Responding To Your Response

During the more than eighteen years I have served as president of The Humane Society of the United States, I have never received as many letters on a given subject as those resulting from my "perspectives" on the Reader's Digest article by Dr. Robert White. Your response to this concern has been overwhelming, especially as regards those of you who wrote personally to Kenneth Gilmore, editor of Reader's Digest, protesting his unwillingness to accept for publication an opposing point of view to that expressed by Dr. White. It has not gone unnoticed that many of you also cancelled your subscription to this publication as a further indication of your displeasure with Reader's Digest's stance on this matter.

Almost without exception, I have read each of the literally hundreds of letters that have been received during the past few months. Unable to respond to each one, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for joining with me in vigorously protesting Reader's Digest's arrogant refusal to present a fair and balanced view of the matters raised in the article by Dr. White. In spite of those protests, Reader's Digest continues to refuse to publish any kind of rebuttal to Dr. White's distorted, biased, and tendentious views.

Many of you have suggested ways in which you would like to see The HSUS respond further. Some urged that The HSUS sue Reader's Digest for its refusal to print an opposing view. This possibility was presented to our legal department for consideration but was judged not to be a realistic or fruitful option, especially after Reader's Digest agreed to stop its inappropriate and distorted use of our name in reference to research conducted by Dr. White. Perhaps it can be reprinted in your local humane society newsletter or magazine, or even better, in your local newspaper. Excerpts may be used for letters to the editor or in working to enact ordinances or laws prohibiting pound seizure in your local community or state. You may utilize this statement without permission, but it would be appreciated if you identified the statement as a statement of The HSUS.

I wish to thank Dr. Martin Stephens, director of the department of Laboratory Animal Welfare of The HSUS, for his assistance in preparing this response. And I am especially appreciative for the ways in which so many of you have responded in helping to communicate the real facts regarding the use of animals in biomedical research and testing procedures, especially those animals who, having been abandoned, discarded, or lost, should not now have to experience the stress, trauma, and potential suffering that await them in the research laboratory.

John A. Hoyt
Teacher of the Year Announced

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) is proud to announce that Rita Roe Bartlett is its 1988 Humane Education Teacher of the Year. This award is presented annually to an elementary or secondary school teacher who demonstrates excellence in making humane education a regular part of his or her curriculum. Ms. Bartlett, a teacher for twenty-eight years, currently teaches fourth grade at Bitburg American Elementary School on Bitburg Air Base in West Germany. She was recognized for being a truly outstanding national leader in humane education.

According to NAAHE Director Patty Finch, Ms. Bartlett has made humane education a reality not only in her own classroom, but also in all classrooms in her school. "When she tells children: "You can do anything you set your mind to do," she exemplifies the kind of teacher Albert Schweitzer envisioned that they make children at an early age feel that they can undertake the responsibility for others, to their own animals, to animals that they find helpless in the street," Ms. Finch concludes.

Among Ms. Bartlett's numerous accomplishments in humane education has been her work with the Bitburg Kindness Club, which she organized in 1984. She also involved the entire Bitburg Elementary School and the surrounding military community of fifteen thousand in the "Pennies for Pandas" project initiated by First Lady Nancy Reagan. Ms. Bartlett helped raise $800 through her efforts. Four years ago, she paid for Kind News and Children & Animals (NAAHE's periodicals for students and teachers) subscriptions for grades one through five, then requested and received funding from the PTA for the subscriptions for the subsequent three years. Ms. Bartlett also requested approval from the PTA at a nearby school to underwrite the cost of subscriptions for that school as well. (For information on how HSUS members can help provide teachers with subscriptions to Kind News and Children & Animals, see the back cover of this issue.)

NAAHE selected Virginia Wolfe, a fourth grade teacher from Macungie, Penn., as the 1988 Humane Education Teacher of the Year Runner-Up. A twenty-year veteran of the teaching profession, Ms. Wolfe involves her students in letter-writing campaigns on animal-protection issues such as trapping and live pigeon shoots and incorporates activities on cetaceans, pets, and endangered species into her curriculum.

Center Garners Endorsements

The Center for Respect of Life and Environment is pleased to announce that it has been endorsed by several prominent public figures, including actress Lindsay Wagner; human-rights activist Cesar Chavez; Father Thomas Berry, one of the nation's most progressive theologians; Dr. Noel Brown, director of the United Nations Environment Programme; and Nobel laureate Professor Konrad Lorenz.

The Center's director, Dr. Michael W. Fox, represented the Center at the Cancer Control Society conference in Los Angeles and gave a keynote address on the interrelationships among human health, holistic/environmental medicine, and organic, sustainable alternative agriculture.

The Center is currently investigating the contribution of non-sustainable agricultural practices to the greenhouse effect and related local and global climatic disturbances. In Europe, animal waste from factory farms produces ammonia and various trace gases that contribute to the intensifying problem of acid rain. Evidence is accumulating that, without a drastic reduction in livestock production and consumption worldwide, the natural environment will be unable to sustain an ever-expanding human population that continues to regard meat as a dietary staple. Evidence also indicates that the decline in natural biodiversity, in part due to deforestation and agricultural expansion (including live stock), is the greatest single threat to wildlife and wild lands alike.

Correction

The correct prices for the two Center videos are $18.00 for the Silent Pandas VHS video, postage paid.

For lending to helpers, animals.

A percentage of this sale benefits The HSUS. Thank you for lending a helping hand to animals.
Dunda's Days of Pain

Elephant's treatment in San Diego stirs controversy

Prior to transfer to the San Diego Wild Animal Park, Dunda (at left) showed the world a smooth, unscarred countenance. He continued, "It is true that, certainly, if elephants can't be controlled humanely in captivity, that they not be kept in captivity at all. David Herbert, captive wildlife specialist for The HSUS

What You Can Do

You can help The HSUS in our fight to guarantee the humane care and treatment of animals in captivity—and help Dunda as well. Write to: Dan McQuordale (Senator Wagner, Dan McQuordale (Senator McQuordale, chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife, a public hearing regarding this incident and the overall care and handling of animals and other management issues at the San Diego Zoological Society. At the hearing, the San Diego Zoological Society attempted to defend its actions.

Instead of defending Dunda's abusers, The San Diego Zoological Society would have done justice to Dunda and all involved if it had admitted abuse occurred and announced disciplinary action against those responsible. It could have then established procedures necessary to guarantee that such abuse never occurs again.

The HSUS presented testimony at this hearing, representing ten animal-welfare and environmental organizations. Sen. McQuordale intends to put together a study group consisting of officials from government agencies, zoo professionals, and animal organizations that will define abuse and create guidelines for all animals in captivity. The senator hopes to introduce legislation by January 1989.

The elephant is one of the most popular and frequently kept animals in captivity. When Dunda's keepers struck the animal as it lay chained and helpless, out of sight of park visitors, they not only ended its health—they also blackened the good name of their facility and destroyed the goodwill generated by elephants in all captive surroundings.

The HSUS is committed to making sure that such an event never happens again. If elephants can't be controlled humanely in captivity, they should not be kept in captivity at all.
The HSUS Launches “The Shame of Fur” Campaign

Celebrities, fashion models help in media efforts

On October 3, The HSUS launched the nation’s largest anti-fur effort ever when we kicked off our 1988 “The Shame of Fur” campaign in major cities to tell consumers that buying and wearing fur coats is both unashionable and cruel to animals.

The HSUS scheduled media events in some of the busiest shopping districts in New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago, cities recognized for fashionable museums, receptions, theaters, restaurants, and other places where people frequently wear fur coats and accessories.

“The HSUS is taking this campaign directly to consumers who buy and wear fur coats. We believe that, once they know the facts about the cruel way fur animals are raised and killed for their fur, consumers will choose not to wear fur,” said HSUS President John A. Hoyt.

HSUS spokespersons, including Mr. Hoyt, were to be on hand to announce the opening of the campaign and to describe to members of the press and to other listeners how trapping wild animals, or raising and killing them on ranches, in order to use their pelts to make fur fashions is cruel, barbaric, and unnecessary. Each event was to feature a well-known celebrity and a high-fashion model who also would speak against the wearing of fur.

In all three cities, as well as Dallas and Washington, D.C., our full-color campaign ad, with its slogan “You Should Be Ashamed to Wear Fur,” received plenty of attention. Such ads were found in selected areas of each campaign city. Large highboy billboards have been placed in three areas in the Dallas/Ft. Worth area, on the Sunset Strip in Los Angeles, and at the entrances to the Holland and Lincoln tunnels, outside of New York City. In New York, we placed telephone-booth ads at various intersections around Madison and Fifth avenues, close to the major department stores and other places where fur is sold or worn. Large interior transit-bus ads have been placed in selected sections of Washington, D.C., and surrounding Maryland and Virginia communities. King-sized posters are visible on the sides of transit buses in selected areas of Chicago.

Our campaign will be most active during October, November, and December, when people buy and wear furs for the holidays. It is part of an international effort to end the needless suffering of fur animals. (In October, the World Society for the Protection of Animals, of which HSUS President John Hoyt also is president, scheduled its own media events around the world.) The HSUS is taking its campaign across the nation to emphasize that people everywhere can help in this important effort to stop the shameful wearing of fur.

“People around the world are becoming more sensitive to the tremendous suffering animals experience every day at the hands of other people,” said Mr. Hoyt. “Fur trappers and ranchers should be aware that, as more and more consumers question the shame of wearing fur, people will demand an end to the cruel fur industry.”

We are developing a packet of materials to help citizens learn the facts about fur trapping and ranching and to suggest how they can work on a local level to influence consumers against the buying and wearing of fur. The packet contains informational brochures, a film strip on the subject of trapping, a handout containing fur facts, a four-color wall poster, a fact sheet on the steel-jaw leghold trap, stickers for use on envelopes and other correspondence, a page of anti-fur ads, and more. Also included is a handy order form for ordering more materials. To obtain a packet, mail a $5 check or money order, payable to The HSUS, to “Fur Campaigns,” The Humane Society of the United States, 2001 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Lawsuit Targets Government Actions

On August 3, 1988, The HSUS, along with eighteen other animal-protection and environmental groups, filed a lawsuit against the United States Department of Commerce and State for their failure to take action against Iceland for its activities in contravention of the International Whaling Commission's ban on commercial whaling. This legal action is one more step on the long road towards ending all whaling, begun by animal protectionists fifteen years ago (see the Fall 1987 HSUS News).

Several whaling nations, Iceland among them, continue to ignore the International Whaling Commission's two-year-old ban on commercial whaling by conducting so-called scientific whaling. Despite resolutions against their proposed scientific permits passed by the IWC in 1987 and again this year, Iceland, Japan, and Norway persist in their dogged attempts to keep whaling alive through the one loophole available to them.

Our lawsuit calls upon the U.S. government to enforce several domestic laws, including the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act and the Endangered Species Act. Under the Pelly Amendment, the president can ban fish imports from those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormously more valuable to those nations that are diminishing the effectiveness of the IWC. Fish exports to the United States are enormous...
Reflect for a moment...

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

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States. 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, 2000 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

You can help the Animal Shelter in Your Town . . .
Even if you never go there.

You can help your local animal shelter care for unwanted animals even if you don't work or volunteer there. How?

Buy a subscription to Shelter Sense for the shelter staff. Shelter Sense gives shelter workers the information they need to provide the best care for the animals. Use this handy coupon.

YES, I'd like to help the animal shelter in my community. Please send a one-year Shelter Sense subscription:

SHELTER NAME __________________________
SHELTER ADDRESS __________________________

City State Zip __________________________

(If you don't know the address, just give us the shelter name, city, and state—we'll do the rest.)

MY NAME __________________________
MY ADDRESS __________________________

City State Zip __________________________

I've enclosed my check or money order for $8.00. Make checks payable to The HSUS. Please return this coupon to Companion Animals Dept., The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037, along with your payment.
Throwing a Lifeline to Dolphins

Can a new lawsuit stop the slaughter?

ew animal-protection issues have generated as much passionate concern this year as the dilemma of dolphins drowned by the thousands in the nets of the American and foreign tuna-fishing fleets.

An estimated 125,000 dolphins continue to be slaughtered each year in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean by the international tuna-fishing industry in spite of a sixteen-year-old law that, if properly enforced, would prevent such indiscriminate killing.

For the past year, The HSUS has been working with other animal-protection and conservation groups to force major changes in the way the U.S. government and U.S. tuna companies view the dolphin problem.

An "all-brands, all-kinds" tuna boycott and letter-writing campaign organized by The HSUS has had a major impact on Congress and American tuna companies.

Adding more fuel to the fire, The HSUS, in conjunction with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), has sued the U.S. government to enforce a law already on the books to protect dolphins. The suit was filed on July 19, in U.S. district court in Washington, D.C., against U.S. Secretary of Commerce William C. Verity and William E. Evans, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The suit asks that the defendants be required to enforce immediately the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA), which, among other provisions, requires the U.S. government to embargo tuna imports from any country that cannot prove, with documentary evidence, that it has killed dolphins at a rate no higher than the U.S. tuna fleet is permitted under the MMPA.

As amended in 1981, the MMPA permits the U.S. tuna fleet to kill 20,500 dolphins per year during tuna-fishing operations. However, foreign tuna fleets from about a dozen countries, such as Mexico and Panama, currently kill dolphins at a rate at least four times higher than the U.S. fleet.

Relenting to intense pressure by animal-protection groups following a videotaped exposé of mass dolphin killings by the foreign fleet, NOAA, this spring, finally developed the regulations needed to carry out the tuna-import embargoes required by U.S. law. However, the regulations, as written, would postpone embargoes of tuna from offending countries until at least 1991.

The HSUS and EDF suit, if won, would force the government to obey the law by imposing embargoes immediately.

In the meantime, Congress continues to debate whether it should amend the MMPA, which is up for re-authorization this year. The HSUS continues to lobby Congress, not only for an immediate embargo of foreign tuna imports from offending nations, but also for major changes in the MMPA that would strengthen protections for dolphins. Changes advocated by The HSUS include:

• Dramatically reducing the U.S. dolphin-kill quotas to conform to the original intent of the MMPA—which was to limit dolphin kills during fishing operations to "insignificant levels approaching zero mortality and serious injury rate";

• The immediate development of alternative methods of fishing for tuna, as required by a 1981 amendment to the MMPA; and,

• The placement of government observers aboard 100 percent of all U.S. and foreign tuna purse seine vessels, and the commencement of an investigation into the safety of those observers and the integrity of their findings.

While the foreign fleet would appear to be the worst offender, recent court testimony, submitted by several former U.S. government observers who served on board U.S. tuna boats, casts grave doubt over the performance of the U.S. fleet regarding dolphin kills. While U.S. tuna vessels are limited by law to killing no more than 20,500 dolphins per year—already an unacceptably high number—it now appears that many more deaths are actually occurring at the hands of U.S. fishermen than are being reported. Some government observers now claim that they were forced to under-report dolphin mortality by tuna boat captains and crew who threatened them.

On June 9, Earth Island Institute and the Marine Mammal Fund released sworn affidavits charging the U.S. tuna industry with harassment, intimidation, and bribery of federal observers hired by the government to count dolphin deaths aboard U.S. tuna vessels.

The shocking testimony of one observer, Dr. Kenneth Marten, a research biologist and University of California professor, is representative of three other observer affidavits. "The fishermen resented the presence of a government biologist and engaged in every form of harassment and coercion to ensure that I did not report the actual number of dolphins killed," Dr. Marten states in his affidavit. "I can't give accurate totals [of the actual kill], but I can say that several thousands of dolphins were killed and I could not report them accurately on the observer sheets. The fishermen would throw seal bombs (underwater explosives) at me so I would retreat from my observation post." Dr. Marten states. At one point, Dr. Marten was told by a tuna-boat captain that if he reported that the crew had set nets illegally on a herd of eastern spinner dolphins, a depleted species, "I would thereafter have to sleep in the net pile. I knew that if I 'fell off' I would never be found, and had to consider this as a threat on my life."

Congress has been considering the various aspects of the dolphin dilemma under steady pressure from The HSUS and other organizations. We await a satisfactory resolution before Congress adjourns for the year the first week of October. If the problem is not resolved, or is postponed until the One-hundred-and-first Congress, The HSUS will only redouble its efforts on behalf of dolphins.

Meanwhile, The HSUS continues to urge participation in the tuna boycott in order to send a strong message to American tuna companies that continue to purchase large quantities of foreign tuna caught "on dolphin."

Since The HSUS boycott was resumed earlier this year, there have been major changes in the status of two of the U.S. corporate players in the tuna/dolphin situation.

H.J. Heinz, owner of Star Kist Foods, Inc. (Star Kist Tuna), dropped its plans to acquire Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc. (Bumble Bee Tuna) after the U.S. Justice Department opposed the takeover on antitrust grounds. Bumble Bee was then purchased by the Pillsbury Company. Ralston Purina, owner of Van Camp Seafood, Inc. (Chicken of the Sea Tuna), has agreed to sell its tuna company to PT Mantrust, an international holding company based in Indonesia. The HSUS is now studying how best to approach the two new companies. Meanwhile, the boycott remains in full force.

—Carol Grunwald, HSUS whale/dolphin coordinator
July 1984: Police charge fifteen people with cruelty after stumbling upon a Santeria ceremony in an Atlantic City, New Jersey, apartment. Fifteen animals, including lambs, sheep, and roosters, are found mutilated and dead at the scene.

July 1985: Plastic bags stuffed with dozens of decapitated lambs, sheep, chickens, and piglets repeatedly wash ashore in Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

September 1987: Authorities find six goats bound and shackled in a Culver City, California, bathroom. Several chickens are also on the premises. The presence of religious icons and candles suggests the practice of Santeria.

November 1987: Humane officials seize a calf, pig, and goat prepared for slaughter at the Washington, D.C., residence of a Santeria priest. All animals have their legs tethered and are boxed in an unlit basement. Their heads are shoved into a crate sideways and immobile. Also found at the residence are six doves, three hens, three roosters, and six quail.

July 1988: Authorities raid a Hawthorne, California, home, seizing twenty-two chickens, two goats, a piglet, and a lamb. All animals are lice-infested and without food or water. Also at the scene are a dead turkey, four chicken carcasses, four goat skins, and a great deal of dried blood.

July 1988: In Riverdale, New Jersey, police stop a van when a bull's tail is observed crushed in the rear door. Two bulls are found inside the van. The van occupants admit plans to sacrifice the bulls. State humane agents charge the occupants with cruelty.

Sociologists estimate that as many as 2 million individuals dabble in Santeria in the United States and that there are as many as 75 to 100 million devout practitioners worldwide. Since the influx of Cuban nationals into the United States during the 1980 Mariel boat lift, waves of Santeria followers have swept the country; hundreds of thousands of believers now reside in Florida, New York, New Jersey, California, and the Sunbelt. In the City of Miami alone, officials report as many as fifty thousand practitioners, some of whom secretly sacrifice an average of thirty-five animals per year.

No one knows the exact number of individuals worshipping Santeria deities, or, more importantly, the number of animals being sacrificed in the name of this primitive cult. What we do know, however, is that, each day in the United States, thousands of chickens, quail, goats, sheep, even dogs, are being ritually killed, their bloodless carcasses left in secluded areas as offerings to the gods.

For years, The HSUS has been battling this growing phenomenon, particularly in Miami, where the religion is said to be stronger in numbers than it ever was in its native Cuba. In a recent, highly publicized confrontation in the Miami suburb of Hialeah, a Santeria priest attempted to establish a church for the open sacrifice of animals. The effort was obstructed when The HSUS drafted and helped gain passage of several city ordinances that ban animal sacrifice—ordinances that, while successful in prohibiting ritual killing, have spurred a highly controversial legal battle between the Santeria priest and the City of Hialeah (see sidebar).

In June, HSUS investigators visited Miami again, only to find the streets of the Cuban community littered with offerings to the gods. One need only spend a short time in Miami's "Little Havana" to know exactly where to find characteristic gifts to the gods—and one needn't
IS ANIMAL SACRIFICE LEGAL?

Last summer, in an effort to stop Santeria priest Ernesto Pichardo from openly sacrificing animals in his Hialeah church, The HSUS worked with the Hialeah City Council to draft ordinances to prohibit animal sacrifices in the city. Santeria leaders had long argued that the ritual sacrifice of animals was a right protected under Florida’s kosher slaughter law—a measure that exempts religious slaughter from the state’s humane slaughter act.

According to Florida Attorney General Robert Butterworth, however, Florida’s kosher slaughter measure prohibits all sacrificial killing “other than for the primary purpose of food consumption.” Supported by that strong opinion, the Hialeah City Council was able to pass the HSUS ordinances to ban the ritual sacrifice of animals in their community.

Unfortunately, Mr. Pichardo responded to Hialeah’s actions by filing a lawsuit against the city, claiming that the ordinances violated his freedom-of-religion rights as guaranteed by the Constitution’s first amendment. The HSUS maintains that the constitutional right of individuals such as Mr. Pichardo to the exercise of their religion does not outweigh the state’s right to prevent unnecessary cruelty to animals. This interpretation has already been affirmed by several previous court rulings in a number of states.

The HSUS has placed itself firmly in the camp of the City of Hialeah and is pursuing the possibility of filing legal briefs as a “friend of the court” condemning the ritual killings of animals. In the meantime, the American Civil Liberties Union is helping Mr. Pichardo with his case that animal sacrifice is an acceptable religious practice.

The constitutional battle over the practice of animal sacrifice could drag on for years, since neither side is likely to retreat from its position and both have vowed to continue the fight in all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

look far. In this Cuban settlement, chicken carcasses float down the Miami River by the dozens, pig entrails dangle from the branches of sacred trees, and goat skulls, decapitated pigeons, and offerings of fruits, pennies, and cane can be easily unearthed in area parks and cemeteries.

Santeria, an Afro-Cuban religion, emerged in sixteenth-century Nigeria, when members of the Yoruba and other West African tribes were sold as slaves. In the nineteenth century, the slaves were brought to Cuba as part of the African slave trade. The Yoruba brought with them their faith, which has been modified to fit the new environment.

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The ritual sacrifice of animals is a central element of Santeria worship, and the HSUS is working to end this practice.

During The HSUS’s recent investigation, agents turned up a number of area botanicas actually selling live animals for sacrificial purposes. While it is against Miami law to raise or sell large numbers of livestock or poultry within city limits, several botanicas we visited were harboring chickens, pigeons, quail, ducks, guinea hens, and even goats in back rooms, closed off from public view. Housed in cramped, wire cages and filthy airline transport kennels, the animals were provided to a spouse—a wide array of rituals, often involving blood offerings of animals, as well as gifts of shells, beads, and ribbons, are performed to appease the gods and obtain their favors.

The cult’s initiation ceremony, called the asiento, is the longest and most expensive of all rituals, lasting about seven days and costing anywhere from $4,000 to $7,000. During this rite of passage, the practitioner’s head is shaved. He eats only coconuts and smoked passion and drinks a few teaspoons of herbs and the blood of sacrificed animals each day. The orisha is presented with its favorite “floods,” and more than one hundred animals—chickens, goats, sheep, pigs, pigeons—are sacrificed.

“They had slaughtered animals inside the house and in the backyard,” recalled Miami Police Department Crime Scenes Technician Stephen P. Evans, who recently photographed the aftermath of an asiento raided by police. “Chickens had been killed in the kitchen, goats and sheep in the backyard. There were two rooms that were filled with small clay pots, and in each pot was the head of a goat or sheep. There were at least thirty pots in each room. I also counted about fifty dead chickens laid out in a single row coming up the hallway into the kitchen. It was a rather grisly sight.”

“In the backyard,” he continued, “there were cages of birds—quail, doves, pigeons. There were also the remains of slaughtered livestock—mostly hearts and skins. In one of the back rooms, there were two Latin men dressed in white robes. As I recall, these were the initiates, preparing to graduate.”

Other rituals range from simple rites to elaborate incantations and often require blood sacrifices to “feed” the gods. Hens, doves, and canaries may be rubbed over the practitioner’s naked body in an effort to pass evil spirits into the bird. The animal is then killed and its blood drained into a coconut shell, which is left as an offering to the appropriate god.

With no church hierarchy or acceptable meeting place for believers to gather, rituals are conducted clandestinely in homes or other secret meeting places. Spells and rites usually take place under the direction of a priest, or santo, who is also the deity’s earthly representative. Although such “services” are seldom witnessed by outsiders, the decapitated remains of animals attest to the large number of sacrifices taking place daily in the United States.

Because Santeria practitioners require a long list of bizarre paraphernalia to carry out their rituals—from animal parts and herbs to oils, icons, and good-luck sprays—religious supply stores, or botanicas, tend to flourish in places where there is a high concentration of cult followers. In the Miami area alone, seventy-five botanicas dot the city, furnishing practitioners with the supplies they need.

During The HSUS’s recent investigation, agents turned up a number of area botanicas actually selling live animals for sacrificial purposes. While it is against Miami law to raise or sell large numbers of livestock or poultry within city limits, several botanicas we visited were harboring chickens, pigeons, quail, ducks, guinea hens, even goats in back rooms, closed off from public view. Housed in cramped, wire cages and filthy air-transport kennels, the animals were provided
WHAT YOU CAN DO

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ordinance—currently being revised—includes provision prohibiting the possession, breeding, or sale of any poultry, fowl, and grazing animals in any residential and commercial areas of the city. Explain that City of Miami officials have, for too long, allowed the Santeria problem to go unchecked and have permitted practitioners to go unpunished. With the greatest concentration of cult practitioners in the country, Miami has facilitated the expansion of Santeria into other parts of Florida. Every Miami community manager or police manager to take immediate action to stem the tide. Write Mr. Cesar H. Odio, City Manager, 3500 Pan American Dr., Miami, FL 33133.

• Certify the president of the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, explaining that you have no intentions of visiting the city until actions are taken to stop the unrestricted sale of animals for sacrificial purposes. Write Mr. George Kirkland, President, Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, 4770 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33137.

• One measure of determining the prevalence of cults in your community is to check your phone directory's yellow pages under religious suppliers or botanica. Should you find such establishments in your area, contact The HSUS for a copy of our model ordinance prohibiting animal sacrifice and encourage local lawmakers to push for its enactment. (Write: Model Ordinance, The HSUS, 2100 Park Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. 85016.)

Education Activities and Services

The laboratory animals department continued to make the abolition of pound seizure (the taking of shelter animals for laboratory experiments) in South Florida a high priority. The laboratory animals department’s scientific expertise to gain congressional support for legislation (the Pet Protection Act) that would virtually eliminate pound seizure nationwide and added more than a dozen state and local campaigns against this practice. (Unfortunately, this act is still awaiting congressional action.) The department opposed the formulation of the Chimpanzee-Management Plan of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a breeding program to furnish an inexhaustible supply of chimpanzees to federal research. Our concerns were presented to NIH officials and members of Congress. The department hosted the Jane Goodall workshop on the psychological well-being of captive chimpanzees, wherein participants drafted recommendations to aid the federal government in formulating regulations for an Animal Welfare Act amendment that would mandate that research primates be housed under conditions that ensure their psychological well-being. The department also continued to promote alternative research methods by testifying before congressional committees and drafting a comprehensive, technical survey of these methods for scientists.

The HSUS state legislative office was active in nearly 40 states working for enactment of animal-welfare laws or against bills to exploit animals. We contacted more than 46,000 members to inform them of legislative activities in their own states. We were successful in gaining enactment of a very strong animal-fighting law in Mississippi, as well as felony fighting laws in Oregon, Utah, and California. A bill protecting animals in dangerously overcrowded circuses was enacted in Maryland; vicious-dog laws were enacted in Washington, Ohio, and Texas. Zoos in New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and elsewhere to legalize horse and/or dog racing. Puerto Rican authorities were overwhelmed for protests regarding their cockfighting activities as a result of our organized efforts. Our federal legislative staff worked extensively on the Pet Protection Act; with the aid of former senator Paul Tsongas, the horse and senate versions of the bill were reintroduced with more cosponsors than in any previous year. We continued our efforts on behalf of the puppy mill resolution, the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act, and the Anti-Live Lure Act. New legislative ground was broken with the Veal Calf Protection Act and a bill to place a moratorium on the patenting of genetically altered animals. Jane Goodall, through her involvement in its scientific expertise to gain congressional support for legislation (the Pet Protection Act) that would virtually eliminate pound seizure nationwide and added more than a dozen state and local campaigns against this practice. (Unfortunately, this act is still awaiting congressional action.)

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, The HSUS's education division, increased by 50 percent the readership of NAAHE's teaching magazine, Children & Animals. NAAHE commemorated the magazine's tenth anniversary by giving it a new, more colorful look. The readerships of Kind News, a monthly newspaper directed to children, now totals more than 110,000 children nationwide. Kind News regularly featured such notable figures as Jane Goodall, Bill Cosby, and the rock band Boston as part of a new emphasis on introducing children to prominent humane role models. NAAHE's busy workshop schedule was highlighted by "Humane Education: Crucial Lessons for Today's Children," a full-day symposium at The HSUS annual conference in Phoenix, Ariz. Featured was NAAHE's Kids and Kindness program, conducted in affiliation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Through this program, 359 women's clubs in 45 states "adopted" nearly 900 teachers in 1987. Forty-seven local humane societies also joined the program and adopted 471 teachers. Two major HSUS campaigns were created in 1987. Our pet-overpopulation campaign, known as "Be A P.A.I.N. Prevent A Litter," was to refocus America's attention on the devastating consequences of-and solutions to—the pet-overpopulation problem. A National "Prevent A Litter" Month was established in 1987 to be celebrated by animal shelters in 1988. Our anti-cockfighting campaign targeted the four states where cockfighting remains legal. A coalition of activists was formed in Arizona to begin work on legislation to end this inhumane activity. The HSUS played a leading role in lobbying the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to pass resolutions that make it difficult for countries to continue killing whales for profit under the guise of "research whaling." HSUS staff worked with Japan and Iceland to investigate these nations' continued violations of the IWC moratorium. We began a boycott of Icelandic fisheries products to bolster our campaign to halt commercial whaling. The companion animals department began the year with a three-day Profes-
The Humane Society of the United States

Statement of Financial Position at Year End

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Endowment Funds</th>
<th>Annuity Funds</th>
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<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>10,475,579</td>
<td>1,027,187</td>
<td>6,512</td>
<td>3,047,000</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund Balances</td>
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<td>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</td>
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<td>6,512</td>
<td>3,047,000</td>
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The Humane Society of the United States

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
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<td>Bequests</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Income</td>
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<td>Total Revenue</td>
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<td>10,240,147</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humane Education, Membership, and Program Services</td>
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<td>Cruelty Investigation and Litigation Management and General</td>
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<td>Payments for annuities</td>
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<td>Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures</td>
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<td>342,874</td>
<td>675,123</td>
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The Humane Society of the United States

Statement of Revenue and Departmental Expenditures for the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Endangered Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Protection</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Cruelty</td>
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<td>2,497,023</td>
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<td>Financial Protection</td>
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<td>3,582,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
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<td>350,000</td>
<td>10,240,147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers to (from)</td>
<td>7,819</td>
<td>(7,819)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures</td>
<td>$332,249</td>
<td>342,874</td>
<td>675,123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions to The HSUS are tax-deductible.
Liturigation and Legal Services
The Office of the General Counsel played a major role in the suit in a California federal court brought by student Jennifer Graham to deter­min whether a local school board may constitutionally penalize a stu­dent who refused to dissect animals in high-school biology class. Much of the year was spent researching case law, drafting pleadings, attending school-board meetings and court hearings, and providing further support to HSUS board Vice-Chairman O.J. Ramsey, who served as Ms. Graham’s lead counsel.

The HSUS’s aggressive field litigation inevitably result in suits against the society. Such an instance occurred in Nebraska and Missouri. As a result, a felony animal-fighting law was passed in Nebraska, a felony animal-theft law was passed in Missouri, and efforts to legalize dog racing in that state met with failure.

In the North Central region, 26 cruelty investigations were conducted in 8 states by a variety of animal-welfare and -wellness issues in 6 states. Making use of many of his years of experience in investigative work on behalf of animals, the director gave 11 workshop and seminar presentations in 8 states.

Opposition to legalized dog racing and legislation to stop underground cockfighting in Texas kept the Gulf States Regional Office on the move during 1987, with over 90 public broadcasting stations. The program covered a variety of issues, including pet care, welfare of laboratory animals, the cruelties of wearing fur, and marine-mammal protection.

Litigation and Estate Litigation and Estate litigation, often necessary to secure bequests left to the society, is important in ensuring the financial health of The HSUS and its programs. In 1987, such litigation had to be waged in several jurisdictions.

Regional Programs and Services
Thirty-six states are served through our eight regional offices and a staff of 25 directors, investigators, program coordinators, and support personnel.

The Midwest Regional Office helped to organize legislative coalitions in Nebraska and Missouri. As a result, a felony animal-fighting law was passed in Nebraska, a felony animal-theft law was passed in Missouri, and efforts to legalize dog racing in that state met with failure.

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The HSUS continued its participation in the National Coalition to Pro­tect Our Pets (Pro Pet) to work for the abolition of pound seizures.

We also continued our work with Determined Productions, manufac­turers of fine quality plush toys, in the development of a retail line of dogs and cats to help promote responsible pet ownership.

Gifts to Other Societies
Part of The HSUS’s commitment to animal welfare takes the form of financial support to and staff interaction with other organizations. In 1987, the Student American Veterinary Medical Association, the Culture and Animal Foundation, A.W.A.R.E., the Oklahoma Humane Legislative Committee, Citizens Against Pound Seizure, Animals Agenda, the World Society for the Protection of Animals, the Wildlife Information Center, the Jane Goodall Institute, the National Alliance for Animals Education Fund, Between the Species, the Mountain Lion Coalition, the Humane Society of the Perman Basin, Alaska Wildlife Refuge, Unexpected Wildlife Refuge, Trappers Who Care, and the National Humane Educa­tion Center received such support.

Administration and Management
The Humane Society of the United States maintains a headquarters building in Washington, D.C., 9 regional office facilities; and the Norma­issorirrises Humane Education Center. In addition, the society provides ade­quate equipment and personnel to administer the programs and business attendant to our responsibilities.

Membership Development
The impact of the animal-welfare movement is negatively affected by a small constituency. Consequently, The Humane Society of the United States has been involved in a vigorous campaign to increase our member­ship and circle of influence through membership development.

The constituency of The HSUS is now in excess of 800,000 persons.

Fund-raising
The HSUS funds its programs through membership dues and general contributions. Close-Up Reports and year-end appeals are the principal vehicles for seeking membership support. In addition, The HSUS con­tinues to receive thoughtful gifts through bequests from faithful friends and members.

A REBUTTAL TO DR. ROBERT WHITE

The author, surgeon Robert J. White, professes to be attacking the “extremists” among the animal-protection community, such as those who break into laboratories to free animals. In so doing, he seeks to portray himself as being far more reasonable than he actually is. By raising the specter of “animal-rights extremists,” Dr. White cleverly misleads the reader into agreeing with his broadside against more than twenty years of efforts to introduce oversight and accountability into animal research. Consequently, his article is particularly offensive to moderate animal-protection organizations, such as The Humane Society of the United States, that haveeschewed extremism.

Throughout his article, Dr. White criticizes current safeguards for animals in laboratories, despite his claim to have “no objection” to them. He thinks there is nothing in the labs to worry about, except rare cases of mistreatment. Hence, he, apparently, would leave oversight of animal research in the hands of the researchers themselves.

Dr. White states that “the public should have confidence that the animals used in our laboratories are well treated.” What he fails to understand is that, without an ex­tensive regulatory system to ensure a modicum of public accountability, there can be lit­tle basis for such confidence. He notes that research facilities have animal-care and -use committees to oversee compliance with federal laws. Yet, at some institutions, in-house committees are no more than rubber stamps, stacked with people who seem­ingly could not care less about animal welfare and who never stop a single experiment from being conducted.

Dr. White notes approvingly that there have been only a “half-dozen abuse cases since 1981.” What he fails to mention is that such cases often come to light as a result of ac­tions taken by the animal-protection rights community, not by the research community, which suggests that the oversight system does not necessarily work effectively on its own and that many cases of abuse often go unreported.

Moreover, Dr. White’s ethical frame of reference is limited to what is done to the animals before and after experimental procedures, not during them. The American people are concerned with not only “before and after care,” but also the actual experimental procedures the animals must endure, including burning, freezing, shocking, irradiating, poisoning, cutting, blinding, inflicting, addicting, even shooting. The regulations, as does Dr. White, say very little about what can and cannot be done to animals once they are on the operating table.

Dr. White’s rosy assessment of the current treatment of laboratory animals contrasts with more candid views, including some of people directly involved in animal research. Witness the comments of two laboratory personnel who responded to an anonymous survey distributed by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS):

Technicians in many facilities are often exposed to various impurities in animal research, i.e., sloppy procedures, substandard techniques, and improper handling of animals. When the technician brings these items to the attention of his/her supervisor, the results are often “no objection” and nothing is apparently done .... [the technician knows] that there is still a lot left to be done before medical research is as pure as it presents itself in battling animal rights legislation (emphasis added).
nimals from shelters make poor research subjects, ac-
cording to many scientists.

A past president of the AAALAS com-
mmented, “One could go on for hours presenting anecdotal stories of the ineptitude with which many institutional use animal subjects.”

A Johns Hopkins University researcher noted that “most investigators think only briefly about the care and handling of the animals and present the results as if they were of im-
portant consideration in their work.”

For all of Dr. White’s dire pro-
ouncements about the future of animal research, his immediate aim was rather limited—to stir up opposition to two federal 

bills that would leave former pets from winding up in research labs.

Dr. White claims these bills, S. 1457 and H.R. 778, are part of a “regularity right” being fashioned by animal- 

rights extremists. Both bills, each known as the Pet Protection Act, deny federal funding to researchers who obtai

cats and dogs from pounds and shelters. Predictably, Dr. White neglects to mention several important considerations. Human

societies have almost universally con-

demned pound seizure, the practice of tak-
ing animals from a shelter and subjecting 

them to experiments, as a betrayal of both the promise and protection of nurturing a

date of an animal shelter to protect animals

from abuse and suffering, and as an im-

perative to stir up opposition to shelter

animals from pounds and shelters.

Under the heading “Shackled Ex-

periments,” Dr. White discusses regu-
lations for animal care and use. He argues that Dr. White has failed to address it in the context of

Dr. White attributes the development of 

pound seizures to animal research, failing to mention the key role of alternative techniques and the fact that the key breakthrough in 

rological research was the discovery of how to grow the virus in tissue culture from which to make vaccines.

Alternative techniques could offer 
significantly greater contributions to 

research. According to animal researchers, 

other forms of biomedical investigation exist. A host of alternative research methods do exist, however.

Indeed, according to an HSUS study, these alternative methods have made key contributions to the majority of significant biomedical advances of the twentieth cen-
tury, as indexed by Nobel Prize awards in medicine and physiology.

Dr. White attributes the development of polio vaccines entirely to animal research, 

ignoring the financial cost of regula-

tions. The hidden costs of shelter animals con-
tinue to mount even after the animals have been 

In 1969, philosopher Catherine Roberts

thought animals were being misused. This

thought acquisition of such regulations is based on the

Dr. White attributes the development of 

animal research yield better experimental 
results than are possible with alternative 
methods.

By calling attention to these costs, Dr. 
White has inadvertently called attention to the failure of research institutions to in-

sufficiently exercise oversight of the 

care practices voluntarily. He pays lip ser-
tice to the truism that better standards for

experimentation are needed, but he dissim-

mately draws the line at the same costs that 

money, without even mentioning them. 

professional animal research, like many before him, includes a litany of medical advances that were allegedly de-
generated only by the application of the key

derived from their use. Understandably, Dr. 

White attributes the development of 

alternative methods are not being enforced. It 

would be pointless for activists to bring suit when the regulations were being enforced or when the regulations—which are limited in scope—do not cover the situation at hand.

Fortunately, Dr. White’s views are not 

representative of those of the biomedical 

research community in general. Referring to the congressional committees, the assistant secretary for health of the Public Health Service recently wrote: “It would be an important step forward to base decisions on evidence.”

White attributes the development of 

polio vaccines entirely to animal research, failing to mention the key role of alternative tech-

niques. This discovery, which paved the way for the development of polio vaccines, was made without the use of animals.

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rological research was the discovery of how to grow the virus in tissue culture from which to make vaccines.
HSUS WORKS TO PREVENT THE TAKING OF CHIMPANZEES FROM THE WILD

A s humankind's closest relative, the chimpanzee is a symbolic link between our species and the rest of the natural world. Chimpanzees are more like us, genetically, physiologically, anatomically, and even behaviorally, than any other living beings. Because of these similarities, chimpanzees are prized in biomedical research as the ultimate surrogates for human beings.

Fortunately, international trade restrictions protect wild chimpanzees from exportation to research laboratories. These restrictions are designed to stave off the extinction of this endangered species and are enforced by the Department of the Interior here in the United States.

Unfortunately, another agency of the federal government is exploring ways of bypassing these trade restrictions, citing a shortage of chimpanzees for AIDS research. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), the agency that funds much of the nation's biomedical research, recognizes that domestic public opinion, as well as trade policies, all but prevent it from importing more chimpanzees from Africa. Consequently, NIH is seeking to export its research to places such as Africa and the Soviet Union, where regulation of chimpanzee trade is less strict.

The HSUS opposes any actions that would encourage the taking of chimpanzees from the wild. Therefore, we have been carefully monitoring NIH's plans to gain access to chimpanzees overseas. These plans have come to light during the last several months as The HSUS and other organizations and individuals have obtained confidential information through the Freedom of Information Act and other lawful means, and as NIH itself has issued public statements in response to criticism from animal protectionists.

In February, NIH held a closed-door briefing for congressional staff on the use of chimpanzees in AIDS research. One of the speakers said "we need thousands" of chimpanzees. After claiming that "the chimpanzee is considered to be an agricultural pest in many parts of the world where it exists," he stated:

I think the government or other responsible agency must do what it can to increase the numbers of chimpanzees for test purposes... I think that a firm commitment to the programs for chimpanzee replacement through breeding might justify the increased use of wild-caught chimps for the immediate future.

That the speaker was not an official representative of NIH does little to allay concerns raised by his alarming statements. On March 11, 1988, a closed-door meeting was held by the Public Health Service's AIDS Animal Model Committee, a federal interagency committee composed primarily of NIH officials. The minutes of that meeting state:

Recently there have been frequent suggestions that we comment on the possibility of collaborating with AAIC institutions to do chimpanzee research or to develop sources of these animals. Generally, the Committee does not have the basic information on the political climate and the status on chimpanzees and facilities in various parts of Africa needed to make a sound recommendation. It was suggested that we gather this information from those who often travel to Africa and compile a report. An additional suggestion was to do a field study of the chimpanzee population in various parts of Africa. It was the consensus of the Committee that a RFP (Request for Proposals) be developed to do an African chimpanzee field survey to provide information on the number of chimpanzees, serological information, and the condition of the chimpanzees.

Three months later, NIH publicly revealed its plans in an Associated Press story that ran in newspapers nationwide:

The director of the National Institutes of Health, James Wyngaarden, confirmed in an interview that the government agency is considering AIDS research projects in Africa and the Soviet Union because U.S. law bans importation of chimpanzees.

Wyngaarden said NIH scientists want more chimpanzees than are available, but are thwarted by the U.S. Endangered Species Act and the fourteen-year-old Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, a treaty that prohibits trade in animals threatened with extinction.

"We clearly don't want to get into an international fracas over seeming to subvert rules that apply in this country," Wyngaarden said. "But," he added, "we're taking lots of looks at Africa."

The NIH director did not explicitly mention taking chimpanzees from the wild, however, his interview, coupled with earlier statements about population surveys and the need for thousands of chimpanzees, do not bode well for wild chimpanzees. Animal protectionists responded. HSUS staff and Dr. Jane Goodall—an HSUS board mem-

Opposite, a wild chimpanzee mother clutches her infant in an effort to shield it from a human observer. Above, chimpanzees are prized as subjects by the biomedical community.
A STEP FORWARD FOR CHIMP?  

On November 4, 1987, The HSUS, the Jane Goodall Institute, and several other organizations petitioned the FWS to take action to upgrade the status of the African chimpanzee to endangered. The FWS made a posi­
tive finding and opened an official comment period. The government received more than 5,000 letters sup­porting the reclassification, and only 6 oppo­posing it! The government has now until November 4, 1988, to make its final decision. We expect that it will list the species as endangered, in response to both the overwhelming scientific infor­mation and the wishes of the people.

Several chimpanzee experts, including Dr. Goodall and eminent biomedical researchers, have stated that any attempt to take chimpanzees from the wild for research would be unnecessary. Writing in the prestigious journal Nature, they noted that more than 1,200 chimpanzees are held in U.S. laboratories; hundreds of others are held in reputable foreign labs. They sum­marized current AIDS vaccine research and outlined a reasonable approach for future studies. Much of this research could be conducted on human volunteers, they wrote, given that most candidate vaccines pose little danger because of the way they are produced. The authors concluded: If the above strategy is followed, the number of chimpanzees required for AIDS studies will be relatively small and will occur within the numbers available in biomedical laboratories.

Our research is limited to chimpanzees already in captivity and those Chimpanzees imported for research are not included in this study. NIH's effort at damage control was in­consistent with earlier statements. In par­ticular, if NIH intended plans to limit its research to chimpanzees already in captiv­ity, why would the AIDS Animal Model Committee propose, at its May meeting, to have a population survey of wild chimpanzees conducted? The HSUS requested that NIH issue a formal clarification of its plans for chim­panzees. In an apparent departure from earlier plans, the reply states that NIH will not conduct or support research overseas on chimpanzees that have not been in captiv­ity since at least 1986 and will not con­duct or support chimpanzee research in countries that do not adhere to the prin­ciples of the protocol on utilizing chimpl­ee.

The HSUS was pleased to see that it has made a posi­
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The workday for Robin Weirauch, HSUS Great Lakes program coordinator, Randy Lockwood, HSUS animal behaviorist, and myself began well before dawn on June 16, 1988. It was to end close to midnight, almost twenty hours later, after an unprecedented raid on what Federal Bureau of Investigations personnel called the headquarters of a national underground dogfighting ring in southwest Ohio. Working with FBI and local law-enforcement officers, HSUS staff helped to rescue approximately 150 dogs from two farms in Clinton and Clermont counties.

Our role was explained to us at predawn briefings. Randy Lockwood and I were to work with the law-enforcement team in Clermont County to assist in collecting evidence and handling whatever dogs were found there; Robin was to have a similar role with the team going to the Clinton County location.

Randy and I were part of a long procession of law-enforcement vehicles traveling down small, winding roads, through tiny rural communities, and, finally, into a thicket of dense vegetation and up a steep hill. The police vehicles ahead of us carried armed personnel, who, in a well-choreographed maneuver, surrounded the house, their weapons raised in readiness. We can’t describe our anxiety as we endured two or three tense minutes before being told that the house was secured and we could get to work. My mind returned to the months of meetings, telephone calls, and endless plans that had led to this day. All the work would be worth it if we could put a major dogfighter out of business!

My eyes immediately focused on what appeared to be an endless number of pit-bull terriers staked out individually in circles of worn turf throughout many acres of property. Each dog was tethered with a heavy logging chain to a makeshift doghouse. Some of these houses were overturned fifty-five-gallon metal drums. The sun was just rising, and it was obvious that these drums would turn into boiling hot cauldrons later in the day. Eighty-three pit bulls, several Akitas, a Doberman, and a Shar Pei were among the staked prisoners.

The dogs were tagged for identification by the authorities and kept at the farm under guard.

We searched the house and discovered a room full of trophies, ribbons, and photographs, hundreds of names on mailing and shipping lists, registration papers, dogfighting videotapes, and other dog-related correspondence. A room just off the transport with other evidence seized at the scene. Bottom, HSUS Regional Director Sandy Rowland comforts one of the pit-bull terrier puppies found at the Lowe’s farm. Above, a curious pit bull greets its rescuers.
kitchen filled with debris and filth contained an animal-surgery table and a stand for administering intravenous fluids.

In the kitchen, we found a cupboard filled with veterinary drugs. Taped on the refrigerator door was a poster offering a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons involved in dogfighting. It had been stolen and turned into an object of humor by the residents.

It should have been taken as a warning.

Outside, in the barn, investigators found a dogfight pit. Several blood-stained pitting sticks, used to separate dogs whose jaws were locked closed, were lying on the floor. A device used to build up the dogs' endurance and jaw strength was attached to the barn ceiling. Dogs had been forced to bite down on an animal-hair pelt attached to the end of a rope and then suspended from the second-floor level.

Perhaps the most depressing sight was that of the burial ground. Here were bodies of fighting dogs whose luck had run out before we had been able to rescue them.

In Clinton County, the law-enforcement team found forty-two fighting dogs, many of which were champions of the fighting world. Weapons, a marijuana crop, another pitting stick, and treadmills were among the evidence seized at this location. A terrier in a maggot-infested cage between two treadmills, apparently serving as bait for dogs as they ran, and a live great horned owl, its feet jammed into a steel-jaw trap, were both rescued and later rehabilitated.

Off Scout-free?

In Mendocino County (see the Winter 1988 HSUS News), Guards accused of throwing stray cats to a pit-bull dog at a correctional facility in Mendocino County were to be issued on federal charges of animal neglect and false record keeping against James W. Hickey, an animal dealer doing business as S&S Farms and S.S. Farms, Inc., in Lebanon, Ore., have been upheld following an appeal. In a decision signed May 27, 1988, Judicial Officer Donald A. Campbell found that Mr. Hickey grossly neglected to comply with housing, sanitation, and veterinary care standards for dogs and cats kept at his commercial facility (see the Fall 1987 HSUS News).

Although the initial decision and order calling for a $40,000 civil penalty, suspension of Mr. Hickey’s federal license for five years, and a cease-and-desist order against future violations were upheld by the judicial officer, the West Coast Regional Office learned recently that Mr. Hickey has filed suit with the U.S. court of appeals and has received a stay allowing him to continue to operate. New complaints about Mr. Hickey’s operation have since been received. The HSUS West Coast Regional Office asks that anyone with information concerning this case contact it immediately (1713 J St., Suite 211, Sacramento, CA 95814).

The federal grand jury in Cincinnati returned a three-count indictment against the Lowes for transporting dogs in interstate commerce for the purposes of participating in an animal-fighting venture. It also charged Kenneth Gaines with three violations of the Animal Welfare Act. Representative Bob Wexler, a Democrat from Florida, and a companion dogfighting measure he sponsored, was expected to be introduced during the 1989 session of Congress.

Evidence from this case has demonstrated other criminal activity, including drug cultivation, gambling, and possession of illegal weapons, exists in the underground world of dogfighting. This information will not be ignored by state and federal law-enforcement agencies. We stand ready to cooperate with them.

Two large moving trucks had been filled with evidence gathered on the properties. One hundred and thirty-five dogs had been spared further exposure to the cruelties they had endured.

For the first time, federal law-enforcement personnel had taken part in a dog-fighting investigation. They had been rewarded with finding evidence of a major international operation, including records of dog sales from seven foreign countries and membership information from dog-fighting clubs. Terrence Dinan, special agent in charge of the FBI in Cincinnati, told members of the press that nearly every state was involved in the clubs and sales.

The Humane Society was able to assist a great deal in this investigation because they are always monitoring the activities of dog-fighting, and they contributed some very valuable information,” he told a reporter.

After the raid, Robin and I were interviewed repeatedly by the media. Lockwood testified at the hearing on disposition of the dogs seized in Clinton County that those trained for fighting could neither be rehabilitated as pets nor held at any animal shelter without causing danger. All of the fighting dogs were later euthanatized.

The federal grand jury in Cincinnati returned a three-count indictment against Kenneth Gaines, Jr., and William and Margaret Lowe of New Richmond who had been arrested on state and federal charges.

FBI Special Agent David Lichtenfeld gave credit to The HSUS in the case. “The Humane Society should have been taken as a warning. Its personnel discover some of the seemingly ‘endless number of pit-bull terriers staked out individually in circles of worn turf’ during the raid on the premises occupied by William and Margaret Lowe.

The program provides practical, humane methods for preventing or solving common wildlife problems around the home or workplace. For further information, contact the West Coast Regional Office at the address above.

Nuisance-Wildlife Seminar

The West Coast Regional Office will present the HSUS Nuisance-Wildlife Seminar on March 3, 1989, at the Plaza International Hotel in San Diego, Calif. The program provides practical, humane methods for preventing or solving common wildlife problems around the home or workplace. For further information, contact the West Coast Regional Office at the address above.

Shelter Visits

Mid-Atlantic Regional Program Coordinator Rick Abel spent the spring and summer months visiting animal-welfare and control shelters throughout the four-state region in an effort to better acquaint shelter personnel with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office and The HSUS. Mr. Abel met with executive board members, shelter volunteers, and other staff members.

Shelter management, adoption policies, spay/neuter contracts, investigations, and humane education were discussed during the visits. As a follow-up, HSUS materials were sent to the groups.

The HSUS and other groups have expressed outrage over the light penalties for the guards involved.

Zoo Visits

David Herbet, HSUS captive wildlife specialist, Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg, and Mr. Abel recently visited zoos in New York and New Jersey to discuss any problems with zoo personnel and offer suggestions for solutions. A chimpanzee, kept for many years without the companionship of its own species, may be moved from the Staten Island Zoo to a chimpanzee colony as a result of such a recent HSUS visit.
GULF STATES

Shelter Investigation
In July, Gulf States Regional Investigator Bernie Weller assisted with an investigation of the Nueces County (Tex.) Animal Shelter. Shelter animals had been left for several days without food or water. Several dogs had died and had been cannibalized by the other dogs. The Gulf States Regional Office is urging the local government agencies responsible to enforce the applicable anti-cruelty laws, although local officials maintain that they lack sufficient evidence to pursue the case.

Drug Ban Requested
The Gulf States Regional Office has submitted detailed comments and recommendations to the Texas Racing Commission, which is currently accepting public comments for that state's proposed racing regulations. Racing proponents and those appointed to the racing commission promised that racing in Texas would be so tightly controlled that no drugging or abuse of animals could occur. Unfortunately, the regulations currently proposed do not prohibit drugging. The HSUS is asking for a complete ban on drugs.

Free Videotapes
The Gulf States Regional Office is developing a coordinated effort to supply videotapes to local cable television stations for broadcast at no charge on public access channels. Local humane societies can participate in this program and obtain access to the film with their group's name. The Gulf States Regional Office will obtain the videotapes and distribute them within the region. Local societies need only take the tapes to their local cable television office and return them within a month.

Midwest

Teamwork
The Midwest and West Coast Regional Offices recently teamed up to investigate puppy mills in the Midwest that were exporting sick and diseased puppies to California. After the West Coast Regional Office received numerous complaints from consumers who had purchased sick and diseased puppies from pet stores in the Sacramento, Calif., area, the puppies were traced to midwestern puppy mills. The Midwest Regional Office then investigated the conditions at the breeding facilities.

A television news crew from Sacramento accompanied Mr. Maddox on this investigation. Film of the investigation was used in a four-part news story that has been shown in cities throughout the country.

Giving Shelter
After three years of planning, the Oglethorpe Kennel Club held its grand opening ceremonies on August 19, 1988. Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox worked closely with city officials. The new shelter has been built to meet HSUS standards and includes air conditioning throughout the building, separate puppy and kitten rooms, an observation/isolation area, an examination/vaccination room, an adoption room, a reception area, a thirty-six-run kennel area, a kitchen, a utility area, and a separate animal-control office.

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NORTH CENTRAL

Peoria Protest
More than two hundred animal-rights activists assembled in Peoria, Ill., on August 13, 1988, to protest the National Trapline and Trapper Convention. Ten states were represented in the protest, and dozens of letters from celebrities and well-wishers helped make the protest a great success. North Central Regional Director Franz Dantzler was one of several speakers who addressed the supporters prior to a silent march to the convention center where the trappers were meeting. Many trappers were outside displaying their pelts, traps, and other trapping wares while the protesters marched quietly around the convention center, carrying banners and posters displaying humane messages. Program Coordinator Robin Weirauch, from the Great Lakes Regional Office, also participated in the rally.

Humane Symposium
May 27 and 28 marked the first Humane Philosophy and Education Symposium held in the gulf states region. Nearly 150 people attended. At the symposium, a new Gulf States Humane Educators Association was formed and a steering committee selected. The group plans to advance reverence for life through education. For more information about the association, contact Joe LaPalomento at the Houston SPCA, 519 Studemont Rd., Houston, TX 77007.

SOUTHEAST

Rabies Bill
The Southeast Regional Office plans to reintroduce a statewide rabies-control bill in Florida's legislature that would increase the percentage of dogs and cats inoculated against rabies while at the same time saving Florida pet owners an estimated $50 million a year. Included is a provision recognizing the duration of immunity of three-year vaccines. Most veterinarians use the three-year vaccine rather than the one-year version but fail to tell their clients the shot is effective for the longer time period. Pet owners then return to the vet every year and pay unnecessary revaccination costs. Local governments may unknowingly cooperate in this activity by enacting laws that require annual rabies shots. This bill's passage would prohibit local governments from passing ordinances requiring annual rabies vaccinations when the three-year vaccine is used.

Another section of the bill permits animal shelters to accept rabies vaccines at no cost to animals leaving their custody. The bill passed both houses of the legislature this year, but minor amendments caused it to be lost in the closing seconds of the session. The Southeast Regional Office will work hard to see that the bill becomes law in 1989.

Health Care
Three organizations in the southeast region have achieved their goal of providing affordable health care for animals. Humane Services of Middle Georgia, in Macon, has opened the region's first full-service, low-cost veterinary clinic, after facing stiff opposition from local veterinarians. Orange County, Fla., will soon have the region's first spay/neuter clinic operated by a government animal-control agency, and a low-cost veterinary clinic was scheduled to open in Melbourne, Fla., in October 1988.

Shelter Closes
The Humane Society of Harrison County, W. Va., no longer operates an animal shelter. The Great Lakes Regional Office had received numerous expressions of concern over the living conditions for the animals at the Harrison County shelter, and, although the HSUS had assisted Harrison County in the past to improve conditions at the shelter, it became apparent in June 1988 that the situation was again out of control. Phyllis Wright, HSUS vice president for companion animals, and Robin Weirauch, Great Lakes program coordinator, found overcrowded, unsanitary conditions and many animals in poor health as a result of unacceptable conditions at the shelter. After discussions with the Harrison County Humane Society board of directors, it was agreed that, in the best interests of the animals, the shelter would close within thirty days. Since the closing, the board has come to an agreement with county commissioners to handle stray or unwanted animals through a county-owned shelter.

Complaints Investigated
Robin Weirauch investigated several complaints about the lack of appropriate care for animals at an Indiana pet shop, grooming, and boarding kennel. Reported incidents included sick animals, animals being harmed while being groomed, and a live puppy found discarded in a garbage bag in freezing temperatures.

Ms. Weirauch interviewed neighbors, veterinarians, and other professionals as well as people who have had unpleasant dealings with the business and conveyed the information in a report to the office of the Indiana attorney general. The Office of Consumer Protection in the attorney general's office has promised a close look into the situation.
Re-authorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act could save thousands of dolphins that might otherwise perish during tuna fishing.

**MMPA Re-authorization**

Lobbying efforts by The HSUS continue on the re-authorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). It is uncertain which action will be taken by Congress this year.

One of the motivating factors behind passage of this law, the incidental kill of dolphins during tuna fishing, has re-emerged as a major problem today (see the article on p. 10). When the MMPA was passed in 1972, the United States had the world’s largest tuna fleet and was responsible for 87 percent of all dolphin deaths. Dolphin kills by the U.S. fleet were greatly reduced between 1972 and 1980, and, in 1981, the MMPA was amended to allow a mortality rate no higher than 20,500 dolphins per year.

However, the foreign fleet is now twice the size of the U.S. fleet and kills dolphins at a rate four times higher than the U.S. fleet. In 1986 and 1987, the recorded dolphin kill was more than 100,000. Many dolphins will be killed this year.

Although the previous re-authorization mandated that alternative fishing technology be explored, the U.S. fleet has become more dependent on dolphin sets. In 1981, 40 percent of all tuna fishing included setting nets over dolphin schools. By 1986, the figure had dramatically climbed to 94 percent.

“Sundown” sets have also increased. Banned from 1981 to 1985, the use of sundown sets now greatly increases the mortality rate of dolphins. Only 12 percent of all sets killed in 1986, but they accounted for 50 percent of the dolphin mortality.

The re-authorization of the MMPA is a priority for The HSUS. We believe the following four points must be included:

- The dolphin-kill quota must be phased down to the original intent of zero incidental kills for both the U.S. and foreign fleets.
- Sundown sets must be banned.
- Tough performance standards must be set for all vessels and skippers and adequate records kept for each vessel.
- Government observer coverage must be increased to include all vessels.

Please write to your representative and senators so they will be familiar with the bill when it is reintroduced next year.

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

**Federal Update**

The Veal Calf Protection Act (H.R. 2859), introduced by Representative Charles Bennett, prohibits the confinement of veal calves in small crates and was defeated by a narrow margin while still in committee. Please write to your representative and senators so that they will be familiar with the bill when it is reintroduced next year.

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The Humane Society News Fall 1988

The HSUS

Sponsored by The Humane Society of the United States
The HSUS and Defenders of Wildlife won a decision in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in July that may lead to substantially increased protection for endangered and threatened species throughout the world. The court ruled that The HSUS and Defenders have standing to challenge a regulation promulgated by the Reagan administration in June of 1986.

The merits of the suit must now be decided by the district court, which will determine whether the regulation violates the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as The HSUS and Defenders have asserted. That regulation excluded foreign species on the U.S. threatened/endangered list from protections provided by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). (The U.S. government's list includes foreign as well as domestic wildlife species.) Section 7 requires that U.S. federal agencies consult with the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the existence of endangered or threatened species. The June 1986 regulation declared that consultation under Section 7 is not necessary for overseas projects of U.S. agencies. Because the United States funds or otherwise undertakes many overseas development projects, especially in Third World countries, that are destructive to wildlife and its habitat, the regulation removed significant international protection for wildlife.

Sen. John Chafee, ranking Republican on the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Protection, which oversees the ESA, made a statement on July 25, 1988, on the floor of the Senate supporting our contention that the ESA requires overseas consultation.

The Humane Society News

Last year, the legal challenge by New Jersey trappers to the steel-jaw leghold trap was defeated, and the ban upheld by the Salem County Superior Court (see the Winter 1987 HSUS News). The plaintiffs, the New Jersey Fur Farmers and several individual trappers, then appealed the case to the superior court's appellate division. The appellants' two main arguments repeated those of the lower court: 1) the padded-jaw leghold trap was not covered by the law; and 2) confiscation of traps, as provided for in the law, is an unconstitutional taking of property.

The appellate judges rejected both these arguments and issued a decision upholding the lower court on June 15, 1988. In particular, the appellate division approved the trial court's reasoning that "Although the statutory ban results in such economic burdens as enhanced crop damage, increased costs of dike maintenance, and reduction of trapping revenues, those burdens do not amount to unconstitutional taking." The court allowed a six-month period for trappers to dispose of their traps before confiscation is instituted, but the trappers failed, once again, to have the ban declared unconstitutional.

Graham Case Resolved?

On August 1, 1988, the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California granted the Victor Valley School Board's motion to dismiss the dissection case involving student Jenifer Graham (see the Summer 1988 HSUS News) on grounds of mootness, because the judge found that there was no longer any controversy between the parties to be adjudicated. Settlement discussions had been ongoing since May, after almost a year of hard-fought litigation. In those discussions, the school board agreed to: (1) allow Ms. Graham to learn frog anatomy using models, overlays, and other alternative study materials and methods; (2) retest her knowledge of Biology I, using the grade she achieved in that examination; and (4) remove the prejudicial notation from her transcript to the effect that she refused to participate in the dissection component of the biology course. Early July, the only substantive issue remaining to be resolved concerned the testing method the defendants wanted to use. The defendants proposed using photographs of a dissected or preserved frog as an exam subject. Ms. Graham objected that on the grounds that photographs of dissected frogs would involve her in an indirect dissection. Since the beginning of the case, she had made clear that, since she objected to the whole system of frogs being raised or captured for purposes of becoming dissection specimens, she could not agree to participating in study materials such as videotapes of dissections or freeze-dried specimens.

What the court had before it, then, was a case that was already about 90 percent settled in Jenifer Graham's favor. The court on its own initiative then proposed that the defendants provide a frog, that a teacher would dissect, for testing purposes. The frog was to have died a natural death, and its death, therefore, would have been a morally neutral event. The defendants agreed to attempt to provide such a frog for testing purposes and, with that understanding, the court indicated its willingness to grant the motion to dismiss on grounds of mootness.

A great deal of attention has been focused on the obvious formidable, if not insurmountable, practical difficulties in finding a frog that has died a "natural death," defining what "natural death" is, and other aspects of the unusual terms which may resolve the case.

What is more significant is that the court accurately perceived and was responsive to the essential moral point behind Ms. Graham's stand—that she did not want to kill or injure an animal, directly or indirectly. The court's solution is similar to the use, by progressive biology teachers, of road-killed animals, as a means of meeting both the students' and their own moral objections to having any animal reared or captured for the purpose of becoming a specimen on a dissection tray. The other significant aspect of the settlement is that the school authorities agreed to Ms. Graham's use of alterative study materials, such as detailed three-dimensional models, to learn frog anatomy and physiology.

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh, Stuart Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.
We often assume that all children love animals. Unfortunately, that's not always true. Children have to be taught to care, especially if they are to grow up to be caring, concerned adults. That's why humane education is so important. You can help make it happen in our schools by participating in the HSUS "Adopt-A-Teacher" program. It's quick and easy!

For more information, write to The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, a division of The HSUS, P.O. Box 362G, East Haddam, CT 06423.

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