A Strategy of Silence

A recent memorandum to the California Veterinary Medical Association’s Animal Welfare Committee from Jeri A. Semer, CVMA executive director, makes for very interesting reading. Reporting on a meeting of the California Farm Bureau Federation’s Animal Welfare Committee (seems everyone has an animal–welfare committee these days), Ms. Semer reports on the Farm Bureau Federation’s strategies for responding to the activities and programs of various animal–welfare/rights groups seeking to eliminate the abuse and suffering of farm animals resulting from certain aspects of rearing, handling, transportation, and slaughter.

Not surprisingly, the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) has engaged a public relations firm “to develop an action outline,” presumably for the purpose of responding to animal activists and animal–welfare/rights groups. The representative of that firm, Mr. Pat Jackson, made some interesting observations:

1. “Specieism” (i.e., “We shouldn’t be biased against other species because they are not human”) does not have broad appeal.
2. Opposition to use of animals in research does have appeal to the public due to emotional pictures which can be produced.
3. Vegetarianism probably doesn’t appeal to a broad spectrum of the public.
4. “Sense of fairness” has some appeal.
5. Fear of chemicals in food (“due to use in livestock production”) definitely has broad appeal.

It is reported that Mr. Jackson’s conclusion was “that the cumulative effect of these components could raise the emotional level of animal rights to a point where the public would react favorably to the movement.” So far, so good.

Mr. Jackson then proceeds to advise his listeners, representing seventeen different associations or organizations, not to respond by attacking the “animal rightsists” because such “would amplify the issue in the public’s mind and help the other side.” He also stressed that “the key objective at this time is to avoid stimulating a public debate in the media, to keep this from becoming a hot issue,” noting that the Farm Animal Welfare Coalition formed by the AFBF at the national level has decided to adopt a “wait and see” attitude. Again, Mr. Jackson confirms that efforts such as those being promoted by The HSUS to bring this issue to the public’s attention are both important and useful in generating broad support for changes within the industry.

What is most interesting, however, is what he advised should be done at the state level, two points of which are worth noting. The first is that “local farm people join the county humane societies...and attempt to focus their activities on ‘stray dogs and cats.’” How do you like that, one, friends? From reading Mr. Jackson’s analysis of the movement generally, one might have concluded he had done some homework. But he more than betrays his ignorance of the animal–welfare movement when he advises his would-be infiltrators “to focus their activities on ‘stray dogs and cats.’” What does he think this movement has been doing for the last one hundred years in this country? Obviously, he doesn’t understand that we’re tired of cleaning up the messes other people make, and that the battle is now engaged in infiltrators the first time they open their mouths.

Mr. Jackson continues to treat animals as little more than commodities with veterinary medical and scientific groups because “one year ago...nothing.” Of course not. But we also have a moral and ethical obligation toward all animals—farm animals as well as pets. We, also, are awaiting their response to this important concern.
A "Frontline" First

Documentaries and news specials by the major media on the use of animals in biomedical research, product-safety testing, and education have seldom given a fair and objective presentation of the animal-welfare/rights perspective. Usually, the public is assailed with a lengthy litany of real and supposed benefits from animal experimentation and platitudes on how well the status quo is working.

All this changed on June 18, 1984, when the Public Broadcasting System's "Frontline" program broadcast a comprehensive documentary on the exploitation of laboratory animals. The program, "Man's Best Friends," marked one of the first times the animal-welfare/rights perspective was presented to a receptive audience, since "Frontline" has received more positive response to this broadcast than for any other program it has done. Perhaps equally predictable was the negative response of the biomedical research establishment, since the existence of an informed and knowledgeable public is its biggest fear and our greatest strength.

The Humane Society of the United States was involved in the production of "Man's Best Friends." The Humane Society News (HSUS) staff attended seminars on genetic engineering, agrotechnology, saving threatened species for future generations, and the world environmental crisis.

The HSUS prepared a top-notch exhibit for the conference. Our distributed literature to forward thinkers on those days that the exhibit hall was open. In this way, conference participants were made aware of the fact that humane concerns should be part of the world's future.

Looking to the Future

In June, The HSUS participated in a week-long conference on the future, held in Washington, D.C., "World View '84," sponsored by the World Future Society. A dogfood that is twenty-five percent soy protein and only seventy-five percent beef. "We believe... they are admitting in so many words, 'that beef may be fat, high in calories and unhealthful, but here's a way to eat a little of it with less meat.'"

A "Man's Best Friend" was an impressive, well-documented expose of the biases and problems that characterize the present system of funding, selecting, and supervising biomedical research. The message obviously reached a receptive audience, since "Frontline" has received more positive reaction to this broadcast than for any other program it has done. Perhaps equally predictable was the negative response of the biomedical research establishment, since the existence of an informed and knowledgeable public is its biggest fear and our greatest strength.

Although global economics, electronics, and computers were understandably, important topics for discussion in many of the sessions, the role animals will play in the decades ahead was not overlooked. HSUS staff attended seminars on genetic engineering, agrotechnology, saving threatened species for future generations, and the world environmental crisis.

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New Home for Gino

In May, The HSUS learned that a chimp had been confiscated by the New York State Department of Environmental Resources on the grounds that its importation violated state endangered species regulations. We offered our assistance to the agency in trying to unravel how the chimp had arrived in New York. From our investigation, it seemed that the animal was the unfortunate victim of a complex web of dealings among its original owners, who had kept the animal as a pet, licensed and unlicensed dealers, and breeders of exotic animals. The chimp, named Gina, had been transported from Texas to New York, heavily drugged, in a rented van, and authorities had been called in when it became unmanageable as a result of the drugs.

The HSUS convinced the New York authorities to transfer Gina to Primarily Primates, a rehabilitation center in San Antonio, Texas. We worked with an airline to secure free passage for this rescue. Mrs. Gina to Primarily Primates, a rehabilitation center in San Antonio, Texas. We worked with an airline to secure free passage for this rescue. Mrs. Gina was flown to Texas on a roundtrip from Texas to New York so that he could accompany the animal to San Antonio. After protracted delays and questions about its identity, Gina was flown to Primarily Primates, where it is being provided continuing care. Federal authorities are investigating the chimp transaction; charges against some of the parties involved may yet be filed.

HSUS Challenges Greyhound Industry

In August, HSUS President John A. Hoyt called upon the greyhound industry to eliminate the use of live lures, the "wholesale destruction" of greyhounds unsuitable for racing, and the sale of cast-off greyhounds for research. In a speech before the American Greyhound Track Owners Association, Mr. Hoyt said that there is "no social, spiritual, physical, or even economic value to justify this degree of cruelty in the greyhound racing industry.

More than 100,000 animals, mostly rabbits, suffer and die each year when they are torn apart as live bait in the training of greyhounds. Despite limited efforts on the part of the industry to promote the use of artificial lures, ninety percent of greyhound trainers still contend that the use of live animals is necessary to teach their dogs to chase a mechanical lure used during an actual race.

He also criticized the annual destruction of at least 30,000-50,000 dogs too old, injured or uncompetitive to race. Usually these dogs are shot because they are no longer marketable for their owners and trainers.

Noting an increase in the number of dog dealers who are buying unwanted racing dogs from trainers and selling them to medical research institutions, Mr. Hoyt warned the greyhound track owners that "nothing will generate greater opposition to greyhound racing than to discover that excess or injured old dogs are becoming victims of research.

Mr. Hoyt also criticized greyhound racing as now practiced will never be approved or endorsed by the animal-welfare/rights movement, adding that there is "a developing ethical consciousness within our society that views the exploitation of animals for any purpose as wholly inappropriate."
This summer, when disastrous conditions at the Atlanta Zoo exploded into a controversy reported nationwide, the HSUS was not surprised. For more than a year, our captive wildlife programs department had tried to work with the zoo’s staff to ameliorate problems we had identified at the facility, including its woefully outdated physical plant and lack of enough qualified employees to provide proper, humane care for its animals. Other zoos facing similar difficulties either improved or closed, but Atlanta did neither. Instead, without sufficient community support, the zoo deteriorated even further.

Jeanne Rouss, director of the HSUS’s Captive Wildlife Protection Department, and Marc Paulhus, director of the HSUS Southeast Regional Office, had already scheduled a visit to Atlanta in May to meet with Commissioner of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs Carolyn Hatcher and other city officials when reports about the mysterious disappearance of Twinkles, one of the zoo’s elephants, were first received. Bill Garrett, director of the Atlanta Zoo Center of Atlanta Uproar Zoo, had already scheduled a visit to Atlanta in May to meet with Commissioner of Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Affairs Carolyn Hatcher and other city officials when reports about the mysterious disappearance of Twinkles, one of the zoo’s elephants, were first received. Bill Garrett, director of the Atlanta Zoo Center of Atlanta Uproar.

This was just the first in a series of revelations that would point to a pattern of gross mismanagement and animal abuse at the zoo.

• Zoo professionals from the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums had found the zoo’s conditions so poor that they had labeled the Atlanta Zoo “an indictment against zoos” and suspended its membership in that organization.

• Two Kodiak bears had been sent to a North Carolina roadside menagerie where they were shot to death for “unruly behavior.”

• A rare monkey on loan from the Bronx Zoo had died, although no record of the death could be found, and the Bronx Zoo had never been notified of the loss.

• The zoo’s veterinarian had been put on probation by the state veterinary board for allowing a non-veterinary employee to operate on a dog being treated at his private clinic.

• City maintenance workers had mistakenly poured concrete into the burrows of hibernating prairie dogs at the zoo.

• A parks employee had been buying rabbits from the children’s zoo to slaughter and eat at home.

Union employees at the zoo issued a statement to inform the public and the media of “the wholesale system of corruption, incompetence, and gross deficiencies imposed upon the zoo by the city administration.” How could such events occur in a zoo owned and operated by a major American city? Basic to the problem was the total absence of any regular chain of command left the regular chain of command left the door open for neglect and mismanagement, adversely affecting every facet of the zoo’s operation, from the health of the animals to the morale of the staff.

Because the city administration had virtually removed itself from the zoo’s operation, the situation worsened. City officials not only offered conflicting accounts of Twinkles’s disappearance, but also misled us in our attempts to sort out events at the zoo. HSUS investigations concluded that the city either was deliberately concealing the truth or was abysmally ignorant of practices at the zoo which, ostensibly, it oversees.

After the May meeting, with the Atlanta Humane Society deepening, Ms. Rouss and Mr. Paulhus met with a group of zookeepers severely demoralized by what they had witnessed at the zoo. In front of T.V. cameras, the keepers recounted many deficiencies in zoo procedures detrimental both to the animals and to their own health and safety. They argued that they were often put in dangerous situations and were not provided with the proper equipment for performing their duties. They quickly set the press straight on that deception, “Mr. Rouss recounted.

With the exception of work accomplished by a grand jury convened in response to the crisis, the city’s handling of the zoo situation amounted to little more than window dressing. After the June meeting, no further contact with humanistic groups was made.

The HSUS contends that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) contributed to and abetted the Atlanta Zoo’s problems: “The USDA has ignored conditions in Atlanta by failing to demand the improvements it had already suggested or required. For example, in July, 1983, then director of our Captive Wildlife Protection Department Sue Pressman conducted an in-depth inspection of the zoo and provided Ms. Hatcher with a detailed description of shortcomings. Quoting detrimental to veterinary care especially concerned us.”

"In my opinion, the veterinary clinic/hospital is in particular need of USDA attention. Never before have I seen such disarray and uncleanliness in a sensitive area of a zoo, this looked more like a cross between a prison and a community dump than a place of medicine. It is impossible for me to believe that a vet can work in the midst of such filth and disorder.” Ms. Pressman reported.

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) required all zoo buildings to be kept “clean and in good repair…” to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices, including veterinary care, set forth in the A W A. The condition of the zoo’s clinic would indeed seem to violate that provision. Nevertheless, an USDA veterinarian who inspected the zoo without even visiting the veterinary facilities insisted, “I didn’t think it was my place to ask to see the clinic.”

The Atlanta Zoo’s problems did not materialize overnight. Yet, judging from their reports, USDA inspectors were trying to improve conditions which, on our findings; it commended the HSUS for “its efforts to identify deficiencies at the zoo” and it made a series of recommendations that merit consideration.

The USDA’s policies seem to have brought much needed professionalism to the zoo, but their success is still too early to tell. Having been so publicly condemned, the zoo must either improve or close. The grand jury’s report and expanded USDA inspections will provide us with a better understanding of the situation.

The HSUS has been contacted by media across the country to give its input. We are sad to report that our verdict at this point is that it is still too early to tell. Having been so publicly condemned, the zoo must either improve or close. The grand jury’s report and expanded USDA inspections will provide us with a better understanding of the situation.

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Getting the Most From Your Convention Dollars

by Georganne Keppler

HSUS member Georganne Keppler of Charleston, Tennessee, wrote this article because she “thought other members might benefit from some of the things I learned about getting the most out of any conventions they might attend.” We’re happy to share it with all of you and urge you to join us at HSUS workshops, conferences, and seminars whenever the opportunity allows.

Every year, all over the country, thousands of people attend humane society-related conventions, conferences, and workshops. Thousands of dollars are spent for these meetings. Humane society conventions are important business, and you are part of it all!

The time and money invested in these conventions should reap valuable dividends—for you, personal-ly, for your humane group, and, most of all, for the people you reach and teach.

Here are some suggestions to help you get the most out of any conference you are able to attend.

BE THERE. Being there requires a firm decision now to plan ahead, register, make housing reservations, and travel plans and reservations. (Double up in a car and enjoy the ride.)

STUDY THE SCHEDULE. You will find that most conventions will forward a copy of the convention schedule to those who pre-register. Pre-registering and receiving such a schedule will allow you time to look over the workshops, seminars, etc., available and carefully choose those that meet your needs or offer you a “refresher course” in some area.

ARRIVE ALIVE. If your convention destination is some distance from your home, give yourself plenty of time to get to the location, rest, and get your bearings so that you can be alert for all sessions of the convention.

DON’T FOLLOW THE CROWD. Some workshop leaders and speakers are better known than others or have more popular subjects, but they may not have the information you need. Go where you can get the most help for the task set before you. If there are several attending from your humane group, divide up for various workshops, symposia, or seminars. You will have more to take home this way.

BRING AN OPEN MIND. We are often quite opinionated and set in our traditions. Listen to the speakers’ ideas—they may be just what you’ve needed. Check ideas such as “It won’t work in our group,” “We never did it that way,” and “That’s okay for a big-city humane society” at the door. Negative reactions often obstruct progress—give each idea some serious consideration.

VISIT THE EXHIBITS. Look at everything around you. The entire convention has been planned with you in mind! Good conventions do not just happen—neither do good humane societies. Watch and listen to all that goes on around you. What ideas can be copied to make your humane society better? Make the most of everything. There are new materials available and others have been revised and enriched. Examine these, along with any products on display. There are always free materials (be sure they are free) and keep in mind those of your group who could attend the convention. Thousands of dollars and many man-hours go into these materials. Take time to examine them properly. If films are being shown, be sure you are aware of viewing times. A picture can be worth a thousand words!

TALK TO PEOPLE. Talk to those working at the exhibits, to workshop leaders and special speakers, and to people attending from other humane groups—those people can answer your questions, share ideas, and listen to your suggestions.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU CAME FOR—BE INVOLVED. Don’t miss any of the sessions. Someone one may invite you for coffee or want to go sightseeing, or you may be tempted to sleep in—and you could miss the very session that would have benefited you most.

TAKE NOTES. Write down starting or challenging statements and ideas, as well as notes to yourself (“Talk to Jim about this,” or “Fry this at the next meeting,” etc.). That story, striking remark, or rich idea—write it down, along with who said it! Take it home—use it! Oh, those convention notes that end up filed away and forgotten—so jumbled up, you can’t recognize your own handwriting! Be sure you are making every effort to make the material you glean at a convention usable and sharable.

ASK QUESTIONS! Your questions will help you and others better see the point the workshop leader is trying to make and may provoke others to share for your benefit. Jot your questions down as the session goes along so that you can collect your thoughts and ask your questions during the discussion time. The convention leaders and speakers give their lives to the subjects they are talking about and have lots more information to share with you on a personal basis. They want to talk to you.

DON’T FORGET YOUR CAMERA! Sit up front for picture-taking but don’t disturb the session.

FOLLOW THROUGH WHEN YOU GET HOME. Offer to make reports at your group’s meetings. Share the freebies you gathered and show those snapshots or slides. Order review copies of any books, manuals, and magazines mentioned in the convention sessions. Write an article or series of articles for your newsletter. Write that letter you promised to the new contact you met at the convention; such people can be valuable “pad pulls.”

Humane society conventions are interesting and eye-opening, and you can recharge your enthusiasm. They are chances to meet a lot of people who have the same passion for working for and with animals as you have. They are chances to discover that your humane group isn’t the only one with problems and to find solutions for those problems. Take advantage of any opportunity you get to attend a humane society convention or conference and take advantage of all the convention or conference has to offer.
Livestock Transportation: Too Much Cruelty, Too Little Industry Concern

In 1884, George T. Angell, founder of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wrote, "Livestock transportation as it now conducted is probably the greatest cruelty inflicted on animals in this country. It has been conclusively shown that hundreds of thousands have annually died on the passage."

One hundred years later, technology has sent men and women into space, conquered diseases, and split atoms, yet hundreds of thousands of animals are criss-crossing the country annually as a result of the over 100 million animals federally inspected for slaughter every year (122 million in 1982 alone), untold multitudes suffer and die while being hauled from farm to feedlot, from feedlot to auction yard, from auction yard to finishing lot, and from finishing lot to slaughterhouse. Of the over 100 million animals federally inspected for slaughter every year (122 million in 1982 alone), untold multitudes suffer and die while being hauled from farm to feedlot, from feedlot to auction yard, from auction yard to finishing lot, and from finishing lot to slaughterhouse.

The numbers are staggering, the reality all too graphic, as The HSUS verified in its comprehensive investigation of modern livestock transportation.

HSUS investigators documented the fact that animals are criss-crossing the U.S. packed in trucks on trips as long as sixty hours under conditions that are often intolerable and inhumane. Each leg of this arduous journey will have had its own hardships and have taken its toll on the animals unable to make it to the next stage. Calves and often inexperienced handlers, overcrowded or underloaded trucks, badly designed truck and auction yard facilities, and bad weather will have contributed to "shrinkage" of the meat Americans eventually pay for.

The Journey

The British Veterinary Journal has described five different stages of the farm-to-slaughter journey during which injury, death, and stress to farm animals take their toll. They are:

1. The original environment, where the animal was born and raised (pre-shipment care and preparation of the animal; the animal's condition; the kind of handling)
2. Loading (the quality and kind of physical facilities in which the animal is loaded and the handling techniques used)
3. the journey itself (the physical condition and appropriateness of the vehicle used; weather and road conditions; driver proficiency; distance traveled)
4. Unloading (same criteria as applied to loading)
5. the environment (the facilities used to hold the animal; the quality of veterinary attention available; the social environment for the animal; handling techniques used)

Many animals repeat the five-stage cycle two or three times, multiplying the opportunities for injury, delay, and stress and fatal illness. Many animals are exposed to this gamut of conditions and handling techniques in a very short period of time. This requires great adaptability, a quality many slaughter-bound animals are too young, old, lame, sick, or inexperienced to possess.

What, specifically, are the problems associated with each stage?

HSUS investigators learned, both through personal observation and research into published material, that there are problems associated with each stage of the travel process.

The Original Environment

Calves, because they are moved at such very young ages (sometimes as early as one day old) are particularly affected by their treatment prior to leaving the farm. Industry studies have shown that if calves have been weaned at least three weeks prior to shipping, are able to be fed a food trough, and have been dehorned, castrated, and treated for parasites, they are much more likely to withstand the rigors of their trips. Newly weaned calves are vulnerable to malfunction of the digestive system when stressed, making them prone to disease and infection. "Shipping fever," or hemorrhagic septicaemia, is one of the four leading causes of cattle death and, although it is associated with fatigue, hunger, anxiety, climatic changes, and infectious bacteria, it is also strongly linked to the physical condition of calves at the outset of their journey.

Although it looks as though this handler is trying to twist the head off a steer, he is really trying to drag the animal from a loading ramp onto a truck whose back gate opens at a height different from the ramp's. Backing vehicles up to loading docks of unequal height forces animals to jump from one place to the other. Injuries are often the result.
The only federal law affecting the transportation of livestock by land is the so-called Twenty-Eight-Hour Law, passed in 1906. Although this legislation uses the term "common carrier" which, by modern definition, would include trucks (by far, the most common manner of transport), it has been interpreted as applying only to rail and water transportation. Legislation to include interstate motor carriers (trucks) in its language has been introduced on several occasions but has never been passed by Congress.

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) specifically excludes livestock to be used for food or fiber from its regulations covering humane handling, housing, and transportation of animals. In 1975, an attempt was made to bring these animals under the AWA, but the law's enforcement agency, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, argued that it did not have the manpower or funding to enforce any additional regulations.

The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 does address generally the "handling of livestock to prevent waste of feed, shrinkage, injury, death, or other losses," but its intention was to assure fair trade rather than humane handling.

State laws affecting the transportation of livestock vary and are not effective. Four states have specific equine transport regulations; five have humane handling regulations; four have poultry transportation regulations; one has conveyance-construction regulations; and forty-two have general prohibitions against carrying an animal in or upon a vehicle in a cruel or inhumane manner. A number of these latter might be used to protect livestock animals on a state-by-state basis, but, when we began our research on state laws protecting livestock during transport, we found a number of state officials themselves were confused. Several told us that the AWA protects livestock (it doesn't--as shown above) and others told us that no problem existed in their state(s) because the agriculture industry has the best interest of the animals at heart!

Our investigations have shown that not to be the case. The HSUS urges activists in every state to urge their state legislators to consider bills that will protect livestock, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry--all food animals--during their journey from farm to slaughterhouse.

What can the meat industry do to improve conditions?

Where appropriate, animals should be prepared for shipping so that they will be in the best possible condition to endure the stress of transport. In the case of calves, weaning, castration, vaccination, and other health maintenance should be performed enough in advance of shipping to ensure that the animals have a chance to recover.

Animals previously segregated should be allowed to interact prior to being shipped so that territorial and dominance disputes can be settled before the close confinement on the road.

Sick or obviously diseased animals should never be shipped with healthy stock unless all are going to slaughter. This will prevent the spread of disease among highly stressed animals during transit.

Loading facilities should be kept well-lit and in good repair. Vehicles should have suitable flooring materials, adequate ventilation, food, water, and experienced drivers.

Stockyards should be updated and repaired to a standard safer for both animals and human beings. Many can be redesigned to eliminate confusing or misleading chutes, gates, or ramps. This would aid animals navigating through the stockyard and pens.

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION: A LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

The Humane Society News Fall 1984
Dead animals are a common sight wherever animals are unloaded. Usually, they are dumped behind auction yards or markets, out of sight of the general public.

Most importantly, humane, knowledgeable handling will greatly reduce the present, totally unacceptable level of stress and abuse endured by livestock. Capable, quiet, efficient help will aid the livestock industry and the animals. It can be added immediately to all levels and stages of the handling and shipping process. The HSUS knows all too well that suggestions—no matter how well intentioned—are useless without a highly organized effort to pressure the livestock industry to improve its performance in this crucial area of animal handling. Investigative staff will continue to monitor shipment agreements and on the roads and provide expert assistance to humane organizations wishing to improve conditions at their local facilities. Our state legislative office will work with those interested in improving our pipelines that will protect livestock in transit. We have urged our members to write to their state’s largest meat producing or using companies asking that they insist that their suppliers be responsible for handling of animals in transit. So many individual auction yards, trucking companies, and feedlots are involved in meat production that it would be impossible to reach every one individually, but if the general public makes it clear that it demands humane handling as a requirement from its suppliers—all of whom depend upon that public’s goodwill for their livelihoods—then that will have a greater impact on transported animals than anything The HSUS could do alone.

One of the most effective ways of improving the lives of animals raised for food is to decrease the number of animals used for that purpose. To that end, The HSUS has advocated eating less meat and purchasing meat products derived from animals locally raised, transported, and slaughtered (see sidebar below). Only in that way can a consumer verify for himself that the animals he buys have been raised humanely and spared the terrible suffering of a cross-country journey. No one of these efforts will totally eliminate the suffering of livestock animals. Their combined effects, however, can bring about sweeping changes twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, on every road. The opportunity to help so many millions of animals inspired the early humanitarians in this country. It should do no less for us.
The Year Before "The Moratorium"

by Patricia Forkan

This was supposed to be the quiet year in international whale protection. In 1985, when the International Whaling Commission (IWC) imposed a moratorium on commercial whaling to begin in 1986/87, animal-welfare proponents knew that we would finally be able to end the slaughter.

However, the moratorium has not been enforced, and whaling continues. In 1982, when the International Whaling Commission (IWC) took a moratorium on commercial whaling, we hoped it would be a permanent end to the slaughter. In 1983, when the moratorium was extended to 1985/86, killing continued.

The IWC prohibited all killing of sperm whales. Although Japan had objected to this, we were hopeful that this small species would be protected. However, Japan and Norway have continued to kill sperm whales this year. The only pressure on Norway to follow the wishes of the IWC is the public boycott of Norwegian fish products. This year, for the first time, the Russians whale in contravention of IWC mandates.

The moratorium takes effect in 1986, but until then, we must continue to oppose whaling. The HSUS is prepared to stand firm. In his response to Sen. Packwood's request for assurance that "it is the position of the Commerce Department that any nation which continues whaling after the moratorium takes effect will be certified [or acted against] under Packwood-Magnuson," Sec. Baldrige assured him that such was the case. That message should be clear to the whalers.

We are still a year away from the moratorium, and the fireworks may not be over yet.

Patricia Forkan is vice president for program and communications for The HSUS. She has attended meetings of the IWC for eleven years.

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 held in human care.

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 how to include HSUS programs and material which will assist in planning a will.

Please send: Will Information
Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City __________ State __________ Zip.
Mail in confidence to: Murdahh S. Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 200 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20002.
seems as though the USDA released a report providing bleached and laundered excerpts from the original findings was leaked to the public. Apparent that the findings were bound to be released within nine days of open field tests, they displayed a comotion that is unsatisfied by the minimal space, exercise, and social requirements of calves kept chronically confined to allow normal behavioral expression, drive stress, drive frustration, lameness, and increased incidence of disease.

These statements clearly support the HSUS views. The USDA has already documented evidence that most commercially raised veal calves are treated in an inhumane and inhumane manner. They are not representative of the true conditions of veal production as the final interpretive summary of Prof. Friend's report concluded: An additional research and development effort is needed and the results indicate that calves have a drive for social interaction, exploration, and locomotion that is unsatisfied by indistinguishable within nine days of open penning. A calf penning system, which may be more humane, requires approximately five times the amount of medication as the hatch and yard calves. The final interpretive summary report contradicts the claims of the USDA that veal calves significantly increased in adrenal function, as determined by the laparotomy and chest incision that is unsatisfied by the minimal space, exercise, and social requirements of calves kept chronically confined to allow normal behavioral expression, drive stress, drive frustration, lameness, and increased incidence of disease.

The physiological data obtained at six weeks indicates that a state of chronic stress was induced in stall and pen calves. The adrenal glands in the stabled and penned calves significantly increased in function, as determined by the adrenal response to ACTH in serum that stimulates the adrenal gland and can reveal hormone levels. It is important to note that they are compared with the hatch- and yard-reared calves.Confined, chained calves are part of modern livestock system.

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An Eyewitness Report

The Pribilof Seal Hunt:

18

used for dog food or crab bait. The Orient.

take place.

Although it was the first Pribilof seal hunt I had ever witnessed, I hoped it would be the last ever to

hoped it would be the last ever to

reproductive organs would be retrieved

was left was the stench of death.

and saliva from the mouth of a bat­

of over 22,000 young male seals.

It was a gruesome sight. With each swing of the Aleut sealer’s club, there was an eruption of steam and saliva from the mouth of a bat­

tered seal. The stunned animals were

It was aghast at the blood, gore, and waste,

I came away from that experience

I was on St.

On June 28. Immediately, we filed an

On July 9, 1984, I was exactly

where I had hoped not to be—wit­

nessing the North Pacific fur seal hunt on the Pribilof Islands, off the coast of Alaska. For weeks, The HSUS had used every weapon legally avail­

able to halt the massacre, but we had failed. Now, I was on St. Paul Is­

land as an observer of the slaughter of over 22,000 young male seals.

It was a gruesome sight. With each swing of the Aleut sealer’s club, there was an eruption of steam and saliva from the mouth of a bat­

It was a gruesome sight. With each swing of the Aleut sealer’s club, there was an eruption of steam and saliva from the mouth of a bat­

And now we have a chance to stop

And now we have a chance to stop

As we have told our members on

As we have told our members on

useful work is not massacring seals,

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HSUS Vice President John W. Grandy photographed this male fur seal on the rocky

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Part of the northern fur seal herd basks on the Pribilof Islands. More than 22,000 males

Part of the northern fur seal herd basks on the Pribilof Islands. More than 22,000 males

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New Investigator Proves Valuable to Mid-Atlantic Region

The addition of an investigator to the staff of the HSUS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office has yielded tangible results for communities in at least three states over the past few months. Paul Miller of the HSUS Washington, D.C., office has been assigned to the Mid-Atlantic office on a part-time basis to work on problems in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller's first months in the region have been busy ones. In late March, the New Jersey newspaper The Daily Advance alerted Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg to the decision of the Mt. Arlington (New Jersey) borough council to shoot "a pack of about twenty wild and possibly rabid dogs" that had been spotted near a landfill behind an elementary school. Residents and town officials, afraid that the dogs would terrorize the small children in town, were resigning themselves to the fact that the borough's plan of action was to go to court. Mrs. Austenberg's call for information on the Mt. Arlington, New Jersey, feral dogs waits in a humane trap set by HSUS investigator Paul Miller.

The borough's plan "a tragic commentary on the area's poor animal control." Mr. Austenberg offered Mr. Miller's help to the borough council. Mr. Miller spent a couple of afternoons in the woods behind the school, interviewing residents, observing the tracks left by the dogs, and following up on reports of pack sightings in the rural county. His findings were somewhat at odds with the hysterical reports of officials. "These are not...killer dogs," he said. "Just strays that have started to fend for themselves." He determined that the actual number of ownerless dogs running in the pack was closer to six or eight than twenty and that they didn't pose an immediate threat to the community because their territory was so large. He found that publicity about the dog-shooting alerted residents to keep their pets at home and, as a result, the number of dogs in the pack dwindled.

It became clear to Mr. Miller that humankindly trapping the few truly ownerless strays was the best solution to the Mt. Arlington problem. The Morris County SPCA borrowed humane box traps from neighboring townships and Mr. Miller set them in the dogs' known territory. He checked the traps frequently each day. Although town officials were skeptical of the trapping's chances for success, within a few days, two young mixed breeds had been caught.

Neither dog was rabid. The furor began to die down, and discussions of long-range, effective, and humane solutions to the animal-control problems in the community took place. Within a month, area officials began exploring funding sources for a new, centrally located animal shelter. Regional Director Austenberg offered HSUS assistance in the improvement of animal-control in the area. Hardly had the dust settled in Mt. Arlington than a problem with a pet store owner doing business in New York State and New Jersey began to make headlines in both places. The Mid-Atlantic office again became involved. A tip from an anonymous source had led members of the Monroe (New York) Humane Society to a kennel in Harriman, New York, leased by a Marc Stern. They found more than one hundred dogs of various breeds and ages housed without food, water, or shade, in filthy conditions. According to newspaper reports, more than six dogs were being kept in one cage. "It was utter crowding, filth and overcrowding," the chief of police told a local newspaper after inspecting the kennels. A judge would not let the Monroe Humane Society members remove the dogs from the kennels, so many humane society volunteers worked long hours cleaning the kennel premises. Once cruelty charges had been filed, the little humane society found itself overwhelmed by the logistics of the case.

The Mid-Atlantic office offered help. Mr. Miller counseled the Monroe Humane Society on preparing its case against Mr. Stern, who already had been issued 226 cruelty summons. Once the New York story broke, information on a New Jersey business owned by Mr. Stern became public as well. His pet shop in Hoxbury Township, New Jersey, was found to have a number of record-keeping and health code violations associated with its operation. Mr. Stern's Chester, New Jersey, kennel had also been under investigation. When a dead dog was found there, additional charges were filed by the Morris County SPCA. Since a number of the dogs found in Mr. Stern's New York kennel had come from his New Jersey pet store, and officials contemplated filing additional charges.

Finally, in late July, HSUS investigators Paul Miller and Bob Baker provided assistance to the Chester County SPCA in a Pennsylvania cockfight raid that netted thirty-five gamecocks and led to the arrest of twenty people, one of the largest raids of its kind in the Mid-Atlantic region in recent years. David Stewart, administrator and chief agent for the Chester County SPCA, had asked for assistance from The HSUS after extensive surveillance had revealed the existence of a cockfight ring in rural Willis-town Township. Mr. Miller and Mr. Baker joined local law enforcement and SPCA officials and the Humane Enforcement League of Pennsylvania in the midnight raid. Cockfight participants were cited for disorderly conduct and cruelty to animals. Each was fined $300 and court costs by a district judge. Police seized a variety of weapons, including guns, whips, knives, and razors, a scale used to weigh fighting birds, and several first-aid kits. Also recovered were many bone, plastic, and metal spurs used by cockfighters to increase the seriousness of injuries inflicted by the birds during the fights.

Many of the birds seized in the raids were found in cars and kept in large cloth bags. All were destroyed. HSUS investigators have found on a number of occasions that local police officials feel comfortable in arresting the human participants in animal fights but wish the expert assistance The HSUS can provide in handling the animals themselves—many of which are injured and frightened—and in identifying fight paraphernalia to be used as evidence in prosecutions related to raids.

Providing expert assistance to humane societies and communities in need of help with animal-control techniques, investigative and complaint reporting, and specialized knowledge of animal fighting are part of every regional office's responsibility. As these successful investigations prove, The HSUS's continued expansion of its regional services to help solve local animal problems is both needed and welcomed.
Toronto “Festival for the Animals” Attracts Crowds

On August 25, Toronto, Canada, was the site of the largest ani­mal-rights demonstration held to date in that country. Organized by the Canadian Animal Rights Net­work and Ark II and supported by The HSUS, the “Festival for the Animals” was held in Nathan Phil­lips Square at the Toronto City Hall to protest the misuse and abuse in laboratory animal research. At the same time, the American Psychological Association (APA) was holding its ninety-second annual confer­ence in Toronto, where many of its 20,000 members were defending their use of animals in psychological ex­perimentation.

Even though busloads of Amer­i­cans on their way to the festival were barred from entering the coun­try by Canadian police (the sus­picion was that Canadian authorities were worried about potentially dis­ruptive non-Canadian agitators), near­ly 20,000 people heard prominent speak­ers deliver powerful testimony and arguments against the unnecessary and inhumane treatment of animals in laboratories. The HSUS’s Direc­tor of Laboratory Animal Welfare Dr. John McAr­dile, Henry Spira, on behalf of the Coalition to End the LD-50, Donald Barnes, of the National An­ti-Vivisection Society, and Cleveland Amory of the Fund for Animals were among the speakers. Hundreds of signs asking for an end to cruelties in research accompa­nied loud cheers and applause when­ever a guest speaker spoke out against the excessive brutality he or she had personally observed in labs. Later, in silent respect, more than 3,000 black balloons were released over City Hall by the rally participants, who represented more than thirty Cana­dian and other U.S. humane groups, in commemoration of the laboratory animals that had suffered and died in the name of research.

Dr. Michael Fox, The HSUS’s sci­entific director and director of the In­stitute for the Study of Animal Prob­lems, and Dr. Randall Lockwood, The HSUS’s director of higher education programs, discussed the need to es­tablish better guidelines for animal care in research laboratories at APA symposia and at the APA’s annual meet­ing on animal research and exper­imentation.

While some APA members have accepted the concept that there are some forms of research they deem “intrinsically objectionable” and should not be pursued regardless of human benefit, this view has yet to become part of the official APA plat­form. In the meantime, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies has set up meetings with the Canadian Psychological Association, The HSUS, and laboratory animal researchers to discuss establishing a system of categorizing psychology experiment procedures on animals based on the amount of physical and psychologi­cal pain caused to the animal. This “scale of invasiveness” could be used by experts to evaluate similar, sep­arately conducted studies and com­pare how much suffering each proj­ect entails. Such a scale could be a first step in the scientific communi­ty’s acknowledging that laboratory animals do, indeed, experience suf­fering due to research.

Psychologists for the Ethical Treat­ment of Animals, which claims about 350 members, is working very hard to promote the cause of laboratory animal welfare within the psycho­logical community and to become a rec­ognized division within the APA. This year at the convention, it cited The HSUS’s Dr. Lockwood for his exceptional contribution to the ad­vancement of animal welfare and philosophy.

The Toronto rally was an outstand­ing success. Among the speakers.

The HSUS’s “Pet Action Line” Attracts Crowds

Ninety-one Public Broadcast­ing System stations have been added to the eighty-one stations published in the last HSUS News now offer­ing the “Pet Action Line” television series. If a station in your local view­ing area has already begun airing “Pet Action Line,” check your local television list­ing for the day and time of broadcast.

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<th>City, State</th>
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<td>Alberquerque, NM</td>
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H.L. “Sonny” Bloch is host of The HSUS’s “Pet Action Line.” Topics discussed on upcoming shows include illegal dogfighting, animal protection, bringing home a new pet, simple practices for a clean dog and horse owner responsibility.
The summer of 1984 was one celebrated for its quadrennial meeting of the world’s athletes, but it also marked the gathering of the world’s experts on animal welfare for the first World Congress on Animal Protection.

The week-long Congress, sponsored by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) and held in Boston in May, admirably fulfilled its purpose: to promote knowledge, education, and action on issues affecting animals throughout the world.

Under the able direction of WSFA Western Hemisphere Regional Director John C. Walsh, this international Congress brought together more than 400 people from thirty-seven nations for a week of sharing, inspiration, and intense debate about how to best stop cruelties inflicted on animals.

At week’s end, Congress participants had passed ten resolutions calling for action, including ending the Pribilof fur seal hunt, eliminating the use of strychnine to control rabbits in Latin American countries, and observing an immediate moratorium on all commercial killing of kangaroos.

The Congress provided an opportunity to learn about the triumphs and defeats experienced by animal protectionists around the world, but it performed another valuable function as well. It became clear that there were many individuals representing groups with precious few members or resources to draw upon, especially in third world nations and in those animals individuals face tremendous odds in their homelands. They welcomed materials, expertise, and new ideas from others. This kind of sharing helped infuse them with energy to return home and man the barricades.

Staff members from The HSUS, one of the primary sponsoring groups of WSFA, participated in six of the twelve program segments. HSUS President John Hoyt was elected WSPA’s deputy president and Humane Society’s Michael Fox spoke about the efforts to halt the U.S. seal hunt in Alaska’s Pribilof Islands (see the article on page 18).

One of the liveliest debates took place during a presentation on fur-farming. Some representatives from Nordic countries (where much of this activity takes place) believed that the only realistic approach to the problem was to work to improve living conditions for the animals. Others argued for a total ban on fur-farming. A graphic and powerful film on fur ranches, produced by a Swiss group, was shown to the participants during this session. The HSUS has always fought to end fur-ranching in this country as a cruel and unnecessary practice. One of the resolutions passed by the conference called for the elimination of fur-farming.

One conference highlight was a heart-warming and gratifying presentation made by Elizabeth Swedens of the International Donkey Protection Trust. She talked of her organization’s successful efforts to convince the governments of Greece and Mexico that improving the care and treatment of donkeys helps the peasants dependent upon these animals. By introducing government-supported veterinary care and training in proper food and humane treatment, the Trust has shown that the animals live longer, more productive lives which, in turn, benefits the poor families who own them.

The HSUS is proud to be a major sponsoring organization of WSFA, a federation of humane groups throughout the world. HSUS President John Hoyt was elected WSFA’s deputy president and HSUS General Counsel David Murdaugh Stuart Madden was re-elected a vice president.

As Patricia Forkan said in her speech to the Congress, “We are here to creatively weave all groups and actions for animals together to form a global humane strategy.”

This World Congress was a terrific stimulus to that endeavor.
Another Hunt Allowed on Loxahatchee Refuge?

Despite the furor it caused last year (see the Fall 1983 HSUS News), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is planning a deer hunt on the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge in south Florida in November. The HSUS has been working through both Congress and the Interior Department, FWS's parent agency, to stop the hunt. When FWS recently announced regulations to govern the hunt, we protested, saying the hunt was illegal, and cited several federal laws. We also expressed our strong opposition to the hunt earlier this year (see the Fall 1983 HSUS News), and other organizations, Florida congressman Larry Smith sent a strongly worded letter of protest about the hunt to Sec. Clark, asking him to cancel the hunt once and for all. Because of dedicated effort on the part of Rep. Smith and his staff, four other members of Congress from Florida also signed the letter: Sen. Lawton Chiles, and Reps. Dan Mica, Dante Fascell, and William Lehman.

In June, as the result of the combined encouragement of The HSUS and other organizations, Florida congressman Smith sent a strongly worded letter of protest about the hunt to Sec. Clark, asking him to cancel the hunt. The legislators have received from Sec. Clark only the answer that no final decision has been made and that their views will be considered.

Congressman Smith has also inserted language into the Department of Interior's appropriations bill to forbid the FWS from spending any money on the hunt. Such a provision would, effectively, cancel the 1984 hunt.

Congress will have decided upon the final version of the appropriations bill before Labor Day. If that bill does not prohibit expenditures for the hunt and FWS decides to hold the hunt, the HSUS is prepared to file suit to save the Loxahatchee deer.

Outcry Against Experimental Psychology Intensifies

The HSUS efforts to abolish the use of laboratory animals in experimental psychology continue to expand. We have discussed the issue with members of Congress and prepared specific legislative actions as part of our long-term strategy. We have been gratified by the thousands of postcards sent to Congress by readers of our Close-Up Report. These clearly showed the legislators that experimental psychology concerns their constituents.

Letters sent by our Close-Up Report readers to Dr. Frederick King, chairman of the American Psychological Association (APA) Committee on Animal Research and Experimentation, received a form letter reply that repeated a traditional litany of supposed benefits from animal research and invalid animal models and the claims that all is well in experimental psychology laboratories. Labeling our campaign a "scurrilous attack upon behavioral research," experimental psychologists have retaliated with a series of emotional or unscientific articles promoting obviously biased studies of current research projects and numbers of animals involved in experimental psychology.

We are preparing factual responses to these articles and have initiated studies of our own detailing the types of projects conducted by behavioral researchers; applications of that work to human clinical problems; and proposals for alternatives to the use of laboratory animals in behavioral research.

Under the sponsorship of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, representatives of The HSUS, the Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, and Canadian and American psychological associations have met to discuss the issues raised in our campaign and possible responses to our concerns. Although promising, these meetings have not yet produced concrete, positive results.

At the recent APA convention in Toronto, the use of animals in experimental psychology was a major topic of discussion. A series of very successful demonstrations brought media attention to the issue, and The HSUS was clearly identified by the APA as the leader in efforts to stop experimental psychology's cruel waste of animal life (see the article on page 22).

HSUS Protests Migratory Bird Decisions

Despite strong protests from The HSUS, FWS once again allowed hunting of nesting mourning doves this September. The hunting season stood alone in its objection to this morally reprehensible practice, which leaves baby doves to starve in the nest after the adults have been killed. Most of the other organizations involved, including the National Wildlife Federation and the National Audubon Society, either approved of the practice or did not object.

How often have you wished for a simple yet significant Christmas gift for a friend or relative, one that would subtly convey your concern and compliment the recipient on his or her sensitivity and love for animals? Membership in The Humane Society of the United States is such a gift. In an age when holidays overstate, overstress, and over-tax your budget, give a simple gift with a potent message: Animals are important and we are responsible for their welfare.

Each gift membership in The HSUS is just $10, $18 for a family (tax-deductible). If you don't belong to The HSUS, why not give yourself a gift of membership?
Institute Forecasts No Change in Government Farm Animal Welfare Policy

In July, Dr. Michael Fox, director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Welfare at the Iowa Farm Youth Institute held at the University of Iowa. This annual, week-long program for high school seniors exposes them to many aspects of agriculture, but farm animal welfare and rights were new to their agenda. The students were familiar with many of the problems associated with intensive factory farming but were obviously concerned when they learned that factory farming is an environmental and consumer hazard. They were shocked by the reality of “super farms” (e.g., large hog factories) in the Midwest jeopardizing their local livelihoods and, through competition, eliminating many of the family farms on which they grew up. As has been shown in the HSUS report Farm Animal Welfare and the Human Diet, the trend toward large factory farms for livestock and poultry production is linked with an increase in animal suffering and health problems, for both the animals and for the demise of the family farm. Under the Reagan administration, nearly 200,000 farms have gone out of business since 1981, and while the Democratic Party has pledged to help restore the family farm structure of American agriculture, neither party has recognized the plight of farm animals as having any importance in its policies and proposals.

The present administration has attempted to defuse public concern over farm animal welfare through the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s awarding of $380,000 in 1981 to several land-grant colleges to investigate a number of welfare issues. This strategy has placed on hold legislative efforts to improve farm animal welfare pending the outcome of research findings. The USDA has now made these research findings public. Its conclusion, essentially, has been that modern factory farming conditions do not jeopardize farm animals’ welfare so no legislation is needed.

However, the USDA has deliberately covered up some of the researchers’ findings, most notably those of Prof. Ted Friend of Texas A&M University. These confirmed what The HSUS has maintained for several years: that crate-raised milk-fed veal calves are under chronic stress and have increased susceptibility to disease. (See page 16 for a complete report on this cover-up.) It is difficult to see how either political party can hope to improve U.S. agriculture while ignoring the overall health, welfare, and rights of farm animals.

The First Step for EPA

In late August, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced new guidelines emphasizing scientific alternativeness to the use of live animals and decreased numbers of laboratory animals used in acute toxicity testing (LD-50). The HSUS applauds the EPA for taking this first step toward ending the use of classic LD-50 tests, which kill large numbers of animals. Although the EPA is committed to using animal data to predict potential human health effects, it is aware of the need to protect the welfare of laboratory animals as well. The “underlying philosophy is to get needed data without using more animals than necessary; [the EPA] feels that this is a matter of efficiency and humaneness,” said John Moore, EPA Assistant Administrator for Pesticide and Toxic Substances.

Although the EPA has announced the strongest guidelines of any federal agency, its statement that it no longer needs LD-50 test results for product or chemical approval is neither a regulation nor a law. Companies can choose to continue using LD-50 but now should consider the burden of proving its necessity.

We are pleased with EPA’s new guidelines but believe they should be strengthened and made into regulations. Write to William Ruckelshaus, Chairman, EPA, Washington, DC 20460 congratulating the agency on its awareness that animals need not be used in testing and its attempt to curtail the use of the classic LD-50. Ask that EPA vigorously enforce its guidelines, ban LD-50 testing, and work for turning those guidelines into regulations.

Thank You!

The HSUS extends warm and special appreciation to these members of Congress who went the extra step of writing their constituents on the LD-50.

• Rep. Bill Green of New York, for leading the drive for the signatures of his congressional colleagues on a letter requesting that four government agencies re-prioritize the LD-50 testing. (The Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Consumer Protection Agency, and Department of Transportation were named in that letter.)


• Sens. Howard of New Jersey, who, as sponsor of H.R. 3170, the farm animal study bill, changed USDA on its cover-up of actual findings recently completed extensive confidential studies.

• Rep. Henry A. Waxman of California for conducting orderly, informative hearings on H.R. 797, legislation to ban the steel-jawed, leghold trap.

Feral Report

HSUS Moves to Thwart NRA

The HSUS has intervened in the suit brought by the National Rifle Association (NRA) against the National Park Service to open many national parks to hunting and trapping (see the Summer 1984 HSUS News). We joined with the National Parks and Conservation Association and several other organizations to make sure hunters and trappers stay out of these pristine areas. We believe that national parks are an example of wildlife sanctuaries in keeping with the century-old tradition of the federal government to protect all park resources. We’re willing to take on the NRA and anyone else to keep it that way. A hearing is expected this fall.

NAAHE Looks Forward to New Addition

In August, construction began on an addition to the Norma Terris Humane Education Center at the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) in the New England Regional Office of The HSUS. The Center, located in southeastern Connecticut, was built in 1973 on thirty acres of woodland donated by ac­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­&n...
Appropriations Update

A companion to S. 657, the "Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act," introduced by Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, H.R. 5725 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to set standards for research facilities, including requirements for animal care, treatment, and practices in experimental procedures to ensure that animal pain and distress are minimized.

Like S. 657, H.R. 5725 would require all research institutions to establish a committee to monitor the care and treatment of laboratory animals. The committee, appointed by the chief executive officer of the research facility, would be composed of one veterinarian, at least one member having no affiliation with the facility responsible for representing community concerns regarding the welfare of animal subjects, and not more than three scientists from the research unit of the facility. The committee is required to make at least two inspections of the facility annually.

To reduce the amount of research being duplicated and to promote improved research and laboratory techniques, H.R. 5725 calls for an establishment of a national data system at the National Agricultural Library. The library would provide information and possible alternatives for minimizing animal pain and distress. Please write to your representative and ask him/her to cosponsor the Brown bill. And, please thank Rep. Brown for introducing and holding hearings on this important legislation.

Title IV Appropriations

Agriculture Appropriations. The USDA requested a twenty-five percent cutback in funding for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, from the current funding level of $4.5 million to $3.6 million. This money, which funds inspection programs for millions of animals in 2009, laboratories, puppy mills, and animal protection programs, was restored by the House and Senate to the current level of $4.5 million. The HSUS presented testimony in the House and Senate to increase the funding level to $8.0 million, but funds were simply restored, not increased. Since that figure has not gone up since fiscal year 1981 and USDA is now operating under fiscal year 1987 demands, even the restoration of the $1.2 million will not begin to satisfy the needs of the animals in these facilities.

House Trapping Drama

Members of animal-welfare groups, members of Congress, veterinarians, farmers, trappers, three-legged dogs and cats, and a one-legged hawk filled the House committee room on August 3 to hear testimony on H.R. 1797, a bill designed to end the use of steel-jawed, leghold traps in the United States and abroad. Dr. John Grandy, HSUS vice president of wildlife and environment, was among those who presented testimony before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment chaired by Rep. Henry A. Waxman of California. On a panel on disease control and pain perception in animals, Dr. Grandy explained the ineffectiveness of the steel-jawed, leghold trap in prohibiting the spread of rabies and the unnecessary suffering animals are forced to endure when caught in the trap.

The basic objection to the steel-jaw trap is that this device closes on an animal's limb with such velocity and holds its leg with such force that it causes painful and inhumane injury," Dr. Grandy said. "Frequently, the bone and ligaments and broken bones." Rep. Young did not mention that an owl killed by a steel-jawed trap, leghold trap may cause an animal hours of suffering.

Young asked the witnesses if they were familiar with the HSUS Vice President John W. Grandy (left) presents the HSUS viewpoint on H.R. 1797. Any member of the Senate may be reached c/o The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, DC 20010. Any representative may be reached c/o The House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

Defense Appropriations. In the 1984 budget, The HSUS was able to persuade the house appropriations subcommittee to adopt language that would protect all animals from being used by the Department of Defense (DOD) laboratories, but the same amendment in the Senate was drastically weakened to include only dogs and cats. This year, when the senate appropriations subcommittee on defense appropriations modified its fiscal year 1985 bill, it did not include language sought by The HSUS to end the practice of animals being shot in the DOD wound laboratories for training with actual soldiers. In presenting testimony before this subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Ted Stevens, H.S.U.S. Director of Laboratory Animal Welfare Dr. John E. Mc Ardle was interrupted by Sen. Stevens before completion of his testimony. The HSUS, said Sen. Stevens, would never see this language on his bill again. In response to Dr. McArdle's testimony that animals in the United States are forced to endure when caught in the traps, Rep. Dore Walgren of Pennsylvania called for a moratorium on the use of NIH funds to purchase pound animals to be used for research. Unfortunately, the Rose amendment was defeated by a voice vote on the house floor. The HSUS continues its fight to include language to protect all animals in the house bill.
**Great Lakes**

Chances at One of Ten

The Glenn Miller Fish Zoo, located in Richmond, Ind., named as one of ten substandard zoos in the HSUS 1983 issue, has received considerable adverse publicity from local and national newspapers as a result of our evaluation. When she first visited the zoo, Regional Director Sandy Rowland found unsanitary conditions, odors, flies, improper cages, and insufficient funds to house the animals. After our repeated urging, the USDA took action against the zoo, and Richmond's new mayor has agreed that no new animals will be taken into the zoo. The mayor hopes the present zoo will someday be replaced by one in which small, easy-to-care-for animals can be maintained humanely and enjoyed by Indiana residents of all ages. Great Lakes office staff visited and urged improvements in several other zoos in the region over the summer.

In the Know

The Great Lakes Regional Office, a successful humane education workshop on July 12 and 13 in Columbus, Oh. Exclusively for educators from Ohio and Indiana, the session attracted twenty-six people representing seventeen humane organizations. Kathy Savestky, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, led a program which included sessions on identifying needs and assessing needs of each represented organization, evaluating alternatives for new programming, and setting goals and objectives. At session's end, plans for a humane educator's network in Ohio and Indiana were in the works. We hope to sponsor similar sessions in other states in the region in the future.

**West Coast**

Bullfight Threat

After his bill to legalize bloodless bullfighting in California failed in the state's natural resource committee, Senator William Caldonor publicly vowed to reintroduce the legislation. The West Coast Regional Office was concerned over numerous problems involved with such exploitative events and will be opposing bullfighting bills that appear again, in 1985. Bloodless bullfights now are only allowed as an integral part of a religious celebration. They have been involved in controversies with religious and racial overtones.

Schools Face Lab Charges

Last year, California animal protectionists were outraged by accounts of a laboratory dog found buried in a hallway in the research wing of Stanford-affiliated Palo Alto Veteran's Administration Hospital, a medical student. The student took the animal, suffering from infected open wounds and refusing to eat, to a veterinarian located near its origin, to an emergency veterinary clinic, where it was humanely destroyed.

This case continues to have repercussions. The Peninsula Humane Society, the Humane Society of the Santa Clara Valley, and the Palo Alto Humane Society have received numerous complaints of animal cruelty in the case, and the HSUS West Coast Regional Office has been asked for its assistance. Despite a mountain of evidence, the student has been found not guilty of any crime. The case is under appeal.

A number of humane educators from California's wildlife services and humane organizations were established outside the state. The alternative plan is in jeopardy from oil spills, pollution, and other threats.

The Humane Society News is asking all of our California members to write to USDA (83 Scripps Drive, Sacramento, CA 95825) and urge it to determine whether the environmental law needs to be changed.

West Coast (continued)

Will sea otters receive sanctuary on San Nicolas Island?

Sea Otter Haven Sought

California is working to provide a reserve breeding colony for sea otters by relocating some of them to San Nicolas Island, an uninhabited island off the coast of Ventura County, California, coast. Line. The present sea otter population is in jeopardy from oil spills, gill nets, poachers, and other hazards. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, prior to its preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement, held hearings on the proposal this summer. The agency will make its decision next spring.

The West Coast Regional Office invites all HSUS members to join in urging U.S. Fish and Wildlife Director Robert Jantzen to support and work for prompt implementation of the proposed translocation to San Nicolas Island. Letters should be addressed to him at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Cal. Legislative Wrap-Up

The defeat of S.B. 883, the bill that would have banned pound and trap fishing in California, was a tremendous disappointment to everyone who worked for its passage. The California legislature didn't turn a deaf ear to all animal-welfare issues. Gov. George Deukmejian signed A.B. 2358, which outlaws the use of nitrogen chambers to euthanize dogs and cats; and A.B. 1548, which would have allowed trophy hunting of big horn sheep, met with defeat. We'd like to thank everyone who worked to protect California's wildlife from more hunting pressure.

Southeast

Solution for Silver Springs

In June, the HSUS learned that Silver Springs, a popular Florida tourist attraction, had captured and confined one of the rarest animals in the world. Silver Springs is the only place in the world where the Florida manatee is safely kept. The manatee has been protected by law since 1966. In 1970, the HSUS assisted in setting up a Florida manatee protection zone and a Florida manatee propagation center. This center has been successful in raising manatees in captivity and releasing them back into the wild. The HSUS has also worked to ensure that all animal-welfare issues are addressed at the local, state, and federal levels.

After conferring with the management of Silver Springs and with other animal-protection groups, Southeast Regional Director Marc Paulus drafted an alternative management plan to be presented to the game commission. The alternative plan recognizes that the manatees must be protected from the cold and the crowded waterways. The plan calls for selective sterilization of certain breeding members of the manatee population to keep the population in check while preserving the natural behavior of primates from river boats.

A moratorium on the removal of the remaining 100 Silver Springs manatees is now under review by the state legislature. The HSUS will continue to monitor the situation and work to ensure that the manatees are protected.

Good News for S.C.

North Carolina has for many years lagged behind the rest of the country in adopting strong laws to deter or punish those who

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abuse animals. That may soon change, thanks to the efforts of the South Carolina Animal Control

Formed just last year, SCACA boasts a rapidly growing membership composed of humane society and animal-control workers from across the state. They have identified two major goals for the immediate future, professional development training for animal-shelter personnel and improved animal-protection/animal-control laws.

The group recently held a three-day workshop for its members and animal enthusiasts. Mr. Paulhus met with participants to plan sweeping revisions in the animal-cruelty laws during the upcoming legislative session.

New England

Four Zoos Seen in Summer

New England Regional Director John Dommers and Jeanne Roush, director of captive wildlife protection for The Humane Society News, inspected the Beardsley Zoo in Bridgeport, Conn., and Mt. Wauchusett, Sea Land of Cape Cod, and Franklin Park Zoo, all in Massachusetts, following complaints they had received from HSUS members and other concerned individuals. The most serious problems were found at the Mt. Wauchusett facility, which has been closed by the USDA and legal authorities.

Mr. Dommers videotaped the zoo facilities during these inspections and evaluation tours. The tapes are shown to USDA veterinarians and inspectors and to city officials. The tapes are as proof of the problems our staff found. The HSUS plans to use the tapes in educational workshops and training programs in the future.

The Rocky Point Park Zoo in Warwick, R.I., which was found to have several problems last year, has not reopened in 1984.

Trapping Fees Target 1985

Citizens Against the Steel-Jaw Trap has launched a plan to oust the steel-jaw trap from Connecticut legislation. A pitched battle over the steel-jaw trap is expected as part of the problems our staff found.

The HSUS, the "padded" steel-jaw trap which has been proposed by trappers as an alternative to the traditional leghold trap. Individually and groups wishing to join forces with the coalition are urged to contact the New England Regional Office, P.O. Box 316, Manchester, CT 06042, for more information.

Correction

In the last issue of The HSUS News, we incorrectly reported that Rhode Island does not have a law prohibiting pound seizure. Every state in New England has such a state law.

Good News for Ruby Lake

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has withdrawn its proposal to allow destructive power-boating at Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada (see the Summer 1984 HSUS News).

FWS had proposed an extension in the power-boating season under the guise of research, but power-boating had already been prohibited legally by state law for years on the refuge. An earlier court case found that FWS has no authority to extend power-boating for this reason, but powerful Nevada political interests had influenced FWS to extend the season.

When FWS went ahead with its plans for this so-called research, we sued the agency in conjunction with Defenders of Wildlife in the Washington, D.C., federal district court, claiming that the boating extension was illegal. Soon after we filed, FWS withdrew its research proposal, leaving the ducks safe and unharmed.

Seal Suit Lost

In June, the HSUS joined with the International Fund for Animal Welfare in filing a lawsuit to halt the slaughter of North Pacific fur seals in the Pribilof Islands. Our suit charged that the killings would violate the Fur Seal Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Interim Convention on the North Pacific Fur Seal (the international treaty under which these killings were being mandated), and the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act.

Unfortunately, the federal district court judge who heard the case last week ruled that we had not presented enough evidence to justify a preliminary injunction (a temporary restraining order) against the killings. A temporary restraining order would have been necessary. The existing ordinance protects the seals), the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedures Act.

The suit claimed that the use of these drugs constituted cruel and inhumane treatment of injured, unharmed. The suit met with initial, but temporary success. A temporary restraining order was granted short-ly after the filing but, following a later preliminary injunction hearing and considerable legal and procedural maneuvering, the state superior court issued an order quashing the temporary restraining order, thus leaving the new, relaxed drugging rules in effect for the time being.

Rodeo Restriction Sought

The General Counsel's office recently submitted a brief in support of a proposed Fairfax County, Virginia, ordinance which would ban rodeos using painful techniques and devices to induce animals to perform, such as electric prods, bucking straps, bullwhips, and sharpened spurs. The proposed ordinance, based on the HSUS model ordinance on rodeos, was prompted by the discovery that the county's park authority was allowing county parks to be used for activities which intrinsically involve physical and emotional injury to the animals.

Unfortunately, the bill was immediately at loggerheads with the county's supervisors.

Believing that the model ordinance sought to ban rodeos completely, the county supervisors argued that the Virginia legislature had not conferred such power on Fairfax County. In response, the HSUS argued that the proposed ordinance prohibited only those inhumane practices which are prohibited by state law.

Rodeos that refrained from inhumane practices would not be prohibited. The county attorney brokered a deal that county ordinances dealing with cruelty in rodeos already existed and that ours was unnecessary. The existing ordinance does deal with cruelty, citing circuses and animal exhibitions, but it does not specifically mention rodeos. Our ordinance would close that possible loophole.

The HSUS also pointed out the county's current law has the power to protect the "general welfare" of its inhabitants. Banning inhumane treatment and protecting the public, especially children, is a legitimate function of the county authorities within the power of the county.

1080 Maneuver

In our continuing fight against the use of the poison 1080 for predator control on the western rangelands, we have filed lawsuits against U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service experimental-use permits which allow research on 1080. One project involves the use of 1080 in single-lethal-dose bait, small poisoned baits that are scattered in an area to kill coyotes. The other project involves the development of a post in the ground baited with a scent attractive to coyotes.

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counseld, Murphy, and Associate Counsel Roger Kindinger.
An HSUS Exclusive

ART PRINTS

From
Thaddeus Krumeich

The note cards of four cat paintings by Thaddeus Krumeich have proved to be so popular with HSUS members that we have decided to offer you the opportunity to purchase these same charming scenes as high quality lithograph prints. A complete set of four prints, including "Basil's Cabinet," "Chauncey's Toys," "Oliver's Chrysanthemums" (reproduced here in color), and "Walter's Other Window" (reproduced on the front cover of the Spring 1984 issue of The HSUS News) is now available for $100.00. (No individual prints will be sold.) Each print measures 18" x 24" and is reproduced in full color on high quality stock suitable for framing. Mr. Krumeich has generously donated to The HSUS the right to offer these beautiful prints to our members at a special price, so why not take advantage of this unique opportunity now?

Imagine the delight of having these works of art in your home year 'round! Just complete the coupon below and send your payment to The HSUS. Please allow six weeks for delivery.

HSUS Prints Order Form

Please send me __ sets of HSUS prints by Thaddeus Krumeich at $100.00 per set. I enclose $_________

Name __________________________
Address ____________________________________________
City ___________________ State ____________ Zip _______

The HSUS proudly introduces our 1984 holiday greeting card, a winter night scene painted by Thaddeus Krumeich, whose note cards have been so popular with our members. Let this curious cat peering out a window at reindeer below carry your holiday message to friends, neighbors, and loved ones of all ages.

Cards are 5" x 7" and in full color. Inside is the message, "May the hope for peace and goodwill which fills this season be extended to all creatures, both great and small." Each package of twenty-five cards and envelopes costs $7. $6 if you order four or more packages. Last year's holiday cards were sell-outs, so avoid disappointment and order your greeting cards early this year!

HSUS Greeting Card Order Form

Please send me 1 2 3 package(s) of HSUS greeting cards at $7 per package
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OR please send me __ package(s) of HSUS greeting cards at $6 per package
[ ]

I enclose $_________

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

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