

11. Don't most countries permit exports of their native birds?

No. On the contrary, most nations, including the U.S., do not permit the capture and sale of their native animals; one-half of all Latin American countries prohibit wildlife exports altogether. These countries recognize that commercial trafficking in wild animals benefits a relative few while harming wildlife in ways that have proven catastrophic for some species. In 1989, only eight countries accounted for 78 percent of U.S. bird imports; Senegal alone exported over 22 percent of the total. Belgium and Argentina, two of the next highest sources of imports, trade in large numbers of birds taken illegally from countries where they are protected.

12. Would we need a commercial ban if existing conservation laws were properly enforced?

Yes. Even if the finances, manpower, and other resources were available to enforce adequately all international treaties and the wildlife laws of individual countries, which is highly unlikely ever to happen, most trafficking — legal and illegal — would continue; none of these laws has the power to alleviate the enormous cruelties associated with capture and the treatment the birds receive. Furthermore, under the best of conditions, transshipment of species would still pose serious problems since, in some cases, the species may be native to both the country of origin and the exporting country; in others, the birds cannot be traced to their countries of origin. Only by completely banning the importation of wild-caught species can we be sure that we are dealing with both the humane and the conservation issues.

13. Why can't we make humane regulations?

Foreign countries are sovereign entities and cannot be legally bound by laws passed by the United States, much less by any individual state. Thus, no state or federal law would be able to regulate the capture of birds in foreign countries. Nor would there be any way to guarantee that any such laws enacted by the exporting countries themselves would be properly enforced and effective. Even if improvements could be legislated, birds would still suffer; no matter how humane, the very acts of capture and confinement (including the separation of mated pairs and families) would cause wild birds incredible stress and would result in high death rates.

14. Once a bird is in captivity, what does the future hold for a wild-caught bird?

A wild bird's prospects for surviving in captivity are bleak indeed. Many live just a few months; 90 percent of the delicate species are dead within two years, and others live a mere fraction of their normal lifespans. The unnatural conditions to which these birds are subjected bring out diseases and frustration of instincts. Some birds become so neurotic that they mutilate themselves by feather-plucking or, in the case of parrots, biting off their own toes. Those that manage to live for more than a few months may find themselves being packed off to new owners — sometimes repeatedly — when their present owners can no longer tolerate pets that bite people, scream at dawn, or destroy the furniture. Some exasperated owners simply release the birds to fend for themselves.

15. Do wild-caught birds pose any threats to agriculture?

Yes. Wild-caught birds carry Exotic Newcastle Disease into the United States, and this disease can devastate domestic poultry populations. From 1971 to 1973, one escaped parrot caused outbreaks of Newcastle that required the euthanasia of 12 million chickens in California; controlling the disease cost American taxpayers \$56 million. Because of the influx of smuggled birds, and because birds released from quarantine may become ill later, disease eruptions continue to occur in pet stores and dealer facilities, resulting in the deaths of thousands of birds. Since there is neither a vaccine nor a cure, the poultry industry is still vulnerable to another catastrophe. No such threat would exist if only captive-bred birds were sold as pets.

16. Are there any legitimate reasons for a commercial bird trade?

No. The only reason for subjecting these beautiful animals to the horrors of capture, shipment, quarantine, and confinement in a stressful, possibly fatal, environment is for their sale as pets. Exorbitant profits, to be had at the expense of the lives of thousands of birds, simply are not a valid justification for such cruelty.

17. Would a sales ban be difficult to enforce?

No. The State of New York has promulgated regulations to enforce the ban on wild-bird sales enacted in 1984. These regulations merely require the banding of captive-bred birds and regulation of bird breeders and are not complicated or difficult to enforce. In fact, in the opinion of the state Department of Environmental Conservation, which has responsibility for the sales ban, it would be far more difficult and expensive to enforce the pet industry's alternative bill, which includes a partial ban on the sale of endangered wild birds (already covered by existing law) and policing of sanitary conditions in pet stores. Besides doing nothing at all to halt the massive cruelties of the wild bird trade, this proposal only appears to help captive birds, while its real intention is to thwart efforts to restrict trade in wild birds.

18. Is there widespread support for a ban on commercial trade in wild-caught birds?

Yes. The members of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES — an international treaty regulating or prohibiting trade in threatened and endangered species of animals and plants) voted at their first meeting in 1976 to encourage all countries to ban the capture of wild animals for the commercial pet trade. Organizations opposed to the capture of wild animals, including birds, for the pet trade include the American Veterinary Medical Association, The Humane Society of the United States, The Animal Welfare Institute, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, The Animal Protection Institute, the Fund for Animals, Defenders of Wildlife, National Audubon Society, and numerous state and local organizations.

This fact sheet was prepared by the staff of The HSUS and Greta Nilsson, wildlife consultant. For more information, please contact The HSUS.

HUMANEWATCH.ORG



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Facts About the Wild Bird Trade

1. What is the problem?

Each year, millions of birds are snatched out of the wild to supply the cage-bird business. Because grossly inhumane capture techniques, injuries, inadequate care, and shock cause an appalling number of deaths, supplying worldwide imports of seven and a half million birds actually necessitates the capture of 30 million birds. One method of capture involves trapping the birds with leg snares from which they dangle helplessly for indefinite periods. Those that survive capture are highly stressed and may die as a result of the immense cruelties of shipment; hundreds of birds often are packed in tiny crates meant for two or three dozen and are left for days with no food or water. Fighting often erupts and many birds are maimed or killed. Sometimes, every bird in a shipment of three or four thousand will be dead on arrival. Poor conditions and disease outbreaks in quarantine also kill many birds. During the past ten years, 7,025,867 birds were imported into the U.S. and 1,214,721 of them died in transport and quarantine. Many of them would die later, in the pet shop or in their owners' homes. Parrots and other birds pair for life and thus suffer even further from the loss of their mates. The birds endure these horrors at the hands of the *legal* trade, to say nothing of what goes on in the illegal trade. Both are pushing many species to the brink of extinction.

2. How can the problem be solved?

A ban on the commercial sale of wild-caught birds would end many atrocities and much of the devastation this trade involves.

3. Would a ban on the sale of wild-caught birds deprive people of the companionship of pet birds?

No. First of all, captive breeding can supply birds in sufficient numbers to satisfy demand. Moreover, birds born and raised in captivity actually make better companions since they are tame and bred for placid dispositions. In fact, one pet shop even advertises the preferability of these birds by reminding its customers that "a tame, friendly bird that is used to being handled and likes people is worth a great deal more than an imported, aggressive, stressed, and possibly ill bird that may never become a trustworthy pet or breeder." Second, captive-bred birds are highly unlikely to carry diseases transmittable to humans, such as tuberculosis, psittacosis, and salmonella.

4. Would a ban on legal trade increase smuggling?

No. In fact, the very existence of a legal market for high-priced, wild-caught birds; the inability to distinguish between smuggled and legally exported birds; and USDA's indemnity program (under which the agency reimburses sellers for birds killed to control Exotic Newcastle Disease) not only are compelling incentives for smuggling, but also actually create a supportive environment for it. Any enterprise this lucrative is bound to give rise to some criminal activity, but if all birds sold as pets had to be captive-bred and identified as such by closed leg bands and other means, smuggling would become much riskier than it is now; eventually, it would be impossible to sell illegal birds.

5. Who would oppose protection for these animals?

The pet industry has a powerful economic interest in perpetuating the status quo and thus opposes any attempt to halt the trade in wild-caught birds. This multi-million-dollar operation (the total retail bird business is worth \$300 million in gross sales) brings an average profit margin of 60 percent at every level, from exporter to final sale. (However, the natives who trap the birds receive very little of this money.) Exporters compensate for the high mortality rates, which the industry simply regards as a cost of doing business, by overshipping; sellers recoup losses by charging high prices. Many aviculturists (i.e., bird collectors and breeders) also want to block such bans because they, too, buy and sell large numbers of imported birds.

6. Would a ban on commercial trade in wild-caught birds cause economic hardship for the pet industry?

While revenues from bird sales may decline temporarily, no pet shop need relocate to another state in order to continue operating; this is just another weak scare tactic of the pet industry. Commercial captive breeding could easily replace the lost imports and allow the pet industry

to satisfy the demand for pet birds. Furthermore, although the profit margin per bird is lower because of higher costs involved in breeding birds in captivity, pet dealers would enjoy increased profits in the long term because of lower mortality rates and fewer health problems among these birds.

7. How would a ban affect captive-breeding programs?

A ban need not affect captive-breeding programs. Most birds imported into the U.S. are destined to be sold individually as pets; very few are ever used in any kind of breeding program. The non-commercial trade (i.e., purchases by zoos and other researchers) amounts to less than one percent of all imports, and it is these few birds that are most likely to be part of captive-breeding programs.

8. Doesn't commercial importation save species of birds that are threatened by habitat destruction?

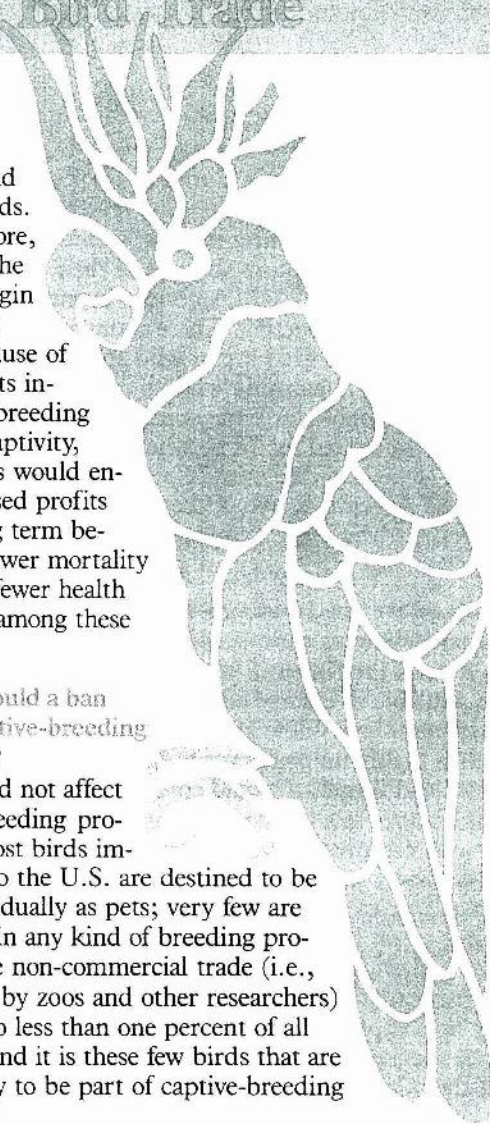
No. On the contrary, just the opposite is true. The pet-bird trade has had a devastating impact on wild populations and their habitats. Far from "rescuing" birds from destroyed or declining areas of tropical forests, as the pet industry claims, trappers raid undisturbed — and even specially protected — areas, often cutting down trees to get to the birds. Thus, not only do the ravages of the commercial pet trade add to the population and habitat losses caused by human and agricultural encroachment, timber harvesting, pesticide use, etc., but they also render the birds and their habitats less able to cope with these other pressures. A ban on commercial trafficking in wild-caught birds would eliminate one major threat to species survival and preservation of the environment.

9. Aren't some species of birds killed as pests in their native countries?

While this is true in a few areas of the world, there is no comparison between birds killed as pests and the tremendous toll the pet trade exacts on wild bird populations. Contrary to its claims, this trade in no way reduces the number of native birds killed as pests. In fact, if the commercial exploitation ceased immediately, a far greater number of birds would escape hideous deaths than would still be eradicated as pests. It is illuminating to note that, despite allowing limited killing of cockatoos, the Australian government has reaffirmed its export ban to protect its native birds from something it considers much more destructive — the pet trade.

10. Don't many birds succumb to disease in their native habitat?

The pet industry claims that wild-caught birds sold as pets will live longer because they won't fall victim to endemic diseases; the industry then tries to blame many deaths of imported birds on diseases that would have killed them anyway had they been left in the wild. This is nonsense. Disease is not a major factor causing bird mortality in the wild. For example, Dr. Manuel Nores, an eminent ornithologist who has done field research for 15 years in Latin America, reports that he has never seen a sick Blue-fronted Amazon parrot in the wild, nor ever heard of one from other researchers, yet this is the parrot species most prone to dying in large numbers in captivity due to disease. The truth is, bird diseases tend to remain latent as long as the birds are in the wild, but many ornithologists agree the birds are much more likely to succumb to illnesses once subjected to the stress and cruelty inflicted by their human captors.



WHAT ON EARTH IS FARM?

FARM - the Farm Animal Reform Movement, is a national, non profit, public-interest organization formed in 1981 by animal, consumer, and environmental protection advocates to expose and stop animal abuse and other destructive impacts of factory farming. Each year, FARM conducts four major national campaigns through a network of hundreds of local groups and individual activists.



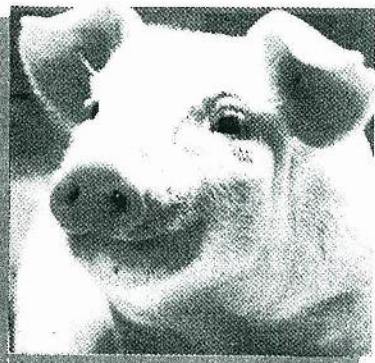
THE GREAT AMERICAN MEATOUT, launched by FARM in 1985, has become our movement's largest grass-roots campaign. Meatout alerts the American people to the destructive impacts of meat consumption and production and asks them to "kick the meat habit" on March 20th (the first day of Spring), at least for the day. The Meatout message is carried to an estimated 20 million people by over 500 local promotional events and several hundred reports in the print and electronic media.

FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT

PO Box 30654, Bethesda, MD 20824

301-530-1737

BEFORE



THEY DIE,

VEAL BAN is a national campaign to discourage the consumption of so-called "milk-fed" veal because of the grossly inhumane and unsanitary conditions employed in raising the animals. The campaign involves public education, picketing of veal retailers, and promotion of protective legislation.



WORLD FARM ANIMALS DAY on October 2nd (Gandhi's birthday) was launched by FARM in 1983 to memorialize the suffering and destruction of billions of innocent, feeling farm animals. The world-wide observances feature exhibits, memorial services, marches, vigils, and civil disobedience.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING programs include development of a high school humane farming curriculum and advocacy training seminars for movement activists. FARM's first conference in 1981 launched the animal rights movement.



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☐ I enclose a contribution in the category noted:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35-Supporter | <input type="checkbox"/> \$20-Basic | <input type="checkbox"/> \$___-Other |

All contributors receive an information packet, newsletters, and special announcements. Contributors of \$35 or more are entitled to 'Animal Factories,' an illustrated expose of factory farming or a 'Fight Factory Farming' T-shirt. Contributors of \$100 or more are entitled to both premiums. Please specify item/size.

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...THEY'LL WISH THEY'D NEVER BEEN BORN!

ANIMAL SUFFERING

Veal calves are torn from their mothers at birth, chained by the neck in tiny crates without bedding or light, and forced to stand or lie for 16 weeks on wood slats covered with their excrement, unable to stretch or turn around. They are force-fed a synthetic liquid diet that is deliberately deficient in iron and fiber, to impart a pale coloring to their flesh, and laced with antibiotics, in a vain attempt to prevent the chronic diarrhea and respiratory disorders that kill up to 20 percent of the animals before slaughter.

Breeding sows are kept continuously pregnant and confined in tiny metal "gestation stalls." Eventually, they are immobilized in "farrowing pens," where they give birth to a litter of 10-12 piglets. The normal nursing period of 12 weeks is frequently cut to three, so that the sows can be impregnated again and forced to produce up to three litters a year.



Laying hens are crammed up to seven birds in a "battery cage" the size of a folded newspaper. They are forced to stand for 18 months on a sloping wire mesh floor that cuts painfully into their feet, as the wire mesh cage walls tear out their feathers, forming painful blood blisters. They are alternatively starved or overfed to adjust egg production. Their beaks are cut off with a hot iron to prevent stress-induced cannibalism. The males are more fortunate: they are simply discarded and left to suffocate in plastic garbage bags.

Isolated examples? Unfortunately, no. The family farm of yesteryear has been replaced by a giant, faceless "factory farm," where animals are viewed merely as tools of production in the pursuit of short-term profits. Each year, nearly 8 billion cattle, pigs, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and other feeling, innocent animals are caged, crowded, deprived, drugged, manhandled, and mutilated on U.S. factory farms until stress-induced disease or the butcher's knife ends their agony.

HUMAN SUFFERING

But farm animals are not the only ones to suffer the scourge of factory farming. Each year, 1.4 million Americans are killed by heart disease, stroke, cancer and other chronic diseases that have been linked conclusively with consumption of animal fat and meat. The antibiotics in animal feeds increase the consumer's susceptibility to infectious diseases. Thousands of primates, dogs, cats, and other animals are tortured and killed each year in biomedical laboratories in a vain search for a "cure" for these diseases, self-inflicted by a meat-based diet.

RESOURCE DESTRUCTION

But there's more. Raising animals for food takes a tremendous toll of our precious natural resources. It wastes grain and other scarce foodstuffs that could be used to feed the world's 800 million starving people. It uses and poisons up to 90 percent of our agricultural land, destroys forests and other wildlife habitats, exterminates wildlife, and exhausts critical groundwater supplies. Runoff from this land carries irreplaceable topsoil into our lakes and streams, contributing more pollution burden than all other human activities combined.



FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT (FARM)

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Found Economic Trends

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Peter Roberts
Compass World Farming

Peter Singer
'Animal Liberation'

George Wald, PhD
Nobel Laureate

Dear Friend:

Every minute of every hour of every day, even as you read this letter, the tortured lives of 15,000 innocent feeling animals are brutally destroyed, three of our fellow Americans suffer a painful death from a "killer" disease induced by eating these animals, and our nation's priceless forests, croplands, and water supplies are devastated by the juggernaut of intensive animal agriculture!

Farm animals have a particularly raw deal! Indeed, "before they die, they'll wish they'd never been born." From birth, they are caged, crowded, deprived, drugged, manhandled, and mutilated, until a butcher's knife ends their agony.

If we saw someone mistreat a dog, a cat, or even a parakeet this way, we would surely be outraged and protest loudly. Are these animals any less deserving of our consideration, compassion, and respect because they are raised for food, because there are no laws to protect them, or because their number boggles the mind? Those who still eat animals should feel honor-bound to ensure them a decent life.

What can we do about it?

First, we must refuse to subsidize these outrageous practices by reducing and eliminating our use of meat and other animal products. Next, we must open the eyes, minds, and hearts of the American people to the tragedy of factory farming. Finally, we must exert economic and political pressure to institute needed reforms.

Does all this sound a bit overwhelming? It did to us when we first got started.

FARM - the Farm Animal Reform Movement was founded in 1981 by concerned folks just like you, who felt that the existing animal, consumer, and environmental protection organizations were not addressing sufficiently the problems created by intensive animal agriculture. Today, it is recognized as the oldest, most active national organization dedicated exclusively to ending animal abuse and other destructive impacts of intensive animal agriculture.

We have accomplished a great deal since then. Our eight Action For Life and Decade of the Animals conferences helped to found and nurture the US animal rights movement, turning hundreds of caring folks into dedicated activists. Our annual Great American Meatout, World Farm Animals Day, and Veal Ban campaigns raise the consciousness of Americans to the tragedy of factory farming. Our Compassion Campaign '84, '88, and '92 introduced the animal rights issue in the presidential elections and raised the awareness of thousands of public officials.

This is the kind of thoughtful, gutsy, and effective action that has earned FARM the respect and admiration of the animal rights and vegetarian movements and marked us for special attention by the "hired guns" of the meat industry.

But, there is so much more to be done! Last year, FARM joined the Stockyard Reform Campaign to legislate humane treatment of injured animals in the nation's stockyards. We plan to continue our FARM ED project to get educational modules into the nation's schools. And, we need to continue our current programs!

Take a look on the panel below at all the important things that you and FARM, working in partnership, can do to stop the suffering. Consider the value of your investment in FARM. Then seal our partnership by sending a generous contribution that will enable us to continue our struggle.

Thank you very much for your support,

Alex Hershaft, PhD, President

P.S.: Whatever you decide, please don't defer it, for, tomorrow, 20 million more innocent, feeling animals will have died in vain.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

Here are some things that you, your family and friends can do to help stop animal abuse and other destructive impacts of factory farming:

- Become informed on the various aspects of this problem and potential solutions by reading *Diet For A New America* by John Robbins and/or *Animal Factories* by Jim Mason (both available from FARM)
- Write to the editor of your newspaper and to your state and federal legislators to demand needed reforms
- Get your church, civic club, or school interested in this critical social issue
- Work with local animal, environmental, or consumer protection groups
- Consider the impacts of your diet and other aspects of your lifestyle on animal welfare
- Send a generous contribution that will enable FARM to continue and expand our national campaigns

WHAT FARM WILL DO

A generous tax-deductible contribution to FARM is the best investment to end the abuses of factory farming. Here's why:

- FARM doesn't use professional fund raisers: your contribution goes directly to support our educational campaigns
- FARM staffers volunteer all or part of their time: your contribution is matched by their forgone wages
- FARM conducts five national campaigns on the smallest budget in our movement: your contribution counts a lot

To help you determine the amount of your contribution, here are some examples of what an investment in FARM can buy:

- \$1000: production of short video tape or display ad in a major newspaper
- \$500: production and distribution of 10,000 Meatout brochures or catering of a Congressional Meatout reception
- \$250: production of 1000 Veal Ban campaign buttons or travel to conduct an activist training seminar
- \$100: printing of 10,000 World Farm Animals Day fliers or one week's room and board for an intern
- \$50: production and mailing of 25 World Farm Animals Day coordinator kits or reproduction of the FARM slide show
- \$25: mailing of this brochure to 150 other concerned folks

Animals depend on us to protect them in a world that seems to have less and less regard for them. Whenever humans encroach on animals' territory, or when they use their fellow creatures as commodities, the animal suffers. The Humane Society of the United States, a nonprofit organization, is devoted to making the world safe for animals through legal,

educational, legislative, and investigative means.

The HSUS is dedicated to speaking for animals, who cannot speak for themselves. We believe that humans have a moral obligation to protect the other species with which they share the earth. Founded in 1954, The HSUS, with a constituency of more than a million persons, maintains several regional offices, an educational division, a team of investigators, legislative experts, and an animal-control academy.

COMPANION ANIMALS

Whether it is a dog, cat, or horse, most of us first come to know and love animals through our relationship with our loyal companion animals. Nothing matches the unconditional love of an animal who wants only to please us. Our pets are sometimes our first and best friends. Too often, however, a pet's trust is betrayed with abuse or neglect, including irresponsible breeding. Every year, millions of unwanted dogs and cats are killed because there are not enough homes for them all. The Humane Society of the United States believes that adopting a pet means a commitment to care for that animal throughout its life. We promote a campaign to inform people about the importance of responsible pet ownership—including spaying or neutering their pets.

WILDLIFE

Animals untamed, living free and proud, are a birthright we expect to pass on to our children. But wild creatures are struggling for a foothold in this world. They are being squeezed into increasingly smaller areas as people heedlessly exploit both

animals and their habitats.

Whether we're saving the playful porpoise from being crushed and smothered in tuna nets or protecting fur-bearing animals from the excruciating agony of the steel-jaw trap, The Humane Society of the United States is working to save wildlife. The HSUS wants to ensure that animals have a future—and that they have a world in which to live it.

EDUCATION

People naturally love animals. You can see it in the fascination with which a baby reaches out for the family pet and you can see it in the unshakable bond people form with their pets. The HSUS expands that goodwill into active altruism toward animals. From its quarterly magazine, *HSUS News*, to its issue-oriented *Close-Up Reports*, The HSUS provides tools to help animals. The HSUS touches children, too, through its educational division, the National Association for Humane and

Environmental Education (NAHEE), which urges students to be kind to animals and assists teachers with humane lesson plans. By teaching children to respect all living creatures, The HSUS is seeking to produce adults who will nurture the world and the animals who live here.

LABORATORY ANIMALS

The Humane Society of the United States is working to find alternatives for animals used in medical laboratories and various testing procedures. The HSUS seeks to protect from suffering and abuse those animals now being used in research and to end all unnecessary and painful experiments.

FARM ANIMALS

In a nation that relies on animals for food, efficiency preempts empathy. Chickens are stuffed into tiny battery cages, veal calves are cramped in pens too small to turn around in, and livestock and poultry are fed hormones and additives. The Humane Society of the United States is working with the farm community, as well as with state and federal legis-

lators, to bring farming back to a saner—and healthier—pace.

YOU CAN HELP...

You have the power to help animals. You can help animals with the choices you make every day. Think before you buy. Become

a compassionate consumer by letting your purchases advertise your concern for animals. Shop for clothing and jewelry that aren't the products of cruelty. Don't buy fur, a frivolous fashion that causes un-

imaginable suffering to millions of animals. Avoid the use of ivory, the price of which is the disappearance of elephants from

the earth. Use cosmetics and personal-care products that aren't tested on animals. A wide variety of beautiful cosmetics is available that are not the result of cruel laboratory tests on animals. Eat with conscience, thereby helping to minimize the suffering of animals used for food. Choose only tuna that is identified with a "Dolphin Safe" label. Other tuna can doom porpoises. And finally, when it's



time to look for a pet, go to your local animal shelter. There are animals of every description just waiting—and hoping—for someone like you to come along. These animals need to

be heard. You can help give animals the voice they so desperately need. The way you live daily—and the way you spend your money—can make a powerful statement about the way you feel about all creatures. The HSUS believes in the possibility of a humane society—a world in which both animals and humans live harmoniously. As humans, we have a unique capacity for moral values. This obliges us to take responsibility for those animals we have domesticated, and for those upon whose natural environment we have encroached. The animals look to us to make their world safe. Join The Humane Society of the United States as we work to give animals their rightful place in this world. Because, it's not just our world. The world belongs to the animals, too.

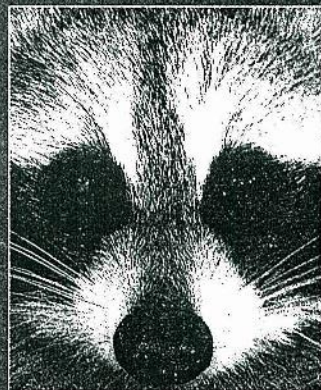
ANIMALS
IT'S THEIR WORLD TOO

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ANIMALS

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a compassionate consumer by letting your purchases advertise your concern for animals. Shop for clothing and jewelry that aren't the products of cruelty. Don't buy fur, a frivolous fashion that causes unimaginable suffering to millions of animals. Avoid the use of ivory, the price of which is the disappearance of elephants from

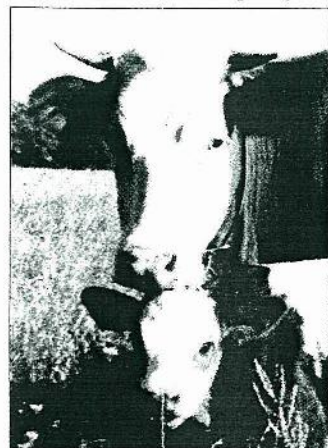
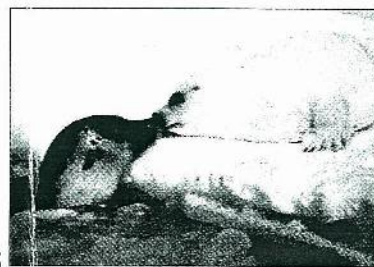
the earth. Use cosmetics and personal-care products that aren't tested on animals. A wide variety of beautiful cosmetics is available that are not the result of cruel laboratory tests on animals. Eat with conscience, thereby helping to minimize the suffering of animals used for food. Choose something besides tuna—no tuna sandwich is worth the death of so many porpoises. And, finally, when it's



time to look for a pet, go to your local animal shelter. There are animals of every description just waiting—and hoping—for someone like you to come along. These animals need to

be heard. You can help give animals the voice they so desperately need. The way you live daily—and the way you spend your money—can make a powerful statement about the way you feel about all creatures. The HSUS believes in the possibility of a humane society—a world in which both animals and humans live harmoniously. As humans, we have a unique capacity for moral values. This obliges us to take responsibility for those animals we have domesticated, and for those upon whose natural environment we have encroached. The animals look to us to make their world safe. Join The Humane Society of the United States as we work to give animals their rightful place in this world. Because, it's not just our world. The world belongs to the animals, too.

ANIMALS
IT'S THEIR WORLD TOO



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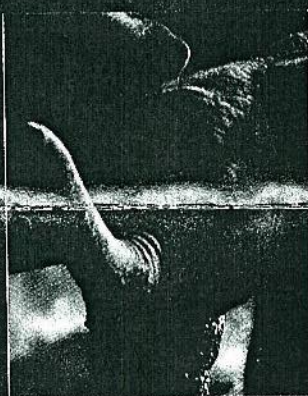
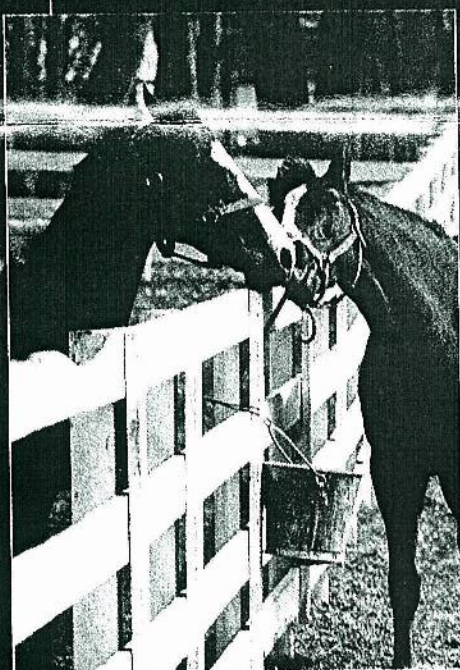
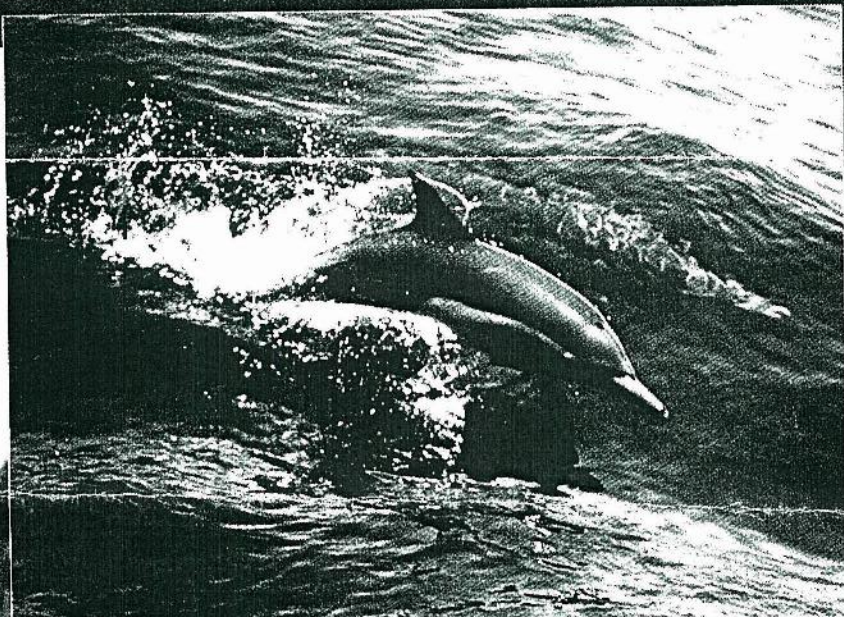
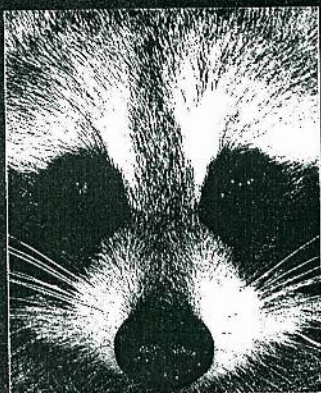
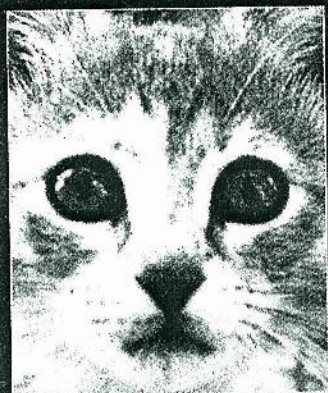
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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

ANIMALS

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| <input type="checkbox"/> \$100—Sustaining | <input type="checkbox"/> \$500—Sponsor | <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or More—Patron | |

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☐ Please charge my VISA/MasterCard (circle one)

Account # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

☐ To join immediately call 1-800-223-5400

Animals depend on us to protect them in a world that seems to have less and less regard for them. Whenever humans encroach on animals' territory, or when they use their fellow creatures as commodities, the animal suffers. The Humane Society of the United States, a nonprofit organization, is devoted to making the world safe for animals through legal,

educational, legislative, and investigative means.

The HSUS is dedicated to speaking for animals, who cannot speak for themselves. We believe that humans have a moral obligation to protect the other species with which they share the earth. Founded in 1954, The HSUS, with a constituency of more than a million persons, maintains several regional offices, an educational division, a team of investigators, legislative experts, and an animal-control academy.

COMPANION ANIMALS

Whether it is a dog, cat, or horse, most of us first come to know and love animals through our relationship with our loyal companion animals. Nothing matches the unconditional love of an animal who wants only to please us. Our pets are sometimes our first and best friends. Too often, however, a pet's trust is betrayed with abuse or neglect, including irresponsible breeding. Every year, millions of unwanted dogs and cats are killed because there are not enough homes for them all. The Humane Society of the United States believes that adopting a pet means a commitment to care for that animal throughout its life. We promote a campaign to inform people about the importance of responsible pet ownership—including spaying or neutering their pets.

WILDLIFE

Animals untamed, living free and proud, are a birthright we expect to pass on to our children. But wild creatures are struggling for a foothold in this world. They are being squeezed into increasingly smaller areas as people heedlessly exploit both

animals and their habitats. Whether we're saving the playful porpoise from being crushed and smothered in tuna nets or



protecting fur-bearing animals from the excruciating agony of the steel-jaw trap, The Humane Society of the United States is working to save wildlife. The HSUS wants to ensure that animals have a future—and that they have a world in which

to live it.

EDUCATION

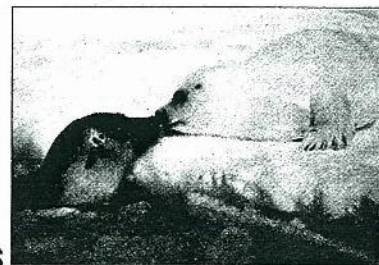
People naturally love animals. You can see it in the fascination with which a baby reaches out for the family pet and you can see it in the unshakable bond people form with their pets. The HSUS expands that goodwill into active altruism toward animals. From its quarterly magazine,

HSUS News, to its issue-oriented *Close-Up Reports*, The HSUS provides tools to help animals. The HSUS touches children, too, through its educational division, the National Association for Humane and

Environmental Education (NAHEE), which urges students to be kind to animals and assists teachers with humane lesson plans. By teaching children to respect all living creatures, The HSUS is seeking to produce adults who will nurture the world and the animals who live here.

LABORATORY ANIMALS

The Humane Society of the United States is working to find alternatives for animals used in medical laboratories and various testing procedures. The HSUS seeks to protect from suffering and abuse those animals now being used in research and to end all unnecessary and painful experiments.



FARM ANIMALS

In a nation that relies on animals for food, efficiency preempts empathy. Chickens are stuffed



into tiny battery cages, veal calves are cramped in pens too small to turn around in, and livestock and poultry are fed hormones and additives. The Humane Society of the United States is working with the farm community, as well as with state and federal legis-

lators, to bring farming back to a saner—and healthier—pace.

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time to look for a pet, go to your local animal shelter. There are animals of every description just waiting—and hoping—for someone like you to come along. These animals need to

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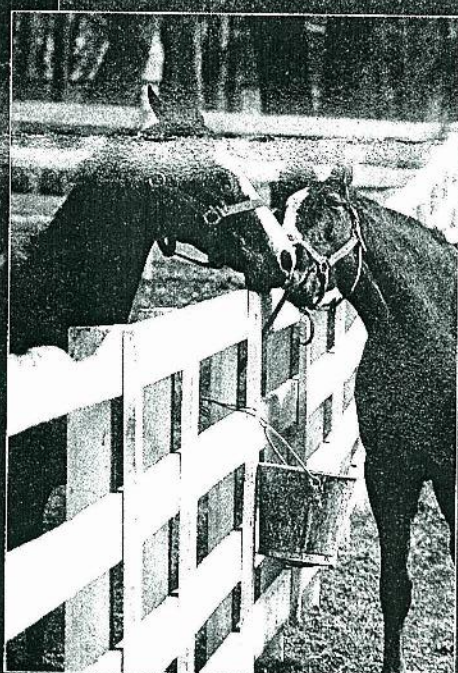
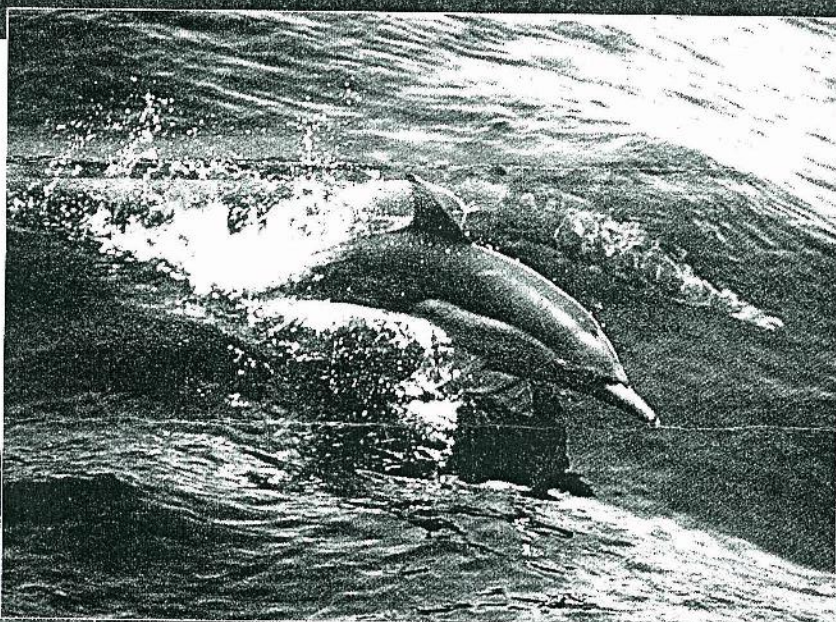
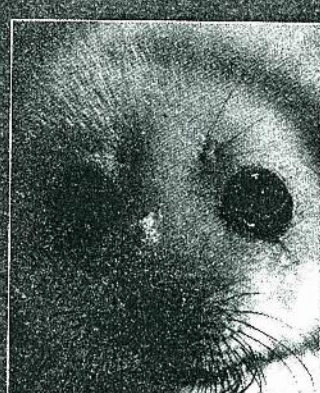
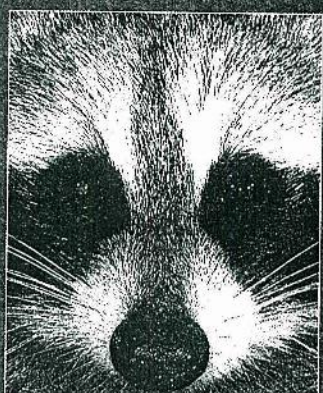
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☐ Please send information on estate and charitable gift opportunities

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FREE TRADE IN CRUELTY

Canada has become a major market for American puppy-mill puppies. It accepts puppies brokered directly from puppy-mill operations and substandard puppies rejected by American pet stores.

Canadian regulations con-

munized—even against rabies.

Although Canadian government statistics indicate that only 21,000 puppies were imported into Canada in 1990, other sources paint a different picture. Bob Baker, investigator for The HSUS, estimates that at least 50,000 puppies

ing with free trade between the United States and Canada.

Sponsored by Canadian animal-protection organizations, legislation that would establish regulations for the importation of puppies and kittens is expected to be introduced in the Canadian parliament this fall. American support for such legislation is vital, since the Canadian government needs to know that Americans will not regard protective regulations as a violation of free-trade principles. Animal activists should make it clear to the Canadian government that we do not want Canada to turn into a dumping ground for American puppy-mill puppies, thus perpetuating the trade in ill and suffering dogs. □



The puppy-mill trade has found a booming market in Canada, which has few regulations regarding the importation of domestic pets. Letters in support of legislation to remedy the situation are needed now.

trolling the importation of domestic pets are practically nonexistent. There is no minimum-age requirement for puppies transported into Canada. If a puppy is under eight weeks of age, it is not even required to have been im-

are exported from the United States into Canada yearly.

Many Canadians wish to regulate the importation of puppies into their country. The Canadian government has been reluctant to do so, not wishing to be seen as interfer-

URGENT ACTION

TO PROTECT PUPPY-MILL PUPPIES:

Write to The Honorable William McKnight, Minister of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture Canada, 930 Carling Ave., 9th Floor, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0C5. Ask him to enact legislation to regulate the importation of puppies and kittens into Canada and to include the following provisions: no puppy or kitten under twelve weeks of age would be imported into Canada; all puppies and kittens would be fully immunized prior to importation; and such puppies and kittens would not be in transit for more than a total of forty-eight hours, from the breeder to the final destination.

TO HELP SEA TURTLES:

Write to these officials and stress that Japan must impose an *immediate, binding, and permanent* ban on the import of sea-turtle products to prevent the extinction of those species. Express your outrage that Japan is not aiding international conservation efforts to save endangered species. Write to President George Bush, The White House, Washington, DC 20500; The Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary, U.S. Department of Interior, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240; The Honorable Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, Herbert C. Hoover Bldg., 14th St., NW, Washington, DC 20230; Mr. Eiichi Nakao, Minister of International Trade and Industry, 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-I Tokyo 100, Japan.



Despite protection by the U.S. Endangered Species Act and CITES, Olive Ridley sea turtles are still threatened by Japan, which has made only half-hearted pledges to stop importing them for their shells.

PROTEST JAPANESE PHASE-OUT

Despite pleas from the conservation and animal-protection communities, Japan has persisted for many years in importing more than twenty tons of Hawksbill and Olive Ridley sea-turtle products every year to produce expensive eyeglasses, combs, jewelry, and leather products. These animals are protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) treaty. This summer, when threatened with U.S. trade sanctions, Japan finally conceded to U.S. insistence that it halt all imports

of turtle shells and skins.

However, the terms of Japan's agreement are inadequate. Japan has proposed an eighteen-month phase-out of these imports, which will result in the death of more than 12,000 additional sea turtles. Furthermore, Japan has not pledged a permanent ban on the importation of sea-turtle products and could resume trading in the future.

Letters must be sent to the Bush administration and the Japanese trade minister calling for an *immediate, binding, and permanent* ban on Japanese imports of sea-turtle products instead of Japan's half-hearted proposed measures. □

WE NEED YOUR HELP

If you contribute to or are a member of any national organization that funds biomedical research, The HSUS needs your help. Presently, private foundations and other organizations that fund animal research are not held accountable for their actions on animal-protection issues. To change this, The HSUS is launching its "Funding-Responsibility Project." Our goal is to encourage those organizations to adopt an HSUS-drafted humane charter.

If you donate money to research-funding organizations, such as the various disease-oriented charities, please contact us. Write to the Laboratory Animals Division, The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037. □

ANIMAL ACTIVIST ALERT

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WILD BIRDS

continued from page 1

tion Act (H.R. 2540 and S. 1219) was recently introduced by Rep. Anthony Beilenson (D-CA) and Rep. Gerry Studds (D-MA) in the House of Representatives and Sen. John Chafee (R-RI) and Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT) in the Senate. More than 200 other animal-protection and conservation organizations support the Wild Bird Protection Act. (A weaker, unacceptable bill, titled the Exotic Bird Conservation Act, is supported by the pet industry.)

The Wild Bird Protection Act contains strong protective provisions. The Act: 1) calls for an immediate ban on the importation of wild-caught birds for the pet trade; 2) provides maximum protection for wild birds that may be imported for captive-breeding purposes; 3) provides citizens and organizations (such as The HSUS) the



A trapper disentangles an ensnared parrot from a net strung to capture the birds.



Wild-caught birds are jammed into cages without food or water; an estimated 50 percent die before leaving their home country. Exotic birds desperately need greater protection by law.

right to sue those who violate the Act; 4) specifically does not preempt state legislation that offers birds strong protection (such as New York's wild bird law); and 5) assists consumers in identifying captive-bred birds by requiring the marking of all birds hatched and raised in captivity.

Each year, millions of beautiful birds, such as parrots, macaws, and cockatoos, are captured from their native forests for sale in the international pet trade. The United States is the largest importer of wild birds—7,025,867 in the last decade. However, 1,214,721 birds died before they could be sold in the United States. Every wild bird for sale in a pet store has traveled a long trail marked by suffering and death.

The HSUS is strongly opposed to the capture and importation of exotic wild birds. Birds may be trapped in leg snares where they hang struggling helplessly until the trappers return. Captured birds are often stuffed into overcrowded,

under-ventilated crates without food or water. Helpless baby birds are collected from their nests and often force-fed; many suffocate when food is forced into their lungs by mistake. An estimated 50 percent of captured birds die before leaving their home country due to such treatment. Of the remaining birds, an additional 17 percent, on average, die because of unsuitable transport conditions or stress-induced disease outbreaks in quarantine after arrival in the United States.

The capture and importation of wild birds for the pet trade also contribute to the destruction of wild-bird populations. Often the species at risk live in tropical rain forests, which are being destroyed at increasing rates. The destruction of the birds' natural habitat and their exploitation for the pet trade are pushing many species toward extinction. The legal trade in wild birds fuels the market for exotic birds and encourages smuggling, especially of rare species that command high prices.

Most bird species captured for the trade are not sufficiently protected by U.S. or international laws, and the trade itself is largely unregulated. The bird market is very lucrative, and, although many countries have laws prohibiting the capture and export of native birds, their governments do not have the means to enforce them. Over a year ago, Honduras banned the exportation of its wild birds; however, when HSUS investigators recently visited that country, they found substantial evidence that birds are still being smuggled into the United States. Wild birds need U.S. laws that bar their importation for the pet trade if they are to be saved.

PYRAMID POWER LOSES TO WHEEL

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently redesigned its "food wheel" as a pyramid to represent more accurately its nutritional recommendations. The new design placed meat and dairy products high on the pyramid, next to fats, oils, and sweets (at the top), as foods to be eaten in smaller quantities for healthy living. At the pyramid's base were whole grains, fruits, and vegetables, to be eaten in larger quantities. Under pressure from the meat and dairy industries, which complained about their products' positions on the pyramid, the USDA withdrew its new educational design from distribution, pending further review.

Publication of the new pyramid would have promoted good eating habits and improved public health as a result. By positively influencing the eating and purchasing habits of consumers, it would have also reduced demand for, and

production of, animal-fat and protein food products. This would have encouraged adoption of more humane and sustainable agricultural practices in this country.

Activists may write to the U.S. secretary of agriculture, asking him to publish and promote the "Eating Right Pyramid." □

THE BIRTH OF A NETWORK

This issue of AAA marks the debut of our new *Student Network News* page: a page of AAA especially for junior-high and high school students. Please read it, enjoy it, and pass it along to any students you know who might be interested, if there are none in your own household. Then let us know if you would like to continue to receive *SNN* by simply filling out and returning the enclosed coupon. If we do not hear from you, you will receive AAA without *SNN*. Thanks! □

URGENT ACTION

TO HELP WILD BIRDS:

Do not buy wild-caught birds as pets. If you must have a bird as a pet, buy one of a species commonly raised in captivity, such as a cockatiel, canary, or parakeet. If you cannot be sure that a bird was not captured in the wild, do not buy it.

Write to your representative and senators in Congress immediately and ask them to support the Wild Bird Protection Act (see Legislative Lineup for addresses).

Help wild birds by educating others. Send for the new HSUS poster and brochure titled "Help Save the World's Birds: Don't Buy Wild Birds as Pets." Brochures are \$.25 each (ten copies are available at no cost) and posters are \$6.00 each. Give the brochures to your friends and display the poster prominently.

Write to officials of airlines that persist in shipping wild birds and urge them to stop all shipments immediately. Write to: Mr. Thomas G. Plaskett, President, Pan American World Airways, Pan Am Building, 200 Park Ave., New York, NY 10166; Mr. Pierre Godefroid, President, Sabena World Airlines, 35 Rue Cardinal Mercier, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; and Mr. Helio Smidt, President, Varig Brazilian Airlines, Av. Silvio Va Noronha 365, Aeroporto Santos Dumont, Rio de Janeiro 20021, Brazil. The names and addresses of other airlines that ship wild birds are available from the Wildlife and Habitat Protection Division of The HSUS.

TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND HUMANE AGRICULTURE:

Write to The Honorable Edward Madigan, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th and Independence Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20250. Ask him to publish and promote the "Eating Right Pyramid," which would not only serve an important educational purpose and help improve consumers' health but would also help put U.S. agriculture on an economically and environmentally sound and sustainable foundation.

ANIMAL ACTIVIST ALERT

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FIELD NOTES


COW KICKS TO:

 • **Trolli, Inc.**, for its new candy product, Trolli Gummi Sour Road Pets, candies in the shape of flattened animals with tire tracks across their backs. The candy's package shows a driver who, having just run over a skunk, is giving a thumbs-up signal through a car window. Ad copy for the candy states, "We don't think kids can resist Road Pets." We don't think these are funny. Please write in protest to Trolli, Inc., 2100 Park Central Blvd., North Pompano Beach, FL 33064.

• Baseball major leaguers **Ruben Sierra** of the Texas Rangers and **Ivan Calderon** of the Montreal Expos, who have taken up cockfighting in the offseason. The two own about 500 fighting roosters and are

actively breeding and fighting them in their native Costa Rica, where cockfighting is legal.

COW LICKS TO:

 • **Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream Company**, which, in these tough economic times, is voluntarily paying an extra \$130 per month to the dairy farmers who supply them, most of whom operate family farms. Ben and Jerry's has also refused to accept milk from cows injected with bovine growth hormone, a drug that would increase milk production despite the existence of a dairy-

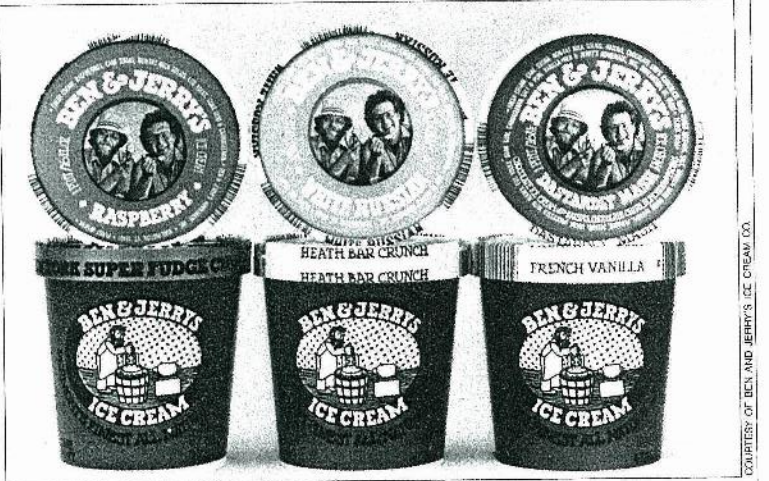
product surplus, and whose widespread use could drive large numbers of family dairy farmers into bankruptcy.

• Animal activist **Karen L. Brown**, who wrote repeatedly to her employer, United Air Lines, urging it to discontinue serving veal in much of its first-class meal service. Last winter, Brown received a letter from United pledging that it would adopt a policy of purchasing only humanely raised veal. The policy went into effect May 1.

• **Allure** magazine, which, in a feature article in its July 1991 issue, listed wearing fur as vulgar behavior. A courageous stand for a fashion maga-



Baseball players Ruben Sierra and Ivan Calderon have really struck out with AAA for taking up the cruel "sport" of cockfighting.



Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream gets lots of licks! AAA gives the company a special Cow Lick because it supports the family dairy farm.

zine—and the right one!

• **Berkeley, California**, which in 1991 became the first town in the state to ban the painful and outmoded Draize Acute Eye- and Skin-Irritancy Tests. The Berkeley city council voted unanimously to pass the legislation.

• **Giant Food Stores** in Maryland, Virginia, and Wash-

ington, D.C., for stocking eggs from free-roaming hens and giving consumers an alternative to eggs from battery-caged hens. At selected Giant stores, consumers can now vote with their pocket-books for more humane animal husbandry practices while doing the grocery shopping.

LAW REPORT

Arkansas has an excellent new pet-shop law that includes provisions to halt the sale of sick or injured animals, provide consumer remedies, mandate the establishment of humane-care standards with accompanying regulations, and require proper veterinary care.

Colorado has modified its laws to allow more dog racing to take place annually. Also enacted was a law that regulates vicious or dangerous dogs by specifically prohibiting local communities from enacting breed-specific bans.

Florida has improved its 1990 law regarding animal dealers and pet stores. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agriculture department officials now have access to state health certificates, thus allowing for easier prosecution of cruelty cases. All breeders—including dealers who sell fewer than two litters or twenty animals per year—are now included under the

law's health-certificate requirements.

Georgia has modified its wildlife laws, providing additional protection for bears and specifically allowing ferrets to be kept as pets without a special permit. Ferrets must be neutered prior to seven months of age and must receive a rabies vaccine approved by the USDA.

Kansas has enacted a law that should allow the animal-health department to better administer and enforce the act regulating puppy mills. Other provisions make it unlawful for an animal dealer to purchase a dog or cat from a breeder who has failed to meet state or federal licensing requirements; require establishment of a companion-animal advisory board; require a city or company that wishes to operate a pound or shelter to obtain a state license; and authorize the livestock commissioner to promulgate rules

on the importation and sale of exotic animals.

Minnesota has prohibited the use of live lures in the training of greyhound racing dogs and adopted provisions regulating dangerous dogs.

Mississippi has enacted a hunter-harassment law, which prohibits anyone from interfering with hunting activities.

Tennessee has amended its law regulating the possession of wildlife and exotic animals to set specific housing and care standards. The law lists animal species considered inherently dangerous to humans and allows possession of those animals only by zoos, circuses, and commercial breeders.

Vermont has given its commissioner of agriculture greater discretion to regulate the import and export of domestic animals.

North Carolina, Iowa, and Washington have passed laws prohibiting break-ins at research facilities.

UPDATE

NO WHALING FOR NORWAY

In the March 1991 AAA we asked you to write to President Bush, asking him to oppose strongly any renewal of the whale slaughter. Japan, Norway, and Iceland had launched a bitter attack on the moratorium on commercial whaling and threatened to break away from the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and establish their own whalers' club unless the IWC agreed at its annual meeting in May to lift the indefinite ban on whaling. Both Norway and Japan persisted in killing

whales under the guise of research.

In April, however, Norway caved in to international pressure and the threat of economic sanctions by the United States and announced that it would cease killing whales in 1991. At the May meeting, the IWC rejected attempts by Iceland and Japan to set new commercial whaling quotas. Iceland threatened to quit the IWC, but it is unlikely to actually do so since it would face severe sanctions against its vital fishing industry if it attempted to engage in outlaw whaling.



Although Norway has announced that it will stop whaling, Japan is expected to continue whaling under the guise of scientific research.

SNN PROFILE

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LAYING DOWN THE LAW

WELCOME TO THE NETWORK

Congratulations! You are holding the very first issue of *Student Network News (SNN)*. *SNN* is designed especially for junior and senior high school students who want to help protect animals and the environment. As its title suggests, *SNN* can help you "network"—share ideas and information—with other student activists or members of environmental/animal-protection clubs.

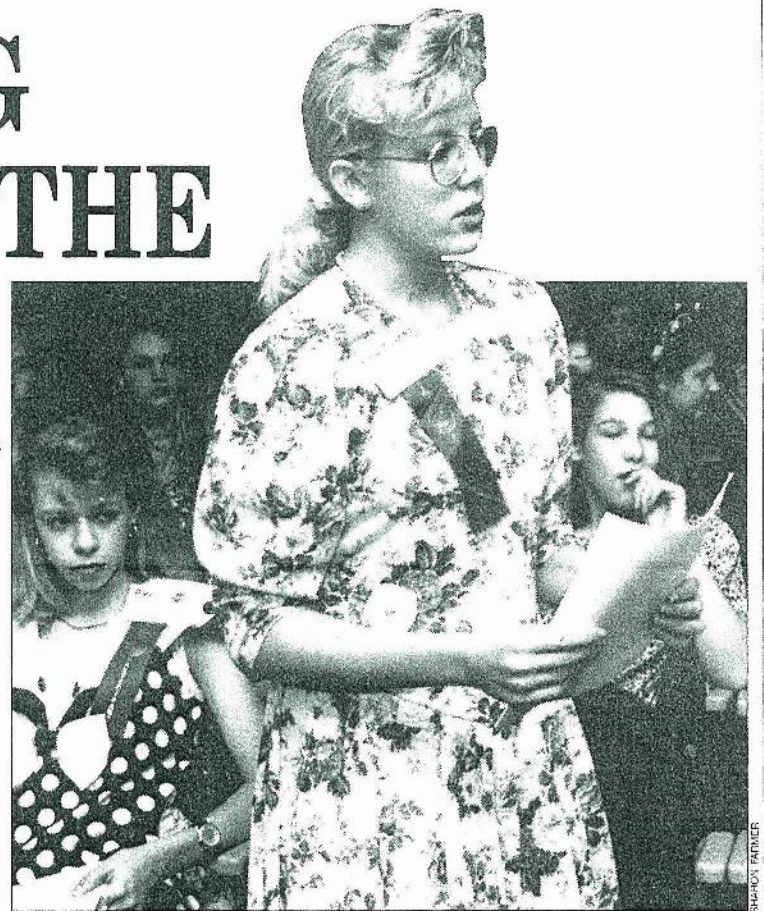
Future issues will include a "Network Connections" section, which will list student groups from around the country.

SNN will also feature profiles of student activists and groups, and activity suggestions for you or your club.

If you're an environmental/animal-protection activist, or if you belong to an animal or environmental club at school, let us know. We may feature you or your group in an upcoming issue. Write to *SNN*, HSUS Youth Education Division, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423. Welcome to the network—we hope to hear from you soon!

Although fourteen-year-old Ruth Ellen Smalley had always wanted to work in law or government, she had no idea her career would take off before she even was out of eighth grade. Recently, however, Ruth Ellen, now a freshman at Center High School in Kansas City, Mo., found herself in Washington, D.C., meeting face-to-face with Sen. John C. Danforth (R-MO). But their meeting was no social visit or mere photo opportunity. Ruth Ellen and Danforth met to discuss solutions to the problem of puppy mills.

An honor student, Ruth Ellen got the opportunity to visit Washington when she was chosen to represent her home state at the third annual RespectTeen National Youth Forum. One student from every state was chosen from among



Ruth Ellen Smalley discusses puppy mills at the third annual RespectTeen Youth Education Forum in Washington, D.C.

8,000 applicants nationwide. Selections were based on letters that the students wrote to their congressional representatives on important social issues. In her letter, Ruth Ellen described the horrible, filthy conditions that exist in puppy mills—mass dog-breeding operations, located largely in the Midwest, in which thousands of ill-treated dogs are kept as breeding stock to supply pet stores.

During her stay in Washington, Ruth Ellen participated in several Youth Forum activities and met with Danforth and congressional aides to Rep. Alan Wheat (D-MO). *SNN* asked her about her experience. *SNN*: How did you get involved in the RespectTeen program? *Smalley*: I entered the program through social studies class. Our teacher told us about the RespectTeen "Speak for Yourself" letter-writing contest. When I found out that I'd won, I was really excited. I couldn't wait to go. It was my first trip to Washington.

SNN: Were you nervous talking to Sen. Danforth?

Smalley: Not really, because I knew exactly what I wanted to say. I felt good just to have a chance to meet with him.

SNN: Why did you choose to focus on puppy mills?

Smalley: I've heard a lot about demonstrations against

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TAKE ACTION!

At *SNN* we're strong believers in the old adage "actions speak louder than words" when it comes to helping animals and the environment. Here's a fun activity you can do at school: create an auto-awareness display.

Driving is a big responsibility. By setting up an auto-awareness display, you can teach others about the environmental and animal-related responsibilities involving cars. For this activity, consider teaming up with the driver-ed teacher or the Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD) group in your school.

To begin, research the various

ways cars affect animals and the environment. Then decide on a few key issues to raise in your display. Here are some suggestions:

Roadkills. One million animals are killed on America's roads and highways every day. Stress

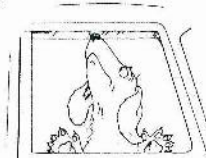
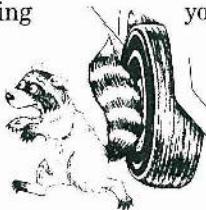
that obeying speed limits, staying alert, and—of course—not drinking can help save human and animal lives.

Hot pets. On a warm day, the temperature in a parked car can reach 160 degrees Fahrenheit in minutes—a potentially

deadly situation for a pet left in the car. Point out that on hot days, pets are safer when left at home.

Pollution. Cars produce billions of pounds of pollutants each year in the United States. Highlight the many steps people can take to make driving less harmful to the environment, including driving more slowly, carpooling, getting regular tune-ups, and walking, bicycling, and using public transportation whenever possible.

For maximum impact, set up your display outside, using an actual car as the centerpiece. Affix posters at appropriate spots on the car (for instance, near the exhaust pipe) to illustrate your points. Use toy plush animals to dramatize your message about the dangers cars pose for animals.



SNN WANTS YOU

to contribute your creativity! Do you write poetry with an animal-protection or environmental slant? Do you create drawings or cartoons depicting animal or environmental issues? If so, we may be able to publish your work. Send your creative contributions to *SNN*, HSUS Youth Education Division, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423. Please include your name, phone number, school, and grade. Thanks!

WHAT'S YOUR ZOO VIEW?
DISSECTION DYING OUT
SPRING INTO ACTION

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 2407

(D-TX) **PURPOSE:** Farm Animal and Facilities Protection Title XIV of the Food Security Act of 1985 to include a break into, remove information or animals from, or facilities. **STATUS:** Introduced 5/20/91. Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Has 171 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** OPPOSE—ask him/her to oppose this measure on the grounds of protection.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 261

(D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Dolphin Protection and Fair Fishing and Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to restrict purse-seining. Introduced 1/3/91. Referred to the House Committee on Commerce. Has 103 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H. Con. Res. 105

PURPOSE: To promote a U.S. policy of strengthening the International Whaling Commission's moratorium on whaling. **STATUS:** Introduced 3/21/91. Referred to the House Committee on Commerce. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H. Con. Res. 113

(D-CA) **PURPOSE:** To urge the President to coordinate the use of large-scale driftnets as called for in United States law. **STATUS:** Introduced 4/9/91. Referred to the House Committee on Commerce. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H. Res. 182

PURPOSE: Calls on the European Commission to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets by all European Community member states. **STATUS:** Approved by the full House 7/9/91.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: S. Res. 144

PURPOSE: To encourage the European Commission to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets by all European Community member states. **STATUS:** Approved by voice vote 6/28/91.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 2540

(D-CA) and Gerry E. Studds (D-MA) **PURPOSE:** Immediately ban the importation of wild-caught birds and mammals. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/4/91. Referred to the House Committee on Environment and Public Works. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask them to sign on as cosponsors.

WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: S. 1219

(D-RI) and Max Baucus (D-MT) **PURPOSE:** The Wild Bird and Animal Importation Act. To prohibit the importation of wild-caught birds and mammals. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/1/91. Referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask them to sign on as cosponsors.

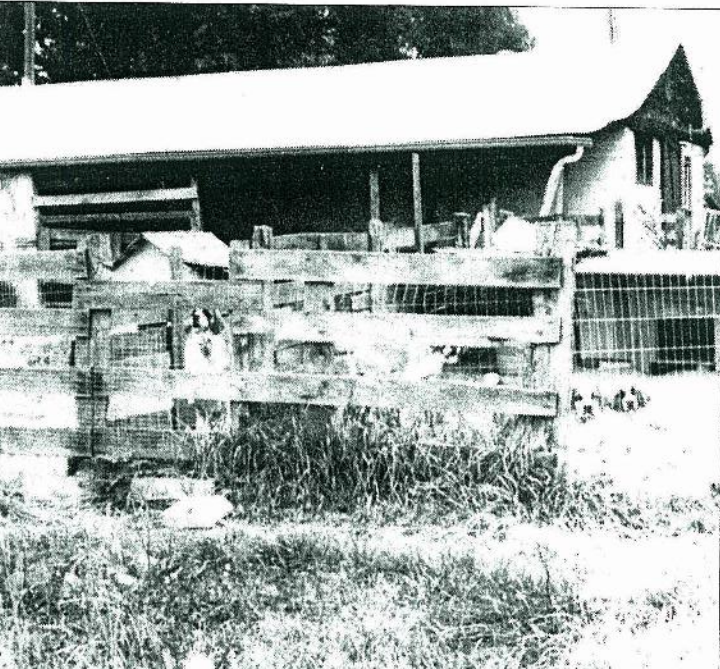
WILDLIFE ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 744

(D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Kangaroo Protection Act. To prohibit the importation of kangaroos and kangaroo products into the United States. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/1/91. Referred to the House Committee on Commerce. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

FEDERAL WATCH

NO HEALTH CHECKS AT PUPPY MILLS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the agency responsible for enforcing humane standards of care, as established by the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), at commercial dog-breeding establishments (puppy mills), recently instructed its inspectors not to examine the health of the dogs and cats during inspections of licensed facilities.



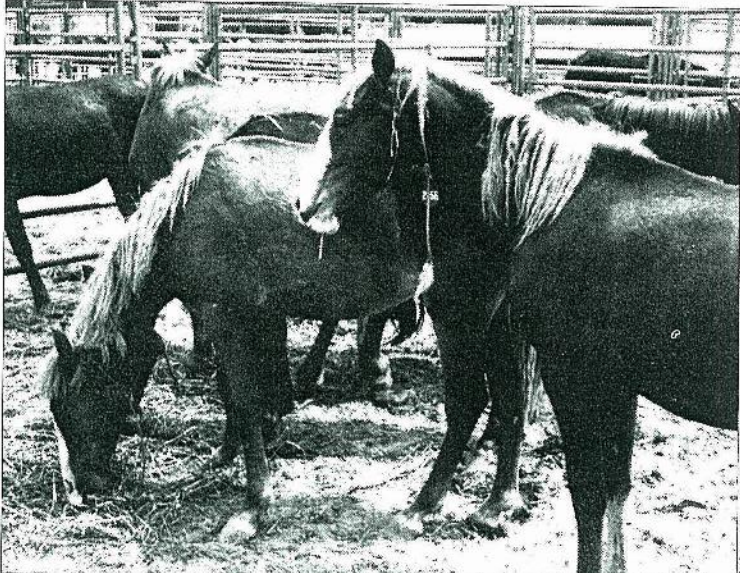
The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently instructed its inspectors not to examine the health of the dogs during inspections of puppy mills, paving the way for the possibility that a kennel harboring sick dogs could be USDA-licensed and approved.

As a consequence, it's possible that a kennel harboring sick dogs could be USDA-licensed and approved. The USDA maintains that so long as the kennel operator has a "program of veterinary care" established by a private veterinarian (as has always been required by USDA regulations), it is no longer necessary for USDA inspectors to examine the animals physically to determine their state of health. However, there is no monitoring system in place to ensure that the program of veterinary care is being properly administered and that the animals are healthy.

In a case involving a Kansas puppy mill, The HSUS received complaints from consumers who had purchased sick dogs from the facility one month before it was USDA-licensed and one day after it was licensed. The private veterinarian who had signed the program-of-veterinary-care form was a fulltime USDA employee.

Following this discovery, the USDA announced that the names of private veterinarians who sign the program-of-veterinary-care forms will no longer be released to the public, even under Freedom of Information Act requests—although the USDA is aware that there have been cases in which unscrupulous kennel operators have forged veterinarians' signatures on the program-of-veterinary-care forms. If concerned members of the public and animal-protection organizations, such as The HSUS, cannot contact these

veterinarians and ascertain that the animals are, in fact, under their care, there will be no safeguards to protect the health of puppy-mill dogs. Letters to members of Congress should be sent protesting these new USDA policies. USDA inspectors must determine the health of the animals to ensure compliance with the intent and the language of the AWA. They must not leave responsibility for maintaining and ensuring animal health completely in the hands of kennel operators and private veterinarians without having the means to check on their performance.



Some of the 2,000 wild horses that were rounded up this past summer on a Nevada range to prevent their deaths from starvation and drought await adoption at a temporary New Jersey adoption station.

WILD HORSES IN JEOPARDY

Decades of range mismanagement by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on the Nellis Air Force Base wild-horse range near Las Vegas, Nevada, coupled with extreme drought, put the lives of the thousands of horses that live on that range in severe jeopardy this past summer.

The HSUS, along with several humane and wild-horse protection groups, mobilized to find safe, effective, and humane solutions to this crisis. We contacted the BLM to coordinate all efforts. Air Force personnel hauled water to the horses' watering sites on the range during the summer; when

weak and starving mares abandoned their foals, the BLM removed the orphans from the range. Wild Horse Organized Assistance (WHOA) and other Nevada humane groups nursed the foals back to health and helped place them in permanent adoptive homes. The HSUS, American Horse Protection Association (AHPA), and other national groups met with BLM officials and urged them to direct immediate attention to this serious problem. In June and July the BLM removed 2,000 horses from the Nellis range. These horses need permanent homes. The crisis at the Nellis range is symptomatic of the serious problems plaguing the BLM. Similar emergencies may occur if the BLM's program is not greatly improved.

URGENT ACTION

TO PROTECT PUPPY-MILL DOGS:

Write to your senators and representative (for addresses, see Legislative Lineup) and protest USDA policies that prohibit agency inspectors from checking the health of the animals at puppy mills and releasing the names of private veterinarians who are responsible for the programs of care at the facilities. Point out that dogs in puppy mills may continue to suffer from lack of proper veterinary care and that consumers may buy sick dogs from USDA-licensed kennels unless the USDA assumes the responsibility of ensuring that the dogs receive acceptable health care.

TO SAVE WILD HORSES:

If you are interested and think you may be qualified to adopt a wild horse, please contact the BLM for information. Write to the Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C St., NW, Room 5600, Washington, DC 20240; or call (202) 653-9215. Write to your senators and representative and urge them to put pressure on the BLM to develop a land-management program that includes longterm planning based on equitable resource allotment and range preservation. Point out that emergency situations such as the one on the Nellis range are costly, both in government dollars and horses' lives, and must be prevented. The BLM must ensure the well-being of wild horses and the public rangelands.

You may wonder what happens to congressional bills after you write to your senators and representative. The legislative process is slow, and the status of a bill can remain the same for months—even for an entire Congress. It can take considerable time for an issue to catch fire. However, although the delays and hurdles may seem enormous, please keep in mind that legislators must deal with the proponents and opponents of a bill as it moves through the committee process. It is very important that your legislators hear from you on animal-related issues.

We know that you cannot write letters on all the bills that follow, so we have highlighted in red the bills that should receive your immediate attention. As more animal-related bills are introduced, the chart will be expanded.

All letters to representatives should be addressed: The Honorable _____, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. All letters to senators should be addressed: The Honorable _____, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

When you write to your legislators, mention the bill number and be specific about your views. Please be sure to thank them for their attention!

Use the congressional switchboard number, (202) 224-3121, if you decide to call about an issue. However, a letter is usually more effective, as it gives your representatives the opportunity to read your thoughts in your own words.

NOTE: Bills with the prefix S., S.Con. Res., or S.J. Res. originated in the Senate. Bills with the prefix H.R., H.Con. Res., or H.J. Res. originated in the House of Representatives.

AGRICULTURE/FARM ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 252

SPONSOR: Charles E. Bennett (D-FL) **PURPOSE:** To provide protection for veal calves. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/3/91. Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Has 77 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor. Ask your senators to introduce a veal calf-protection bill.

ANIMAL PATENTING BILL: S. 1291

SPONSOR: Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR) **PURPOSE:** To impose a five-year moratorium on granting of patents on invertebrate or vertebrate animals, including those that have been genetically engineered. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/13/91. Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Needs cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your senators and ask them to sign on as cosponsors. Ask your representative to introduce this bill in the House.

COMPANION ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 318

SPONSOR: Robert K. Dornan (R-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Anti-Live Animal Lure Act. To amend the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) to prohibit dog racing and dog training involving the use of live animals as visual lures and to make the AWA applicable to facilities that are used for dog racing or dog training. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/3/91. Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Has 26 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

ENVIRONMENT BILL: H.R. 585

SPONSOR: James H. Scheuer (D-NY) **PURPOSE:** To establish a national policy for the conservation of biological diversity. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/18/91. Referred jointly to the House Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Science, Space, and Technology. Has 90 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

ENVIRONMENT BILL: H.R. 759

SPONSOR: Don Young (R-AK) **PURPOSE:** The Arctic Coastal Plain Domestic Energy Leasing Act of 1991. Authorizes the secretary of interior to lease lands in the Coastal Plain Study Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration, development, and production. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/30/91. Referred jointly to the House Committees on the Interior and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Has 98 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** OPPOSE—Write to your representative and senators and ask them to oppose opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.

ENVIRONMENT BILL: S. 58

SPONSOR: Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) **PURPOSE:** To establish a national policy for the conservation of biological diversity. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/14/91. Referred to the Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works. Needs cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your senators and ask them to sign on as cosponsors.

ENVIRONMENT BILL: S. 201

SPONSOR: Albert Gore, Jr. (D-TN) **PURPOSE:** To respond to the global environmental degradation brought on by human activities; to reverse the trends that are altering or destroying vast portions of the biosphere. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/14/91. Referred to the Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works. Has 1 cosponsor; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your senators and ask them to sign on as cosponsors.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING BILL: H.R. 330

SPONSOR: Bill Green (R-NY) **PURPOSE:** The Refuge Wildlife Protection Act of 1991. To stop recreational hunting and trapping on wildlife refuges and to establish specific criteria and solutions for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to use in dealing with wildlife-management problems. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/3/91. Referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Committee held hearing on 3/21/91. Has 59 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor. Contact your senators and ask them to introduce a similar bill.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING BILL: H.R. 1354

SPONSOR: James H. Scheuer (D-NY) **PURPOSE:** To end the use of the steel-jaw leghold trap by prohibiting the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of such traps and articles made of fur from animals trapped by that means. **STATUS:** Introduced 3/7/91. Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. Has 89 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING BILL: H.R. 371

SPONSOR: Ron Marlenee (R-MT) **PURPOSE:** The Hunter Protection Act. To protect persons engaged in a lawful hunt within a national forest. **STATUS:** Introduced 1/3/91. Referred jointly to the House Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Small Business. Has 73 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** OPPOSE—Write to your representative and ask him/her to oppose this bill, which would prevent animal-protection organizations from protesting against hunts.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING BILL: S. 1253

SPONSOR: Terry Sanford (D-NC) **PURPOSE:** To protect hunters' rights to hunt in the national forests by penalizing those who interfere with that hunt. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/11/91. Referred to the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. Has 5 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** OPPOSE—Write to your senators and ask them to oppose this bill, which would prevent animal-protection organizations from protesting against hunts.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING BILL: S. 1294

SPONSOR: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D-GA) **PURPOSE:** To protect hunters' rights within national forests and private lands. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/13/91. Referred to the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. Has 2 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** OPPOSE—Write to your senators and ask them to oppose this bill, which would prevent animal-protection organizations from protesting against hunts and could violate individuals' First Amendment right to free speech.

LABORATORY ANIMALS BILL: S. 544

SPONSOR: Howell T. Heflin (D-AL) **PURPOSE:** The Animal Research Facilities Protection Act of 1991. To protect animal-research facilities from illegal acts. **STATUS:** Introduced 3/5/91. Referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Has 26 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your senators and ask that any such legislation include whistle-blower protection to ensure that the reporting of violations of the AWA will not be impeded.

LABORATORY ANIMALS BILL: H.R. 2507

SPONSOR: Henry Waxman (D-CA) **PURPOSE:** To amend the Public Health Service Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

LABORATORY/F

SPONSOR: Charles W. Stetson (D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Animal Research Facilities Protection Act of 1991. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

MARINE MAM

SPONSOR: Barbara Boxer (D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1991. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

MARINE MAM

SPONSOR: Gus Yatron (D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1991. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

MARINE MAM

SPONSOR: Jolene Unsworth (D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1991. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

MARINE MAM

SPONSOR: Gerry Studds (D-MA) **PURPOSE:** The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1991. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

MARINE MAM

SPONSOR: John Kerry (D-MA) **PURPOSE:** The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1991. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

WILDLIFE

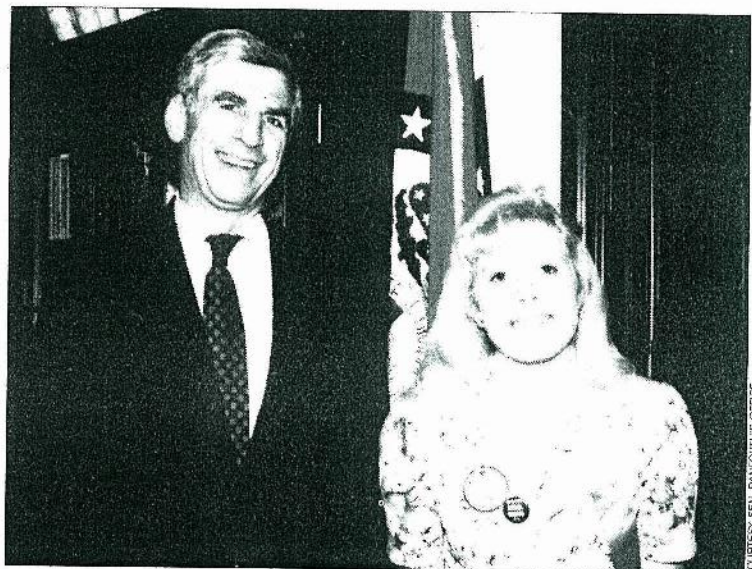
SPONSORS: Anthony C. DiIorio (D-CA) and The Wild Bird Protection Act. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

WILDLIFE

SPONSORS: John H. C. DiIorio (D-CA) and The Wild Bird Protection Act. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.

WILDLIFE

SPONSOR: Robert J. M. DiIorio (D-CA) **PURPOSE:** The Wild Bird Protection Act. To amend the Act to include protection of health facilities from illegal activity. Also to create the means to explore nonanimal research options and train scientists to use such methods. **STATUS:** Introduced 6/3/91. Approved by the House Energy and Commerce Committee 6/4/91. Placed on the House calendar 6/24/91. No cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** —Write to your representative and ask him/her to support the establishment of nonanimal research alternatives.



Ruth Ellen Smalley and Sen. John C. Danforth take a break from their discussion of the puppy-mill problem.

INTERVIEW

continued from page 1

puppy mills. Also, I've read a lot of articles and have seen news broadcasts that made me aware of what was going on. I've never

actually seen a puppy mill personally, but I've seen the pictures.

SNN: When you met with the congressional aides and Sen. Danforth, did they take you seriously?

Smalley: Most of the aides,

I think, were there to just take notes and make an appearance. But after we started talking, they seemed more and more interested in the puppy-mill problem and more aware of how really bad it is. Sen. Danforth seemed extremely concerned about the issue. I was very impressed. He was very attentive. **SNN:** What would you like to see done to solve the problem? **Smalley:** I'd like to see more regulations passed for breeding mills—regulations that would be enforced at the state and

local level. I also think it would help if people got their dogs from shelters or from breeders who they know run a clean operation, not from pet stores that get their dogs from puppy mills. As long as the demand for puppy-mill dogs keeps increasing, the demand for regulations won't be high enough.

SNN: Do you plan to take more action against puppy mills in the future?

Smalley: I would like to stay involved. I've already given a formal speech about it, and

I've written an article in our school newspaper. I'm telling all my friends about it.

If you would like more information about puppy mills, write to The HSUS, Youth Education Division, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423. You can learn more about next year's RespectTeen National Youth Forum by calling RespectTeen at 1-800-888-3820.

B E A W A R E

Dissection simply isn't making the cut in some classrooms these days. In ever-increasing numbers, students and teachers are opting for alternative methods of learning and teaching biology. Signs of this trend away from dissection are everywhere:

☛ In California and Florida, laws have been enacted that give students who object to participating in dissection exercises the right to request alternative projects.

☛ In 1988, one of the world's best-known textbook companies, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston,

published a new edition of its popular *Modern Biology* lab manual. The new version contained only one optional frog

dissection exercise and included information about why humane animal studies are preferable to those involving dissection.

☛ In 1989, CBS aired a television special based on California high school student Jenifer Graham's legal battle against mandatory participation in dissection experiments.

☛ The National Association of Biology Teachers (NABT) issued a policy statement in 1989 stating that the NABT "supports alternatives to dissection and vivisection wherever possible in the biology curricula."

☛ A survey reported in the March 1990 issue of *The Science Teacher* indicated that 21 percent of biology teachers do not include dissection in their lessons.

Why has a teaching method used since the 1870s been replaced in the 1980s and '90s?

Perhaps the most important reason is that students are speaking out more than ever before. Their grounds for

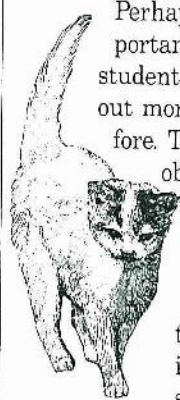
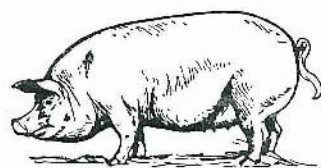
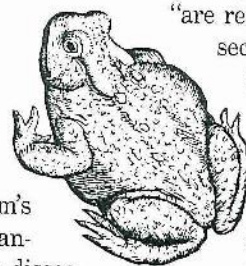
objecting to dissection are often based on a deeply held ethical conviction: living, feeling creatures should not be harmed or killed just so they can serve as tools to satisfy students' curiosity or schools' educational requirements—especially when there are many effective, humane ways to learn biology.

Connecticut biology teacher David Gilmore says he believes that many teachers are beginning to see that dissection has

a negative effect on both students and animals. "Science educators," Gilmore explains, "are realizing that after dissecting, some students become increasingly desensitized to the plight of other species in general."

If the idea of dissecting in biology class bothers you, talk

to your teacher. Request permission to undertake an alternate project. Chances are good that your teacher will respect your beliefs and cooperate with you. For more information about alternate projects, contact The HSUS, Youth Education Division, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423.



S P E A K U P

Been to the zoo lately? If so, you've got a lot of company.

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums estimates that nearly 15 million people visited zoos and aquariums in the United States in 1990.

As popular as they are, zoos have long been a topic of controversy. Some people think zoos are little more than animal prisons. Others see them as safe havens for endangered species. Although people on both sides of the issue agree that some zoos—roadside menageries, for instance—should be abolished, they disagree on several points concerning even the best zoos. Here's how the main arguments stack up:

Pro-zoo people contend that zoos provide the means to breed endangered animals and release them into the wild.

They argue that zoos perform a vital educational function by teaching people about exotic and threatened animals. They see zoos as an essential link between urbanized humanity and the natural world.

Zoo critics say that zoos deprive wild creatures of the freedom to live undisturbed in their natural habitat. They argue that most zoos breed their animals not to save species but to ensure that babies—always popular attractions—are born every year. When the babies reach adulthood, zoo critics point out, they are often euthanized or sold to circuses, traveling zoos, or hunting preserves.

How do you feel about zoos? Write to SNN, HSUS Youth Education Division, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423. We'll print readers' opinions in an upcoming issue!



The *HSUS Student Action Guide* shows you how easy it is to help animals and the environment.

SPRING INTO ACTION THIS FALL!

Does your school have an environmental/animal-protection club? If not, why not start one yourself? The new *HSUS Student Action Guide* makes it easy! The guide gives you step-by-step instructions for forming a club, holding meetings, and planning activities. For those of you who already belong to an environmental/animal-protection group, the guide offers loads of project ideas and resources.

To receive a free copy, write to The HSUS, Youth Education Division, 67 Salem Rd., East Haddam, CT 06423.



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■ **FREE TRADE IN CRUELTY**
Canada has become a major market for American puppy-mill puppies, whose importation is largely unregulated. **PAGE 6**

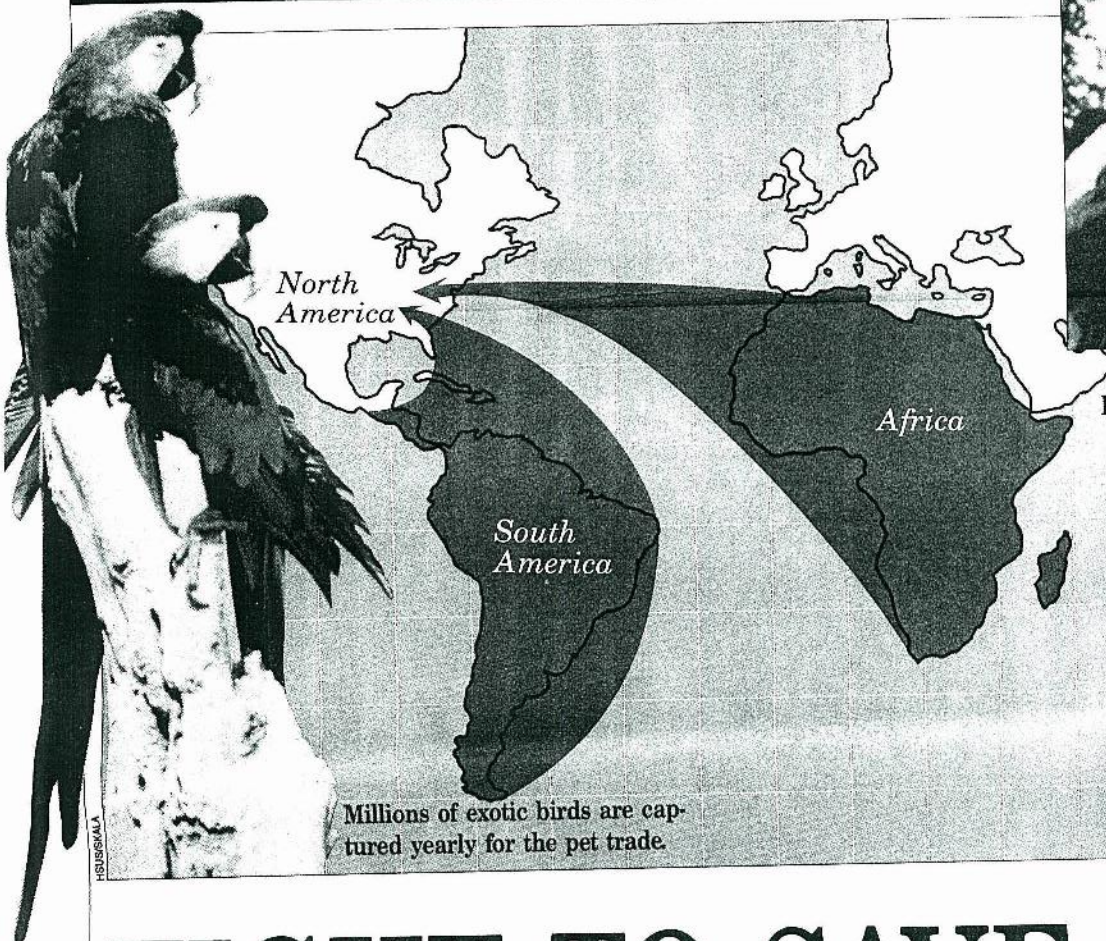
■ **A NETWORK IS BORN**
Don't miss *Student Network News*, AAA's exciting new page for student activists, loaded with ideas and tips. **INSIDE**

■ **BACK TO THE WHEEL**
The USDA has bowed to the meat and dairy industries' powerful lobbies and shelved its new food pyramid. **PAGE 5**

ANIMAL ACTIVIST ALERT

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

VOLUME IX, ISSUE 3



A young parrot is pulled head-first from its home, the first step on a long road of suffering.



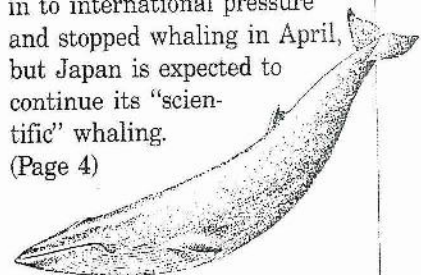
Baby birds are forced; many die as a result of such rough handling.

BURNING ISSUES

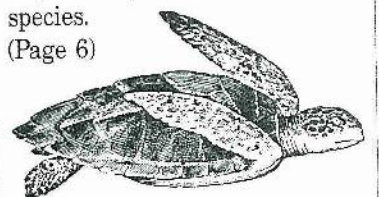
THE USDA HAS ONCE AGAIN shown little concern with the welfare of puppy-mill dogs, as it has recently instructed its inspectors not to examine the health of the animals during licensing inspections of commercial breeding facilities. Letters protesting the USDA's action are urgently needed. (Page 3)



THE OUTLAW WHALING countries of Iceland and Japan lost their bid to have the moratorium on commercial whaling lifted by the IWC at its annual meeting in May. Norway caved in to international pressure and stopped whaling in April, but Japan is expected to continue its "scientific" whaling. (Page 4)



JAPAN FINALLY AGREED to an eighteen-month phase-out of its imports of endangered Olive Ridley and Hawksbill sea turtles, an inadequate response to repeated international pleas that it cease all such imports. Letters are needed urging an immediate, binding, and permanent ban on those Japanese imports to protect those two species. (Page 6)



FIGHT TO SAVE WILD BIRDS TAKES OFF

NEW JERSEY VOTES TO PROTECT WILD BIRDS, AIRLINE SHIPMENTS SLOW, AND CONGRESS FACES THE ISSUE

Two major recent developments in the fight to stop the cruel and destructive trade in wild-caught birds indicate a growing public awareness of the trade and an increasing willingness by legislators and airlines to take action against it. New Jersey's wild bird bill, which prohibits the importa-

tion, shipment, sale, or purchase of wild-caught birds for the pet trade, overwhelmingly passed the state legislature in July and was signed into law by the governor in August. New Jersey becomes the second state to have protective legislation for wild-caught birds on its books.

The other breakthrough was the July announcement by

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines that it would cease all of its shipments of wild-caught birds. In 1989 KLM imported 87,296 birds, 2,430 of which were dead on arrival. In December 1989 thousands of birds died on a KLM flight from Tanzania to Miami. Subsequently, KLM stopped shipments of wild birds from Africa, but, until this summer, the airline steadfastly resisted efforts to convince it to stop all shipments of wild birds. Then, under intense pressure from The HSUS and other animal-protection organizations, KLM suddenly reversed its policy.

This achievement follows other advances: in 1990 Lufthansa Airlines, then the largest carrier of exotic birds to the United States, terminated its shipment of wild birds, following a disastrous flight in

which more than 1,200 birds died. Soon after Lufthansa's announcement, several other airlines that imported birds followed suit, including Northwest Airlines, Federal Express Airlines, and Garuda Indonesia.

The passage of the New Jersey bill is very encouraging news, since New York is the only other state that bans the sale of wild-caught birds as pets. Until now, the pet industry has opposed and successfully worked to defeat every bill introduced at the state level. Although opponents of the New York law, which passed in 1984, maintained that it would hurt the pet industry, it has not.

Federal legislation, supported by The HSUS, that would protect wild-caught birds is now pending. The Wild Bird Protec-

continued on page 5

SEP 1991

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JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR THE 1990s BY AMERICAN ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In order to establish the 1990s as a decade of rapid progress in diminishing the pain and suffering that billions of animals experience each year in laboratories, on farms, in the wild, as pets, in sports and entertainment, in exhibits and work situations, the undersigned humane organizations, representing millions of concerned American citizens, have adopted the following Resolutions to promote and guide both individual and joint efforts on behalf of these animals who are so much in need of our immediate and compassionate care and protection.

NONVIOLENCE

WHEREAS the foundation of the animal protection movement is that it is wrong to harm others; and

WHEREAS threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property have been associated with the animal protection movement; therefore, be it

►RESOLVED that we oppose threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property.

►RESOLVED that we shall energetically work to reduce, as rapidly as possible, the massive pain and suffering of billions of animals through nonviolent means.

LABORATORY ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of animals are confined and subjected to experimentation and testing in research, testing and educational facilities each year; and

WHEREAS current laws and regulations do not require or actively encourage corporations and institutions to reduce animal use, pain or suffering, nor develop and implement alternatives; and

WHEREAS many corporations and institutions continue to perform the classic Lethal Dose 50% test (LD50), the Draize test, and other needless and outdated tests which cause suffering and death to millions of laboratory animals; and

WHEREAS the United States Food & Drug Administration has stated that it does not require use of the classic LD50 test but has not stated which tests it would find acceptable in lieu of the classic LD50; and

WHEREAS the United States Department of Agriculture has arbitrarily excluded rats, mice and birds used for research and testing purposes from the protection of the federal Animal Welfare Act despite the fact that rats and mice are estimated to comprise more than 90% of animals used in laboratories; and

WHEREAS a number of states exempt research and testing on animals from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes; and

WHEREAS the public, through taxation, pays for much of the research and testing involving animals, and therefore should have free access to information about the use of animals in laboratories; therefore, be it

►RESOLVED that we shall initiate and support legislation, regulations, litigation and shareholder proposals that encourage corporations and institutions to promote and implement alternatives, thereby reducing animal use, pain and suffering. Some of the initiatives we support are to:

- Ban the classic LD50 test.
- Ban the Draize rabbit eye test in cosmetic and household product testing.
- Eliminate, where applicable, provisions in state legislation which exempt animals used in research, testing and education from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes.
- Support legislation and regulatory action to promote alternatives and to facilitate and encourage the sharing of data and alternative methods.
- Support legislation and regulatory action which mandates that regulatory agencies specify which alternatives will be accepted by them to replace traditional animal tests.
- Support legislation to require the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enforce the federal Animal Welfare Act (the

Act) so that rats, mice and birds used for research and testing purposes are included under the protection of the Act; increase efforts to urge the USDA itself to initiate these changes; or initiate litigation to ensure that the above-mentioned animals are no longer excluded from the Act.

• Support legislation to prohibit elementary and secondary school students from performing experiments on animals which cause or could tend to cause pain, suffering or death.

• Support students at all levels who object to experimenting on animals or dissecting animals to ensure that they be given an opportunity to choose alternate projects, approved by their teachers, without a grade reduction.

• Support efforts to make institutional animal care and use procedures (protocols) and the minutes of institutional animal care and use committee meetings available to the public.

FARM ANIMALS

WHEREAS billions of farm animals are raised each year using intensive production systems; and

WHEREAS the conditions under which farm animals are raised frequently do not meet the animals' basic physical and behavioral needs; and

WHEREAS frequently the confinement systems used for raising farm animals necessitate the routine use of sub-therapeutic doses of antibiotics and other drugs; and

WHEREAS antibiotic and other drug residues in meat and dairy products raise public health concerns; and

WHEREAS Sweden and other western European countries have enacted laws and regulations to provide farm animals with an environment in which their natural behavior is considered, and in which husbandry practices are designed to safeguard animal health and well-being; and

WHEREAS there are no laws and regulations in the United States which specifically define standards for the raising of animals for food; therefore, be it

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure enactment of legislation that requires the basic behavioral and physical needs of farm animals be met, so that America's farm animals are assured the following minimum standards: the freedom to be able to stand up, lie down, extend their limbs or spread their wings, and make other normal postural adjustments; an adequate supply of nutritious food; adequate veterinary care; and an environment that suits their physical and behavioral requirements.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to eliminate, where applicable, state legislation which exempts animals used for food from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes, as regards husbandry practices.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to facilitate the establishment and passage of such legislative efforts, we shall encourage state and federal bodies to study alternative systems used in other countries as well as existing practices in the United States.

►RESOLVED that we shall work cooperatively with consumer and environmental organizations and farm groups to accomplish our goals, so that legislation is compatible with current initiatives aimed at protecting farmers, consumers, farm animals, and the environment.

WILD ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of wild animals are killed each year for their fur; and

WHEREAS these animals are either caught in cruel traps which maim their victims; or are kept for their entire lives in confinement with little consideration given to their basic behavioral and physical needs; or are otherwise hunted and killed; and

WHEREAS wild animals often are brutally killed by trappers for their fur, and animals raised for their fur are generally killed by methods that cause suffering; and

WHEREAS trapping, hunting and raising of animals for their fur are unjustifiable, cruel practices that in addition to causing pain, suffering

and death to animals have also resulted in the depletion of some species; and

WHEREAS the killing of animals for their fur is unjustifiable, unnecessary and wrong and is against principles of respect and reverence for all life; and

WHEREAS millions of animals are maimed and killed for recreation by sport and trophy hunters each year; and

WHEREAS some hunters use particularly cruel hunting methods including, but not limited to, bow-hunting and engage in particularly cruel and unnecessary hunting activities, including, but not limited to, shooting tame animals, most notably birds, that are bred and raised solely to be released and shot; and

WHEREAS national wildlife refuges were established to preserve, protect and enhance wildlife yet many of these refuges allow sport hunting and/or trapping; and

WHEREAS as a result of hunting and other factors, many species have become threatened or endangered; and

WHEREAS the mass destruction of elephants for ivory may soon cause their ecological extinction; and

WHEREAS millions of wild birds and other wild animals suffer and die every year due to capture, transport, and confinement for the international pet trade; and

WHEREAS commercial and recreational trapping results in cruel and brutal destruction or injury to millions of pets and other non-target animals each year; and

WHEREAS the world's tuna industry, in the course of fishing with purse seine nets, knowingly kills tens of thousands of dolphins annually; and

WHEREAS some commercial fishermen engage in particularly cruel practices such as the use of drift nets which indiscriminately kill hundreds of thousands of dolphins, sea birds, turtles and other animals each year, therefore, be it

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to educate the public about the cruelty involved with the trapping, raising and hunting of animals for their fur, and to urge the public not to purchase or wear fur.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together in an effort to enact laws to ban particularly cruel practices associated with the capture and raising of animals for their fur such as, but not limited to, the use of steel jaw leghold traps.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure the passage of laws to prohibit particularly cruel hunting practices and activities.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure passage of a law to prohibit sport hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to require local and federal wildlife agencies to develop and promote programs to curb overpopulation of wildlife through means which do not involve the killing of animals.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to ensure that species are appropriately designated as threatened or endangered and receive the protection afforded under federal laws and international treaties.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure a ban on the indiscriminate use of drift and purse seine nets.

►RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure passage of legislation and regulations to end the slaughter of dolphins by the tuna industry; and to urge the public not to purchase tuna products derived from fishing practices that result in the death of dolphins.

COMPANION ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of stray, homeless and unwanted dogs and cats are euthanized each year at animal shelters and pounds; and

WHEREAS countless dogs and cats that are abandoned, along with those animals that are lost or born on our streets, die from starvation, accidents, the elements or abuse; and

WHEREAS wild animals are often kept as pets despite the fact that few people have the knowledge or ability to provide humane care and a suitable environment to house these animals; and

WHEREAS millions of dogs are mass produced

at "puppy mills" where they are often kept unsanitary conditions and deprived of ne care and then sent to pet stores where the may receive inadequate care; and

WHEREAS public trust in shelters and the well-being of animals are threaten the care and treatment of animals in shell pounds are substandard or when shelters pounds transfer animals in their custody research and other institutions for experimentation; therefore, be it

►RESOLVED that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to ed public about the serious dog and cat overpopulation problem and their resp to have their dogs and cats spayed or ne

►RESOLVED that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to ed public about responsible and humane c treatment of their animals.

►RESOLVED that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to di the public from keeping wild animals a

►RESOLVED that we shall work cooperatively to secure passage of laws encourage and facilitate the spaying and neutering of dogs and cats, to establish standards for the care and disposition o animals at shelters, pounds and pet stor provide for greater fines for violating ci animals and animal abandonment laws.

►RESOLVED that we shall work cooperatively to secure the passage of li ban pound seizure — the practice of transferring animals from shelters and j to research and other institutions for experimentation.

►RESOLVED that we shall endeavor secure greater enforcement by the Unit Department of Agriculture and local la enforcement agencies of those laws and regulations which provide for the huma of dogs, cats and other animals which a raised and kept for sale or other purpos

EXHIBITION/WORK ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of animals are used in circuses, zoos, carnivals, rodeos, races, film and in other animal acts, exhibits and wo

WHEREAS these animals often are m perform in ways that are both dangerous : unnatural for their species, and

WHEREAS the behavioral and physic of these animals often are not adequately for, and

WHEREAS the training practices that are subjected to are often abusive, and

WHEREAS some animals are captured their natural habitats for the sole purpose putting them on public display; and

WHEREAS the confinement of anima zoos, roadside zoos, and menageries result indiscriminate breeding and production of numbers of captive animals, which are oft subject to cruel and abusive treatment and disposal; therefore, be it

►RESOLVED that we shall work tog secure the enactment of laws to prohibit training practices, to prohibit practices t dangerous to the animals, to prohibit the capture of animals in the wild to be used exhibition or work purposes, to limit th breeding of captive, wild animals and to prohibit their cruel disposition and to re that the behavioral and physical needs o exhibition/work animals be considered.

►RESOLVED that we shall work to secure greater enforcement of laws and regulations which provide protection t used for exhibition/work purposes.

John F. Kullberg, D.D., President
The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

John A. Hoyt, D.D., President
The Humane Society of the United States

Gus Thornton, D.V.M., President
The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Endorsed by (List Incomplete):

Alachua County Humane Society
2029 NW 6th Street
Gainesville, FL 32609

Animal Aid, Inc.
408 SW Second Ave
Portland, OR 97204

Animal Care and Welfare SPCA
Box 8257
Pittsburgh, PA 15228

Animal Control Center
City of Baton Rouge
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821

Animal Defense League
1300 Nacodoches Road
San Antonio, TX 78217

Animal Friends
PO Box 2225
St. Louis, MO 63109

Animal Haven League
PO Box 15122
New Orleans, LA 70175-5122

Animal Kindness, Inc.
PO Box 536
Perry, IN 46970

Animal Refuge Center, Inc.
PO Box 6642
Fort Myers, FL 33911

The Animal Rights Information & Education Service, Inc.
PO Box 332
Rowayton, CT 06853-0332

Animal Rights Kinship, Inc.
PO Box 26627
Austin, TX 78720-0789

Animals Benefit Club of Arizona, Inc.
PO Box 26627
Phoenix, AZ 85068

Animals' Crusaders of Arizona, Inc.
PO Box 17016
Tucson, AZ 85731-7016

Animal Welfare, Inc.
PO Box 1797
Shreveport, LA 71134-0797

The Animal Welfare League of Greater Baltimore, Inc.
PO Box 3558
Baltimore, MD 21214

Athens County Humane Society
PO Box 765
Athens, OH 45701

Bellville Area Humane Society
PO Box 253
Bellville, IL 62222

Berkeley-East Bay Humane Soc.
2700 Ninth Street
Berkeley, CA 94710

Blue Mountain Humane Society
Route 4, Box 186
Wallis, WA 99362

Christian County Humane Society
PO Box 3233
Hopkinsville, KY 42240

Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting, Inc.
PO Box 43
White Plains, NY 10605

Danville Area Humane Society, Inc.
PO Box 3352
Danville, VA 22075

Defenders of Animal Rights, Inc.
1412 Old York Road
Phoenix, MD 21131

Donna Ana County Humane Soc.
PO Box 6054
Las Cruces, NM 88906

Doris Day Animal League
900 Second St, NE, Suite 303
Washington, DC 20002

Dublin-Laurens County Humane Assoc., PO Box 4158
Dublin, GA 31040

El Paso County Humane Society, Inc.
325 Shelter Place, PO Box 9794
El Paso, TX 79998

Flagler County Humane Society
PO Box 38
Palm Coast, FL 32135-0824

Golden State Humane Society
Animal Care Center
13901 Gilbert Ave.
Garden Grove, CA 92641

Greenville-Greene County Humane Society & Animal Shelter
PO Box 792
Greenville, TN 37744-0792

Halifax Humane Society
of Volusia County, PO Box 624
Daytona Beach, FL 32117

Hardin County Pet Protection, Inc.
PO Box 4008
Elizabethtown, KY 42701-4008

Harrison County Humane Society
13756 Washington Ave.
Gulfport, MS 39503

Haven Humane Society
PO Box 99-2202
Redding, CA 96099-2202

Jaywood Animal Welfare Association
PO Box 991
Waynesville, NC 28786

Hazleton Animal Shelter
101 N Poplar Street
Hazleton, PA 18201

Helen Woodward Animal Center
PO Box 64
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067

The Hopkinton Humane Society, Inc.
PO Box 23
Hopkinton, MA 01748-0023

Houston Animal Rights Team
PO Box 440304
Houston, TX 77244

Humane Education Committee
PO Box 445
New York, NY 10028

Humane Education Network
PO Box 7434
Menlo Park, CA 94026

Humane Society of Calaveras County
PO Box 216
Hathaway Pines, CA 95233

Humane Society Cascade County
1601 2nd Ave North, Room 102
Great Falls, MT 59403

Humane Society of Davidson County
PO Box 1791
Lexington, NC 28292

Humane Society of Hartford
County, Inc.
2108 Connolly Road
Fallston, MD 21047

The Humane Society of Hobart, Inc.
PO Box 108
Hobart, IN 46342

The Humane Society of Huron Valley
3100 Cherry Hill Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

Humane Society of Loudoun County
Leesburg, VA 22075

The Humane Society of Loudoun County
PO Box 7
Macombs, IL 61455

Humane Society of Mecklenburg
County, 1815 Park Drive
Charlotte, NC 28204

Humane Society of North Pinellas
3040 State Road 590
Clearwater, FL 34619

The Humane Society of San Bernardino Valley, PO Box 2982
San Bernardino, CA 92406

Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley
2530 Lafayette St.
Santa Clara, CA 95050

Humane Society of Shenandoah County
PO Box 173
Woodstock, VA 22664

Humane Society of Waukegan County
PO Box 28607
Boone, NC 28607

The Humane Society District
SPCA, R.D. 2
Milford, NJ 08848

Illinois Citizens' Animal Welfare League
6224 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, IL 60637

Iredell County Humane Society
Box 1617
Statesville, NC 28677

Kaaterskill Animal League
PO Box 719
Glen Wild, NY 12738

Lake City/Columbia County Humane Society
PO Box 531
Lake City, NY 12055

Lake County Animal Protection Assoc.
PO Box 106
Gurnee, IL 60031

The Latham Foundation
Latham Plaza Building
Clement & Schiller
Alameda, CA 94501

Humane Society of Mecklenburg County, 1815 Park Drive
Charlotte, NC 28204

Lee County Humane Society, Inc.
PO Box 50430
Fort Myers, FL 33905-0430

Leesburg Humane Society, Inc.
PO Box 895334
Leesburg, FL 34799-5334

Lycoping County SPCA
2805 Beach Road
Williamsport, PA 17701

Marion County Humane Society
Route 3/Box 236
Lebanon, KY 40033

Mobilization for Animals
PO Box 9762
Pittsburgh, PA 15233

Monadnock Region Humane Society
PO Box 501
Keene, NH 03431

Monroe County SPCA Auxiliary
PO Box 23
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Morrisown-Hamilton Humane Society
300 Dice Street
Morrisown, TN 37814

Naperville Humane Society, Inc.
PO Box 511
Naperville, IL 60566

National Alliance for Animal Legislation
PO Box 75126
Washington, DC 20013

National Anti-Vivisection Society
53 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3795

The National Car Protection Society
PO Box 6218
Long Beach, CA 90806

New Hampshire Animal Rights League, Inc.
Beaumont Hill Road
Northfield, NH 03276

North Central Ohio Nature Preservation League
PO Box 1501
Mansfield, OH 44907

Oregon Humane Society
PO Box 11364
Portland, OR 97211

Pennsylvania Animal Welfare Soc.
PO Box 52262
Philadelphia, PA 19135

The Pennsylvania SPCA
350 East Erie Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19134

Performing Animal Welfare Society
PO Box 442
Galt, CA 95622

Pet & Wildlife Preservation, Inc.
PO Box 447
Milford, CT 06460

Pet Purgatory Animal Shelter
PO Box 69
Greenford, OH 44422

Perrille Park USA Humane Educators
12112 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90066

Pinellas County Animal Protection Assoc., PO Box 12195
St. Petersburg, FL 33733

Placement of Animals (PAWS), Inc.
985 Green Bay Road
Highland Park, IL 60035

Progressive Animal Welfare Soc.
2790 Cincinnati-Dayton Rd.
Middletown, OH 45042

Psychologists for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, PO Box 87
New Gloucester, ME 04260

Saint Charles Humane
Box 9, St. Charles, MO

Santa Cruz SPCA
2300 7th Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Seneca Humane Society
26 Center Street
Seneca Falls, NY 13148

Sheboy County Human
PO Box 32
Sidney, OH 45365

Society for the Preservation of Birds of Prey, PO Box
Los Angeles, CA 90066

The SPCA of Luzern C.
524 E Main Street/Fox I
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702

Stray Haven Humane S
PO Box 326
Waverly, NY 14892-0326

Town & Country Hum
PO Box 1238
Orland, CA 95961

Tree House Foundation
1212 West Carver Ave
Chicago, IL 60640

United Animal Nations
5892A South Lake Park
PO Box 188890
Sacramento, CA 95818

United Humanitarians
Toledo Branch
2264 Robinswood Ave
Toledo, OH 43620

Vancouver Humane Soc
2323 NW 26th St Ext
Vancouver, WA 98660

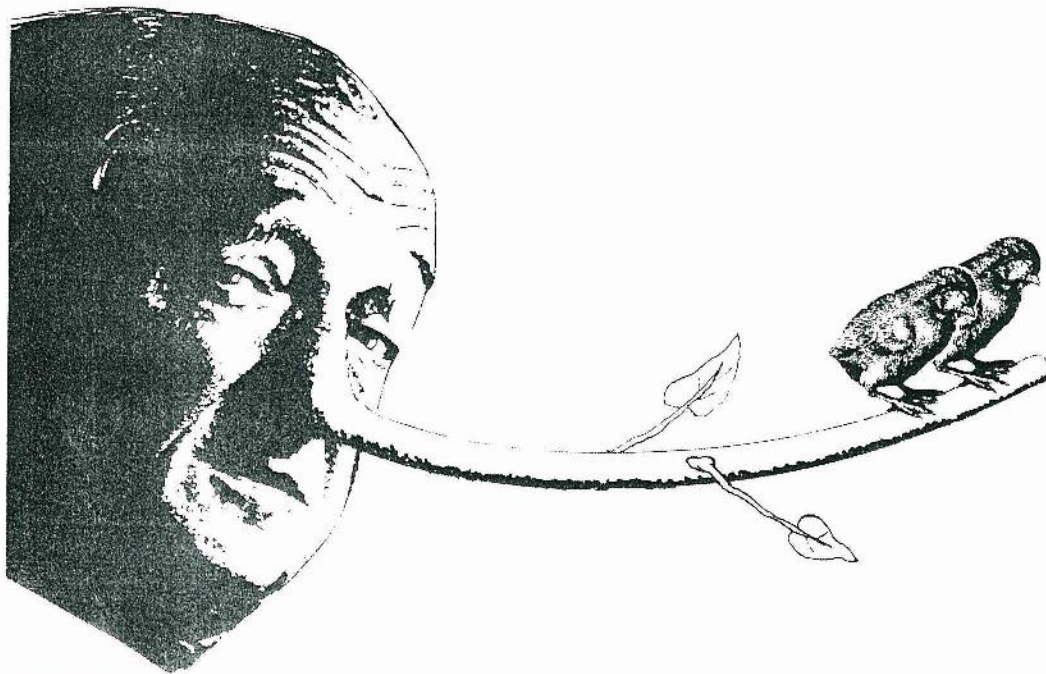
Warm Hearts Humane S
PO Box 535
Mount Ida, AR 71957

Wasatch Humane, PO B
Farmington, UT 84015-0

JOIN US IN SUPPORTING THESE COMMITMENTS TO PROTECT ALL ANIMALS!

For more information, additional copies, or to express your support, please contact any of the following humane societies:

The ASPCA, c/o Joint Resolutions, 44 East 92nd Street, New York, NY 10128
The HSUS, c/o Joint Resolutions, 210 Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037
The MSPCA, c/o Joint Resolutions, 350 St. Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02130



FRANK, ARE YOU TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUR CHICKENS?

Is Frank Perdue's advertising just a pile of poultry puffery hiding the brutal realities of an inhumane industry?

For nearly 20 years, Frank Perdue has crowed about the creature comforts of his chickens, painting a picture of pampered pets living in "resorts" which he likes to describe as "chicken heaven." He says in one ad that they "eat better than you do" and in another that "your kids never had it so good!" This farmyard fantasy has clearly helped Mr. Perdue to parlay the misery of millions of chickens into a jumbo nest egg. And many of us have been happy to sit back and pay up to 20 cents more per pound to gobble up this feathery fiction.

In reality, life in Mr. Perdue's chicken "resorts" begins with painful dismemberment and ends with electrocution—with a lifetime of stress crowded in between. Resort life for a "pampered" Perdue chicken begins painfully with dismemberment as the young bird's beak is burned off with a hot knife. Mr. Perdue is not, strictly speaking, a farmer at all. He breeds chicks that are "designed"—genetically speaking—to grow as rapidly as possible on the least amount of food. This technique often produces chickens that are so oversized for their age that they are unable to support their own weight and live out their lives on painfully crippled legs. Mr. Perdue's main business is slaughter and packaging. The actual raising of chickens is left to contract growers to whom the debeaked chicks are trucked when they are a few days old.

After having their beaks burned off with a hot knife, chickens struggle through life—often with less than one square foot of living space per bird.

Contract growers typically crowd 25,000 birds into one long windowless shed (and sometimes as many as 75,000 or more). In these conditions each bird can expect about one square foot or less of living space for its entire life. Obviously as the bird reaches its full size of about four pounds, living conditions and the attendant problems become even more stressful. Attacks on each other, cannibalism, disease and sudden death are all by-products of this severe overcrowding and the "farmer" resorts to drugs and debeaking to discourage these man-induced "vices".

Mr. Perdue proudly markets his birds as oven stuffers,TM but the bird in your oven may have four times the space it had when it was alive!

The unnatural density of today's poultry sheds (and filthy litter which can not be cleaned while so many birds occupy the shed) often results in overheating, suffocating air which, when combined with abnormally warm weather, can lead to death and disease. Technology frequently allows just one person to "take care of" tens of

thousands of chickens and provides little opportunity for real interaction between farmer and bird. On a daily basis he may move through the shed to remove dead chickens, but the sudden intrusion of strangers or even a loud noise can set off mass hysteria which moves in waves from end to end of the barn as the jittery chickens pile up against the walls ten deep with hundreds dead or injured.

Yellow skins or purple prose? Mr. Perdue says his birds are healthier because of their yellow skins—consumer studies say nonsense, and the regulatory groups say foul!

Mr. Perdue copied the yellow skin gimmick from a company in Maine which found it could charge a few more cents per pound after putting skin coloring additive in their chicken feed. He has since been restrained from making any health claims based on yellow skin. A lot of strange things go into Mr. Perdue's chicken feed, including ground up dead chickens. Not surprisingly, Mr. Perdue has chosen to focus on marigold petals.

Back at Mr. Perdue's plant, chickens approach the gates of "chicken heaven" pinned upside down as their heads are dragged through an electrified water trough prior to having their throats cut.

The farms of yesterday with contented animals in natural surroundings are almost extinct. They have been replaced by corporate factories—cramped indoor facilities—where nature, biological necessity and any reasonable consideration towards animals are spurned in favor of the massive profits that can be realized by treating animals as a commodity. And the high mortality rates associated with intensive confinement are merely considered an "incidental cost" in an insensitive business. Is there anyone who has exploited this inhumane system more profitably than Mr. Perdue with his misleading depiction of "Chicken Heaven"?

Mr. Perdue appears to be equally callous to his workers. And when they tried to organize, he quickly winged his way to the mob for help.

Recent reports on National Public Radio and in the Washington Post depict a work environment at Perdue's Lewiston, NC plant where employees unable to function due to work-related injuries were routinely fired. According to a National Health Service doctor, up to 30 percent of the workers in that factory are afflicted with repetitive motion syndrome, a potentially crippling disorder of the hands or wrists, caused by having to cut up to 75 chickens per minute. A Perdue personnel memo stated that it was normal procedure for

about 60 percent of workers to go to the nurse for pain killers and to have their hands bandaged. Donna Bazemore, a former employee, told NPR that she'd seen women urinating and vomiting on the work line because they were not allowed to leave it to go to the bathroom. None of the Perdue factories is unionized. And in 1986, Frank Perdue told the president's commission on organized crime that he sought help from organized crime figures to keep it that way.

Here's how you can help

Mr. Perdue's chicken literature says that when you're unhappy you should "squawk to Frank". You can write to Mr. Perdue at: PERDUE FARMS INC., P.O. BOX 1557, SALLISBURY, MD 21801. **Tell Mr. Perdue that you will not buy his chickens until he does the following:**

1. Tells the truth

Provides a complete list of his slaughterhouses and contract farms, and allows the media unannounced access to film and report what life is really like for the Perdue chicken. Stops misrepresenting the realities of factory intensive poultry "farming" in his advertising.

2. Gives the birds some quality of life

Guarantees each bird two feet by two feet of living space. Doesn't sound like much to ask, does it?

3. Starts a research program

Investigates more humane methods of raising poultry. Almost all animals including calves, pigs and cattle raised for food suffer on factory farms. Your involvement and opinion can change this inhumane system.

You can run this ad. This ad was produced by the Coalition for Non-Violent Food, a project of Animal Rights International, and is not copyrighted. We invite you or your organization to run it with your name. Contact us if you would like a camera-ready copy of this ad.

**Animal Rights Int'l. (ARI)
Henry Spira, Coordinator
Box 214, Planetarium Stn.
New York, NY 10024**

☐ Send me more information about what I can do to stop the suffering of factory farm animals.

☐ Here's my tax deductible contribution to ARI to rerun this and related ads.

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____