The HSUS’s James Herriot Award
Those members of The HSUS who have attended an HSUS annual conference are more aware than most of what goes into the planning and executing of a successful conference such as the one being held in Phoenix, Arizona, October 14-17. However, even those who attend these conferences year after year cannot fully appreciate the many hours of hard work and creative thought that are required to make such an experience meaningful, inspirational, and, finally, beneficial.

Who was responsible for choosing the theme of this year’s conference, “Making a Difference for Animals”? How were the speakers chosen, the workshop subjects and leaders agreed upon, the materials designed and printed, and the extensive physical arrangements coordinated? Certainly a vast team of HSUS staff must have been assigned to undertake these formidable and complex tasks. Or, perhaps, a professional conference-planning agency was engaged to do the job.

Actually, the entire planning and executing of the HSUS annual conference is a team effort, headed by myself, but expertly coordinated and administered by a single staff member designated this responsibility. Many of us are involved in deciding upon a theme, the program content, and the various persons who are chosen to speak or serve as workshop leaders. Obviously, the printing of materials is done by a professional printing company and we do, of course, depend upon numerous services provided by the conference hotel and its staff to augment our efforts.

But the making of an HSUS conference requires much more than the duties and responsibilities listed above. It requires, first and foremost, an assessment of the needs and concerns of those of you who attend. It requires an awareness of the issues and conflicts that are most urgent and troubling to you. It requires a sensitivity toward individuals, an understanding of those who seek this moments of “refuge and refreshing” from the arduous and difficult tasks they confront day in and day out in seeking to create a better world for animals. For most of those who attend these conferences are those “working in the trenches,” those who, on behalf of the vast majority of the rest of us, do the so-called “dirty work” few are able or willing to do.

An HSUS annual conference is a time for learning, a time for sharing ideas and experiences, a time for reminding each other that there are a variety of ways in which we can seek to bring about change and reformation. It is a time for affirming each other, a time for acknowledging that even the least of us has a special contribution to make and that each person is, indeed, an important link in the chain to break the bonds of suffering to which so many animals are subjected.

And, last but not least, an HSUS annual conference is a place and time to remind ourselves of the plight of the animals whose needs and interests we seek to serve. It is a time for reflection and anticipation, a time for reevaluation and rededication, a time, finally, to once again pledge our commitment to usher in a brighter day for all creatures great and small.

To those of you unable to attend these conferences, we express our appreciation for your faithful support of our programs and activities and our sincere appreciation for the important work you are also performing in concert with us. We wish you could partake of this experience with us. But until such is possible, we shall embrace you in spirit as a part of the family of those actively involved in “making a difference for animals.”
Uproar Over Pit Bulls

"Benjamin," a pit bull dog, recently attacked a Los Angeles animal-control officer, crushing and tearing her hands and chest. It wasn't the first time a dog had bitten someone; but it was the first pit bull attack to be recorded as it happened by a television news crew. The crew was shooting a story on pit bulls and had accompanied the officer on what they thought would be a routine investigation. The results were dramatic and horrifying, and the newsmagazine footage was rebroadcast across the country. The incident kicked off a storm of calls to The HSUS.

Local officials called us for advice and comment. Virtually every their expertise on the use of pit bulls in their communities. The public called with their own pit bull stories, both real and con. And the media called in unprecedented numbers.

The HSUS was prepared to respond because the story of pit bulls and problem dogs is certainly not new to us. To keep up just keeping up with the calls involved dealing with pit bulls and other vicious dogs in their communities. The public called with their own pit bull stories, both real and con. And the media called in unprecedented numbers.

The HSUS offered direct assistance to communities, and budget allocations. The HSUS offers direct assistance to communities and animal-control departments with our "Guidelines to Regulating Dangerous and Vicious Dogs," new in its third printing, and by developing new workshops on dealing with dangerous dogs. The first workshop, held in September, addressed such issues as shelter policies, handling and housing vicious dogs in the shelter, the dog fighting/vicious dog connection, and the legal responsibility and liability of shelters.

Save "Seabert the Seal"

"Seabert the Seal," a children's cartoon, has been under attack as it's being reconsidered for syndicated shows (USA, News, "Today," The Washington Post, Sports Illustrated, Time, USA News & World Report and literally hundreds of newspapers and magazines.

The rush of publicity seems to have slowed for the moment, but we can see that it has already had far-reaching effects. The most serious negative consequence has been a backlash against pit bulls and innocent animals have been brutally killed, responsible owners have been harassed, and some communities, in their rush to legislate solutions, have passed laws unfairly aimed specifically at pit bulls instead of dangerous dogs of any breed.

But there have been positive effects as well. Dr. Lockwood noted, "The media attention on pit bulls has actually brought in sharper focus the larger problems of dogs in the community and may force officials to examine and improve their animal-control policies and laws.

Phyllis Wright added, "We hope that this new awareness of animal issues in the community will lead directly to greater support for animal-control departments in terms of staffing, training, and budget allocations."

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Progress for Fur Seals

This was the first summer since 1982 that The HSUS did not send an observer to the Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George to monitor the subsistence kill of northern fur seals by the Aleut natives, since this year's regulations were stringent enough to render observation unnecessary. As of the August 8 cut-off date the kill totalled 1,092; 1,600 on St. Paul Island, essentially status quo with previous years' takes; and 92 on St. George Island, a welcome decline. The HSUS hopes to see even further reductions in the future.

Although commercial slaughter of the seals has ended, research scientists have persisted in developing research programs dependent on a supply of dead seals. The HSUS has strongly advocated that the research be reoriented toward finding ways to help restore the depleted seal population, but this reasonable approach has met with little acceptance from the scientific community. Consequently, The HSUS has recommended that the major portion of the proposed 1987 North Pacific research program not be allowed. We are pleased to report that the government followed many of our recommendations and rejected most of the proposed research.

This year has had its problems, however, particularly when the National Marine Fisheries Service discovered and confiscated fur seal skins obtained from seals killed in the subsistence hunt in a raid on the Fosse Fur Seal Company in South Carolina. The sale of such skins is illegal to discourage commercialization of the subsistence kill. The HSUS will monitor the results of the case, which is still pending.
For Dogs, Actions Speak Louder than Words

When the Movement Is the Message

by Ann Smalley

Your dog is talking to you, but are you listening? Did you hear it tell you it wanted to play with you, or that it thinks you’re the boss, or that it loves you? Or did you miss these messages? They’re expressed canine communication style: through body language. You may be unfamiliar with it but it’s easily learned.

Dogs begin learning canine communication signals almost from the moment of birth, through interaction with their mothers, littermates, and, in the wild, with the other dogs in their pack. The dog packs found in many foreign countries have a social hierarchy, emanating from the leader, or alpha dog, downward, and dog body language is used to maintain order and harmony in the pack, whether to put an upstart in its place or to assure a higher-ranking dog that it need not worry about any challenges to its position. Order and harmony are important to the social interaction of dogs, so it’s not surprising that dogs developed a clear and effective language, one that we humans can tap into and use, both to our benefit and to our dogs’ benefit. Improved dog/owner communication leads to an improved relationship, with less frustration, stress, and anxiety on both sides. Behavior problems that once seemed insoluble suddenly turn out to be a case of mixed signals and are correctable.

Dogs use their bodies to express an impressively wide range of feelings, including fear, dominance, aggression, submission, affection, and playfulness, through various body positions combined with eye, ear, mouth, and tail signals. For example, the submissive roll-over is a sign of deference.

This is why, when “reading” a dog, it’s important to evaluate the whole dog, not just its ears or its tail. A wagging tail, for instance, is not always friendly; an upright, stiffly wagging tail combined with a direct stare and a snarl is a strong aggressive statement and means watch out!

Body position can either be expansive, contracted, or neutral. Expansive body position means that the dog literally expands its body and/or its movements. It may raise its hackles, hold its tail erect, arch its neck, and prick its ears. Expansive, outgoing displays are generally either aggressive, confident, or playful. Contracted displays, on the other hand, express either fear, defensive aggression, or submission. In these cases, a dog makes itself smaller by flattening its ears, drawing its head in, tucking its tail between its legs and lowering its body in an attempt to take up less space and become as inconspicuous as possible. Some dogs, rather like people, will assume as part of their character either a contracted or expanded demeanor, so it is possible with some degree of accuracy to evaluate the personality, as well as the emotional state and intention, of an individual dog by the way in which it generally carries its body, head, and tail.

A romping conversation by the sea: the dog on the left, with its ears and tail up and a paw on its partner’s back, shows its dominance while the dog on the right indicates submission with drawn-down ears and tail.
A dog can move into either an expanded or contracted positions from a neutral position—ears and tail up, eyes wide open, head held high. Although neutral, the dog is alert and focused on something it wants to know more about—another dog, a stranger, an unfamiliar object. A dog’s eyes are another important clue to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or to its thoughts. A hard stare is a challenge, and most dogs avoid direct eye contact or.

Dogs express themselves with their mouths, too, just as humans do. Downturned lips with a show of teeth signal submission or fear. Some dogs also show an actual grin—a toothy, relaxed smile. It’s thought that this “smile” is actually an imitation of human grins.

Tails are an excellent barometer of dog moods. Horizontal wagging? Your dog wants to play. Stiffly upright? There’s some dominance or aggression here. Down between the legs? This dog is fearful or submissive. All these signals combine to make a rich, varied language with a remarkable number of combinations and expressions. Some, of course, are used more often than others and form a basic dog body-language vocabulary. Others are commonly misinterpreted, since they’re translated from a human’s point of view, not a dog’s. One such is the submissive roll-over, in which the dog rolls over on its back and shows its belly to a more dominant figure, dog or human. Sometimes, the dog, particularly a young dog, will lift its hind leg or urinate. Owners frequently make the mistake of disciplining their dogs when this behavior occurs but they should not, because it is a sign of deference to the owner.

One way to calm and reassure a dog is to gently touch the soft groin area in front of its hind legs. When you meet a friendly dog it will invite you to do this canine “handshake” by turning its hips toward you and presenting its flank. Veterinarians take advantage of this calming gesture when they feel for a dog’s femoral pulse inside the groin, as do dog handlers at dog shows who teach their animals’ “flanks.” It’s wise, however, not to try to touch a strange dog in this area unless it presents its flank to you. It’s also important to avoid direct eye contact and a frontal approach. It’s polite canine manners to approach from the side.

Aggression is usually easily identified, but one key to defusing the threat is understanding the nature of the aggressive behavior. A dog that is barking and snarling out of fear will show clearly fearful body language: a crouching body tilted back, away from the object of aggression; ears back and tail down. This dog would probably rather escape than attack. On the other hand, a barking dog showing expanded, dominant body language—hunches raised, tail up, ears pricked, neck arched—is announcing its offensive, rather than defensive, attitude. Such a dog could easily be provoked into attacking.

Not all expansive behavior is aggressive, however. A “play bow” is an invitation to a good time—from paws stretched down and out, rump in the air, tail up. This bow signals the invite that the roughhousing that follows is all in good fun. Dogs get a kick out of their owners’ responding in like fashion. Try “bowing” to your dog and see if it responds enthusiastically. Most dogs do.

Another affectionate dog gesture is jumping up to greet favored people; it is not always desirable, especially if you have a ninety-pounder, but no one wants to punish a dog for expressing its affection. The dog wants to lick your face, an affectionate gesture that dates back to puppyhood, when pups lick and chew on their mother’s lips. Try squatting down to your dog’s level to say hello—it won’t jump up if you’re face to face. It’s wise not to try this with strange dogs, however.

A dog is also expressing its affection and acceptance of you as a pack “member” when it leans against you, particularly if you jog together and it leans against you while running. This is typical pack behavior.

Unfortunately, man has interfered with many breeds’ abilities to send messages. Dogs with cropped ears or docked tails may have a harder time being understood than dogs that enjoy their natural assets. Once you start paying closer attention to a dog’s signals, you’ll be amazed at how much it’s saying. Mutual understanding will strengthen the bonds between man and animals, promoting mutual acceptance and, ultimately, happier dogs and owners.

The information in this article is based on the research and studies of Dr. Michael Fox, scientific director of The HSUS and a recognized authority on canine behavior and psychology. For more information on canine behavior, Dr. Fox’s slide/sound program, “Guide to Dog Behavior and Psychology,” is available through The HSUS.

You can “bow” to your dog before a play session. It will love it!
Research Loophole Tightens for Whalers

by Campbell Plowden

A Japanese whaling vessel with a whale on board. HSUS research has documented the commercial nature of Japan’s whaling.

Whale-protection groups have gained the upper hand again in the seesaw battle with those whaling countries that want to continue whaling in the name of science. The IWC, the International Whaling Commission, which controls the world’s whaling, has adopted a resolution that will be used to review whaling activities. The criteria required that research be vital to the comprehensive assessment of whale stocks; not decrease the whale population; and lead to reliable results. The proposal would also have to prove that the research could not be conducted by nonlethal means.

The momentum continued as resolutions directed to Iceland, Japan, and Korea all passed by large majorities. The motions called on each country to revoke permits allowing its nationals to conduct research whaling activities on the grounds that they had failed to satisfy scientific criteria included in a resolution passed at last year’s meeting.

The other major topic of the meeting was Japan’s proposal to reclassify its coastal whaling operation from the commercial to aboriginal-subistence category. This proposal was adopted by a large majority. The IWC passed a resolution to have the IWC Whaling Commissioner visit Japan to determine the commercial aspects of this operation. The resolution also directed to Iceland to halt its research program, Iceland’s whalers killed up to 80 fin whales following the IWC meeting. Fisheries Minister Halldor Asgrimsson met with Mr. Calio in Washington, D.C., for two days of talks in late July, but no conclusion was reached. Iceland has agreed to suspend its research hunt in return for a U.S. pledge not to certify Iceland under the Pelly Amendment during this pause. If Iceland resumes whaling without fully satisfying the IWC resolutions, the United States could impose a ban on the import of Icelandic fish. Support for the “scientific whaling” is beginning to evaporate in Iceland, as top Icelandic biologists have criticized their country’s actions as unjustified. The country’s major newspaper published an editorial calling for an abandonment of whaling. In the meantime, The HSUS is continuing its boycott of Icelandic fish products. It encourages its supporters to write major U.S. fish vendors (most of the large chain restaurants) to stop buying Icelandic fish until Iceland stops whaling.

The sudden death of Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige deprived animal protectionists of one of the current administration’s strongest whale advocates. It will be up to his successor to remain firm in dealing with Iceland. He or she will need to tell Japan that it cannot begin its research whaling program this fall if it wants to maintain a favorable position with the United States on fisheries matters.

Campbell Plowden is the whale campaign coordinator for The HSUS.

Rather than have the proposal voted down, Japan withdrew it. It will, unfortunately, resurface next year when the commission will again attempt to define aboriginal whaling more precisely. Recognizing that its whalers and Japan’s hunters are not aboriginal, Norway will probably push for the creation of a new category of whaling to be called “coastal subsistence.” Whale-protection groups will need to mobilize again to defeat any further expansion of whaling that would be exempt from the commercial whaling moratorium.

In spite of the resolution that requested Iceland to halt its research program, Iceland’s whalers killed up to 80 fin whales following the IWC meeting. Fisheries Minister Halldor Asgrimsson met with Mr. Calio in Washington, D.C., for two days of talks in late July, but no conclusion was reached. Iceland has agreed to suspend its research hunt in return for a U.S. pledge not to certify Iceland under the Pelly Amendment during this pause. If Iceland resumes whaling without fully satisfying the IWC resolutions, the United States could impose a ban on the import of Icelandic fish. Support for “scientific whaling” is beginning to evaporate in Iceland, as top Icelandic biologists have criticized their country’s actions as unjustified. The country’s major newspaper published an editorial calling for an abandonment of whaling. In the meantime, The HSUS is continuing its boycott of Icelandic fish products. It encourages its supporters to write major U.S. fish vendors (most of the large chain restaurants) to stop buying Icelandic fish until Iceland stops whaling.

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Campbell Plowden is the whale campaign coordinator for The HSUS.

Japanese buyers scrutinize whale meat, which is considered a delicacy in Japan and sells for $27 per pound.
The HSUS Urges Everyone to “Be a P.A.L.”

"Be a P.A.L.—Prevent a Litter!" With this battle cry, The HSUS has begun its most ambitious and comprehensive campaign to educate the public about the need for responsible pet ownership. Our enemy is the country’s tremendous pet-overpopulation problem. With the help of each well-known and influential people as Willard Scott, NBC ‘Today’ show weatherman, we will make everyone aware of the devastating problems associated with pet overpopulation and point out solutions.

We know that, in areas where an intense effort has been made to reduce the number of unwanted births, there has been a significant decrease in the number of unwanted pets. In fact, we’ve seen the numbers of animals being euthanized go down by 30 to 60 percent! This success must be repeated in every community throughout the country—until the tragic destruction of healthy dogs and cats is lessened.

Our campaign, to be launched in April of 1988, will also focus on the importance of spaying and neutering of all cats and dogs. The HSUS “Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter” campaign will make people who haven’t yet neutered their animals more aware of their need to act.

The campaign will be led by the Companion Animal Department under the direction of Vice President Phyllis Wright, and The HSUS’s National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, headed by its director, Patty Finch.

According to Ms. Wright, "The importance of pet overpopulation cannot be overstated, for it leads to many of the abuses and cruelties suffered by companion animals throughout the country. What is so unfortunate is that we have the tools to halt this needless waste of life through aggressive spay-and-neuter programs and positive animal-control methods." Significant progress has been made over the last fifteen years, in areas such as the City of Los Angeles, where the number of animals handled by its Department of Animal Regulation has been cut in half since the implementation of a city-wide spay and neuter program, and Salt Lake County, Utah, where, in a five-year period, the number of animals returned to their owners tripled through a coordinated humane education and public-awareness plan. Programs such as these need to be promoted throughout the nation. The ‘Be a P.A.L.’ campaign is designed to do just that.

Campaigns directed at solving the pet-overpopulation problem are not new; what makes the ‘Be a P.A.L.’ campaign different?

To "Be a P.A.L." means to prevent litters of puppies and kittens from being born into a world where too many already exist, but it means much more. To be a P.A.L. means caring for animals—providing food, water, shelter, companionship, and medical care. To a child, being a P.A.L. means being an animal’s friend. Finally, the ‘Be a P.A.L.’ campaign will ask those who have never done so to think about the consequences of individual pet production, the euthanasia of millions of healthy dogs and cats in shelters every year—and to participate in their own city or county animal-control procedures.

The Problem

In the United States, more than 70,000 puppies and kittens are born each day due to the indiscriminate breeding of dogs and cats. There are clearly not enough good homes for these animals. Many animals are euthanized in shelters throughout the country—these may be considered for Adoption, either by those living in the area. The HSUS has a wide range of activities to help stop the overpopulation problem in October of this year. The HSUS annual conference, the National No-Birthday Party, is planned to kick off the campaign this month. The HSUS has paper links, each to be removed from the chain to represent a spayed or neutered pet.

The enthusiasm of millions of healthy, unwanted animals—the tragic consequence of indiscriminate breeding of dogs and cats—is the theme of The HSUS’s black-and-white poster, available to shelters and individuals.

result of spaying and neutering. NAAHE has also developed a guide for classes that symbolizes how every pet owner can help end the pet overpopulation tragedy by spaying or neutering their pet. The "human chain" has paper links, each to be removed from the chain to represent a spayed or neutered pet.

Posters and Public Education Efforts

Our campaign has an outstanding honorary chairman, Willard Scott of NBC’s "Today" show. A full-color poster featuring Willard and the "Be a P.A.L." message is available to hang in shelters, offices, and schools to make people more aware of the pet-overpopulation problem and the pressing need to solve it.

Another poster illustrates the suffering caused by the pet-overpopulation problem. This poster features an appealing puppy against a backdrop of euthanized shelter animals. Its powerful message—that human irresponsibility has a high price for both the animal victims and those humans who do not make their lives—should influence everyone who "can’t think about" the fate of unwanted animals.

Prevent-a-Litter Month

The focal point of the campaign will be the declaration by The HSUS of April of each year as “National Prevent-a-Litter Month.” A Congressional resolution so proclaiming April will provide additional recognition of the community’s effort. We—joined, we hope, by hundreds of local shelters—will observe the month through projects and activities that will draw national attention to the tragedy of pet overpopulation. We will emphasize spaying and neutering, positive animal-control programs, and community cooperation in solving the problem of pet overpopulation. The HSUS believes that national attention to responsible pet ownership and pet-population control will have a significant impact on our ability to manage the problems associated with pet overpopulation, such as neglect, abuse, and abandonment.

The “Be a P.A.L.” campaign is more than a slogan, it is an effort to change attitudes, to educate pet owners that we have the moral obligation, and the ability, to eliminate the suffering of thousands of unwanted animals born every day. The HSUS will be working all over the country to make our message heard, but we will be counting on the help of our members, at the local level to make individuals in your community aware of the problem and its goals.

Posters and information on how you can help in this vital campaign are available now. We will be sending information to shelters early in 1988 giving suggestions on how to observe April as “Prevent-a-Litter” month.

We’ve made progress in our efforts to reduce pet overpopulation in some areas of the country, in which each person can make a difference to the uncontrolled breeding of their own animal or by getting involved in his community’s animal problems. Join us now to make that success a reality for the animals in your community.
Children care deeply about the plight of animals in today's world.

HUMANE EDUCATION: OBJECTIONS OVERRULED

by Patty A. Finch

Humane education is in trouble. This is despite the fact that many shelters and animal-control facilities have fine education programs of which they can be proud. Since 1974, through The HSUS, its education division, the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), has produced a wide variety of educational materials, including Children and Animals, a national teacher's magazine, and Kind News, a student newspaper for the classroom. In 1984, The HSUS added a new department for humane education at the university level, the division of Higher Education Programs.

Yet, today, humane education is in trouble. It is nonexistent in most of our schools, even though the concept originated almost one hundred years ago. Environmental education, on the other hand, first conceived about twenty years ago, is included in almost every elementary classroom curriculum in the country.

Why has environmental education flourished in the classroom while humane education has floundered? The environmental movement has successfully demonstrated that its cause ultimately benefits people. The animal-welfare movement has not, however, succeeded in doing so, partly because it remains ambivalent regarding this matter. One of its major goals, after all, is to eliminate the perceived dichotomy between human welfare and animal welfare. To justify our actions by citing benefits to humans seems, to

some, a reinforcement of a "people vs. animals" mentality.

Nonetheless, to expect educators to embrace humane education without fully understanding the benefits it offers children is unrealistic and inappropriate. If a program does not benefit children, it has no business being in schools. Humane educators must clearly demonstrate to the schools the significant contributions they have to offer to the development and well-being of children.

In doing so, however, humane educators often fear that they risk losing the tenuous support they have gained from the animal-welfare movement. Just as the schools demand programs that benefit children, animal-welfare organizations—appropriately—demand programs that benefit animals.

Humane education can benefit animals, but sometimes misconceptions about its role can make this difficult to perceive.

• Misconception #1: Humane education cannot be justified as a top priority.

The Humane Society News • Fall 1987
Humane education can make a difference for animals today.

The teaching of compassion and respect via humane education is primarily perceived as only indirectly related to ending animal abuse. Those who care deeply about animals soon take for granted the basic tenets of a humane ethic and find these principles ridiculously self-evident: animals can suffer; mankind has an obligation to reduce needless suffering; animals and humans share many common needs and experiences; and so on. We forget that, until concepts such as these are understood and felt in the heart, one can learn all there is to know about puppy mills, rodeos, trapping, laboratory testing, and yet simply conclude: “That’s regrettable, but, after all, they are only animals.” This is not to deny that activism and exposure can and do accomplish much, including inspiring the educational community to address animal-welfare issues. But the truth is that education is part of the cutting edge of any movement, and, perhaps, for changes that endure, education must be treated differently in the classroom—a society in which children are starved to death in the name of nurture may well be the cause.

This is not to deny that activism and exposure can and do accomplish much, including inspiring the educational community to address animal-welfare issues. But the truth is that education is part of the cutting edge of any movement, and, perhaps, for changes that endure, education must be treated differently in the classroom—a society in which children are starved to death in the name of nurture may well be the cause.

Misconception #1: Humane education is primarily perceived as only indirectly related to ending animal abuse. Those who care deeply about animals soon take for granted the basic tenets of a humane ethic and find these principles ridiculously self-evident: animals can suffer; mankind has an obligation to reduce needless suffering; animals and humans share many common needs and experiences; and so on. We forget that, until concepts such as these are understood and felt in the heart, one can learn all there is to know about puppy mills, rodeos, trapping, laboratory testing, and yet simply conclude: “That’s regrettable, but, after all, they are only animals.” This is not to deny that activism and exposure can and do accomplish much, including inspiring the educational community to address animal-welfare issues. But the truth is that education is part of the cutting edge of any movement, and, perhaps, for changes that endure, education must be treated differently in the classroom—a society in which children are starved to death in the name of nurture may well be the cause.

The time is ripe for humane education. Let us respond. Let us no longer be ambivalent about stating how our cause benefits both animals and children. At a time when the animal-welfare movement is so often perceived as anti-human, humane education can clearly demonstrate that, instead, we are pro-justice, pro-compassion, and pro-kinship.

There are signs, however, at NAAHE and at individual humane societies that humane education can become self-supporting. More people realize that just a small amount of money given to humane education can accomplish much. Through the NAAHE’s “Adopt-A-Teacher” program, one donation of less than $20.00 can bring a year’s worth of humane education to a classroom, including Kind News for all the students in the class and membership in the Kids In Nature’s Defense (KIND) Club, featuring direct-action campaigns to benefit animals. Programs such as these immediately benefit both animals and children. At a time when the animal-welfare movement is so often perceived as anti-human, humane education can clearly demonstrate that, instead, we are pro-justice, pro-compassion, and pro-kinship. From both ends of the political spectrum there have come renewed demands for the teaching of moral values in our schools. The time is ripe for humane education. Let us respond. Let us no longer be ambivalent about stating how our cause benefits both animals and children.
TODAY, HERE TOMORROW?

by Dr. Susan S. Lieberman

Picture the world our grandchildren and great-grandchildren may inherit: hot air, trapped against the earth by increased carbon dioxide, has melted the polar ice caps. Oceans have risen and flooded coastal cities, forcing nearly one-third of all humans to flee their homes. Rivers have ceased their predictable flow, altering agricultural patterns and affecting wildlife dependent on their ecology. Once green and fertile plains have become dustbowls. Half of the world’s plant and animal species have disappeared, before some of them were even known. Potential foods, medicines, and anti-cancer agents have been forever lost.

Unfortunately, this is not a science-fiction fantasy. This grim scenario is well on its way to becoming reality due to the current pace of destruction of the world’s tropical rain forests, which provide homes to millions of species of plants and animals and whose presence on the globe is essential to maintain the delicate balance of life on earth. For the sake of fast profits and fast foods, entire ecosystems are threatened with extinction, with potentially tragic consequences for the whole globe.

The rain forests are currently disappearing at an alarming rate. Every year fifty million acres are destroyed, an area as large as Oregon. By conservative estimates, twenty-seven acres are completely destroyed each minute. In the fifteen minutes it takes to drink a morning cup of coffee or tea (tropical beverages, both), 135 acres of pristine forest disappear. Within the next thirteen years, almost all of the earth’s lowland tropical rain forests, our richest treasure houses of animals and plants, will be gone.

The tropical rain forests of the world grow between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, where the climate is warm and the rainfall is heavy and regular. Thirty-seven countries contain rain forests, the three largest being Brazil, Zaire, and Indonesia. Rain forests contain approximately half of all the species of plants and animals on earth—a veritable ark of five million species. These forests have the highest diversity, as well as a tremendous density, of living things on earth. A visitor to a rain forest experiences a verdant, dark, wet world of incredibly rich complexity. A cacophony of sound heralds the life within: insects chirp, frogs croak, birds sing, and monkeys screech. Yet these rich forests are very fragile, too fragile to survive the current onslaught. These incredibly diverse and beautiful forests have undergone millions of years of evolutionary fine-tuning, only to face complete destruction in what amounts to an evolutionary moment.

Tropical forests provide us with many useful and renewable products, including natural oils and resins, gums, latexes, tannins, steroids, waxes, edible nuts and oils, bamboo, and spices. Many important pharmaceuticals are derived from rain forest plants and animals, including curare (used in modern surgery and to treat multiple sclerosis) and the Madagascar periwinkle (used to successfully treat Hodgkin’s disease and lymphocytic leukemia). Several anesthetics, contraceptives, anti-tumor agents, and heart medicines are derived from tropical forest plants. Forest tribal peoples know of countless other plants with great medicinal benefits, but when the forests are gone, their way of life and knowledge will disappear, along with thousands of potentially useful plant species. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences estimates that a typical four-square-mile patch of rain forest contains up to 1500 species of flowering plants, 700 tree species, 125 mammal species, 400 bird species, 100 reptile species, 60 amphibian species, and thousands of species of butterflies, ants, bees, and other insects.

Every time a forest is destroyed, this wildlife suffers. Young birds and mammals living in trees perish when bulldozers run through their homes. Animals drown when forests are flooded to create dams. Ground-dwelling animals may suffocate or burn to death when their forest homes are burned to create pasture. Chemical deforestation with herbicides poisons wildlife. Birds are captured by commercial bird traders and exposed to brutal capture and transportation methods. Most die before ever becoming pets. Bird watchers in the United States have noticed that some birds that migrate to South America for the...
Ranchers move cattle along the Trans-Amazon Highway to new pastures. Destruction of forests for ranching spells doom to a precious natural resource.

winter do not return north for the summer—they have perished along with their tropical winter homes. This large-scale destruction will contribute to the spread of desert and to global climate change. Who is responsible for the destruction of our planet’s rainforests? Not the native peoples, who practice small-scale slash-and-burn agriculture, in which they clear small areas and slowly burn the cut vegetation to release nutrients into the poor soil, farm the area a few years, and then move on. Neither should blame for the loss of the world’s rainforests be directed at masses of poor, hungry people searching for land, although overpopulation has been used as an excuse for poor management in tropical countries. Poor people are neither the cause nor the beneficiaries of the massive destruction taking place today. Who does benefit? Big business, particularly commercial logging and cattle ranching.

Commercial logging is one cause of tropical forest destruction, as investors opt for short-term profits at the expense of long-range planning. Only 10 percent of the trees growing in a rainforest have any significant market value, but loggers clear-cut entire forests rather than take the time and expense to extract only the commercially valuable trees. But beef cattle ranching is the principal culprit in the loss of Central America’s tropical forests, 37 percent of which are already gone. Highways constructed for the benefit of timber and petroleum companies help cattle ranching in tropical forests. Central American cattle exports have dramatically increased in the past ten years, due to the ever-increasing demand for cheap beef by Western Europe, Japan, and particularly the United States, which purchases nearly 90 percent of all Central American exported beef. This translates into 130 million pounds of beef a year, which end up in fast-food hamburgers, TV dinners, dog-foods, and canned soup and stew. Raising enough beef to satisfy the world’s apparently insatiable appetite for a cheaper hamburger has led to unprecedented rainforest destruction in order to provide pasture for the hungry herds of cattle. Ranchers pay peasants to cut down large forest areas, burn the fallen trees, and plant pasture grasses. Chemical deforestation, using herbicides banned in the United States, is also used to clear land. Dangerous herbicides such as 2,4-D; 2,4,5-T ("Agent Orange"); and Tordon, manufactured in the United States, are used without restrictions throughout Latin America, although the effects of these defoliants on the cattle, and on the consumers who eat their beef, are unknown.

The poor soil of cleared tropical forest land can maintain adequate pasture for cattle for about four years, however, so cattle ranchers continually destroy more tracts of untouched forest to provide more grazing land. When the herds move on to newly cleared areas, a permanent wasteland remains.

Businesses from the United States, Japan, and Western Europe that sell products ranging from heavy machinery to herbicides and livestock feed all profit from tropical cattle ranching. Investors providing technical assistance to Latin America’s beef cattle industry include such international institutions as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Many environmentalists have urged a boycott of all businesses using imported beef but its use is difficult to prove, since, once imported beef clears customs and other inspections, it is repackaged and sold to processors as U.S. beef. Many fast-food outlets may therefore be telling the truth when they claim that they buy only U.S. beef. Many fast-food outlets may therefore be telling the truth when they claim that they buy only U.S. beef. But there is little doubt that almost every fast-food hamburger contains beef from cattle grazed on land that was once pristine tropical forest.

Dr. Susan S. Lieberman is associate director of wildlife and environment for The HSUS. She received her Ph.D. in ecology based on her studies of tropical rain forest amphibians and reptiles.

What Is Being Done, And What Can You Do?

- The HSUS is a member of the Rainforest Action Network, an international network of more than thirty-five organizations as well as individuals working to save the world’s tropical rain forests. We wish to inform our members, about this timely and critical issue. For more information, write Rainforest Action Network, 300 Broadway, San Francisco, CA 94133.
- Information is also available from TERRA (Tropical Ecosystem Research and Rescue Alliance), P.O. Box 18901, Washington, D.C. 20006.
- Due to pressure from environmentalists and other activists, the World Bank has agreed to create an environment department to establish new directions for bank policy and planning. The World Bank is the major source of financing for tropical forest development, and this willingness to consider the environmental impact of its policies is a positive step.
- Work with other organizations to monitor the World Bank’s activities.
- The International Tropical Timber Agreement was negotiated in 1984 between thirty-six producing and thirty-five consuming countries. This agreement works for the rational use and conservation of tropical forests. We will continue to work with other organizations to monitor the implementation of this agreement.
- The HSUS is working hard to stop the international pet trade in wild animals, particularly birds. Millions of birds are captured every year, suffering brutal capture and transportation methods. For every bird that survives to end up in fast-food hamburgers, TV dinners, dog-foods, and canned soup and stew. Raising enough beef to satisfy the world’s apparently insatiable appetite for a cheaper hamburger has led to unprecedented rainforest destruction in order to provide pasture for the hungry herds of cattle. Ranchers pay peasants to cut down large forest areas, burn the fallen trees, and plant pasture grasses. Chemical deforestation, using herbicides banned in the United States, is also used to clear land. Dangerous herbicides such as 2,4-D; 2,4,5-T ("Agent Orange"); and Tordon, manufactured in the United States, are used without restrictions throughout Latin America, although the effects of these defoliants on the cattle, and on the consumers who eat their beef, are unknown.

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CITES Meets in Canada

by Dr. John W. Grandy

Every two years, representatives from scores of nations meet to evaluate the Convention in the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES, as it is known, is the world's most important international agreement to regulate international trade in endangered and threatened wildlife and protecting wildlife from the most disastrous effects of international trade. CITES is a treaty; its name is so cumbersome that it is often referred to as the Endangered Species Treaty. CITES is made up of 171 countries, including the United States, Canada, the USSR, much of Asia, and most of the rest of the immediate international community, Latin America, and Africa, now belong or are parties to CITES. (In the CITES context, the parties are the nations that belong.)

The Sixth Biennial Conference of the Parties of CITES was held in Ottawa, Canada, from July 12 to July 24, 1987. Representatives from eighty-four party governments attended. CITES allows— even encourages—nongovernmental organizations, such as The HSUS, to participate as observers in its deliberations. At the Ottawa meeting, conservation, environmental, and animal-welfare nongovernmental organizations were well represented. The World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), Toronto Humane Society, Canadian Nature Federation, World Wildlife Fund, ECOFUND (Australia), Greenpeace, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (U.K.), Friends of Animals, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Centre for Environmental Education, among others, sent representatives. I attended on behalf of The HSUS. We and other groups lobby for animals: to ensure that animals do not become threatened or endangered by international trade, to increase protection for animals wherever possible, and to fight the inevitable pressure from commercial interests for increased exploitation of threatened, endangered, and declining species. In order to ensure or increase protection for animals, animal-protection groups must be articulate and persuasive in discussing the data available, our philosophies, and our beliefs. Although we are lobbying member nations on behalf of animals, others such as the International Professional Hunters Association, The International Fur Trade Federation, and the National Trappers Association, are lobbying against our positions. We must convince committed nations and people that our views are right and deserve support.

Despite the opposition, we made progress for animals in July. One proposal, put forth by Canada, would have simplified permit requirements so that fur trade exhibitors could travel more easily between countries. This proposal would have allowed more and easier trade in elephant ivory and leather from regulated species, as well as in fur goods. For ethical reasons and because it would have opened avenues for illegal trade, The HSUS and other organizations opposed this proposal vehemently. With leadership from countries like Brazil, India, and Brazil, and even Mexico, the Canadian measure was soundly defeated.

Leopards were maintained on Appendix I (the listing of the species receiving the most protection). Some nations, such as Switzerland, questioned whether the leopard is still truly an endangered species. African nations believed it. We argued that, whether the African leopard populations are technically endangered or not, any relaxation in trade restrictions would cause an immediate resurgence of mass smuggling of leopards in Africa and would doom the critically endangered Asian leopard to immediate extinction. For biological as well as humanitarian reasons, we believe commercial trade in leopards simply cannot continue. Despite this position, it was upheld in the final analysis.

Perhaps the trade problem receiving the most attention was illegal trade in African elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn. Both rhinos and African elephants are being quickly driven to extinction by poaching; there are now fewer than four thousand black rhinos left in the wild. Vincenzo Speciale, of the Europeans (who whatever was necessary to stop the illegal trade in products from these rare species. The United States and Canada, in coordinating the United Arab Emirates and Burundi, the two nations most involved in this illegal trade, and urged substantial trade restrictions if corrective measures were not taken.

With strong support from animal-protection and animal-welfare nongovernmental organizations, the Siberian tiger was maintained on Appendix II. It is an estimated three hundred remain in the world, was listed on Appendix I. This proposal, in spite of opposition from the Safari Club (a trophy hunting group), the International Professional Hunters Association (a trade group), and even the U.S. pet industry (through the Pet Industry Joint Advertising Council, a trade group), will prohibit international trade for commercial purposes. Rainbownbirds, found in increasing numbers in international trade and subject to high mortality and inhumane treatment, were given protection on Appendix II (species either threatened or likely to become so). The HSUS worked very hard to prevent species such as the Military macaw, Hyacinth macaw, and Palm cockatoos. These species were listed on Appendix I. Pet trade in these species will be prohibited.

The major loss at the conference was the failure to censure France, Japan, and Austria for not enforcing CITES. Twenty-one Latin American nations called upon them to satisfy the convention’s requirements. For many years, Japan, France, and to some degree Austria, have allowed illegal trade items from many countries to enter their borders and then be “legally” sold. In developing countries without well-developed customs operations, such as those in South America, this practice is particularly devastating, since illegal trade can circumvent less-than-rigorous customs procedures. In what turned out to be a bitter debate, the European Economic Community, regrettably, but understandably, supported France. Most of Africa, while clearly sympathetic to the Latin American problems, decided to abstain.

The United States was the key nation in the censure fight. The United States had been a leader in world wildlife conservation, consisting take strong positions in favor of wildlife protection and of eliminating destructive trade in endangered species. Africa, led by Kenya, was a strong, articulate voice for conservation. Latin America, led by the South American nations of Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay, and the Caribbean nations of St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, was the strongest unified force for conservation. It was a pleasure to be able to work with the delegations of nations that, although they lack the financial resources of more developed nations, are willing to do whatever they can to ensure that wildlife has the protection it needs and deserves.

Dr. John W. Grandy is the vice president of Wildlife and Environment for The HSUS.
Morning Light

by Edward S. Duvin

The Utopia that Thomas More wrote of in the sixteenth century has become a distant memory in our materialistic world, and, indeed, the name he applied to his imaginary island is now commonly used to convey the impracticality of achieving the ideal state. While Animalines has long since abandoned hope for realizing More’s Utopia, we continue to believe in the perfectionability of the individual—the capacity of each person to create “liberal moments” that affirm the sanctity of life and Earth. If enough of these moments are produced, channels are created through which the precious warmth of sunlight casts its vision for a peaceful world into the water, we do so not with the expectation that dreams alone create miracles, but with the hope they will wash ashore and find a home in fertile soil.

The most fertile of all soil in which to plant dreams is young people, for their clear eyes see the world with a remarkable wisdom that few adults can equal. Observing the unbridled spirit and spontaneity of a young person is to experience the best our troubled species has to offer—the splendor of today and promise of tomorrow. Instead of embracing these young people with enthusiasm and a generous heart, all but a few enlightened organizations in our movement have relegated humane education and youth outreach to the bottom of their agenda. We give lip service to all the noble platitudes about children’s clubs to promote respect for animals. Within two years, he created nothing less than a miracle: 3,043 branches of Bands of Mercy; 234,000 young members; and more than 300 branches comprised of teachers affiliated with the National Education Association. Tens of thousands of children attended Bands of Mercy rallies, and Angell’s dream of children creating a magnificent force for good seemed well on its way to becoming a reality. Almost a century later, we have managed to transform Angell’s dream into a nightmare, unable to assemble 10,000 adults—much less children!

What happened? It is simply another distressing version of the same story Animalines has been relating at every opportunity these past years: our movement suffers from a chronic case of myopic vision so severe that we get lost at every turn. Instead of analyzing the underlying dynamics that create abuse and then imaginatively seeking fundamental solutions—as Angell brilliantly did through investing in children—we have increasingly become a “hit and run” movement with little or no direction beyond serving our organizational ends. Organizations and shelters develop campaigns on the latest “in” issue, attracting new members and funds which, in turn, generate yet more campaigns. The education of children, and many other critical areas, rarely fit into this self-perpetuating cycle. Animalines fully realizes there are survival imperatives that dictate certain practical necessities, foremost among these being the attainment of income, and it is impossible to support vital programs if we fail to raise the money. It is, however, a question of priority and proportion, and, if we cannot give generously of our time and resources to young people, then we do not merit the privilege of referring to ourselves as a life-affirming movement.

Responsibility for humane education is primarily being assumed by local humane societies/animal shelters in communities throughout the country. Animalines is fortunate enough to hear from many committed and dedicated humane educators, and they have imparted to us their great sensitivity to the daily frustrations they experience in shelter environments. They simply do not have the staff or resources to conduct themselves as educators in any true sense of the term. They generally receive an unsympathetic ear from shelter directors and boards that are more concerned with short-term operational concerns than with seeking fundamental solutions. If these talented humane educators refuse to acquiesce to this charade that passes for humane education, they are frequently replaced by a compliant organizational person who has no direction beyond serving our own organizational ends. We must revolutionize our way of viewing young people; they are not our underlings in any respect, for they possess the fullness of soul that most adults long ago mortgaged. Let us look beyond the surface and see the increasing numbers of extraordinary young people who are profoundly alienated from the violent and destructive world they’ve inherited. They are generally not interested in joining our organization or any organizations, as they rightly see the traditional institutional structures as having miserably failed them. Instead, they prefer to make a direct difference through their own conduct, refusing to cut flesh, wear leather or dissect/vivisect—often without the support of their parents or teachers. They have little interest in conferences or formal meetings as they express themselves in the tradition of the Renaissance—through the arts. Their music, poetry, plays, paintings, sculpting, and writings are potentially the most powerful life force this movement has seen since its inception.

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If our humane education and youth outreach programs are to further this awakening, we must stop patronizing young people and begin viewing them as our only hope. Can we not see the insatiable desire for a fresh vision, a vision emanating from the yearnings of young people struggling to make their way through the minefields of our tortured Earth? All generations experience threats to their future, but these young people are not faced with mere abstractions, but with the almost overwhelming reality of a world rapidly marching to its collective suicide. Unlike the intellectualism and narcissism of the sixties, the commitment of this generation is virile—for its very survival depends on its ability to build a new community. Let us help these young architects build by providing the materials they critically need, for they have much to teach us and we have much to learn!

Edward S. Duvin is editor of Animalines, a program of The HSUS.
Animal Groups Unite to Oppose Driftnet Permit

By Campbell Plowden

In an effort to reduce the number of tragic and wasteful deaths of marine mammals and sea birds caused by the practice of drift fishing in the Pacific Ocean, The HSUS has joined forces with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Greenpeace, the Center for Environmental Education, and other animal-protection groups to appeal the decision to issue a permit to the Japanese, which would allow them to take, as “incidental” kills, up to 6,039 Dall’s porpoises over the next three years as they fish for salmon in U.S. waters. The permit was issued last May by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). After its issuance, The HSUS and other groups active in the earlier hearing immediately filed suit to block issuance of the permit. Their major argument was that the Japanese would not be able to accommodate marine mammal observers on board in international waters. In 1986, Dr. Callo disallowed any taking of northern fur seals, saying that the maintenance of even the Commander Island seal stock was in jeopardy.

Reflect for a moment…

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States, your will can 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-General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 200 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

The HSUS

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S. H. Ford of Kentucky has introduced S. 1457, which would prohibit the seizure of dogs and cats from animal shelters for use in biomedical research. S. 1457 is a companion bill to H.R. 778, introduced by Representative Robert J. Mrazek, and it shares the same name. The Pet Protection Act. S. 1457 is the first Pet Protection Act to be introduced in the Senate, and it is the strongest legislation of its kind introduced to date in either house.

Like H.R. 778, S. 1457 prohibits the practice known as pound seizure by denying federal funds to any researcher who uses shelter animals in his/her research. S. 1457, however, takes additional steps to protect pets from dealers who steal animals and sell them for use in research. Sen. Ford’s bill effectively eliminates the stealing of pets for resale to researchers because it stipulates that federally funded researchers may not purchase “any animal obtained from individuals who have not bred and raised such animals on their own premises.” At this time, stolen pets land in laboratories by various routes. Animal Welfare Act regulations require researchers to purchase animals only from licensed USDA dealers and breeders. Breeders who rear dogs on their premises are not selling stolen pets. Dealers, however, pose a problem. Regulations regarding where USDA dealers obtain their animals are not always well enforced.

HSUS investigations have revealed that licensed USDA dealers purchase many of their animals from local “bunchers,” also dealers, who often steal stolen pets. Because researchers purchase animals from dealers who are not closely regulated, stolen pets are used in some research subjects. S. 1457 would eliminate this problem by requiring that researchers purchase animals only from breeders who raise the animals on their own premises. Sen. Ford’s bill would also protect animals from abuse on the road to research. Dealers conglomerate at flea markets and trade-day sales to sell animals to laboratory-animal buyers. Animals can change hands several times during these sales and are often the victims of cruel treatment. HSUS investigators have documented instances of dogs chained to the ground for several days without food, water, or shelter; and cats have been seen in cramped cages. Because the animals change hands so frequently, they may be transported from dealer to dealer (sometimes hundreds of miles) in tiny makeshift pens, deprived of proper care, veterinary attention, food, and water.

Please write to your senators and ask them to cosponsor S. 1457. Mention in your letter that:
• The use of unwanted pet animals in research undermines the intent of the animal shelter. Animal shelters were not intended as institutions to furnish researchers with a generous supply of research subjects, but as havens for animals.

A Trio of Thanks

The HSUS offers its thanks to three members of Congress who have recently acted on our behalf. Senator Wendell Ford of Kentucky has taken the Senate lead in the battle against pound seizure by introducing S. 1457, the Senate Pet Protection Act. Sen. Ford’s bill can help eliminate the use of pets in biomedical research.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett of Florida has introduced the Veal Calf Protection Act. His legislation would prohibit the confinement of veal calves in small crates. The majority of veal calves raised in this country spend their short lives in crates so small that they can’t turn around, groom themselves, or comfortably lie down. The Veal Calf Protection Act would prohibit such conditions.

Aiding Charitable Hospitals

At the present time, many charitable animal hospitals and spay/neuter clinics enjoy the benefit of tax-exempt status because these services are regarded as an integral part of the purpose and work of the humane society. Many private veterinarians maintain, however, that this tax-exempt status permits charitable animal hospitals to charge lower fees, creating unfair competition with private practitioners, who must pay taxes. Consequently, many private practitioners and veterinary medical societies, including the American Veterinary Medical Association, have mounted efforts to deny humane societies the right to operate such facilities as a part of their charitable services. The HSUS disputes the reasoning behind their argument. In testimony before the subcommittee on oversight of the House Committee on Ways and Means, HSUS President John A. Hoyt made the following comments:

Because of the millions of unwanted animals being born annually, many humane societies have established “spay and neuter” clinics for the purpose of helping to reduce this tragic overabundance of animals. And, I am pleased to report, where such clinics exist, coupled with a program of community education and effective enforcement of animal-control ordinances, we are beginning to win this battle.

The fight to protect charitable animal hospitals is far from over. We will continue to speak out on their behalf in the halls of Congress and wherever else we are needed.

Sen. Wendell Ford

Rep. Charles E. Bennett

Rep. Charlie Rose

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**Refuge Progress**

In June, The HSUS began an ambitious and much-needed legislative campaign to end sport hunting and sport/commercial trapping on our national wildlife refuges. Two years ago, The HSUS brought suit in United States District court to end sport hunting on national wildlife refuges. The court ruled against us, reasoning that The HSUS, despite representing hundreds of thousands of this nation’s citizens, did not have ‘standing’ to bring suit to protect refuge wildlife.

We were stunned by the ruling. The refuge system is a sharable. More than half of the 439 refuges permit a total of 377 different hunting programs. Eighty-six refuges allow commercial and recreational trapping of wildlife in which more than 400,000 wild creatures are killed or wounded each year. There is little integrity left in a refuge system that allows such destruction and cruelty to wildlife. Only legislation can remedy this situation.

Responding to part in an HSUS outcry for congressional help, Representative Bill Green of New York has introduced H.R. 2724, The Refuge Wildlife Protection Act, in the House. This bill would prohibit sport hunting and recreational/commercial trapping on national wildlife refuges and reaffirm that refuges are created and publicly supported as invertebrate sanctuaries to protect and enhance wildlife. It would also ensure that wildlife directly affected by any refuge program would be treated as humanely as possible.

‘Without the recognition of most of Congress,’” stated Rep. Green as he introduced the bill, ‘‘and without the knowledge and agreement of the public, rapid nowadays sport hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges have become places where wildlife is routinely shot for sport or trapped for commerce and recreation... This makes a mockery of our entire refuge system. Certainly, the lands and waters are still beautiful, vital, and important, but what of the concept of refuge or sanctuary for the wild animals that these areas should protect.’’

H.R. 2724 has twenty-eight cosponsors as of this writing: Anthony Beilenson, Howard Berman, Barbara Boxer, George Brown, Matthew Martinez, Nancy Pelosi, and Esteban Torres of California; Mario Biaggi, Hamilton Fish, Steve Solarz, Edolphus Towns, and Ted Weiss of New York; Robert Borski, William Gray, Peter Kostmayer and Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania; Cardinals Collins, Harris Wofford, and Ken Gray of Illinois; John Conyers of Michigan; Barney Frank and Nelson Miranda of Massachusetts; Andrew Jacobs of Indiana; Kwei Sin from Florida; and Poto Sunia of American Samoa.

The HSUS has held a meeting of animal-welfare organizations to organize support for this important bill.

The American Humane Association, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Animal Protection Institute, Coalition to Protect Animals in Parks and Refuges, Friends of Animals, Fund for Animals, Inter-Wildlife Coalition, Monitor Consortium, and Society for Animal Protective Legislation have agreed to support H.R. 2724. Numerous local societies and state humane groups, such as the Michigan Humane Society, the MSPCA, and the New York State Humane Association, have as well.

Rep. Green’s bill would restore integrity to the refuge system. However, those who want to continue killing refuge wildlife will vehemently oppose us. If you have not already done so, please write your representative and senators to ask that they support and cosponsor this legislation. If your representative is Rep. Bill Green or a cosponsor listed above, please write him or her a note of thanks. These courageous men and women are sure to hear from hunters and trappers in their districts. They need to know that their humane constituents support this legislation.

For free petitions to enlist the support of your friends and neighbors, write National Wildlife Refuge Campaign, The HSUS, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20003. For additional information and actions you can take, send $1.50 for the HSUS national wildlife refuge packet.

**ESA: One Step Closer**

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) reauthorization process, delayed by a controversy over regulations to prevent endangered sea turtles from being drowned in the nets of commercial shrimp fishermen, moved forward on June 23 when the National Marine Fisheries Service published final regulations that both protect turtles and alleviate the concerns of many shrimpers. Committee action on the ESA was scheduled for September in the House and, possibly, the Senate.

Any member of the Senate may be reached c/o The U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Any representative may be reached c/o The House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

Bennett Boon for Calves!

On July 1, 1987, Representative Charles E. Bennett of Florida introduced H.R. 2589, an extraordinary piece of legislation designed to protect millions of young veal calves throughout the United States. If enacted, the Veal Calf Protection Act would bring an end to the inhumane practice of crating calves for veal production and ensure that adequate nutritional standards are established for their feeding.

“I became interested in this issue after having watched a TV show that outlined the horrors of how these creatures are treated,” explained Rep. Bennett. The five-part syndicated news series that aired on local broadcasts nationwide showed graphic footage of the deprivation and suffering that newborn calves are forced to endure. Each year, more than one million male offspring of dairy cows—animals useless for dairy production—are raised, spent forty inches. Unable to turn around or groom themselves, veal calves remain in solitary confinement until they are shipped to the slaughterhouse at four months of age.

To achieve the pale flesh color so popular in fine restaurants and gourmet meat markets, calves are fed an all-liquid diet deficient in iron. The animals are forced to lap up large quantities of milk-replacer twice a day, instead of nursing from their mothers in a normal manner. The resulting stress to the calves’ digestive tracts, coupled with inducted anemia from the iron-deficient diet, severely reduces the calves’ resistance to disease. Large quantities of antibiotics must be routinely added to the calves’ diet—or antibiotics that may ultimately be hazardous to humans who consume the animals.

“In a nation that denounces cruelty to animals, I can no longer sit back and allow [calves to be treated this way],” explained Rep. Bennett.

The new legislation makes it unlawful for each calf raised in violation of the law.

Representative Manuel Lujan Jr. of New Mexico introduced H.J. Res. 287 on May 20. This resolution directs the Secretary of agriculture to examine the effectiveness of the Animal Welfare Act in protecting dogs and puppies bred and raised in puppy mills.

In July, the national publication Parade magazine published a cover story about puppy mills. As a result of this media exposure, more people are aware of puppy mills than ever before. There is no better time to remind Congress that puppy-mill abuse must stop. Introducing H.J. Res. 287 was the first step. As of this writing, the bill has twenty-six cosponsors. It needs more. Please help us get this important resolution passed by writing to your representative and asking him/her to support it.

Inmates in a Kansas puppy mill wait for help from federal legislation introduced by Rep. Lujan.

Don’t Forget Puppy Mills!

Representative Manuel Lujan Jr. of New Mexico introduced H.J. Res. 287 on May 20. This resolution directs the Secretary of agriculture to examine the effectiveness of the Animal Welfare Act in protecting dogs and puppies bred and raised in puppy mills.

In July, the national publication Parade magazine published a cover story about puppy mills. As a result of this media exposure, more people are aware of puppy mills than ever before. There is no better time to remind Congress that puppy-mill abuse must stop. Introducing H.J. Res. 287 was the first step. As of this writing, the bill has twenty-six cosponsors. It needs more. Please help us get this important resolution passed by writing to your representative and asking him/her to support it.

The HSUS, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20003.
A Deadly Ride

Oklahomans were shocked this past summer by the horridly “sporting” event held June 13. The “Oklahoma Spring Endurance Ride,” held in Rogers County, offered $20,000 in prize money for thirty-two owners who entered their horses in 15-, 25-, and 100-mile races. The race promoter, Bill McAnally, reportedly told overseers to “get the hell out” because they wanted safety precautions followed. As a result, a number of money-hungry owners allegedly rode their horses to death. The ninety-four degree heat and high humidity were more than the exhausted horses could bear, and, many horses were hostile-d. The Gulf States Regional Office asked, in the strongest terms, that the Assistant District Attorney and the sheriff conduct a thorough investigation and prosecute the guilty parties to the full extent of the law.

On Tuesday, August 11, cruelty-to-animals charges were filed against Mr. McAnally and five other owners or riders of seven horses that are known to have died during the race. Mr. McAnally is charged with several counts of cruelty to an animal for “permitting” riders to “overdrive” the horses during the race. (A cruelty-to-animals conviction carries up to five years in prison, or one year in the county jail, or a fine not to exceed $500.) The Assistant District Attorney also promised that any further leads on the other six horses that reportedly died would be investigated.

Cockfighters Win

The Gulf States Regional Office gave strong support to an anti-cockfighting bill sponsored by State Senator John Leedom. In June, Regional Director Bill Meade and several other Texas humanitarians testified at the capitol in favor of the bill, which would have imposed harsher penalties for cockfighting. Cockfighting is currently a Class A misdemeanor and classified as cruelty to animals in Texas, but cockfights are still held regularly throughout the state. The bill passed the senate committee, but failed to obtain full Senate approval when hundreds of angry cockfighters appeared at the capitol to defend their criminal activity. Sen. Leedom has agreed to carry the bill next session, however, and the Gulf States Regional Office will continue to work for its passage.

Buried Alive

In response to reports that a Canton, Tex., animal-control officer had shot seventeen dogs and then buried them while some were still alive, the Gulf States Regional Office conducted on-site investigations and conducted a prosecution and a proper euthanasia method. As a result, Canton was fined for cruelty, and has now acquired a veterinarian to perform all euthanasia by injection.

Outrageous Research

In June, the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, Tex., released the results of a five-year study that tested the effects of corporate “stress” on heart disease. At the end of the study, all sixty baboons were killed. The study was reported in the June issue of Discover magazine.

The Gulf States Regional Office formally protested this study in a forceful letter that was sent to the Southwest Foundation and was also published in Discover. Mr. Meade expressed “the extreme disgust and outrage that this type of ludicrous research generates among the public,” and called the cold-blooded destruction of sixty baboons in order to study man’s defective life style “indescribable.”

A Race to the Polls

The Gulf States Regional Office has launched an anti-racing campaign to prevent the animal cruelty which is inevitable if pari-mutuel dog and horse racing is legalized in Texas. This is a crucial issue now, since pari-mutuel racing in Texas is a referendum issue to be voted on November 3, 1987. We have written to every society in the state asking them to do a mailing to their membership, urging them to vote down pari-mutuel racing at the polls.

Endangered Species

The Humane Society News has recently introduced a new category of articles, “Endangered Species.” The goal of these articles is to educate the general public about the diversity of species threatened with extinction due to human activities. The first article in this category was published in the June issue of HS News. It addressed the situation of the Burmese python in the Florida Everglades.

Zoo Closes

After several years of constant pressure from by the Humane Society of New England, the New London City Council voted on June 1 to close the city’s Bates Woods Zoo permanently. Regional Director John Dommers brought David Herbet, captive wildlife specialist from The HSUS’s Washington, D.C., office, to address the council members. Both made it clear that a proposal to keep the zoo open using volunteer help was not feasible in any form. Mr. Dommers then worked with city officials to transport Rocky, a twenty-six-year-old chimpanzee, to Primarily Primates, Inc., an animal-rehabilitation facility in San Antonio, Tex. The remaining animals, including four smaller primates, a pony, and deer, were transferred to a zoo in Maine.

Mayor Robert A. Martin awarded Mr. Dommers a resolution of appreciation from the city for the “advice and guidance” supplied by The HSUS. Mr. Dommers urged HSUS members to thank Mayor Martin (New London City Hall, New London, CT 06423) for his actions.

Bill Killed Again

For the second year in a row, a bill to prohibit the harassment of hunters and other sportsmen was rejected by the New Hampshire state legislature. Mr. Dommers testified in strong opposition to H.R. 54, as did spokes­persons from other New Hampshire animal-protection groups including the New Hampshire Humane Society, the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New Hampshire Humane Society, and the Greater Derry Humane Society. He cited many flaws in the proposed bill and described two Connecticut cases where a similar law could not be enforced for several reasons, including constitutional questions. A New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union representative challenged the bill as un­constitutional, saying that landowners who would close their property to sportsmen if the proposed legislation were to pass, a senate-committee killed the bill. It had already cleared the house.

The New England Regional Office has seen an increase in the sale of its “POSTED” signs in New Hampshire since the hunter-harassment legislation was introduced last year.
Wild Bird Bills

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey legislatures have bills pending that will end the sale of exotic wild birds as pets.

Millions of wild birds suffer and die each year due to the cruel capture and transport methods of the international pet trade. Many species are at the brink of extinction. The HSUS worked for enactment of a similar bill, now law, in New York. Please contact your state legislators and urge that they support introduction of bills in their legislatures as well. Each of these bills has the support of the Pennsylvania Senate Bill 665 and the House Bill 2720, the New Jersey Senate Bill S 2025 and the House Bill A 2325.

Animal-Sacrifice Cult

Santeria, an animal-sacrifice cult seeking to open its first public church in South Florida, is facing stiff opposition from the Southeast Regional Office and the city of Hialeah. The church of Lukumi Babalu-Aye has the occupancy permits it needs to open its doors but has not yet killed any animals on the premises. Cult leaders have said they will begin sacrifices in the near future and will argue their claim of religious freedom in the courts if the city continues to oppose them.

The city has the strong support of Florida Attorney General Bob Butterworth, who has issued a legal opinion stating that Florida’s animal-cruelty statutes prohibit the sacrificial killing of animals, even if done in supposedly religious ceremonies.

The community has also taken a stand against the cult. More than three hundred citizens turned out for a June public hearing on Santeria, and petitions demanding that the church not be opened were signed by more than five thousand people and presented to the city council. Southeast Regional Office Director Marc Paulhus urged the city to request an attorney’s general opinion and presented an HSUS-drafted ordnance banning animal sacrifice. If adopted, the ordinance would strengthen the city’s legal position if sacrifices are held and charges are filed.

Cult followers are responsible for killing tens of thousands of pigeons, chickens, goats and sheep. If the practice is conducted under the auspices of a public church, the cult and its cruelties will flourish. The Southeast Regional Office is committed to doing all it can to stop animal sacrifice.

Vicious Dogs

Communities across the south are working to upgrade their animal-control remaining in effect and a new provision protects a consumer whose pets have been declared unfit within one year due to a congenital cause. The terms “pet shop” and “kennel” are defined and the use by dealers is strictly limited in order to avoid confusion to consumers.

In response to this revised regulation, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office recommended that the caging of each pet available for sale display the animal’s state of origin, breeder’s name, breed of animal, date of birth, attending veterinarian’s name, and sex of the animal. Other recommended regulations included the requirement that pet dealers quarantine all acquired animals for a period of ten days or until medical examination determines that the animal is free from disease; that pet shop cage floors be constructed to protect dogs’ and cats’ feet and legs from injury; and that all animals have fresh drinking water available at all times.

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office Director Nina Austenberg presented testimony at public hearings in Trenton on June 3. “Time and time again,” Ms. Austenberg said, “Dr. Paulhus has killed sick and some die, yet these pet shops are allowed to continue to operate. These animals and their owners should be afforded more consideration and protection than a can of tomatoes or an electric light bulb.”

The final revised regulations are expected to be published this fall.

Justice Done

On June 17, 1987, James Hickey, S&S Farms of Lebanon, Ore., was assessed a $5,000 civil penalty by Judge Victor W. Palmer of the U.S. District Court for Oregon. This case had its U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) animal-dealer’s license suspended for twenty-five years. Mr. Hickey, who has held a USDA license for several years, was one of the largest suppliers of cats and dogs to research labs and universities in California, Oregon, and Washington.

In his decision, Judge Palmer stated that Mr. Hickey’s “pet business is a pet shop” and false records facilitated his acquisition of stolen and fraudulently obtained pets found on his premises.” Judge Palmer suspended rather than revoked Mr. Hickey’s license to ensure that the Oregon man will not again deal in dogs and cats. (Had the license been revoked, Hickey would have been able to reapply for a license after one year.) It is likely that Mr. Hickey will appeal this decision, but the judge’s action will send the message to all dealers across the country that the humane community and the USDA will not tolerate such behavior.

The HSUS West Coast Regional Office thanks everyone who followed up on its request urging prosecution of Mr. Hickey in this case. While we have been critical of the USDA’s Office of General Counsel and its handling of cases in the past, we believe it should be given credit when it does follow through. Please send your letters of thanks to Judge Palmer and Attorney John Griffith, who handled the case, at: USDA/APHIS, South Region, 101 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250; or c/o Dr. W.D. Prichard, Oregon USDA/APHIS, 530 Center St. NE, Suite 335, Salem, OR 97301.

Sea Otters Relocated

On August 18, 1987, the California Fish and Game Commission approved sea otter relocation plans over the vigorous protests of commercial shell fishermen. State and federal marine biologists say the relocation—from the cots—is necessary to protect the Shellfish industry from the otters and to protect the waters around San Nicolas Island—is necessary to protect against the threat of extinction by a major oil spill from the heavy tanker "Gulf of Mexico". Sea otters, which are considered a major tourist attraction, do not have enough reserved space to live in the traffic in the sea lanes along the coast.

The West Coast Regional Office worked hard to see that this relocation was approved, sending alerts to the entire membership and urging support for the plan.

Continued
Service will begin capturing and trans­
porting the otters immediately.

Death to the Horses

The Omak Stampede Suicide Race, the controversial final event that caps each of the four rodeo performances at the annual Omak Stampede Rodeo in Omak, Wash., was held last August despite protests and calls for its cancel­
lation by local and national humane groups and the subsequent loss of a na­
tional sponsor. The Suicide Race, in which twenty horses and riders plunge down a steep incline at breakneck speed, cross the Okanogan River, and gallop to a finish line in the rodeo arena (see the Winter 1987 HSUS News), lived up to its name this year with the death of Peppy Hoedown, a seven-year-old horse from Ephrata. Peppy was de­
stroyed after suffering a broken fetlock sustained during the third race of the 1987 stampede, according to news sources. The horse was the fifth known to have died since 1969, the fourth in 1987 stampede, according to news

Peppy, “the well known to our group of horses being forced to negotiate an extremely steep hill at high speed. In such a contest, the law of probability demands that some horses will inevitably tumble and cause a terrible pile-up. It’s not a matter of if, but when.” Our investigators observed that, by the fourth and final race, the field had been reduced to ten competing horses. “I suspect a portion of the horses that weren’t competing in the last race were dropped due to injuries or other problems,” said Kurt Lapham.

In an apparent effort to make the race seem more acceptable, promotional materials billed this year’s race as a sort of “rally of passage” for the horses and riders—a continuation of tribal ritual and tradition. That’s pretty far removed from something that begins to seem ghoulish, as has been pointed out in past literature. Pressure exerted by local humane groups and others, including the Washington State Federa­
tion of Humane Societies, the North­
west Animal Rights Network, American Humane, the Animal Protec­
tion Institute, and The HSUS, has had a positive effect: Coca-Cola’s Manager of Industry and Consumer Affairs Roger H. Nunley advised HSUS Presi­dent John A. Hoy that, based on its in­ternal findings, Coca-Cola was recom­mending that its local bottler withdraw any future support of the Suicide Race. Blue Bell, Inc., maker of Wrangler Jeans, advised stampede officials that it didn’t want its name associated with the Suicide Race; and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (Winston Cig­arettes) has reportedly dropped rodeo sponsorship altogether. Unfortunately, Seafirst Bank picked up sponsorship of the Suicide Race, and Adolph Coors Company (Coors beer), Coca-Cola, and Pepsi-Cola’s local bottler in Wenatchee, Wash., are still major sponsors of the Omak Stampede Rodeo.

HSUS members are urged to write their objections concerning rodeo cruelty, and the Omak Stampede Suicide Race in particular, to: Richard Cooley, President, Seafirst Bank, P.O. Box 3586, Seattle, WA 98124; William K. Coors, Chairman, Adolph Coors Co., Golden, CO 80401; Roger H. Nunley, Manager, Coca-Cola USA, P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, GA 30301; William D. Donaldson, Executive Officer, PepsiCo, Inc., Pur­chase, NY 10577.

Rancher Faces Fines

John Jay Casey pleaded no contest on September 1 to three misdemeanor counts of cruelty to animals in con­
nection with the suspicious deaths of seven-two head of cattle at his Dodge Ranch in Lassen County, Calif., in the summer of 1987 (see the Winter 1987 HSUS News). District Attorney William Scott asked Judge Stephen Bradbury to fine Casey $100 a head but refused to comment on the details of his plea-bargain agreement with Mr. Casey, one of the biggest cattlemen in the West.

According to Associated Press reports, under the terms of the agree­
ment Mr. Casey will face no jail time but could be required to pay up to $3000 in fines and to pay another $7000 to reimburse Lassen County’s costs in the case. Judge Bradbury scheduled sen­tencing for September 28.

Institute Fights on Several Fronts

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, in conjunction with The HSUS, continues its battle against the U.S. slaughter of animals for organ trans­
plants (see the Winter 1987 HSUS News). District Attorney William Scott asked Judge Stephen Bradbury to fine Casey $100 a head but refused to comment on the details of his plea-bargain agreement with Mr. Casey, one of the biggest cattlemen in the West.

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Changes at NAAHE

The National Association for the Ad­
vancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) is pleased to announce the appointment of Paul Dewey as editor of NAAHE’s educational periodicals. Mr. Dewey’s responsibilities include over­
seeing the writing and production of both Children & Animals, NAAHE’s magazine for classroom teachers, and Kind News, NAAHE’s newspaper for children. He brings to his new position more than eight years of experience as an elementary and middle school teacher. NAAHE Director Patty Finch explains that, although Mr. Dewey is new at NAAHE, “he is well known to our membership.” The writing he has done for us in the past has included some of our most impor­tant and popular articles.” One of Mr. Dewey’s primary objectives is to bring NAAHE readers humane education activ­i­ties that enable children to have direct impact on the welfare of animals today. According to Mr. Dewey, “Children have a wonderful way of rec­ognizing injustice and being strongly committed to finding solutions.”

Paul Dewey and Donald Bonini, who has been NAAHE’s managing editor since last fall. Mr. Bonini came to NAAHE after five years as the managing editor of a weekly newspaper in Walnut, Calif. “Mr. Bonini has just been selected for inclusion among The Outstanding Young Men of America, 1986, and we feel very fortunate to have such an enthusiastic and talented staff member at NAAHE,” says Ms. Finch. This new team is bringing exciting improve­ments to NAAHE’s publica­tions. One of NAAHE’s continuing ob­jectives has been to develop new ways for teachers to use Kind News more ef­fectively in their classrooms. The latest in this effort is NAAHE’s new pro­gram, the “Kids in Nature’s Defense Club,” designed to make the reading of Kind News a more dynamic and fun

classroom activity and to provide students with a format for initiating ac­tivities to benefit animals. The project began this fall. All Kind News readers are automatically club members. Teachers receive a special packet con­taining materials and ideas for success­ful club activities. Included in the packet is a “Kids in Nature’s Defense Club” poster, student membership cards, and suggestions for club ac­tivities, including direct-action cam­paings to enable children to help animals in their communities. Look for “Kids in Nature’s Defense” club activities in your community.

margy gland function in cows to produce pharmacologies in their milk, such as Factor IX, which is required by hemophiliacs. This is the beginning of “chemical farming” of animals. Researchers at Embryonics Co. in Athens, Georgia, have inserted bovine growth genes into a batch of piglets is going to develop after they succeeded in inserting bovine growth genes into them in early em­bryonic development. The hope is for giant, more meat, and leaner pigs. In July, the Institute’s director, Dr. Michael W. Fox, gave the keynote address on “Farm Animal Welfare, Eth­ical and Religious Aspects” at the Society for Veterinary Ethology conference in Switzerland. Later in the summer, he discussed the humane, ethical, and en­vironmental ramifications of genetic engineering biotechnology at the Inter­national Bio-Ethics Conference in Mon­treal. While there, Dr. Fox spoke at the World Veterinary Congress meeting on the environmental implications of the cattle industry in countries in which cattle are reared. He views a significant role and on the animal-rights/ ethical-religious dimensions of the human-animal bond, which have, to date, received little attention.

The HSUS has welcomed veteri­narian Dr. Nancy Wiswall to the staff. She is already involved in several proj­ects concerning the welfare of “factory farm” animals.

The Institute will cease to exist as a pro­gramming unit of The HSUS, begin­ning January 1, 1988.
**IRS Rethinking Lobbying Regulations**

In November of 1986, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) proposed extensive regulations to govern lobbying by tax-exempt organizations. Generally speaking, the proposed regulations would have vastly expanded the definition of lobbying to include many kinds of statements, activities, and publications by charitable organizations that were previously considered outside the scope of lobbying. These broad definitions initially proposed by the IRS would have substantially increased the amount of lobbying expenditures a charitable organization would be required to report, thereby enhancing the likelihood of the organization being taxed for excess lobbying expenditures or even having its exempt status revoked. The result would be to curtail severely the ability of many organizations to argue effectively for or against legislation at any level of government and discourage comment by charitable groups on many potentially controversial issues.

In February and March of 1987, members of Congress, local government officials, and a coalition of non-profit organizations put pressure on the IRS to reconsider the proposed regulations. As a result, the IRS announced on April 9 that it would, in effect, withdraw the proposed regulations concerning lobbying rules for nonprofit organizations. Over the past several months, the IRS, working with the nonprofit sector, has been reshaping its lobbying rules for nonprofit organizations. This trend in state tort law should enable charitable organizations to attract a greater number of qualified directors and able volunteer workers who are invaluable to charitable services. You may wish to ask your organization's attorney about the specifics of any statute enacted in your state or inquire of your state legislature if a bill is pending.

A number of states have taken steps to mitigate the personal financial consequences of a lawsuit against volunteer directors or to reduce or eliminate possible liability in the first place. Some states have developed a system of indemnification whereby directors who successfully defend suits can be reimbursed by the organization for costs of the suit. Another approach, exemplified in Delaware law, permits an organization to amend its charter to limit or preclude monetary claims against directors for breaches of their fiduciary duty of care. This kind of statute is limited to actions brought by members of an organization, not by third parties outside the organization. A third approach can be found in state statutes which directly immunize volunteer directors from liability connected with their board services or sharply reduce their exposure. Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington have enacted statutes following this approach.

Apart from protecting directors, several states have enacted statutes which protect all volunteer workers for nonprofit or charitable organizations. In 1986, Delaware enacted a statute which limits civil liability for volunteers of certain nonprofit organizations. This statute encompasses under its definition of "volunteer" not only directors but also officers and workers engaged without compensation. Under the statute, no volunteer can personally be the subject of a civil suit arising from any negligent act or omission performed in connection with any activity of such organization. The statute excepts acts arising from vehicular negligence and willful or grossly negligent conduct. The statute shifts the liability from the volunteer to the organization. In 1986, Maryland passed a similar law, which eliminates personal liability for damages in any civil action against "agents" of charitable organizations, including volunteer directors and workers. The statute is limited to the actions by the agents while performing organization activities and requires organizations to carry general liability insurance. However, the statute allows counties in excess of the organization's insurance limits to be charged against individual volunteers when their actions arise from malice or gross negligence. Ohio has a similar statute.

This trend in state tort law should enable charitable organizations to attract a greater number of qualified directors and able volunteer workers who are invaluable to charitable services. You may wish to ask your organization's attorney about the specifics of any statute enacted in your state or inquire of your state legislature if a bill is pending.

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kittler.

Who better to carry this year's holiday greetings to friends, neighbors, and loved ones than your puppy and kitten, snuggled together against winter's chill? Our exclusive HSUS greeting card is now ready for ordering and sure to be a favorite with our members. Talented Massachusetts artist Katherine Neprud has captured the innocence and appeal of her two young subjects in a full-color card printed on uncoated stock.

Cards are 5" x 7." Inside is the message, "May the love and joy of this season be extended to all creatures, both great and small!"

Each package of twenty-five cards and envelopes costs $7. If you order four or more packages, Express your love for animals and commitment to their welfare by sending HSUS greeting cards to everyone on your list. It is a perfect way to begin the holiday season.

Please send me __1__ __2__ __3__ __4__ __5__ __6__ package(s) of HSUS greeting cards at $7 per package
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please send me __7__ __8__ __9__ __10__ __11__ __12__ packages of HSUS greeting cards at $6 per package
I enclose: __13__ __14__ __15__ __16__ __17__ __18__
Send the cards to: (Please use the label provided on the back cover of this magazine in the space below. Make any necessary corrections, or write your name and address in this space.)

Make all checks or money orders payable to The HSUS and send this coupon to: HSUS Greeting Cards 2100 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20037

Orders will be sent by UPS and must be delivered to a street address. Please do not use a P.O. box.

The Humane Society News • Fall 1987
The Humane Society of the United States announces the publication of ALTERNATIVES TO CURRENT USES OF ANIMALS IN RESEARCH, SAFETY TESTING, AND EDUCATION, written by Dr. Martin L. Stephens, director of The HSUS's Laboratory Animals Department. Here is what the reviewers have said:

"An excellent introduction to the ever-expanding options available as alternatives to traditional uses of laboratory animals. It will be of great value to those who want to improve their understanding of this complicated topic."
—Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments

"This 86-page booklet should be on the shelf of every individual and organization concerned with the problem of animal experimentation."
—American Fund for Alternatives to Animal Research

"Its concise and simple wording will make this one of the most easily accessible discussions of alternatives for the non-professional."
—the American Anti-Vivisection Society

"...deserves to be read by many scientists, not just laypeople. Students in the biological and medical sciences should be encouraged to read it..."
—Alternatives to Laboratory Animals journal

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