From Strength to Strength

In this issue of The Humane Society News we have reported highlights of various program activities for the year 1982. With major emphasis placed on a wide variety of educational endeavors, The HSUS continues to be at the forefront of the animal-welfare movement in alerting and sensitizing the public to the numerous ways in which animals are being exploited and how, through our individual and collective responses, we can make a significant difference in preventing and eliminating the abuse and suffering they experience. This initiative is directed not only to an ever enlarging individual audience but also to numerous local animal-welfare organizations and animal-control agencies that look to The HSUS for workshops, consultations, and materials designed to assist them in responding more effectively to the needs of animals in their respective communities. And, though the greater part of this initiative emanates from our national office, there can be no doubt that it is greatly enhanced by the effective partnerships being forged by our regional offices with various local organizations, partnerships that are significantly strengthening both our individual and collective efforts.

Likewise, The HSUS has increasingly become a partner in various national and international endeavors on behalf of animals. In this issue is a report on the highly successful Mobilization for Animals rallies held throughout the United States and the world on April 24. As a major sponsor of this mobilization on behalf of laboratory animals, we have lent our strength to an effort no single group could have brought to fruition. Also, our participation in various other coalitions such as Monitor, the Council for Livestock Protection, the Draize Coalition, the LD-90 Coalition, and many others, has greatly enhanced our efforts on behalf of animals. And while The HSUS has helped to inspire and create several of these coalitions, we have in other cases responded to the initiative and vision of others in expanding our outreach.

We have also aided in bringing to fruition a major international animal-welfare organization, the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Resulting from the merger of the former World Federation for the Protection of Animals and International Society for the Protection of Animals, this organization is effectively addressing major animal-welfare concerns throughout the world, especially in those areas where national and local organizations are either weak or nonexistent. Having recently attended a meeting of the board of directors of this organization in Rome, Italy, I am pleased to report that through this medium we are truly benefiting animals worldwide.

There are clearly many tasks that can and will be carried out by individual organizations, whether local or national. There are others, however, that require the participation and cooperation of many groups, not only combining our common talents and resources, but also providing the mutual encouragement and support we so desperately need. For the challenges we face in seeking to bring about the elimination of abuse and suffering to animals worldwide are formidable, and the resistance we encounter is powerful and well organized. Let us continue, therefore, to add our strength to that of others in seeking to create a world in which animals may one day be free from pain, fear, and suffering.

John A. Hoyt
Into the Record

In April, Rep. Mario Biaggi of New York, sponsor of the legislation that would prohibit federal funds from going to public rental-housing projects for the elderly and handicapped if that housing banned pets, entered the cover story from the Spring 1983 HSUS News in The Congressional Record.

"I believe that this article clearly illustrates the urgent need for the timely article ..."

The Congressional Record.

The Humane Society News.

Beloved Messengers

The Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing has awarded its first research grants to scientists developing test-tube and tissue-culture product-safety tests here and abroad, according to The Johns Hopkins Gazette.

The center was established in 1981 by a grant from the Cosmetic, Toiletary, and Fragrance Association as a direct result of the tremendous public pressure on animal-testing organizations to find alternatives to the Draize rabbit-blinding test (see the Summer 1981 HSUS News).

According to center director Alan M. Goldberg, "Three areas with the greatest potential for developing alternative tests include responses of specific cell systems, membrane structure and function, and secretory responses of cells and organs." reports the Gazette.

Corporate Action

In May, The HSUS took advantage of an opportunity to influence a major corporation when it asked Iroquois Brands, a large food company, to stop importing goose liver paté if an investigation showed that the paté is produced by methods cruel to the geese.

A stockholder proposal filed by The HSUS and presented for a vote to the assembled stockholders at the company's annual meeting marked the first time a major American humanitarian organization had used this strategy to stop animal cruelty (see the Spring 1983 HSUS News).

Iroquois Brands imports the paté from France and distributes it throughout the United States.

We bought one share of stock in Iroquois Brands for the express purpose of bringing a stockholder proposal before the company's shareholders. HSUS Counsel for Government and Industry Relations Peter Lovenheim told the company's directors and 300 attending stockholders how paté is produced by force-feeding geese prior to slaughter to enlarge their livers.

Although the HSUS resolution did not pass, it did garner more than 52,000 votes. Since most shareholder resolutions are considered successful if they receive between three and five percent of the votes cast, this vote was un-paid.

They are making the effort to bring animal issues to readers in their companies. (We are encouraged by the results of our efforts.) In a recent meeting the Iroquois Brands management was meeting in The Washington Post the next day, the HSUS had requested that they quote our material in its entirety, unless otherwise permitted, and that they credit it correctly.)

Mrs. Emery Molnar, who writes for HSUS News, reports in recent issues of the HSUS News.

Thanks to all of you for your continued support of the HSUS and the animal welfare movement.

Those who attended the National Restaurant Association's annual convention had the chance to learn about the welfare of animals used for food.

Dogfighter's Lament

As we know from Gulf States Regional Director Bill Meade's reports in recent issues of The HSUS News, a battle is being waged to make dogfighting a felony in the state of Texas. As The Daily Oklahoman learned after interviewing C.E. "Tiny" Kruzen of Mushkagon, felony status would seriously compromise the enjoyment of sportmen like Mr. Kruzen in fighting pit bull terriers in the Lone Star state. Although he has gone to more than 150 fights in four years, Mr. Kruzen said he is no longer a participant. "I had to get out. Because they're fixing to pass the felony law in Texas." The possibility of a five-year prison term and $10,000 dollar fine did not, apparently appeal to the gentleman, who believes dogfighting has received undeserved negative publicity in the past. A political philosopher as well as an observer of the Texas sporting scene, Mr. Kruzen told the newspaper, "I'm not saying there are not people that don't abuse dogfighting. But it's not the inhumane thing that everybody thinks. I would like to see it legalized, but it will never be. The trouble started when we gave women the vote."

Subject: Corporate Action

To: [Recipients]

Re: HSUS Corporate Action

I am writing to inform you about the HSUS' recent efforts to influence corporate policies regarding animal welfare. On May 15, the HSUS presented a resolution to Iroquois Brands, a large food company, to stop importing goose liver paté from France.

The resolution did not pass, but it garnered more than 52,000 votes. This is a positive step towards encouraging companies to consider the welfare of animals in their operations.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns about this effort.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

HSUS Corporate Action Specialist

Subject: Dogfighter's Lament

To: [Recipients]

Re: Dogfighting in Texas

I want to bring to your attention the recent efforts in Texas to make dogfighting a felony. These efforts were highlighted in an article published in The Daily Oklahoman.

The article discusses the impact of such legislation on Texas sportmen like C.E. "Tiny" Kruzen of Mushkagon. He notes that the possibility of a five-year prison term and $10,000 dollar fine is a significant barrier to his continued participation in this sport.

Please let me know if you have any comments or suggestions regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

HSUS Regional Director
An enormous crowd filled the Park Plaza ballroom in Boston when torrential rains forced the mobilization demonstration indoors.

In Boston and Davis, California, torrid rains forced an estimated 7,000 to 8,000 people indoors, where they stood crammed shoulder-to-shoulder for hours; under a bright springtime sky in Madison, Wisconsin, a solemn procession of mourners honored primates killed at the primate center there; and, in Atlanta, a small but enthusiastic group gathered on the doorstep of the Yerkes Center, the most famous primate research station in the world, to protest its work.

The HSUS's Michael Fox, who warned the crowd that people place their own health and moral well-being in jeopardy when they rely overmuch on savage Forkan, director of Laboratory Animal Welfare John McArdle, and Scientific Director Michael Fox spoke from platforms at the other gatherings. Regional and support staff provided press assistance to mobilization organizers and manned HSUS information booths.

Each demonstration had a unique character. Here is a report from each site.

ATLANTA

"We will keep on marching 'til they're all set free."

In what was called the largest rally for animals ever held in the south, more than 300 people from Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, and Washington, D.C., gathered in Atlanta's Candler Park for the mobilization rally. Many had traveled ten hours by car and bus to attend. The chilly weather and high winds kept the crowd huddled together in a tight group in front of the speakers' platform where a Mobilization for Animals banner was strung high.

An important speaker was the HSUS's Michael Fox, who warned the crowd that people place their own health and moral well-being in jeopardy when they rely too much on medical technology and animal research. Other speakers were Dana Thacker, mobilization coordinator, and Lewis Regenstein of the Fund for Animals. After the speeches and entertainment by local folk musicians, the crowd formed a procession and marched three miles to Emory University, host institution of the Yerkes Primate Center. Carrying hundreds of banners and placards, protesters, including the staff of the HSUS's Southeast Regional Office, formed a colorful procession stretching for several blocks as it wound its way through one of Atlanta's wealthier suburbs. Marchers sang, "We will keep on marching 'til they're all set free."

In the land of the media, the mobilization rally at California's University of California at Davis received massive coverage from television, radio, and newspapers. All of the major network affiliates mentioned the rally on their evening broadcasts. Front page stories in the Sacramento Bee and Sacramento Union described how over 3,000 people filled a university auditorium and wept as a speaker read a litany of the hideous experiments performed on animals in the name of science. Television host Bob Barker and entertainers Dodie Goodman, Morgan Brittany, and Jamie Leigh-Curtis joined scientist Donald Barnes, philosophy professor Steve Sapontzis, HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan, and others in condemning wasteful primate research. Ms. Forkan offered the protesters another way to voice their objection to the work of the primate centers: writing letters to their congressmen asking that funding for these centers be discontinued. "Science magazine quoted [National Institutes of Health] Director of Primate Centers Leo Whitehair as saying, 'No one's lost any sleep over this rally.'" She said, "Of greater concern to Whitehair and other NIH officials is the effect the [rallies] will have on upcoming budget hearings on Capitol Hill...Let's make them lose sleep this week!"

Rallies Against Primate Centers Mark a Great Day for Laboratory Animals

Participants at indoor rallies used their rainwear as billboards.

TOO, E. C. 1. DAIN
Regional Primate Centers; ask that funding for the other centers be carefully reviewed; and ask that the money saved by these actions be earmarked for alternatives to animal testing.

Twenty-six organizations, including The HSUS, distributed literature throughout the rally.

Perhaps the most moving testimony was given by daytime television star Andrea Hall Lovell. “Before I became an actress I was a teacher, working with children with special needs,” she said. “I realized the importance of a non-verbal child having a speaking person as a friend. Then, when I saw an orangutan make the sign for ‘sad’ when its baby died, I was overcome with emotion. That’s when I knew it’s your job to see he becomes an animal with a conscience.”

Many groups supporting the April 24 rally, that number that will undoubtedly grow.

MADISON

“...The animal-rights/animal-welfare movement...is a sleeping giant...now awake and...hungry....”

Led by 100 people dressed in black carrying signs commemorating animals that had lost their lives in the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center, some 4,000 protesters from nine states gathered in Madison on April 24. In a procession that at one point stretched for fourteen blocks, the marchers, wearing black arm bands, made their way across town to the primate center. As they neared the modest, white brick building guarded by armed police, their chants of “See the institution, not the animals,” filled the air. Then, they became an actress I was a teacher, working with children with special needs,” she said. “I realized the importance of a non-verbal child having a speaking person as a friend. Then, when I saw an orangutan make the sign for ‘sad’ when its baby died, I was overcome with emotion. That’s when I knew it’s your job to see he becomes an animal with a conscience.”

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Many groups supporting the April 24 rally, that number that will undoubtedly grow.
On Friday, April 29, 1983, just four days after the primate center mobilization, Dr. Michael Fox offered testimony on behalf of The Fund for Animals President Alex MacDonald and Wings of Song cheered the audience from time to time as they made their way through a deserted and flooded Public Garden, just across the street from the Common. One of the dogs had its hind legs strapped into a two-wheeled contraption which it pulled along behind it quite cheerily, easily keeping up with its family. The dog had been injured and its legs paralyzed the year before, the man explained, and the veterinarian had counseled them to put the dog to sleep. “We came up with this instead,” the man said, “He’s eleven years old now and doing pretty well with his wheels. And, you know what? His back legs are beginning to come back. See them twitching as he pulls himself along? We think he’ll be walking again soon.” His last words could have been an assessment of the whole laboratory animal struggle: “You think nothing can be done and it’s all hopeless, but, you see, nothing ever really is.”

 Celebrities listen with rapt attention to John Hoyt’s lead-off speech from left, seated, Cleveland Amory, Susan Strasberg, Angie Dickinson, Earl Holliman, Richard Morgan, Ingrid Newkirk. a

HSUS President John Hoyt delivers a speech in Boston later excerpted on national television news. b

primates for purposes we know little or nothing about.

On this April 24, 1983,” he concluded, “we have set into motion a force that shall continue to grow. The success of this crusade on behalf of animals is finally dependent upon you...believing in the rightness of our cause and bearing witness to that belief in our personal attitudes and actions.”

Mobilization National Coordinator Richard Morgan spoke poignantly of “each day taking us closer to a place where animals will no longer be made to suffer to give humans pleasure or comfort or entertainment. We can see such a place clearly in our minds now, a place of peace where compassion is not divisible by wealth or status.”

Fund for Animals President Cleveland Amory, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals leader Alex Pacheco and entertainers Angie Dickinson, Earl Holliman, and Susan Strasberg followed in condemning various aspects of laboratory experimentation. Musical sets by Country Joe McDonald and Wings of Song cheered the audience from time to time during the three-hour program. Actor Holliman was particularly eloquent: referring to the massive amounts of drug abuse research conducted at the primate centers, he asked, “Why do our bad habits have to turn into monkeys’ bad luck?”

The packed hall left little room for the information tables groups had brought to the rally or for the work ing press. Despite the crush, however, people from New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Washington, D.C., buttoned and postes taped to their foulweather gear, cheered every reference to eliminating animal suffering in experiments.

After the rally, a caravan of buses drove thirty miles to Southboro, Mass., for a memorial service at the primate center itself, but the terrible weather and the early departure of buses destined north and south kept the crowd small.

Both major wire services, one of the national networks, and a host of city newspapers on the east coast carried extensive coverage of the Boston rally. Organizers termed it a great success.

The rally over, twilight crept into soggy Boston. A young couple pushed a stroller and watched over their two small dogs as they made their way through a deserted and flooded Public Garden, just across the street from the Common. One of the dogs had its hind legs strapped into a two-wheeled contraption which it pulled along behind it quite cheerily, easily keeping up with its family. The dog had been injured and its legs paralyzed the year before, the man explained, and the veterinarian had counseled them to put the dog to sleep. “We came up with this instead,” the man said, “He’s eleven years old now and doing pretty well with his wheels. And, you know what? His back legs are beginning to come back. See them twitching as he pulls himself along? We think he’ll be walking again soon.” His last words could have been an assessment of the whole laboratory animal struggle: “You think nothing can be done and it’s all hopeless, but, you see, nothing ever really is.”

We’re glad we can count you as part of The HSUS, but we find many people aren’t aware of the variety of periodicals we publish to serve the many different—and important—interests of those in animal welfare.

All of these publications are prepared by The HSUS’s nationally experienced professional staff.

Shouldn’t you order one for yourself—or a friend?

The HSUS News
Quarterly membership magazine of The Humane Society of the U.S., with up-to-date reports on HSUS activities involving national, international, and regional animal-welfare issues, $10 minimum membership contribution.

I would like to receive these periodicals of The HSUS:

The HSUS News. Enroll me as a voting member of The HSUS ($10 for one year) and send me four issues. I enclose

Shelter Sense. Enter a subscription to Shelter Sense ($3 for one year) and send me ten issues. I enclose

Humane Education. Enter a subscription to Humane Education ($7 for one year) and send me four issues. I enclose

Total:

Name
Address
City
State
Zip
Make checks payable to The HSUS. Please return this coupon to The HSUS, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, along with your payment.
By proclamation of President Reagan, June was National Zoo and Aquarium Month. To commemorate this event, The HSUS would like to direct your attention to a few of the 363 zoos we have inspected nationwide that are, unfortunately, far inferior to those true zoological gardens that are, as the president recognized, “a valuable and unique asset” to the nation.

Ten Substandard Zoos

By Sue Pressman

The elephants in this picture are:
(a) waiting in a subway station for the 8:05
(b) serving five to ten years in Leavenworth for disturbing the peace
(c) on display in their permanent home at a major U.S. zoo
(d) none of the above

The answer must be (d). The first two are patently absurd, and, well, those animals couldn’t really be living in that bare concrete oasis, could they? No professional zoological garden in the U.S. would exhibit animals in an environment so obviously inappropriate for the animal and devoid of information for the public, would it?

Well...yes and no. Some professional zoological gardens are still saddled with some outdated structures, but those structures are gradually being replaced by more naturalistic exhibits. Unfortunately, there are still many operations that call themselves zoos that are not really zoos at all. They could be more accurately termed menageries. The HSUS defines a menagerie as a random collection of animals maintained in an amateurish fashion. One of these, the Oakland Zoo in California, is where these elephants indeed live.

There are other places like the zoo in Oakland that have equally unacceptable exhibits and face other difficulties that they either do not want to change or cannot change. As long as there are zoos there will be a debate over which zoo is the best, but such a debate will never have a single winner. There are many truly fine facilities, but to say which is the best, it is necessary to ask: “At what?” While one may surpass the rest in one particular field, such as public education, another may excel in a different one, such as the captive breeding of the scimitar-horned oryx. Each of these candidates for best zoo provides a good level of care for its animals; offers educational opportunities to visitors; and makes contributions to conservation.

It is much easier to identify those zoos that fall far, far below the standard of best. This we have done in naming ten zoos which, in our opinion, fail to meet even one criterion of an acceptable zoological garden. Although they share the “distinction” of being substandard zoos, they do differ from one another in some respects. Some are private enterprises and others are financed by local governments. Some charge admission, others do not. And, as one might expect, they vary in size.

But for our purposes, these differences matter only insofar as they compound the faults we find in these operations. For example, though all of these places are, we believe, a waste of money, the municipal facilities are guilty of an even greater offense than are the private ones, for they are throwing away taxpayers’ dollars on enterprises that return less than nothing on the investment. In the same way, the larger the facility, the more it undermines the purpose and goals to which a zoo should devote itself.

More significant than the differences are the similarities among these facilities, since the similarities qualify them for inclusion in this group. Individually, these factors can reduce the quality of an animal’s life; in combination, they mean a wretched existence for the many animals kept by these ten zoos.

Ten “Zoos”

• Aqualand, Brewster, Me.
• Cadwalader Park Zoo, Trenton, N.J.
• Glen Miller Park Zoo, Richmond, Ind.
• Houser’s Groves and Zoo, Melbourne, Fl.
• Johnson Zoo, Smithfield, N.C.
• Knowland Park Zoo, Oakland, Calif.
• M&M Zoo and Petting Farm, Welford, S.C.
• Naylor Zoo, Scranton, Pa.
• Space Game Farms, Sussex, N.J.
• Welder Park Zoo, Sinton, Tex.

Informative exhibit signs, an available, trained staff to answer questions, and a program of community involvement are the minimal components of an educational program, and all of the zoos on our list fail.
The most serious deficiency is very negative image of wildlife and not in failing to inform, but in short in at least two of these areas. In the case of a private facility, community indifference to its preservation to its treatment of the animals there, and to the statement its presence makes about the area is what enables such operations to prospers along with minimal interference.

Lack of community support. Attendance at any of these facilities may be high, but, except for a few individuals, the community ignores or denies the zoo’s shortcomings and the need for changes. This lack of support is most often seen in a refusal to give municipal zoos sufficient revenue. Even a small zoo can contribute to conservation in a meaningful way through some of these activities. By failing to participate on any level, we do all of the zoos on this list—a facility is merely purposelessly exploiting wildlife.

A very basic conservation effort should consist of establishing a breeding program for even one species that the zoo finds it is able to maintain well; hiring staff well-qualified to execute such a program; and cooperating with other zoos in their breeding efforts through exchange programs and accurate record-keeping. Furthermore, the research a zoo conducts in such areas as behavior, nutrition, and reproduction can improve prospects for the survival of animals in the wild as well as benefit animals in captivity.

In their natural habitat, bears are active, curious, climbing, exploring animals ranging throughout forests and fields. In the Oakland Zoo, the Mediterranean monk seal is so out of step with modern zooological thinking that even the newest exhibit is archaic by those standards.

In 1980, we requested inspections by both federal and state authorities after finding problems at Houseker’s Zoo. The USDA declared the zoo to be in compliance, but the state found fifty-four violations. These included eighteen cages substandard in size and fourteen with inadequate furnishings.

Inferior caging is also a serious problem at Welder Park. The HSUS recently wrote an urgent letter to city authorities pointing out that, unless structural deficiencies were corrected quickly, escapes and injuries could occur.

At Cadwalader Park Zoo, a bear continues to live literally in a pit despite our many attempts to persuade the city to improve conditions for this animal. As small as this park is, security is so inadequate that vandals have repeatedly killed or maimed zoo animals. All of the violations we have cited to this point would be high, but, except for a few individuals, the community ignores or denies the zoo’s shortcomings and the need for changes. This lack of support is most often seen in a refusal to fund improvements to animals held at his facility. The many counts against Mr. Johnson include housing incompatible animals together; providing water in inadequate caging; failure to provide adequate veterinary care; and sanitation requirements.

As small as this park is, security is so inadequate that vandals have repeatedly killed or maimed zoo animals. The many counts against Mr. Johnson include housing incompatible animals together; providing water in inadequate caging; failure to provide adequate veterinary care; and sanitation requirements.
Once the Point Defiance Zoo in Tacoma, Washington, had been substantially improved, it could be one of the finest facilities in the country. If change is to come to your zoo, your personal commitment will be a major factor. As an individual concerned about animal welfare, you have a responsibility to the animals to improve their living conditions. If it is a municipal zoo, you have a responsibility as a taxpayer to voice your complaints to your local officials and to demand that they stop allowing you to finance a substandard operation. It is a private establishment, it has a responsibility to act as a consumer to keep change. You must treat the zoo as you would any other consumer goods—make your dissatisfactions known both to the provider of the goods, the zoo owner, and the government agency that licenses and supervises such establishments.

In both cases, you must enlist the support of those people who, like yourself, do not want the community burdened with a facility that serves no useful purpose. There are others who feel as you do but who need a catalyst to go about the business of being one of the finest facilities in the country.

In January of 1976, the HSUS asked its members to boycott all tuna products. This action was our response to the brutal massacre of nearly 300,000 porpoises in tuna nets that had begun in the 1960’s and continued into the early 1970’s. Now, a disturbing series of events that began in January of this year may make a reassessment of the tuna boycott a sad but unavoidable necessity.

For some unknown biological reason, yellowfin light tuna swim underneath schools of porpoise. Tuna fishermen can easily find the deep swimming tuna by looking for high leaping porpoises on the surface. Once fisherman spot the porpoises, they deploy speed boats to entice them with their quarter-mile purse seine nets. Then, like closing the mouth of a draw-string purse, they close the net, capturing the tuna, porpoises, and anything else within.

The massacre reached upwards of 300,000 deaths annually in the six months the first部份 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) which mandated that the tuna industry reduce the kill to near-zero within two years. The industry did not comply and, following several court and congressional battles, the HSUS along with several other groups, launched the boycott.

That tactic and additional court fights resulted in the tuna industry's coming under federal regulation requiring fishermen to operate under greatly reduced porpoise mortality quotas.

As part of that solution, since 1981, the United States tuna industry has been fishing under a special U.S. government permit. It requires that no more than 20,500 porpoises be killed each year and that federal observers be aboard the vessels to monitor the tuna catch and verify that the quota is not exceeded by the end of the year. A new permit must be issued for any incidental taking of porpoise thereafter.

Generally, the industry has stayed within its allowable kill per year. In 1982, however, recording ships were found killing nearly 23,000 animals, including some 2,000 Eastern Spinner porpoises—a protected species. In addition, it is estimated that foreign fleets now account for more than one-half of the world’s purse seine fleet and their porpoise kill, largely unregulated, is equal to or greater than that of U.S. vessels.

The HSUS has always believed that the tuna industry must develop fishing equipment and techniques that will reduce all porpoise mortality to near zero. We promoted legislation, passed in 1981, which called upon the Department of Commerce to contrive a full observer program. We urged hard now to continue working toward a full observer program.

Secondly, we must urge tuna boat captains to accept a full observer program. Please write Mr. August Felsensohn, President, American Tuna Boat Association, One Tuna Lane, San Diego, CA 92110.

The companies which process and can the tuna must also hear from us. If the essential message is reviewed and the HSUS is convinced that the tuna boat would be very damaging during this time of a glut of tuna on the market, we have these addresses: Del Monte Corp. Box 3575 San Francisco, CA 94119 Bumble Bee 70 West Street Astoria, OR 97103 Castle & Coke (Claver Leaf) P.O. Box 2990 Honolulu, HI 96820 H.J. Heinz Co. (Star-Kist) P.O. Box 57 Pittsburgh, PA 15230 Railways & Tuna (Chicken of the Sea) Checkerboard Square St. Louis, MO 63164

It is important that your congress¬
man and senators know of your con¬

We hope you don’t have to dust off our Tuna Boycott Buttons, but we urge you to push hard now to continue working for observers and zero kill, we can make a real difference.
The summer months can bring opportunities for fun in the sun, but they can often bring tragedy as well when unthinking owners take family pets along for a ride in the car. Many people do not realize the danger in leaving their pets inside a parked car on a warm day, even if only for a brief period. Whether or not the car is parked in the shade or the windows are open, once the outside temperature climbs above 70 degrees, within minutes the temperature inside a car with no air conditioning will reach 160 degrees. The car then literally becomes a death trap for pets.

The HSUS wants to put an end to these needless tragedies. For the third summer in a row, the Humane Society of the United States' summer campaign is waging the campaign by sending out posters and flyers. "We want to alert the public to the dangers of leaving pets in cars during the summer months," said Janet M. Huling, public relations director. The department first mailed leaflets to teachers and humane associations, major supermarket chains, and the Federal Trade Commission to raise awareness. The department is also changing its format and approach of its child-oriented programming. The Humane Society News, the HSUS's tabloid newspaper to be published this fall by the educational division, the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, will be consolidated into the HSUS's weekly publication, HSUS Kind News.

Kind Magazine to be Replaced by Kind News

In an effort to bring more children interested in animals and humane issues, the HSUS is changing the format and approach of its child-oriented programming. Kind, the youth magazine of The HSUS since 1969, ceased publication with the May/June 1983 issue. It will be replaced this fall by Kind News, a four-page tabloid newspaper to be published on two levels, Level I for grades one through three and Level II for grades four through six.

Unlike Kind, Kind News will not be available on a single-subscription basis. Instead, adults will subscribe for groups of children. A one-year subscription will entitle teachers, humane society educators, or other interested adults to quarterly packets of thirty-five copies of one level of the newspaper, which they can turn in distribution to children. In addition to changing its Kind program, the HSUS is consolidating its humane education efforts by placing responsibility for the new publication under its educational division, the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education. More information about Kind News will appear in the fall issue of The HSUS News. We wish to thank those members who have supported Kind magazine over the past fourteen years and hope that you will join us in our commitment to the new Kind News program.

Warning: Park Pets At Home, Not In Cars

When it's hot—leave your pet at home! Leave windows open and close the windows if it's too hot. Provide water for your pet and keep the shade over him. When it's hot—leave your pet at home! You may help save its life. When it's hot, your pet may suffer brain damage or die from heatstroke. Apply ice packs or cold towels to the head, neck and chest. Get the dog to a veterinarian immediately. Let him lick ice cubes or even ice cream. Apply air conditioner in cold vents to the car. Open windows. Don't ignore him. Use an unscented source of cool water. Let him out of the car to run in the rain. Do not apply cold water to a warm dog. Remove the dog to a secure environment. It does become hot quickly.

Leaving Your Pet In A Parked Car Can Be A Deadly Mistake

A Deadly Mistake

Leaving Your Pet In A Parked Car Can Be A Deadly Mistake

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

1982 ANNUAL REPORT

Education Activities and Services

An enormous variety of educational and information activities formed the basis for The HSUS's daily work and long-range goals. The Department of Animal Sheltering and Control directly influenced the humane care, handling, euthanasia, and adoption of close to 500,000 animals in 300 animal shelters across the country. Workshops on humane society problem-solving in New York, Louisiana, and Illinois attracted over 250 participants; special training sessions in Florida, New Jersey, and New York reached another 150 animal-control officers and humane society staff members. In four separate sessions The HSUS's highly successful Animal Control Academy, including one each in Michigan and California, 115 students graduated from the two-week animal-control-officer training course. The HSUS re-accredited seven humane societies through its accreditation program and undertook ten evaluation visits to societies involved in the program. The accreditation committee revised and reworded all mandatory and elective standards for accreditation, and a new director of accreditation began careful assessment of new applications. The HSUS's publication for animal-control workers, Shelter Sense, increased its frequency to ten times a year to serve better the needs of those working directly with animals. A unique campaign against pound seizure helped local and state organizations and individuals by supplying information desperately needed in the fight to prohibit the taking of animals from shelters for research.

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) conducted seventeen humane education workshops in twelve states and launched a major humane education evaluation project in 1982. This latter was designed to test, evaluate, and examine factors in and attitudes towards humane education and, most specifically, to critique NAAHE's humane education curriculum guide. NAAHE released useful new materials such as The Miniature Menagerie, a portfolio of clip art, and Methods for Measurement, a guide for evaluating humane education programs, and continued to publish its critically successful quarterly, Humane Education.

The year 1982 was a volatile one in the fields of legislation and government relations. Despite a Congress hostile to unprecedented string of victories in the nation's capital. The HSUS delivered testimony in both House and Senate Ap-
propositions Committees against a proposed cut of seventy percent in funding for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and against the elimination of these important services for the HSUS. Equally important was distributing information on timely animal issues to the general public and national members and supporters for The HSUS. Constant, systematic animal welfare efforts, introduced in the Senate. Opponents from medical and academic communities did not have any effect on the proposed amendments. Tremendous opposition from the racing industry continued to fight efforts to ban dogfighting and cockfighting in 1982. We intensified our efforts to combat dogfighting and cockfighting in raids in Michigan, Ohio, and California. We stopped a proposed central slaughter facility upgraded from a monstrosity to a felony in four states.

Our crusade to eliminate puppy mills continued to receive widespread coverage in the print and electronic media. National television network repeatedly documented the findings of our investigator that mass dog-breeding establishments were often in violation of Animal Welfare Act regulations on humane care.

Our investigators testified repeatedly before House and Senate subcommittees in support of the largely HSUS-drafted legislation to prohibit wildlife in illegal trade. This HSUS office also worked in concert with the internal affairs departments and regional offices but also to create and distribute model wildlife protection and cruelty Investigation.

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

The HSUS's support of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, under the directorship of Dr. Michael Fox, and its quarterly publication The International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems, in establishing and working for passage of the new anti-dogfighting and cockfighting laws, and in the prosecution of a civil suit in Florida attacking the constitutionality of a regulatory measure.

Legislative and investigative work highlighted the HSUS's efforts.

The HSUS has supported and assisted in the prosecution of a civil suit in federal court regarding those animals. The prosecution of Dr. Taub was complemented by a suit filed by the HSUS against USDA for that agency's failure to establish animal-care standards of the Animal Welfare Act in laboratories in general and at the Taub laboratory in particular. As a result of that suit, USDA was prompted to revamp its laboratory inspection procedures.

Among other actions at the state level, the HSUS investigated a suit in Florida attacking the constitutionality of a local anti-dogfighting law and a recent legislative action that had lifted a previous prohibition against racetrack dogfighting.

The General Counsel's Office furnished legal guidance and technical assistance throughout the year not only to other HSUS departments and regional offices but also to local humane societies and individuals upon request. It furnished interpretations and explanations of Internal Revenue Service rulings affecting the status of humane societies operating so-called full-service veterinary clinics.

Regional Programs and Services

The scope of the HSUS's regional office network expanded with the addition of a new office serving Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Working with state and local humane societies and animal-control officials, the HSUS continued in its efforts to work for passage of improved anti-cruelty laws and enforcement of existing laws some of its goals, but its primary task was operation of The HSUS's Animal Control Academy in Alabama.

The New England Regional Office completed "Concretized," an educational filmstrip on the exploitation of protected wildlife in illegal trade. This HSUS office also worked actively with several communities to ban exotic wild animals as pets and acted as host for a meeting of Connecticut state officials, zoo administrators, legislators, and humane society managers on that subject.

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The Humane Society Wins 1980 Fight

Capping an effort that began in November of 1981, The HSUS jubilantly announced in April that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had canceled a permit allowing the use of the deadly wildlife poison Compound 1080 in response to an HSUS lawsuit and administrative petition (see the Winter 1983 HSUS News). The EPA ordered the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which had originally asked for the permit, to remove immediately the 1,200 poison baits it had already set out in parts of Montana, Idaho, and Texas.

Said HSUS President John Hoyt, "The EPA revocation stops the legal use of a poison Compound 1080, which is considered by non-governmental environmentalists to be one of the most dangerous chemicals for wildlife which could result in the poisoning of millions of laboratory animals annually." The HSUS can rejoice doubly in this decision. Not only have the lethal baits been removed from a vast expanse of land but also, more importantly, livestock industry efforts to return to the days of the widespread poisoning of predators have been dealt a severe blow. This decision by EPA, recognized as an unresponsive and unsympathetic agency, will save thousands of animals from inhumane treatment this year and, we hope, safeguard millions more in the years to come.

Can EPA have changed its fundamental attitudes towards wildlife and environmental protection? We hope so.

The Good With the Bad

For two weeks in April, representatives from fifty-nine nations met in Botswana to debate the fate of species protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (see the Spring 1983 HSUS News). When the dust settled, The HSUS and other animal-welfare groups attending the conference as non-governmental observers could take pride in what they had achieved.

The Botswana meeting provided significant additional restrictions for endangered and threatened species and held the line on the most critical aspects of wildlife protection. HSUS Vice President John Grant reported that non-governmental observers from organizations all over the world formed a loose voting coalition to lobby for the animal-welfare and conservation positions they hoped would be adopted by voting members. On the animal-welfare agenda were critical issues involving the commercial trade in ivory and exotic pets, the importation of exotic pets, the importation of exotic species, and the importation of exotic plants.

Threatened species, and the international trade in endangered species, were high on the conference agenda. Unfortunately, skin and other non-governmental observers were concerned that this slight change would allow smuggling and resumption of the commercial trade in leopard skins. The biggest loss of the conference was the failure to adopt international protection for earless seals. This failure can be laid at the door of the U.S. government, which generated strong political and economic pressure and finally got its way. The HSUS and other animal-welfare groups have had to make the vow to redouble their efforts to protect seals next time.

Mal-welfare supporters saw some important victories. The conference voted to extend protections agreed to by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to include all of the eighty-one countries that are parties to the CITES convention. These countries include all of the eighty-one countries that are parties to the CITES convention. This year's conference also included all of the eighty-one countries that are parties to the CITES convention.

Gratifying was the strong support for national animal-welfare protection by nations such as the Gambia, Cambodia, Nepal, The Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Australia, and India. The efforts by some African countries to remove protection for the leopard, Nile crocodile, and African ivory were thwarted.

Both species will continue to be included on Appendix I of the CITES convention. Restrictions on commercial trade of the animals are used by private individuals for non-commercial purposes. The HSUS and other non-governmental observers were concerned that this slight change would allow smuggling and resumption of the commercial trade in leopard skins. The biggest loss of the conference was the failure to adopt international protection for earless seals. This failure can be laid at the door of the U.S. government, which generated strong political and economic pressure and finally got its way. The HSUS and other animal-welfare groups have had to make the vow to redouble their efforts to protect seals next time.

All in all, we won some battles and lost some, but the overwhelming sense of pride and achievement must be strong.
Anti-Hunter Harassment Legislation: A Threat To All Americans

Imagine you are on a camping trip. You meet several fellow campers and strike up a conversation about hunting. You learn that the wildlife is abundant and full of the wonderful wildlife you hope to see the next day. They reveal they are in the woods to hunt and kill these animals. Dismayed, you speak from your conscience and try to dissuade them from killing. The next thing you know, you are charged with violation of a law designed to protect the rights of hunters, trappers, and fishermen. Although you have exercised your First Amendment right of free speech, you could be legitimately prosecuted under the provision of a new law sweeping this country. In short, you illegally prevented the hunter from enjoying the outdoors in the pursuit of his lawful activity. You are a victim of harassment.

You don't know it is hunting season and you are hiking through the woods. You are not even aware that deer are grazing in solitude. An explosion shatters the peace and the deer drops to the ground. What was once living is dead. Every instinct tells you to run away. The hunter, however, is armed, so you don't know it is hunting season and don't know he is in the presence of wildlife. How is a person to know when his presence or remarks might offend another? How is a person to know in is the presence of sportmen? How is a person to know in the lawful taking of a wild animal or who is engaged in the process of taking, or to prevent such person's enjoyment of the outdoors. Words such as this places the hunter in a privileged position far above non-hunters. In its accompanying comments, The Wildlife Legislative Fund suggests that it is illegal for a person to attempt to disrupt the hunt by "being present" where the disturbance affects the enjoyment of the hunt. It is said that the disturbance affects the animal by making them "vigilant" or "on alert." What about the humane hiker who intentionally lure animals to their own land to offer them sanctuary from certain death at the hands of sportmen? Is a person to know when his presence or remarks might offend another? How is a person to know in the presence of sportmen? How is a person to know in the lawful taking of a wild animal or who is engaged in the process of taking, or to prevent such person's enjoyment of the outdoors.

These stranger-than-fiction scenarios are now possible in Arizona, Louisiana, Vermont, Michigan, and Nevada. If the pro-hunting and pro-gun group The Wildlife Legislative Fund has its way, the hunter's "enjoyment" of the nation's wilderness will be protected throughout all fifty states—indeed throughout all public lands and waters, and every U.S. citizen who defends the First Amendment right to freedom of speech.

Operating under the assumption that wildlife belongs entirely to them during hunting season, members of The Wildlife Legislative Fund drafted a model bill designed specifically to protect wildlife during hunting season. This bill, however, is so preposterously broad that it completely strips all non-hunting U.S. citizens of their rights to enjoy the wilderness. This bill would include hunting with an airplane, ringing bells or firing guns on the opening day of hunting season, keeping dogs away from animals, disturbing human scents, baiting mark areas for duck hunting, etc.

The drafting of this bill and its passage in the five states also show that hunters are taking the offensive. In order to silence animal protectionists, they propose legislation so overwhelming it is like using a sledgehammer to turn off a radio. For example, the bill reads, "no person shall disturb another person who is engaged in the lawful taking of a wild animal or who is engaged in the process of taking, or to prevent such person's enjoyment of the outdoors." Wording such as this places the hunter in a privileged position far above non-hunters. In its accompanying comments, The Wildlife Legislative Fund suggests that it is illegal for a person to attempt to disrupt the hunt by "being present" where the disturbance affects the enjoyment of the hunt. It is said that the disturbance affects the animal by making them "vigilant" or "on alert." What about the humane hiker who intentionally lure animals to their own land to offer them sanctuary from certain death at the hands of sportmen? Is a person to know when his presence or remarks might offend another? How is a person to know in the presence of sportmen? How is a person to know in the lawful taking of a wild animal or who is engaged in the process of taking, or to prevent such person's enjoyment of the outdoors.

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These are all lawful activities renounced unlawful by the deadly legislative machinations of The Wildlife Legislative Fund. There is no possible way that one can measure and legislate against the kind or the volume of noise that would scare away animals without violating the lawful rights of all U.S. citizens.

Since these states have already disregarded the differences between hunters and non-hunters, the model law, defendants brought before the courts on charges of committing a crime, much of the enforcement of this new law, however, is placed in the hands of hunters. The legislators have not in any way limited in any way directly bring actions in court for injunctions and monetary damages against those who violate the laws. This bill would be struck of the important but necessary change to this anti-hunting crime, much of the enforcement of this new law, however, is placed in the hands of hunters. The legislators have not in any way limited in any way directly bring actions in court for injunctions and monetary damages against those who violate the laws. This bill would be struck of the important but necessary change to this anti-hunting crime, much of the enforcement of this new law, however, is placed in the hands of hunters. The legislators have not in any way limited in any way directly bring actions in court for injunctions and monetary damages against those who violate the laws. This bill would be struck off the statute books.

It is frivolous. State politicians would seem to have far more pressing issues to resolve in the legislature than the differences between hunters and non-hunters. So would the courts, which could be filled with cases related to this legislation: hunters could半导 to court to play their radios too loudly, honking their car horns, even for being in the vicinity of animals. It is too broad. The model bill does not merely intend to stop someone from interfering with a sportman, while he is actually hunting, trapping, or fishing. It also protects the hunter from having his enjoyment "prevented" during any time leading up to the actual killing of an animal, while traveling to the hunting ground, camping, and preparing to kill his prey. It ignores the right to due process. The bill uses police officers the broad power to prevent persons from entering public lands and to stop otherwise lawful activity if they suspect that such persons might be intending to disrupt hunting. This amounts to a summary trial in the field and is a serious encroachment upon due-process privileges.

It is unnecessary. If a hunter, trapper, or fisherman is physically prevented from taking his prey by an individual, assault-and-battery on a malicious mischief, the best defense is to keep an eye on your state legislation and active physically prevent the passage of any type of anti-hunter harassment legislation. Even as this article was being prepared, Nevada passed its anti-hunter harassment legislation. Don't let the hunters use your rights to enjoy the nation's wilderness, to appreciate living things and express moral outrage when you see a hunter aim to take the life of an animal.
1983 Annual Conference
of The Humane Society of the United States

After an absence of eight years, The HSUS’s Annual Conference returns to the southwest in 1983. This year, the conference begins with a pre-conference symposium on Wednesday, October 12, sponsored jointly by The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems and the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, which will explore the interrelationships among animals, education, and the development of empathy.

Conference program moderator Amy Freeman Lee and keynote speaker John A. Hoyt will be joined by Richard Morgan, national coordinator of the Mobilization for Animals, Marilyn E. Wilhelm, director of The Wilhelm Schole, Fort Worth, and Michael Fox as conference speakers. Presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Award to an outstanding humanitarian will highlight banquet festivities Friday evening, October 14.

Downtown Fort Worth, an area alive with new growth and old history, offers conference participants sophisticated entertainment, outstanding cultural activities, and colorful reminders of the Wild West. A special post-conference excursion (see opposite page) will offer a front-row seat for the drama of endangered species’ struggle to survive in the wild.

How important can these days in October be? For the dedicated HSUS member or humane society staff person, they can comprise one of the most valuable and rewarding learning experiences of this or any other year. Study the conference program on the following pages and make plans to join us in Fort Worth in October. A new conference format compresses formal presentations, workshops, entertainment, and business into two and one-half days instead of three.

Americana Hotel Room Rates for the Conference are:
Single, $50; Double, $60; Triple, $70; Quadruple, $80.

Going Wild for an Afternoon

On Saturday, October 15, a limited number of HSUS conference participants will have the unique opportunity to tour a privately owned wildlife preserve where zoo animals are raised and rehabilitated for eventual reintroduction into the wild. Approximately fifty people will leave Fort Worth at 2:00 p.m. and travel by bus to the Waterfall Ranch an hour away. There, they will tour the ranch’s 1,500 acres and see most of the fourteen African species now living on the property. Buses will return to the Americana Hotel by 7:00 p.m. If you are physically able to enjoy a rugged (and probably hot) afternoon of sightseeing by truck, consider this opportunity to learn and unwind during this special excursion. Details of the trip to the Waterfall Ranch will come to you in your package of material after you register for the conference.

A small group of conference participants will have the opportunity to see a unique new wildlife preservation program in action at the Waterfall Ranch outside Fort Worth on Saturday, October 15.

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**1983 Annual Conference Schedule**

**Tuesday, October 11**
7:30 a.m.–9:00 p.m. 
Registration

**Wednesday, October 12**
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m.
Pre-conference Symposium: Can Love Be Taught? Empathy, Animals and Education
Kathy Savessky, director of NAAHE, program moderator
Morning:
A. Address by Dr. Michael W. Fox, director of The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems
B. Presentation of papers by experts in child development, empathy, and education
Afternoon:
Consecutive panel discussions about
A. Education toward empathy, from the grade school to the university level
B. The political and social implications of humane education
4:00 p.m.–6:30 p.m.
Registration
8:00 p.m.
Reception/Get Acquainted Social
Cash Bar

**Thursday, October 13**
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.
"All One Family" Tone Poem Opening Remarks
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, program moderator
Coleman Burke, chairman, Board of Directors
9:45 a.m.
Keynote Address
John A. Hoyt, president
10:30 a.m.
Coffee Break
11:00 a.m.
Address
Richard Morgan, national coordinator, Mobilization for Animals
12:00 p.m.
Book Sale
2:00 p.m.–3:30 p.m.
Workshops
1. Laboratory Animals: Strategies and Procedures for Change
Dr. John McArdle
2. Animal Shelter ABCs: Humane Sheltering
Phyllis Wright
3. Lobbying: Avoiding Legal Problems with the Government
Roger Kindler
4. Roadside Zoos: Action Against Unprofessional Exhibitors
Sue Pressman, Bernie Weller
5. Newsletter: Improving Your Best Communication Device
Deborah Salem
3:30 p.m.
Coffee Break
4:00 p.m.–5:30 p.m.
Workshops
1. Humane Education: Introducing the New Kind News
Kathy Savessky
2. Kosher Slaughter: Progress Toward Eliminating Shackling and Hoisting
William Redding
3. Animal-Welfare Politics: To Be Effective, You Must Be Political
Patricia Fokan, Dr. John Grandy
4. Rodeo: Challenging the Cruelty
Marc Paulhus, William Meade
5. Investigations: Techniques and Procedures
Franz Dantzler
8:30 p.m.
Film Festival
Films presented by Marty Stouffer, Marty Stouffer Productions Limited

**Friday, October 14**
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.
Address
"Humane Ethics for Agriculture and Culture"
Dr. Michael W. Fox, HSUS scientific director
10:00 a.m.
Coffee Break
10:30 a.m.
Address
Marilyn E. Wilhelm, director, The Wilhelm Scholle
11:30 a.m.
Book Sale
1:30 p.m.–3:00 p.m.
Workshops
1. Farm Animal Welfare: Personal Choices That Make a Difference
Dr. Michael W. Fox
2. Pound Seizure: Issues and Answers
Ann Church, Dr. John McArdle
3. Wildlife Refuge: Who Are They For?
Guy Hodge, Nina Austenberg
4. Animal Euthanasia: The Human Stress Factor
Bill Smith, Al Jackson
5. Improving Your Organization: Basic Management Principles
Session I.
A. Organizational Structure
B. Board of Directors
Carroll Thrift
3:00 p.m.
Coffee Break
1:30 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Workshops
1. Puppy Industry: From Puppy Mill to Pet Shop
Phyllis Wright, Bob Baker
2. Legislation: Guidelines for Affecting State Laws
Ann Church
3. Predator Control: Eliminating Trapping and Poisoning
Dr. John Grandy
4. Horse and Dog Racing: Focusing on the Cruelties
Bob Baker, Marc Paulhus
5. Improving Your Organization: Basic Management Principles
Session II.
A. Membership Development
B. Public Relations
Carroll Thrift
6:30 p.m.
Reception Cash Bar
7:30 p.m.
Annual Awards Banquet
John A. Hoyt, master of ceremonies
Presentation of certificates of appreciation
Presentation of Joseph Wood Krutch Medal

**Saturday, October 15**
9:30 a.m.
Resolutions Committee Report
Annual Meeting of HSUS Members
President's report
Treasurer's report
Elections committee report
Elections to nominating committee
Adjournment of conference

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**REGISTRATION FORM**

1983 Annual Conference
The Humane Society of the United States

Complete and return this form with payment to HSUS Conference, 2100 I Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to Sept. 11, 1983.

- Please circle day(s): Wed. Thurs. Fri.*
- Banquet not included.

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Call for Halt to Clubbing

In a lengthy document addressed to the Department of Commerce, The HSUS called for an indefinite end to clubbings on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska beginning this summer. Since 1911, several treaties among Japan, Canada, Russia, and the United States have managed commercial seal kills on the islands. The most recent treaty, the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, is due for renegotiation in 1984.

Although The HSUS has historically been among the most vocal clubbing critics, recent public figureings showing that seals on the islands are dropping five to ten percent yearly make an absolute and necessary total cessation of the hunt.

A May meeting in the HSUS library with other animal-welfare organizations and Carmen Blundin, U.S. commissioner to the International North Pacific Fur Seal Convention, showed the need to stand on fur seal hunts and encourage the U.S. government to approach a new convention with the attitude of protecting the North Pacific fur seal rather than slandering it.

Any member of the Senate may be reached c/o The U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. Any report or letter may be reached c/o The House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.
One Voice Raised

Four days after the nationwide Mobilization for Animals rallies, HSUS scientific experts were the only animal-welfare representatives to testify against primate centers before subcommittees in the House and Senate on Capitol Hill. In the testimony, which was essentially identical for both houses, the HSUS urged Congress to close two of the nation’s regional primate research centers (PRCs) and to reallocate the funding to promote the development of new alternative technologies for biomedical research.

In their testimony, Dr. John E. McArdle, director of laboratory animal welfare, and Dr. Michael W. Fox, scientific director of The HSUS’s scientific arm, The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, called for the phasing out of the Oregon and Delta Regional Primate Research Centers. "Relative inaccessibility, high disease and morbidty rates, and geographic redundancy..." The primate research centers were established to make available to U.S. scientists special requirements for biomedical studies using primates, said the HSUS experts.

"For over twenty years," said Drs. McArdle and Fox, "the PRCs have failed to perform as originally intended. Several hundred million dollars have been wasted supporting such cruel and scientifically unjustifiable projects as toxicity testing of substances already in long-term use or previously banned substances (ignoring the available clinical data), drug and alcohol abuse (again ignoring the clinical data), and other mutations of experimental psychosocial protocols..." In their conclusions, Drs. McArdle and Fox urged that the role of the PRCs be changed to national centers for the development of alternative technologies. This, they said, "would allow them to finally act as a valuable resource for the nation’s biomedical community and the taxpayers of the United States, a role they have consistently failed to play..."

Showdown on Alaska Lands

The HSUS is one of a host of animal and conservation groups that submitted testimony in opposition to legislation designed to allow sport hunting on twelve million acres of Alaskan national parkland. S. 49, introduced by Alaskan Sen. Ted Stevens, has been called a "showdown with anti-hunters" by The Wildlife Legal Defense Fund of America (WLFA), the vote upon which "will foretell hunting’s future..."

The vote now threatened was permanently closed to sport hunting in 1980, when Congress enacted the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) after a four-year-long debate. The act created twenty-four-and-one-half million acres of national parks in which sport hunting is prohibited. An additional nineteen million acres were designated national park preserves, managed identically to national parks except that sport hunting within their confines is allowed. Passage of ANILCA represented a major compromise for conservationists, animal-welfare groups, logging, mining, and development interests, and hunters (see the Winter 1981 HSUS News). Now, however, the hunters want to water that compromise with their claim that the more than ninety percent of all of Alaska’s land now to sport hunting isn’t enough. Daniel Galbreath, chairman of the WLFA, the major backer of the bill, told the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water that "The principle we stand for here today is that hunting is a right, a privilege, and is good, if properly managed, and should be permitted unless there is a sound reason not to permit it..." To the American hunter, the prohibition of hunting covering an area equal to the total land base of nineteen eastern states. Statistics from Alaska’s Department of Fish and Game indicate that more than ninety percent of the habitat for three of the four primary trophy animals (brown/grizzly bears, caribou, and moose) is currently open to sport hunters (77.5 percent of the range of the fourth—the Dall sheep—is open). Finally, statistics compiled by The Sierra Club indicate that out-of-state big-game hunters who pursued animals in Alaska amounted to only .07 percent of the total U.S. population of big-game hunters! Since the guided sport hunting that would be legalized by S. 49 costs a minimum of several thousand dollars per trip, the legislation is obviously designed to benefit only a very few, very rich trophy hunters at the expense of the rest of us.

It seems clear that the WLFA intended S. 49 to pit hunters against anti-hunters, but it didn’t count on antagonizing nearly all the major environmental and conservation groups, including The Sierra Club, The Audubon Society, and The Wilderness Society, all of which testify against the legislation, recognizing it as a threat to the compromise reached with the passage of ANILCA, and that downgrading the status of national parks for a single interest group would set a dangerous precedent. "The important thing for the committee to know is that the Alaska National Hunting Bill is not a hunting movement..." The integrity of the entire national park system, not just parks in Alaska, is central to the real issue..."

The WLFA disagreed. "This is the first time Congress has been faced with a yes-or-no vote on hunting..." it told its members in a legislative update earlier this spring. "In the new Alaska National Hunting Bill... there is no change in the prohibitions of drilling, mining, etc..." Yet even that argument failed them during the hearing. Sen. Stevens threatened the subcommittee that if it did not pass this legislation, "the next bill I introduce will include logging, mining, oil and gas leasing, and other things. We will use this as our springboard to get to the other things [in ANILCA] that bother us..."

Surveys have repeatedly shown that The American public favors the existence of lands (and their resident populations of wildlife) where no intervention by humans is allowed," stated HSUS President John Hoyt in written testimony submitted to the subcommittee, "In Alaska, as probably nowhere else on earth, we have such lands. To downgrade, for the first time, the status of some of our national parklands so that a small group might increase an already ample opportunity to pursue its hobby would make a travesty of the whole concept upon which our national parks are based and would set a dangerous precedent..."

Despite all the arguments against the bill, the full committee will probably give S. 49 a favorable report to the full Senate, perhaps by the time you read this. It is imperative that you contact your senators to urge them to vote against S. 49, known as the Alaska National Hunting Bill. You should also write to your U.S. representatives to urge him/her to vote against H.R. 1493 (companion legislation introduced by Alaskan Rep. Don Young). Hunters have plenty of land on which to hunt, but Alaska is one of the last remaining areas where wildlife populations may live truly unmonitored by man. We owe it to future generations to preserve our Alaska national parks in as pristine a condition as possible.

The Needs Of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

Unfortunately, man’s cruel and irresponsible treatment of animals will not end during your lifetime. But a bequest through your will will be a lasting contribution to the fight against these abuses.

The HSUS will send you a booklet without obligation on how to make the best use of your animal-welfare bequest. It contains information on selecting recipients and describes how to proceed when you decide to write or change your will. Write in complete confidence to:

Murdah Stuart Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
Seminars, Testimony, Television Debates Head the List of ISAP Activities

In March, Institute for the Study of Animal Behavior Director Dr. Michael W. Fox lectured before audiences from Virginia Federation of Humane Societies and the American Veterinary Medical Association at Michigan State University, East Lansing. In April, Dr. Fox gave a seminar on animal rights and farm animal welfare at Delaware Valley Agricultural College and addressed the primate demonstration in Atlanta, Georgia. He appeared on the CBS-TV Morning News to debate the use of primates in bio-medical research with Dr. Frederick King, director of Yerkes Primate Center and on CBS (Canada) Evening News to debate University of Illinois animal scientist Dr. Stanley Curtis on the pros and cons of farm animal welfare. Dr. Curtis went so far as to state that there is no scientific evidence that crate-raised veal calves are harmed by not being able to walk, a view The HSUS disputes. On April 29, Dr. Fox testified before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and Subcommittees on Labor, Health, and Human Services. He urged the closure of the Delray and Oregon regional primate centers and a rigorous reappraisal of the care of laboratory primates and relevance of primate research to human health and preventive health care (see the Federal Report in this issue). In May, Dr. Fox spoke at the Cincinnati League for Animal Welfare and the Ontario Humane Society’s annual conference. He also led a workshop at the HSUS Animal Control Academy on applied ethology and animal-welfare science.

NAAHE Recognizes Special Educators

In March, NAAHE included the presentation of awards to a teacher and a veterinarian who have succeeded in promoting humane education as an important part of the education process in their communities.

In April, NAAHE announced the selection of Cynthia Crawford, a kindergarten teacher at the Mou­halas Elementary School in Honolulu as this year’s recipient of the National Humane Education Teacher of the Year Award. Ms. Crawford works with students at all levels to promote the development of a humane ethic. She also does volunteer work for the humane education and pet-facilitated adventures at Delaware Valley Agricultural College and addressed the primate mobilization demonstration in Atlanta, Georgia. He appeared on the CBS-TV Morning News to debate the use of primates in bio-medical research with Dr. Frederick King, director of Yerkes Primate Center and on CBS (Canada) Evening News to debate University of Illinois animal scientist Dr. Stanley Curtis on the pros and cons of farm animal welfare. Dr. Curtis went so far as to state that there is no scientific evidence that crate-raised veal calves are harmed by not being able to walk, a view The HSUS disputes. On April 29, Dr. Fox testified before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and Subcommittees on Labor, Health, and Human Services. He urged the closure of the Delray and Oregon regional primate centers and a rigorous reappraisal of the care of laboratory primates and relevance of primate research to human health and preventive health care (see the Federal Report in this issue). In May, Dr. Fox spoke at the Cincinnati League for Animal Welfare and the Ontario Humane Society’s annual conference. He also led a workshop at the HSUS Animal Control Academy on applied ethology and animal-welfare science.

Also in April, NAAHE Director Kathy Savesky presented an HSUS Certificate of Appreciation to Dr. Gregory Topolise, a veterinary technician from Oshawa, Canada, in recognition of his extensive efforts to introduce humane education into Ontario schools. For the past several years, Dr. Topolise has taken time from his practice to visit local schools, assist school officials in the development of a humane education curriculum, and serve as a volunteer science consultant for the Durham Board of Education. His efforts have resulted in the adoption of major portions of NAAHE’s People & Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide as part of the mandatory science curriculum in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades in his community. In addition, he is responsible for introducing the curriculum guide and other humane education materials to educators and animal-welfare personnel throughout Canada. Ms. Savesky presented the certificate to Dr. Topolise while in Oshawa to conduct humane education workshops for local teachers.

Disaster Strikes

Great Lakes Regional Office saved a number of animal victims of a killer tornado that hit the Bowling Green, Ohio, area in May. Within two hours of the storm, which left one person dead and nearly 100 families homeless, HSUS and Wood County Humane Society employee Kris Grubaugh were helping law enforcement officials reunite lost pets with their owners. In one heartwarming rescue, three of four tiny kittens that had been separated from their mother during the storm were nursed by HSUS staff member Barb Matthews until the mother was found searching the rubble for her babies the next day. The animal-rescue team never gave up hope of finding the last kitten and, four days later, it was found alive in the crush of debris, to be reunited with the rest of the storm-tossed family.

Great Lakes

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY

Mr. R.B. Champion of the Hawaiian Humane Society acknowledges Ms. Cindy Crawford as NAAHE Humane Education Teacher of the Year in May.

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HUS regional offices can supply local humane societies with a disaster relief plan for emergencies. Regional Director Sandy Rowland (HSUS/720 Haskins Street, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402) will be happy to assist organizations in the Great Lakes region.

Staff Speaks in Three States

The regional staff was active throughout the spring in programs for animal-control and humane society professionals. In March, Investigator Tim Greyhavens helped to organize and conduct a two-day seminar for Ohio humane officers. In May, Director Rowland and Mr. Greylahvens spoke at the annual conference of the Wisconsin Federation Humane Societies. And, in mid-May, the regional office was host to another very successful Animal Control Academy session at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Students from seven states heard instructors from The HSUS, The University of Michigan, Michigan state police, health officials, veterinarians, and others during the two-week program.

Disaster Strikes

Disaster Strikes

Disaster Strikes

The two-day meeting and workshop sponsored by the Gulf States Regional Office in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in March was a tremendous success. More than ninety people from four states participated. State Rep. Steve Sills spoke at the meeting about Oklahoma’s pound seizure bill H.B. 1159 (see the Spring 1983 HSUS News). The vote on that measure has been postponed until January of 1984 to give animal-welfare organizations more time to convince their representatives to support this important proposal.

Five for Texas

Five bills affecting animals are currently under consideration in Texas, the most active state in the region in this legislative session. H.B. 516 and S.B. 557 would make dogfighting a felony; S.B. 504 would create standards for all animal shelters in the state; H.B. 1987 and S.B. 1346 would license commercial dog kennels; H.B. 1991 and S.B. 1477 would set standards for stables; and H.B. 1771 would prohibit live lures from being used in training racing greyhounds. Gulf States Investigator Bernie Weller testified before the Texas House of Representatives in favor of its version of the dogfighting proposal.

Unnecessary Roughness

Over the past months, Inspector Weller has visited a number of livestock auction barns in the region. As a result, Director Bill Mesko has sent letters to 160 barns in Texaswarning them to police their operations or be prepared for legal prosecution. At most of the facilities Mr. Weller inspected, handlers routinely and mercilessly beat animals as they were being loaded, unloaded, or moved through the sale arena.

Gulf States

Workshop Success

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Mid-Atlantic

Problems Solved

One hundred and thirty people from seven states attended a two-day workshop, “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community,” in Cherry Hill, N.J., in April. The workshop, sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in conjunction with the Animal Welfare Association of Camden, New Jersey, received extensive media coverage by twenty newspapers, twelve radio stations, and one television station.

HSUS awards of appreciation were presented by HSUS President John Hoyt to Assemblyman Dean Gallo for his work in developing and passing a low-cost spay/neuter program in New Jersey and to Pennsylvania representative James Greenwood for sponsoring the “Pennsylvania dog law,” which updated animal-control laws in that state.

Trapping Bill Advances

For the second time in ten years, a bill to ban the steel-jaw, leghold trap in New Jersey has been passed favorably out of committee.

HSUS Vice President John Gran­dy testified at the controversial hearing, arguing against trappers’ “same tired excuse” that trapping is necessary for rabies prevention. Since the trapping ban bill was introduced, the Mid-Atlantic office has documented more than 1,000 cases of mutilated, non-target wildlife and domestic animals caught in steel-jaw, leghold traps, some on their owners’ own property. HSUS New Jersey members are urged to write to their assembly members in support of A.B. 3207.

New York Members Take Note!

S.B. 2888 and A.B. 3626 prohibit animal fighting and penalize anyone guilty of staging such an act up to $25,000 dollars and/or up to one year in prison. Both bills are being held up in committee and urgently need support. Please write your representatives and ask that they get behind this legislation.

New England

Coming Attractions

Regional Director John Dom­mers presented a program enti­led “Developing a Human Education Program” and a film show at the third annual New England Animal Control/Humane Association conference in Durham from July 20 to July 22. Anyone in­terested in attending should contact Joel E. Faust of the New Hamp­shire SPCA, P.O. Box 196, Straf­ham, NH 03888 for more informa­tion.

Maryland Outlaws Cockfights

As of July 1, 1983, the long tradition of cockfighting in Mary­land will finally become illegal by specific state law. The ban will end the bitter, lengthy battle between an­imal-welfare organizations and cockfighters over a brutal an­achronism in that state.

The legal status of cockfighting in Maryland has been ambiguous for years. Although most people thought cockfighting prohibited under state anti-cruelty laws, it was not specifically mentioned, and, in 1982, a district court judge ruled that it was not included under those statutes. Cockfighting was, therefore, legal.

Cockfighters were jubilant. They finally had a legal base in a highly populated northeastern state from which to operate openly. They re­vealed in the knowledge that the Maryland legislature had many other pressing issues to occupy its time and that key members of the legislature felt the sport was harmless. They had, as extra in­centive with the participants.

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The bill, which was defeated at the end of the legislative session. S.B. 883 has passed the state senate fi­nance committee but will face stiff opposition from the University of Maryland and the State Col­legiate Riders’ Association, Veterinary Medical Association, among others, on both sides of the issue.

A.B. 1548 would remove 110 years of protection for the state’s bighorn sheep population. Every year, hunters attempt to get a shot at this magnificent species, and A.B. 1548 is no different. However, in this year, hunters do have the state fish and game department’s so-called herd adjustment to look forward to, a plan which would al­low hunting, with or without the bill.

A bill to outlaw the use of ni­trogen chambers for euthanization by animal shelters and animal-control agencies has passed the water, parks, and wildlife commit­tee. Most state animal shelters and animal-control agencies sup­port A.B. 2024, as, of course, does The HSUS.

May Workshop

The HSUS West Coast Regional Of­fice hosted a two-day “Solv­ing Animal Problems in Your Com­munity Workshop” in May. John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, Dr. John Gran­dy, and Kathy Savensky represented The HSUS and shared their ex­pertise with the participants.

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Black Duck Appeal

On May 20, 1983, oral argument was held on the HSUS appeal of the U.S. district court decision to allow the 1982-1983 hunting season on black ducks despite a sixty percent drop in the black duck population over the past twenty-seven years (see the Winter and Spring 1983 HSUS News). Although the hunting season has come and gone, it is important to have this issue decided. Otherwise, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will undoubtedly continue to allow hunting of this dwindling population.

The HSUS is represented in this matter by the firm Covington and Burling, of Washington, D.C. A decision should be rendered before the end of the year.

Florida Statute Uninhibited

Our challenge to the constitutionality of a Florida law permitting the drugging of racehorses (see the Summer 1983 HSUS News) has been successful. The permissive statute, which allowed injury-and pain-masking drugs to be administered before a race, has been overturned and an earlier, much more stringent statute reinstated. If the law was knocked out on purely legal grounds, the court’s ruling gives The HSUS and other humane groups an opportunity to ensure that the earlier statute is not once again changed.

A Successful Prosecution: One Story

A recent cruelty case in Tennessee is a model of quick and thorough action by a local humane society in marshalling and coordinating a variety of officials and experts—including sheriff’s deputies, a veterinarian, the county judge, the society’s attorney, county health officials, news media, and local animal wardens—to affect an urgent rescue of animals and bring their owner to the bar of justice.

In January, 1983, Sullivan County Humane Society President Carol Lineback and member Joyce Leeming successfully obtained a court injunction to protect the lives of mistreated dogs found at a private kennel in Kingsport, Tennessee.

Ms. Leeming first witnessed the deplorable conditions at the apparently abandoned kennel in mid-January. Returning to the scene that same evening with Ms. Lineback and a veterinarian, she found five dogs dead of starvation and overexposure from the five-degree weather. One dog was frozen to the ground where it had been chained; another had been partially eaten by its starving mate. Seven living dogs, one with five puppies, were found severely emaciated. There was no food or water in sight. Sanitary conditions were shocking.

Fearing that the remaining animals would not survive another night of extreme cold, the humane society immediately contacted Judge George H. Garrett. He issued an emergency order to the sheriff directing immediate removal of the dogs to the temporary custody of the Sullivan County Humane Society at the Kingsport animal shelter. With help from the county animal wardens and sheriff’s department, the animals were taken to a veterinary clinic, where Dr. George McCarthy examined and treated them into the early morning hours. They were then taken to the shelter for recuperation. The humane society arranged to have the whole scene thoroughly photographed by a forensic photographer to obtain evidence and contacted the news media to gain public support.

In a detailed and thoughtful opinion supporting issuance of a strict supervisory injunction against the kennel owner, Judge Garrett stated that the evidence presented on conditions at the kennel would “shock the conscience of even the most callous person” and that Sullivan County Humane Society members should be commended for their efforts. “Animals have rights which, like human beings, are to be protected,” he concluded.

The kennel owner was ordered to keep the kennels clean and to provide proper housing and food for the animals. The Sullivan County Humane Society was to monitor conditions at the kennel and report to the court to ensure that the animals were being properly cared for, and the defendant was ordered to cooperate with the humane society. In addition, all expenses incurred by the society in caring for the dogs were ordered taxed to the defendant.

The HSUS General Counsel’s Office has a complete set of the official papers in this case, including the complaint, investigators’ affidavits, the veterinarian’s affidavit, the temporary custody order, and the court’s opinion issuing the permanent injunction. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of these papers as resource material should contact this office.
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