The Humane Societynews
OF THE UNITED STATES

Winter 1982
Vol.27 No.1

The HSUS Files Suit in Silver Spring Monkey Case
Endangered Species Act: At the Brink of Extinction?
A Commitment Reaffirmed

During the summer of 1980, The HSUS employed Ms. Natasha Atkins, a wildlife biologist, to develop and coordinate a program addressing wildlife concerns. Prominent among those were endangered species and predator control. At that time, no one could have predicted the utter disaster that would face wildlife in light of policies of the current administration and the general attitude of Congress toward the environment and its inhabitants. It was with considerable regret, therefore, that we accepted Natasha’s resignation due to her relocation in California.

It became increasingly clear that the battle lines regarding the wildlife of our nation were being drawn on many fronts. Our need for a strong and effective leader in this area of concern became greater than ever before. It is for that reason that the announcement of the appointment of Dr. John W. Grandy as Vice President of Wildlife and Environment is of such timely significance.

Having served as the Executive Vice President of Defenders of Wildlife for the past six years and as the chief assistant to the senior scientist for the President’s Council on Environmental Quality, Dr. Grandy brings to The HSUS a depth and breadth of leadership in this area unparalleled in the animal welfare movement.

He has effectively challenged many proposed governmental actions and policies affecting wildlife, using a vast array of legal talent in the Washington, D.C., area. In his capacity as our Vice President for Wildlife and Environment, he has already initiated a challenge to the Department of the Interior’s decision to permit denning (the killing of coyote pups in their dens) and the reintroduction of compound 1080 (a lethal agent for destroying predators) for experimental use. Joining The HSUS in this challenge are Defenders of Wildlife, Environmental Defense Fund, Friends of the Earth, Fund for Animals, National Resource Defense Council, National Audubon Society, National Parks and Conservation Association, Sierra Club, Society for Animal Protective Legislation, and the Wilderness Society.

In this critical time for our environment and its wildlife inhabitants, The HSUS vigorously reaffirms its commitment to do battle with those who would seek to abuse or destroy this magnificent heritage.

I am also pleased to announce the appointment of Ms. Deborah Salem as editor of The Humane Society News. Deborah brings to this position a broad background of experience, having served as the editor of Animals, a publication of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and, more recently, as the managing editor of Equus, a publication for equestrians.

Ten Weeks in the Lives of “The Silver Spring 17”

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When a researcher was charged with cruelty to monkeys in his lab, The HSUS helped the prosecution, then filed suit against USDA.

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Membership in The Humane Society of the United States is $10 a year.

Cover photo by Alex Fachecco/PETA

No Veal This Meal

The HSUS has launched a national campaign to convince diners in "white tablecloth" restaurants to choose something other than milk-fed veal when they next visit their favorite eating place. Advertisements describing the conditions under which many veal calves are raised and suggesting diners "Think Twice" before ordering milk-fed veal will appear in the January, 1982, issues of Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia family magazines in prime veal-consuming locations. Ads in New York City, the largest market for milk-fed veal in the country, appeared in The New York Times and New York in December. City magazines have a high percentage of top restaurant advertisers and attract many out-of-town and local gourmets. The HSUS expects to attract a tremendous amount of attention from its ads on restaurateurs' home turf.

tract a tremendous amount of

We Are Disappointed

Recently, an advertisement offering a "dog résumé," "cat résumé," and "plant résumé" for sale for $24.50 each ran in The Washington Post. Although we wrote a letter requesting information on this intriguing employment service, we have not, as yet, received a reply. The question remains, does the company mail you a standard résumé or do you supply individual information on each animal and let them compile personalized/animalized job histories? We realized the job market was tight, but we had no idea people were sending all family members out to work.

SPCA Seeks Big Winner

Although the Roanoke Valley SPCA has been raising money for years through its Tuesday night bingo games, it decided to kick off its shelter-building fund drive by selling chances to win a far bigger prize. In December, SPCA members began selling 180 raffle tickets at $100 each with a four-bedroom, brick-frame colonial home in Roanoke to go to the holder of the winning ticket. The home's builder, the brother of SPCA board member Harry Bosen, would keep $130,000 of the $200,000 to be raised from ticket sales, and the remainder would go to the SPCA. Although Roanoke Valley doesn't know how long it will take its members to sell all 2000 tickets, SPCA staffer and former board member Maggie Robertson reports they "have had a lot of interest" already from potential ticket-buyers/homeowners. High interest rates nationwide have caused people otherwise unable to find home buyers with adequate financing to join forces with not-for-profit organizations to come up with this novel sales method. Everyone seems to win: the homeowner who sells his house, the lucky purchaser of the raffle ticket, and the organization. "You should see this house, it's beautiful," says Robertson. "Once we have raffled the house, we'll start our candy-selling campaign in the spring. We have a long way to go before we can build our new shelter."

Guide Takes Off

Sponsorship Withdrawn

The $150,000 1982 Greyhound Grand Prix, scheduled to be run in January at the lywood Greyhound Track in Florida, will be the last sponsored byRalston Purina, the giant petfood manufacturer. This information was communicated to President John A. Hoyt by James Reed, Manager of Public Relations for Ralston Purina in response to Hoyt's request that Purina break its ties with this greyhound racing extravaganza. Once Ralston Purina's contractual obligation to the race's promoters has been fulfilled this month, it will withdraw its sponsorship of the event. We are pleased that Purina has acted to dissociate itself from a sport The HSUS has opposed for several years as one causing abuse and suffering to thousands of animals used in coursing events and other training procedures.

SPCA Seeks Big Winner

After nearly three years of development and field testing, People & Animals: A Human Education Curriculum Guide, was released at the 1981 HSUS Annual Convention. Developed by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS, the guide is the most comprehensive document currently available in humane education.

Since it was first made available for field testing in the fall of 1980, the guide has been the target of criticism by individuals within the livestock industry who feel that it is "irresponsible" to teach young children that meat comes from animals and "anthropomorphistic" to suggest that animals have emotions and can suffer from stress. The widespread attention given the Guide by various agricultural and cultural groups and publications has stimulated, rather than cur­tailed, interest in it.

Response from the educational community has been very favorable. Educators and animal advocates who reviewed the guide commend its development team for the sensitivity employed in handling controversial areas as well as for the quality of the activities presented. An overwhelming 80 percent of the 350 classroom teachers involved in the field test of the guide indicated a willingness to use it on a regular basis.

The complete guide consists of four books, each representing a different level, spanning preschool through sixth grade. Each book is structured around 35 concepts, under the general headings of Hum/Animal Relationships, Pet Animals, Wildlife Animals, and Farm Animals. Each concept is designed to produce activities in language arts, social studies, math, and health/science.

For prices and ordering information, write NAAHE, Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423.
Animal protectionists have waged many battles in defense of wildlife during the past decade. We fought for species being decimated by pesticides and poisons; for marine mammals killed for meat and fur or drowned in fishing nets; for wildlife being destroyed by international trade; and for the endangered species of the world whose lives are in jeopardy from hunting and collecting pressures and from habitat destruction.

We were rewarded for our perseverance. 1971 saw a ban on DDT; 1972, a ban on predator poisons and passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act; 1973, the signing of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and enactment of the world's most important conservation law, The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA).

These were difficult fights fiercely opposed by special interests every step of the way. Unfortunately, they are battles that will not stay won. With the changing decade has come a changing attitude: animal exploiters are playing to an administration that values development and economic "progress" more than the country's natural heritage.

How desperate is the plight of the world's wildlife? Let's take Hawaii as an example. More than half of Hawaii's plants and almost one-third of its insect species have already become extinct or face that prospect. With the disappearance of plant and insect life, other species can no longer survive. All of Hawaii's native mammals are now extinct. Hawaii alone contains almost half the endangered birds found in the United States, birds that, without protection, will also become extinct, adding their names to the rapidly growing list of species that have disappeared forever.

Throughout the world, wildlife faces the same struggle to survive. In the United States alone, over 4,000 species of animal and plants may be threatened with extinction. For over 3½ billion years, extinction has been a way of life on earth, some species giving way as others better able to adapt to changing conditions evolved. But extinction is no longer the natural process it once was. Guns, greed, and a ravenous appetite for land and energy have brought us to the point where we are...
losing one species every day. Overhunting has brought the giant whales and the spotted cats to the brink of extinction. Pesticides such as DDT, accumulating in fish and have decimated our bald eagle and pelican populations. We blithely introduce species to new areas where they compete with or prey on native ani-

cles and plants.

But the biggest threat to our wild-

life today is our destruction of habitat—those areas that provide conditions essential for a species to thrive. Every time we dam a river for power, pave a field for a shopping center, or bulldoze a forest to build a housing development, we destroy those natural areas animals and plants need so desperately in order to survive.

Do we really care if the Hawaiian Poo-uli, the Oo Aa, and all those other species with their funny names disappear? Those of us in animal wel-

care don't need to be convinced that the survival of the world's species is as im-

portant as the survival of the bald eagle and the leopard; but even those who feel no moral commitment to our wildlife or who can only appreci-

ate beautiful or useful species must admit the arguments for protecting all endangered species are compelling. We rely on wild species of plants and ani-

mals to furnish us with products essential for industry, medicine, and agriculture, but we are only beginning to understand how depend-

ent we are on the natural world, where all plants and animals play crucial roles.

Who could have predicted that a lowly mold, Penicillium, would be perhaps the greatest medical discov-

ery or that corn, a wild grass from Mexico, would eventually become the Tellico Dam in 1978, there has been growing fear that endangered species protection will prevent all economic development. Section 7 is designed to prohibit unnecessary destruction of endangered and threat-

ened species or critical habitats. It provides for a formal process of con-

sultation between agencies to iden-

tify less harmful alternatives to the proposed projects. Where reasonable alternatives cannot be found, the ESA provides an exemption process. The important point is that many proposed federal projects are both destructive to endangered species and economically unjustifiable: only 3 out of 5200 conflicts have not been satisfactorily resolved. That alterna-
	
tives and compromises can be found testifies to the strength of the ESA and its compatibility with develop-

ment in our country.

How reauthorization works

The Endangered Species Act must be reauthorized by Congress by Oc-

tober 1, 1982, to remain in effect. The reauthorization process can be simple or complicated, depending on the attitude of the Congress toward ESA.

Congress has four options:

• It could allow the ESA to expire.

• It could add amendments to strengthen the ESA.

• It could add amendments to weaken the ESA and/or lessens pro-

tection for animals, such as the bob-

cat, listed under the CITES treaty. It could simply reauthorize fund-

ing for the act as it is currently written and continue to provide protec-

tion for animals listed under CITES for a given length of time. Animal protectionists hope for a three-year extension of funding for the Fish and Wildlife Service's implementation of the ESA and CITES.

Foes of the ESA

During this process of reauthori-

zation, any part of the existing ESA, including that which protects animals under CITES, may be changed or repealed. Already, ene-

mies of the act have been identified in Congress, in industry, and in the administration itself. Most will try to weaken provisions for habitat protection or slow down the process for listing a species, both of which are essential for the Endangered Spe-

cies Act to be a meaningful con-

servation law.

Departments of the Interior and Agriculture: The Fish and Wildlife

Endangered-Species Legislation Landmarks

1908: Establishment of National Bison Range through the first legisla-

tion designed to preserve a wildlife species.

1946: Passage of the Bald Eagle Protection Act

1966: Passage of Endangered Species Preservation Act, providing a pro-

gram for protection and recovery of endangered species and a list of en-

dergued species.

1969: Passage of Endangered Species Conservation Act, preventing im-

portation of endangered species into U.S. and expanding scope of 1966 act.

1972: Enactment of Marine Mammal Protection Act

1973: Passage of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Spe-

cies (CITES) which prohibits trade in endangered species products.

Passage of Endangered Species Act of 1973, designed to conserve threatened species and the ecosystems on which they depend. First distinction between "threatened" and "endangered" and first pro-

tection offered native plants. Amended in 1978 to increase state-

federal cooperation and establish a method of resolving develop-

ment-conservation conflicts.

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ESA Reauthorization Time Line

February–April 1982: Hearings on the ESA begin in Congress.

January–summer: The HUS] will be testifying and lobbying. The letter-writ-

ing campaign should be in full swing.

May 15: Congressional committees must have their versions of the ESA—including any amend-

ments—ready for consideration by each house.

May–September: Senate and House must reconcile any differences between their bills. Both chambers must pass a single, final version.

October 1: President Reagan must sign the final bill into law.

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Endangered Species Need Your Help!

Without a massive campaign in support of the Endangered Species Act, thousands of species may be doomed to extinction. What you can do:

1. Compile information on rare species in your area, noting how the ESA benefits them. This information will make your letters to legislators more informed and persuasive.

2. If you belong to a local humane society or other group, schedule 30 minutes at a meeting this winter to discuss endangered species and the ESA. Recruit volunteers to write their representatives (at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, and the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515) in support of the ESA.

3. Write the key House and Senate leaders who will be conducting hearings in the spring: in the Senate, John Chafee and Robert Stafford (the Senate Office Building, address above); in the House, John Breaux and Walter B. Jones (the House Office Building, address above). Letters do make a difference, especially in an election year like 1982. Send a carbon copy of each letter you write to President Reagan (The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20500).

4. Meet with your state fish-and-wildlife officials to ask for their written support for the ESA. These letters should be sent to legislators, as well.

5. Call the editors of your local newspaper and try to interest them in a program on the ESA.

6. Publicize the ESA in your community by organizing panel discussions (including opponents of the ESA) and distributing information there. The Office of Endangered Species publishes lists of endangered plants and animals broken down by geographical area; they can be obtained by writing OES, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

7. Meet with other animal welfare groups to discuss where joint effort can be combined organized effort is important.

Praise These People!

Deserving of special mention are those members of Congress who played key roles in the hearings held in October on laboratory animal welfare. Please take a few minutes to write and thank them for their efforts to end lab animal suffering. You can be sure that they will be hearing from the scientific community! Thanks to:

• Congressman Robert Roe of New Jersey, sponsor of H.R. 556 (The Research Modernization Act), who pointed out to the subcommittee members that the evidence found by Alex Pacheco during his month in the Institute for Behavioral Research was crucial to their deliberations;

• Congressman Tom Lantos of California, whose strong statement in favor of legislation to alleviate the suffering of lab animals was an important one and whose continuing support we count on;

• Congresswoman Pat Schroder of Colorado, author of H.R. 469 (Amendment to the Animal Welfare Act), and Congressman Fred Richmond of New York, author of H.R. 556, for their testimony before the subcommittee on the obvious need for Congress to pass legislation to stop the suffering of lab animals;

• Finally, Congressman Doug Walgren of Pennsylvania, for honestly addressing and asking many probing questions of witnesses. We have great hopes that Congress will continue to fight for solutions to these problems.

Natasha Atkins was formerly Wildlife Biologist for The HSUS.

HSUS Voices Heard on Hill

Public pressure prompted two days of hearings in October on laboratory animal legislation in the U.S. House.

The HSUS’s Drs. Michael Fox and Andrew Rowan were invited to present testimony before the Science, Research, and Technology Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee. Their testimony stressed the abuses of animals in experimentation and the urgent need to develop alternatives.

The hearings followed closely on the heels of the controversy surrounding the seizure of 17 search monkeys from the Silver Spring, Maryland, Institute of Behavioral Research, and the charging of its director, Dr. Edward Taub, with animal cruelty. Alex Pacheco, who as a volunteer at IBR gathered the information that led to the police raid on the facility, testified before the subcommittee about the specific conditions at IBR. (See Law Notes and major article in this issue.)

The hearings focused on all the current legislation dealing with laboratory animals rather than on a single bill. They drew witnesses from the animal welfare and scientific communities as well as from the USDA and National Institutes of Health.

The Taub incident seemed to spark the interest of several subcommittee members, who suddenly seemed much more willing to believe abuses could occur behind the closed doors of even USDA-regulated research facilities. Previously considered only for criticism from the lay public, the scientific community found itself and its work under the intense scrutiny of the press, the public, and the Congress.

We believe there are many changes that can be made in current law which would not jeopardize the quality of research and testing in the United States but would alleviate the intense pain and stress inflicted on animals.” Fox told the subcommittee. “Alternative means of testing are needed, not only to alleviate animal suffering, but also to make research and testing less expensive and more efficient.”

Testimony presented by government and scientific-community witnesses clearly demonstrated to the subcommittee members that the current protection afforded lab animals is woefully inadequate.

Law Notes

Voices Heard on Hill

Paul was one of the monkeys denied adequate veterinary care by psychologist Edward Taub, according to the court’s decision. Testimony during the lab animal hearings clearly demonstrated to the committee that current protection afforded lab animals is woefully inadequate.

Voices Heard on Hill...
Animal Welfare: The Present Crisis

The HSUS 1981 Annual Conference brought together hundreds of animal protectionists concerned about the crucial problems facing animals today.

East met West—and Midwest, North, and South—at the 1981 Annual Conference held in St. Louis, Missouri, October 14-17. Conference attendees bailing from all points of the compass came to the Chase-Park Plaza to listen to prestigious, accomplished animal protectionists and be heard by the Resolutions Committee, HSUS staff members, and colleagues. Although the actions of the present administration and the state of the economy kept the mood serious, they didn't dampen the enthusiasm of hundreds of attendees, many of whom were participating in their first Annual Conference, or hinder the free-flowing exchange of ideas during four days of workshops.

The St. Louis activities were inaugurated by a stellar line-up of wildlife experts, including Dr. Michael Fox, Dr. Stephen Kellert of Yale University, and Dr. John Grandy, now the HSUS's Vice President for Wildlife and Environment, who presented papers at the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems's symposium "Wildlife Management in the United States: Scientific and Humane Issues in Conservation Programs," on October 14.

On Saturday, The HSUS membership adopted a resolution requesting the resignation of Secretary of the Interior James Watt (an action which received national media attention), and feted its Krutch Medalist, Hope Ryden, at the closing banquet.

Many participants, humane-society professionals and private citizens alike, said they left St. Louis with much to think about and an increased commitment to animal welfare. All in all, that was quite an achievement.

Are you one of the conference attendees who requested a history of The HSUS? "Twenty-Five Years of Growth and Achievement," a keepsake booklet originally published in 1979, is still available to everyone from The HSUS's Washington office. The price is $2.00.
New Occasions Teach New Duties

Excerpts from the keynote address of President John Hoyt at the 1981 HSUS annual conference

The seriousness of the 1981 conference theme, "Animal Welfare: The Present Crisis," was reflected in HSUS President Hoyt's keynote address, received with rapt attention by Thursday's conference audience.

We need and want government involvement in the use of animals in laboratories; we want the federal government to become involved in racetracks; we are fighting for continued government involvement in the transportation of horses; and we have just begun our legislative fight for the government to qualify the methods by which animals are raised on the farm. Without this kind of oversight and control, the consequences for these animals will very likely be greater suffering and abuse.

Not only is the federal government's lack of funding affecting the welfare of animals adversely, so also is the lack of monitoring of state and local levels and within humane societies themselves. At a time when the need for educating our children in the area of humane values in the classroom is most acute, funding for education is facing major cutbacks. The result is that we are faced with promoting humane education materials and programs, and lack of community or professional support....

I think we need to recognize and acknowledge that each of these crises provides opportunity for new initiatives and imaginative responses not previously utilized. For example, James Watt in his attitudes and positions has been so extreme that he has served to unite in common cause groups that historically have shared little in common. Reduction in regulatory activity by the government provides a new opportunity for the humane movement to approach directly those segments of industry that use thousands, sometimes millions of animals in their producing and manufacturing processes every year.

Exactly what kind of approach are we to take to these animal related industries? It can be much the same as we have done with the federal government: promotion of a serious effort to identify what basic housing and care specific animals need and the adoption of minimum standards to assure those basic needs are met....

As Dr. Michael Fox has written, "We need an atmosphere of collaboration and must realize that the adversary mentality of the times--of animal rightists, conservatists, utilitarian dominionists and corporate oligopolists alike must change. We must all find common ground and work together to enhance the prime determinant of the quality of life on earth and of our relationship with each other and all living things: humaneness. Humaneness makes us biologically fit to survive and prosper and, finally, it makes us human."

New England Bound

The HSUS annual conference for 1982 will be held from November 3 through 6, 1982, in Danvers, Massachusetts. New England is beautiful in the autumn, so plan on joining hundreds of your fellow-members, humane-society colleagues, and new acquaintances at the Radisson-Ferncroft, 20 miles north of historic Boston. Look for details in upcoming issues of The HSUS News.

The complete text of President Hoyt's keynote address is available in printed form from The HSUS, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Weed: The

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education inaugurated its Humane Education Teacher of the Year award by naming its first co-recipients. NAAHE Director Kathy Savicky (center) honored Joan Dawson of Alabama (left) and Jacqi Beltly of Arkansas (right).
1981 Resolutions
Adopted at the 1981 Annual Conference

“Factory” Farming
(Certain Modern Intensive Systems)

Whereas “Factory” farming refers to the intensive livestock and poultry-rearing practices that frequently cause extreme privation and suffering to animals; and
Whereas animals should not be reared and treated as food machines; and
Whereas in many instances, such as the rearing ofveal calves, factory farming methods are unnecessary as more humane and economically viable methods of rearing the animals already exist; and
Whereas many opponents of intensive livestock and poultry rearing deny that any problem exists; therefore be it
RESOLVED that The HSUS vigorously continue its campaign to bring awareness of this problem to the public as well as the agricultural community in order to replace factory farming practices with more humane methods of rearing livestock and poultry; and be it
FURTHER RESOLVED that The HSUS continue to work vigorously for the passage of federal legislation that would create a federal Farm Animal Husbandry Committee to assess current factory farming methods and practices.

Humane Transportation of Horses Intended for Slaughter

Whereas the overconsumption of horse meat is steadily rising in the world and approximately 330,000 horses are slaughtered each year; and
Whereas horses in the process of being slaughtered are subjected to stressful conditions that are inhumane and expose them to inadequate feed, water, and are subjected to intense heat or cold; and
Whereas methods of treating livestock prior to slaughter results in the suffering of animals and is a pre-slaughter handling technique that is not a requirement of ritual slaughter; and
Whereas an alternative humane prehandling technique has been successfully used with large animals and a similar technique holds promise for horses; and
Whereas considerable support and vigorous work for the passage of legislation at both federal and state levels has been necessary to establish humane standards for shipping horses intended for slaughter.

Introduction of Non-Native Species

Whereas non-native species, commonly referred to as “exotics,” have been introduced into the wild accidentally or intentionally by pet owners, agricultural and wildlife agencies; and
Whereas these species frequently disrupt native ecosystems by preying on, competing with, and transmitting disease to native wildlife species, as well as by destroying wildlife habitat; and
Whereas environmental destruction is a serious threat to the very survival of native species; therefore be it
RESOLVED that The Humane Society of the United States, recognizing the serious ecological and animal welfare concerns arising from introductions of exotic species into the wild and the resultant need for greater restrictions upon such introductions, make the complexities of this issue known to its constituents; and be it
FURTHER RESOLVED that The HSUS work for stronger enforcement of state and national laws, and international treaties governing the importation of wildlife.

Ritual Slaughter

Whereas the shackling and hoisting of livestock prior to slaughter results in the suffering of animals and is a pre-slaughter handling technique that is not a requirement of ritual slaughter; and
Whereas an alternative humane perishing to the enjoyment and satisfaction of the animals sacrificed.

FURTHER RESOLVED that The HSUS initiate dialogue with landowners, tenants, and greenhouse owners on the local, state, and federal levels in an effort to formulate model laws and regulations that would help achieve these objectives.

Interior Secretary Watt

Whereas The HSUS and other animal welfare advocates have been striving over the past decade to enhance the lives of wildlife in America’s wild- life and its habitat; and
Whereas dedicated efforts of hundreds of dedicated volunteers and hunters have worked to bring wildlife protec- tion laws into being; and
Whereas Secretary of the Interior James Watt is charged with the responsibility of wise stewardship over the nation’s wildlife and natural resources; and
Whereas Secretary Watt has not demonstrated his commitment to the following actions:
- Encouraged Alaska to carry out “wolf control” programs in areas where wolf control is needed;
- Worked to gag the Wild Horse and Burro Act by advocating mass- slaughters of unclaimed and problem wild horses and burros;
- Replaced federal regulations on commercial trade in kangooroo products;
- Advocated a change from “en- dangered” to “threatened” species of the American leopard, to allow for sport hunting;
- Advocated loosening the restric- tions on international trade in bob- cats;
- Advocated oil drilling off the coast of California in areas where such activities might further endanger threatened wildlife;

RESOLVED that The HSUS work toward the promulgation of appropri- ate land use laws, grazing leases, model ordi- nances, and laws that would render invalid and unenforceable any un- justifiable restrictions against the right to have and keep a companion animal; and be it
FURTHER RESOLVED that The HSUS work for stronger enforcement of state and national laws, and international treaties governing the importation of wildlife.

PUPs like these will be denied if Interior has its way.

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Ever since 1968, when she first caught sight of wild horses running free across a western plain, Hope Ryden has been dedicated to bringing magnificent portraits of unpopular species—the mustang, bobcat, and coyote—to the rest of the world. Through her award-winning books she has, almost single-handedly, succeeded in changing the image of these misunderstood and persecuted inhabitants of our wild spaces.

The HSUS's 1981 Joseph Wood Krutch Medalist, author and filmmaker Hope Ryden, believes that, in a world of technological gimmickry, there is still room for the old-fashioned wildlife observer.

News: Hope, you have spent many years as a wildlife observer. How do you feel you see things that other people don’t, or is your sensibility increasingly dominated by the facts and figures gathered by professionals?

Ryden: The role of the individual observer is, and always has been, to react. We react to what we see. The reactions we have to what we see interact with our environment. Wildlife biologists nowadays are very into gimmickry—radio collars and other electronic gizmos. They tag the animals they study, and many then kill those animals so they can determine their ages by counting placentas. I, as an observer, would not do those things. That’s not to say I haven’t used information wildlife biologists obtain, but I don’t use their techniques. I’m like Adolph Olaus Murie, who, decades ago, studied wolves and elk. I’m a bedroll naturalist. I like to see the animals. What biologists find out by locating the source of beeps from a radio collar—the range of an animal, for example—is important to know, but biologists will record beeps and conclude that there are two animals meeting at a particular time. They never know whether those two animals are wagging their tails or growingl. How animals interact socially can’t be determined through such a method. I, on the other hand, actually go out and live with the animals until they tolerate my presence and allow me to observe their interaction, how they capture prey, and what they do with it. There aren’t many people who do what I do anymore, partly because it is a lot harder to do. It requires a lot of faith in the fact that, eventually, all the small details you’ve accumulated over months of field work will add significantly to the research being done.

What I don’t like to see is that practically everyone working for his Ph.D. repeats studies done previously. Perhaps someone in Arizona wants to know how many placentas are found in female bocats in Wyoming to determine litter size, so bocats are killed. Then researchers in other states repeat this study to get their Ph.D.s. Some biologists do a very good job—Theodore Bailey, who studied bocats in Idaho, is one. He combined radio-collar techniques and personal observation. I don’t believe he destroyed any animals. Other scientists and biologists are responsible for untold numbers of deaths of wild animals, often to answer trivial questions. It seems as though science has taken on the posture of a religion and that biologists have a right to do anything in the name of science. It may help bocats or coyotes to sacrifice some individuals to answer a question about the species, but it doesn’t help the species to answer the same questions over and over again. Many biologists are not very imaginative. They don’t know how to answer the crucial questions I want answered. How is man’s alteration of the environment or commercial pressure affecting a species? One can’t just put a radio collar on an animal and find out the answers.

Ryden: Things were becoming better for a while, but we have had a setback after this recent national election. It’s cyclical. I do have the sense that there are more people who now understand the importance of wildlife and are willing to fight for it. The public’s consciousness has been raised. However, Interior Secretary Watt can do permanent damage if he seeks the deregistration of compound 1080 as a candidate to burn out, eventually, but I don’t dare look on any-thing that has happened to and on behalf of animals as a result of my work as an achievement. Every battle I’ve ever thought was won has had to be fought over again. That is the position in which the defender of animals finds himself. If we lose any of our battles, we will lose the animals themselves; if our adversaries lose to us, they don’t lose anything but time. They will challenge us again and again.

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News: Do you see this perpetual nature of the struggle as a source of frustration?

Ryden: Yes. I am resigned to the fact that we can never say, “Well, that’s done; now we can move on to another problem.” I’m probably going to burn out, eventually, but I haven’t burned out yet and, when I do, I hope someone else is ready to take over!

News: You don’t sound discouraged.

Ryden: If you don’t let yourself take satisfaction in a battle that seems lost, then you won’t be disappointed when it is lost. Again. You just have to be ready to pick up the fight when necessary.

News: This year’s conference has had a crisis motif. Do you feel that threats to wildlife are greater now than when you began your work fifteen years ago?

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News: What does the future hold for Hope Ryden?

Ryden: I’m writing a children’s book on bocats to take advantage of the material I’ve accumulated and, some time in the future, I hope to take on the kit fox for a subject. I have talked with ranchers who have kit foxes on their properties who have welcomed me to come and look for them—if I can find their burrows! I’m looking forward to that.

News: We will be looking forward to the book, your research, as well. Congratulations on your well-deserved honor.
Many people find an older dog suits their lifestyles better than a puppy ever could.

It was a hot day in August when Frances Traylor visited the Montgomery County (Maryland) Humane Society to look for a dog. Recently widowed and living on a disability pension, Mrs. Traylor knew she wanted a pet to keep her company.

"It was love at first sight," she said later of her first meeting with a two-year-old mixed Shelter the shelter workers had named MacTavish. "I took one look and said, "Oh, there's my dog!"

A stray with no known background, Mac seemed to fit right in with Mrs. Traylor's lifestyle. "I wouldn't trade him for a million dollars," she says.

Mrs. Traylor is one of a growing number of prospective pet owners who are discovering that adopting an adult dog gives them all the satisfaction and pleasures of dog ownership without the inconveniences of housebreaking, obedience training, shots, and worming.

The most immediate advantage to adopting a dog past puppyhood is the elimination of most of the guesswork. Said John Innocenti, who last summer adopted a one-year-old mixed terrier from the Montgomery County Humane Society, "One of the reasons we were drawn to her was that we knew she wouldn't be getting any bigger. Right now we live in an apartment and we didn't want a puppy that would, all of a sudden, shoot up into something huge."

If you adopt a full-grown dog, not only will you know its ultimate dimensions, but you may also know something about its personality, feeding habits, exercise needs, and medical problems.

Another plus: more and more people who want dogs but don't have time to cope with a puppy are finding that an adult dog can fit their lifestyle quite comfortably.

Betsy Gutman, The HSUS's public relations director, recently joined the ranks of this new breed of dog owner. On a visit to the Arlington (Virginia) Animal Welfare League, she fell for Finchley, a six-year-old English Setter who had had two previous owners.

Gutman brought her husband, a wire-service reporter, out to the shelter to meet the dog. It was not an auspicious start.

"We took him inside so we could spend a few minutes getting to know him. He was so nervous that he turned around a few times, gulped some grass, and promptly threw up at my husband's feet," she remembers.

Despite Finchley's faux pas, the Gutmans installed a fence in their backyard and took him home. After they arranged for a neighborhood teenager to exercise Finchley during the day, the Gutmans found him fitting perfectly into their household routine.

The Gutmans' success story, according to a member of shelter officials, is not unique.

"We've been encouraging people to adopt older dogs," said Sharon Kessler, adoptions director for the Montgomery County Humane Society. "With so many families having both adults working outside the home, it's hard to find the time to bring up a puppy."

The Innocentis agree. "Both my wife and I work," John Innocenti explained, "but we're right across the street, so one of us goes home at lunchtime to take the dog out and play with her. She's never alone for more than a few hours at a time."

While the Montgomery County shelter continues to place more puppies than full-grown dogs (13 percent of the grown dogs and 40 percent of the puppies brought in between July, 1980 and June, 1981), Kessler points out that fewer adult dogs are eventually returned to the shelter. The statistics are misleading, too, because so many of the dogs surrendered (she estimates some 30 to 40 percent) are too old, too sick, or too difficult to be offered for adoption.

"What you have to remember is that everyone who comes in to adopt always asks for a puppy first," Sheri Fox says. "But, many times, after a thorough pre-adoption interview, people are persuaded to adopt an older dog."

Another big advantage to adopting a full-grown animal is that "shoes, socks, rugs, and curtains will all remain in one piece," says Phyllis Wright, HSUS director of animal sheltering and control.

Wright, who is proud of the fact that each of her four dogs was adopted after graduating from puppyhood, adds that economic considerations may favor adopting a full-grown animal that will, more than likely, already have been wormed and had all its shots, and may even have been neutered.

Of course, there are potential pitfalls in adopting a previously-owned dog. For one thing, says Wright, a dog over the age of five may have become so indoctrinated in its previous way of life that it will have trouble adapting to a new routine. Some people, especially retired people who are home all day, might do better with these older animals since they can give them the extra reassurance and supervision they need.

Another problem, according to animal behaviorist Dr. Michael Fox, is that there's no way to know the real reason a dog was turned in to a shelter. "It may have phobias about cars, storms, or being walked on a leash," Fox says. "Or, if it's a very shy animal, it may be too fearful ever to develop a close bond with its new owner."

When you're adopting an adult dog from a shelter, you will have to trust the shelter's staff, whose job is to find each animal a good home. Good shelters put together a pet profile on every adoptable animal to give prospective adopters information on the dog's medical history, eating and playing habits, attitude toward children, and personality quirks (whether it barks at the postman or is afraid of vacuum cleaners).

The Innocentis' terrier had been surrendered because it became destructive whenever it was left alone for a few hours.

Betsy Gutman's husband Roy fell for Finchley, a six-year-old setter that had had two previous owners.

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Though Frances Traylor said, reports. housebroken, Mac also responds to obvious that someone spent a lot of a home when, as she puts it, personality and behavior. Wright's animal, visit it at the shelter more considering adopting a lost or stray. They are lost or stray. Don't write wanted the dog and would hang de­ tach from a psychologist who said she evision show and explained its prob­ lem. "Just take the dog with her on a local tel­ evision show and explained its prob­ lem. "Just after the show I got a call from a psychologist who said she wanted the dog and would hang de­ vices on all the door knobs to keep the doors from closing accidentally. Everything worked out fine and the dog ended up with a marve­ lous home," Wright says. Sometimes, dogs available for adop­ tion have no known background— they are lost or stray. Don't write these off, cautions Wright. Wright, look for the one that's bright and alert. Like any new dog, your older adoptee needs a leash, collar, and ID tags, its own food dish, and a private place where it can sleep without be­ ing bothered. A folded blanket will do if you don't have a dog bed. Dr. Fox advises keeping the house quiet for the first few days and tak­ ing the dog for long walks around the neighborhood (keeping it on the leash) to get it acquainted with its new surroundings. You can expect it to take up to eight weeks for the ani­ mal to adjust fully to its new home. It's not true that you can't teach an old dog new tricks; it may, in fact, be easier to train the full-grown dog, since its attention span is long­ er than a puppy's: "Just remember to be consistent," Wright counsels.

"If the dog isn't going to be allowed on the furniture, be sure to stress that from the moment you get it home." While the full-grown dog is less time-consuming to care for than the eight- or ten-week-old puppy, you will need to make a real commitment to it, just the same. "You can't assume that there aren't going to be difficulties to over­ come, even if [the dog] is already housebroken and doesn't have any serious emotional problems," says Gunztman.

"As a new owner, you realize that there are two sides to adopting the older pet. You have to help it adapt to your lifestyle, while at the same time help it cope with whatever pre­ vious experiences it has. It's not always easy but it's definitely worth it."

If you are considering adopting a lost or stray animal, visit it at the shelter more than once to get a better idea of its personality. (Inset) To maximize your chances for success with an adult dog, look for the one that's bright and alert.

room with the door closed. Wright took the dog with her on a local televi­sion show and explained its prob­ lem. "Just after the show I got a call from a psychologist who said she wanted the dog and would hang de­ devices on all the door knobs to keep the doors from closing accidentally. Everything worked out fine and the dog ended up with a marve­ lous home," Wright says. Sometimes, dogs available for adop­ tion have no known background— they are lost or stray. Don't write these off, cautions Wright. Wright, look for the one that's bright and alert. Like any new dog, your older adoptee needs a leash, collar, and ID tags, its own food dish, and a private place where it can sleep without be­ ing bothered. A folded blanket will do if you don't have a dog bed. Dr. Fox advises keeping the house quiet for the first few days and tak­ ing the dog for long walks around the neighborhood (keeping it on the leash) to get it acquainted with its new surroundings. You can expect it to take up to eight weeks for the ani­ mal to adjust fully to its new home. It's not true that you can't teach an old dog new tricks; it may, in fact, be easier to train the full-grown dog, since its attention span is long­ er than a puppy's: "Just remember to be consistent," Wright counsels.

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Ten Weeks in the Lives of “The Silver Spring 17”

by Heather McGiffin

On September 11, 1981, the Mont­gomery County Mar­shals Police Depart­ment seized 17 monkeys from a research facility in Silver Spring and later charged the Director of the laboratory, Dr. Edward Taub, with cruelty to animals. The evidence used as the basis for the charge was sup­plied by Alex Pacheco, a student vol­unteer at the lab, and five scientists who had inspected the lab at Pache­co's invitation. The events surrounding this case are described by Heather McGiffin, Laboratory Animal Program Special­ist for The HSUS. This account fo­cuses on her personal invol­vement in the case. The HSUS' in­terests include the activi­ties of everyone in­volved in all of its aspects.

Thurs., Aug. 20: While at work at The HSUS, I receive a phone call from Dr. Geza Teleki, Associate Pro­fessor of Primatology at George Washington University, asking me to attend a meeting the following evening by Alex Pacheco, a student at George Washington and pro­fessor for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). I agree. I am told I will learn the meeting's purpose at the meeting.

Fri., Aug. 21 (7 P.M.): At Dr. Teleki's home, I meet Alex and Ingrid New­ kirk, a Maryland state humane offi­cer and member of PETA. Alex and Ingrid ask that we keep confidential everything we will see and learn at this meeting, and we agree. They tell us that Alex has been working as a volunteer at the Institute for Behav­ioral Research (IBR) in Silver Spring, Maryland, for three months. Alex wanted to gain lab experience in his work with animals and had chosen this lab from a list of USDA-Regis­tered research facilities because it was close to his home. The prime research is funded by the National Institutes of Health.

Ingrid explains that only recently Alex has been able to bear working in such a place day after day. "I want to make sure they get out of there," he replies. Ingrid explains that only recently has PETA realized that legal action against the lab could be taken in Maryland, one of the few states that do not exempt laboratories from their anti-cruelty codes. Alex is documenting a case to pre­ sent to the Montgomery County po­lice, as an employee of the lab, he is rotten food in a refrigerator filled with discarded medicine bottles; of monkeys' hands with red stumps where fingers should be; and of an entire stand-up freezer, blocked with ice, containing a plastic-wrapped monkey carcass are only the begin­ ning. There are slides of monkeys spread-eagled in restraint chairs, their untreated wounds plainly visi­ble—although no unusual sights for someone in my position, these are profoundly disturbing nonethe­less. The final slides show the direc­tor's desk, stacked with papers, a monkey hand, severed at the wrist, used as a paperweight. I am unable to speak for several minutes. I ask Alex how he has been able to bear working in such a place. In addition to being housebroken, Mac also responds to "sit," "stay," and "come," she reports.

Once in the lab, he became con­cerned about the conditions there and the lack of veterinary treatment given the monkeys used in IBR's research. Of the 17 macaques, 16 crab-eating and one rhesus, 10 have had the afferent nerves leading to one or both forelimbs severed in order to eliminate sensation in the limb. The procedure is known as de­afferentation. The other seven ani­mals have been used as controls. All were subjected to tests to determine how and to what extent they could recover the use of the deafferentated limbs. In theory, this research is sup­posed to have application in treat­ment of human stroke victims. Alex shows us slides he has taken during his tenure at IBR. The first slides depict small, antiquated cages in poor condition, with chipping paint and broken and rusted wires visible. I am totally unprepared for the slides that follow. Close-ups of cages with entire fecal pans filled to overflow­ing; of monkeys with open wounds or wounds covered with filthy, ragged bandages; of monkeys retrieving bits of food from their feces-filled fecal pans; of rotten feces everywhere; of

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legally able to accumulate evidence against the facility for later use in court. Alex and Ingrid hope the police will agree that IBR is in gross violation of the Maryland anti-cruelty code and will obtain a search-and-seizure warrant to remove the monkeys from IBR. Alex now seeks scientists to go to the lab with him and sign affidavits documenting the monkeys’ condition. Dr. Teleki agrees to go to the lab. I agree to review records on the monkeys Alex has photographed from the lab’s files.

**Tues., Aug. 25 (7 P.M.):** Alex, Ingrid, Teleki, and I meet at the home of Judge Goldenberg. Director of the Washington Humane Society, Alex, Ingrid, and Teleki leave for the lab while Jean and I review the lab’s haphazardly-kept records on the monkeys. At 9:30, the three return, the stairs of the press has somehow been notified of the seizure; cameras and mobile units are lined up outside. Swain enters IBR to serve the warrant and to explain that the employees must not interfere with his actions. The monkeys haven’t been fed, Alex discovers, and so are agitated before the move. He hands each of them two chow biscuits and they calm down. They remain strangely calm during the transfer.

(Noon): Dr. Edward Taub, director of IBR, arrives. He tells the press that he is shocked by the seizure, he has been on vacation and has had no idea anything was amiss in the lab.

(4:45 P.M.): Our caravan of cars arrives at the house just as Cahoon directs us and outlines our specific duties during the seizure.

(6 P.M.): The last cage is loaded into the truck and we begin the short journey to Beall Ave., the monkeys’ temporary quarters. Several of the monkeys with use of their fingers prepared to testify about conditions at IBR.

(Sat., Sept. 5: We meet to discuss a temporary home for the monkeys should they be seized by the police.

**Tues., Sept. 8 (8 P.M.):** Alex, Ingrid, and Jean present their evidence to Sergeant Richard Swain of the Montgomery County Police Department. He agrees that IBR appears in violation of the anti-cruelty code.

**Thurs., Sept. 10: Judge John McAuliffe of the Maryland Circuit Court issues a warrant for the search-and-seizure of the monkeys and records as contained by IBR. The warrant allows the police to take reasonable action to protect the animals for their safety. Everyone is apprehensive about the stress the seizure is sure to cause the animals. The vans to be used are modified to accommodate their passengers in maximum comfort.

Fris., Sept. 11 (8 A.M.): Teleki and I arrive at the police station. When we enter the hi-tech room, 20 monkeys are already there. Swain depuits us and outlines our specific duties during the seizure. Only 5 private citizens will go into the lab; the rest will be police and animal control officers.

(9:45 A.M.): Our caravan of cars arrives at the house just as Cahoon directs us and outlines our specific duties during the seizure.

(10 A.M.): Alex, Ingrid, and Jean present their evidence to Sergeant Richard Swain of the Montgomery County Police Department. He agrees that IBR appears in violation of the anti-cruelty code.

**Tues., Sept. 12:** Alex, Teleki, and I meet. People calling for the monkeys are suspected of having taken them away after hearing of their likely return to IBR; Swain asks for Teleki’s assistance in finding the monkeys. All agree that criminal charges cannot be filed against IBR so long as the monkeys are gone.

**Wed., Sept. 16:** Taub’s attorneys request that the animals and records be returned to Taub pending further legal action. A custody hearing, Judge David Cahoon presiding, is set for the next day.

**Thurs., Sept. 17:** Dr. Fitzpatrick examines the monkeys all day. They find immediate care must be given four monkeys. 39 of 55 fingers on deafferentated limbs are missing or malformed; 4 of 45 fingers on unoperated limbs are missing or malformed. This damage is not part of the experimentation. Billy, the only monkey with both forelimbs deafferentated, has a fractured right forearm; several monkeys show scars from old-banding operations; some have open lesions requiring care; I may require surgery or skin grafting. Several arms have been removed, and draining wounds. Assistant State’s Attorney Joseph Fitzpatrick represents the prosecution at the custody hearing; it is continued until the following day.

**Fri., Sept. 18 (5 P.M.):** Judge Cahoon issues the arrest warrant, Cahoon decides to return the monkeys.

**Mon., Sept. 21:** Fitzpatrick and Swain request a reconsideration of Cahoon’s decision based on the veterinarians’ report. A hearing is set for the next day.

**Tues., Sept. 22:** Dr. Fox, who is prepared to testify about conditions at the lab, and I arrive at the courthouse just as Cahoon directs Fitzpatrick to call his first witness. In stead, after consultations among Fitzpatrick, the judge, and defense attorneys, court is adjourned without explanation. We learn that Swain had gone to Beall Ave. and found the basement windows covered and the house deserted. The monkeys were gone.

(6 P.M.): Swain, Fitzpatrick, Alex, Teleki, and I meet. People calling for the monkeys are suspected of having taken them away after hearing of their likely return to IBR; Swain asks for Teleki’s assistance in finding the monkeys. All agree that criminal charges cannot be filed against IBR so long as the monkeys are gone.

**Wed., Sept. 23:** Taub holds a press conference offering $300 (for animal keys are worth $60,000) to return the monkeys he says are worth $60,000 to IBR. We are all astonished and horrified at the money he says are worth $60,000 to IBR. We are all astounded and horrified at the money he says are worth $60,000 to IBR. We are all astounded and horrified at the money he says are worth $60,000 to IBR. Taub and the state are to agree on treatment of the animals before the monkeys will be returned. After repeated urgent phone calls among Swain, Teleki, and county officials, an agreement is reached just before dawn with the monkeys’ caretakers. The monkeys will be returned from Florida by Swain. **Wed., Sept. 23 (6:30 P.M.):** The monkeys arrive at Beall Ave. I watch for Billy. Silent as ever, he sits with a piece of Spanish moss tucked under him. More than a memento of his trip, I think, the moss symbolizes for Billy a bit of his first experience of freedom. As soon as Swain hears of the monkeys’ return, he notifies Taub and his assistant John Kunz to appear in court on Monday morning to be served with arrest warrants.
Dr. Taub (left) and Dr. Teleki were interviewed frequently by the local media after the seizure.

The only freezer in the lab was packed with ice and the body of Herbie, a macaque under Taub’s care. A WI agrees to cover the expenses of the cruelty charges. I am impressed by Galvin’s knowledge of the case.

Each was charged under Maryland law with 17 counts of inflicting unnecessary pain and suffering on the primates in their Silver Spring laboratory, one of the few times researchers have ever been charged with cruelty to the animals involved in their experiments.

Expert witnesses testified on both sides during the October trial. Because Maryland law doesn’t allow the state to underwrite the expenses of prosecution witnesses in a misdeemeanor trial, The HSUS paid the bulk of the travel and lodging expenses of the experts who testified on behalf of prosecution and the 17 crab-eating macaques and rhesus macaque under Taub’s care.

If the court doesn’t return custody of Charlie to IBR, any new permanent lab will allow them to live in an atmosphere of respect for up to 20 years must be found. PETA, The HSUS and other organizations are now trying to find such a home.

The Second "Great Monkey Trial": Science Defends Its Treatment of Laboratory Primates

It isn’t often that media people, scientists, and animal-welfare advocates jam a small courtroom for a misuse of Laboratory Animals trial, but the proceedings against psychologist Edward Taub and his assistant John Kunz were high profile.

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care from other research primates because of the experiments to which they had been subjected. Ten of the 17 monkeys at IBR had been deafferented—the sensory nerves to one or more of their limbs had been severed. As a result, these monkeys were left with motor skills intact, but with no feeling in the affected limbs.

While all the scientists agreed that caged, deafferented monkeys tended to mutilate their limbs, there was great debate over how— or if—those lesions should be confirmed by x-ray after the animals were seized by police. All of the prosecution witnesses were concerned about the effects (Donald Barnes, who was “appalled by what [he] saw” at IBR, pointed out the entire colony room was made of materials prone to fostering high levels of bacteria.) Defense witnesses, however, argued that the mess was not out of the ordinary. “I don’t think you can maintain sanitary surroundings in a monkey colony,” said Dr. Michael Goldberger, a neurosurgery and medical school professor. The prosecution also made its case that the monkeys had been deprived of adequate veterinary care. Even the defense witnesses, under cross-examination by Galvin, admitted that their monkey colonies were cleaned by a veterinarian twice a year for routine tuberculosis testing. Taub admitted on the stand Dr. Paul Hildebrandt, listed with USDA and NIH as his attending veterinarian, had not been seeing the colony since 1980.

Taub disagreed with the findings of the two veterinarians who examined the monkeys at the time they were seized, arguing none of the animals was in need of immediate veterinary care. Taub (who is both a veterinarian nor a medical doctor) did admit, however, he could not have diagnosed the osteomyelitis that one animal had developed in his broken and deafferented arm. The prosecution’s witnesses were troubled by the fact that the monkeys did not have feed dishes, perches, or toys to play with while locked in their cages. Toys, they felt, would have relieved the animals’ stress and, perhaps, reduced self-mutilation.

Dr. Sol Stein, a research partner of Taub’s, observed cryptically those animals didn’t need toys because “a deafferented [sic] monkey uses its deafferented [sic] limb as a toy.” It was clear the research scientists considered this case an attack on research per se. Taub tried to defend his treatment of the monkeys on the grounds of research, which he continued to benefit mankind. “I think you can try out procedures on human beings that have not been tested on animals is the height of inhumanity,” he said.

On Monday, November 23, Judge Stanley Klawan found Taub guilty of six counts of cruelty to animals by not providing adequate veterinary care to the monkeys Paul, Billy, Domition, Nero, Big Boy, and Titus. The judge found no proof of pain and suffering on the part of the animals and insufficient evidence to convict Taub of providing them with inadequate nutrition, shelter, space, or veterinary care. Assistant John Kunz was found not guilty of cruelty.

Judge Klawan fined Taub a total of $800, “an insufficient penalty.” If the monkeys will be decided in a later hearing. Taub said he plans to appeal his conviction.

After testifying, Dr. Michael Fox (left) and Alex Pacheco (right) leave the Montgomery County Courthouse with Heather McGiffin (second from left).

Teleki, psychologist Donald Barnes, and anthropologist and anatomist Dr. John McCarride testified conditions in the facility were abysmal and the animals appeared to be lacking both adequate nutrition and veterinary care. Fox testified that one animal appeared to have an untreated broken arm. His observation was confirmed by x-ray after the animals were seized by police.

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Cruelty in 1981 Proved Canadian Hunt Inhumane

The Canadian seal hunt traditionally begins on International Day of the Seal, the Front, off the northern coast of Labrador, and, to the south, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In order to minimize hunt publicity and ease the job of the sealers, the Canadian government strictly regulates the number of press people, and sealers allowed to go to the clubbing sites. Last year, because of freakish weather conditions, officials could not keep the Gulf site off-limits. A lack of ice caused the harp seal herd to land right on the beaches of Prince Edward Island, a phenomenon that had never occurred before for 12 years. After a hasty training session, clubbing permits were issued to a number of unexperienced islanders. Animal welfareists expected trouble, but not of the magnitude that developed that day in March.

The London Daily Telegraph reported that “the situation was aggravated because some fishermen with little or no experience were allowed to kill the seals and at times had to hit them several times before they died. Attempts were also made to skin seals that were still alive, and some were saw patches of ice red with flesh and blood.”

Embarrassed officials, sensing a loss of control and a public relations bungle of the highest order, immediately revoked the licenses and the Gulf hunt was ended after only one day. None of the sealers, however, had been brought up on cruelty charges.

John Walsh, Regional Director of the World Society for the Protection of Animals and longtime observer of the hunt, witnessed numerous violations of the Canadian government’s own sealing regulations during the 1981 hunt at the Front. “The deliberate violation of Federal Fisheries regulations in the view of those [Fisherey] officers empowered to enforce them causes one to question the sincerity and ability of the Ministry of Fisheries to take punitive measures against an industry they are trying to protect and develop,” stated Walsh after the hunt. “The question now being asked by a growing number of organizations is whether the cruelty which occurs is typical of that which takes place annually during regular sealing operations. The only difference is that, this year, observers did not need permits or helicopters [in the Gulf] to be able to witness it.”
Mid-Atlantic Region

Rental Housing Pets

For more than six years, The HSUS has worked on regional legislation that would allow responsible pet owners to keep pets in rental housing. Landlords could keep parts of rental units for non-pet-owning tenants or levy increased security deposits to guard against damage or return for allowing responsible pet owners to keep their animals. In New York, Assembly Bill 2718 provides that tenants in cities of one million or more people can keep household pets in multiple unit buildings. In New Jersey, a similar bill was introduced by

Speaker of the House Christopher Jackman and released from committee late in 1980. The Mid-Atlantic office plans to monitor rental bills in new legislative sessions and to organize tenants' groups in support of pet owners.

On the Same Side

In recent years, The HSUS and pro-hunting groups have found little on which they can agree. Among the issues on which the two groups found common ground was the push for passage of state laws regulating horse transportation.

Law Update

Legislative activity led the list of animal-welfare concerns this fall. In Ohio, the Great Lakes Regional Office is seeking passage of legislation requiring railed inboxes for horses; making sodium pentobarbital available directly to animal shelters and dog pounds; amending the Ohio dog law to provide for custody of animals involved in dogfighting after arrests have been made; and fighting the efforts to legalize hunting of wild ducks. In Indiana and Wisconsin, the battle is to make dogfighting a felony rather than a misdemeanor under state laws. In Michigan, animal protectionists are seeking to establish a committee to determine which devices are the most humane for the trapping of wild animals. There is also a move to pass a state-wide animal control law. The results of these efforts will be reported in upcoming issues of The HSUS News.

West Coast (continued)

bull with bra and wig, was part of the show. One horse ridden by a matador was apparently so popularly that blood was plainly visible; although the bulls are not killed in bullfights, they harmed little better than this horse.

Sakach remarked, “More than 1500 people paid $10.00 each to watch a group of men terrortise a creature of God’s creation.”

The West Coast office will ask that/charges are brought against the fight promoters and the Fiesta group.

Pets-for-Elderly Passes

After intense effort by The HSUS and other animal welfare organizations, California’s SB 1047 which allows elderly public-housing residents to keep as many as two pets, was signed into law by Governor Brown in October. See Around the Regions, The HSUS News, Fall 1981 issue. More than 20,000 people signed petitions in support of the bill and a number of Hollywood personalities testified on its behalf in legislative hearings. Dogs, cats, birds, and fish are now permitted in public-utility financed project so long as they don’t pose a hazard to residents.

New England

Rodeos Comes and Goes

In September, the New England office, in cooperation with the Connecticut Federation of Animal Welfare Organizations, the Maine Federation of Humane Societies, and the Massachusetts SPCA, spearheaded a media campaign to make the public aware of our opposition to the animal suffering inherent in rodeo. Numerous television, radio, and newspaper interviews carried the message to Hartford (Connecticut), West Springfield and Wilmington (Massachusetts), and Portland (Maine), where rodeos were held this fall. HSUS investigator Marc Paulhus worked with local humane societies to inform New Englanders of the stress and injury inflicted on horses, calves, steers, and bulls during The World’s Greatest Rodeo’s “authentic” wild west events. Poor attendance at most performances, combined with human society criticism, should limit rodeo’s expansion in New England for the time being.

Spy/Neuter News

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Local Society Sued

The Chemung County Humane Society (CCHS) in Elmira, New York, was recently sued by Pauline and Thomas Morrell who adopted a dalmatian from CCHS in 1980. The Morrells claimed that, sometime after they took the dog home, it attacked and bit Mrs. Morrell. As a result, Mrs. Morrell sued CCHS for $150,000 for the various injuries she allegedly sustained; Mr. Morrell claimed an additional $25,000 for loss of his wife's services.

Since the case has yet to be tried and there are several difficult factual issues (for example, whether Mrs. Morrell may have provoked the attack), CCHS's ultimate liability has yet to be determined. However, there are a few steps humane societies and shelters can take to avoid such suits.

First, adoption contracts should contain language making clear that the society or shelter makes no representations or guarantees about an animal's temperament. Such contracts should also release the society or shelter from any liability for future injuries caused by the animal. Alternatively, a document of release, separate from the adoption contract, can be prepared for the adopting party to sign.

Second, once that provision has been added to the adoption contract or a separate document is in use, shelter employees should avoid making any oral claims about an animal that might contradict or qualify the written release, waiver, and disclosure.

Third, even with these documents in use, the staff should make every effort to be sure that animals offered for adoption have sound temperaments. If an animal has a history of biting, for example, it should not be offered for adoption.

CCHS's insurance company denied liability coverage on the incident, a denial upheld by a New York court. As a result, CCHS will not only have to pay, out of its own assets, any damages awarded to the Morrells but has also had to hire its own attorneys to defend the case instead of being able to rely upon the insurance company's legal resources.

The HSUS recommends that local societies and shelters seek written clarification from their liability-insurance carriers if they aren't certain their current policies would cover similar claims.

For further information on this case and on how to avoid similar problems, consult the December, 1981, issue of Shelter Sense, published by The HSUS.

Turtle-Sale Alert

Readers of The HSUS News know that, since 1975, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has banned the retail sale of all turtles with a shell length of less than four inches. These turtles have been found to be carriers of Salmonella bacteria and are disease hazards to children. The HSUS supports the ban because it deplores the inhumane aspects of marketing and keeping reptiles and other exotic animals requiring specialized care.

In the past year or so, pet stores in several states have been discovered selling these small turtles in violation of the ban (see Winter 1981 and Summer 1981 issues of The HSUS News). It is illegal for turtles with a shell length of less than four inches to be sold, held for sale, or offered for any other commercial or public distribution.

The law applies to all species of turtles, tortoises, or terrapins. Sales of deep-sea species and noncommercial sales by hobbyists and scientific suppliers are excepted.

If you discover such turtles for sale in pet shops or elsewhere, you should contact the nearest Regional or District Office of the Food and Drug Administration and The HSUS General Counsel's office. Please be prepared to provide name and address of the vendor and the approximate number of turtles involved. Be sure to check the size of the turtles' shells.

If you report illegal sales, you will, normally, not be required to act as witness or to become further involved. The fact that the turtles are offered for commercial sale will be sufficient evidence of a violation.

HSUS Gives Pre-Trial Aid

In October, HSUS attorneys and law clerks provided close support for Maryland State Prosecutor Roger Galvin's well-publicized efforts to convict officials at the Institute for Behavioral Research of cruelty to several monkeys used in stroke research (see the article on the trial in this issue.) As part of this support, the HSUS was able to gain assurances from the USDA that it would willingly cooperate with Galvin in providing officials needed as witnesses for the state. In addition, extensive research into court decisions on the cruelty laws of all fifty states and the District of Columbia and into the question of whether the federal Animal Welfare Act preempted Maryland's anti-cruelty statute was undertaken on a crash schedule in preparation for pre-trial hearings.

The court ruled in Galvin's favor on the preemption issue and on other pretrial matters. The five-day trial of IBR scientists ended on October 31, 1981.

Compiled by Murdaugh Stuart Maid- den, HSUS General Counsel, and Roger Kindler, Associate Counsel.
...I give, devise, and bequeath to
The Humane Society of the United States...

There is implicit hope for animals in these words.

The unspoken hope of animals is depicted in the shelter puppy “wagging” to be adopted, or the last great whale sounding to escape the harpoon’s fatal thrust. The desperate hope of the shelter animal and the great sea leviathan is in our hands.

There is only one way to make sure you can help animals after you’re gone. Make a will and provide for them.

Write for: YOUR WILL TO HELP ANIMALS
To: Donald K. Coburn
HSUS 2100 L St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

WE HOPE IT IS YOUR WILL TO HELP ANIMALS.