixie, the coworker puppy. The two dogs, drawn by the scent of deer in the woods, stray away from the house. Suddenly, a truck appears on the dirt road nearby, stops, and two men haul the two young sheep farmers to a laboratory. The dogs in the corncrib jump over wire mesh. The corncrib held a sheep skull that was half stuffed with corn. Nelson kept right up with him through the front door. He knew he’d be able to see twice as often as the bigger man’s. ‘You buy many dogs and let them fight together.”

We’ll do between five and six thousand a year. I’m just a little kind of a cynic, a pessimist. But when you look at dogs—if you know them, if you study animals or on Border Collies,” he says. “I’ll face Lewis. He knew who his enemies were. ‘You see these dogs? These dogs are his identity. They make you look like sealskin and German Shepherd fur—you know they are handsome. Doberman skins, expensive down parkas? Wolf fur, sheared black-and-white, Red Fox. “Depends.”

If, we do the work. If, we have the resources, if, we have the passion, if, we have the money, if, we have the people. People are more aware of the dangers that can happen, too, than they think.

That these dangers, all too familiar to those of us who have been in the field for a realistic, moving story guarantees that humans have taught them. “Halts! They stand on the hill overlooking the corncrib. The corncrib held a sheep skull that was half stuffed with corn. Nelson kept right up with him through the front door. He knew who his enemies were. “You see these dogs? These dogs are his identity. They make you look like sealskin and German Shepherd fur—you know they are handsome. Doberman skins, expensive down parkas? Wolf fur, sheared black-and-white, Red Fox. “Depends.”

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Forty-four Senators Commit Themselves to Oppose Fur Seal Treaty

In what will, we hope, be a turning point for the protection of seals, forty-four United States senators have signed a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz expressing their opposition to the re-ratification of the North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty. Spearheading this effort in the Senate were Sens. Carl Levin and Bob Packwood. These senators initiated the letter to Secretary Shultz and asked their colleagues to join them in signing it. The senators' strong response was due, in substantial part, to an extensive information and education effort undertaken by The HSUS, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA), former Senator Paul Tsongas, and his colleague, Dennis Kainan. The cards and letters you sent to your senators were invaluable to our efforts, as well.

In the seal treaty letter, the senators informed Sec. Shultz of their intentions to oppose the treaty when the Senate is asked to give its advice and consent. The letter stated, "We cannot justify the expenditure of taxpayer money for the killing of seals. The use of taxpayer monies to subsidize the killing of seals is not an appropriate function of the federal government and is repugnant to most Americans.

Since the votes of only thirty-four senators are required to block the Senate is asked to give its advice and consent. If HSUS members have not yet contacted their U.S. senators and asked them to vote against the treaty, I strongly urge them to do so.

The HSUS and the MSPCA held a joint press conference in April to announce the cooperation of the forty-four senators. Sen. Tsongas, who has been retained by the two groups specifically to represent them on the seal issue, called for a halt to the commercial slaughter of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska. Ratification of the treaty "would tie the United States to a seal commercial slaughter...for four more years," he said.

In addressing the subcommittee, Ms. Forkan called 1985 a "watershed year in the fight to end a bloody seal hunt on American soil. Circumstances in 1985 present a rare opportunity to this subcommittee and Congress to end, once and for all, the annual clubbing of 22,000 seals..." She urged the subcommittee neither to provide funding for the harvest scheduled during fiscal year 1986 nor to include any money for the hunt in this year's supplemental appropriations bill.

In the meantime, the administration signed a tentative agreement with the other signatory nations to the treaty (Japan, Canada, and the Soviet Union) to extend the treaty for four more years and has made every effort to ensure that the 1985 seal hunt will take place. The Fur Seal Commission, which meets every year to set quotas for the Pribilof seal kill, met in Tokyo during the week of April 10th. Ms. Forkan represented The HSUS as an official member of the U.S. delegation sent to negotiate the quota. She lobbied for a zero kill and an end to the Pribilof seal hunt; however, other members of the delegation, representing the commerce and state departments and the Aleut natives who conduct the hunt, chose to vote for quotas of 22,000 seals. This increase from the numbers killed last year.

Unless the Senate blocks renewal of the treaty before then, the slaughter is scheduled to begin on July 8. It is possible that The HSUS will be forced, once again, to take the whole convoluted matter to court.

The Canadian government has appointed an independent Royal Commission to hear testimony in Canada, the United States, and Europe regarding the need for that country's highly publicized harbor seal hunt. HSUS Vice President John W. Gran- dy testified before the Royal Commission in April to state The HSUS's opposition to the annual harbor seal clubbing in Canada, which continues despite a virtual ban on the sale of harbor seal products by the European Economic Community (see the Spring and Fall 1982 HSUS News). The Royal Commission has not yet made its recommendation to the Canadian government whether or not this equally inhumane slaughter should stop completely.—Stacy Wyman, Campaign Coordinator
“Solving Animal Problems
In Your Community”

HSUS Regional Workshops Provide
Skills and Fellowship to Shelter
Animal-Control Professionals

by Deborah L. Reed

Hundreds of animal-control and humane workers who wish to improve their professional skills share ideas about preventing animal suffering and attending annual training workshops sponsored by The HSUS in conjunction with its seven regional offices. Titled “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community,” these workshops are designed to share ideas and programs that improve the care of sheltered animals in both public and nonprofit agencies.

Although The HSUS is not a parent organization to the hundreds of humane and animal-control organizations that exist nationwide, it staffs experts in areas such as euthanasia, humane education, cruelty investigations, funding, publications, production, legislation, and shelter management. These experts have helped many local organizations throughout the years to restructure outdated or inadequate animal programs and to improve their staff members’ skills. This has resulted in less animal suffering and fewer sheltered animals.

Workshop sessions usually are held each spring in three or four areas of the country that are served by HSUS regional offices. Another workshop in another location often is held in the fall. The program encourages animal workers to acquaint themselves with the staff members and resources available at HSUS headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The HSUS held its first workshop in Tyler, Texas, in 1971, before its present regional office system was established. The following year, the new HSUS Great Lakes Regional Office hosted its first workshop.

HSUS President John Hoyt and Vice President Phyllis Wright frequent presenta- tion at workshops across the country.

Since then, workshop content has kept pace with changes in the field. In the beginning, for example, emphasis was placed on “bow-to” topics such as conducting cruelty investigations or cleaning an animal shelter. These and other important procedures still are emphasized, but now workshops also highlight advances as in the control of rabies or the use of computers to handle expanding animal records.

Sessions are planned months in advance to combine humane education, animal behavior, shelter management, and other traditional offerings with these newer developments. They are led by HSUS staff members from The HSUS and regional offices and, often, by local professionals with expertise in a specific area of interest.

Phyllis Wright speaks candidly of the challenges she has faced in her many years of animal-protection work.

A former state prosecutor, a chief of biological services for a state department of health, and the president of a state humane information network, The HSUS also makes available to workshop participants a variety of our publications and other materials to supplement their education.

Ms. Wright frequently teases workshop participants with this warning: “You might as well tell me now what you’ve been doing, because if you don’t, someone else in this business will!” But, this statement also contains a serious message. HSUS workshops have influenced many animal workers’ decision to make animal control and sheltering their career. Although merely a job for some, for others, animal work has become a way of life, a profession for which they may move across the country several times as they advance through various career positions. A network of professionals has developed over the years, enabling workers to maintain contact with one another, keep informed of new techniques and opportunities, and lend one another support at critical times.

A recent example of someone who has advanced in the field since meeting Phyllis Wright and the HSUS is Kathy Savesky, former executive director of The HSUS National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), now director of the Humane Services Division for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA) in Boston.

In the fall of 1972, while a new volunteer for the Indianapolis Humane Society in Indiana, Ms. Savesky took part in a planning session for one of the first HSUS workshops. Ms. Savesky, executive director of the MSPCA, has represented a high degree of professionalism; however, she’s always been ready to provide goals and encouragement—even a kick in the right place when it was needed!

Phyllis Wright talks to attendees, she often mentions names of individuals in the field who exemplify a point she’s trying to make about animal work. I think many in the audience want badly for their names to be mentioned as they read this. Why not the back by The HSUS for all their hard work?

Barbara Cassidy-LaBuda, newly appointed HSUS director of Animal Shelter Assistance, was an animal-welfare professional who began her career in the early 1970s as a veterinarian’s assistant. From there, she advanced to shelter manager for the Ulster County SPCA in New York. Four years later, a brief stint in county government provided her with some additional legislative skills, and she became public affairs administrator for the New York State Humane Association. There she organized workshops for regional meetings, worked with NAAHE to emphasize humane education locally, gave advice to local shelters on a variety of issues and operations, and worked actively in state legislation.

Ms. Cassidy-LaBuda attended her first HSUS workshop in the mid-1970s. “The resources from The HSUS, after, she joined the Indianapolis Humane Society staff full-time and became humane education director.

In May of 1977, she left that society for the MSPCA, and, in December, she became director of NAAHE.

There, she remained for seven years until resigning the MSPCA staff early in 1985.

“I believe the most memorable feeling to come out of the HSUS workshops is that of not being alone!” said Ms. Savesky. “The HSUS showed me that there are lots of other people fighting the same battle. To me, the HSUS staff always has represented a higher degree of professionalism; however, they’ve always been ready to provide goals and encouragement—even a kick in the right place where it was needed!”

Having worked at a local shelter and at The HSUS, I’ve seen both sides of the profession,” said Ms. Savesky. “At a workshop, when Phyllis Wright talks to attendees, she often mentions names of individuals in the field who exemplify a point she’s trying to make about animal work. I think many in the audience want badly for their names to be mentioned as they read this. Why not the back by The HSUS for all their hard work?

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particularly the written materials, were so helpful to me," she said. "When someone begins work in the human services field, it can be easy to feel isolated. Without being able to express exactly why that is so. The HSUS provided me with materials that confirmed my feelings, which reinforced my efforts."

As director of Animal Sheltering and Control, Ms. Cassidy-Labuda develops and oversees programs for animal shelters, animal-control agencies, and humane societies. She recently echoed the feelings of many animal workers nationwide. "It is very easy to feel isolated in a local shelter," she said. "The workshops provided by The HSUS give workers the opportunity to be with others who are like-minded about animals. I’ve never gotten tired of attending HSUS workshops and conferences because the opportunity to share with others is so important."

The HSUS program was a forerunner of current animal-profession training opportunities. When The HSUS conducted its first workshop, only three or four such seminars were being offered anywhere in the nation. Today, at least one hundred workshops are sponsored nationwide by other organizations. State programs to certify animal workers increasingly have been established, and many of these state programs use HSUS standards and techniques presented in the earlier HSUS workshops.

Most workshops are held with a renewed spirit and commitment to their profession, and they write to The HSUS to express their feelings. Such heartwarming letters, in turn, encourage HSUS staff members by reconfirming that HSUS standards for animal control and care and its belief in the positive power of a professional network will continue to foster happier, more productive animal workers.

Jimmy Torre of the Flagler County Animal Society in Palm Coast, Florida, wrote Phyllis Wright after the recent HSUS workshop in Orlan-dao. "I want you to know how much I enjoyed the HSUS workshop... This workshop was my first and certainly will be my last. I was so impressed and relieved to know that HSUS cares so much and is involved in absolutely everything concerning animal rights. There is so much to be done."

RuthAnn Cumber, director of the Montgomer County Humane Society in Bessemer, Alabama, recently wrote, "I also want to take this opportunity to tell you how much your group has helped me. Each time I attend a workshop, I go away feeling stronger and more dedicated. I get so very tired, but things are getting better. You are doing a good job—not only for the animals but for us, who need all the guidance and reassurance we can get just to be able to hang on."

Paul Murphy, dog officer for the town of Hingham in Massachusetts, thought the workshop program in Pt. Pleasant, New Jersey was exceptional, the people were wonderful. . . . It’s programs like this that renewed my enthusiasm for the job."

Samantha Mullen, public affairs administrator for the New York State Humane Society, commented, "can’t get enough of HSUS workshop offerings! Every session of the Pt. Pleasant workshop was of value to me," she wrote. "My only problem was the usual one at HSUS events: how to get back to work! I’m thinking of staring three tape recorders at various workshops the next time I attend an HSUS workshop that has so many good things happening simultaneously!"

Each year, The HSUS Companion Animals Department mails a brochure to animal organizations within regions where workshops are scheduled, announcing dates, place, and program. While the workshop program has been a success, we are always looking for more participants. We hope HSUS members will share this article with animal-related colleagues. We want our animal–control department. It may encourage them to send staff members to the next workshop “road show” when it comes to town.

Deborah L. Reed is the editor of Shelter Sense, a publication for humane and animal-control workers nationwide, for The HSUS.
The Companion Animals Department provided information and assistance on a wide range of issues and problems to approximately 2,000 local humane societies and animal-control agencies during the year. In cooperation with the HSUS regional offices, the department held three sessions of its successful workshop, “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community,” which attracted almost 300 people. The Animal Control Academy conducted two four-week sessions for more than eighty local humane society and animal-control-agency personnel and thirteen two-to-three-day training sessions for participants from more than twenty states. Shelter Sense, the HSUS publication for animal-shelter and animal-control workers, reached almost 3,000 subscribers ten times a year. We published new information on animal-management topics. The HSUS accreditation program was in contact with more than one hundred and thirty-five individuals interested in participating in this member-review process. Twenty-eight two-on-site evaluations were conducted by HSUS staff, and, at the end of 1984, there were twenty accredited organizations. Companion animal staff provided legislative assistance at the federal level, including comments on pets-in-housing regulations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Membership and General Public Information

Our Washington, D.C., public relations department produced radio and television public service announcements, held press conferences on farm animal welfare and the American seal hunt, ran advertising in major national newspapers and magazines on trapping and the seal hunt, and issued more than thirty press releases throughout the year. Our staff worked with the NBC Nightly News and other national newspapers and magazines on the misuse of drugs in horse racing and the cruelty in puppy mills. We worked with PETA to produce a major magazine on animal research in 2005 and laboratory animals and The Wall Street Journal on stories about our investigations department and corporate responses to humane concerns. A PBS Frontline program on puppy mills aired in the fall, and a four-part Entertainment Tonight series on the cruelty to animals in the entertainment industry featured HSUS professional staff.

Program Services and Cruelty Investigations

Investigators testified against the introduction or for the regulation of horse and dog racing in eight states. The HSUS again provided information to the Agriculture and Justice Subcommittees of the U.S. House of Representatives on the “Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act,” which the staff testified in favor of in hearings on the floor. The HSUS stood up for the use of the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to support our efforts for federal control of drug regulations and assisted in the filming of a lawsuit in New Mexico to prevent the liberalization of that state’s horse-racing rules. HSUS investigators supplied expert assistance to officials in four states involved in combating dogfighting. We supplied information to local police and local television on cockfighting cruelty which resulted in a story broadcast to five states in the southwest. We continued our long-standing campaign against puppy mills with television appearances and an information booth at the Delaware County Fair and the Centennial Show in Philadelphia. We received hundreds of letters requesting puppy mill information. We set up education programs for state legislators and Coventry Commission on commercial whaling is due to go into effect. The HSUS continues its boycott of fish prod-ucts from Japan, Norway, and the So-viet Union because of their refusal to ban whaling and join a United States agreement which would permit behalf of whales to block a United States Commission moratorium on commercial whaling is due to go into effect. The HSUS continues its boycott of fish products but also lobbies for legislation to change the moratorium. We also work to educate the public about the importance of protecting whales and other marine life.

Wildlife and the Environment

The Wildlife Department played an important role in implementing the National wildlife policy on protection of seals by petitioning the Department of the Interior to list the North Pacific fur seal as a threatened species, attending meetings of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission to oppose the hunt, and visiting the Pribil­of Islands to observe the hunt firsthand. The department’s strategies to thwart hunting on the nation’s wildlife refuges included protesting against opening new hunting programs on twenty-two refuges; filing a lawsuit charging the Fish and Wildlife Service with violating laws governing the National Wildlife Refuge System; and against the opening of public hunting and fishing in areas of the nation’s wildlife refuges.

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The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

In 1984, the Institute published its now annual, Advances in Animal Welfare, Science, distributed in paperback by The HSUS and in hardcover by Martinus-Nijhoff. The Institute continued to maintain and build its extensive documentation of health and welfare problems in farm animals raised under "factory farming" conditions. Institute director, Dr. Michael Fox, prepared a book dealing with these problems for the general public to be published in 1986. Institute staff took advantage of the growing interest in farm animal problems among animal-welfare, producer, and consumer groups to form a network to share information on alternative farm animal production methods. The Institute's work on genetic engineering led to The HSUS's involvement in a lawsuit to halt the transfer of human growth genes into animals, an advantage of the growing interest in genetic engineering led to The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Animal Science and Philosophy Receive Institute Attention

This spring, Institute for the Study of Animal Problems directed a major conference at Texas Tech, in Lubbock, and at Colorado State University, in Fort Collins. The conference, entitled Animal Science and Philosophy, brought together the specialists interested in the exploitation and philosophy and the science of animal welfare.

The Institute is collecting case histories of companion animals that have died or experienced problems related to bloodless bullfighting, fluoride exposure to control fleas or after pesticides have been applied around the house for pest control, or who has encountered such problems.

Gifts to Other Societies

Part of The HSUS's commitment to animal welfare takes the form of financial support for the endeavors of other groups that are actively involved in the protection of animals. A HSUS employee, Mr. Charles Rutledge, has given lectures and conducted seminars to increase livestock and poultry feed efficiency and productivity by engineering feed conversion between universities and the Department of Agriculture's National Program to encourage improvements in the livestock and poultry feed industry in developing new techniques.

Litigation and Legal Services

The General Counsel's Office served as a facilitator and legal advisor to a variety of HSUS committees. Most notably, the on-going boycotts to pressure Japanese manufacturers to stop the slaughter of whales.

The office prepared an extensive analysis of evidence on water-deprivation experiments being conducted on cats by Florida State University. The analysis was submitted to the state attorney for his use in deciding whether to prosecute the university. The HSUS was also involved in a pending case involving the constitutionality of that state's felony dogfighting statute and the Minnesota court of appeals in a case challenging the state government's refusal to regulate fur farms. At the request of a Fairfax, Virginia, legislator, the office prepared a legal opinion on the county's power to prohibit rodeos.

The staff publicized and interpreted the federal rulings by the Interagency Service on humane-society- operated animal clinics and the advantage of using legal maneuvers of organized veterinarians to suppress these clinics. For example, the office assisted a slaughterhouse, its employees, and their attorneys in making arrangements to benefit animal welfare through bequests in their own wills.

Regional Programs and Services

New Jersey's ban on the steel-jaw leghold trap, a first in the nation, resulted from the efforts of The HSUS's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office and others. Addition of an investigator offered Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and New Jersey increased shelter inspections, animal-control consultations, and pet shop investigations (including one in which a pet shop owner was cited for more than 1,300 counts). Protests, such as that held annually at the Great Swamp refuge, remained an important way in which to focus media attention on animal issues.

In New England, an anti-pound-serve law, with active HSUS support, passed in Massachusetts. Organization of a trapping coalition in Connecticut; action against a proposed mink hunt in New Hampshire; and videotaping of zoos inspections throughout the region were other activities.

In the Great Lakes Region, the HSUS investigator documented the problems with bunchers in eight different locales. As a result, four counties discontinued the use of buncher and pound animals to animal dealers. Regional staff investigated animal-fighting activities and conditions in livestock auction barns and dealt with legislation on exotic pets, pound seizure, cat control, greyhound racing, and use of the decompression chamber.

The director of the North Central Office developed a training bulletin on dogfighting for the Chicago Police Department and authored his own articles, in various magazines and newspapers on the subjects of investigative techniques, dog racing, contract negotiations, and pet population control.

The Gulf States office participated in a large cockfight raid in Texas in which 300 people were apprehended. It contacted every local attorney in Louisiana to stop increased penalties for dogfighting and assisted thirty-six animal-control agencies. The Southeast office played an important role in an investigation of animal-fighting activities at Florida State University; performed research on the local humane society shelters and animal-control facilities; and fought to keep Florida's family protection laws from being amended.

The Northeast office was actively involved in the arrest and prosecution of animal dealers in California and Oregon. An animal-fighting case in Pennsylvania resulted in a conviction.

The Great Coast office was actively involved in the arrest and prosecution of animal dealers in California and Oregon. An animal-fighting case in Pennsylvania resulted in a conviction.

The Institute for the Protection of Animals, which works with animal dealers, veterinarians, and animal dealers raised under "factory farming" conditions.

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The past few years have seen a remarkable acceleration in the long-standing controversy over animal pound seizure. No specific issue within the debate has generated more heat, confusion, and passion than the practice of selling unclaimed pound animals to shelters to perform animal-control functions as provided by state dog-control laws. To put it mildly, the current political pressure is tremendous. The National Coalition to Protect Our Pets (Pro-Pets), dedicated itself to cleaning up this debased and inhumane, pitiful and to ending the sacrifice of pound animals in the name of science.

The overall picture is made even more complex in view of the fact that the great majority of state laws that do prevent pound seizure only apply to unclaimed dogs, not to cats, and not to dogs that are voluntarily relinquished by their owners.

Furthermore, no state presently prohibits the transfer at animal-control facilities for research, experimentation, testing, or feral animals back to the laboratory, which may not come until after a long period of stress and suffering. Some animals which might otherwise be required to die anyway. So-called purpose-bred animals are perpetuated inferior research.

A more likely fate is death. Many pound animals stems from the sale of pound animals to shelters by private citizens are turned over by animal-control officers. A major difference in the quality of care that the pet could be sold as a "false economy."

The Humane Society News • Summer 1985

Researchers try to justify their action by saying that unclaimed animals will "die anyway." We ask people to ask themselves one simple question: "If I couldn't find him, would I want my pet sold to a laboratory?" For the vast majority of pet owners, the answer would be, "No!" One of the tasks for Pro-Pets is to make people aware of the fact that pet owners are entitled to a major say in determining the disposition of their pets. We feel that easy access to shelter animal-control facilities for research, experimentation, testing, teaching and demonstration, except in the course of diagnosis or treatment necessary for the well-being of the animal. The coalition will not advocate killing animals as part of scientific research.

There are significant scientific problems of the National Coalition to Protect Our Pets, Incorporated, to seek legislation which will prohibit, with criminals, the private and public shelter other pets for research purposes including, but not limited to, research, experimentation, testing, teaching and demonstration, except in the course of diagnosis or treatment necessary for the well-being of the animal. The coalition will not advocate killing animals as part of scientific research.

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A LIFE-STYLE FOR THE 8'S

1985 Annual Conference of The Humane Society of the United States

October 16-19, 1985
Hyatt Regency Woodfield
Schaumburg, Illinois

It may be mid-summer across the country, but our thoughts have turned to October and our annual conference. For months, the HSUS staff has been preparing a program designed to challenge and excite animal-welfare neophytes and veterans alike.

This year, the conference opens with a day-long symposium, "Perspectives on the Care and Utilization of Companion Animals," focusing our attention on advances in animal-welfare, animal-control, scientific, veterinary, and philosophical perspectives.

The conference program itself offers ways of translating the abstract concepts of animal welfare into concrete strategies for living. Addresses by Dr. Michael Fox, keynote speaker, Dr. Randall Lockwood, and Dr. Michael Giannelli will articulate some of these strategies, as will a special Friday forum featuring representatives of animal-welfare groups within professional associations. The three afternoons of workshops and presentation of the 1985 Joseph Wood Krutch award at Saturday's banquet are not to be missed.

Our 1985 conference site, immediately outside Chicago, Illinois, provides a convenient, centrally located meeting place for participants from all over the country.

Plan to join us in October, won't you?

Hyatt Regency Woodfield room rates for the conference are: single, $56; double, $62.

Travel Note
Special arrangements have been made with United Airlines to offer HSUS conference discounts for travel to and from Chicago from October 13 through October 23, 1985. To obtain a twenty-five percent discount from the normal coach fare with no minimum stay restrictions or a ten percent discount from the easy-saver fare with a Saturday night stay required, call United toll-free at 800-521-4041, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET and give the agent the HSUS account number, 557-F. Seats are limited, so call early for best selection.

Hyatt Regency Woodfield
Schaumburg, Illinois

Sharing a year's experiences is an integral part of every annual conference.

Resource specialist Carroll Thrift explains how humane society staff and board of directors can work together.

HSUS 1985 ANNUAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15

7:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Registration

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Perspectives on the Care and Utilization of Companion Animals
A Day-long Symposium
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.
Welcome/Introductory Remarks
John A. Hoyt, HSUS president
9:15 a.m.
Spay and Neuter Clinics: Where Would We Be Without Them?
Phyllis Wright, HSUS vice president for Companion Animals
9:45 a.m.
The Ethical Case for Humane Society-sponsored Health and Welfare Care
David Wills, executive director, Michigan Humane Society
10:15 a.m.
Break
10:45 a.m.
The Case for Animal-facilitated Therapy
Phil Arkow, executive secretary, National Animal Control Association
12:00 p.m.
Lunch (on your own)
1:30 p.m.
The Case for Animal-facilitated Therapy
Dr. Bernie Rollin, professor of philosophy, Colorado State University
2:00 p.m.
Use and Abuse of Animals in Therapy Programs
3:00 p.m.
Questions and Answers
Moderator: John A. Hoyt
3:30 p.m.
Common Objectives of Animal Control Agencies and Humane Societies
Dr. Andrew Rowan, assistant dean for new programs, Tufts University
4:00 p.m.
A Blueprint for Cooperative Action
4:30 p.m.
Wrap-up
Moderator: John A. Hoyt

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16

Annual Conference Program
4:00 p.m.-6:30 p.m.
Registration
8:00 p.m.
Get Acquainted Social/Cash Bar
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17

8:00 a.m.  Registration
9:00 a.m.  Opening Remarks
Amy Freeman Lee, program moderator
Coleman Burke, chairman, Board of Directors
John A. Hoyt, president

9:30 a.m.  Keynote Address
Dr. Michael W. Fox, scientific director

10:15 a.m.  Coffee Break

10:45 a.m.  Address
Dr. Michael Giannelli, director, National Coalition to Protect Our Pets (Pro-Pets)

Noon-2:00 p.m.  Book Sale

1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.  Workshops
1. Making Choices: Ideas for a More Humane Life-Style
   Stacy Wyman, Drs. Michael W. Fox and John Grandy, Guy Hodge

2. Video Equipment: A Helpful Tool
   John Dommers, Frantz Dantzler

3. Humane Education: Techniques That Work!
   Patty Finch, Vicki Parker

4. Pound Seizure: Fighting It Effectively
   Drs. Michael Giannelli and John McArdle

5. Horse and Dog Racing Abuses: Seeking Solutions
   Robert Baker, Marc Paulhus, Ann Church

8:00 p.m.  Film Festival

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19

9:30 a.m.  Annual Membership Meeting
Coleman Burke, chairman, presiding
President’s Report
Treasurer’s Report
Elections Committee Report

Noon-2:00 p.m.  Book Sale

1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.  Workshops
1. Alternatives to Animal Events
   Paul Miller, William Meade, John Dommers

2. ABCs of a State Legislative Campaign
   Ann Church

3. Basic Management: How Staff and Boards Can Work Together
   Roger Kindler

4. Computers: What Can They Do for You?
   Dr. Randall Lockwood

5. Non-Game Wildlife Management: Influencing State Policies
   Dr. John Grandy, Guy Hodge

6:00 p.m.  Reception/Cash Bar

7:00 p.m.  Awards Banquet
John A. Hoyt, master of ceremonies
Presentation of Certificates of Appreciation
Presentation of Joseph Wood Krutch Medals

Adjournment of Conference

REGISTRATION FORM
1985 Annual Conference
The Humane Society of the United States

Complete and return this form with payment to HSUS Conference, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Name ____________________________  Address ____________________________
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Please Check Cost Per Person Total

Entire HSUS Annual Conference ........................................... $50
Includes general sessions, workshops, and banquet.
(Select meal and indicate number of people.)
Vegetarian ____  Non-Vegetarian ____

Registration Fee Per Day
Thursday, Oct. 17 ........................................... $20
Friday, Oct. 18 ........................................... $20
Saturday, Oct. 19 ........................................... $10
(Banquet not included)

Banquet Only, Saturday Evening ........................................... $20
(Select meal and indicate number of people.)
Vegetarian ____  Non-Vegetarian ____

Companion Animals Symposium
Wednesday, Oct. 16 ........................................... $10

(Make checks payable to The HSUS; U.S. funds only; Cancellation fee of $10 will be charged after Thursday, October 10.)

Total enclosed $__________

A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to Monday, Sept. 23, 1985.

If registration is for more than one person, please list additional names.

The Humane Society News • Summer 1985
CITES: A Good Year

by Dr. John W. Grandy

This spring, animal-welfare advocates, conservation organizations, representatives of the fur industry and pet trade, and representatives from sixty-seven governments met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to determine the fate of millions of wild animals. This meeting, the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), was a battleground where trophy hunters, furriers, exotic pet traders, and other destructive exploitative interests joined forces to limit restrictions placed on trade in the world’s beleaguered animals. Opposing this group were many nations together with a loose coalition of animal-welfare and conservation organizations from around the world. I represent The HSUS and the Monitor Committees of Conservation and Animal-Welfare Organizations.

CITES is an international treaty designed to protect animals and plants worldwide from the ravages of exploitation for international trade. More than eighty-five nations, including the United States, now belong. CITES provides much needed protection to numerous species, most notably the big cats of the world, as well as alligators and crocodiles, birds of prey, parrots, elephants, and rhinoceroses. In the early years of the treaty, the United States government showed a strong commitment toward protection and preservation of animals in trade. However, beginning in the early 1980s, the U.S. government began favoring increased exploitation of wildlife. Unfortunately, other nations took a more protective attitude, in part because of United States “leadership.” Also, the secretariat of CITES, that group which conducts the day-to-day administrative operations, has, in recent years, seemed much more favorably disposed toward increasing exploitation instead of protection. Thus, as we gathered in Buenos Aires, we were very concerned about the attitude of the United States government and the chances of providing or continuing needed protection for wildlife.

Frankly, the stage could not have been set more perfectly for a victory. In the early years of the treaty, the HSUS has been active in support of restored appropriations for animal welfare programs. The good news is we were more successful than any of us expected. Major accomplishments at the meeting included:

- proposals to remove protection from some primates were withdrawn so these species remain protected;
- proposals to increase the exploitation of endangered or threatened sea turtles were soundly defeated;
- the North American gyrfalcon was listed as endangered as a result of the increasing illegal trade in that species for falconry;
- significant protection was provided for the great green macaw and the scarlet macaw, the latter’s particularly important since it has become increasingly popular as a pet; and
- a resolution was passed that made stockpiling of skins and other products of protected animals unprofitable, a clear increasing protection for these animals.

But all was not victory. Proposals to provide protection for endangered sea turtles were soundly defeated. The stage could not have been set more perfectly for a victory. Frankly, the stage could not have been set more perfectly for a victory. But all was not victory. Proposals to provide protection for endangered sea turtles were soundly defeated.

“Endangered” Group Succeeds in House

The House of Representatives held hearings on the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act in May. The present version of the act expires in October, and The HSUS, as part of the Endangered Species Act Reauthorization Coalition (ESARC), has been working for the passage of a strong law to replace it. The good news is that we were more successful than any of us expected. Major accomplishments at the meeting included:

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Appropriations Update

The HSUS has been active again this spring in the annual appropriations battles on Capitol Hill. The house and senate appropriations committees hold the purse strings and all of their hearings on the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act expires in October, and The HSUS, as part of the Endangered Species Act Reauthorization Coalition (ESARC), has been working for the passage of a strong law to replace it. The good news is that we were more successful than any of us expected. Major accomplishments at the meeting included:

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...Try, Try Again

It is said in Washington that one can expect to work at least five years before getting any legislative process. Such is the case of legislation passed and enacted (signed by the president) because of the twists and turns inherent in the legislative process. Such is the case of legislation passed and enacted (signed by the president) because of the twists and turns inherent in the legislative process. Such is the case of legislation passed and enacted (signed by the president) because of the twists and turns inherent in the legislative process.

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The Walgren amendments also require each facility to provide information on the use of animals in research methods that minimize the use of animals. In order to foster use of possible alternatives and reduce duplication, all applications for NIH grants must also include a statement of the reasons for using animals in the research project.

On May 15, 1985, the House Committee on Energy and Commerce passed H.R. 2409, this year's version of the NIH authorization, thus clearing the way for a floor vote by the entire House of Representatives. The Senate must also act on its version of this legislation. The HSUS is hoping for another speedy conference agreement after both the House and Senate vote on this bill. If President Reagan should again veto the NIH authorization, either the House or the Senate may vote to override his decision, making the Walgren provisions law.

The House Committee on Energy and Commerce also passed H.R. 2410, the 1985 version of the Manpower Act, which extends medical loan programs, authorizes funding for community health centers for the poor, and contains an important provision to help laboratory animals.

An amendment sponsored by Rep. Bill Green of New York was introduced, for the first time, as a field of laboratory animal care, use, and alternatives as an important area of training eligible for federal funding.

The HSUS will be following the progress of both these bills.

"Omnibus" Runs Over Wild Horses

The final curtain is falling quickly for wild horses and burros. Western senators, with cattlemen's interests in mind, appropriated nearly $817 million for their removal and removal of more than 17,000 wild horses and burros from public lands last November (see the Wild Horses section).

The Walgren amendments also require every federally funded research facility to set up an animal-welfare committee that should include a veterinarian and an outside member representing animal-welfare interests. This committee must conduct on-site inspections and report violations of the Animal Welfare Act. If these violations are not corrected, the facility could lose its federal funding.

While an omnibus bill may be an efficient way for Capitol Hill to tackle public lands issues, it spells certain death for thousands of horses and burros. HSUS members must now write to the members of the house and senate public lands subcommittees voicing opposition to the commercial sale of wild horses and burros. If your representative or senators are on either subcommittee, please contact them and explain that the anti-wild horse provisions must be removed from the omnibus public lands bill.

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands

Jeff Bingaman (NM), Bill Bradley (NJ), Dale Bumpers (AR), Pete V. Domenici (NM), Mark O. Hatfield (OR), Chic Hecht (NV), John J. Hnilicka (MI), Frank H. Murkowski (AK), Malcolm Wallop (WY), Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (CT).

House Subcommittee on Public Lands

Ben Garrido Blas (GU), Richard J. Cheneny (WI), Larry E. Craig (ID), George (Buddy) Darden (GA), Ron de Lugo (VI), Bill Emerson (MO), Jaime B. Fuster (PR), James V. Hansen (UT), Peter H. Costmayer (PA), Robert J. Lagomarsino (CA), Jesse H. Lehman (CA), Mel­ don E. Levine (CT), Edward J. Markey (MA), Ron Marlenee (CA), Jim Moody (WI), William H. Richardson (NM), John F. Seiberling, (OH), Michael L. Strang (CO), Foto I.P. Sunia (Am. Samoa), Bruce F. Vento (MN), Barbara Vucanovich (NV), Jim Weaver (OR).

New and Reintroduced Legislation

The HSUS supports:

• The Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act, reintroduced in the ninety-ninth Congress by Rep. Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey. The legislation, known as H.R. 1145, contains the same language as the bill Rep. Torricelli sponsored in the last session. H.R. 1145 would establish a National Center for Research Ac­ countability that would conduct full-text literature searches of previously completed research to en­ sure that newly proposed research involving live animals is not dupli­

cative. If a research proposal was found to be repetitive, research mon­
ies would not be granted.

• Legislation to end the use of LD-50 testing was introduced by Rep. Charles Rose of North Carolina. A member of the House Committee on Agri­

culture in May of 1984, Rep. Rose offered an amendment to the Armed Services Authorization Act to stop the killing of animals at Department of Defense wound laboratories, even though one of the laborato­ries is in Fort Bragg, part of his district. In 1984, Rep. Rose offered the moving testimony before the House Agriculture Committee in support of the "Brown bill," amendments to the AWA to improve standards for laboratory animals.

In March, in the House Agricult­
ure Committee's recommenda­
tions to the budget committee, Rep. Rose was the sole congres­sional spokesperson on behalf of fully restored funding for enforcement of the AWA. In May, he sponsored a showing in the House of the tapes of head-trauma experiments at the University of Pennsylvania and testified before the House Labor/ HHS Appropriations Subcommit­

ee, urging that the university be given no more federal funding to conduct these cruel experiments.

The HSUS also thanks:

• Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, for organizing and marshaling a group of forty-four to be disrupted by "Please Read the Front Pro­

tect the North Pacific Fur Seal Act.

• Rep. Don Young of Alaska and Bob Packwood of Oregon, for organizing and marshaling a group of forty-four to be disrupted by the AWA. In May, he sponsored a showing in the House of the tapes of head-trauma experiments at the University of Pennsylvania and testified before the House Labor/ HHS Appropriations Subcommit­

ee, urging that the university be given no more federal funding to conduct these cruel experiments.

The HSUS opposes:

• H.R. 883, legislation to prohibit harassment of hunters, reintro­

duced by Rep. Ron Marlenee of Montana. The bill contains provi­

dions for criminal prosecution of anti-hunting individuals and/or groups disrupting a hunters' camp by making noise or knowingly disturbing human or predator scents or on bushes, trees, and grasses to frighten animals away from the area.

• H.R. 103 has been reintroduced by Rep. Bill Emerson of Missouri. It would allow trapping in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways area. H.R. 103 would violate the National Park Service Organic Act of 1978. It compels that wildlife be protected within the National Park System.
Gulf States

Texas Ups and Downs

After a year of promises, The HSUS was disappointed in Texas Governor Mark White's failure to propose legislation that would prevent another Falls County homelessness disaster in that state. The Gulf States Regional Office worked with other humane groups throughout 1984 to draft three bills to strengthen the Texas anti-crucify statutes that have been inexcusable in the Falls County case. The search is now on for other legislators to take up the fight for this much needed legislation.

Texas animal protectionists have been busy this spring opposing a hunter harassment bill (S.B. 99) and bills to legalize horse and dog racing (H.B. 44, S.B. 231 and H.B. 722) and supporting a steel-jaw trap ban (H.B. 2327). Gulf States Regional Director Bill Meade testified in favor of the trap ban before the state's house committee this spring. We urge all Texas members to make their positions known on these bills known to their representatives.

Good Moves

In Oklahoma, H.B. 1190, which would require shelters to spay or neuter all adopted animals, has passed the full House and is on its way to the Senate. Governor Dewey reappointed Mike Daniel's Perspective in this issue).

Omaha, Neb., has had a hearing on May 13 through 24. Twenty-nine students, including one each from Alaska and Japan, attended.

This session included a special section on "Coping with Euthanasia," a topic frequently requested by animal-control personnel faced with the burden of destroying animals.

V. A. Workshop

Ninety five West Virginia humane society workers, animal-control personnel, and individual humanitarianists met in late March for a workshop on "Solving Animal Problems in West Virginia.

The workshop, hosted by the Huntington-Cabell- Wayne Animal -Control Shelter, dealt with the issues of animal shelters, pound seizure, and legislation. HSUS staff members Phyllis Wright, John McRae, and Sandy Rowland led the sessions. Also discussed was the possibility of revitalizing the West Virginia Federation of Humane Societies. Participants decided to meet again at a later date to discuss the details.

Busy Spring

Legislative activities have dominated Regional Director Sandy Rowland's spring activities. She testified throughout the region on greyhound racing, legislating prohibitions, differential licensing, and dog-fighting. The regional office has carefully followed the progress - or lack of it - of every piece of legislation that might have an impact on animals in the four-state area. Indiana passed a law to update its anti-cruelty statute and held off a bill that would have declared open season on coyotes. Illinois continues to consider legislation that would allow cities and counties to ban the steel-jaw leg hold trap.

Michigan humanitarianists are marshalling their forces to prohibit pound seizure statewide.

In Ohio, The HSUS is supporting legislation to allow differential licensing, set standards for shelters and pet shops, repeal pound seizure, and control ownership of exotic pets.

Great Lakes

"Coping" at Academy

Another very successful Animal Control Academy, sponsored by the Great Lakes Regional Office, was held on May 13 through 24. Twenty-nine students, including one each from Alaska and Japan, attended.

This session included a special section on "Coping with Euthanasia," a topic frequently requested by animal-control personnel faced with the burden of destroying animals.

W. V. Workshop

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New Hampshire Triumph

One of the highlights of the 1985 legislative season in New Hampshire was the passage in New Hampshire of H. 73. This act prohibiting cruelty to live vertebrate animals in elementary and secondary school science classes and science fairs was signed into law on April 23, 1985.

The bill, introduced by Rep. William Riley, the brother-in-law of Rear Admiral (ret.) James C. Shaw, a former HSUS New England regional director, benefited from testimony overwhelmingly favorable. William DeRoss, research associate for the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education and John J. Dommers, HSUS New England regional director, were among the many individuals who testified in favor of the bill at its first and second hearings.

The New Hampshire Animal Rights League has actively promoted a similar bill for the past six years and can be credited with laying the groundwork for the legislation.

Plans to introduce similar legislation in the four other New England states are being organized.

Owning Bills Die

The research provisions of S.B. 21, which would have made pound seizure illegal in Nevada, and A.B. 356, which would have mandated it, are both dead. S.B. 21 had been introduced by the Nevada Humane Society and the Humane Society of Southern Nevada after the West Coast Regional Office obtained evidence that the University of Nevada was experimenting with exotic animals from Knudsen's Animal Laboratory Service in California. A.B. 356 had been introduced by the University of Nevada as a counter measure to S.B. 21 and would have allowed animals to be taken from Nevada's animal-control shelters.

"Exotics" Bill

Could Prevent Misery

A bill to require anyone owning an exotic animal to obtain a USDA license and a state Department of Agriculture permit and outlines specific responsibilities for such individuals.

Project WILD

Up roar in California

When the West Coast office learned in March that Project WILD would be asking for $85,000 of California's license fee funds from the state's senate finance subcommittee, the staff quickly went to work. West Coast Regional Director Char Drennon hand delivered to each committee member's office a copy of The HSUS's critique of the program and eight animal-welfare organizations' joint position statement, which declares the Project WILD materials unacceptably biased in favor of sport hunting and recreational trapping.

Although time was short, Kim Sturla, Peninsula Humane Society; Steve Grosum, Santa Clara Humane Society; and Virginia Han- sley, Fund for Animals, agreed to join Ms. Drennon in testifying before the subcommittee. As a result of their efforts, the committee agreed to allow neither funds for nor distribution of Project WILD materials until a public hearing on the matter had been held. Less than two weeks later, the regional office heard that the Project WILD issue would be brought before the assembly ways and means subcommittee the next day. The HSUS was successful in having the hearing postponed a week. Although Ms. Drennon contacted a humane society in each committee member's district and asked them to contact their legislators, took critiques and position letters to all committee members, and testi- fied along with representatives of other animal-welfare groups, the committee was unreceptive. It agreed only to hold up dissemination of the guides for a few weeks.

Then, the West Coast office learned that the California State Board of Education would hold a public hearing on May 9 to re- solve the issue. We sent an Action Alert to all humane societies and interested people. John A. Hoyt,

West Coast

Knudsen Gets Six Months

In April, research animal dealer H.S.U.S. "Bud" Knudsen was sentenced to six months in jail, fined $2,000, and put on three years' probation. The former owner of Knudsen's Animal Laboratory Service in Lathrop, California, pleaded no contest on four misdemeanor counts of animal cruelty. He was arrested last November when sheriff's investigators complained to complaints of noise and stench at his facility and found thirty-six dead dogs and cats and eighty-eight starving animals.

Opposing Bills Die

The research provisions of S.B. 21, which would have made pound seizure illegal in Nevada, and A.B. 356, which would have mandated it, are both dead. S.B. 21 had been introduced by the Nevada Humane Society and the Humane Society of Southern Nevada after the West Coast Regional Office obtained evidence that the University of Nevada was experimenting with exotic animals from Knudsen's Animal Laboratory Service in California. A.B. 356 had been introduced by the University of Nevada as a counter measure to S.B. 21 and would have allowed animals to be taken from Nevada's animal-control shelters.

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One of the emaciated animals found at the Siletz Game Ranch in September of 1984. Future tragedies of this kind could be avoided if S.B. 509 were to become law in Oregon.
West Coast (continued)

HSUS president, and Patty Finch, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, sent written testimony, and Ms. Drennon, along with ten others representing the humane community, testified. The outcome was positive. The Project WILD staff and policymakers were directed to review the testimony and give serious consideration to the need for changes. Meanwhile, however, the state continues to use the guides.

Southeast

Popular “Problems”

Orlando, Florida, was the site of a very successful HSUS workshop in May. More than one hundred participants learned about “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community” (see the article on page 14).

A Good Start...

South Carolina has taken its first steps toward better animal-protection legislation. Three bills were introduced in the state House, but all were, unfortunately, stalled in subcommittee at the end of the last legislative session. The efforts of the HSUS and the South Carolina Animal Control Association. The measures to outlaw animal fighting, enable shelters to purchase sodium pentobarbital directly, and upgrade the penalty for ill-treatment of animals will be taken up again in January when the legislative session reconvenes.

Critical. Contact the Southeast Regional Office (325 John Knox Rd., Blk. E, Suite 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303) if you would like more information.

...A Disappointment...

Florida animal-welfare advocates were extremely disappointed when proposals introduced in the legislative session to ban pound seizure were killed in committees. At present, animal-control facilities in Marion and Hillsborough counties and Jacksonville, Florida, are supplying healthy pet dogs and cats to research facilities.

This defeat has only strengthened our commitment to challenging the use of pets in experiments. We have months to work toward this goal, which cannot be reached without strong citizen support. Please lend your voice.

The Florida legislature did pass an important bill to restrict the experimental uses of animals in kindergarten through twelfth grade. We are grateful to Rep. Michael Friedman and his staff for their help on this issue.

Florida also enacted a law to increase the penalty for illegal dogfighting to a felony punishable by a five-year jail term and a $5,000 fine. Unfortunately, the new law does not prohibit cockfighting, which is openly conducted in the Miami area.

...And a Victory...

Seven defendants in Bartow County, Georgia, were recently convicted of cruelty to animals as a result of an unsanctioned hunting-cockfighting raid. A Georgia State Patrol officer had stopped a pickup truck with a broken front window and learned that the driver did not have a valid operator’s license. The vehicle was impounded, and the driver then asked the officer to deliver several caged roosters to a certain rural location. The officer obeyed and, on arrival, noted a cockfight was in progress. Those in attendance were arrested.

Southeast Regional Director Marc Frantz Dantzler, who attended all of the demonstrations, noted, “It is refreshing and encouraging to see the interest and genuine concern that is being expressed by animal-welfare activists throughout the region. The demonstrations were well attended, conducted responsibly, and will serve to help animals in a far-reaching way.

North Central

Rallies Target Cruelty

More than 400 animal-welfare supporters took part in three peaceful demonstrations in the North Central region this spring.

In St. Louis, area members and friends participated in a protest against Japan Air Lines (JAL) (see the article on page 8). In a similar demonstration, area members of The HSUS, Greentop, and other groups picketed the JAL ticket office in Chicago. The resulting media coverage will be beneficial in informing all potential passengers of the airline of its whaling activities.

In Springfield, Illinois, many of the state’s animal-welfare organizations demonstrated their opposition to the steel-jaw leghold trap. This demonstration marked the first time so large and organized a protest had been conducted in Illinois. The action was aimed at soliciting support for several anti-trapping bills introduced by State Representative Jill Zwick. Two of the bills have a good chance of being passed into law.

North Central Regional Director Prantz Dantzler, who attended all of the demonstrations, noted, “It is refreshing and encouraging to see the interest and genuine concern that is being expressed by animal-welfare activists throughout the region. The demonstrations were well attended, conducted responsibly, and will serve to help animals in a far-reaching way.

Mid-Atlantic

Regions Share Workshop

One hundred and fifty people attended a May session of “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community,” sponsored jointly by the Mid-Atlantic and New England Regional Offices in Pt. Pleasant, New Jersey.

Representatives from six states heard HSUS President John A. Hay speak regarding the areas of animal exploitation and abuse most prevalent in society and how animal-welfare leaders must respond to advance effectively the protection of animals. Vice President Phyllis Wright explained the importance of working with government officials to effect positive change for animals. Other guest speakers included attorney Clint Cronin, consultant Glen Tucker, and, in a special one-day session on rabies, Annette Hirsch, chief of biological services for the New Jersey Department of Health.

“Sneagles” Romps

Regional Director Nina Austenberg had an exciting day when she interviewed the “Sneagles” (seagulls) for WOR-TV in New York City to meet “Miss Molly” of “Romper Room.” The daily children’s television program reaches 173,000 families in the metropolitan area.

A Call against WILD

In an address to the U.S. House of Representatives on April 4, New York congressman Gary L. Ackerman drew his colleagues’ attention to the distribution of Project WILD, which promotes hunting-trapping as wholesome outdoor activities (see the President’s Perspective in this issue).

He stressed that the lesson plans present controversial views of wildlife as accepted environmental principles. In this way, Project WILD manipulates children’s perceptions of their relationships with other animals.

Congressman Ackerman proposed that, if these pro-hunting groups wish to present their views in wildlife in schoolchildren’s classrooms, then they should acknowledge that many Americans have opposing views.

Project WILD, he concluded, tarnishes the integrity of our educational system by presenting highly controversial material as factual material.

Mid-Atlantic

Workshop sessions offer a free-flowing exchange of ideas.

A Final Victory for Minnesota’s Wolves

A significant court victory has been won on behalf of Minnesota’s wolves and other threatened or endangered species. In May, a U.S. district court judge decided in favor of a suit we and others had filed to strike down U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations that would have allowed increased killing of gray wolves in Minnesota for sport and predation control (see the Spring 1984 HSUS News). The order represents a legal milestone in the protection of these wolves and other threatened or endangered animals from hunters’ incessant efforts to kill them for sport. The court’s final order prohibits the trapping and killing of the wolves on public and private lands, except in the rare case where a proven offender may be removed, and the order further mandates that whatever is done must be carried out “in a humane manner.” This constitutes strong legal precedent and forceful and clear language for challenging similar proposals elsewhere in the United States.

South Central

Start...
Idaho Elk Hunt Protested

The HSUS has sharply protested a hunt of Rocky Mountain elk planned by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission for October. The herd is located primarily on federally owned lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The controversy contains a familiar cast of characters involved in disputes over competing uses of federal lands — private ranchers holding federal grazing permits at bargain prices who resist sharing forage with resident wildlife; a state fish and game commission primarily responsive to private landowners; and federal agencies deferring to the state at the expense of the larger public's interest in maintaining the resident wildlife.

The law and game commission claims that the elk herd is causing significant range depredation and must be reduced to lessen grazing competition with private landowners' herds. However, the HSUS is concerned that the severe winter of 1984-85 has decreased the numbers of adults and new calves that will grow to maturity, thus making any reduction uncalled for.

Veterinarians Seek Statute to Suppress Society-sponsored Clinics

In a move reminiscent of medival guild protectionism, veterinarians in Michigan are seeking to introduce a bill designed to suppress full-service veterinary clinics operated by humane societies. The bill would make the ownership, operation, or lease of a veterinary practice or the employment of a veterinarian by a nonprofit corporation a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to $1,000 per day. As exceptions to the general prohibition, the bill would allow nonprofit organizations to treat abandoned animals, perform spaying and neutering operations, provide veterinary services to animals owned by persons whose income is derived solely from public assistance or social security, and provide veterinary services free of charge.

The HSUS Sues to Protect Mountain Lions

On May 9, 1985, the HSUS sued the state of California to stop the killing of mountain lions in Placer County.

In response to complaints from area residents about purported mountain lion attacks on livestock, the California Department of Fish and Game drafted a management plan that calls for the killing of up to five mountain lions in 1985 and five in each of the next four years. While no one is certain how many lions live in that area, the management plan itself estimates the number at only fifteen, including four adult males and six adult females.

The HSUS opposes the state's plan because there is insufficient evidence that livestock losses are indeed caused by lion attacks; convincing data on the mountain lion population and distribution; and no evidence of which, if any, of the lions is responsible for the attacks and which lions are part of the population's breeding nucleus. There is already a state-permit program which allows the taking of individual lions when necessary, and the HSUS is concerned that the arbitrary killing of five mountain lions may destroy the species in the area. (The mountain lion is a specially protected mammal under California law.)

Let the charm and energy of this colorful "togetherness" scene brighten the holiday season for your friends, family, and neighbors. Order the 1985 HSUS greeting card, designed by New Yorker and Washington Post artist Susan Davis, while supplies are plentiful. Cards are 5 x 7 and in full color. Inside is the message: "As we share our friendship this joyous season, let none be called the least." Each package of twenty-five cards and envelopes costs $7; $6 if you order four or more packages. Our greeting cards become more and more popular every year. Order yours now, before they are all gone!

HUNTING VIDEO

For a hunting video that shows the law in action, send the coupon below and receive the HSUS video "Sight And Sound: The New Horton Bow." Prices are $5.95 (plus $2.00 postage, handling and insurance). Make checks payable to The HSUS. Order within 30 days of publication.

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counsel Marcia D. Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.

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