Project WILD: A Flawed Opportunity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please look for the Shedd's Spread advertisement in your Sunday paper and redeem your coupon. The money we receive will aid in our efforts to ensure the proper care and responsible ownership of pets.

Response Stays Strong for "Pet Action Line"

"Pet Action Line," our national television series on public broadcasting system (PBS) stations continues to grow! After the recent show featuring actress Rose Marie, we received hundreds of letters from people shocked at the casting system (PBS) stations—they need to know more for their viewers.

Several people expressing their concern have written to the HSUS to thank us again for watching "Pet Action Line."

Other programs will feature an exposé of exotic bird smuggling, a target show featuring actress Rose Marie, we received hundreds of letters from people shocked at the casting system (PBS) stations—They need to know more for their viewers.

"A very long time ago, at one of the first barns I was in, I had a best friend. He could not run well, and know I tried. He used to tell me how hard he tried. He used to tell me to stop fighting so hard and try more. He used to lecture me on the realities of racing. A horse like him, a horse like me—both geldings. One trying with all his heart to win but just not having the ability, and me, not trying at all but fighting fire with fire. He used to tell me it didn’t matter how long I fought, that my life was not my own and that the choice would not be mine, but ultimately a human choice. I didn’t believe him. I thought I could win.

"One day they came in and put him to sleep in front of all of us. It was so sad. He tried so hard to do the right thing for humans but humans didn’t care. I realized how heartless and cold humans could be. I grieve his death to this day. I guess I still rebelled after his death, but I thought a lot, too, and the more I thought, the more I realized how right he was. I started to 'feel' differently in a physical sense too. It was like I was a baby no longer. I felt mature. I came to realize I was living on borrowed time. I feel if I saw me now, he would be proud of me. I guess I run more for him and the others of my kind."

"Because of that, I also try hard to encourage the others before a race. When they come back I congratulate them on winning or advise them on what they did wrong. I get very upset when they lose. It worries me. I must teach the others what he taught me, we have no real choices but only one path to follow—pleasing humans. The only real win we have is our own survival."

A Horse Story

In the May 1985 issue of Equus magazine, the great race horse John Henry is analyzed by a number of experts, including Nancy Regalmuto, a practicing psychic. During her sessions with the vet, she was given a psychic reading that she claimed held the key to the horse's thoughts on racing and human behavior. "A very long time ago, at one of the first barns I was in, I had a best friend. He could not run well, and I know I tried. He used to tell me how hard he tried. He used to tell me to stop fighting so hard and try more. He used to lecture me on the realities of racing. A horse like him, a horse like me—both geldings. One trying with all his heart to win but just not having the ability, and me, not trying at all but fighting fire with fire. He used to tell me it didn’t matter how long I fought, that my life was not my own and that the choice would not be mine, but ultimately a human choice. I didn’t believe him. I thought I could win.

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WILD Alternatives

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

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

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

Reflect for a moment:

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

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States,

Your will can provide for animals after you’re gone.

Naming The HSUS demonstrates your lasting commitment to animal welfare and strengthens the Society for this task.

We will be happy to send information about our animal programs and material which will assist in planning a will.

Please send: Will information
Name __________________________
Address _______________________
City __________________ State __ Zip.
Mail in confidence to: Murdough S. Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

The Humane Society News • Summer 1985

The Humane Society News • Summer 1985
by Diana S. Greene

Recently, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued a decision that may help French geese from becoming pâte de fois gras. In response to pressure from animal rights activists, the company decided to stop producing pâte de fois gras.

Pâte de fois gras is particularly objectionable to humanitarians since its production results in a great deal of suffering for the geese. The process involves removing one pound of corn mash from the goose's mouth using a funnel tube and forcing it down the goose's throat. The bird is unable to swallow or digest the food, resulting in a cantal moral issue entitled to consideration by shareholders. The court ruled that animal cruelty was an issue of ethical and moral significance.

The road to this decision began in 1981, when Peter Lovenheim, an animal rights advocate, proposed a resolution at the company's annual meeting that would require the company to stop producing pâte de fois gras. However, the proposal received only 37,147 votes at the 1985 shareholders' meeting, fewer than the 50,000 votes required to win. This vote meant that, under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the company was not required to include Mr. Lovenheim's proposal in its proxy statements.

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

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

Only about one half of one percent of Iroquois's assets are related to pâte, so Mr. Lovenheim had no alternative but to go to federal court and seek a ruling that his proposal could not be excluded since it concerned an ethical issue that was significantly related to the company's business. He wanted the court to rule that it did not matter if the proposal concerned an issue of relatively little economic importance, since stockholders might be equally concerned about ethical matters. He especially, of course, wanted the federal district court to agree that animal cruelty is one such significant ethical issue that was significantly related to the issuer's business.

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

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

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

What is the one thing that trap¬
pers, dogfghters, unscreupulous pet
shop and puppy mill owners, hunters,
roadside zoo operators, irresponsible
laboratory researchers, and other ex¬
plorers of animals have in common?
It is their fear of an organized effort
by animal activists to end their activi¬
ties. They know all too well that when
we join together to work for the pas¬
sage of laws to protect animals, we
can be a powerful lobbying group.

One of the best tools we have to
lobby public officials effectively is
our system of galvanizing members
into action on behalf of animals. In
order to make public officials more
aware and responsive to animal ac¬
tivists’ concerns, The HSUS has
formed its Action Alert Team nine
years ago. This stalwart group of HSUS
members has made the commitment
to act, when called on, at a few hours
notice. Usually, that action takes
the form of a letter to their state or
national representatives or a call to
actions on their vote on a specific piece of
pending legislation. The system works.
We know, because we directly attrib¬
ute legislative victories across the na¬
country to Action Alert Team inter¬
vention.

For example, earlier this year, we
were able to get a bill introduced in the
Virginia legislature to make dog¬
fighting a felony. Astute observers of the
legislature said that such a bill had
not had a chance of passing in that
state—the session would last only
sixty days and many influential
lawmakers opposed our bill. However,
we knew that dogfighting had be¬
come common in the state. We knew
we could get a tough dogfighting
provision on the books to give law
enforcement officials an incentive to
cracking down on fights in dog houses.

After the bill’s introduction, The
HSUS sent out a massive mailing of
Action Alerts to our members in Vir¬
ginia. We requested that they call
or write their state legislators to urge
them to vote for the bill. About that
time, a house committee considered
the bill but greatly weakened the
provisions, charging that dogfighting
only a misdemeanor. This version passed the House and
was sent to the Senate. Ordinarily, even
getting a bill this far in Virginia is a
major accomplishment. But at the
time the bill was received in the
Senate, the full force of the HSUS Action Alert was being felt by all
the state senators. They were being
deluged by calls and letters from an¬
imal protectivists. In response, the
Senate not only passed the bill but
also restored its strong felony provi¬
sions! When the bill was returned to
the House for concurrence, a final
serious attempt was made to weaken
the legislation. Fortunately, by this
time, numerous members had also been inundated with
calls and letters, and many of
them were resentment against opponents locked down in
light of this massive show of sup¬
port. The legislation was subsequently
passed and signed into law by the
governor.

Alerts are used to defeat bad legis¬
lation as well. Already this year,
numerous efforts have been made to
legalize horse racing or dog racing,
expand hunting of such animals as
bears, coyotes, and doves, and give
special privileges to hunters and
trapers. In Texas, mail was run¬
nning fifty to one against legaliza¬
tion of both activities, and another
interest group sent alerts to
members. Even though the racing industry had spent large sums of
money and brought in well-known
figures such as former president
Gerald Ford, former governor John
Connally, and entertainer Willie
Nelson, the bill was defeated. The racing industry was shamed.

We contacted many of you to help
protest the implementation of the
Project WILD curriculum by vari¬
ous state departments of education.
Because of the numerous protests
these alerts have been generated, Project WILD is now being reevaluated
by many states, school boards, and
teachers.

Earlier this year, we contacted
thousands of Mississippians and re¬
quested that they thank certain
members of Congress know that the Ani¬
mal Welfare Act must be properly
enforced. The three members they
were asked to contact are key mem¬
bers of committees with jurisdiction
over the Animal Welfare Act. Alerts are
carefully targeted alert could do more to convince these
Welfare Act nationwide than any
other single activity by humane or¬
ganizations.

The precedent-setting steel-jaw
leghold trapping ban would not have been enacted in New Jersey in 1984
if not for the efforts of the many
citizens who responded to alerts re¬
questing their help.

Finally, chatter pressure caused
the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
to cancel its proposed 1984 Loxahatchee
deer hunt—again, the result of an
HSUS Action Alert call.

How Our Alert System Works

When critical animal issues arise,
an alert is sent immediately from our
Washington office to the members
with the ability to influence that
particular issue. Sometimes, we mail
to an entire state, other times to a
specific locality or congressional
district. The alert con¬
tains all the information members
need to react properly to the par¬
ticular situation. Often when
received because of an upcoming
vote. However, they are also used in
order to build grassroots and public
support among legislators and, as
a result, move an issue into the pipe¬
line of the legislative process.

Why Do They Work?

Public officials place more value
on the wishes of their constituents than on
to special-interest groups. A
lobby public officials effectively is
their fear of an organized effort
that they are timely. You may be
contacted by many states, school boards, and

Alerts are used to defeat bad legis¬
lation as well. Already this year,
numerous efforts have been made to
legalize horse racing or dog racing,
expand hunting of such animals as
time the bill was returned to
the House. For the Interior, alerts are

YES, I want to join the HSUS Action Alert Team
Please print or type: Name
Address
State
Zip
Optional Phone Number: I understand that, in a crisis when immediate action
is needed, I will be called by an HSUS staff person who will explain the
pressing issue. I will then call my own legislator, pass on the information I
was given, and encourage him or her to take action.

Daytime Telephone Number: 

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Whale Protectionists, U.S. Purse Separate Strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

by Deborah Salem

On Christmas Day, Lewis, a sheepdog, is found in a corncrib by a sheep farmer in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, eating a sheep. Lewis is an expert sheep dog and is valued for his abilities.

When the sheep farmer calls the humane society, they track down Lewis's owner, Donald McCaig, and take him to his home in Berryville, Virginia. McCaig is a dog trainer and believes in animal welfare. He tells the humane society that Lewis is his family pet and that he would never sell him for any amount of money.

McCaig decides to write a book about Lewis's adventures, called "Nop's Trials." The book becomes a bestseller and is highly praised for its depiction of the power and intelligence of dogs. It also highlights the harmful effects of animal experimentation and testing.

McCaig's book, "Nop's Trials," is not just a story about a dog's adventures, but it also challenges the reader to think about the ethics of animal testing and experimentation. The book resonates with animal welfare advocates and has become a classic in the field.

Through Lewis's eyes, the reader sees the world from the perspective of a dog. It is a powerful reminder of the importance of compassion and empathy for all living beings. The book has inspired many to take action and change the way they think about animals and their treatment.

As Donald McCaig, the author of "Nop's Trials," said, "I do think that, for most people, to understand animals is to be obligated to them." The book has become an influential voice in the animal welfare movement, encouraging readers to think more deeply about the relationships between humans and animals and to advocate for their rights and well-being.

When he says, "I do think that, for most people, to understand animals is to be obligated to them," one can see where Lewis Burkhoder becomes important. Donald McGaig has a powerful story to tell that gets his determination to recover Nop, no matter what the cost.

In the end, the plot for Nop's Trials begins to take shape in his mind, he turns to Mary Warner of Action—81, in Berryville, Virginia, for specific information on what can befall a lost dog. "I was very concerned, when I wrote the book, that it could be completely accurate," says Mr. McCaig. "I didn't set out to write an animal-welfare book—it just turned out that Nop's trials are of the manmade variety."

Through "Nop’s Trials," Donald McCaig has firmly established himself as an advocate for animal welfare and has inspired readers to think more deeply about the importance of treating animals with compassion and respect.

The book is a powerful reminder of the importance of empathy and understanding in our relationships with all living beings, and it continues to inspire readers to take action and make a difference in the lives of animals everywhere.
In what will, we hope, be a turning point for the protection of seals, forty-four United States senators have signed a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz expressing their opposition to the re-ratification of the North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty. Spearheading this effort in the Senate were Sens. Carl Levin and Bob Packwood. These senators initiated the letter to Secretary Shultz and asked their colleagues to join them in signing it. The senators’ strong response was due, in substantial part, to an extensive information and education effort undertaken by The HSUS, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA), former Senator Paul Tsongas, and his colleague, Dennis Kanin. The cards and letters you sent to your senators were invaluable to our efforts, as well.

In the seal treaty letter, the senators informed Sec. Shultz of their intentions to oppose the treaty when the Senate is asked to give its advice and consent. They said, “We cannot justify the expenditure of taxpayer money for the killing of seals. The use of taxpayer monies to subsidize the killing of seals is not an appropriate function of the federal government and is repugnant to most Americans.” Since the votes of only thirty-four senators are required to block ratification of the treaty and forty-four have agreed to do so in this letter, The HSUS believes there is a strong chance that the treaty will not be ratified and that the commercial slaughter of American fur seals will end.

However, the treaty must go through hearings, a vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a vote on the Senate floor. Because political loyalties are tenuous at best, it is possible that some senators may change their vote or refrain from voting altogether. HSUS President John A. Hoyt cautioned, “The fight isn’t over. With solid senatorial support and more pressure from voters, the seals can (still) be saved. If HSUS members have not yet contacted their U.S. senators and asked them to vote against the treaty, I urge them to do so.

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

To bring the seal issue to the Senate’s attention, the HSUS staff has visited seventy-seven senate offices; delivered tens of thousands of petitions against the treaty collected by our members; and left a “Snuggles the Seal” with every senator as a reminder of the plight of the Pribilof seal.

HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan presented testimony before the House Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee on March 22 on the alarming population decline of the Pribilof seal herd and the expense to the American taxpayer of conducting this senseless harvest.

The Following Senators Signed the Letter Opposing
Re-ratification of the North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty:

Mark Andrews (ND); Max Baucus (MT); Lloyd Bentsen (TX); Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (DE); Bill Bradley (NJ); Quentin N. Burdick (ND); John H. Chafee (RI); William S. Cohen (ME); Alan Cranston (CA); John C. Danforth (MO); Alan J. Dixon (IL); Christopher J. Dodd (CT); David Durenberger (MN); Thomas F. Eagleton (MO); J. James Exon (NB); Wendell H. Ford (KY); John Glenn, Jr. (OH); Albert Gore, Jr. (TN); Tom Harkin (IA); Gary Hart (CO); Howard Hefflin (AL); John Heinz (PA); Gordon J. Humphrey (NH); Daniel K. Inouye (HI); Edward M. Kennedy (MA); John F. Kerry (MA); Patrick J. Leahy (VT); Carl Levin (MI); John Melcher (MT); Howard Metzenbaum (OH); George J. Mitchell (ME); Daniel P. Moynihan (NY); Bob Packwood (OR); Claiborne Pell (RI); William Proxmire (WI); David Pryor (AR); Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (MI); William V. Roth, Jr. (DE); Paul S. Sarbanes (MD); James Sasser (TN); Paul Simon (IL); Robert T. Stafford (VT); Edward Zorinsky (NB).

In addressing the subcommittee, Ms. Forkan called 1985 a “watershed year in the fight to end a bloody seal hunt on American soil. Circumstances in 1985 present a rare opportunity to this subcommittee and Congress to end, once and for all, the annual clubbing of 22,000 seals.”

She urged the subcommittee neither to provide funding for the harvest scheduled during fiscal year 1986 nor to include any money for the hunt in this year’s supplemental appropriations bill.

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

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

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

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HSUS Vice President John Grandy (right) testified before the Royal Commission on Seals and Sealing in April.

Patricia Forkan (second from right, back row) was an interested observer of the Fur Seal Commission meeting in Tokyo.

Sen. Paul Tsongas (left), HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan, and MSPCA President Frederick J. Davis spoke to the media during the Boston press conference.

The Humane Society News • Summer 1985

The Humane Society News • Summer 1985
“Solving Animal Problems In Your Community”

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

by Deborah L. Reed

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

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

Workshop sessions usually are held each spring in three or four areas of the country that are served by HSUS regional offices. Another workshop in another location often is held in the fall. The program encourages animal-control workers to acquaint themselves with the staff members and resources available at HSUS headquarters in Washington, D.C. At the same time, workshops attended by renew conferences of local or HSUS regional office staff members. The HSUS strives to reach as many animal-control workers as possible (this year workshops have been held in Texas, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Florida). The workshops complement the HSUS annual conferences and Animal Control Academy sessions, held at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa and in other locations every year, by providing a local, information-packed program in a convenient, three-day format.

The HSUS held its first workshop in Tyler, Texas, in 1971, before its present regional office system was established. The following year, the new HSUS Great Lakes Regional Office hosted its first workshop. Since then, workshop content has kept pace with changes in the field. In the beginning, for example, emphasis was placed on “how-to” topics such as conducting cruelty investigations or cleaning an animal shelter. These and other important procedures still are emphasized, but new workshops also highlight advances such as in the control of rabies or in the use of computers to handle expanded animal records. Sessions are planned months in advance to combine humane education, animal behavior, shelter management, and other traditional offerings with these newer developments. They are led by HSUS staff members from the Washington and regional offices and, often, by local professionals with expertise in a specific area of interest. This year, these experts have included a former state prosecutor, a chief of biological services for a state department of health, and the president of a state humane information network. The HSUS also makes available to workshop participants a variety of our publications and other materials to supplement their efforts.

Phyllis Wright, HSUS vice president of Companion Animals, has worked for The HSUS since 1969, and she has been instrumental in helping thousands of animal workers increase their professional skills and improve the lives of animals within their communities. She is well-known for her professional, no-nonsense approach, gleaned from years of working with companion animals inside and outside shelters, to the often frustrating challenges of animal care.

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

One example of someone who has advanced in the field since being acquainted with The HSUS is Kathy Savesky, former executive of The HSUS National Association for the Advance ment of Humane Education (NAHAE), now director of the Humane Services Division for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (MSPCA) in Boston.

In the fall of 1972, while a new volunteer for the Indianapolis Humane Society in Indiana, Ms. Savesky took part in a planning session for one of the first HSUS workshops sponsored by the HSUS Great Lakes Regional Office. She was intrigued by what she learned. Shortly thereafter, she joined the Indianapolis Humane Society staff full-time and became humane education director. In May of 1977, she left that society for MSPCA, and, in December, she became director of NAHAE. There, she remained for seven years until joining the MSPCA staff early in 1985.

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

“Having worked at a local shelter and at The HSUS, I’ve seen both sides of the profession,” said Ms. Savesky. “At a workshop, when Phyllis Wright talks to attendees, she often mentions names of individuals in the field who exemplify a point she’s trying to make about animal work. I think many in the audience want badly for their names to be mentioned, too! I have a feeling that the back of The HSUS for all their hard work!”

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

Ms. Cassidy-LaBuda attended her first HSUS workshop in the mid-1970s. “The resources from The HSUS,
particularly the written materials, were so helpful to me," she said. "When someone begins work in the humane field, it's so important to have someone to learn from. One may have an intuitive feeling that a matter should be handled a certain way, but without being able to express exactly why that is so. The HSUS provided me with materials that confirmed my feelings, which reinforced my efforts."

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

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

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

Jimmy Torre of the Flagler County Humane Society in Palm Coast, Florida, wrote Phyllis Wright after the recent HSUS workshop in Orla­ndo. "I want you to know how much I enjoyed the HSUS workshop... This workshop was my first and certainly not my last. I was so impressed with it and relieved to know that HSUS cares so much and is involved in absolutely everything concerning animal rights. There is so much to be done."

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

Paul Murphy, dog officer for the town of Hingham in Massachusetts, wrote to The HSUS, "I thought the workshop in Pt. Pleasant, New Jersey was exceptional, the people were wonderful.... It's programs like this that renew my enthusiasm for the job."

Samantha Mullen, public affairs adminis­trator for the New York State Humane Society, wrote, "I can't get enough of HSUS workshop offerings! "Every session [of the Pt. Pleasant workshop] was of value to me," she wrote. "My only problem was the usual one at HSUS sessions: how to apply what I am thinking of stitching three tape recorders at various workshops the next time around. I attend an HSUS staff workshop that has so many good things happening simultaneously!"

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

Deborah L. Reed is the editor of Shelter Sense, a publication for humane and animal-control workers nationwide, for The HSUS.

Education Activities and Services

The Humane Society of the United States

Many workshops have provided another benefit, increased understanding and cooperation between animal-control agencies and humane societies, which historically have performed separate functions within a community but have much to offer each other. Toni DeStefano, executive director of the Humane Society of Wichita County in Wichita Falls, Texas, believes this is very true. The society cosponsored a workshop with the HSUS Gulf States Regional Office in the area, and the workshop was very positive. "I think the working relationship between the society and the Wichita Falls Animal Control Department, headed by Roy Ressell, was twenty-one years ago, she joined other women in her field in a national campaign to build a modern animal shelter. Today, the humane society manages the shelter, which has helped me. Each time I attend a workshop, I go away feeling stronger and more dedicated. I get so very tired, but things are getting better. You are doing a good job—not only for the animals but for us, who need all the guidance and reassurance we can get just to be able to hang in."

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The Humane Society of the United States

HSUS state prohibition of the sale of wild animals in federally funded research. A major campaign against the use of animals in psychological experimentation brought people together on Capitol Hill with letters protesting government roundup and slaughter of wild horses and burros, pound seizure, and zero- funding of the Animal Welfare Act and supporting the federal pets-in-housing law and reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

We collected tens of thousands of petitions protesting the American seal hunt and held a reception for key members of Congress on Capitol Hill to
The Companion Animals Department provided information and assistance on a wide range of issues and problems to approximately 2,000 local humane societies and animal-control agencies during the year. In cooperation with the HSUS regional offices, the department held three sessions of its successful workshop, "Solving Animal Problems in Your Community," which attracted almost 300 people. The Animal Control Acad­ emy conducted four two-week sessions for more than eighty local humane so­ ciety and animal-control-agency per­ sonnel and three on-site evaluations for thirty-three-day training sessions for participants from more than twenty states. Shelter Sense, the HSUS publication for animal-she­ ter and animal-control workers, reached almost 3,000 subscribers ten times a year. The HSUS also distributed a wide variety of materials to animal-control agencies around the nation and the world. The HSUS and other co–plaintiffs filed a federal lawsuit on behalf of whales to enforce a United States agreement which would permit Japan to continue whaling. The HSUS News and our 150 publications continued to educate our mem­ bers, the media, legislators, political and government agencies, and the general public on the many humane issues affecting animal welfare.


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### Visual of Expenditures

- **Education Activities and Services 38.6%**
  - **Administration and Management 10.8%**
  - **Public Information 12.5%**
  - **Program Services and Cruelty Investigations 3.0%**
  - **Wildlife and Environment 4.5%**

- **Institute for the Study of Animal Problems 2.4%**
- **Ligation and Legal Services 3.1%**
- **Regional Programs and Services 12.2%**
- **Special Projects 9.9%**
- **Gifts to Other Societies 1.2%**
- **Other Expenses 17.8%**

**Total** $3,804,171

### Wildlife and the Environment

The Wildlife Department played an important role in enforcing a federal law on protection of seals by petitioning the Department of the Interior to list the North Pacific fur seal as a threatened species, attending meetings of the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission to oppose the hunt, and visiting the Pribil­ fo Islands to observe the hunt firsthand. The department's strategies to thwart hunting on the nation's wildlife refuges included protesting against opening new hunting programs on twenty-two ref­ uges, filing a lawsuit charging the Fish and Wildlife Service with violating laws governing the National Wildlife Refuge System, and pressuring expansion of power­ coraling in the Ruby Lake refuge. The department's staff met with the staff of the U.S. Department of the Interior to discuss the FWS’s plans to reduce the number of Daily Use Allowances (DUA) for the U.S. House of Representatives on the "Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act," and the staff met with members of the House Armed Services Committee to discuss the need for the military to support its efforts for federal con­ trol of drug regulations and assisted in the filtering of a lawsuit in New Mexico to prevent the liberalization of that state's horse-dogging rules. HSUS investiga­ tors supplied expert assistance to offi­ cials in four states involved in combating dogfighting. We supplied prizes to the CBS television show "cockfighting" which resulted in a story broadcast to five states in the southwest. We contin­ued our long-standing campaign against puppy mills with television appear­ances and an information booth at the American Kennel Club Centennial Show in Philadelphia. We received hundreds of letters requesting puppy mill infor­ mation, which resulted in the release of our puppy mill resource guide.

We drafted a model state bill designed to protect state-licensed pet store owners and commercial breeders and conducted workshops on investigative techniques at the Animal Control Academy, the Vir­ ginia Animal Control Officers workshop, and the Action for Life conference. HSUS investigators responded to almost 1,000 letters concerning the transportation of livestock, the result of our Close-Up Report, and assisted in the preparation of a complete information packet on this issue. We assisted a Washington, D.C., television station with its undercover operation exposing violations of the Virginia pound seize laws and as­ sisted Virginia humane officials with a three-state investigation involving the neglect of horses owned by a blood­stock-investment company. We also sup­plied numerous local organizations with information and assistance analyzing horse, rodeo, animal–pulling contests, horse transportation, animal sacrifices, stolen pets, dog dealers, and carriage horses.

### Program Services and Cruelty Investigations

Investigators testified against the in­ troduction or for the regulation of horse–doping in racing in eight states. The HSUS again provided information to the Justice Subcommit­ tee of the House of Represent­atives on the "Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act," and the staff met with the staff of the U.S. House of Representatives on the "Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act," and the staff met with members of the House Armed Services Committee to discuss the need for the military to support its efforts for federal con­ trol of drug regulations and assisted in the filtering of a lawsuit in New Mexico to prevent the liberalization of that state's horse-dogging rules. HSUS investiga­ tors supplied expert assistance to offi­ cials in four states involved in combating dogfighting. We supplied prizes to the CBS television show "cockfighting" which resulted in a story broadcast to five states in the southwest. We contin­ued our long-standing campaign against cruelty and violence in the treatment of all animals.
maneuvers to prevent hunting or trapping of elk in the Great Lakes Region, deer in the Loreto Lighthouse National Wildlife Refuge and the Crane reservation in Massachusetts; and grey wolves in Minnesota.

We joined a coalition of animal-welfare/conservation groups to work for reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act and continued our work with local governments to control rabies and minimize attacks on livestock.

HSUS captive wildlife specialists inspected more than thirty-five zoos, including the largest zoo in the nation, in eight states. We personally inspected facilities of animal trainers, circuses, and exotic and wild animals. HSUS and local humane societies and individuals in virtually every state on problems associated with these forms of animal exploitation. Our staff helped to transfer the facility of four former circus chimps to the University of Georgia.

In 1984, the Institute published its new annual, Advances in Animal Welfare Science, distributed in paperback by The HSUS. We continued to maintain and expand our bulletin, Humane Issues, distributed to members and their attorneys in making arrangements to benefit animal welfare through bequests in their own wills.

Regional Programs and Services

New Jersey's ban on the steel-jaw leg-hold trap, a first in the nation, resulted from the efforts of The HSUS's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office and others. Additional action by an investigator offered pension, Delaware, New York, and New Jersey increased shelter inspections, animal-control consultations, and pet shop inspections (including one case in which a pet shop owner was convicted of a $2,000 fine). Animal rights protection and a state's ban on cooking meat from animal parts.

In New England, an anti-pound law, with active HSUS support, was passed in Massachusetts. Organization of a trapping coalition in Connecticut; action against a proposed moose hunt in New Hampshire; and videotaping of zoo inspections of the state's last remaining zoo.

In the Great Lakes Region, the HSUS investigator documented the killing of hundreds of unnecessarily killed and non-killed animals, including a group of American black bears, in a purely aesthetic hunt in New Hampshire; and videotaping of zoo inspections of the region.

Ghosts to Other Societies

Part of The HSUS's commitment to animal welfare takes the form of financial support for the endeavors of other groups. We made a substantial contribution to the World Society for the Protection of Animals, which works aggressively to ease animal suffering around the globe. We also supported funding for the Atlantic Doll Rescue, a monitor of island and educational issues. We made a substantial contribution to the World Society for the Protection of Animals, which works aggressively to ease animal suffering around the globe. We also supported funding for the Atlantic Doll Rescue, HSUS Endowment Fund, and Monitor, Inc., a consortium of animal-welfare and conservation groups.

Fund-raising

The HSUS funds its programs and expands its membership through direct mail solicitations describing its efforts to protect animal welfare and public service announcements in national magazines; and Close-Up Reports.

Special Projects

The HSUS is the coproducer of its own television show, Pet Action Line. More than forty shows have been broadcast around the country in 1984 on topics such as pound seizure, factory farming, puppy mills, and the use of animals in science. The series was aired regularly on 162 public broadcasting stations across the country.

To demonstrate our support for protection of animal welfare, The HSUS has produced and made available the catalogue of My Brother's Keeper, a distribution of cruelty-free cosmetic and personal care products.

Animal Science and Philosophy Receive Institute Attention

This spring, Institute for the Study of Animal Problems directed a program of animal welfare professionals at Texas Tech, in Lubbock, and at Colorado State University, in Fort Collins. The program, "Animal Science and Philosophy and the Science of Animal Welfare," highlighted the latest rulings by the Supreme Court of Georgia to boldest in the nation on the subjects of investigative techniques, dog racing, contract negotiations, and pet population control.

The HSUS staff has been working closely with various institutions in the development of new educational programs. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and the American Humane Association (AHA) have joined with others in a project to develop a new curriculum for high school students.

NAAHE Recognizes Teacher of the Year

This year, out of an impressive nationwide field of candidates, the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) has selected Kathryn Anderson as the HSUS's Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Anderson is a second/third grade teacher at Battleground Elementary School, in Raleigh, North Carolina. Some of the animal-related topics she covers include zoo animals, farm animals, related topics, such as pets, dogs and cats. She has found that animal-related activities, when blended with subjects such as math and writing, help to spark her students' interest.

Ms. Anderson's principal, Jerry Payseur, presented her with the award at their school's annual honors ceremony in June. The award is presented annually to an educator who has demonstrated exceptional service to animals.
earlier this year, The American Animal Anti-Vivisection Society, American Humane Association, The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Animal Protection Institute, Fund for Animals, The HSUS, International Society for Animal Rights, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Michigan Humane Society, The National Anti-Vivisection Society, and New England Anti-Vivisection Society formed the National Coalition to Protect Our Pets (Pro-Pets). Its purpose is to combat the practice of releasing animals from shelters and animal-control facilities for research. HSUS President John A. Hoyt was named chairman of the committee, or board of directors, and Vice President Patricia Forkan and Treasurer John McAdoo were selected for the board of directors. Hoyt was Dr. Michael A. Giannelli. Here, Dr. Giannelli describes the purpose of the coalition and its goals.

The past few years have seen a remarkable acceleration in the long-standing debate over animal research. No specific issue within the debate has generated more heat, confusion, or controversy than the current practice of selling or donating shelter animals by laboratories. Contrary to what some people believe, the animal welfare profession has taken a hard look at its practices and is working to change them. The animal protection organizations have been investigating this issue carefully and conclude that the practice of selling shelter animals to laboratories is not justified, does not comply with the principles of animal protection and welfare, and is not in the interest of the scientific community.

In our view, pets that are lost, abandoned, or otherwise separated from their owners do not cease to be pets. Animals may be useful to the scientific community, as well as to the private citizen, in that they provide a temporary home for lost animals, so that their owners might be given an opportunity to find them; to afford abandoned or relinquished animals some hope of being adopted into a new family; and, as a place where "unwanted" animals could receive humane euthanasia. Shelters are not, nor ever were intended to be, warehouses for laboratories. Pound seizure thus constitutes a distortion (or perversion, if one will) of the "solution" that policy concerning the placement of unclaimed dogs in a jumble and to ending the sacrifice of so-called purpose-bred animals. In a recent study, Dr. Michael Giannelli

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A LIFE-STYLE
FOR THE
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1985 Annual Conference
of The Humane Society of the United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Travel Note
Special arrangements have been made with United Airlines to offer HSUS conference discounts for travel to and from Chicago from October 13 through October 20, 1985. To obtain a twenty-five percent discount from the normal coach fare with no minimum stay restrictions or a ten percent discount from the easy-saver fare with a Saturday night stay required, call United toll-free at 800-521-4041, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. ET and give the agent the HSUS account number, 557-F. Seats are limited, so call early for best selection.

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**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17**

8:00 a.m.  Registration

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

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

10:15 a.m.  Coffee Break

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

Noon-2:00 p.m.  Book Sale

1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.  Workshops
1. Making Choices: Ideas for a More Humane Life-Style
   Stacy Wyman, Drs. Michael W. Fox and John Grandy, Guy Hodge
2. Video Equipment: A Helpful Tool
   John Dommers, Frantz Dantzler
3. Humane Education: Techniques That Work!
   Patty Finch, Vicki Parker
4. Pound Seizure: Fighting It Effectively
   Dr. Michael Giannelli and John McArthur
5. Horse and Dog Racing Abuses: Seeking Solutions
   Robert Baker, Marc Paulhus, Ann Church

8:00 p.m.  Film Festival

3:30 p.m.  Coffee Break
3:45 p.m.-5:00 p.m.  Workshops
1. Making Choices: Ideas for a More Humane Life-Style (continuation)
   Stacy Wyman, Drs. Michael W. Fox and John Grandy, Guy Hodge
2. Video Equipment: A Helpful Tool
   John Dommers, Frantz Dantzler
3. Humane Education: Techniques That Work!
   Patty Finch, Vicki Parker
4. Pound Seizure: Fighting It Effectively
   Dr. Michael Giannelli and John McArthur
5. Horse and Dog Racing Abuses: Seeking Solutions
   Robert Baker, Marc Paulhus, Ann Church

8:00 p.m.  Feature Film

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18**

8:00 a.m.  Registration

9:00 a.m.  Address
Dr. Randall Lockwood, director, Higher Education Programs

10:00 a.m.  Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.  Forum
Joyce Tischler, Animal Legal Defense Fund
Dr. Neil Wolff, Veterinarians for Animal Welfare
Dr. Kenneth J. Shapiro, PETA

8:00 p.m.  Feature Film

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19**

9:30 a.m.  Annual Membership Meeting
Coleman Burke, chairman, president
President's Report
Treasurer's Report
Elections Committee Report
Elections to Nominating Committee

Noon-2:00 p.m.  Book Sale

1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.  Workshops
1. Alternatives to Animal Events
   Paul Miller, William Meade, John Dommers
2. ABC's of a State Legislative Campaign
   Dr. John Grandy
3. Basic Management: How Staff and Boards Can Work Together
   Carroll Thrift
4. Computers: What Can They Do for You?
   Dr. Randall Lockwood
5. Non-Game Wildlife Management: Influencing State Policies
   Dr. John Grandy, Guy Hodge

6:00 p.m.  Reception/Cash Bar

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

Adjournment of Conference

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**REGISTRATION FORM**

1985 Annual Conference
The Humane Society of the United States

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

Name ____________________________  please print
City ____________________________ State ______  Zip ______

**Please Check** ____________________________  Cost Per Person  Total

Entire HSUS Annual Conference
Oct. 17-19  ........................................ $50 $

Includes general sessions, workshops, and banquet.
(Select meal and indicate number of people.)
Vegetarian ______  Non-Vegetarian ______

Registration Fee Per Day

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

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

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

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

Total enclosed $ ______

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

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

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North Central Regional Director Frantz Dantzler will take part in workshops on video equipment and cruelty investigations.

HSUS Vice President Patrick Parkes and board member Cherie Mason renew acquantances.

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

CITES is an international treaty designed to provide protection to numerous plants and wildlife from the ravages of exploitation for international trade. More than eighty–five nations, including the United States, now belong. CITES has provided much-needed protection to numerous species, most notably the big cats of the world, as well as alligators and crocodiles, birds of prey, parrots, elephants, and rhinoceroses.

In the early years of the treaty, the United States government showed a strong commitment toward protection and preservation of animals in trade. However, in beginning the early 1980s, the U.S. government began favoring increased exploitation of wildlife. Unfortunately, other nations took a more exploitative attitude as well, in part because of United States “leadership.” Also, the secretariat of CITES, that group which conducts the day–to–day administrative operations, has, in recent years, seemed much more favorably disposed toward increasing exploitation instead of protection. Thus, as we gathered in Buenos Aires, we were very concerned about the attitude of the United States government and the chances of providing or continuing needed protection for wildlife.

Frankly, the stage could not have been set more perfectly for a disaster in wildlife protection. The American Fur Resources Institute and the pet industry were heavily represented. Wildlife Coalition International, a new group seemingly dedicated to furthering trade in and ownership of exotic animals, the Fur Traders of America, and the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, dedicated to increased sport hunting and trapping, were joined by organizations dedicated to big game hunting throughout the world, the prey national Fur Trade Federation, the Cayman Turtle Farmers, and the Canadian Sealers Association. These organizations sent representatives primarily because the business of CITES—protection threatened, endangered, and beleaguered species—can have a substantial impact on the incomes that these organizations and their constituents derive from exploiting wildlife.

To counteract the efforts of the exploiters, nongovernmental organizations such as The HSUS, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Wild Bird Society of Japan, the Fundacion Vida Silvestre Argentina, the Environmental Investigation Agency, I KARE, the Animal Welfare Institute, and many others banded together in a loose coalition to provide information on needed animal protection to delegates. Thanks to this energetic effort, we were more successful than any of us expected.

Major accomplishments at the meeting included:

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

But all was not victory. Proposals to provide protection for wildlife, seals and narwhals, among others, were defeated. While the losses on designated species were disappointing, thankfully, the results of the meeting were far better than many of us had reason to believe.

Dr. John W. Grandy is The HSUS’s executive vice president. He holds a degree in environmental and wildlife conservation from the University of Wisconsin and has been active in conservation for over fifty years. He helped to negotiate CITES in 1973 and has attended every meeting since 1977.

CITES: A Good Year

by Dr. John W. Grandy

FEDERAL REPORT

“Endangered” Group Succeeds in House

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

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Appropriations Update

The HSUS has been active again this spring in the annual appropriations battles on Capitol Hill. The house and senate Appropriations committees hold the purse strings for all federally funded programs, and each spring, these committees hold the key to funding for the great green macaw and the scarlet macaw, the latter, particularly important since it has become increasingly popular as a pet; and

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Lab Animal Flash!

At press time, legislation that would amend the Animal Welfare Act and provide improved protections for laboratory animals was being introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman George Brown, Jr., of California. Essentially an updated version of last session’s “Brown bill,” H.R. 2653 would require research facilities in the country to establish an animal–care committee to oversee research procedures. Such a committee would include a veterinarian, as well as a person who would represent humane concerns.

In addition, the new measure would require that standards for monitoring proper care, treatment, and practices during experimentation be established to minimize the pain and distress experienced by laboratory animals.

Unlike last session’s bill, H.R. 2653 specifies increased fines for researchers who violate the Animal Welfare Act. This important stipulation could prevent a great deal of suffering.

You can help this critical legislation along its way by writing your representative and asking him to cosponsor it and to urge him to vote for H.R. 2653.
...Try, Try Again

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

After an arduous conference process on house and senate versions, this authorization, which contains animal-welfare amendments sponsored by Rep. Doug Walgren of Pennsylvania, was passed by Congress only to be vetoed by President Reagan in October of 1984.

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

The Walgren amendments also require each facility to provide instruction in humane practices of animal care and in research methods that minimize the use of animals. In order to foster use of possible alternatives and reduce duplication, all applications for NIH grant money would also have to include a statement of the reasons for using animals in the research project.

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

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

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

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

"Omnibus" Runs Over Wild Horses

The final curtain is falling quickly for wild horses and burros. In the eastern United States, with cattlemen's interests in mind, appropriated nearly $17 million for the roundup and slaughter of wild horses and burros. Pennsylvania, was passed by Congress in 1984.

The Wild Horses "Omnibus" bill, which contains provisions for wild horses and burros, was passed by Congress in 1984. The bill contains provisions law.

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New and Reintroduced Legislation

The HSUS supports:

- The Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act, reintroduced into the ninety-ninth Congress by Rep. Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey. The legislation, known as H.R. 1145, contains the same language as the bill Rep. Torricelli sponsored in the last session. H.R. 1145 would establish a National Center for Research Accountability that would conduct full-text literature searches of previously completed research to ensure that newly proposed research involving live animals is not duplicative. If a research proposal was found to be repetitive, research monies would not be granted.

- Legislation to end the use of LD-50 testing was introduced by Rep. Barbara Boxer of California. H.R. 1877 promotes the use of non-carcinogenic substances in product testing.

- H.R. 1809, legislation banning the use of the steel-jaw leghold trap in the United States, has been reintroduced by Rep. Tom Lantos of California.

- New legislation calling for an end to the sub-therapeutic use of penicillin and tetracycline in food animals has been sponsored by Rep. Jim Weaver of Oregon. H.R. 616 would drastically reduce the amount of drugs found in animal feed and, consequently, ingested by humans consuming meat products.

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The HSUS opposes:

- H.R. 883, legislation to prohibit harassment of hunters, reintroduced by Rep. Ron Marlenee of Montana. The bill contains provisions for criminal prosecution of anti-hunting individuals and/or groups found to be disrupting a hunters' camp by making noise or knowingly distributing human or predator scents on bushes, trees, and grasses to frighten animals away from the area.

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

Texas Ups and Downs

After a year of promises, the HSUS was disappointed in Texas Governor Mark White’s failure to propose legislation that would prevent another Falls County ho­me­starvation disaster in that state. The Gulf States Regional Office worked with other humane groups throughout 1984 to draft three bills to strengthen the Texas anti­crucify statutes that promise execution impossible in the Falls County case. The search is now on for other legislators to take the fight for this much needed legislation.

Texas animal protectors have been busy this spring as they lobbied for a hunter harassment bill (S.B. 99) and bills to legalize horse and dog racing (H.B. 44, S.B. 1241, H.B. 1222) and supporting a steel­jaw trap ban (H.B. 3237). Gulf States Regional Director Bill Meade tes­ti­fied in favor of the trap ban be­fore the state’s house committee this spring. We urge all Texas humane groups to make their positions known on these bills known to their rep­re­sentatives.

Good Moves

In Oklahoma, H.B. 1190, which would require shelters to spay or neuter all adopted animals, has passed the full House and is on its way to the Senate Human Resources Committee. Bills to outlaw recreational trapping (S.B. 201) and prohibit pound seizure (H.B. 1231) are re­ceiv­ing active HSUS support.

New Hampshire Triumph

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

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

The New Hampshire Animal Rights League has actively pro­tested passage of a bill that would have allowed animals to be starved in the past six years and can be credited with laying the groundwork for the legis­lation.

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

Great Lakes

“Coping” at Academy

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

This session included a special section on “Coping with Ethun­ania,” a topic frequently requested by animal­control personnel faced with the burden of destroying animals.

W. Va. Workshop

Nearly fifty West Virginia hu­mane society workers, animal­control personnel, and individual hu­manitarians met in late March for a workshop on “Solving Animal Problems in West Virginia.”

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

Busy Spring

Legislative activities have domi­nated Regional Director Sandy Rowland’s spring activities. She testified throughout the region on greyhound racing, leghold trapping, and differential licensing, and dog­fighting. The regional office has carefully followed the progress—or lack of it—of every piece of legis­lation that might have an impact on animals in the four­state area. Indiana passed a law to up­date its anti­cruelty statute and hold off a bill that would have declared open season on coyotes. Il­linois continues to consider legis­lation that would allow cities and counties to ban the steel­jaw leg­hold trap.

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

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

West Coast

Knudsen Gets Six Months

In April, research animal dealer HSUS “Bud” Knudsen was sen­tenced to six months in jail, fined $2,000, and put on three years’ probation. The former owner of Knudsen’s Animal Laboratory Ser­vice in Lathrop, California, pleaded no contest to four misdemeanor counts of animal cruelty. He was arrested last November when sher­iffs noticed an unusual amount of noise and stench at his facility and found thirty­six dead dogs and cats and eighty­eight starving animals.

Opposing Bills Die

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

“Exotics” Bill

Could Prevent Misery

Legislators held a hearing on the Siletz Game Ranch case in which HSUS and other investigators found starving animals in a substantially privately­owned facilities (see the Winter 1985 HSUS News). The bill, already passed by the Senate, has received wide support from local humane societies, wild­life officials, and the HSUS. It would require anyone owning an exotic animal to obtain a USDA license and a state Department of Agriculture permit and outlines specific responsibilities for such in­dividuals.

Project WILD

Uproar in California

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

Although time was short, Kim Sturla, Peninsula Humane Soci­ety; Steve Grunow, Santa Clara Human­e Society; and Virginia Han­dley, Fund for Animals, agreed to join Ms. Drennon in testifying be­fore the subcommittee. As a re­sult of their efforts, the commit­tee agreed to allow neither funds for nor distribution of Project WILD materials until a public hearing on the matter had been held.

Less than two weeks later, the regional office heard that the Proj­ect WILD issue would be brought before the assembly ways and means subcommittee the next day. The HSUS was successful in hav­ing the hearing postponed a week. Although Ms. Drennon contacted a humane society in each commit­tee member’s district and asked them to contact their legislators, took critiques and position letters to all committee members, and tes­ti­fied along with representatives of other animal­welfare groups, the committee was unresponsive. It agreed only to hold up dispensa­tion of the guidance for a few weeks.

Then, the West Coast office learned that the California State Board of Education would hold a public hearing on May 9 to re­solve the issue. We sent an Action Alert to all humane societies and interested people. John A. Hoyt, the HSUS’s regional director in the West Coast region, testified before the subcommittee.
North Central

Rallies Target Cruelty

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

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

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

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

Southeast

Popular “Problems”

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

A Good Start...

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

South Carolina has some of the country’s most archaic laws concerning animals, so your help is critical. Contact the Southeast Regional Office (325 John Knox Rd., Bldg. E, Suite 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303) if you would like more information.

...A Disappointment...

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

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

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

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

...And a Victory

Seven defendants in Bartow County, Georgia, were recently convicted of cruelty to animals as a result of an unsanctioned money- making cockfighting raid.

A Georgia State Patrol officer had stopped a pickup truck with a man drawing his colleagues’ fire. As several caged roosters to a certain rural location. The officer obliged and on arrival, noted a cockfight was in progress. Those in attendance were arrested.

Southeast Regional Director Marc Paulhus, who testified at the April 17 trial as an expert witness, re­ ports that the jury found the de­ fendants guilty. Each was sentenced to a $1,000 fine and twelve months’ probation.

Mid-Atlantic

Regions Share Workshop

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

Representatives from six states heard HSUS President John H. Acker­ man speak regarding the areas of animal exploitation and abuse most prevalent in society and how ani­ mal-welfare leaders must respond to advance effectively the protec­ tion of animals. Vice President Phyl­ lis Wright explained the importance of working with government of­ ficials to effect positive change for animals. Other guest speakers in­ cluded attorney Clint Cronin, consul­ tant Glen Tecker, and, in a special one-day session on rashes, Annette Hirsch, chief of biological services for the New Jersey Department of Health.

“Sneegles” Romps

Regional Director Nina Austen­ berg had an exciting day when she brought “Snuggles” (see the Spring 1985 HSUS News, p. 173,000) to WOR-TV in New York City to meet “Molly” of “Romper Room.” The daily children’s tele­ vision program reaches 173,000 families in the metropolitan area.

Mrs. Austenberg and Turtle Back Zoo’s Barbara Dys discussed the problems faced by wild animals as they attempt to coexist with mankind and how children can prevent some of those problems.

A Call against WILD

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

He stressed that the lesson plans present controversial views of wildlife as accepted environmen­ tal practices. In this way, Project WILD manipulates children’s per­ ceptions of their relationships with other animals.

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

Project WILD, he concluded, tarnishes the integrity of our edu­ cational system by presenting high­ ly controversial material as fac­ tual material.

A Final Victory for WILD

A significant court victory has been won on behalf of Minnesota’s wolves and depredation control (see the Spring 1984 HSUS News). The order re­ presents a legal milestone in the protection of these wolves and other threatened or endangered species from hunters’ incessant efforts to kill them for sport. The court’s final order prohibits the trapping and killing of the wolves on public and private lands, except in the rare case where a proven offender may be removed, and the order further mandates that whatever is done must be carried out “in a humane manner.” This constitutes strong legal precedent and forceful and clear language for challeng­ ing similar proposals elsewhere in the United States.
Idaho Elk Hunt Protested

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

The fish and game commission claims that the elk herd is causing significant range depredation and must be reduced to lessen grazing competition with private landowners' herds. However, The HSUS is concerned that the severe winter of 1984-85 has decreased the numbers of adult males and new calves that grow to maturity, thus making the number at only fifteen, including four adult males and six adult females. The HSUS opposes the state's plan because there is insufficient evidence that livestock losses are indeed caused by lion attacks; no convincing data on the mountain lion population and distribution; and no evidence of which, if any, of the lions is responsible for the attacks and which lions are part of the population's breeding nucleus. There is already a state-permit program which allows the taking of individual lions when necessary, and The HSUS is concerned that the arbitrary killing of five mountain lions may destroy the species in the area. (The mountain lion is a specially protected mammal under California law.)

Veterinarians Seek Statute to Suppress Society-sponsored Clinics

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

The HSUS Sues to Protect Mountain Lions

On May 9, 1985, The HSUS sued the state of California to stop the killing of mountain lions in Placer County. In response to complaints from area residents about purported mountain lion attacks on livestock, the California Department of Fish and Game drafted a management plan that calls for the killing of up to five mountain lions in 1985 and five in each of the next four years. While no one is certain how many lions live in that area, the management plan itself estimates the number at only fifteen, including four adult males and six adult females. The HSUS opposes the state's plan because the killing of up to five mountain lions may destroy the species in the area. (The mountain lion is a specially protected mammal under California law.)

HSUS Files Complaint Against Ol' Miss

The HSUS is seeking to bypass the sluggish enforcement machinery at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) by filing an administrative complaint directly against the University of Mississippi's Medical Center. The complaint alleges numerous violations of caging standards under the Animal Welfare Act at the university's laboratory animal facility in Ripley, Mississippi. By filing a complaint which, we hope, will trigger an enforcement hearing, we are seeking to avoid the exasperating delays involved in having the case prepared by USDA's field investigators and general counsel's office. The complaint seeks that a fine of $10,000 and a cease-and-desist order be levied against the university.

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counsel Stuart Ramer and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.

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