

The
Humane Society
OF THE UNITED STATES

CLOSE-UP REPORT

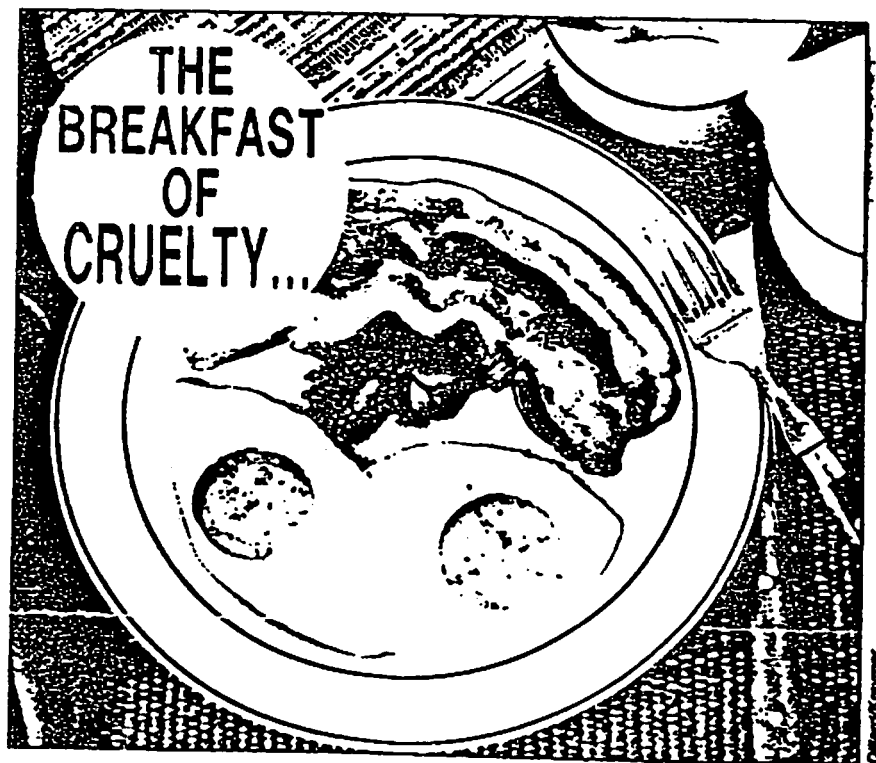
The HSUS Launches Campaign to End Sow, Hen Suffering

Demands Reforms Within Pork and Egg Industries

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is fed up with America's pork and egg producers! After years of grappling with pork and poultry industry leaders—imploping them to halt their unconscionable exploitation of animals—we've yet to see any significant steps taken to alleviate the suffering of millions of hogs and hens. We can no longer depend solely on dialogue. We must now take direct action against both the pork and egg industries and demand that they adopt humane reforms. Our new campaign depends on consumers like you to rise up against these multi-billion-dollar exploiters and spur industrywide change!

For years, producers have tried to conceal the deplorable conditions under which the nation's laying hens and breeding sows are forced to live out their lives. For a staggering 266 million hens—more hens than there are men, women, and children in this country—life is spent behind the closed doors of "factory farms" in cages so crowded that birds barely have room to move. Millions of sows used for breeding endure life inside metal crates so small that they are prevented from ever turning around. Many sows are actually chained to the floor!

Over the past ten years, Dr. Michael W. Fox, director of The HSUS's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, has worked to draw public attention to farm-animal abuses. He has crisscrossed the country to talk with farm associations, animal scientists, veterinarians, and educators—anyone who will listen—urging the implementation of humane alternatives to abominably cruel husbandry



Behind virtually every slice of bacon and every innocuous looking egg lurks a long, hidden history of unbearable suffering. The HSUS is enlisting consumers' help to end the misery for millions of hogs and hens.

way, dramatic change from within has yet to materialize.

"The conditions on many of the nation's hog and hen operations are an out-and-out disgrace!" says Dr. Fox. "What's worse, the number of these animal factories has drastically increased over the past twenty years. Unfortun-

he says, "the pork and egg industries will continue to let millions of animals suffer under these miserable conditions. *It's up to consumers to demand that it stop now!*"

For this reason, The HSUS is now enlisting your help. We want you to pledge to give up bacon-and-egg

adopting more humane production methods. Mail the enclosed postcards to industry leaders to inform them that you will not eat the "breakfast of cruelty" and that you demand humane reforms. After all, only when producers realize that their callousness can affect their profits will they stop treating animals like unfeeling, assembly-line machines!

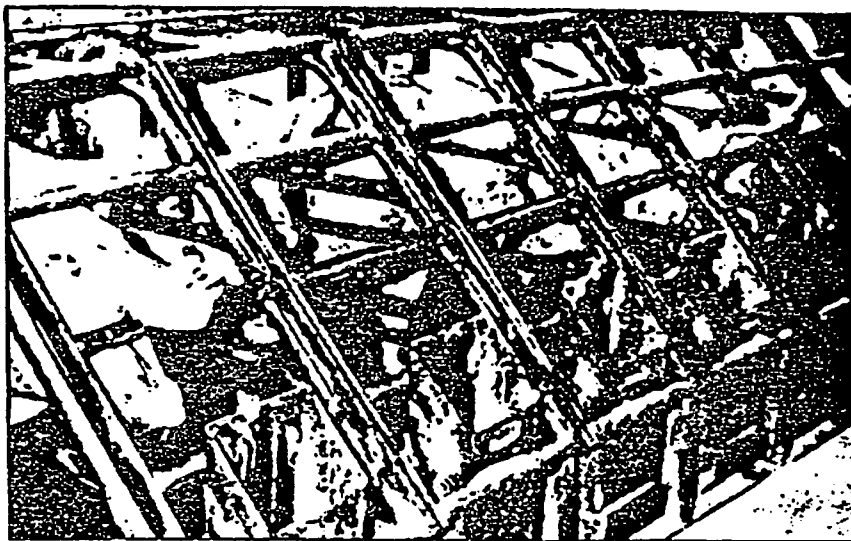
Don't Bring Home the Bacon!

So industrialized are today's hog operations that most of the pork consumed in the United States comes from vast superfarms—many owned by giant insurance, oil, and other conglomerates—that are capable of spewing out up to half a million hogs a year. It's in the gloom of these warehouse-like buildings that an estimated two million breeding sows, hogs used strictly for the production of piglets, endure life in the desolation of narrow, metal-barred gestation crates. There, locked away in their tiny prisons, captives cannot walk or even turn around. An estimated 100,000 of these helpless creatures are actually strapped to the floor, held in place by a chain so short they cannot even stretch their aching legs.

"As a veterinarian, I think this is an outrage!" says Dr. Fox. "Under natural circumstances, these animals would be outside exploring, foraging for food, playing, and interacting socially. Yet, in these factories, they're banished to a two-by-six-foot cell and deprived of all the basic freedoms necessary for health and psychological well-being!"

Unable to exercise or interact with fellow animals, sows spend month after endless month staring at the bars and feed trough before them. With no way to escape from the wretched prison, they become frustrated and start biting at the bars and swinging their heads in a neurotic, repetitive fashion. Eventually, a pitiful condition called "mourning behavior" may set in; sows become apathetic and appear to lose all interest in everything—even food. Others become obsessed with food and, if feed is not restricted, become dangerously obese. Even when such behaviors occur, *nothing* is done to alleviate their suffering.

In fact, few farms even provide sows with straw bedding to lie on! Instead, these massive creatures are forced to live on concrete or metal-slatted flooring that, for ease of cleanup, allows the sow's dung to fall through. For these hapless animals, even standing up and lying down on the slippery surfaces can prove



MSUS/For

An estimated two million sows are sentenced to spend their entire productive lives—up to four years—inside metal crates so small that they can't even turn around. Neatly compartmentalized in rows, the sows above resemble assembly-line parts more than they do farm animals.

Suffering from extreme boredom, sows routinely engage in neurotic behaviors such as bar biting (below) and head swinging.



Animal Welfare Institute/Halverson



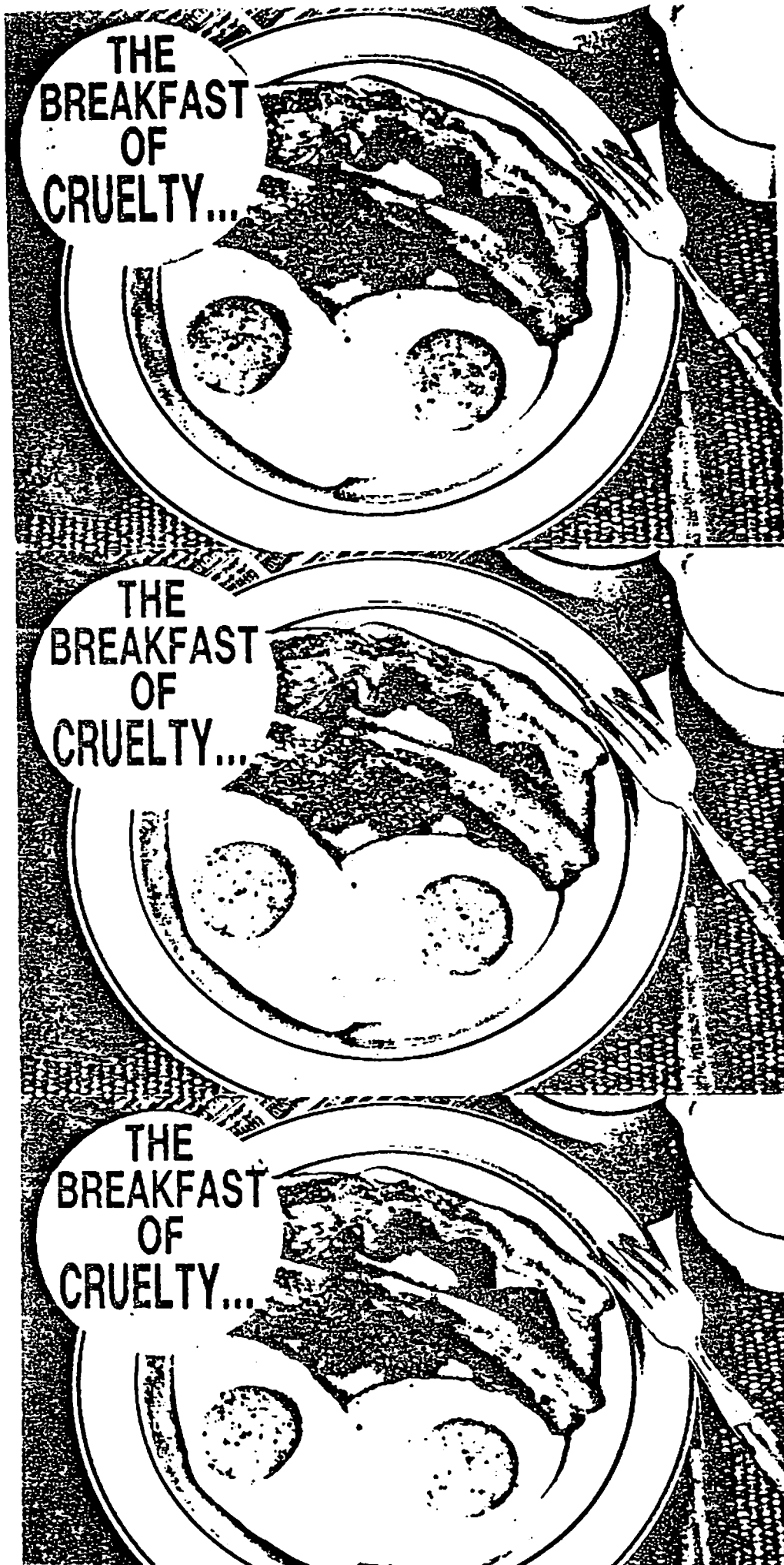
MSUS/Elantz

Prior to bearing her young, the sow will be driven into another tiny crate. There, her nesting instinct frustrated, she'll give birth on the cold, slippery floor. Few farms provide hogs with straw bedding: it clogs up the automatic waste removal

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BREAKFAST
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...NEED NOT BE CRUEL.

I am aware of the deplorable conditions under which roughly two million crated sows are forced to spend their lives, and I will no longer subsidize this exploitation. Until such time as the National Pork Producers Council establishes more humane guidelines for the care and housing of breeding sows, I will not be eating bacon or any pork products for breakfast.

Sincerely,

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Mr. Ron Kahle
President
National Pork Producers
Council
P.O. Box 10383
Des Moines, Iowa 50306

Please detach before mailing

...NEED NOT BE CRUEL.

I am aware of the deplorable conditions under which millions of battery-cage laying hens are forced to spend their lives, and I will no longer subsidize this exploitation. Until such time as the United Egg Producers establishes more humane guidelines for the care and housing of laying hens, I will not be eating eggs for breakfast.

Sincerely,

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Mr. Albert Pope
President
United Egg Producers
3951 Snapfinger Parkway
Suite 580
Decatur, GA 30035

Please detach before mailing

...NEED NOT BE CRUEL.

Dear Grocer/Restaurateur,

I enjoy patronizing your establishment. However, due to the deplorable production practices currently in use by the pork and poultry industries, I will no longer be purchasing bacon and eggs for breakfast. For this reason, I request that you consider providing your customers with pork items and free-range eggs produced under more humane conditions. For more information, please contact The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Thank you.



Crammed inside tiny battery cages, laying hens are unable to ever stretch their wings, preen, or sit comfortably when laying their eggs. In constant distress, birds become agitated, and fighting, feather-pulling, and pecking erupt. One can hardly visit a commercial laying operation today without seeing scores of birds, like those above, that have been pecked raw and bloody by frustrated cagemates. Yet, for nearly all of the nation's 280 million layers, it's one, sometimes two, years inside the cramped, barren confines of battery cages.



With anywhere from 50,000 to two million birds per farm, hens do not receive individual care. Instead, dozens of dead and dying birds are removed from cages each morning—the casualties of stressful conditions. Pictured above, a few of the day's dead at a California laying operation.

torn ragged on sharp metal fixtures, and knees are scraped bare on rough concrete floors. Chained sows develop deep shoulder ulcers from the pressure of the tethers. Time and again, open sores become infected and, left untreated, never heal. The aching joints and arthritis that routinely accompany the sow's immobility compound this misery.

Immediately before bearing her litter, the hog is driven into another cage of similar dimensions. There, the piglets are born. In three short weeks, they'll be taken from their mother's side. The sooner they are weaned, the sooner the sow can be rebred and returned to the dismal confines of the gestation crate to endure the whole process all over again.

You Can Eat with a Conscience!

Wherever you live, you can find sources of less inhumanely produced pork and eggs. It's just a matter of making the effort. Start by looking in area health-food stores, co-ops, farmers' markets, even the health-food section of local supermarkets.

Free-range eggs (from hens allowed to run outdoors), like some pork and beef products, are becoming increasingly popular in many specialty food shops across the country. Save yourself some time by checking the yellow pages under relevant headings (food, grocers, health food, meat) and phoning ahead.

If you live in a rural area and don't have access to a specialty market, contact your county extension agent for suggestions. He may be able to provide you with the names of farms from which you can purchase such products directly. Or, if you have land available, consider keeping a few laying hens of your own.

Here's a hint: Because animals raised under the stressful, disease-promoting conditions of factory farms must be medicated daily to keep them alive and producing, those items advertised as "chemical-free" are generally—but not always—the products of more humane environments.

It's Assault and Battery for America's Layers

In terms of sheer numbers, the sow's suffering doesn't begin to compare to that endured by laying hens. Of the nation's 280 million hens, a staggering 95 percent spend their lives in barren, cramped battery cages. With four to five birds sharing a cage with floor space not much larger—and sometimes smaller—than the *Close-Up Report* you are now reading, today's layers endure the most restrictive conditions of all farm animals.

Despite the hen's natural urges to peck, take dust baths, and lay eggs in seclusion, today's hen houses are built with cost-cutting efficiency in mind. Crammed together inside tiny wire cages, birds are unable to stretch their wings, preen, or even sit comfortably when laying their eggs. Forced to spend their lives on a sloping wire floor (so eggs conveniently

roll out), hens' legs become deformed and their feet ridden with blisters, foot sores, and, ultimately, infections. "It's truly pitiful to see a hen that's been released from a battery cage and placed on solid ground," says Dr. Fox. "The bird can be so painfully crippled that it can't even stand up. And, when it tries to walk, it repeatedly falls over as if it were in a drunken stupor."

In constant discomfort, caged birds become aggressive; fighting, feather-pulling, and pecking erupt. A visit to any modern hen house attests to these clashes. In the gloomy darkness of the deep, windowless shed, one can hardly avoid the sight of mutilated bodies—those birds with bare, bloodied spots pecked raw by cagemates. These are the producers of America's "wholesome" eggs! In fact, *for virtually every egg consumed in the United States*, a hen will have endured 26 long hours under conditions like those described.

Eventually, lack of exercise causes the bones of caged birds to become thin and fragile. For some layers, this weakness reveals broken wings and legs. Pent up in cages and unable to move like other birds, thousands

of disabled hens suffer the most grisly of deaths—they are trampled, cannibalized, or pecked to death by cagemates.

After a year's worth of producing eggs, survivors are either destroyed for use in soup and pet food or "recycled" to spend a second year in a crowded cage. By cruelly depriving these creatures of water, then starving them for a week to ten days, farmers induce a molt, and a new laying cycle begins. During this process, thousands die from starvation and acute stress. The fate of the emaciated survivors is not much brighter: it's another year in the battery cage.

United States Lags Behind EEC

Swiss legislators recently acknowledged the brutality of the cage system by outlawing its use nationwide by the year 1991. The Netherlands has also begun such a phaseout. The British government recently denounced the cage. In fact, there's a movement underway to ban the cage throughout the European Economic Community (EEC). Likewise, the use of tethers for the restraint of breeding sows has been outlawed in both

Sweden and Switzerland. So progressive is Sweden that roughly 85 percent of the sows in that country spend their lives in the comfort of straw-bedded pens.

Yet, here in the United States, it's quite a different story. Guidelines recently proposed by the United Egg Producers, the U.S. egg-industry trade association, called for cage space almost *half* of that suggested in the standards adopted by four European nations!

The HSUS has already been instrumental in persuading the United Egg Producers to establish humane codes for the handling and destruction of unwanted male chicks at hatcheries. Similarly, we've provided the pork industry with a wide array of studies demonstrating the efficiency of humane production systems over intensive confinement operations. Despite a decade of dialogue, however, *this is one battle we cannot win alone*. Now it's up to you—the consumer—to drive our message home by informing industry leaders that you will no longer subsidize this cruel exploitation. Only with your help can we speak out for the hundreds of millions of helpless hens and hogs suffering behind the closed doors of America's factory farms.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

■ Don't eat bacon-and-egg breakfasts until more humane production standards are adopted by the pork and egg industries. Be sure to mail the enclosed postcards to the National Pork Producers Council and the United Egg Producers, informing them of your pledge not to eat the breakfast of cruelty and demanding humane reforms. Also, use the third postcard provided to encourage your local grocer or restaurateur to offer humanely raised animal products.

■ Order extra postcards and urge friends and neighbors to send them. Because the pork and egg industries will be measuring the demand for reform on the success of our campaign, it's crucial that both producer organizations receive a deluge of postcards. For additional postcards, send \$1 for 4 sets, \$2.50 for 25 sets with the enclosed reply card.

■ Finally, help The HSUS end the misery for millions of anonymous creatures that are forced to spend their lives in the brutal confines of factory farms. Your tax-deductible contribution will enable



In an effort to prevent hens from pecking one another to death, each bird has a portion of its beak seared off with a hot blade. The hen above is an extreme example of a debeaking mutilation. The entire upper part of its beak was removed.

us to continue working to improve the plight of farm animals pushed to their limits for profit and all wild and domestic creatures exploited for human gain. Please use the enclosed postage-paid envelope to send your contribution today.



A reprint from: *HSUS News*, Fall 1992.

The New Creation

By Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B. Vet. Med., MRCVS

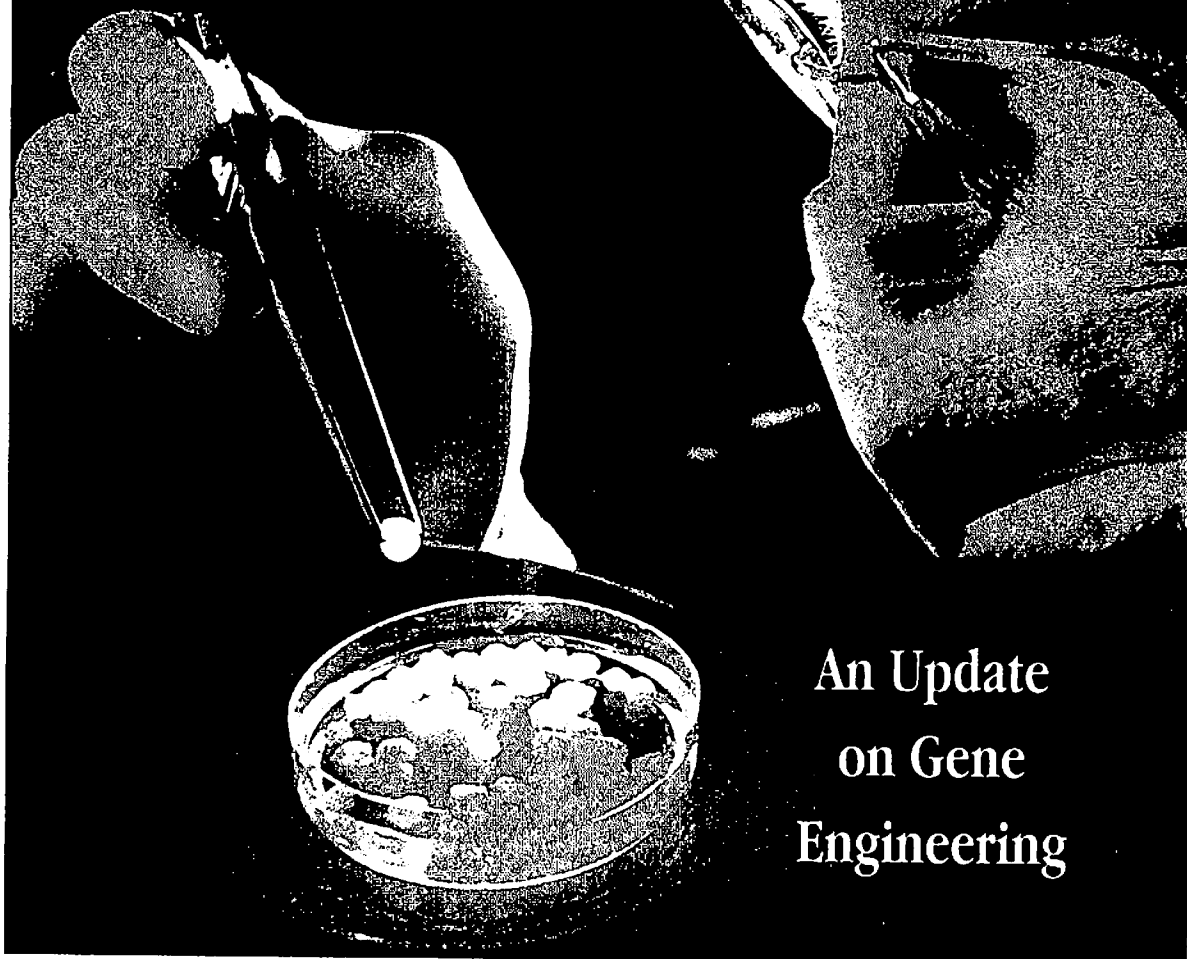


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The New Creation



An Update on Gene Engineering

By Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B. Vet. Med., MRCVS

Several recent developments in genetic engineering show how the new industry applies biotechnology to agriculture and medicine. The value of these new developments in terms of real progress in improving agricultural practices and human health remains to be seen. The following examples clearly reveal that a "New Creation," a new world order of the biotechnology industry, is far from any utopian dream of a world made perfect for humankind.

One can read between the lines of new patent applications, news releases, and scientific reports concerning the latest feats of genetic engineering and glimpse the near future. The wonder-world of New Creation is not quite here today, but it may be upon us sooner than we expect. A whole new generation of genetically engineered, or transgenic, animals is on the way, animals carrying genes transplanted from humans and other species. In the world of commerce, transgenic animals will be regarded as "new" species, the patentable commodities of a new world order.

Transgenic Animals

Scientists in the United States, Canada, Japan, Europe, and Australia have created a number of transgenic animals: pigs, lambs, calves, and fish who contain the growth-hormone genes of other species, including those of humans. To date, an estimated ten thousand varieties of transgenic mice have been created. However, gene-splicing success rates are extremely low, and the entire process is time-consuming and costly. Much of the funding for this research comes from the public via tax revenues.

Michael W. Fox, D.Sc., Ph.D., B. Vet. Med., MRCVS, is HSUS vice president, Farm Animals and Bioethics. His new book dealing with genetic engineering, Superpigs and Wondercorn, will be published this fall by Lyons and Burford.

Researchers at the University of California at Davis opted to splice extra growth-regulating genes from sheep into lambs to avoid the use of human gene tissue because, according to scientist James Murray, "... transgenes composed entirely of sheep-gene sequences would be more acceptable to laypersons, in particular, to consumers." Dr. Murray hoped to develop a strain of sheep whose lambs would efficiently convert their feed and rapidly grow to marketable size. But the transgenic lambs developed diabetes and other severe health problems that killed them before they ever reached puberty. Dr. Murray concluded, "The cause of death varied, but there is clear data that the overexpression of GH [growth hormone] adversely affects liver, kidney, and cardiac function."

Merck and Company, an international pharmaceutical firm, applied for a patent in Europe on a "super-chicken" it called Macro-Chicken. In the hopes of cornering the worldwide poultry market with highly feed-efficient, fast-growing birds, Merck developed the Macro-Chickens, a line of broiler chickens that carry the growth gene from cattle.² Merck's Macro-Chickens may well have a variety of health problems, but if the birds eat well and grow quickly, they may be ready for slaughter before severe health problems ever develop. What will happen to the reserve stock of transgenic chickens, the ones not raised for slaughter? Will they suffer?

Because such information is proprietary, corporations are not likely to reveal the problems and risks of their new patentable creations. Trade secrets notwithstanding, creating transgenic farm animals has social and economic consequences for farmers, agribusiness distributors, and consumers—consequences that have been given scant attention.

Critics of the genetic engineering of farm animals have questioned the use of public funds to make these animals produce more meat (even if it is leaner) when the short- and long-term costs of such research are not considered (see the Spring 1990 *HSUS News*). A major problem of modern intensive animal agriculture is overproduction. In many nations, meat and milk overproduction is a chronic problem. It is unlikely that the creation of transgenic farm animals will help feed the hungry of the world, since meat-production efficiency has built-in limitations and inevitable environmental costs.³

Genetic engineers are now attempting to alter milk from sheep and cows to be suitable for people who are lactose intolerant.⁴ Researchers are inserting into calf embryos the human genes responsible for the production of proteins in mother's milk. They hope to create a new generation of cows able to produce "humanized," or more digestible, milk.⁵ Such research may be more helpful in feeding the hungry since milk production is far more efficient, ecologically sound, and cost-effective than meat production.

Australian government scientists have used genetic engineering to make sheep produce more wool. The body chemistry of the sheep is altered so the animal can convert sulfur-bearing compounds into methionine,

an amino acid that increases wool growth.⁶ The Australians have also genetically engineered a hormone that can be injected into sheep to make them shed their fleece; it eliminates shearing costs. However, the hormone has caused pregnant sheep to abort. These scientists plan to genetically engineer sheep who secrete insect repellent from their hair follicles to ward off blowflies, which cost the sheep industry \$85 million a year in losses. As a spinoff they hope that the sheep will also produce the world's first moth-proof wool.⁷

Most genetic-engineering research on farm animals has focused on increasing productivity; genetic engineering to increase resistance to disease is still very much in its infancy.⁸ This disease-resistance research is questionable since improvements in farm-animal husbandry are surely more cost-effective ways of improving animal health and well-being.

Transgenic "Molecular Pharming"

Genetic engineers have inserted human genes into farm animals to produce salable pharmaceutical products such as blood with blood-clotting factors and other substances. Harvey Bialy, editor of *Bio/Technology* magazine, has praised what he terms "molecular pharming technologies," as exemplified by research teams from the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands that have produced transgenic sheep whose milk contains human alpha-1-antitrypsin; transgenic goats who secrete a human tissue-type plasminogen activator, called t-PA, into their milk; and the first transgenic dairy cattle. "Taken together," he writes, "their results provide a convincing demonstration of the feasibility of using animals as commercial bioreactors."

Recently DNX, a biotechnology company in Princeton, New Jersey, reported that it has developed a line of transgenic pigs able to produce human hemoglobin.¹⁰ Companies in the United States and the United Kingdom are developing transgenic pigs with human immune systems to serve as organ donors for people needing new hearts and other organ parts. It may be many years before these new animals provide any medical products for humans, but venture capitalists are investing now in this speculative line of research and development.

Other Innovations

Other developments in farm technology that do not entail gene transfer but which can have profound social and economic ramifications include the development of cow clones¹¹ and a technique to preselect the sex of offspring.¹² Scientists are baffled by the fact that some 25 percent of calves produced by cloning are almost twice normal size at the time of birth and must therefore be delivered by cesarean section.

To date no plant genes have been inserted into animals, but animal genes have been successfully incorporated into the genetic structure of various plants. Re-

searchers have successfully implanted human genes into tobacco plants to produce functioning human antibodies that may be used to diagnose and treat human diseases. The "antifreeze" gene of the flounder, which produces a protein to stop the fish from freezing, has been cloned and inserted into tomatoes and tobacco. In the future, fish genes may protect such crops from frost.¹³

Fish farming is growing, so biotechnologists have been busy developing "superfish" by inserting growth-hormone genes from humans, cattle, chickens, mice, or other species of fish into a variety of commercially raised fish, such as carp, rainbow trout, catfish, Atlantic salmon, walleye, and northern pike. The antifreeze gene of the flounder is also being inserted into other fish species to expand commercial fish production in cold regions.¹⁴

At the Army Research Laboratory in Natick, Massachusetts, biotechnologists cloned the silk-producing gene of the Golden Orb weaver spider and spliced it into bacteria that in turn produce large quantities of spider-silk protein. Stronger than silkworm silk and perhaps even stronger than steel, this product may have wide commercial applications, including new fabrics for bullet-proof vests, helmets, parachute cords, and other types of strong, light equipment.¹⁵

Working on the frontier of medicine, scientists have created a variety of transgenic mice and rats. One family of transgenic mice carries human genes that result in deformed red blood cells. Research using the mice has provided a new model for sickle-cell anemia.¹⁶ Researchers also developed a line of rats that carries the human gene HLA-B27, which causes a painfully crippling form of arthritis.¹⁷ Not only has the clinical effectiveness of many of these new research efforts not yet been demonstrated, but there is also no foreseeable benefit to the animals made transgenic.

Researchers continue trying to identify the genes responsible for various inherited diseases (especially those found in purebred dogs and livestock) and the genes that play a role in development, growth, milk or egg production, disease resistance, and other physiological processes in animals. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) scientists have recently been given \$2 million to start mapping the genes of cattle and pigs. The result of such costly research may eventually benefit animals in terms of their health and overall well-being, but the benefits will be limited if the focus of the research is too narrow. Unless the DNA-mapping research is integrated with a more holistic approach to improving animal health and well-being, it may only exploit animals.

Most research on DNA structures has focused on identifying genetic defects and strengths in humans. All to what end? The discoveries will certainly lead to new medical and veterinary products and services, but genetic determinism may ultimately lead to eugenics, the science of improving the hereditary qualities of a race or breed. In my view eugenics means genetic imperialism. Do we really want or need such a thing—Creation made over into the human image of perfect utility?

New Animal Drugs

The development of genetically engineered vaccines, hormones, immune-system enhancers, birth-control regulators, and diagnostic tests may benefit animals. However, this new generation of veterinary products and services may also be a mixed blessing. It is not without potentially adverse animal-health, socioeconomic, and ecological consequences. Such products are no substitute for sound breeding, good nutrition, and humane animal husbandry.

TOPHAM/THE IMAGE WORKS



Public Attitudes

While private-industry and government-funded research centers strive to create genetically engineered animals who may prove profitable to agribusiness and to the medical-industrial complex, the public views such research with some apprehension. In a recent poll of Europeans: *fewer than half thought biotechnological research on farm animals "to make them resistant to disease, or grow faster" should be encouraged. A third thought applying biotechnology to animals "to develop life-saving drugs or study human diseases" was morally acceptable, "provided the animals' welfare is safeguarded," but 20 percent said it was morally wrong, and 27 percent said government should decide each case. Only 13 percent thought such work justified "some animal suffering."*¹⁸

A national survey in Japan revealed that 67 percent of respondents were opposed to research that could lead to new forms of plant or animal life.¹⁹

In 1985 opinion polls in the United States showed that 34 percent of the attentive (informed) public wished to prohibit the creation of new forms of animal and plant life.²⁰

This transgenic "geep," the result of mixing goat and sheep genes, was born in Cambridge, England, in 1982.

Most genetic-engineering research on farm animals has focused on increasing animal productivity.

Animal Patenting

The controversy over patenting genetically engineered animals began on April 7, 1987, when the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ruled that such animals, provided that they were nonnaturally occurring "manufactures" and "compositions of matter," could be included under Section 101 of the Patent Act as patentable subject matter. The patenting of animals was vigorously opposed by The HSUS and a coalition of other organizations.

In 1987 Rep. Charlie Rose introduced legislation to impose a moratorium on the patenting of animals so that the potential adverse implications of such patenting could be carefully studied. In 1988 Sen. Mark Hatfield introduced a similar moratorium bill in the Senate. (Neither bill became law.) On April 13, 1988, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued patent number 4,736,866 to Harvard University and Du Pont Chemical Company for the "Onco Mouse," a genetically engineered, cancer-prone mouse. Since then no other animal patents have been awarded in the United States. But the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has

mal patents is that, to date, there is no clear regulatory structure for the commercial marketing of transgenic animals.²²

The Senate is currently considering a bill (S. 1291) sponsored by Senator Hatfield to impose a five-year moratorium on the granting of patents on invertebrate and vertebrate animals, including those having been genetically engineered. A similar bill (H.R. 4989) was introduced in the House by Rep. Benjamin Cardin in April 1992. The HSUS supports both bills.

On the day Senator Hatfield's bill was introduced, this statement from The HSUS appeared in the *Congressional Record*:

*In order for society to reap the full benefits of advances in genetic engineering biotechnology, the social, economic, environmental, and ethical ramifications and consequences of such advances need to be fully assessed. Considering the rapid pace of developments in this field, which will be spurred on by the granting of patents on genetically altered animals, a five-year moratorium on the granting of such patents is a wise and necessary decision. A moratorium will enable Congress to fully assess, consider, and respond to the economic, environmental, and ethical issues raised by the patenting of such animals and in the process, establish the United States as the world leader in the safe, appropriate, and ethical applications of genetic engineering biotechnology for the benefit of society and for generations to come.*²³

It is very likely that the White House Council on Competitiveness, chaired by Vice President Dan Quayle, will try to block this bill. The council is actively working to deregulate the entire biotechnology industry and has proposed administrative and regulatory guidelines for the Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA.²⁴ If these guidelines are adopted, animal welfare, environmental needs, and all of the possible adverse consequences of such new developments in biotechnology will be virtually ignored.

Although the genetic engineering of animals is not likely to end, greater public awareness of and debate over the critical issues of biotechnology are clearly essential. A five-year moratorium on the patenting of "new" animal creations would be prudent and timely, especially since the United States is moving toward a new world order of free trade. Free-trade agreements should require all nations to adopt regulations and stringent controls over biotechnology. Otherwise the privatization of the world's resources and of the genetic material of life itself, coupled with the misapplication of genetic engineering in agriculture and medicine, will oppose the public interest and the public good of generations to come.

Conclusion

To understand and evaluate the costs and consequences and the risks and benefits of all new developments in science, technology, and industry, one must consider several interrelated dimensions. Genetic-engineering biotechnology and the patenting of its processes and



Five sheep cloned from a single embryo in England: in a recent poll, fewer than half of the Europeans questioned thought biotechnical research on farm animals for disease resistance or increased growth should be encouraged.

notified GenPharm International of Mountain View, California, that patents will soon be issued on two of the company's mice, the TIM (transgenic immunodeficient) and cancer-prone PIM lines.

Officials of the U.S. government and multinational corporations have been pushing for changes in European patent laws that currently prohibit the patenting of animals.²¹ The U.S. State Department effectively squashed the Rose and Hatfield bills on the grounds that they would weaken U.S. economic competitiveness in the world marketplace.

Some 145 patent applications for genetically engineered animals are now awaiting approval at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Approximately 80 percent of such patent applications have medical utility, while the remainder involve agricultural animals. One possible explanation for the delay in awarding new ani-

products must be viewed from these perspectives: ethical and spiritual, moral and religious, legal and political, social and economic, environmental and cultural. Because these areas of concern, constraint, and direction have been virtually ignored by policymakers or seen as obstacles to economic growth and industrial expansion, the gap between private (corporate) and public interest has widened.

Today we witness the rise of a global industrial biotechnocracy, which needs to be rigorously evaluated. To question this development should not be misjudged as antisocial or antiprogress. With greater involvement, an informed public can direct the policymaking process. Advances in science and technology, in biotechnology in particular, may then serve the public good and help enhance the quality of life and the environment alike.

Today the U.S. government is attempting to deregulate the biotechnology industry, and the European Community's Commission on Biotechnology is trying

to eliminate socioeconomic considerations in the licensing of new animal drugs. Clearly the biotechnocracy of the industrialized world is proceeding neither prudently nor appropriately.²⁵

Despite the many documented health problems of transgenic mice carrying human, bovine, rat, and sheep growth genes,²⁶ research continues along the same lines with farm animals. One must wonder how such suffering can ever be justified, when transgenic pigs, designed to be lean and to grow quickly, develop pericarditis; enlarged hearts, livers, and other internal organs; enlarged and heavier bones; arthritis; diabetes; loss of appetite; sterility; respiratory distress; and increased stress and disease susceptibility.²⁷⁻²⁹ Even if future improvements in gene-insertion techniques reduce health problems suffered by farm animals genetically engineered for human consumption, the legacy of the suffering that animals endured in the early stages of the technology's development should keep anyone from consuming such animals in good conscience. ■

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VEAL CALVES

What you can do to help

The American public is becoming increasingly concerned about the way animals are reared for food. In recent months, newspaper and magazine articles and television broadcasts have given many consumers their first glimpse inside modern "intensive confinement" farming operations. Now, people want to know what they can do to help the animals.

The number of animals involved is staggering. Each year, we produce about 34 million cattle, 91 million pigs, 220 million laying hens, and 3.5 billion chickens. All of these animals are victims, to varying degrees, of production systems that restrict natural behaviors and diet for the convenience of mass-production and presumed economic efficiency. These systems may also involve physical mutilation—de-beaking of birds and tail-docking of pigs—and heavy doses of antibiotic drugs and growth stimulants.

Of all confinement-raised animals, the veal calf endures some of the most restrictive conditions and for the least justifiable reasons. In the U.S., between 750,000 and one million calves are raised each year as "milk-fed" veal. From three or four days of age until slaughter at 16 weeks, these animals are confined within unbedded wooden crates or stalls. The stalls measure just two feet wide and five feet long—too small for the calves to take more than one step forward or back, or even turn around. Denied roughage and other adequate sources of iron in their diet, calves can develop a borderline anemia, assuring the pale flesh color so prized by gourmets.

Milk-fed veal is also called "white" veal, "nature" veal and "prime" veal. If you buy veal at a fancy restaurant or expensive butcher shop, this is the kind of veal you are likely to be served. Less expensive types of veal used in frozen foods and sold in supermarkets usually come from calves raised on pasture or else slaughtered soon after birth. These less expensive varieties, while generally

darker than milk-fed veal, are of equal or greater nutritional value and, in some studies, have been shown to be indistinguishable in taste.

The Humane Society of the U.S. has long been concerned about the treatment of animals reared for food in general, and about veal calves in particular. This pamphlet is designed to help you make your views known on the veal issue.

To begin with, you should be aware that quality veal can be economically produced without resort to the current method. The largest veal-producer in Great Britain recently has abandoned the single-stall confinement system in favor of a loose-housing system where calves are raised under more extensive conditions in groups of 20 to 30 in a bedded pen. An article detailing the success of this new system appears inside.

How can veal production in the U.S. be reformed? At present, no government agency or private organization regulates the way in which veal calves are raised. However, if you want to make your concerns known to those who have potential influence in this area, you may wish to contact the government offices, private companies, and trade associations listed on the back page of this pamphlet.

In addition, you can express sup-

port for a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. Ronald Mottl (D-Ohio). The bill, H.J. Res. 305, would establish a federal Farm Animal Husbandry Committee to investigate how all farm animals—including veal calves—are raised under conditions of intensive confinement. The Committee will report its recommendations to Congress. This is the first piece of legislation introduced in the U.S. Congress to address directly the welfare of farm animals. You can contact your own representative and senators to urge them to support the Mottl bill.

When writing to the individuals and companies listed, try to keep the following points in mind: It is best to avoid emotionalism. State clearly what your concerns are and what changes you want to see made. If you have special expertise in a relevant field, such as farming, animal science or nutrition, make that clear in your letter. If you refer to the bill to establish a study commission, refer to it by its number, H.J. Res. 305, or by its popular name, "the Mottl bill."



—Peter Lovenheim

'Factory' Farming Update: Humane Alternatives Pa

by Dr. Michael Fo

Throughout our campaign to inform the public about the inhumane treatment of farm animals kept under intensive confinement (factory) conditions, the livestock industry has insisted that humane reforms would be too costly. Some industry representatives went so far as to claim that humane reforms are unnecessary because if the animal's health and overall welfare were in jeopardy, modern intensive confinement systems wouldn't be profitable.

I searched for evidence to support the contention that economic concerns guarantee farm animal welfare, and I found none. No sound research had been done comparing different ways of raising animals, such as comparing the health, welfare, and productivity of veal calves raised in standard narrow crates versus others

raised differently, say in social groups in a pen with straw bedding. What research had been done studied one way of keeping calves in narrow crates versus another way, essentially maintaining the status quo without looking for a real alternative.

An alternative, such as raising veal calves in group-pens, was unthinkable because it was old-fashioned, not progressive. And there were many myths about such alternatives, such as the calves would suck on each other, get fur balls in their stomachs and spread disease quickly amongst themselves.

In spite of serious welfare concerns, the standard veal crate system is still rigorously defended by those who helped research and implement this system and by those

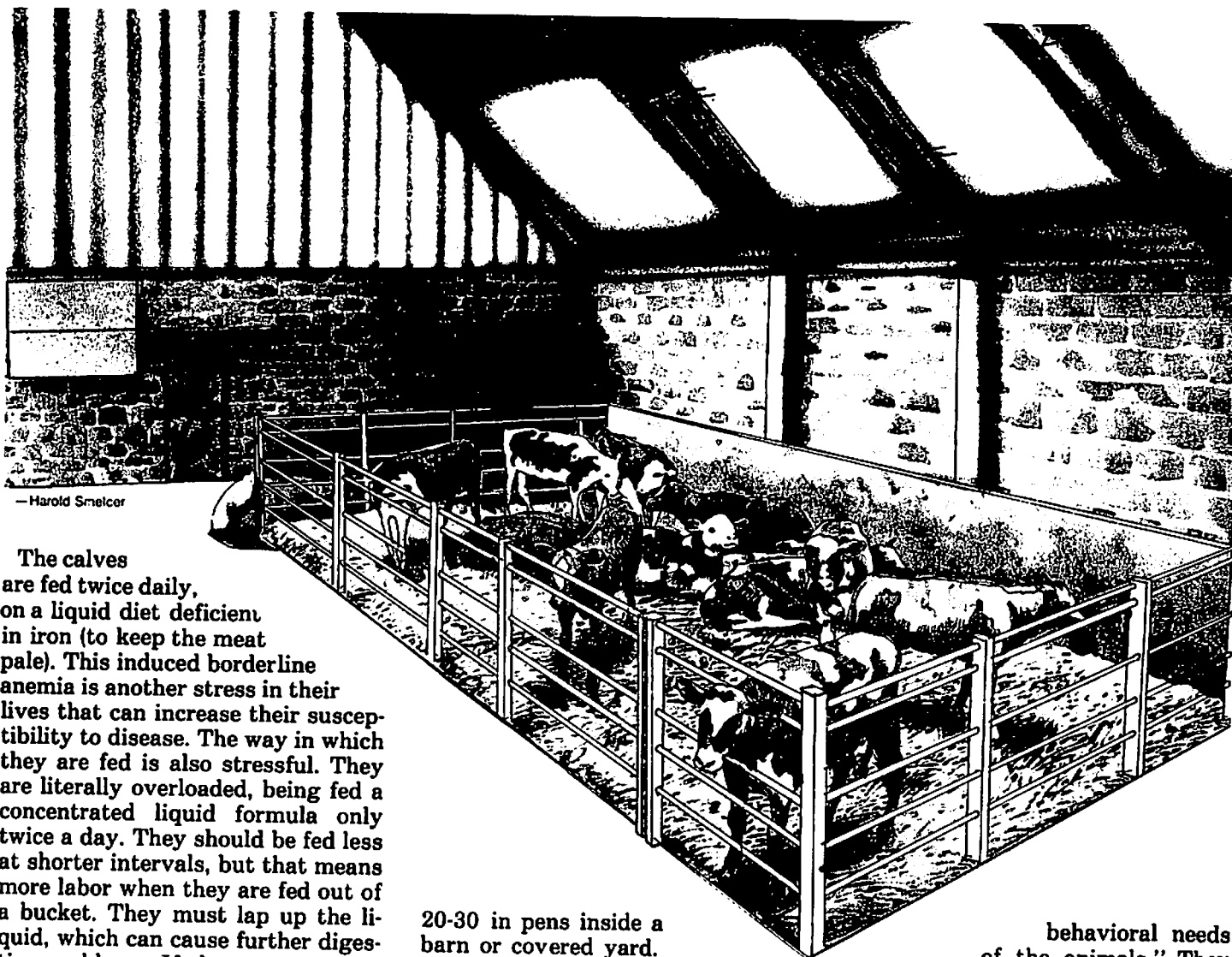
farmers who have adopted it. Research focused on improving ventilation, reducing humidity, increasing crate or stall width and on improving the diet or using more effective drugs to combat disease created in part by this stressful and inhuman way of raising an animal.

The search for an alternative was limited by the scientists' lack of understanding and feeling for veal calves as animals with behaviors and social needs as vital to their well-being as nutritional requirements and hourly ventilation rates and their erroneous belief that because the present system was profitable, it was the best. If some farmer didn't profit as well as others, then they were either not too bright, negligent of their stock, or their system needed some minor improvements such as better ventilation, different medication, or an improved nutrition formula.

The standard confinement system for veal calves is as follows: the calf is kept chained or closed up in a wooden crate on a slatted floor without bedding, often in semi- or total darkness, for sixteen weeks, then sent to slaughter. It is allowed no roughage to eat (thus no straw bedding for this contains iron, which would darken the meat and cause a loss in profits since the veal only gets top price when it is pale. The calf is denied much movement. In fact, its basic "freedoms" are so limited that it is unable comfortably and easily to get up, lie down, stretch and groom, and it can never turn around. Such restriction of movement and lack of exercise means the calves never fully use or ventilate their lungs, which, as a "dead space" in an immobile animal, become a reservoir for disease. Pneumonia is a constant problem in such operations.



—Solteir Jaeger



—Harold Smetcor

The calves are fed twice daily, on a liquid diet deficient in iron (to keep the meat pale). This induced borderline anemia is another stress in their lives that can increase their susceptibility to disease. The way in which they are fed is also stressful. They are literally overloaded, being fed a concentrated liquid formula only twice a day. They should be fed less at shorter intervals, but that means more labor when they are fed out of a bucket. They must lap up the liquid, which can cause further digestive problems. If they were able to suck normally, their digestive systems would function normally. With this daily stress on the digestive system, the calves are very susceptible to intestinal diseases. This is a major problem to the veal industry that is combatted not by adopting a more sensible feeding regimen, but with antibiotics. Some believe this poses a health risk to consumers, as well as to the stock, from antibiotic residues in the meat and development of resistant strains of bacteria.

Now, after five years of research and rigorous on-the-farm testing, a new system of commercial veal production has been developed which verifies our contention that humanness pays.

Quantock Veal, a division of Volac Ltd. in the United Kingdom, has pioneered a system of veal production that satisfies both animal welfare and the many producers who use it. Seventy-five percent of the veal calves in the United Kingdom are now raised under this, the straw yard system. It simply entails raising the calves in social groups of

20-30 in pens inside a barn or covered yard. The calves are provided with straw bedding and nipple-feed dispensers so that they can feed when they wish.

Professor John Webster of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Bristol, has been involved in researching this innovation. He reports the following advantages in this system, which benefit both the producer in terms of costs, and the calves in terms of health and overall welfare:

1 The provision of straw eliminates furballs, normalizes rumination (digestion) and by helping stabilize the natural balance of bacteria in the digestive system, promotes health.

2 The diet contains 30mg of iron per kilogram, meeting the iron requirements of the veal calves while achieving an acceptable meat color.

3 The calves have their basic needs satisfied, and are raised in accordance with U.K. Farm Animal Welfare codes (which may soon become regulations) which mandate "the provision of a husbandry system appropriate to the health and

behavioral needs of the animals." They are free to move, which is beneficial for their circulation, ventilation of the lungs, etc., and therefore for their health.

4 Rapidly growing veal calves are less sensitive to cold and more sensitive to heat than conventionally raised calves, and thus do well in a well-ventilated barn or climatic house.

5 Straw provides physical and thermal comfort and reduces the incidence of leg injuries (which occur to up to 35 percent of crated veal).

6 The incidences of death and disease and relapses (but not infection) are reduced in straw yards and total costs for veterinary treatment have been reduced by approximately 65%. (Veterinary bills are about three times higher for crated calves.)

7 By ten weeks of age, calves in straw yards show less fear and alarm reactions than those in crates, and are thus less stressed by environmental disturbances.

8 Compared with straw yard calves, crated calves spend more than three times as long chewing, licking, sucking, or grooming. These are stereo-

typed actions indicative of behavioral stress.

9 With nipple, liquid feed dispensers, the calves can suck and feed whenever they wish. They feed about sixteen times per day (as they would on their mother) in contrast to the twice daily overload feeding of crated veal, who must lap instead of suck. The improved health of Quantock veal calves is partially attributed to this more natural feeding regimen.

10 The reduction in respiratory diseases is attributed to the airier and larger buildings using natural ventilation.

11 Operating costs are greatly reduced without the need for automatic ventilation and supplemental heat. Labor costs are less with this Quantock system and the building costs are cheaper than for the conventional veal confinement system.

It is clearly a myth that calves are healthier when kept in crates. In a statement before the U.K. House of Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, March 19, 1981, Phillip Paxman, managing director of Volac Ltd., said, "the major criticisms of the

Bringing It to America

Though the evidence is not yet complete, the switch by Quantock Veal to a group-pen production system demonstrates that there is a humane and economically sound alternative to raising calves in total confinement. Accordingly, The HSUS is now working to encourage American veal producers to adopt the group-pen system and other humane reforms.

In May, President Hoyt wrote directly to presidents of the nation's leading veal companies to express the Society's concern for the welfare of calves kept in total confinement. In addition, Dr. Michael Fox, director of the Insti-

tute for the Study of Animal Problems, has been busy speaking to farm groups across the country about veal raising and other "factory farming" issues. Dr. Fox has also given numerous press interviews, and in collaboration with Peter Lovenheim, HSUS's Government Relations Counsel, has written articles for the agricultural press, including several pieces in the leading farm newspaper, *Feedstuffs*.

HSUS is now working to arrange a meeting at its Washington headquarters with representatives of veal companies and agribusiness trade groups to discuss opportunities for alternatives to current production systems.

crate system of veal rearing were prevention of rumination, very close confinement, and prevention of many normal behavioral activities of young calves."

He has come to the conclusion that "the degree of limitation of behavior and the abnormal state of

physiological development were so extreme that the practice was morally repugnant and professionally unethical.

"Our society should define some limits as to the extent to which it is prepared to subjugate animals to human interests."

If you believe the current method of raising milk-fed veal calves is unnecessarily abusive to the animals, write to:

Government

The Honorable John R. Block
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 200A
Administration Bldg.
14th & Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

Your Representative
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Your Senators
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Veal Companies

Aat Groenevelt
President
Provimi, Inc.
Provimi Road
Watertown, WI 53094

William F. Berliner
President
Berliner & Marx, Inc.
555 West Street
New York, NY 10014

George Van Veldhuisen
President
American Feeds and Livestock Co.,
Inc.
5 West Washington Avenue
Washington, NJ 07882

Meat Trade Associations

Special-Fed Veal Association
of America
P.O. Box 49
Kentland, IN 47951

American Feed Manufacturers
Association
Animal Welfare Committee
1701 Ft. Meyer Drive
Suite 1012
Arlington, Virginia 22209

National Livestock & Meat Board
444 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60611



The sheer magnitude of the livestock industry is difficult to conceive. Each year this country produces 3.5 billion broiler chickens, 85 million pigs, 34 million beef cattle, 9 million sheep; and our milk and eggs come from a total of 11 million dairy cattle and 220 million battery hens.

The level of cruelty and unnecessary suffering of animals is even more difficult to conceive and to accept. Much of what goes on in this industry is behind closed doors, often in semi-darkness. What the eye doesn't see, the consumer doesn't grieve: a styrofoam carton of impeccable eggs, neatly trimmed meat in plastic wrappers or a delicate slice of veal cordon bleu served on a silver platter does not tell the story.

Beneath this illusion of clean and wholesome food is the agribusiness reality of mass production of meat, eggs and milk from farm animals whose existence is often far from clean and wholesome. While farmers aren't deliberately cruel, some of their practices do cause unnecessary suffering. Most chicken and eggs and increasing quantities of pork and veal come from creatures who never see the outdoors. Beef and dairy cattle are also being swept into this trend of total confinement called "factory" farming. This is the popular term for a variety of livestock production systems, all of which share one primary characteristic—indoor confinement. Indoor confinement can occur during one part of the animal's life or for the duration of its existence. The animal is wholly dependent upon the stockman not only for food and water, but also for the cleanliness and temperature, humidity and light control of its environment. Depending on the confinement system, the animal may also be subject to varying degrees of crowding, social deprivation and restriction of various instincts and emotional and social needs.

This space age form of farming has one advantage to the producer and consumer alike: more can be produced for less. Today we pay proportionately less for most farm animal products than we did 50

A Special Awareness Report

The Hidden Costs of Modern Farming

By Dr. Michael Fox

years ago, but at the expense of animal suffering.

There are many parts to a solution. Know what animal you eat. Ascertain how it has been raised, and then decide for yourself if you still wish to eat it or its products. Be willing to pay more for animals raised under more natural conditions. Support those farmers and farm cooperatives that are concerned with the welfare of their animals. Many are, since healthy animals are cheaper to keep and are better producers, especially for the smaller operator. More research funds are needed to design facilities which meet the animal's behavioral needs, to study and compare animals under different systems, and to breed more adaptable strains. Only a handful of veterinarians and animal scientists are studying the behavior of farm animals. This lack of knowledge, interest, and funds must be rectified. Also the pervasive attitude that domestic animals

are degenerate and unfeeling automations must be changed. These animals are not mindless and emotionless cogs in the complex machinery of factory farming.

The myth that the high productivity of animals under factory conditions is a guarantee of their well-being (and related to this the claim that farmers treat their animals well, otherwise productivity, and therefore profits, would fall) must be dispelled. Optimal productivity of animals on an individual basis and concern for the individual's welfare are sacrificed for maximizing production on a least-cost basis, which includes, and depends upon such inhumane practices as extreme privation and over-crowding: The economies of scale and space, where it is more profitable to raise large groups of animals that are crowded together in a limited space and impoverished environment, than it is to provide for the behavioral and physical re-



THE GROUND. Even the animal's last contact with reality, the ground, may be stressful. Slatted floors, often too wide for calves and pigs, may cause lameness. Cattle in feed lots wallow in ice-cold mud and excrement after winter rains.

quirements of the animals. Minimal physical requirements are generally provided for, otherwise productivity and profits would certainly fall. Regrettably, there is no such economic incentive to make anything more than the very minimal provision for the animal's behavioral requirements. What negative impacts that are created are accounted for on the cost sheets as acceptable and unavoidable losses: the price of "progress."

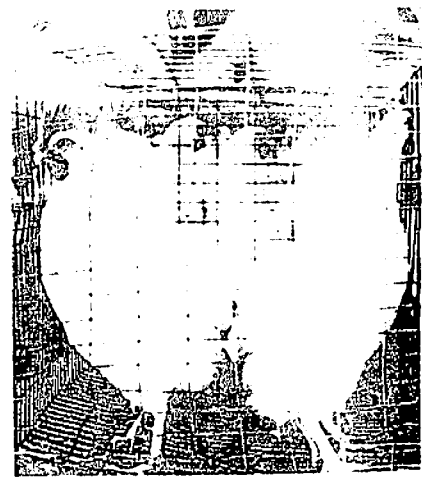
Understanding, empathy and compassion must become a part of agribusiness as it was once when farmers "husbanded" their land, crops and livestock. This may be slow to come without the spur of humane education, research and legislation, because of the many distracting problems and priorities which intensive agribusiness farming has created, particularly in the domain of animal nutrition, disease, waste disposal, and energy. In attempting to solve such problems only the symptoms are addressed and not the underlying causes: bad husbandry, with its by-products of suffering, stress and disease.



STRESS AND SUFFERING are standard fare on "factory" farms, primarily because of over-stocking, and inadequate veterinary care. Care is motivated more by economics than by ethics. Good animal husbandry has been replaced by administering drugs to prevent illnesses that are created by bad husbandry. With too many animals to look after, sick animals are rarely noticed, and if they are, it may be too late or costly and consuming to treat them.



UNDER THE "CONFINEMENT" METHOD of veal-raising, calves spend their entire 16 weeks of life in tiny unbedded stalls. The stalls are made of wood and measure only 24 inches wide by 4½ feet long—too small even for the animals to turn around. In the U.S., between 750,000 and one million calves are raised this way each year for expensive white or "milk-



INABILITY TO PERFORM ORDINARY HABITS AND SATISFY BASIC NEEDS
Severe physical restriction is commonplace. Animals crowded in pens or battery cages, or tethered in separate stalls (as are sows and calves), are unable to perform natural actions or to satisfy needs. Grooming, preening, stretching, turning, and lying down may be impossible.

Second, farmers once committed to "factory" methods must maintain high production to meet bank loans, and payments for equipment and supplies. Consequently, their resistance to change, which may jeopardize their livelihoods, is understandable. Therefore, as the

Nevertheless, it is dismaying that, to date, the agriculture community has reacted so negatively to the animal welfare issue, and has not been willing, in many cases, seriously to explore alternative production systems. Instead, farm groups have refused to acknowledge that the conditions of animals could be improved in any way, and have told their members that people concerned with animal welfare are just "out to destroy" farmers. We hope the farm community will soon recognize that they need not feel threatened by our concerns for the well-being of animals, and that fair solutions to these problems can be found.

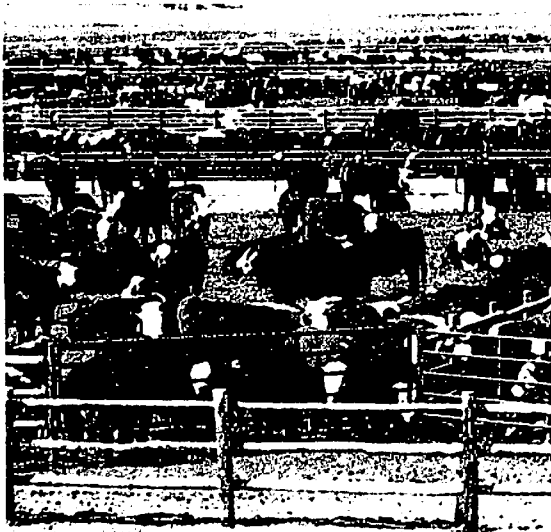
CONFINED HELPLESSNESS. One major flaw of factory farming is that when things go wrong, they go wrong in a big way and the animals can't do anything to help themselves. Contaminated food or water, some dietary imbalance or deficiency, a virulent bacteria or virus, a failure in the heating, ventilation, automatic watering or feeding or cooler-sprinkler system are not unusual crises. The animals are wholly dependent upon men and machines, and they have no escape nor opportunity to rectify things for themselves, which under more natural conditions, they might be able to. The reliability of fail-safe systems decreases proportionately to their increased complexity.



CONFINEMENT STALLS for veal calves used throughout the U.S.—are being phased out in Great Britain. There, farmers are switching to a "group-pen" system where calves are housed in groups of 20 or 30 animals and housed in pens. According to data published by the British veal company, group-pens not only provide veal under more humane conditions, but also yield higher profits for farmers.



THE ULTIMATE RATIONALIZATION
“feed a hungry world.” But it is grain to the hungry world. It is also grain to the waste. Chickens are the most efficient digest many feed by-products that we veal calves are less efficient food processors utilize ourselves. Acres of crop land more cereal and vegetable products processed” through an animal for conversion.



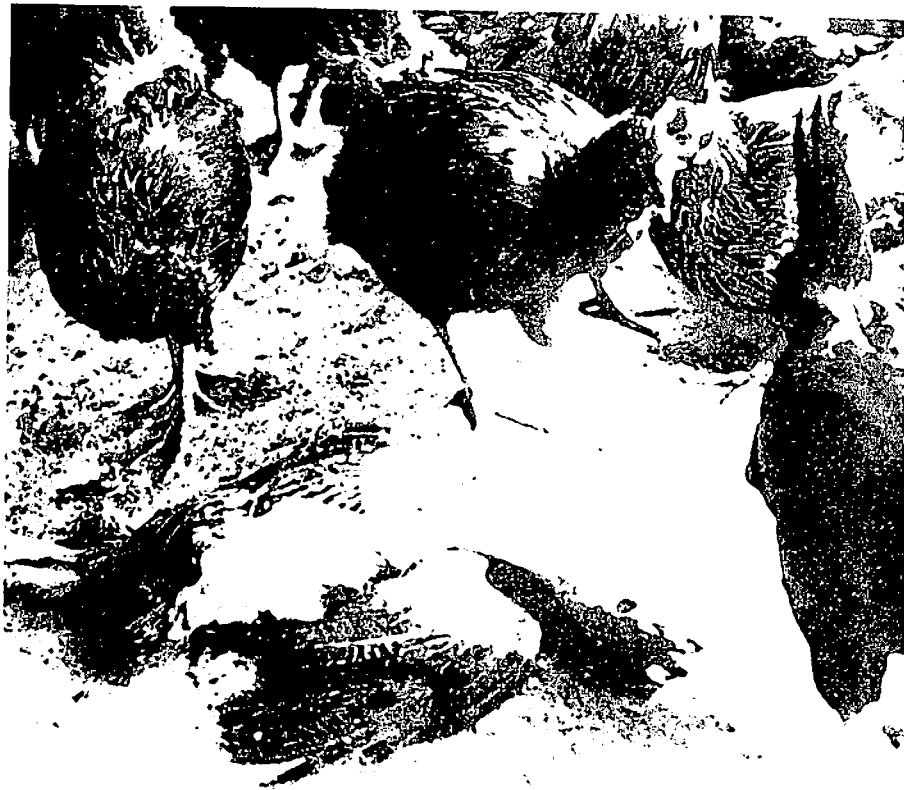
SHADE AND SHELTER. Feed-lot beef and dairy cattle are rarely provided with shade or shelter from the sun or from cold winds. Concentrated diets can make them more susceptible to extremes in temperature. On the range or pastures, they will naturally seek shade or shelter when available and when needed.



CONFINEMENT IS BEST? The sheep are confined. The pigs are not. Some producers claim that animals have a better life confined indoors in "controlled environments" than they would have outdoors exposed to the elements, predators, etc. On a few farms, this may be true, but by and large, this is an outright fallacy. For example, some argue that tethered sows don't suffer from fight injuries as they would if kept in yards. But if the yards or fields aren't overstocked, fighting is not a problem. It is a symptom of bad husbandry when it occurs and keeping sows tied down or penned alone all their lives is not a humane solution. It is, like many aspects of factory farming, a rationalization, a substitute for good husbandry, for humane stewardship, and a way to reduce labor and increase productivity at the expense of the animal's well-being. The by-product is suffering and the motive is profit, a natural consequence of placing economic values before humane ethics.

quirements of the animals. Minimal physical requirements are generally provided for, otherwise productivity and profits would certainly fall. Regrettably, there is no such economic incentive to make anything more than the very minimal provision for the animal's behavioral requirements. What negative impacts that are created are accounted for on the cost sheets as acceptable and unavoidable losses: the price of "progress."

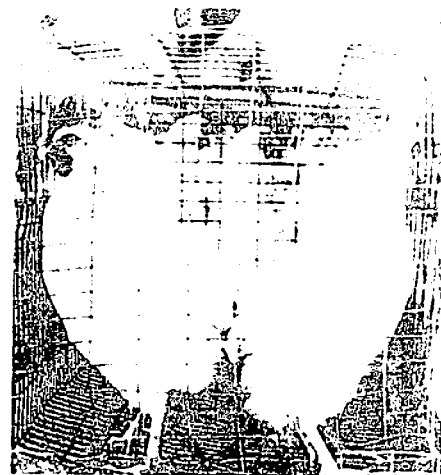
Understanding, empathy and compassion must become a part of agribusiness as it was once when farmers "husbanded" their land, crops and livestock. This may be slow to come without the spur of humane education, research and legislation, because of the many distracting problems and priorities which intensive agribusiness farming has created, particularly in the domain of animal nutrition, disease, waste disposal, and energy. In attempting to solve such problems only the symptoms are addressed and not the underlying causes: bad husbandry, with its by-products of suffering, stress and disease.



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INABILITY TO PERFORM ORDINARY HABITS AND SATISFY BASIC NEEDS

Severe physical restriction is commonplace. Animals crowded in small pens or battery cages, or tethered in separate stalls (as are sows and calves), are unable to perform many natural actions or to satisfy basic needs. Grooming, preening, stretching, turning, and lying down may be difficult or impossible.



CROWDING. Especially in raising hogs and broiler chickens, crowding is a major feature of confinement farming. Broilers rarely have one square foot of floor space per bird, and battery hens even less; four layers are often kept in cages no larger than 12" x 16" or 18". Overcrowding is stressful physically and psychologically and can lead to feather pulling and tail biting vices, cannibalism, and losses due to secondary infections. The common solutions are to de-beak (remove part of the upper bill as in middle photo) in poultry, and to dock the tails of pigs, and to control crowding stress-related diseases with vaccines, antibiotics and other drugs. Symptoms alone are treated and not the basic causes. Less crowding would be more humane, but tradition is hard to change. The hen on the left has not been de-beaked. She has been ravaged by overcrowded cagemates. The chickens on the right have been de-beaked but still show evidence of pecking by other hens.



ACCELERATED ANIMAL MACHINES. An often overlooked aspect of factory farming which can cause suffering, stress and disease is the way in which animals are pushed beyond their limits to produce milk, meat and eggs. Meat animals are fed arsenic and other appetite stimulants as well as growth-promoting hormones. Highly concentrated feeds that are low in natural roughage are used to produce more milk and to "finish" or fatten off beef, cattle and hogs. This approach can cause metabolic problems, acid indigestion, and gastric or rumen ulceration.

Hogs, dairy cows, laying hens, and broiler chickens suffer from a number of so-called "production diseases" because they are being pushed beyond their limits of tolerance to meet production demands. They are usually raised under almost continuous artificial light to stimulate appetite and accelerate growth. Battery hens are "accelerated" to produce more by being given a longer day under artificial light. At the end of one laying cycle they are either destroyed or deprived of water and are starved for up to ten days to force them to moult. Then, they begin to lay again. Many die under this acute stress. Others burn out from sheer production exhaustion. Still others collapse with soft bones depleted of minerals used to make the egg and shell.



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September 13, 1982

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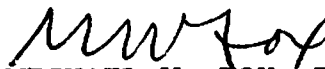
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Professor Harold D. Guither
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Department of Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
305 Mumford Hall
1301 West Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Dear Professor Guither:

Your letter has been passed on to me for response by our president, Mr. John Hoyt. Enclosed are some materials that will be of use to you, I believe. Also, I will be publishing a book by University Park Press, Baltimore, entitled, Farm Animals: Husbandry, Behavior, and Veterinary Care. Viewpoints of A Critic, which is due to be published in February 1983. This goes into great detail about many of the welfare issues related to the industrialized production of farm animal produce.

Yours sincerely,

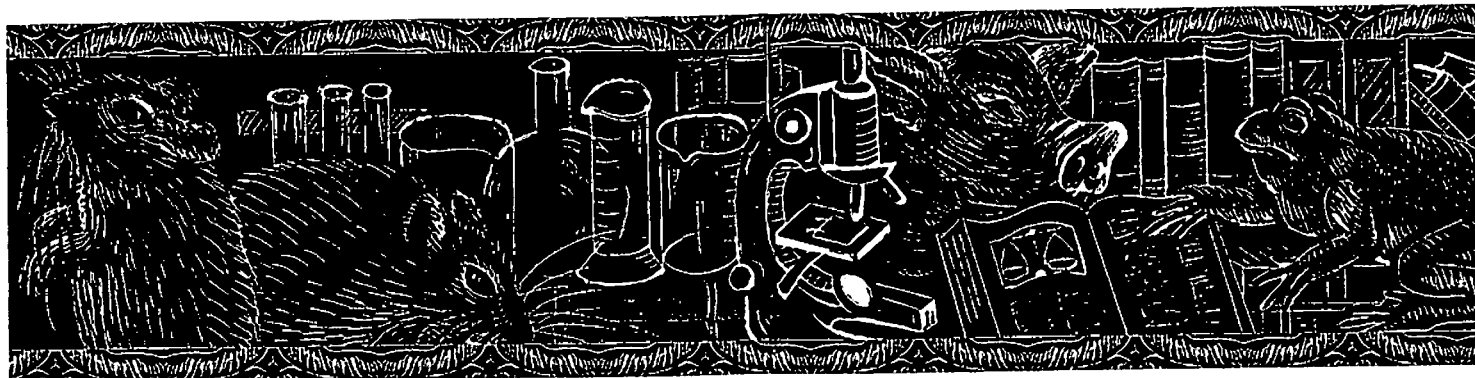

MICHAEL W. FOX, DSc, PhD.
BVet Med, MRCVS,
Scientific Director

MWF/et

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TO HARM OR NOT TO HARM:



ANIMALS


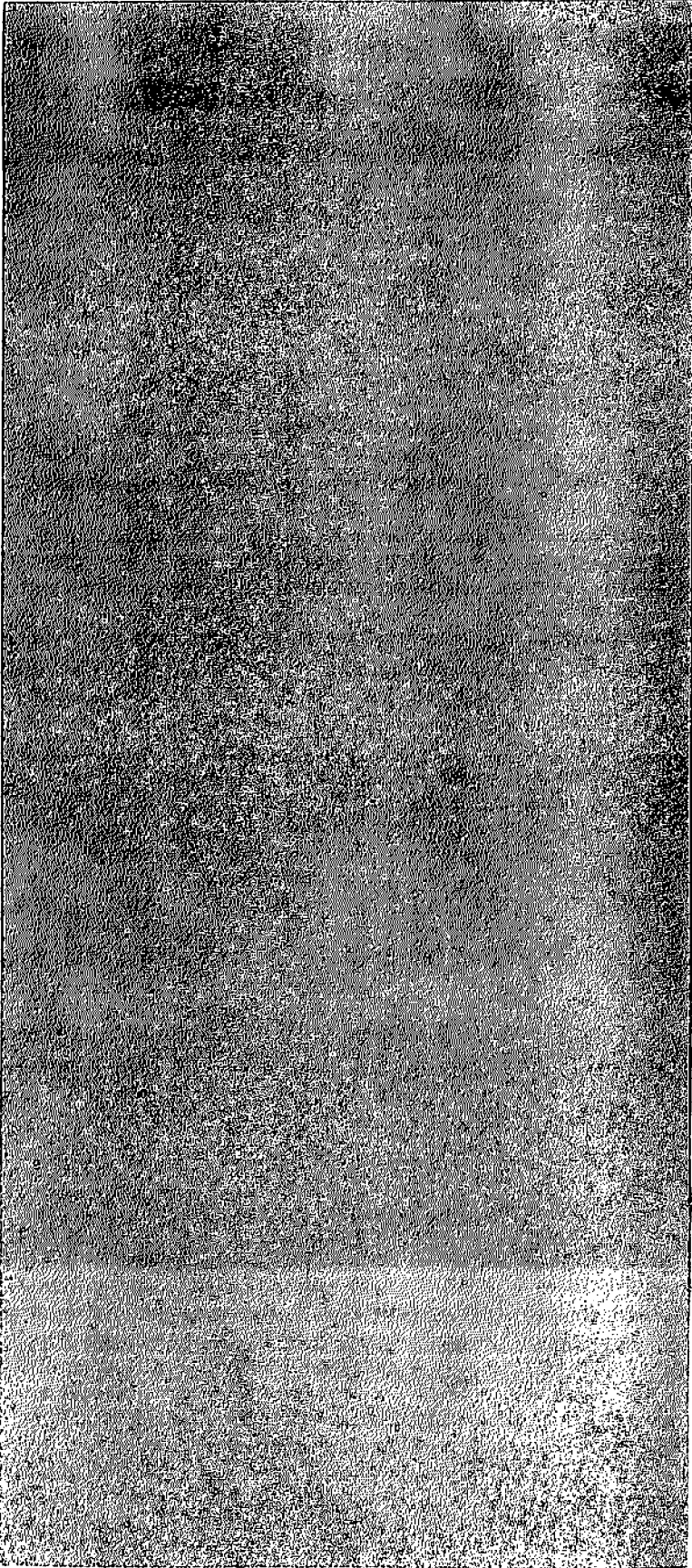
AND YOUR
COLLEGE EDUCATION




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2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037

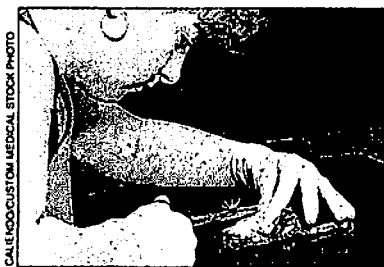
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**This brochure can help
you obtain a college
education in accordance
with your sensitivities and
moral principles regarding the
treatment of animals.
It presents information on
alternatives to activities
that involve harm and/or death
to animals and provides
guidance for acquiring a
humane education at your
college.**





Dissection remains a common classroom exercise, even though humane, educationally sound alternatives are readily available.

Every year in the United States and Canada, more than a million animals are harmed and/or killed in college and university courses such as general biology, anatomy,

physiology, and psychology. Rats, mice, cats, dogs, fetal pigs, pigeons, turtles, and dogfish sharks are among those commonly used. Most are killed and *dissected* (cut apart). Others are *vivisectioned* (subjected to an invasive procedure while alive) in demonstrations—for example, demonstrations of muscle function in physiology laboratories. Still other animals are used in experiments involving harm and/or death, as when they are deprived of food or water to demonstrate behavioral conditioning, injected with substances that alter their behavior, or killed to obtain dividing cells for a genetics exercise.

Today students are protesting, and educators questioning, the destruction of life in the name of education. Their objections include: unnecessary animal suffering and death, environmental disruption, risks to human health, and the deterioration of social values that results from teaching students to accept violence against other creatures. Effective nonanimal and/or noninvasive alternatives are readily available for use in courses

that have traditionally involved harming and/or killing animals.

If you are a college or pre-college student planning to take any life-science college courses, you will probably be expected to use animals. However, whether or not you do use animals is your decision. As a student, you are entitled to an education compatible with your moral values.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH HARMING ANIMALS FOR EDUCATION?

Animal Suffering

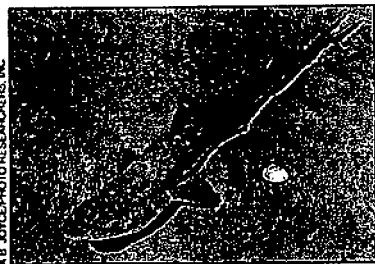
Like humans, all nonhuman vertebrates have complex nervous systems. Few people doubt that these animals can suffer deprivation, stress, and pain. At least some invertebrates also appear capable of experiencing these feelings. We have an obligation to spare all animals unnecessary pain and suffering, such as that caused by harming them in education. For the dog who experiences the fear of being prepared for a demonstration of medical trauma techniques, the frog who feels the sudden assault of the pithing probe or scissors used to induce brain death, or the pigeon who endures hunger in the Skinner box, the suffering caused by such procedures is very real.

Killing animals, as for dissection, may also entail considerable suffering. Although students do not ordinarily witness or participate in the animal's death, this death necessarily precedes any dissection. Supplying animals for dissection is big busi-

ness. Routinely the animals suffer during capture and/or killing. For example, dogfish sharks suffocate in the nets that trap them or die, gasping, after being dragged from the water. A recent investigation at a major supplier of dissection "specimens" revealed terrified cats crammed into wire cages, then prodded with metal hooks into gas chambers. When cats who had been gassed were being strapped onto wooden racks and embalmed with formaldehyde, some showed movements suggesting they were still alive.

Environmental and Health Costs

Many of the animals harmed or killed for classroom use are caught in the wild. Populations of



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Dogfish sharks are often caught in the wild for use in dissection. They suffocate in nets or die, gasping, after being dragged from the water.

frogs and sharks have dramatically declined in recent years. Although we do not know the precise degree to which capture for use in education affects such populations, the

impact is certainly negative. In just one week, a single supplier may obtain 3,000 or more frogs for use in schools. Devastation of any free-living population can have far-reaching consequences for the surrounding ecological community.

The hazardous chemicals used to preserve dead animals as specimens threaten both the environ-

ment and human health. Formaldehyde, the most widely used preservative, is a suspected carcinogen; it can easily damage the environment and poses a safety hazard to students through skin contact or inhalation of fumes.

Symptoms of formaldehyde exposure include eye, nose, and throat irritation; persistent cough; respiratory distress; skin irritation; nausea; headache; and dizziness.



Widespread use of frogs in dissection and vivisection contributes to the decline of frog populations in the wild.

Social Costs

One of education's most important goals is to instill a sense of compassion and respect for others. Dissection and other harmful uses of animals undermine this goal because they involve treating animals as expendable commodities.

Some procedures performed on animals in education are openly violent, particularly those that entail killing. Pithing involves inserting a sharp object into the animal's braincase and moving it around vigorously to scramble the brain. It remains a common method of rendering frogs and turtles brain-dead for physiology laboratory exercises. The effects of such procedures on students' sensibilities are difficult to assess, but critics have expressed concern about the devaluing of life implicit in exercises that treat feeling animals as mere

tools, as well as the tendency of such exercises to alienate sensitive students from the life sciences or further harden those who are less sensitive.

Availability of Alternatives

Quite apart from its cost in animal suffering, environmental damage, human health risks, and undermining of positive social values, the de-



Biology projects involving no harm to animals teach students how to design a study, formulate hypotheses, and analyze data.

struction of animals for college education is simply unnecessary. Abundant materials are available for learning anatomy, physiology, toxicology, and other biological disciplines that do not require the suffering and/or death of animals. Studies have found that the test performance of students using humane alternatives equals, or surpasses, that of students who use

animals. Furthermore, alternatives—unlike most dissection specimens—are durable and reusable; over time they cost a school less than the annual purchase of animals.

Of course, humane alternatives need not exclude live animals; there are many ways to study animals without causing them harm. The best place to appreciate animals, and their evolutionary history, is in their natural habitat. Many informative and fascinating field studies have been designed

for biology students, and the possibilities for novel studies are unlimited. Domesticated animals can also be studied in appropriate situations. Numerous noninvasive experiments can be performed with living animals or with students themselves to illustrate a wide variety of physiological and other phenomena.

HUMANE ALTERNATIVES

The alternative techniques listed below have proven effective for learning a variety of subjects that have traditionally involved harming and/or killing animals. In combination these techniques may also complement each other. These methods avoid any direct animal suffering, environmental degradation, health risks, or potential for ethical desensitization.

Observation of Animals

Careful observation is the scientist's most basic and important skill, whether in biology or any other discipline. Studying animals "in the field" provides challenging opportunities to develop practical skills and scientific methods. Well-designed observation projects can teach you how to design a study;

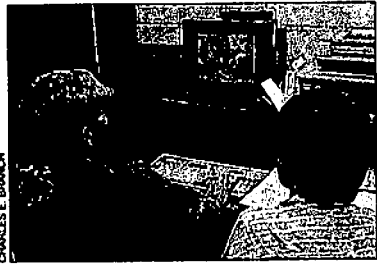


The best place to learn about plants and animals, and their evolutionary history, is in their natural habitat. Field studies develop students' observational skills.

formulate hypotheses; collect, analyze, and present data; and draw conclusions.

Video Discs

Video discs present high-resolution images—both still and moving, animated or live-action—on a TV monitor or other screen. Generally a sound-



Video discs present high-resolution diagrams, photos, and moving images. Via computer, students determine a lesson's focus and pace.

track accompanies the images. You interact with a computer to control the selection and sequence of the presented audiovisual aids, which include diagrams, pho-

tographs, and text. Via the computer, you determine the level of difficulty of presented questions, as well as the lesson's focus and pace.

Computer Programs

Computer simulations allow you to learn in an interactive manner at your own pace. Many programs also incorporate questions and problems into the exercise. Available computer programs include simulations of the anatomy and/or physiology of humans, frogs, fetal pigs, sharks, and sea lampreys.

Physiological Self-Study

This approach takes advantage of the life processes in which your own body is constantly engaged

and allows you to monitor and study noninvasively such phenomena as heart function, respiration, muscle physiology, and blood pressure. The presentation and analysis of real data allows you to compare and appreciate individual variation among different students in your class.

Models

Usually made of plastic, models typically have removable, labeled parts that provide high detail and realism. Whereas preserved specimens are usually faded and used only once, models are colored to reflect the appearance of a living organism and can be used year after year. Available models include those of the entire human body, fetal pig, bullfrog, and earthworm.

Videos

Videos can provide much the same visual information as an actual specimen. Moreover, the camera can provide perspectives and the narration explain details that dissecting tools cannot. Currently available videos cover the physiology and anatomy of a wide range of organisms, including the human, cat, rat, fetal pig, frog, perch, shark, crayfish, clam, earthworm, and starfish.



Increasingly, video discs are replacing the use of live dogs in laboratory demonstrations—for example, demonstrations of cardiovascular physiology.

Books and Manuals

Modern biology textbooks are filled with up-to-date information and excellent illustrations. The illustrations that accompany medical manuals and texts provide detail, realism, and a more comprehensive view of an organism's anatomy than a dissected specimen. These resources are an indispensable supplement to any study of anatomy.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you do not wish to harm or kill animals during your college education, you are not alone. Surveys indicate that most students have reservations concerning the harmful use of animals in education. Unfortunately, few students express their objections to their teachers; most probably believe they should not question what they are told to do in class. In speaking out about your education, however, you show that you take your education very seriously. Remember: you are not trying to avoid learning the material; you are seeking more humane, and likely more effective, ways to learn.

To avoid harming or killing animals as part of your college education, you can take these steps:

1. Find Out

As soon as possible, preferably before the term starts, find out if the courses in which you are enrolling involve any animal use. If so, what animals will be used? How will they be used? For what educational purpose? The course supervisor

can provide the most reliable information. Also ask whether your college has a policy exempting concerned students from harming or killing animals. If so, obtain a copy of the policy statement.

2. Consider Your Objections

Consider the reasons for which you do not wish to harm animals as part of your education. It will probably help to write down your thoughts. Also, compile information on suitable humane alternatives for the particular course in which you are enrolled.

3. Talk to Others

Talk to other students in your course to see if they share your concerns. Most likely, other students too have reservations about the harming and killing of animals in education. Ask them if they also would prefer a humane alternative.

4. Suggest an Alternative

Politely but firmly tell your professor that you do not wish to participate in harmful animal use. Explain your willingness to learn the material using nonanimal alternatives. Be prepared to express your particular objections to the way animals are to be used in the course. If your professor cannot suggest any nonanimal alternatives, offer some suggestions, bearing in mind the course's learning objectives.

5. Go Higher Up

Ideally, you and your professor can agree on a mutually satisfactory solution. If, however,

he/she is unwilling to accommodate you, take your request to the appropriate dean or department head.

6. Seek Outside Assistance

At any point during this process, feel free to contact The HSUS for information or advice. We can give you specific information on alternatives and, if necessary, some guidance about seeking legal counsel. Remember, the earlier you contact us, the more help we can provide.

For more information, contact: The Humane Society of the United States, Laboratory Animal Programs, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, Phone: (301) 258-3046, Fax: (301) 258-3082.

RECOMMENDED READING

1. G. L. Francione and A. E. Charlton, *Vivisection and Dissection in the Classroom: A Guide to Conscientious Objection*, Jenkintown, Pa.: American Anti-Vivisection Society, 1992.

2. G. K. Russell, "Biology, the Study of Life," *Orion Nature Quarterly* 6, 1987, 48-55.

Cover illustration by Ruth Lozner

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STOP THE
SLAUGHTER**

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ADVANTAGES OF THE WILDBIRD PROTECTION ACT

 **The Wild Bird Protection Act calls for an immediate ban on the importation of wild caught birds for the pet trade rather than a five-year phase out as proposed by the pet industry.** We believe that many bird populations cannot withstand another five years of harvest and trade. Proponents of the other bill have claimed that an immediate ban will increase smuggling of wild birds into the United States. This is unfounded. An immediate ban on imports is the best way to control smuggling, since the continuation of legal imports is difficult to monitor and provides many opportunities to conceal illegal trade. Indeed, smuggling has not increased in New York, the only state with a ban on the sale of wild birds for the pet trade.

 **The Wild Bird Protection Act provides greater protection for wild birds that will continue to be imported for captive breeding programs.** In order to import birds, captive breeders would have to demonstrate that imports of birds for this purpose 1) would have no detrimental affect on wild populations of the species; 2) would not result in substantial mortality of the birds involved; and 3) would not over-saturate the market for captive-bred birds of that species in this country.

 **The Wild Bird Protection Act provides citizens and organizations the right to litigate to ensure compliance with the proposed bill.** The "citizen suit" provision in the bill supported by the pet industry is weak and has an extensive waiting period that could endanger the lives of the birds involved.

 **The Wild Bird Protection Act does not preempt necessary and desirable state bird protection legislation, such as the New York State Wild Bird Law.** The HSUS strongly believes that citizens of any state should be able to pass laws that are more protective of wild birds than Federal legislation. The bill supported by the pet industry does not contain such a provision, and indeed would cause the New York State Bird Bill to be null and void.

 **The Wild Bird Protection Act assists consumers in identifying captive bred birds by requiring the marking of birds hatched and raised in captivity.** Birds bred in captivity would be marked, probably with a closed bird band, as soon as practical after hatching. This mark would be virtually impossible to counterfeit and would help the consumer to identify birds bred in captivity. The bill supported by the pet industry has no such provision.

**THE MOST IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL VOTE ON HUNTING IN 20 YEARS IS
SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY, JULY 12.
PLEASE CALL YOUR U.S. REPRESENTATIVE!**

Representative Larry LaRocco (D-ID) intends to advance a hostile amendment to H.R. 518, the California Desert Protection Act, that would downgrade the Mojave National Park to a hunting preserve. A final vote on this legislation is scheduled in the U.S. House of Representatives for Tuesday, July 12. As currently written (without the LaRocco amendment), the bill would protect hundreds of species of wildlife in the California desert. This could be your last chance to contact your Representative and ask that he or she oppose the LaRocco amendment.

The California Desert Protection Act has already passed the U.S. Senate without a hunting provision, a major defeat for the National Rifle Association, the Safari Club International and other pro-hunting groups. If H.R. 518 clears the House without the LaRocco Amendment, the 1.5 million acre Mojave National Park will be established as a true sanctuary for desert wildlife.

Please commit to making your call while you are in Washington, D.C. If you have a chance, visit the office of your Representative to further make your point. This is one way you can make your trip to Washington really count for wildlife!

You can contact your Representative by calling the Capitol Switchboard at (202)224-3121. If you need additional information, please call the Government Affairs office at The Humane Society of the United States at (202)452-1100.

7/94

Political Theory & Animal Rights

*University of Southern California
8/14/94
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HORSES AND DOGS NEED YOUR HELP! *Bills to prevent cruelty pending in Springfield!*

HORSE TRIPPING is the practice of using a rope to knock out or lasso the front legs of a running horse to bring it crashing to the ground. This is done purely for entertainment purposes and occurs at some public events in Illinois. Many of the horses are maimed or injured. The fact many of the horses are on their way to be slaughtered is used as an excuse for such cruelty. This cruel event was common in California and Texas, but is now illegal in both states. SB 39 will prohibit horse tripping.

GUARD DOGS are suffering again through a cold Illinois winter. Last year one dog was found frozen to the pavement! These dogs, who are often frail and sickly, are left out in car lots and the premises of other businesses with little or no shelter, food or water. They are often friendly, lonely dogs who were once someone's pet. Many are eager to make human contact. We are working for legislation which will require guard dogs to be healthy, receive adequate shelter from the cold and heat, always have access to water and adequate food. This legislation almost passed last year, this year we should succeed!

Please contact your state legislators in Springfield to express support for SB 26 to ban horse tripping sponsored by Senator Denny Jacobs and legislation soon to be introduced to help guard dogs sponsored by Senator Martin Butler and HB 0038 sponsored by Rep. Daniel Burke. All legislators can be reached: (217) 782-2000, The Honorable _____, State House, Springfield, IL 62706. Also, please contact Governor Jim Edgar, State Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois regarding the guard dog bill. **LET THE GOVERNOR KNOW YOU WANT HIM AND STATE VETERINARIAN DR. BROMWELL TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO PROTECT THESE DOGS THROUGH ENACTMENT OF A STATE LAW.** If you do not know the names of your state legislators, simply call your local board of elections or public library.

If you have any questions, please contact HSUS Regional Director Phil Snyder, 800 West Fifth Avenue, #110, Naperville, IL., 60563, (708)357-7015.

2/95

2/8/95
J. O'Connor
Cuba

Announcing Farm Animals Awareness Week!

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has declared the third week of September "National Farm Animals Awareness Week" and invites you to join us to celebrate.

Annually the third full week of September will be dedicated to learning about farm animals and their many fascinating behaviors and unique qualities.

The week's educational efforts will include special events, advertising and media announcements featuring many little-known facts about farm animal behavior, stories and historical references, and information about the treatment of farm animals.

To learn how you can participate, contact Dr. Melanie Adcock, director of the HSUS Farm Animals section, at 202-452-1100.

The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, DC 20037



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**LEARN MORE ABOUT "CHOOSING A HUMAN DIET"
AT A DAY-LONG PUBLIC FORUM
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, BOSTON PARK PLAZA & TOWERS**

**Find out how the food choices you make affect your own health,
the health of the planet and the lives of farm animals!**

Speakers include Francis Moore Lappé (author of "Diet for a Small Planet") and Dr. Paul Martin Du Bois, co-authors of "The Quickening of America;" Dr. Walter C. Willett, Professor of Epidemiology and Nutrition at the Harvard School of Public Health; Dr. Joan Dye Gussow, author of "Chicken Little, Tomato Sauce and Agriculture;" Dr. David Erhenfeld, Professor of Biology at Rutgers University; Dr. Michael W. Fox, Vice President for Farm Animals and Bioethics at The Humane Society of the United States.

PLUS! Experts from sustainable agriculture, the food service industry, and public interest groups.
PLUS! Special luncheon.

PLUS! Special appearance by artist WOODY JACKSON and sale of his works AND exhibitors with information to help you make more humane lifestyle choices AND authors and panelists available for book signing, cooking demonstrations, and more.

Sponsored by The Humane Society of the United States
Washington, D.C.

RESERVE YOUR PLACE AT THE FORUM -- SEND IN THIS REGISTRATION FORM TODAY!

To: The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037

	Cost Per Person	Total
"Choosing a Humane Diet" Forum Day-long forum, lunch, admission to exhibits	\$35	\$ _____
Student rate with student i.d.	\$20	\$ _____
Make checks payable to: The HSUS (\$10 cancellation fee after Sept. 25)	Total amount enclosed: \$	_____

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This 25 minute VHS video program,
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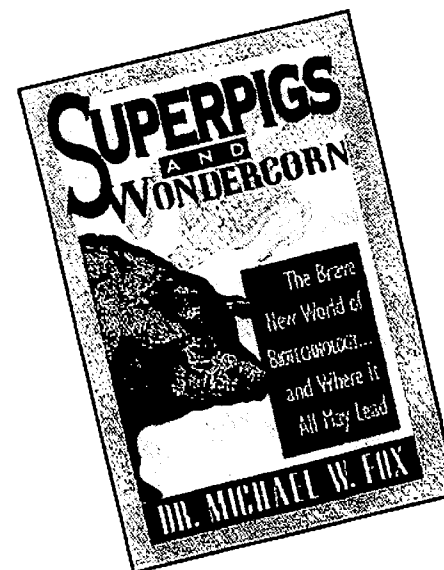
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"Fox's book should incite American business leaders, scientists and policy makers to forget ideology and get down to the work of controlling this new industry before it's too late. If we fail, what now seems to promise a bonanza might turn out to be very bad business."

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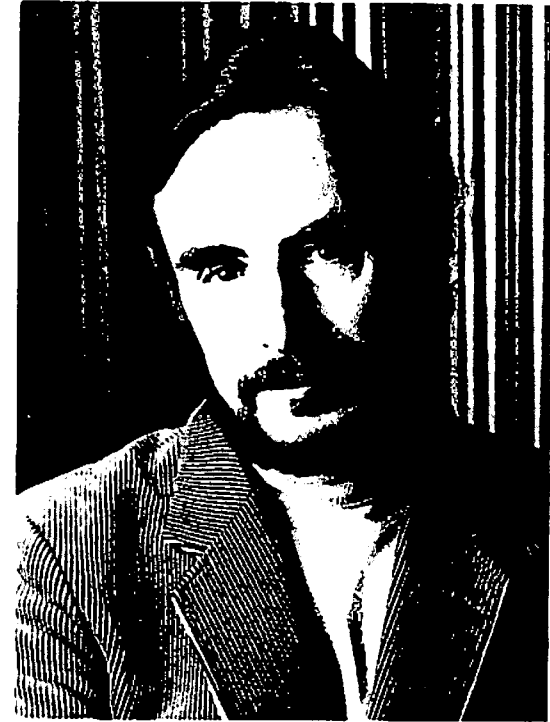
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A scientific discovery as revolutionary as the splitting of the atom will come of age in the 90's—the human manipulation of the genetic building-blocks that make up life. Like atomic fission, the results can be used for both good and bad. Choices made now will define the biogenetic end-game. Will it be a boon, or a curse?

Michael W. Fox, the respected Vice President of the Humane Society of the United States, here looks at the biogenetic controversy and draws some troubling conclusions. Biogenetic research is capable of producing new life forms whose effects may alter the intricate balance of Nature in ways no one can foretell. “Superpigs” that grow larger than any pig before, cows that breed on an accelerated cycle, “new” vegetables, tomatoes that won’t freeze—such new life forms can now be patented, making them potential sources of enormous profits for biotech companies. And the record of government, academia, and industry is spotty at best when at protecting the earth—yet these same forces are in control of the biogenetic future.

SUPERPIGS AND WONDERCORN is at once an eye-opening survey of a dramatic, sometimes frightening new technology and an impassioned plea to use these new tools in the long-term interests of the global ecosystem.



DR. MICHAEL W. FOX is Vice President of the Humane Society of the United States and has spearheaded the movement to foster the ethical treatment of animals. He is the author of **THE SOUL OF THE WOLF** (available in paperback from Lyons & Burford), and many other books. He lives in Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT GENETIC ENGINEERING

WHAT IS GENETIC ENGINEERING?

Genetic engineering entails the insertion of certain genes from one life-form into another. Examples include inserting the human growth gene into a pig or mouse embryo; the antifreeze gene of flounders into catfish and carp; a particle of the AIDS virus into the genetic makeup of mice. These genes, which are inserted by a variety of techniques including microinjection, cell fusion, electroporation, and transformation, contain the hereditary material known as DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the substance which regulates the biochemical activities of all living cells. The use of this research enables scientists to create so-called transgenic animals—animals that could not be bred by traditional selection or artificial insemination methods. The consequences can be permanent since, in becoming an integral part of the animals' hereditary makeup, the genes can be passed on to future generations.

WHAT ARE TRANSGENIC ANIMALS?

These animals have had their hereditary material, or DNA, changed by various genetic engineering techniques. This entails the addition of foreign DNA from a source other than parental germ-plasm, usually from a different animal species, including from the human species.

WHAT ANIMAL SPECIES HAVE BEEN MADE TRANSGENIC?

Most transgenic-animal research (there are fewer than a hundred laboratories worldwide) has been done on mice, farm animals (pigs, sheep, goats, cattle, chickens), and some fish species of commercial value.

WHY ARE HUMAN GENES MOST OFTEN CHOSEN TO PUT INTO ANIMALS?

Simply for convenience. Human genes are readily available because much research has been done identifying, extracting, and characterizing them.

WHY IS THIS RESEARCH BEING DONE?

To learn more about how genes function; to find cures for human diseases, using genetically engineered animals as "models" of human genetic and developmental disorders and diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and AIDS; to turn animals into "protein factories" (molecular farming) to produce pharmaceutical drugs and biologics in their milk; and to make farm animals more lean, grow faster, produce more milk or eggs, and have greater disease resistance.

ISN'T GENETIC ENGINEERING SIMPLY AN EXTENSION OF TRADITIONAL ANIMAL-BREEDING PRACTICES?

Traditional breeding practices included selective breeding within species and occasional cross-breeding between very closely related species. (The offspring in this case is often sterile, like the mule, a cross between a horse and a donkey.) Breeding transgenic animals is of a very different order because the genes from totally unrelated species are being introduced by techniques that are far from natural and often have unforeseen harmful consequences, causing fetal death, mutations, and various abnormalities.

Other biotechnology techniques are also being used on farm and laboratory animals, notably embryo transfer, cloning, and embryo-fusion to create chimeras like the "geep," a sheep with a goat's head.

WILL ANIMALS SUFFER?

Veterinary biotechnology, in developing new vaccines and diagnostics, will help advance the overall health and welfare of animals. But increased disease resistance in farm animals won't mean an end to cruel and stressful intensive-farming methods or to the resulting suffering.

Genetically engineered animals have already been subjected, in the course of research, to both deliberately induced and unanticipated suffering. Hundreds of transgenic mice have suffered and



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died from various forms of cancer and other genetically created diseases. Transgenic pigs carrying human growth genes have suffered from abnormal hormone production, developing gastric ulcers, crippling arthritis and other skeletal abnormalities, and impaired disease resistance.

ARE THERE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS?

There are many risks with the deliberate release of genetically engineered bacteria, viruses, and plant "pests" and pathogens such as insects and fungi. The risks with agricultural animals also are considerable: escape of gene-engineered viruses (including live-virus vaccines); their possible mutation and transmission to humans and other animals; introduction of livestock and agricultural crops genetically engineered to be disease-resistant and climate-adapted into cleared wildlife habitats, potentially leading to accelerated extinction of wildlife and decline in global biodiversity. For example, the accidental release of genetically engineered fish could have devastating ecological consequences to both marine and freshwater life.

CAN THE BENEFITS OF GENETIC ENGINEERING BE MAXIMIZED FOR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE?

It is recognized that there are benefits to be derived from genetic-engineering research. But, if society as a whole is to benefit from this research, ethical, animal-welfare, and environmental concerns should not be preempted in exchange for short-term economic gain.

WHAT ABOUT GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FARM-ANIMAL PRODUCE?

Ethical and environmental concerns notwithstanding, the genetic engineering of farm animals is the culmination of 12,000 years of increasing control and manipulation via the process of domestication. This process is now being accelerated and intensified by changing the genetic makeup of farm animals, altering



Beef cattle are altered with genetically engineered products that change their growth, meat, and fertility (inducing more twins) in order to boost profits and productivity under existing intensive-farming conditions.

their structure and physiology by treating them with genetically engineered products to influence their growth, size, leanness of meat, digestive abilities, fertility, lactation, appetites, and disease resistance under intensive-farming conditions. These intensive conditions are not, however, being improved. Rather, genetic-engineering biotechnology is being applied to boost profits and productivity under existing conditions. From a preventive and holistic veterinary perspective, this is neither sound science nor good medicine.

On the basis of medically valid concern and scientifically documented evidence¹, the health and welfare of farm animals under present husbandry conditions will be placed in even greater jeopardy by genetic-engineering biotechnology. Consequently, The Humane Society of the United States opposes all such applications of this technology in farm animals until there is sound scientific and veterinary medical evidence to the contrary.

Furthermore, independent of consumer food-safety assurances, any and all products derived from genetically engineered farm animals

and from farm animals treated with genetically engineered drugs should be appropriately labeled. The right of consumers to know how farm animals, whose products they would consume, have actually been treated, is integral to a just and democratic society. Likewise, the consumers' freedom of choice should be recognized and protected by appropriate labeling of animal produce as hormone treated, organic, free-range, or humanely raised.

HOW CAN THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS BE BETTER ASSURED?

While no technology is risk-free, the appropriate application of biotechnology should strive for the enhancement of the quality of life from a number of perspectives, including environmental and animal-welfare considerations. Genetic-engineering research on animals is unpredictable by nature, and experiments have already resulted in animal suffering that can be directly attributed to genetic engineering. The situation is critical because most genetic-engineering research is conducted using animals that are either not covered by the Animal Welfare Act

(AWA) or will not be protected because enforcement of the Act is spotty and superficial. In light of these problems, the Congress and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) should address the unique suffering potential in genetic-engineering research. For example, the USDA could use its existing authority and issue regulations to apply the AWA to rats, mice, and farm animals used for nonagricultural purposes (i.e., molecular farming). Or consideration should be given to amending the AWA to expressly require protection for mice and other rodent species most widely used in genetic-engineering research and development. While the issue of justifying "unavoidable" animal suffering will continue to be debated and legislatively regulated, the new field of genetic engineering raises many fundamental ethical and environmental concerns and brings with it new ways in which animals may be harmed and caused to suffer. And while no technology is risk-free, what should be considered appropriate application of biotechnology should be the enhancement of the quality of life from an environmental and animal-protection perspective, not from a

narrow economic or other human-interest perspective exclusively.

WHAT DOES THE PATENTING OF ANIMALS HAVE TO DO WITH GENETIC ENGINEERING?

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ruled that all animals genetically altered by biotechnology are thus regarded as unique human inventions and can be patented. Since microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, etc.) and plants that have been genetically engineered can also be patented, this means that (with the exclusion of human beings) *all life forms can now be patented* once they have been genetically engineered. The Humane Society of the United States and many other organizations, including conservation and farming associations, support a congressional moratorium on animal patenting so that the ethical, animal-welfare, economic, and environmental consequences of patenting can be thoroughly addressed.

WHY SHOULD HUMANITARIANS BE CONCERNED ABOUT ANIMAL PATENTING?

Society stands to benefit from advances in agriculture and medicine that will be made possible through

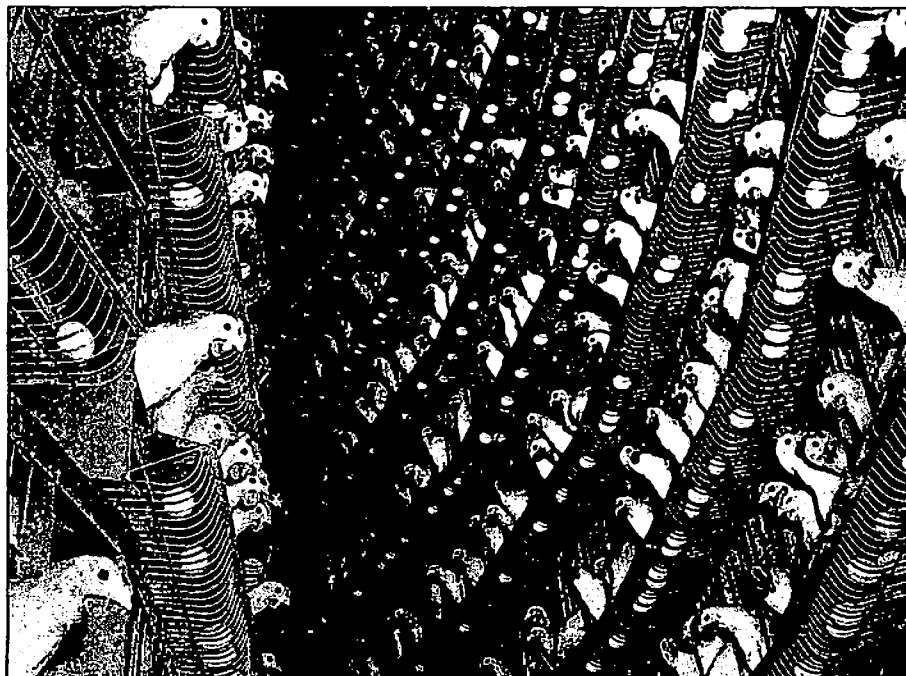


Scientists use genetically defined pigs to assess disease resistance or vaccine responses.

genetic engineering. But, as with many of the world's scientific advances in the past, there are potential consequences that should be addressed early on. These concerns, especially the ethical and animal-welfare questions, will be exacerbated by animal patenting because patenting itself will provide an economic impetus that could override ethical and animal-welfare concerns if safeguards have not been instituted.

BUT ISN'T THERE ROOM FOR SOME HOPE?

With an empathetic attitude of respect for life, and with humility, benevolence, and trust not only in science but also in the wisdom of working and living in harmony with the Earth's processes, there is hope. Through its appropriate application, biotechnology could indeed help us heal ourselves and the Earth. But first we must adopt the right attitude, ethics, and values, and we must pass and enforce appropriate laws and industry regulations in order to assure our humane and creative planetary participation. ■



While scientists are genetically altering chickens to grow faster, few changes are being made in the inhumane practices of intensive farming.

¹ For further documentation of the risks and suffering of animals subjected to genetic engineering, see M. W. Fox, *Animal Welfare Concerns of Genetic Engineering Biotechnology*, The Humane Society of the United States (Washington, DC: 1988).



The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, NW
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Cover photograph: The Terry Wild Studio

Just One Litter...



www.humanesociety.org
RS 8/4/39-2

SOMETIMES THERE'S JUST TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING . . .

then there's a problem. In the case of dogs and cats, it's the problem of pet overpopulation. Each year, more than 12,000,000 dogs, cats, puppies, and kittens are left at animal shelters around the country. Some are lost, some are abandoned, some are unwanted, most are the result of irresponsible pet ownership. Sadly, nearly 8,000,000 of those animals have to be euthanatized because there aren't enough homes for them all.

Consider these facts:

- In six short years, one female dog and its offspring can be the source of 67,000 puppies.
- In just seven years, one female cat and its young can produce 420,000 cats.
- Every day in the United States, more than 70,000 puppies and kittens are born. When this number is compared to the 10,000 human births each day, it's clear that there can *never* be enough homes for all these pets. But don't look at it as just a problem of numbers—every single pet is an individual life.



Your veterinarian can fully explain spay and neuter procedures to you and discuss the best age at which to sterilize your pet.



Sometimes a spayed or neutered pet can go home the same day as the surgery; other times a stay at your veterinarian's office may be needed.

WHAT DOES PET-OVERPOPULATION HAVE TO DO WITH ME?

Just about everything. It's hard to imagine that letting your pet have one—or even two—litters causes a problem, especially if you find homes for most of the puppies or kittens. But the fact is that “just one litter” *does* cause pet overpopulation. In less than a year, all of the little ones in your pet's litter could be having litters of their own. Every day, thousands of healthy puppies and kittens must be destroyed—and each one of those thousands came from “just one litter.”

PET OVERPOPULATION IS A PROBLEM YOU CAN HELP SOLVE

Fortunately, there *is* a solution to pet overpopulation. It's a routine surgical procedure for your pet called spaying or neutering. Being a responsible pet owner means making this important choice for your pet—a choice that saves lives. Talk to your veterinarian about spaying and neutering. Prevent a litter and be a part of the solution to the tragedy of pet overpopulation.

WHAT DO "SPAY" AND "NEUTER" REALLY MEAN?

Your veterinarian can fully explain spay and neuter procedures to you and discuss with you the best age at which to sterilize your pet. Basically, female dogs and cats are "spayed" by removing their reproductive organs, and male dogs and cats are "neutered" by removing both testicles. In both cases, an operation is performed while the animal is under anesthesia. Sometimes the pet can go home the same day, and other times a stay at your veterinarian is required. Depending upon the procedure, your pet may need stitches removed after a few days.

PREVENT A LITTER: IT'S GOOD FOR YOUR PET

- Spayed and neutered dogs and cats live longer, healthier lives.
- Spaying and neutering can eliminate or reduce the incidence of a number of health problems that can be very difficult or expensive to treat.
- Spaying female dogs and cats eliminates the



Spaying and neutering can eliminate or reduce the occurrence of some health problems that can be difficult or expensive to treat.



Depending on the procedure, a spayed or neutered pet may need stitches removed a few days after the operation has been performed.

possibility of uterine or ovarian cancer and greatly reduces the incidence of breast cancer, particularly when your pet is spayed before the first estrous cycle.

- Neutering male dogs reduces the incidence of prostate cancer and prostate disorders.

PREVENT A LITTER: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

- Spayed and neutered pets are better, more affectionate companions.
- Neutered cats are less likely to spray and mark territory.
- Spaying a female dog or cat eliminates its heat cycle. Estrus lasts an average of six to twelve days, often twice a year, in dogs, and an average of six to seven days, three or more times a year, in cats. Females in heat can cry incessantly, show nervous behavior, and attract unwanted male animals.
- Spayed and neutered pets are less likely to bite. Unaltered animals often exhibit more behavior and temperament problems than do those that have been spayed or neutered.
- Neutered males are less likely to roam the neighborhood, run away, or get into fights.

“The HSUS has always been opposed to the ADC because it is an ineffective program that causes unnecessary animal suffering and death on a massive scale—a tragic waste of taxpayers’ dollars. I know—

I’ve seen it. Yet the U.S. government continues to implement the program aggressively.

To this day predator control remains nothing more than a war on whole species, a program whose suc-

cess is measured largely by the body count. It will remain so until all of us can convince our government that this needless, wasteful slaughter must cease.

Dick Randall

Dick Randall, former predator-control agent, now wildlife consultant to The

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT’S TRAP OF CHOICE IS THE UNSPEAKABLY CRUEL LEGHOLD TRAP, WHICH CRUSHES LEGS IN ITS VISE-LIKE GRIP.

THE HEADS OF MOUNTAIN LIONS KILLED BY ADC AGENTS AND RANCHERS FORM A CRUDE TROPHY. THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN KILLED.

A SKELETON IS ALL THAT REMAINS OF A COYOTE WHO DIED IN AN UNCHECKED ADC TRAP ILLEGALLY SET ON PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA.



1955

1960

1965

1970

1975

1980

1985

1990

University of Nevada
12/8/18

OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
ALLOWS, ENCOURAGES, AND
PAYS FOR THE KILLING OF
MORE THAN A MILLION ANI-
MALS EACH YEAR ON OUR PUB-
LIC LANDS AND THROUGHOUT
AMERICA. COYOTES, WOLVES,
MOUNTAIN LIONS, PRAIRIE
DOGS, FOXES, AND BIRDS ARE
ALL VICTIMS. COYOTES ARE
SHOT FROM HELICOPTERS AND
PLANES, POISONED, GASED,
TRAPPED, CHASED WITH DOGS,
OR CLUBBED TO DEATH. PLEASE
HELP THE HSUS STOP THIS
CRUEL AND WASTEFUL ABUSE
OF WILDLIFE!

ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL

OUT OF CONTROL

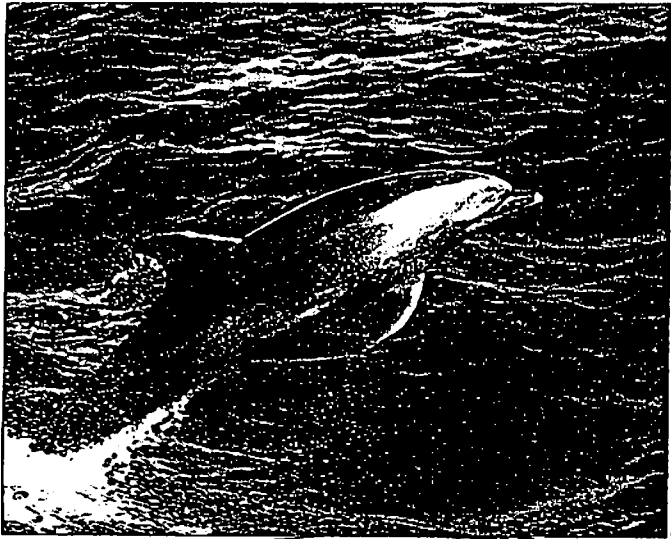


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GEORGE H. HANNOUM/PHOTO COLLAMAY INC

Dolphins such as this one will receive greater protection from the tuna fishery's purse-seine nets and driftnets if stringent tuna-labeling legislation is passed in Congress.

MARINE-MAMMAL BILLS TAKE OFF

Since Congress reconvened at the beginning of this year, several marine-mammal protection bills have made significant progress.

In January, Sen. Joseph Biden (Delaware) and six colleagues introduced S. 2044, a tough tuna-labeling bill designed to reduce dolphin mortality. Meanwhile, H.R. 2926, the Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act, introduced by Rep. Barbara Boxer of California, gained the support of more than 160 co-sponsors.

Then, in April, the StarKist Seafood Company suddenly announced it would no longer sell tuna caught in association with dolphins and would label their canned tuna "Dolphin Safe." Two other major producers of canned tuna—Chicken of the Sea brand and Bumble Bee brand—followed suit with similar announcements the same day, but only Chicken of the Sea has agreed

to the excellent StarKist standards.

Because other companies are claiming to have "Dolphin Safe" tuna, it is imperative that legislation establish government standards and enforcement to ensure conformity. In May, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries approved H.R. 2926, which requires that the label of any tuna product containing tuna harvested by purse-seine nets in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean or by driftnets on the high seas display the statement: "The tuna in this product was caught with methods that kill dolphins."

As amended in committee, H.R. 2926 also includes a provision that bans the sale of all "dolphin unsafe" tuna products in the United States.

Also in May, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries approved H.R. 132, authored by Rep. Don Young of Alaska, which strengthens the "Pelly Amendment" to the Fishermen's Protective Act by giving the Presi-

dent authority to embargo any products of nations subverting international fishery- and wildlife-conservation agreements. Current law allows the President to embargo fish and wildlife products only.

To address the continuing whale-slaughter problem, identical resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate. H.Con.Res. 287, authored by Rep. Gus Yatron of Pennsylvania, and S.Con.Res. 126, introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island) and eight colleagues, call for a minimum ten-year extension of the International Whaling Commission's moratorium on commercial whaling. The present moratorium is subject to review this year.

"PREVENT-A-LITTER MONTH" SIGNED

The lobbying efforts of The HSUS and our members nationwide paid off in April, when Congress passed our resolution officially designating April 1990 as "National Pre-

vent-A-Litter Month." Now Public Law 101-261, the resolution was sponsored by Rep. Dean Gallo of New Jersey and Sen. Alan Cranston of California. Passage of the resolution was a shining example of the successful grassroots efforts of HSUS members. Members can feel proud that the publicity generated by this national recognition of the pet-overpopulation problem continues to help shelters nationwide to promote their spay/neuter programs.

HSUS TESTIFIES ON ANIMAL ISSUES

Since January, The HSUS has submitted testimony to Congress in support of animal issues. We have requested:

- that \$14 million be allocated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA);
- that a substantial portion of animal-damage-control funds be allocated to study and implementation of nonlethal con-



Rep. Dean Gallo (left), The HSUS's Martha Cole Glenn and John A. Hoyt, and Sen. Alan Cranston (right) celebrate the passage of "National Prevent-A-Litter Month."

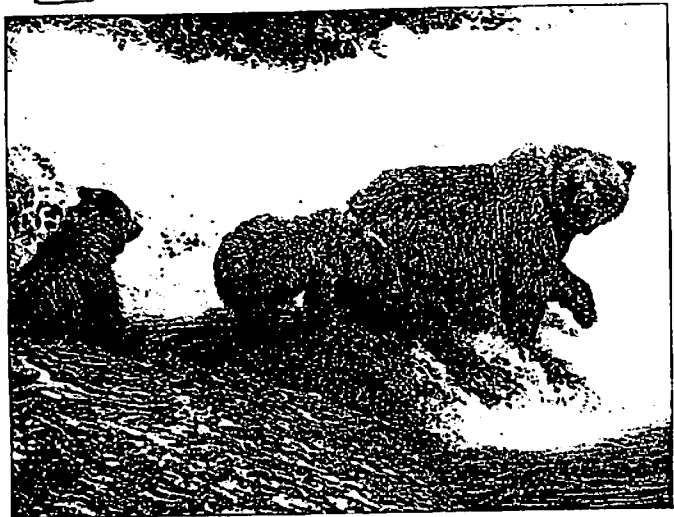
University of Delaware
RS 8/4/89

trol methods;

- that funding be increased for investigative grants of National Institutes of Health research proposals to develop nonmammal research models;
- that funding be increased for the National Toxicology Program's efforts to validate alternative methods to animal research (testimony presented by

HSUS TO PROTECT GRIZZLIES

Federal actions to protect the ten to twenty grizzly bears remaining in the Cascade Mountains of Washington have failed miserably. As a result, The HSUS and six state organizations filed a petition with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Ser-



The Cascade Mountain grizzly population has so declined that The HSUS has filed a petition to have it declared endangered.

former senator Paul Tsongas on behalf of The HSUS and the Massachusetts SPCA);

- that expansion of animal-addiction research be prudent;
- that any federal legislation dealing with acts of violence against animal-research facilities protect those who witness and want to report violations of animal-protection laws;
- that the USDA Low-Input Sustainable Agriculture research program be expanded to give equal emphasis to animal as well as crop agriculture; and
- that an Organic Foods Production Act be passed that is responsive to the needs of animal agriculture (proposed by Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy and Rep. Peter DeFazio).

vice in March requesting the Cascade grizzly bear be classified as "endangered" under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. (The bears are currently listed as "threatened," along with those of Yellowstone National Park and the northern Rockies.) The HSUS was expecting government action on the petition by mid-June.

USDA TO PROTECT FARM ANIMALS

On April 5, the USDA announced its intention to extend the protections of the AWA to "farm animals" used in biomedical research.

Since 1970, the USDA has had a Congressional mandate to regulate farm animals used in

biomedical research, but it has never followed through. Regulations that have been issued by the USDA do not extend the protections of the Act to the pigs, sheep, goats, and other farm animals used in biomedical research.

The HSUS, with the Animal Legal Defense Fund, filed a petition in November 1989 requesting that the USDA begin regulating farm animals as well as other warm-blooded species (birds and laboratory-bred mice and rats) that are used in biomedical research but are not protected.

In announcing its long-overdue decision, the USDA solicited suggestions for appropriate standards for such animals. The HSUS has convened a series of meetings of interested animal-protection organizations and will be sub-

mitting joint comments to the USDA.

The HSUS will also continue to urge the agency to begin protecting birds and laboratory-bred mice and rats.

CHIMPANZEES RECLASSIFIED

In response to a petition filed on March 21 by The HSUS, the Jane Goodall Institute, and World Wildlife Fund, the Department of Interior announced that wild populations of the chimpanzee and all populations of the pygmy chimpanzee were reclassified from their "threatened" status to the more critical "endangered" status under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Captive chimpanzees remain listed as threatened and are subject to special regulation.

THANK YOU

The HSUS extends its appreciation to the following members of Congress who have recently introduced legislation on behalf of animals:

- Sen. Harry Reid of Nevada for introducing S. 2346, the Veal Calf Protection Act of 1990, which would mandate minimum standards for the humane care of veal calves.
- Rep. Jack Fields of Texas and Rep. Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island, for introducing H.R. 4563, the African Elephant Preservation Act. This bill gives the President the authority to prohibit importation of all wildlife and fishery products from the People's Republic of China unless that country agrees to stop its commercial trade in elephant products by Jan-

uary 1, 1991.

- Rep. James Scheuer of New York, for introducing H.R. 4604, which would end the use of steel-jaw leghold traps in the United States.
- Rep. Wayne Owens of Utah, for introducing H.R. 4289, which would require the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit fish or wildlife-product imports into the United States from countries violating international fish- or wildlife-conservation agreements.
- Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon, for introducing S. 2169, which would impose a five-year moratorium on the granting of patents on genetically altered or modified animals. Twice before, The HSUS has testified in favor of such a moratorium.

HSUS In Hot Water Again

The Humane Society of the U.S. has "engaged in a course of conduct" that "violated the charity trust laws of California," the state attorney general's office has advised the group. Syndicated investigative columnists Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta reported on Feb. 20 that in consequence, HSUS funds raised in California could be seized by the state and redirected to other animal-related projects.

According to Anderson and Van Atta, specific concerns of the Calif. attorney general are that president John Hoyt "lives in a \$310,000 house bought by HSUS, using money that donors gave for prevention of cruelty to animals"; "the hiring of David Wills as vice president for investigations," two years after Wills "left the Michigan Humane Society in a financial condition that is still under investigation"; "money the society paid to Paul Irwin, the treasurer, to help fix up oceanfront property in Maine"; and "trips Hoyt's wife made on the charity's tab and other perks for Hoyt and Irwin," whose salaries are respectively \$146,927 and \$123,301 a year.

Asked for response, Hoyt told *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, "No comment."

Most of the charges were published in 1988 by both Anderson and Van Atta and *The ANIMALS' AGENDA*, after which Hoyt cancelled an annual HSUS contribution to *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* of \$5,000 a year and apparently also cancelled publication of a 300-page economic study of the fur trade authored by *ANIMALS' AGENDA* news editor Merritt Clifton just before Clifton joined the *ANIMALS' AGENDA* staff.

Wills, who said he made \$100,000 a year as director of Michigan Humane, was reportedly cleared of wrongdoing in connection with an MHS deficit of as much as \$250,000, but former bookkeeper Denise Hopkins was charged with embezzling about \$60,000.

Hoyt, American SPCA president John Kullberg, and Massachusetts SPCA president Gus Thornton were already under fire for a joint statement of "Resolutions for the 1990s" they co-authored and published as an advertisement in the Jan. 29 *New York Times*. Intended to counter criticism of animal rights militancy, the statement was endorsed by 104 of several thousand animal protection groups who were invited to sign on. It backfired somewhat when, five days later, it was also partially endorsed by the Fur Information Council of America, the leading fur industry defense organization.

The statement clearly noted that

"trapping, hunting and raising of animals for their fur are unjustifiable, cruel practices," and affirmed that all signatories intend to continue to "urge the public not to purchase or wear fur."

However, the first listed resolution, a declaration of nonviolent principle, included the words "threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property have been associated with the animal protection movement." That enabled FICA to welcome what it called "long overdue pronouncements" and "a new approach," refocusing attention on the militant tactics of a miniscule few, rather than the suffering of animals.

Hoyt had prominently used the same phrase in a Sept. 1990 letter to *Science* magazine—and had already caught flak for months from animal advocates who felt he should have made plain that most have neither used nor accepted any violent tactics.

Hoyt was more clear in an Oct. 27 address to HSUS membership, distinguishing between the animal rights and animal welfare philosophies, expressing concern that confrontational tactics perhaps useful a decade ago have become counterproductive, acknowledging the value of appropriately focused civil disobedience, further acknowledging the contributions of animal rights groups to advancing animal welfare, and explaining why HSUS prefers to avoid alienating the societal mainstream by encouraging incremental change, rather than demanding overnight turnabout.

Hoyt's analysis of the position of the animal cause was not new or unique. Sociologist Bill Moyer offered similar impressions at the Sept. 1989 movement planning workshop co-hosted by *The ANIMALS' AGENDA* and Friends of Animals, and numerous groups have reassessed campaign strategies in light of Moyer's advice that activists must strive to uphold an image as good citizens. As a whole, though Hoyt criticized PETA and Mobilization for Animals by name, his speech was apparently designed to close rifts, rather than open them.

But Hoyt's tone had been much less conciliatory in a Sept. 13 memo to former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter, disavowing any association with a heavily rhetorical and rather undiplomatic request for a meeting with Yeutter from Farm Animal Reform Movement president Alex Hershaft. Hershaft's letter had opened with the assertion that "The several million members of our nation's animal



John Hoyt

protection movement and millions of other compassionate Americans are deeply disturbed by the rapidly deteriorating conditions...in U.S. factory farms," followed by a two-paragraph recitation of common abuses, a paragraph stating there could be no debate about such "immorality," and the charge that "Federal farm animal protection statutes are non-existent or not enforced," all preceding the request itself, which was made on behalf of "several key leaders of the U.S. animal protection movement." Hoyt's name had been appended (without permission), along with those of several other animal protection group heads.

Hershaft, Hoyt charged, "in no way speaks for the U.S. animal protection movement. He is, rather, associated with the animal rights movement through and through. He has...chosen to utilize the term 'animal protection' in an attempt to co-opt the kind of respectability that HSUS and a few other organizations have worked hard to achieve in order to distinguish the legitimate animal protection movement from the more radical elements."

Obtaining a copy of the memo, Hershaft made it public on November 24. HSUS vice president for companion animals Phyllis Wright meanwhile blasted neuter-and-release programs for feral cats at length in *Cat Fancy*, naming PETA (though the tactic has been developed and advanced by mainstream humane groups); and on Nov. 14, according to John Hollrah of Voice for Animals, HSUS board member Amy Freeman Lee told an audience at the University of Texas Health Science Center that "Animal rights...is a pejorative term," "Animal rights groups are a fanatical fringe," and defended vivisection without anesthesia "if it were necessary to advance medical science."

Continued on next page

HSUS NEWS

HOLIDAY
AND CALENDAR
PAGE 2



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ANIMAL-PROTECTION PROGRAMS

PUBLIC EDUCATION, MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION, AND PUBLICATIONS

At Animal Care Expo '93, an HSUS news conference held to announce a one-year voluntary moratorium on the breeding of companion animals brought

tising and reported a moderate sales increase. In response, The HSUS expanded its efforts to educate the public about the cruelty involved in wearing fur.

The HSUS reprinted the popular *Pocket Guide to the Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities and Towns*. We also continued to produce publications and seminars that disseminated information on solving problems with urban wildlife.

EarthKind

To expand its philosophy and extend its message, EarthKind has taken a leadership role among non-governmental organizations dedicated to protecting animals and the environment.

EarthKind's office in Russia promoted environmental awareness through the distribution of educational materials and books on endangered species. A delegation of Russian experts came to Washington, D.C., to join with EarthKind representatives in a major news conference on pollution threats to Russia and requested that the U.S. government include an environmental component in the aid package for that beleaguered country. EarthKind established an office in Romania and worked with universities and other institutions to obtain greater protection for the Danube River Delta.

EarthKind is a founding member of the Rondon-Roosevelt Center in Brazil. This bilateral endeavor works to develop and implement a strategy to protect some of the most significant ecosystems on Earth, including remnants of the Atlantic rain forest.

In Africa EarthKind worked with the Environment Liaison Centre International, headquarters of a coalition of more than eight hundred environmental organizations fighting to protect animals and habitat.

Through its "Eyes of the Earth" program, EarthKind provided cameras to environmental groups in countries from Indonesia to Costa Rica, enabling those groups to document the conditions of local animals and habitats to influence decision makers.

EarthKind's Campaign for Environmental Justice took significant steps toward linking support for cultural diversity with support for biological diversity, especially in situations where the lands of indigenous peoples are threatened by unsustainable development projects.

Humane Society International

In 1993 Humane Society International (HSI), which is The HSUS abroad, more than doubled the society's international operations and influence.

HSI's Mexican dog-sterilization program began field studies in Oaxaca using a chemical sterilant, zinc arganine, which showed potential for worldwide humane dog-population control. HSI worked in Cozumel to develop a spay/neuter program for that island's wild-dog packs and continued to fund a low-cost spay/neuter program in Ajijic. In several Mexican regions, investigations were launched into farm-animal slaughter practices.



THE HSUS'S KATE RINDY AND PAUL G. IRWIN PRESENT TO THE PRESS OUR CALL FOR A ONE-YEAR MORATORIUM ON COMPANION-ANIMAL BREEDING.

the moratorium on its front page.

To publicize the plight of captive marine mammals, The HSUS and Time Warner, Inc., sponsored a special screening for Washington officials of *Free Willy*, the hit movie about a boy and a captive orca. The HSUS also held a news conference to call for an end to the capture of whales for public display.

The HSUS's work helping animals in disasters was mentioned in the *Washington Post* and *National Geographic*. Our monitoring of the Iditarod International Sled Dog Race was cited in *USA Today*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and on both the Associated Press and United Press International national wire services.

The *HSUS News*, the society's full-color quarterly magazine, continued its tradition as the society's premier communications vehicle. The *News* brought to HSUS members detailed reports on major program initiatives in the United States and other countries. The *Animal Activist Alert*, the society's activist and legislative newsletter, kept its readers up to date on federal and state legislation and supplied information to help them write letters on a variety of animal-protection issues.

The HSUS produced scores of new materials, including advertisements in large-circulation magazines, brochures designed for distribution to a national audience, conference displays, and promotional items. Our many new programs were supported by materials reinforcing the corporate image of The HSUS. Tens of thousands of copies of our perennial best-sellers on responsible pet ownership were sent to individuals and humane societies.

Over the past five years, The HSUS helped bring about a sharp decline in the fur industry, but in 1993 the fur industry invested major funds in adver-

HSI's partnership with a humane group in Heredia, Costa Rica, includes a shelter/hospital complex that sterilizes fifteen to twenty animals a day. Through training, provision of supplies, and direct financial support, HSI worked to make this complex a model for Latin America.

HSUS/HSI continued its support for the Wild Bird Rehabilitation Center in Honduras and helped to plan for the technical training of veterinarians in wild-bird care and rehabilitation.

HSI worked to secure increased protection of East African wildlife and lands. Our video *The Eleventh Hour* and a hard-hitting companion report, *Zimbabwe: Driving Wildlife to Extinction*, detailed the plight of the elephant and the rhinoceros in Zimbabwe. In response to the destruction of elephants in—and the poverty of—Senegal's national parks, HSI, at the request of the government, sent desperately needed supplies to aid wildlife-protection officers in those areas.

Initial fieldwork in Tanzania provided the documentation and experience necessary to position HSI in the forefront of the debate over the future of animal agriculture in both the developed and less developed hemispheres and over the future of genetic-engineering biotechnology, especially the synthetic bovine growth hormone known as rBGH. We met frequently with representatives of the World Society for Sustainable Agriculture Consortium and worked closely with such organizations as Heifer Project International, GeneEthics Network, and the Institute for Holistic Range Management.

In Europe HSI pressed for a European Union (EU) ban on animal testing of cosmetics and worked to keep the issue of commercial whaling at the forefront of negotiations between Norway and the EU. As a result of HSI's efforts, the German Bundestag approved a resolution sent to the International Whaling Commission (IWC) condemning commercial whaling and urging the creation of an Antarctic sanctuary for whales. An HSUS/HSI representative was among the U.S. delegation to the IWC meeting.

At the European Parliament in Strasbourg, HSI led successful efforts to block France from obtaining a further exemption to the EU's drift-net ban. In addition, HSI became a member of the steering committee of The Bellerive Foundation's Farm Animal Transport Coalition, whose objective is to reform EU farm-animal-transport regulations.

HSI worked with the World Society for the Protection of Animals to produce a video describing the International Organization for Standardization efforts to set what it called humane-trapping standards. The video was quite instrumental in helping to defeat this effort.

CRUELTY INVESTIGATIONS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

After more than two years in a laboratory, Bear #134 was finally sent to a new home. The bear had

been snatched from her home in Yellowstone National Park, only to be placed in a research lab in Washington State. We had publicized her plight and requested repeatedly that she be released to a wildlife sanctuary. In 1993 Bear #134 was finally sent to a zoo, a real improvement for this popular animal.

The HSUS visited livestock markets across the United States to observe the treatment of animals being sold at auction and to determine if previously documented abuse to downed animals (those who are too sick or injured to walk unassisted) was continuing. The results of our year-long investigation into cruel methods of transporting slaughter-bound horses were compiled into a video documenting the cruelty observed. The HSUS attended the 1993 Kentucky Derby and met with prominent members of the racing community to reiterate our concerns about the treatment of race horses.

The HSUS also continued its efforts to expose cruelties associated with the greyhound-racing industry. In two separate investigations, The HSUS was responsible for the arrest and conviction of greyhound trainers who transported and sold over one thousand jackrabbits a month to greyhound trainers in four states who presumably were to use the rabbits as live lures.

HSUS investigators monitored all major post-Olympics equestrian three-day events conducted in this country. Eventing's governing body adopted some of our recommendations to eliminate falls dangerous to horses and riders, but we believe more changes are needed.

Following our three-year campaign to uncover abusive elephant-handling practices at the Milwaukee County Zoo, the county executive ordered the zoo's three remaining Asian elephants transferred and its Asian elephant exhibit closed.

The HSUS sent an investigative team to Zimbabwe to expose its wildlife-management policies, which are driving African rhinos and elephants to extinction.

HSUS/HSI undertook a campaign to expose the cruelties of the international primate trade. Our research revealed that the United States is the largest importer of primates in the world, using them in laboratory research. Indonesia came under increasing international pressure to ban the export of wild-caught primates.

The HSUS's ten regional offices assisted in the coordination of emergency services for animals and their owners affected by natural disasters and other



HSUS CHIEF EXECUTIVE
JOHN A. HOYT VISITS
AN ANIMAL SHELTER,
SUPPORTED IN PART BY
HSI, IN COSTA RICA.

crises. Staff members from the Midwest, North Central, Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regional offices were part of an HSUS task force working in the flood-ravaged areas along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The HSUS Southeast office participated in the Florida Animal Disaster Protocol Committee to develop a state plan for tending to animals during emergencies.

Staff from the Great Lakes office testified in the

prosecution resulting from a dogfight raid in which 120 felony arrests were made. In Colorado a twenty-one-month-long investigation conducted with HSUS assistance resulted in a raid on a dogfight that was in progress. Staff from the Southeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest offices assist-

ed a Florida sheriff's office in raiding a dogfight at which sixty-four individuals were arrested.

The HSUS regional offices attacked the puppy-mill problem in Montana, Missouri, and Tennessee, helping local officials to prosecute suspects and confiscate dogs.

The Northern Rockies office was instrumental in the amending of Montana's anti-cruelty statute to make a second animal-cruelty offense a felony. The New England office, which was relocated to Halifax, Vermont, worked for the passage of two landmark bills: one in Rhode Island requiring sterilization of any dog or cat adopted from a shelter or other adoption group, and one in New Hampshire establishing a spay/neuter fund for animals adopted from state shelters.

The regional offices monitored and improved the quality of local animal sheltering and control through shelter visits and evaluations and other activities. The regional offices also directed efforts toward the protection of horses. The Mid-Atlantic office launched a campaign to prevent the reintroduction of a diving-mule act in Atlantic City. The New England office worked toward the passage of much-needed legislation to regulate the carriage-horse trade in Massachusetts. Staff also monitored the annual pony penning and swim in Chincoteague, Virginia.

The Mid-Atlantic office lodged its twentieth annual protest against deer hunting at the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. Regional efforts blocked the holding of a black-bear-hunting season in Florida, a dove-hunting season in Ohio, a porcupine-hunting contest in Montana, a pigeon-control shoot in Tennessee, and an aerial coyote hunt in Texas, and also blocked a bear-hunt-with-dogs bill.

The New England office played a central role in

the closing of Rhode Island's Slater Park Zoo and the relocating of its animals. The West Coast office successfully gained passage of a California law banning the killing of confined wildlife in "canned hunts" and prohibiting zoos from selling surplus animals to hunting ranches. The Gulf States office was instrumental in the passage of an Arkansas County, Texas, ordinance banning the exhibition and ownership of exotic animals.

The regional offices continued to be a major source of training and professional enhancement for people in local humane societies and animal-control agencies and from related professions. Regional staff participated in more than two dozen conferences, workshops, and training sessions.

WILDLIFE, ANIMAL-HABITAT, AND SHELTERING PROGRAMS

In an effort to prevent the reinstatement of aerial hunting and the lethal management of wolves in Alaska, The HSUS wrote directly to Alaska Governor Walter Hickel, sent an action alert to HSUS members, and called for a tourism boycott in protest of the wolf slaughter.

The HSUS has been at the forefront in supporting research into immunocontraception, a safe and effective form of wildlife-fertility control. A deer-contraception project was initiated on a herd of free-ranging white-tailed deer on Fire Island, New York, and The HSUS participated in a large-scale field test on wild horses in Nevada. We began a model suburban wildlife-management project for a resident deer population. In an effort to solve surplus-animal problems in zoos, immunocontraception was applied to more than thirty-five species in twenty-five zoos.

The HSUS strongly opposed efforts to change the interpretation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in order to allow international trade in species such as elephants, rhinos, chimpanzees, and whales. We worked to obtain international and domestic trade sanctions on countries that violated CITES by ignoring illegal trade in rhino and tiger parts.

With the HSUS Wildlife Refuge Reform Coalition and the Conservation Endowment Fund, The HSUS continued to lead in the effort to reform the National Wildlife Refuge System, federal lands established as inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife. We focused our lobbying efforts on changes to legislation introduced in the U.S. Senate that would eliminate many harmful uses of refuges but would also endorse their consumptive recreational uses. The HSUS continued to fight for the reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park, and we provided testimony supporting increased habitat protection for critically endangered grizzly bears and Florida panthers. We sued the federal government to ensure proper enforcement of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) internationally.



**HSUS REGIONAL STAFF
MEMBERS ARE ON THE
SCENE DURING THE
MIDWEST'S GREAT
FLOOD OF 1993.**

The HSUS aggressively pursued instances that exemplified the destructiveness of the confinement experienced by zoo animals. We focused considerable attention on the protection of marine mammals, both in the wild and in captivity, particularly through efforts to secure the reauthorization of a strengthened Marine Mammal Protection Act. We testified before Congress on the cruelties experienced by marine mammals in captivity and the high mortality of marine mammals resulting from commercial-fishing operations.

The "Beautiful Choice" campaign to promote consumer use of cosmetics and other personal-care products not tested on animals was supported by thirty-four manufacturers and thirty celebrities in its third year. The HSUS continued its anti-fur campaign, with new messages designed to reach those segments of the public that still wear fur. We placed signs on telephone kiosks in New York City, a large painted billboard along Los Angeles's Sunset Strip, and an animated sign in New York City's popular Times Square during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

As part of the "Year of the Cat" campaign, cosponsored by The HSUS, materials were distributed nationwide to local shelters and campaign items were offered for sale to the public.

The HSUS declared the third week in September "National Farm Animals Awareness Week" to educate the public on the fascinating behavior of farm animals. We launched efforts to inform the public about the plight of battery-caged hens and to show how environmental degradation, farm-animal mistreatment, and human-health concerns are interrelated. We convinced several major supermarket chains to sell eggs from uncaged hens and placed outdoor signs in major U.S. cities. A grass-roots organizing strategy was developed to reach segments of the public most likely to alter their meat-eating habits.

The HSUS testified at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) public hearing in support of new, less meat-oriented dietary guidelines and to advocate the use of locally grown food from humane, sustainable farms in school cafeterias.

Our "Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter" campaign educated pet owners about the importance of spaying and neutering. Our "Until There Are None, Adopt One" campaign continued to promote adoptions of homeless animals from shelters. The HSUS became a founding board member of the National Council on Pet Population Study and Policy, created to develop statistical data to help measure pet overpopulation and evaluate strategies for curbing it.

Shelter Sense educated thousands of animal-care-and-control personnel about issues and programs related to protecting animals at the local level.

Hundreds of animal-care and -control professionals attended our Animal Care Expo '93, the animal-protection field's largest trade show and education conference. Participants met with representa-

tives of nearly one hundred suppliers and chose from among almost thirty training workshops.

The HSUS assisted cities and counties seeking to improve their animal-care-and-control programs. Our Professional Animal Services consultation program guided local governments and non-profit agencies on subjects such as improving animal-care procedures and building a new animal shelter. We provided information to thousands of individuals and media outlets on subjects ranging from traveling safely with pets to the benefits of adopting older cats and dogs.

YOUTH AND HIGHER-EDUCATION PROGRAMS Center for Respect of Life and Environment

The Center for Respect of Life and Environment (CRLE) responded to more than 1,300 requests for information regarding careers and educational opportunities in fields involving working for animals and the environment and for information on steps that faculty and students can take to "green" their colleges by making them more environmentally responsible. Workshops were conducted on thirteen college campuses to promote Earth literacy and humane sustainable practices.

Earth Ethics, CRLE's quarterly journal, provided substantive articles on eco-feminism; humane sustainable agriculture; the greening of business; and the ecological foundations for an Earth ethic.

CRLE brought together more than ninety faculty and religious leaders to explore effective institutional responses to the current environmental challenge.

Representatives of the religious, environmental, and animal-protection communities were convened by CRLE to provide input into the design of a video and study guide on ethical relations to other creatures. Filming was completed for a video on the life and thought of James Herriot Award-winner Father Thomas Berry, CP, Ph.D.

National Association for Humane and Environmental Education

The National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHEE). The HSUS's youth-education division, added *KIND News Primary* to its award-winning family of children's publications.

The readership of our



THE LATE STEVEN M. KRITSICK, D.V.M., PROVIDES MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO A DISASTER VICTIM.

THE HSUS'S SALLY FEKETY HELPS A THIRSTY DOG RESCUED DURING THE GREAT FLOOD.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993
 Contributions to The HSUS are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.



Statement of Financial Position on December 31, 1993

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Annuity Funds	Trust Funds	Total 1993	Total 1992
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$5,987,712	\$349,166	\$754,360	\$100,600	\$581,202	\$7,773,040	\$10,055,752
Receivables, Deposits, and Prepaid Expenses	1,598,860	359,152	(18,290)	(660,895)	6,693	1,285,520	1,163,170
Investments	15,833,746	70,653	2,494,292	3,681,207	955,040	23,034,938	17,000,242
Fixed Assets	9,241,994	—	—	—	—	9,241,994	9,150,215
Total Assets	\$32,662,312	\$778,971	\$3,230,362	\$3,120,912	\$1,542,935	\$41,335,492	\$37,369,379
Liabilities	\$1,603,418	—	—	—	—	\$1,603,418	\$1,115,333
Fund Balances	31,058,894	\$778,971	\$3,230,362	\$3,120,912	\$1,542,935	39,732,074	36,254,046
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$32,662,312	\$778,971	\$3,230,362	\$3,120,912	\$1,542,935	\$41,335,492	\$37,369,379

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the Year Ended December 31, 1993

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Annuity Funds	Trust Funds	Total 1993	% of Total	Total 1992
Revenue								
Dues and Contributions	\$7,152,451	—	—	—	—	\$7,152,451	29.20%	\$8,472,889
Gifts and Grants	7,605,859	\$591,781	\$50	\$110,000	—	8,307,690	33.92%	4,882,049
Bequests	5,683,528	—	5,000	—	—	5,688,528	23.23%	11,949,364
Investment Income	2,182,199	16,631	18,608	280,547	\$237,725	2,735,710	11.17%	1,412,329
Sale of Literature and Other Income	606,744	—	—	80	—	606,824	2.48%	645,568
Total Revenue	\$23,230,781	\$608,412	\$23,658	\$390,627	\$237,725	\$24,491,203	100.00%	\$27,362,199
Expenditures								
Animal-Protection Programs:								
Public Education, Membership Information, and Publications	\$6,519,746	\$32,910	—	—	—	\$6,552,656	31.18%	\$5,922,743
Cruelty Investigations and Regional Offices	2,561,588	113,020	—	—	—	2,674,608	12.73%	2,562,390
Wildlife, Animal-Habitat, and Sheltering Programs	2,189,961	7,155	—	—	—	2,197,116	10.46%	2,136,921
Youth and Higher Education Programs	1,016,224	—	—	—	—	1,016,224	4.84%	940,021
Legal Assistance, Litigation, Legislation and Government Relations	1,049,507	—	—	—	—	1,049,507	4.99%	971,573
Bioethics and Farm Animals	713,174	—	—	—	—	713,174	3.39%	677,921
Gifts and Grants to Other Humane Organizations	242,313	16,125	\$750	—	\$49,875	309,063	1.47%	498,301
Payments to Annuity	—	—	—	\$160,787	—	160,787	0.77%	170,611
Supporting Services:								
Management and General	1,881,015	1,183	17,997	26,935	9,619	1,936,749	9.22%	1,925,489
Membership Development	2,721,891	—	—	—	—	2,721,891	12.95%	2,418,146
Fund-raising	1,681,400	—	—	—	—	1,681,400	8.00%	1,565,394
Total Expenditures	\$20,576,819	\$170,393	\$18,747	\$187,722	\$59,494	\$21,013,175	100.00%	\$19,789,543
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures	\$2,653,962	\$438,019	\$4,911	\$202,905	\$178,231	\$3,478,028	—	\$7,572,656

The Society's audited financial statements are available upon request.

monthly children's newspaper *KIND News* surpassed 650,000. The March issue was sent to every public, private, and parochial school in the country as part of the Philips Lighting Company's "Save the Earth...Save Energy" poster contest. *KIND News* was represented by six *KIND* Club members at the first Kids World Council meeting, held in Orlando, Florida.

NAHEE continued to expand its successful Adopt-A-Teacher program, through which individuals, local humane organizations, civic groups, and corporations fund subscriptions to *KIND News* for schools. The HSUS helped underwrite the cost of subscriptions offered through this program. Adopted teachers on the island of St. Maarten attended in-service workshops, conducted by HSUS representatives, on the effective use of humane-education materials.

NAHEE continued to promote secondary-school student membership in The HSUS and the formation of secondary-level student clubs via dissemination of the *HSUS Student Action Guide* and *HSUS Student Network News*. NAHEE published *Putting the Life Back into Biology*, a new brochure for students who are concerned about dissecting animals in biology classes. NAHEE's secondary- and elementary-level programming received a \$50,000 grant, to be applied toward the development of slide presentations for secondary students and an ambitious teacher in-service program.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE, LITIGATION, AND LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The HSUS appealed predator-killing plans in eight districts of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)'s Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Our appeals were successful, and the BLM issued orders to the federal Animal Damage Control (ADC) program to cease all such activities until the districts and ADC complied with the National Environmental Protection Act. Routine predator killing was effectively halted on millions of acres of western rangelands as a result.

The HSUS monitored the implementation of the Wild Bird Conservation Act. As of October 1993, the importation of all wild-caught parrots was banned, but the government refused to implement protective provisions for other bird species. We provided extensive comments to the government on the act's implementing regulations, notifying the government that we will bring suit if the act's protective provisions are not fully enforced.

The HSUS teamed with Johns Hopkins University in organizing the first World Congress on Alternatives to Animal Use in the Life Sciences, an international gathering of scientists and animal-protection advocates. At the congress our Russell and Burch Award was presented to a European scientist who made outstanding contributions to the advancement

of alternative methods in vaccine testing. The HSUS continued to work with the federal government and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make the development and evaluation of alternative methods of safety testing a priority at the institute.

The HSUS continued to work for better Animal Welfare Act (AWA) regulations governing animals in laboratories. We fought the USDA's appeal of our 1992 victory granting AWA protection to millions of mice, rats, and birds used in laboratories. The USDA had denied our administrative petition calling upon the agency to issue comprehensive annual reports on U.S. animal research.

The HSUS expanded its efforts to reform the use of animals in higher education. We produced educational materials for students and teachers, spoke at several education conferences and on college campuses, presented The HSUS's message in the media, and provided information and guidance to scores of university students seeking alternatives to harming animals.

We testified on USDA appropriations for ADC, animal care under the AWA, and implementation of the Organic Standards Act, as well as on appropriations for the National Institutes of Health's National Toxicology Program, which investigates alternatives to animal testing. The HSUS testified on DOI appropriations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the BLM and for a wild-horse immunocontraception program.

The HSUS played a lead role in the coalition formed to strengthen the ESA, which was to be reauthorized.

The HSUS sought congressional support for the Downed Animal Protection Act and launched a campaign to find a congressional sponsor for a bill banning the import of wild-caught primates from Indonesia.

We monitored potential trouble spots in legislation under consideration. Because of our concern that the Religious Freedom Restoration Act might adversely affect the enforcement of animal-cruelty laws in cases relating to religion, we worked to have language favorable to our position put into the Senate committee report. The HSUS began working to defeat legislation that would effectively establish hunting as a federal right and would violate the First Amendment rights of peaceful protesters.

The HSUS sent out more than 110,000 action alerts to HSUS members as we moved to enact animal-protection laws at the state level. We lobbied against a bill in Ohio to allow mourning doves to be

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993



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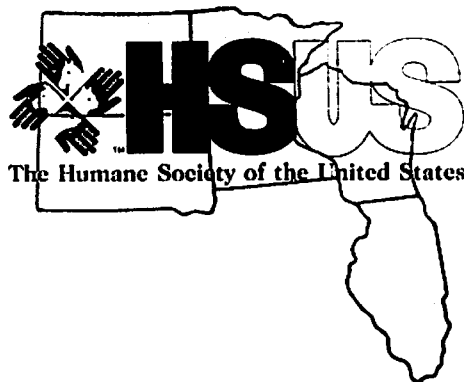
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Supporting Services:								
Management and General	1,881,015	1,183	17,997	26,935	9,619	1,936,749	9.22%	1,925,489
Membership Development	2,721,891	—	—	—	—	2,721,891	12.95%	2,418,140
Fund-raising	1,681,400	—	—	—	—	1,681,400	8.00%	1,565,391
Total Expenditures	\$20,576,819	\$170,393	\$18,747	\$187,722	\$59,494	\$21,013,175	100.00%	\$19,789,541
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures	\$2,653,962	\$438,019	\$4,911	\$202,905	\$178,231	\$3,478,028	—	\$7,572,658

The Society's audited financial statements are available upon request.



North Central Regional Office Report

July 1994

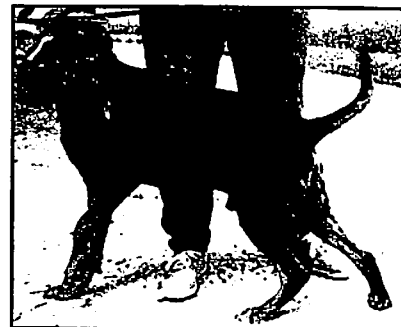
Dear Friend:

As a special friend of The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), I wanted to personally update you about some of the work that the North Central Regional Office (NCRO) has done on behalf of animals in our region because we couldn't have done it without you. In the last several months, we have been active in communities throughout Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Our efforts have resulted in relief from suffering for many animals.

In one of our most satisfying success stories, The HSUS played an important role both on a national and regional level in urging the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to intensify its investigation of a Wisconsin dog dealer. The dealer came to national attention when a videotape of him shooting a dog, then allegedly selling it for human consumption, was shown on television. The USDA, upon further investigation into the dealer's practice, permanently revoked his license to sell dogs for research. The action was based on violations of USDA requirements for veterinary care, maintenance of facilities and record keeping. NCRO provided support and financial assistance to local shelters that housed the dogs removed from the dealer's kennel. This dog dealer had been the subject of complaints dating back nearly twenty years.



Before



After

Bungee finds a loving home after rescue from dog dealer.

Fox Valley Humane Association

Calumet County Humane Society



Mule Diving Act

HSUS/MARO

In another recent case, quick action helped prevent an infamous travelling diving mule act from appearing in a Chicago suburb. A court injunction prohibiting the act was obtained by the Illinois Citizens' Animal Welfare League. The HSUS provided the League with important background information on the act, networked with local groups and notified the media. This is believed to be the first successful court injunction prohibiting the act, in which mules climb a platform and then dive 30 feet into a tank of water.

The Humane Society of the United States
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Naperville, Illinois 60563
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Another invaluable role of the NCRO is to serve as a resource for organizations working to protect animals. We have been conducting training sessions for state and local animal care and control organizations in our region, designed to improve the quality of animal care at local shelters and increase the effectiveness of programs dealing with important companion animal issues. Over the past year, I have also visited over 50 local humane societies and animal shelters to offer assistance with their programs. We recently played a vital role in the formation of the Illinois Federation of Humane Societies, which will provide networking potential and a unified voice for animals in the state.

The NCRO has also been acting to prevent future suffering. Our experience in the devastating Midwest floods of 1993 prompted us to call for a coalition of representatives from animal organizations in Illinois, along with delegates from the American Red Cross and other national disaster relief agencies. The coalition is now in the process of designing an Illinois state disaster preparedness plan for animals.

The NCRO aggressively supports legislation designed to protect animals. For example, we worked with constituents in Minnesota to seek stronger laws which would provide protection to puppies bred and housed in commercial kennels. In Illinois we are pushing for stronger cruelty penalties and protection for dogs used by commercial guard dog services. HSUS members play a critical role in the legislative process by writing letters or contacting legislators on important issues. If you'd like to be on our Action Alert Team, I'd be happy to send you information.



Kathy Baugh/HSUS

Guard dogs need protection through legislation

These are just some of the ways that the NCRO is protecting animals. We owe a large measure of our success to the generosity of friends like you. With your continuing support, we will be able to stop cruelty and prevent suffering for the many animals who need our assistance. Thank you for helping and for caring.

Sincerely,

Phillip R. Snyder
Director



Bonnie Smith

*Regional Director
Phil Snyder*

P.S.-(Do you have a friend who would be interested in learning more about the work of The HSUS? I'd be happy to send them information on becoming a member.)



REPORT

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES • SPRING 1992

Help May Be on the Way For Milwaukee's Lota

If Lota the elephant knew that she has friends, she could then gain comfort from realizing that concerned people are making every effort on her behalf. The HSUS is now prepared to begin waging Lota's battle in federal court.

This Asian elephant made headlines almost fourteen months ago when a dramatic videotape showed her being beaten during a transfer from the Milwaukee zoo to a private facility. After being kept for thirty-six years by the Milwaukee County Zoo, she had been transferred to the Hawthorn Corporation, an Illinois-based company that supplies animals for circuses and other events.

Lota had never been out of her enclosure at the zoo, except for the first four years of her life, when she had lived free with her elephant family in India. While being loaded onto a truck, the frightened and severely stressed elephant was beaten and her trunk was stomped on by handlers.

Horrified news reporters captured some of the transfer on videotape. Lota fell several times and had difficulty righting herself. She was chained by three legs and prodded by handlers who were trying to speed up the loading. Finally the bleeding and exhausted elephant submitted: after three hours she boarded the truck.

Hawthorn had plans for her. At age

INSIDE

- Wisconsin Greyhound-Racing Industry Seeks Change
- Saying "No" to Whales for the Shedd Aquarium
- Wild-Horse Roundup Held in North Dakota National Park
- Director's Comment

forty labeled a "surplus animal" by the zoo (perhaps because she no longer had the desired youthful appearance), the middle-aged elephant still had some money-making potential for Hawthorn.

The HSUS acted immediately, asking that the handlers who bullied Lota into the truck be charged with cruelty. The Milwaukee County district attorney declined to press charges.

The HSUS then turned to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), asking it to enforce the Animal Welfare Act. The USDA declined to become involved, on the grounds that Lota's ordeal was the result of "an accepted industry standard regarding the handling of elephants."

In January NCRO Director Frantz Dantzer visited Lota in the animal compound of the Hawthorn Corporation near Richmond, Illinois. He observed, "Although I'd been warned by the employees that Lota looked bad, I was shocked when I first saw her. Her head looked far too large for her body and even appeared misshapen. She did not look well."

The staff explained that she had been underweight when she arrived and that she was in the process of gaining weight. They said she had already gained more than 500 pounds. Still, folds of skin pressed over her



Lota now lives at a Hawthorn Corporation animal facility in Illinois; she was transported to Hawthorn from the Milwaukee County Zoo in 1990.

HEUS/DANTZER

continued on page 4

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Wisconsin Greyhound-Racing Industry Seeks Change

The Wisconsin greyhound-racing industry keeps seeking to increase its profits, but one initiative that might have allowed it to do so at the expense of animals has been stopped in its tracks.

In a calculated reversal of its previous position, the industry supported A.B. 790, a bill that would have allowed in Wisconsin the use of dogs trained in states where live lures are permitted.

Wisconsin's 1988 greyhound-racing law placed major restrictions on dog and track owners. The state banned the use of live lures and made it illegal to bring into Wisconsin any dogs who had been trained in states where the use of live lures is not specifically outlawed.

The 1988 law was touted at the time as a model by the greyhound-racing industry, which claimed it wanted no part of such atrocities. In live-lure training, greyhounds learn to chase and kill small captive animals, such as jackrabbits. In a move out of character for the dog-racing industry and its long history of abuse, spokesmen said in 1988 that greyhound trainers would not use live lures in Wisconsin.

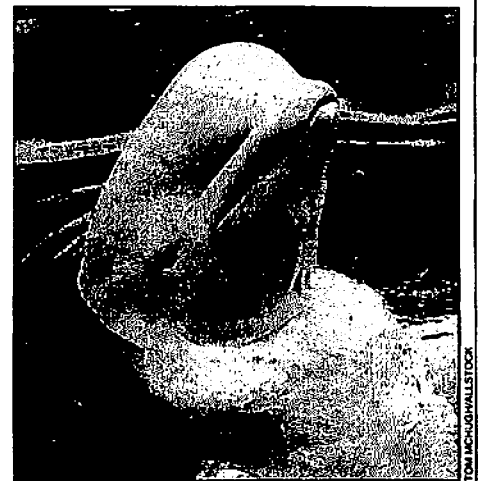
As animal-protection proponents feared, the racing industry soon tried to regain what it had lost in the compromise. It

needed access to dogs from any state, it said, because "quality dogs" were scarce. It believed that lifting the live-lure prohibition would increase the number of available dogs and thereby raise profits. Many Wisconsin tracks reported that revenues have been far less than they had expected prior to racing's legalization.

NCRO Director Frantz Dantzer testified in Madison before the Wisconsin House Governmental Affairs Committee. The HSUS and animal-protection groups in the state argued that weakening the law would be a mistake.

In his statement before the committee, Dantzer noted, "Let us call this latest effort by the greyhound industry what it really is . . . a poorly disguised attempt to make a horrible bill appear harmless." He added, "Passing A.B. 790 would be disastrous. While aiding a small and self-serving industry, it would promote cruelty to animals in other states and be a disservice to the citizens of Wisconsin. Please vote against this proposal."

It appears that the legislature has taken seriously the views of the animal-protection groups. The measure did not make it out of the committee, so it was effectively killed.



Federal law restricts the display of beluga whales, such as this one.

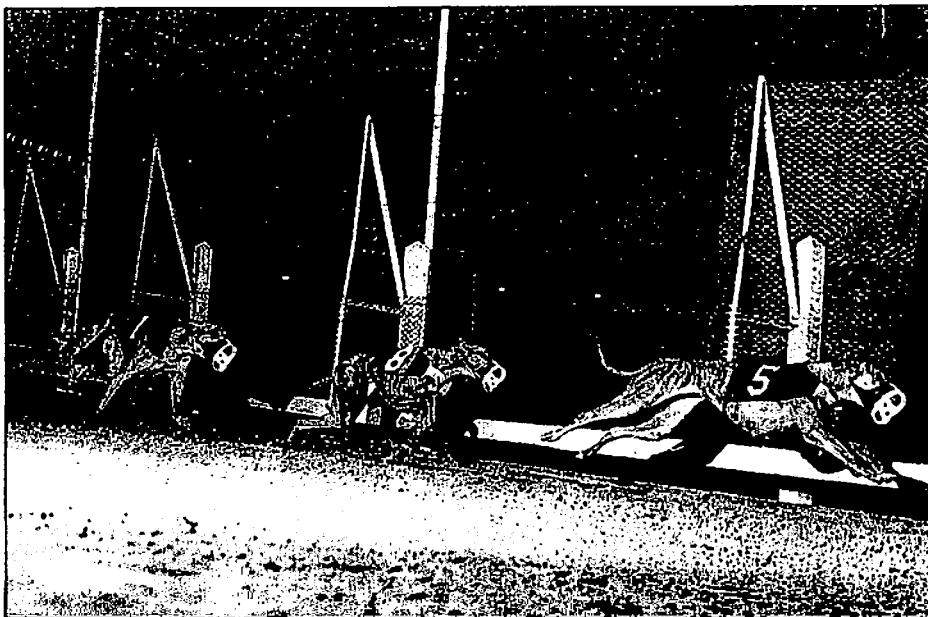
Saying "No" to Shedd Whales

The HSUS is trying to force the John G. Shedd Aquarium in Chicago to abandon its beluga whale project because of our concern for the whales' well-being.

Last fall The HSUS and other environmental and animal-protection organizations asked the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to deny a permit for the capture and display of the whales. We argued that the permit would be unwise, inhumane, and inappropriate. Despite videotape documentation of the stressful capture of a beluga, the permit was granted.

In January a group of plaintiffs, including The HSUS, filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., challenging the validity of the permit. The suit charges that the U.S. Department of Commerce and the NMFS failed to comply with the Marine Mammal Protection Act by allowing two beluga whales to be displayed at the Chicago aquarium. The suit charges that the permit is illegal and that the secretary of commerce failed to meet standards under U.S. law for protecting marine mammals. The law explicitly requires that marine mammals, in order to be displayed in the United States, may not be obtained from a country that does not have standards as strict as those of the United States. Because the whales were captured in the waters of Canada, whose standards are less strict than those of the United States, the permit should not have been issued.

We will keep you informed of the status of this lawsuit.



The 1988 Wisconsin greyhound-racing law was touted at the time as a model law by the greyhound-racing industry, which claimed it wanted no part of live-lure training.

Wild-Horse Roundup Held in North Dakota National Park

Midwesterners may think that wild-horse issues and problems occur too far away for us to be directly concerned about them. The HSUS was reminded last fall that such issues are not limited by regional boundaries.

A wild-horse roundup was conducted in Theodore Roosevelt National Park, in Medora, North Dakota, by the National Park Service (NPS) in a 46,000-acre area in the southern part of the park. The acreage supports bison, bighorn sheep, and elk as well as 122 wild horses.

The NPS claimed that reducing the small herd of 122 to a herd of about 50 animals was desirable. Because the last

and relocating wild horses. (Most wild horses occupy federal land managed by the BLM.) Due to a long history of horse-management problems and the diligence of such animal-protection organizations as The HSUS, the BLM is bound by many specific regulations regarding wild horses.

We were particularly concerned about the Roosevelt National Park horses because the NPS is not bound by so many regulations. Unlike those handled by the BLM, horses captured by the NPS may be sold immediately with no qualifications placed on their owners. They may be sold for any purpose, including use in rodeos and for slaughter.



Wild horses in Roosevelt National Park await their fate. The HSUS monitored the North Dakota roundup because of problems at past government roundups.

roundup conducted by the NPS in Roosevelt National Park was in 1986, the NPS maintained that the horses were overwhelming other game species in the park with whom they compete for food.

Historically wild-horse roundups conducted by government agencies have been fraught with both minor complications and full-fledged disasters. For this reason The HSUS monitored the procedure.

The NPS and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are agencies of the U.S. Department of Interior. Traditionally the BLM has undertaken the task of capturing

In fall 1991 the roundup began when two helicopters and more than a dozen wranglers on horseback set out to frighten the animals into a trap. Predictably it wasn't possible to terrorize more than 100 wild horses and force them to run in the same direction without causing casualties. Two horses were killed. One had a broken neck and apparently died outright from his/her injury. The other horse broke his/her leg and was destroyed by NPS personnel.

Frantz Dantzler, director of The
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DIRECTOR'S COMMENT

by Frantz Dantzler

Two news items in this issue concern species that don't belong in this part of the world: whales and elephants. Both Lota the elephant and the two Shedd Aquarium beluga whales were captured in their native habitats and brought to the upper Midwest for entertainment and profit. Only one species is protected by the Endangered Species Act, but the plights of both are similar.

Lota the elephant was captured in 1954 in southern India at the age of four. The two beluga whales were captured in 1991 in Canadian waters. In both cases the animals were taken from their natural homes and family environments to mechanized, artificial enclosures.

When captured, the young Lota would have been with her extended family. Capturers commonly killed the full-grown family members to more safely take the young elephant. Similarly, the belugas were taken from their social structures in the vast ocean to an aquarium far removed from their home.

After losing their families and their freedom, these victims faced a terrifying and confining world: Lota in a cage made of iron bars; the whales within the walls of a large "swimming pool."

Why are these species captured? For our education? Are we to believe that we will benefit from their suffering? Or are these acts committed in the name of science? No, the real issue is obvious: these creatures now exist only to please humans. They are kept for their entertainment value—no matter what the cost to the animals. After all, what else did we learn from Lota's imprisonment other than it is cost-effective to dump her after thirty-six years?

The Shedd Aquarium has argued that keeping whales in Chicago is justified for scientific reasons. In fact the aquarium is planning the ultimate people-pleaser: a whale-breeding program. Nothing attracts a crowd quite like a baby whale. But even the program's defenders have not tried to explain the ecological necessity of Shedd's propagating the species.

For Lota and the beluga whales, we are putting all our effort into the legal system, hoping that the judgment of the courts will be better than the judgment of the captors. ☐

Help for Lota

continued from page 1

brows and skin hung loosely on her body.

The staff members stressed that Lota's condition would improve. Soon she would be ready to be used as a "ride elephant"—as long as her trainers were satisfied that she would not be a danger to children.

Lota's new daily routine begins with her being chained with several other elephants inside a darkened steel barn, separated from the public by several layers of security: fences, electric gates, and "No Trespassing" signs.

She is allowed off her chains for only short, regimented periods, while being trained in a simulated circus ring inside the barn. According to Dantzer, "Lota deserves more than life as a potential circus performer, giving rides to children."

Help may be on the way. After lengthy study of the pertinent laws, The HSUS is using the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to sue the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, enforcer of the law. Since Lota is an endangered Asian elephant and she was transferred to a profit-making business, The HSUS believes that the ESA was violated. The ESA prohibits profit-making from endangered animals.

The implications of this case could extend far beyond the plight of just one elephant. While the lawsuit could make Lota's transfer from the Milwaukee County Zoo to Hawthorn illegal, in its broadest applications, the case could force zoos throughout the country to treat endangered species differently. The HSUS strongly believes that the ESA protects a creature such as Lota from being discarded as "surplus."

"Seeing her and knowing all she has been through is a terrible experience," Dantzer said. "We are all hoping that justice will finally prevail and give her the peace and dignity that she deserves."



Elephant handlers coerce Lota out of her enclosure and into a truck for transport to the Hawthorn Corporation to begin life as a performing animal.

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 that will assist in planning a will.

Please send will information to:

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Mail in confidence to Murdaugh S. Madden, Vice President/Senior Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Wild-Horse Roundup

continued from page 3

HSUS's North Central Regional Office, observed, "As a veteran of scores of wild-horse roundups—conducted by both the National Park Service and the BLM—I have yet to see one in which a horse was not injured or killed. No matter how well planned a roundup might be, it's impossible to so severely stress wild animals without doing them harm."

Watching over the NPS's conduct were representatives from several animal-protection organizations. Dave Pauli, director of the HSUS Northern Rockies Regional Office, was joined by Leo Keelan, president of the North Dakota Council of Humane Societies, and Marla Gasmann from the Souris Valley Humane Society, Minot, North Dakota.

The HSUS historically has opposed roundups such as the one at Roosevelt. The government has failed without exception to prove its assertion that the overpopulation problems in the park justify the need for the roundups. Similarly it has done a poor job of showing that there is undue competition between horses and other wild species. Typically most roundups are motivated by profit—the profit of cattle interests that want undisturbed access to a piece of government land for cattle grazing.

Although the roundup ended months ago, The HSUS continues to fight those who allow the roundups to occur. We have voiced our disapproval of the roundup to the NPS, and we will continue to work to extend BLM regulations to the NPS.

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE



REPORT

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES • FALL 1992

Whale Deaths at Shedd Aquarium Worry The HSUS

In September two beluga whales died at Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium after reportedly being administered two deworming medications (although the cause of death has not yet been determined). The belugas were among four captured in the Hudson Bay, Canada, in August.

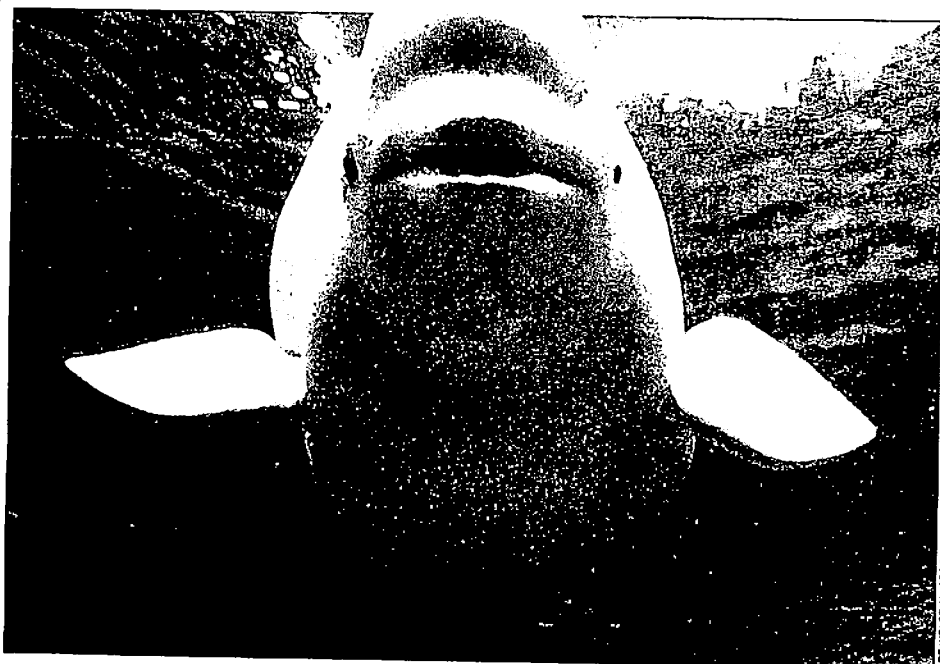
The whales' tragic deaths are particularly distressing because The HSUS and other groups had struggled valiantly to preserve the whales from capture.

As reported in the Spring 1992 *North Central Regional Office Report*, The HSUS and other environmental and animal-protection organizations had asked the National Marine

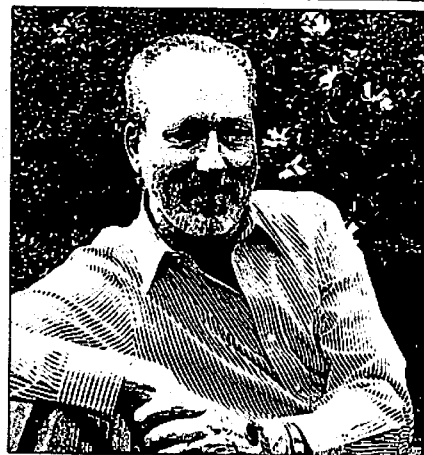
Fisheries Service (NMFS) last fall to deny a permit for the capture and display of the four belugas. Despite our argument that granting such a permit would be unwise, inhumane, and inappropriate, the permit was granted.

The HSUS and other groups then filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., challenging the validity of the permit. The suit charged that the permit was illegal and that the secretary of commerce failed to meet standards under U.S. law for protecting marine mammals.

False hope for The HSUS and the whales followed when John Cross-
continued on page 2



A beluga whale embodies grace and intelligence. The lives of captive belugas are devoid of the freedom and social complexity that may be necessary for their survival.



Phillip R. Snyder

New Face, New Location for NCRO

This summer Phillip R. Snyder succeeded Frantz Dantzler as NCRO director. Dantzler is now senior investigator for The HSUS.

Snyder was director of the HSUS South Central Regional Office, in Knoxville, Tenn., for three years. He previously served as executive director of several local humane societies. Snyder has developed programs in humane education, cruelty investigation, and animal sheltering; helped rebuild local humane organizations; and worked for animal-protection legislation.

Snyder said, "I look forward to working closely with people in the region to establish a better environment for animals."

The NCRO staff has relocated, to Naperville, Ill., near Chicago. In its more accessible location, the NCRO can more effectively increase The HSUS's grass-roots efforts on behalf of animals. Our new address is 800 W. Fifth Ave., Ste. 110, Naperville, IL 60563; (708) 357-7015.

Local Focus Continues for "The Shame of Fur" Campaign

The HSUS is continuing our efforts to end the suffering of animals killed for their fur. Organizations in the North Central region are playing active roles in the 1992 version of The HSUS's "Shame of Fur" campaign.

"Shame of Fur" billboards cosponsored by Friends of Animals and the Environment (or FATE) are being displayed in Minneapolis during November and December. Save Animals from Exploitation (or SAFE) is cosponsoring billboards in Mankato, Minn., for four months, be-



ginning in November. Bus posters will carry our message along Chicago's Michigan Avenue, a well-known attraction for shoppers and tourists.

According to the HSUS Wildlife and Habitat Protection section, the demand for fur has declined considerably in recent years, partially due to increased public awareness about the cruelty of fur. But until every fur buyer feels "The Shame of Fur" and fur animals no longer suffer, we will continue to challenge the public to stop buying fur. ■

Shedd Aquarium

continued from page 1

bie, Canada's fisheries minister, pledged in a press release that Canada would not allow the capture of the whales until the lawsuit had been resolved. The HSUS and the other groups immediately appealed the court's initial decision against us. But, despite the fact that the appeal is pending, Canada allowed the capture to take place.

How many beluga whales must lose their freedom, and their lives, before all involved recognize that these magnificent animals cannot thrive in captivity?

When left alone in the wild, belugas live, on average, from twenty-five to fifty years. In captivity they survive an average of only five to seven years and their rate of

reproduction is very low (only two such births have been confirmed).

The HSUS continues to seek relief for the whales through the appeals process and plans to submit extensive comments to the NMFS upon reviewing the belugas' necropsy (animal autopsy) results.

We also continue to urge the U.S. government to halt the capture of all whales, including belugas.

Those members most concerned about the fate of belugas in the wild will want to read the next issue of The HSUS's *Animal Activist Alert*, which will detail ways to stop future suffering of beluga whales. Only HSUS members can receive the *Animal Activist Alert*; for details on how to become a member or receive the *Animal Activist Alert*, contact the NCRO. ■

Animal Care Expo Offers Something for Everyone in '93

We're going to "Go for the Magic" in Orlando, Fla.! Mark your calendar and begin making plans to attend Animal Care Expo '93.

Expo '93 will showcase the most practical and innovative equipment, products, and services available for humane sheltering, care, and control of domestic and wild animals. Expo '93's many educational workshops will help animal-care profes-

sionals stay up-to-date on the field's latest information, technology, and resources.

Put some magic on your agenda for next year and seize the opportunity to combine business with pleasure. Plan to join us March 17-20, 1993, at Orlando's Twin Towers Hotel and Convention Center. Advance registration is only \$18.

For more information please call 1-800-248-EXPO (3976). ■



A Fond Farewell To Phyllis Wright

The animal-protection community lost a dear friend and a true leader upon the death of Phyllis Wright. Wright died in early October after a long and courageous battle with cancer.

Wright, who began her animal-protection work in the 1960s, joined the HSUS staff in 1969. She served as HSUS vice president, Companion Animals, from 1983 until 1991, when she was named senior consultant.

Wright was responsible for many of the improvements made in animal sheltering and animal control over the past two decades. She was quick to lend her expertise to those who listened and just as quick to force change when the humane treatment of animals was at stake.

HSUS President Paul G. Irwin said, "The animal-protection movement has lost a leader and innovator, and animals everywhere have lost one of their staunchest allies."

Added NCRO Director Phillip Snyder, "Phyllis Wright set the standards for humane societies and animal-control agencies and provided the guidance for all of us who want more for animals."

Phyllis Wright has left an enduring legacy to the people and animals for whom she cared so much. She truly will be missed. ■



REPORT

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES • FALL 1991

Live-Pigeon Shoot Sparks Protest in Illinois

The shooting of live pigeons at what are known as "flier shoots" seems to be gaining popularity in the North Central region. After being trapped at grain elevators and other locations, such birds are held captive in small enclosures for days, then released as "sportsmen" try to kill them with shotguns.

Although many states outlaw such events, Illinois and Minnesota do not. NCRO Director Frantz Dantzler recently attended a protest held at the scene of a flier shoot near Canton, Illinois. Only a few birds escaped unharmed.

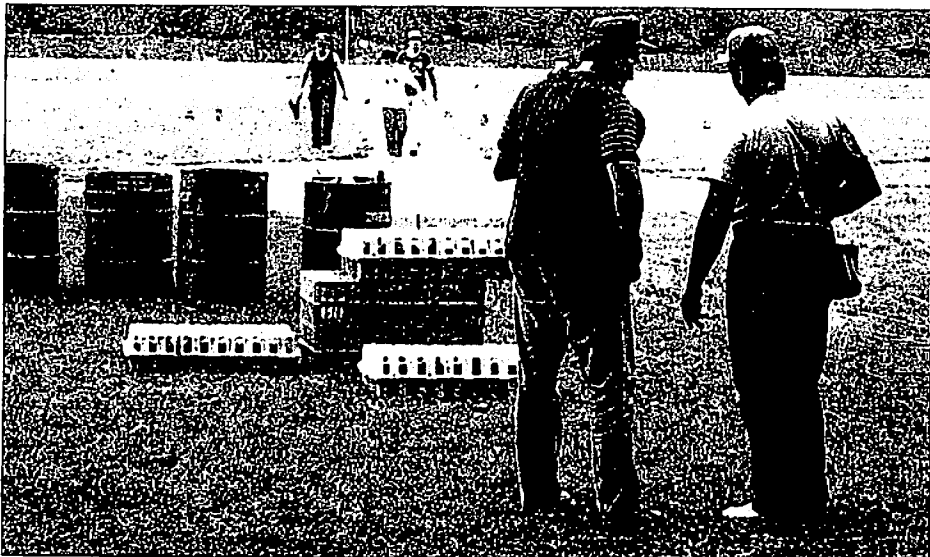
In an opinion that The HSUS had requested in an effort to have the event canceled, the Illinois attorney general's office stated that the shoot could be held because the conservation department had issued a permit for it. A bill outlawing flier shoots had been introduced by State Rep. John Matijevich.

Unfortunately, the measure died in committee.

More than 100 gunners had been expected to take part in a similar event held in Minnesota, but only about 20 showed up. Clearly, the negative publicity generated by the Illinois flier shoot was a factor in keeping people away.

According to Dantzler, investigation has found some shoots that have gone on, often in secret, for decades. "The organizers of some of these shoots know... that much of the population sees... gunning down captured birds as cowardly and despicable, and they prefer to keep clear of public scrutiny.

"Fourteen states have specifically outlawed this spectacle," said Dantzler. "It is time for other states to do the same."



Although many states outlaw pigeon shoots, Illinois and Minnesota do not. Legislative reform in those states is needed, according to Frantz Dantzler.

INSIDE

- Director's Comment
- Law-Enforcement Training Available
- "Goldfish Grab" Sinks Under Protest
- Legislative Lineup

Improving Lota's Lot in Milwaukee

Sometimes the struggle to help an individual animal can be prolonged, frustrating, and painful. This can be especially true when the solution to the animal's dilemma requires that those trying to help must jump through bureaucratic hoops and rely on the often reluctant cooperation of uninterested government officials.

Such has been the case with Lota, a forty-year-old Asian elephant that spent thirty-six years of her life at the Milwaukee County Zoo. Late last year, Lota was abruptly removed from her longtime home and transferred to the facilities of the Hawthorne Corporation, an Illinois business that trains elephants for circuses and traveling animal acts.

Lota's case aroused national attention and outrage when television viewers saw a videotape of the elephant's traumatic move. The tape showed an obviously petrified Lota being handled roughly in an attempt to load her like so much cargo on a truck. At one point, she fell and was clearly continued on page 2

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Lota's Lot

continued from page 1

unable to get up, but that didn't stop her handlers from continuing to shout at her and beat her.

The HSUS, with other organizations and individuals, urged Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann to file cruelty charges against those who caused Lota's pain and terror. Recently, however, McCann declared that no such charges would be filed in the case.

Despite that setback, concerned parties, including The HSUS, are still trying to find a way to rescue Lota. Some Milwaukee County supervisors have taken the position that since Lota was county property, it was illegal for the zoo to give her away to begin with. The Wisconsin Animal Protection Society is spearheading a public-education campaign to make the zoo more accountable for its actions. Several national groups are attempting to block any permits that would allow the elephant to be moved to a circus or other attraction.

The HSUS believes it may be possible to invalidate Lota's transfer from the zoo to Hawthorne through legal action under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).



"Saturday Night Live" star Kevin Nealon comforts Lota the elephant last January after her arrival at the Hawthorne Corporation.



Television celebrity Bob Barker (center) is one of 200 protesters who demonstrated against the treatment of Lota by the Milwaukee County Zoo.

That legislation, passed in 1973, was designed as the country's primary safeguard for endangered animals. The ESA has often been misinterpreted, bypassed, and ignored, however. We believe the time is long past to reexamine the original intentions of Congress in passing the ESA and to demand its proper enforcement. One goal of Congress in passing the ESA was to end the commercial exploitation of endangered species, including animals in circumstances similar to those in which Lota found herself. What could be more commercially exploitive than to force Lota to give rides to customers or perform tricks in a circus? This is surely the kind of exploitation the ESA was framed to prevent.

Unfortunately, federal officials too readily grant permits to possess or use endangered species on the basis of ritualistic assertions in the applications that the animals will be used "to enhance the propagation of the species" or for educational purposes. As a result, instead of being protected, hapless animals are imprisoned and made to perform for profit.

The ESA was not written for the benefit of circuses, resort ho-

tels, or entertainers. As long as circuses, zoos, and exotic-animal dealers are allowed to redefine the ESA to serve their own interests, the animals, including the Lotas of the world, will continue to be the losers.



Kevin Nealon (right) and Bob Czaplewski, the zookeeper who alerted the media to Lota's fate, protest on her behalf.

DIRECTOR'S COMMENT

By Frantz Dantzer

My work in the animal-protection field began in animal shelters. It was a long time ago and things were difficult—more difficult in many ways than they are now.


Animal-protection issues were, of course, foremost in our minds, but so was money, which was always in short supply. Even a decade ago, public awareness of and sympathy for animal issues was much harder to find than it is now. It seemed as though we were always in a meeting (*that* still hasn't changed)—meetings on how to increase the size of the shelter or whether we had enough money to buy light bulbs!

Animal-care and -handling equipment, for the most part, was homemade or adapted to our needs from other industries. Often the right equipment for the job simply didn't exist for any price.

Seminars helped. It was such a relief to meet other people who were struggling with similar problems. We all learned from one another. Occasionally we even had a really "brilliant" idea or adaptation to share. Dedicated animal-shelter professionals have never lacked innovation and creativity, but back then amateurishly adapted equipment—or no equipment at all—made our jobs even harder. New tools made especially for our needs were rare and those that existed were also in short supply.

Fortunately, times have changed. Animal care and handling are subjects that finally have the attention of manufacturing and service industries. Computer software, cleaning tools, professional advice about building design—all are available. In fact, there are so many products in the marketplace that it's difficult to keep track of them all.

Help is on the way in the form of Animal Care Expo '92 (see the announcement in this issue). We have invited manufacturers and other vendors to display their wares in an atmosphere that will promote an exchange of ideas and information. You'll be able to learn firsthand from the manufacturer or supplier just how a product will work and why it may, or may not, be the item for you. The Expo will continue for a full four days, giving everyone ample time to check out all the exhibits and meet other shelter professionals.

I hope North Central region animal-protection professionals and volunteers will reserve February 2-5, 1992, and attend this special show for animal people. 


Law-Enforcement Training Available to Humane Societies

Training law-enforcement personnel and investigators is one of the services available to local humane societies in the North Central region. One such training session was held July 16, 1991, at Blackhawk Technical College in Janesville, Wisconsin. Thirty-five area law-enforcement and humane officers attended. Some may have never before had an opportunity to view tapes of dogfights and cockfights.

"These workshops can be pretty graphic. We have actual video of animal combat. However, videotape is one of the more effective teaching tools we have. It is very important for law-enforcement personnel to embark on an investigation understanding exactly the nature of the crime they are dealing with," said Frantz Dantzer.

He added that education is very important to recognizing evidence and handling it properly. "A gaff, for instance, is a steel spur attached to the leg of a fighting cock. An investigator needs to be able to identify one when he sees it."

It is not possible for HSUS staff experienced in animal-related criminal investigations to be present every time an investigation is undertaken, but The HSUS can assist in preparing others to deal with all the details that can arise. "We are in the unique position of having accumulated a wealth of knowledge and experience in this very specialized area," Dantzer said.

"Instructional sessions such as the one at Janesville allow us to share our knowledge with those best able to implement it." 



Frantz Dantzer leads a workshop session for investigators that was held at Blackhawk Technical College in Wisconsin.


"Goldfish Grab" Sinks under Protest by Local Citizens

For years, the Franklin Park (Illinois) Park District has celebrated the Fourth of July by stocking a public swimming pool with goldfish and inviting young children into the pool to grab the fish.

When citizens asked the NCRO to file a protest against this activity, Frantz Dantzer did so. He suggested to Franklin Park officials that the goldfish grab involved the "needless

exploitation, injury, and death of living creatures" and "sent the wrong message to children."

Over the objections of the park district director, the park's board agreed to cancel the event.

"It's a perfect example of the positive effect that local citizens can have [in stopping] exploitative events," said Dantzer. 

LEGISLATIVE LINEUP

■ **MINNESOTA**—H.F. 366, known as the spay-and-neuter bill, and companion bill S.F. 581 attracted regional and national attention during the past legislative session. The measure called for the placement of a 1 percent tax on dog and cat food to fund a state-wide program to combat pet overpopulation. Monies from the fund would be used for education and public-awareness campaigns designed to reduce the number of surplus animals in the state. A major chunk of the money would be used to offset spay/neuter costs by providing a voucher system for payments to veterinarians. The bill incorporated the findings of a study committee that had concluded that the measure would significantly reduce the burden on taxpayers by reducing the pet-overpopulation problem and animal-control costs. Both bills passed the general legislative committees in the state House and Senate, but the session came to an end before the bills could be heard by the tax committee. Not unexpectedly, the bills were opposed by pet-food producers. One comment from the pet-food industry was that, because pet-food buyers were already responsible pet owners, they shouldn't be taxed further. We expect the bill to be reintroduced next session.

H.F. 179, a measure to prohibit the use of live lures in greyhound training or racing, was passed into law.



Minnesota legislators recently passed H.F. 179, which prohibits the use of live animals as lures in greyhound training or racing.

S.F. 355 allowed shelters holding seized animals while awaiting court decisions involving those animals to dispose of the animals unless the owner provides a security bond ensuring that the shelter expenditures for care will be repaid. The bill was passed.

■ **NORTH DAKOTA**—S.B. 2481, which gave law-enforcement agencies the authority forcibly to enter an unattended vehicle to remove dogs or cats that might be in danger from adverse weather or other life-threaten-

ing conditions, was passed.

H.B. 1338, a bill making it illegal to break into, photograph, or videotape research facilities, was passed.

■ **SOUTH DAKOTA**—H.B. 1266, repealing the state's pound seizure law, was passed. Public animal shelters are no longer required to surrender animals for medical research. Under the old law, research institutions needed only a \$10 annual license from the state health department to obtain animals that had been held for more than five days. ■

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 that will assist you in planning a will.

Please send will information to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Mail in confidence to Murdaugh S. Madden, Vice President/Senior Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037.

HSUS Animal Care Expo '92 Scheduled

Plan now to travel to Las Vegas, Nevada, on February 2-5 to attend a one-of-a-kind expo for animal-sheltering, -care, and -control professionals. Sponsored by The HSUS, Animal Care Expo '92 will feature seminars, demonstrations, and the latest in practical, contemporary, and humane equipment and services. Special emphasis will be given to environmentally friendly and energy-efficient products and supplies. Contact the NCRO for more details. ■



Action sheet

What you can do to help milk-fed veal calves

If you are concerned that calves raised for milk-fed veal are kept under inhumane conditions, there are several ways to make your views known to people who can make a difference:

Let the veal producers know how you feel.

The three veal companies listed below represent nearly 90% of all milk-fed veal produced and marketed in America. The presidents of these firms need to know that the American public demands an end to total confinement of veal calves. Write to them and state your opinion. Public pressure has already prompted the largest of the three, Provimi, Inc., to announce it will begin testing an alternative production system now used widely in Great Britain. Under that system, calves are housed in group pens, provided straw bedding, permitted to feed at will and to ruminate. Whether American veal producers will decide to adopt this system is uncertain—your voice must be heard.

Veal Companies

Aat Groenevelt
President
Provimi, Inc.
Provimi Road
Watertown, WI 53094

William F. Berliner
President
Berliner & Marx, Inc.
555 West Street
New York, NY 10014

George Van Veldhuisen
President
American Feeds and
Livestock Co., Inc.
5 West Washington Avenue
Washington, NJ 07882

Support the "Mottl" bill.

A bill has been introduced in Congress that would establish a Farm Animal Husbandry Committee to investigate how all farm animals—including veal calves—are raised under conditions of intensive confinement. This is the first piece of legislation introduced in the U.S. Congress to address directly the welfare of farm animals. The bill, H.J. Res. 305, was introduced in July, 1981 by Rep. Ronald Mottl (D-OH). Contact your own representative and ask him or her to co-sponsor the Mottl bill. Ask your senators to introduce a farm animal welfare bill in the Senate based on the Mottl bill.

Government

Your Senators
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Your Representative
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Support government help for farm animals.

Each year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture spends billions of dollars administering hundreds of programs designed to increase productivity on the nation's farms. Yet there has been little attempt to study directly—and to reduce—the suffering and stress caused to farm animals by modern husbandry practices. In August, 1981, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block announced grants of \$380,000 to study stress in farm animals—including veal calves—but this amount is miniscule compared to the Department's total budget and will be spread across nine institutions over two years. The grants are encouraging, but much more needs to be done. Write to the Secretary and tell him you want to see the government do as much as possible toward improving the welfare of the more than 4 billion animals on America's farms.

Government

The Honorable John R. Block
Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 200A
Administration Bldg.
14th St. & Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, DC 20250

(c) 1981, HSUS

Fact sheet on milk-fed veal

What is milk-fed veal?

Milk-fed or "white" veal is a product usually made from the male offspring of dairy cows. Special methods of housing and feeding these calves produce a meat that is unusually pale and tender—and expensive.

At three or four days of age, veal calves are confined in unbedded, wooden crates or stalls. Stalls measure just two feet wide by five feet long—too small for the calves to take more than one step forward or back or to turn around. Twice a day, the animals are fed a milk-based liquid from buckets. Calves remain in the stalls for about 16 weeks, and are then slaughtered.

Some types of milk-fed veal can sell for as much as \$14.00 per pound.

What are the humane concerns?

Of all farm animals raised under modern methods of "intensive confinement," the veal calf endures some of the most restrictive conditions. Continuous isolation in tiny stalls, designed to ensure a tender flesh, means a near-total restriction on an animal's need to groom, exercise, and interact with others of its kind.

Milk-fed veal is not white, as some believe, because calves absorb the color of the milk they drink. Rather, it is white because milk is low in iron. Fed exclusively on a milk-based diet and denied roughage and other normal sources of iron, calves can develop a "borderline anemia" that helps keep the flesh pale.

The result of this prolonged and inhumane confinement and the unnatural diet is stress, evidenced by behavioral abnormalities and increased susceptibility to disease.

How many calves are raised this way?

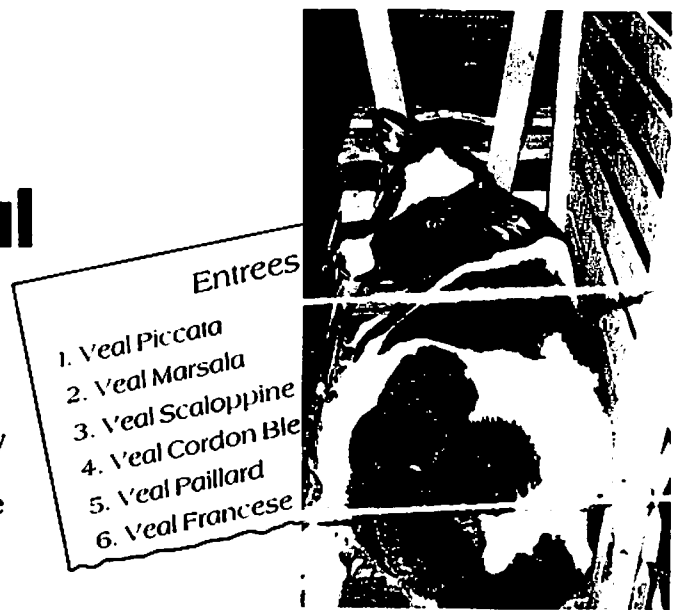
In the U.S., about one million calves are raised for milk-fed veal each year. This represents about one-third of all calves raised and slaughtered. Most veal farms are located in the big dairy states: Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey.

What are the other types of veal?

Some calves are slaughtered within a few days of birth for "bob" veal. Others are raised on pasture for "grass-fed" veal. These types of veal are considered by some to be of inferior quality compared to milk-fed, especially in terms of texture and tenderness.

Must veal be "white" to taste good?

No. Taste tests have confirmed what many veal producers privately concede: the color of veal has nothing to do with its taste. Milk-fed veal's pale color is primarily a marketing device which, unfortunately, many gourmets have come to demand.



University of Illinois Archives
RS 8147 39-2

How can I know if I'm buying milk-fed veal?

On a menu or in a butcher shop, veal sometimes is clearly identified as "milk-fed" or "white." It may also be called "nature," "prime," or "special-fed" veal. Popular brand names for milk-fed veal include "Delft Blue" and "Plume de Veau."

As a general rule, veal sold to "white tablecloth" restaurants and quality butcher shops is usually milk-fed. Less expensive veal used in frozen foods, fast foods, and sold in supermarkets and "checkered tablecloth" restaurants is more likely to come from bob or grass-fed calves.

Is there an alternative way to produce milk-fed veal?

Yes... we believe so. The largest veal producer in Great Britain, Quantock, Ltd., has pioneered a new production system in which calves are housed in group pens, provided straw bedding, permitted to feed at will and to ruminate. While it is not yet certain if the "group pen" system could be applied economically in the U.S., British veal farmers report higher profits with group pens than with traditional single stalls.

What can I do to help veal calves?

First, think twice before purchasing milk-fed veal—buying this veal supports the system of raising calves under conditions of confinement and deprivation.

Second, express your concern to people who can make a difference, such as veal producers, your Congressman and Senators, and government officials.



Action Alert Reply Form



YES, I support immediate passage of the Wild Bird Protection Act and have encouraged my representatives in Congress to vote for it. Enclosed is my special tax-deductible contribution to help The Humane Society of the United States stop this cruel and wasteful abuse of wildlife.

\$ _____
(Other)

1237120



\$ 50.00



\$ 25.00



\$ 15.00

SA7

Mr. Harold D. Guither

Urbana, IL

☐ I mailed my post cards on _____ Date



*Stop the
illegal
trade in
exotic wild
birds!*

Contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes to the extent allowed by law.

Please make checks payable to: The Humane Society of the United States



The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, NW • Washington, DC 20037

Representative
To: Terry L. Bruce
From:

Mr. Harold D. Guither

Urbana, IL

I urge you to vote for passage of the Wild Bird Protection Act and help to end the capture and killing of the world's most beautiful exotic tropical birds.. Your assistance is needed at once to put an end to the killing of millions of tropical birds each year.

signed

Senator
To: Paul Simon
From:

Mr. Harold D. Guither

Urbana, IL

I urge you to vote for passage of the Wild Bird Protection Act and help to end the capture and killing of the world's most beautiful exotic tropical birds.. Your assistance is needed at once to put an end to the killing of millions of tropical birds each year.

signed

Place
Stamp
Here

POST CARD

Representative
Terry L. Bruce
U.S. House of Representatives
U.S. Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20515

Place
Stamp
Here

POST CARD

Senator
Paul Simon
United States Senate
U.S. Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20510

University of Illinois Archives
8/14/59-2

There's Trouble in Paradise

"Whether they are smuggled in one-by-one or in lots of 300, the birds share common traits: They're ragged looking, dehydrated, diseased. And there's a lot of death."

"They come in every conceivable way you can imagine: birds are tranquilized with tequila and taped to the body; they're placed in hubcaps, wheel wells and inside car doors."

Comments of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Agents

*By the way, nothing is
done. We need a protection law!*

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