II. Don't many countries permit exports of their captive 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.

III. Would we need a commercial ban if existing 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.

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 mate pairs and families) would cause wild birds incredible stress and would result in high death rates.

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 lifespan. 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-picking 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.

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

Yes. Wild-caught birds carry avian 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 cull of 1.2 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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 laws) 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.

VII. 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 1973 to urge 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 Pond 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.
Facts About the Pet Industry

1. What is the pet industry? Each year, millions of birds are snatched out of the wild to supply the cage-bird business. Because greedily inhumane capture techniques, injuries, inordinate care, and shock cause an appalling number of deaths, supplying worldwide imports of seven and a half million birds annually nearly exhaust the capture of 39 million birds. One method of capture involves trapping the birds with leg traps from which they dangle helplessly for indefinite periods. That survive capture are highly stressed and may die as a result of the immense cumulative strain. Hundreds of birds are packed in tiny crates meant for two or three days with no food or water. Fighting among them and many birds are malnourished and killed. Sometimes, every bird in a shipment of three to 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 illegal trade, to say nothing of the losses on the illegal trade. Both are pushing many species to the brink of extinction.

2. Is there a solution to this problem? A ban on the commercial sale of wild-caught birds would end many atrocities and much of the devatation this trade involves.

3. Why is the sale of captive-bred birds easier to enforce the capture of the native species 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 disposition. In fact, one pet shop even advertises the preference of these birds by reminding its customers that "a tame, friendly bird that is used to being handled and does not bite is worth 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 salmonellosis.

4. What does "UNO" mean on legal red-billed hornbill 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 irregularity program (under which the agency reimburses sellers of birds killed to control Exotic Newcastle Disease) not only are compelling incentives for smuggling, but also actually create a supportive environment. Any entrepreneur who 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 a label, leg band 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 buyers who trap the birds receive very little of this margin.) Exporters compensate for the high mortality rates, which the industry simply regards in a cost of doing business, by overproduction and selling what losses by charging high prices. Many in-breeders (i.e., bird collectors and breeders) also want to keep on raising, because they, too, buy and sell large numbers of imported birds.

6. What is the impact on the environment? In wild-caught birds cause environmental 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 margins per bird are lower because of higher costs involved in captivity, pet dealers would enjoy a year-round, year-round source of supply in the long term because of lower mortality rates and fewer 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 these few birds that are most likely to be part of captive-breeding programs.

8. What is the current situation with native species at risk? Auspiciously, the Australian government has reaffirmed its export ban to protect its native birds from something it considers more destructive — the pet trade.

9. Are there any measures of birds killed as pests to its native habitats? While this is true in a few areas of the world, there is no comparison between birds killed as pests and the tremendous effect that the pet trade has on wild bird populations and their habitats. Far from "rescuing" birds from degraded areas of tropical forests, as the pet industry claims, smugglers raid unharvested — and even specially protected — areas, often cutting down trees to get to the birds. Thus, not only do the ravages of the commercial 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.

10. Don't many birds succumb to disease in their native habitats? The pet industry claims that wild-caught birds sold as pets will live longer because they weren't fall victims 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 Zuniga, 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 even 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, birds 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 600 local promotional events and several hundred reports in the print and electronic media.

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 outlets, 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.

FARM ANIMAL REFORM MOVEMENT
PO Box 30644, Bethesda, MD 20824
301-530-1737

BEFORE

THEY DIE,

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

ANIMAL SUFFERING
Veal calves are born from their mothers at birth, chained by the neck in tiny crates without bedding or light, and forced to stand or lie for 10 weeks on wood sawdust covered with their excrement. Unable to urinate or turn around. They are force-fed a synthetic liquid diet. The floor is deliberately deficient in iron and fiber, to impart a pale coloring to their flesh, and caused with vitamins, in a vain attempt to prevent the chronic atrophy and respiratory diseases that kill up to 20 percent of the animals before slaughter.

Breeding sows are kept continuously pregnant and confined in tiny metal "pregnancy stalls" where they give birth to a litter of 10 to 12 pigs. The normal nursing period of 12 weeks is frequently cut to 3, so that the sow 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 paws in 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 dead are cut off with hot irons 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 yesterday has been replaced by a giant, featureless "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, depressed, drugged, maimed, and utilized as U.S. factory farm that stress and disease of the butcher's knives and their agency.

HUMAN SUFFERING
But farm animals are not the only ones to suffer the scourge of factory farming. Each year, 14 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. The antibiotics are carried into the air and water by the drainage fields and manure areas of the factory farms and their agency.

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 foods that could be used to feed the world's 100 million starving people. It uses and poisons up to 90 percent of our agricultural land, destroys forests and other wildlife habitats, exhausts water supplies, and diminishes animal groundwater supplies. Runoff from this land carries irreplaceable topsoil into our lakes and streams, contributing more pollution, burden than all other human activities combined.
Dear Friends,

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, since our nation’s priceless forests, croplands, and water supplies are devastated by the piggery practices 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, maltreated, 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, would we 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 they are not the pets we love? 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 the 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 citizens just like you, who felt that the existing animal, consumer, and environmental organizations were not addressing sufficiently the problems created by protection of 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 Action For Life and Death of the Animals conferences have educated the public about the cruel and inhumane practices of factory farming. We have organized thousands of volunteers to raise awareness of the need for changes in the way we raise and market our food. We have been instrumental in passing laws that prohibit the use of animals in cruel and inhumane ways.

This is the kind of thoughtfulness, guts, 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 “third world” of the nation.

But, there is so much more to be done! Last year, we joined the 2500 organizations committed to ending animal abuse. We plan to continue our work in the years ahead and to continue our current programs!

Take a look at the panel below and see 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, and then, with the knowledge that we 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 delay 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 FARM’s guide to animal rights and vegetarianism.

• 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 does not use professional fund raising - your contribution goes directly to support our educational campaign.

• FARM assists volunteers at all or part of their time - your contribution is multiplied by their bargain wages.

• FARM conducts low regional campaigns on the smallest budget in our movement - your contribution could be a seed.

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

$1000: production of 5,000 flyers, 10,000 postcards, 1,000 banners, 100 brochures, 100 monthly mailing labels

$2000: production of 10,000 flyers, 20,000 postcards, 200 brochures, 200 monthly mailing labels

$5000: production of 25,000 flyers, 50,000 postcards, 400 brochures, 400 monthly mailing labels

$10,000: production of 50,000 flyers, 100,000 postcards, 800 brochures, 800 monthly mailing labels

$25,000: mailing of all brochures to 400 monthly mailing labels.
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 dedicated 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 loves 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 potpourri of being crushed and smothered in tuna nets or protecting far-hunting animals from the exhaustingly 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.

**EDUCATION**

People naturally love animals. You can see it in the fascination with which a baby reaches out for the familiar pet and you can see it in the unashamed fond 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 teaches children, too, through its educational division, the National Association for Humane and Environmental Education (NAHIE), which urges students to be kind to animals and animal 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 those suffering and abuse those animals now being used in research and to end all unnecessary and painful experiments.

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In a nation that relies on animals for food, efficiency preempts empathy. Chickens are stuffed into tiny battery cages, wool 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 legislators, to bring farming back to a more—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 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 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.
THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

ANIMALS
IT'S THEIR WORLD TOO

WASHINGTON, DC 20037
2120 L STREET, NW
The Humane Society of the United States
Please mail this coupon for:

Please tear this coupon off and mail it with your contribution in a separate envelope.
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 flow creatures as commodities, the animal suffers. The Humane Society of the United States, a nonprofit organization, is devoted to making the world a better place for animals through legal, educational, legislative, and investigative means. The HSUS is dedicated to stopping the abuse of animals, and we cannot speak for ourselves. 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.

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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 are 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—a tuna sandwich is worth the death of so many pets. 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.
I AGREE! THE WORLD BELONGS TO THE ANIMALS, TOO...

I want to join The Humane Society of the United States and help continue its work for the benefit of all animals. Here is my tax-deductible gift of:

☐ $10—Individual Membership
☐ $18—Family Membership
☐ $25—Donor
☐ $50—Supporting
☐ $100—Sustaining
☐ $500—Sponsor
☐ $1,000 or More—Partner

I am enclosing an additional contribution of $______ to further assist The HSUS.

☐ Check enclosed (Payable to The Humane Society of the United States)
☐ Please charge my VISA/MasterCard (circle one)

Account # ____________________________ Expiration Date ____________________________

Signature ____________________________

☐ To join immediately call 1-800-223-5400
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A nation that relies on animals for food, efficiency preempts empathy. Chickens are stuffed into tiny battery cages,veal calves are crammed in pens too small to turn around in, and livestock and poultry are fed hormones and antibiotics. The Humane Society of the United States is working with the farm community, as well as with state and federal legislators, to bring farm animals 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. Because a compassionate consumer can by letting your purchases advertise your concern for animals. Shop for clothing and jewelry that aren't made 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 in 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 humans and animals 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 our 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.
I AGREE! THE WORLD BELONGS TO THE ANIMALS, TOO...

I want to join The Humane Society of the United States and help continue its work for the benefit of all animals. Here is my tax-deductible gift of:

☐ $10—Individual Membership
☐ $18—Family Membership
☐ $25— donor
☐ $50—Sustainer
☐ $100—Sustaining
☐ $500—Sponsor
☐ $1,000 or More—Patron

I am enclosing an additional contribution of $______ to further assist The HSUS.

☐ Check enclosed (Payable to The Humane Society of the United States)
☐ Please charge my VISA/MasterCard (circle one)
☐ Please send information on estate and charitable gift opportunities

Account #: ___________________________ Expiration Date: __________

Signature: ___________________________
FREE TRADE IN CRUELTY

Canada has become a major market for American puppy-mill puppies. It accepts puppies brok ered directly from puppy-mill operations and substantial numbers of puppies rejected by American pet stores. Canadian regulations con trast—environ against rabies. Although Canadian government statistics indicate that only 1.3,000 puppies were imported into Canada in 1999, other sources paint a different picture. Bob Baker, investigator for the HSUS, estimates that at least 60,000 puppies 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 ing with free trade between the United States and Canada.

Sponsored by Canadian animal-protection organizations, legislation that would estab lish 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 reg ulations 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 dumping ground for American puppy-mill puppies, thus perpetuating the trade in ill and suffering dogs.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

If you contribute to or use a member of any national organization that funds biomedical research, the HSUS needs your help. Presently, federal agencies 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 the “Ending Responsibility Project.” Our goal is to encourage federal organiz ations to adopt an HSUS-drafted humane charter.

If you donate money to research funding organizations, such as the National Institutes of Health or the National Cancer Institute, write to the Laboratory Animals Division, The HSUS, 2001 E. St., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Despite plans from the conservation and animal-protection communities, Japan has persisted for many years in importing more than twenty tons of Howshka 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 Endan gered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) treaty. This summer, when threatened with U.S. trade sanctions, Japan finally conceded to U.S. in sistence that it halt all imports of turtle shells and skins.

However, the terms of Japan’s agreement are inadequate. Japan has proposed an eight-month phase-out of these imports, which will result in the death of more than 3,000 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.

URGENT ACTION

TO PROTECT PUPPY-MILL PUPPIES:

Write to The Honorable William McKnight, Minister of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture Canada, 530 Carling Ave., 6th Floor, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0C3. 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 these species. Express your outrage that Japan is not aiding international conservation ef forts 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 20220; Mr. Elias Nakao, Minister of International Trade and Industry, 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda Tokyo 100, Japan.

PROTEST JAPANESE PHASE-OUT

ANIMAL ACTIVIST ALERT

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

Address corrections requested

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P.O. BOX 33
KAWASAKI 211
JAPAN

SEPTEBRER 1991

90% JUICE"
PYRAMID POWER LOSES TO WHEEL

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently redesignated 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. The definition 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 month AAA marks the birth of its new Species Almanac. The new page is meant to be an information center for all AAA members. It is intended to provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas. The almanac is dedicated to the advancement of AAA research and the promotion of sustainable agriculture. To助 each other, we promote a network of information sharing and collaboration. The almanac is available online and through the AAA newsletter. It is a valuable resource for AAA members and anyone interested in sustainable agriculture.

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 brochure and poster titled "Help Save the World's Birds: Don't Buy Wild Birds as Pets." Brochures are $2.50 each (ten copies are available for $25) 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 P. Haffner, President, Pan American World Airways, Pan Am Building, 200 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017; Mr. Pierre Gombrich, President, Sabena World Airlines, 35 Rue Cardinal Mercier, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; and Mr. Hef Smidt, President, Vliegbranci Airlines, Av. Silvio Va Nonino 365, Aeropuerto Santos Dumont, Rio de Janeiro 200120, Brazil. The names and addresses of these carriers 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, and ask him to publish and promote the "Eating Right Pyramid," which would not only serve an important educational role, but help improve consumers' health but would also help put U.S. agriculture on an economically and environmentally sound and sustainable foundation.

A trapper disassembles 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.
FIELD NOTES

COW TICKS TO:

- Trolli, Inc., for its new candy product, Trolli Gummi Sour Road Peta, a candy 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 stump, is giving a thumbs-up signal through a car window. Ad copy for the candy states, "We don't think kids can resist road Peta. We don't think these are funny. Please write in protest to Trolli, Inc., 3100 Park Central Blvd., North Pompano Beach, FL 33064.
- Baseball task league 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 LIKES TO:

- Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream Company, which, in these tough economic times, is voluntarily paying an extra $10 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-products 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 magazine.

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

LAW REPORT

Arkansas has an excellent new pet-shop law that includes provisions to halt the sale of sick or injured animals, provides consumer remedies, mandates the establishment of humane-care standards with accompanying regulations, and requires proper veterinary care. Colorado has modified its laws to allow 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 for 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 new law that should allow the animal-health department to better administer and enforce the new 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 commission 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 hunting-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.

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 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 lose severe sanctions against its vital fishing industry if it attempted to engage in out-of-whaling whaling.

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

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

T A K E  A C T I O N!

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’s education 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. Paint 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 ways 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.

Laying Down the Law

Although fourteen-year-old Ruth Ellen Smalley had always wanted to work in law enforcement, she had no idea her career would take off before she was even 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 honors student, Ruth Ellen got the opportunity to visit Washington when she was chosen to represent her home state at the third annual Respect Teens National Youth Forum. One student from every state was chosen from among 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 W. Cranston. Senator Danforth, SNN asked about her experience.

SNN: How did you get involved in the Respect Teens program?

Smalley: I entered the program through social studies class. Our teacher told us about the Respect Teens “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 continued on page 2

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 would 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. Thank you!

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

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 full-time 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 the health completely in the hands of kennel operators and private veterinarians who are being properly administered and that the animals are healthy.

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

Wild Horses in Jeopardy

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 serious 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 bailed water to the horses’ watering sites on the range during the summer, when

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.

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, 1649 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 treatment 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 representatives. The legislative process is slow—a bill may sit on the floor for months—or 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 proponenets 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 help.

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.


### Agriculture/Farm Animals

**BILLS:** S. 252

**SPONSOR:** Charles E. Bennett (R-FL). **PURPOSE:** To provide protection for farm animals. **STATUS:** Introduced 1091. 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 similar bill on the Senate side.

**BILLS:** S. 1291

**SPONSOR:** Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR). **PURPOSE:** To impose a five-year moratorium on granting of patents on livestock or captive animals, including those that have been genetically engineered. **STATUS:** Introduced 1009. Referred to Senate Judiciary; Committee on Agriculture. **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.

**BILLS:** H.R. 318

**SPONSOR:** Robert K. Danner (R-CA). **PURPOSE:** The Anti-Live Animal Lure Act. To amend the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) to prohibit dog racing and dog hunting involving the use of live animals as outdoor lures and to make the AWA applicable to facilities that are used for dog racing and dog hunting. **STATUS:** Introduced 1091. Referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Has 29 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

**BILLS:** H.R. 585

**SPONSOR:** James H. Scheuer (D-NY). **PURPOSE:** To establish a national policy for the conservation of biological diversity. **STATUS:** Introduced 1091. Referred jointly to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Science, Space, and Technology. Has 99 cosponsors; needs more. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representative and ask him/her to sign on as a cosponsor.

**BILLS:** H.R. 759

**SPONSOR:** Dan 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 of Alaska for oil and gas exploration, development, and production. **STATUS:** Introduced 1091. Referred jointly to the House Committee on Interior and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Has 99 cosponsors. **ACTION NEEDED:** SUPPORT—Write to your representatives and ask them to oppose opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.
I think, were three 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: Id like to see more regulations passed for breeding malls-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 knew run a clean operation, not from pet stores that get their dogs from puppy mills. As long as the demand for puppy-mills dogs keeps increasing, the demand for regulations won't be high. 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 tell- ing 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 1-800-888-3620.

SPEAK UP

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 35 million people visited zoos and aquariums in the United States in 1989.

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 their 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 heating 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!

Dissection simply isn't making the cut in some classrooms these days. In all too high 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 1985, one of the world's best-known textbook companies, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, published a new edition of its popular Modern Biology 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 Donnie 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 curriculum."

A survey reported in the March 1989 issue of The Science Teacher indicated that 21 percent of biology teachers do not include dissection in their lessons.

If you have 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 begin ning to see that dissection has a negative effect on both students and animals. "Science education," Gilmore explains, "is realizing that after dissecting some students become increasingly disinclined to the plight of other species in general." If you have the idea of dissecting in biology class bothers you, talk to your teacher. Request permission to undertake an alternative project. Chance is 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.

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.
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 importation, 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 1990 KLM imported 87,206 birds, 2,440 of which were dead on arrival. In December 1990 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. Thus, 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 shipments of wild birds.

Following a demonstration 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 opposition of the New York law, which passed in 1994, 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 Protection Act continued on page 8

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 voted 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 such imports. Letters are needed urging an immediate, binding, and permanent ban on these Japanese imports to protect these two species. (Page 6)
INTRODUCTION

In order to establish the 1990s as a decade of rapid progress in eliminating the pain and suffering of billions of animals each year, it is imperative that every American, every year, in every state, in every political party, and in every walk of life, do his or her part. We must all join together and demand that our elected officials support, enact, and fund legislation and regulations to protect the billions of animals used and killed each year in laboratories, research centers, educational institutions, and in the animal testing industries. We must all work together to ensure that the laws and regulations we pass are enforceable and that they are enforced.

THE NEED TO PROTECT ANIMALS

The use of animals in research is a complex issue that involves ethical, scientific, and practical considerations. While some scientists argue that animal research is necessary for medical, agricultural, and environmental research, others believe that alternative methods can be used to achieve similar research goals. The debate over the use of animals in research is ongoing, and it is important for all stakeholders to engage in open and honest discussions to find solutions that balance the needs of science, the well-being of animals, and the ethical principles we hold as a society.

THE CHALLENGE OF REGULATING ANIMAL USE

The regulation of animal use in research and other industries is a challenging task. The sheer number of animals used in research, the variety of research procedures, and the complexity of scientific and ethical considerations make it difficult to create comprehensive and effective regulations. Additionally, the enforcement of animal welfare laws is often hampered by insufficient resources and the lack of effective oversight.

THE FUTURE OF ANIMAL WELFARE

The protection of animal welfare is a multi-faceted issue that requires the involvement of all sectors of society. By working together, we can create a world where animals are treated with dignity, respect, and compassion. Whether it is through advocacy, education, legislation, or direct action, each of us has a role to play in ensuring that the lives of animals are improved and that the pain and suffering caused by animal use is minimized. Let us all join forces to create a better future for animals and for the planet we share.
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 30 years, Frank Perdue has praised the quality of his chickens, assuring consumers that his birds are raised in a "humanely manner". Virtually all of the company's advertisements have been designed to project the image of a kind, compassionate, and considerate individual who values the animals he raises. In reality, however, the Perdue's chicken "rewards" is a program that rewards farmers for practices that result in the suffering of millions of chickens each year.

On his farm, Perdue has witnessed firsthand the brutal conditions that chickens are subjected to. He has seen the misery of the birds, who are raised in crowded, filthy conditions, and forced to live in a constant state of stress. Despite these conditions, Perdue continues to assure the public that his chickens are raised in a "humanely manner".

In reality, the Perdue's chicken "rewards" program is a thinly disguised attempt to conceal the brutal realities of the industry. The program rewards farmers for practices that result in the suffering of millions of chickens each year.

The Perdue's chicken "rewards" program is not the only example of how the industry is trying to hide the brutal realities of the industry. Many companies have similar programs, which reward farmers for practices that result in the suffering of millions of chickens each year.

We, the consumers, have a responsibility to demand that the industry change its practices. We must demand that companies like Perdue change their ways and stop exploiting animals for profit.

In conclusion, the Perdue's chicken "rewards" program is a clear example of how the industry is trying to hide the brutal realities of the industry. We must demand that companies like Perdue change their ways and stop exploiting animals for profit.