

HUMANE ACTIVIST

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Proposed regulations will protect people and animals

Sick with fever, 13-year-old Katherine Cyrus slept the day away, resting just a few feet from her father's 15-foot pet Burmese python. Kept under lock and key in a 150-gallon aquarium, Victoria had never shown aggression during four years as her father's pet, and Katherine wasn't worried about the animal's proximity.

When she awoke to a burning sensation above her knee, she was stunned to see the snake clamped onto her leg. She fended off the first bite, but Victoria fastened her teeth above the opposite ankle, wrapping her thick form around the girl's leg, hips, torso, and lower chest.

"It all happened so fast and the pain was so horrible," Katherine says. "All I could feel was burning, and my leg and ribs were popping."

When her uncle and father tried to pry the snake loose, the animal gripped tighter. To save his daughter, Katherine's father decapitated his pet with a butcher knife.

Katherine, now 14, still has spider veins in the places where her blood vessels burst. Yet she's relatively lucky; four people in the U.S. have been killed in attacks by large constrictor snakes since 2006—a 2-year-old Florida girl and three adults with experience handling reptiles.

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER



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The Humane Society Legislative Fund is a social welfare organization incorporated under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code and formed in 2004 as a separate lobbying affiliate of The Humane Society of the United States. HSLF works to pass animal protection laws at the state and federal levels, to educate the public about animal protection issues, and to support humane candidates for office. On the web at hslf.org.

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Dear Friends,

It was a record-breaking year in 2009 for animal protection lawmaking at the state level, with 121 new laws enacted for animals. And we're off to a strong start in 2010, as important policy reforms are advancing in key states.

When dogs are languishing for years in wire cages to produce puppies for pet stores and Internet sales, it's just common sense that there should be basic standards of care and oversight. Ten states passed laws last year to crack down on abusive puppy mills. This year, we're seeing progress in the heart of the industry.

In Missouri, the nation's top puppy mill state with an estimated 3,000 mass breeding operations, residents are collecting signatures to place the Puppy Mill Cruelty Prevention Act on the state's November ballot.

In the second and third largest puppy mill states, Oklahoma and Iowa, lawmakers are considering bills to address the most serious problems in these facilities. The Oklahoma Senate in March approved S.B. 1712, introduced by Sen. Patrick Anderson, which would establish minimum animal care standards and require licensing of commercial breeders. *Tulsa World* investigative reporters Omer Gillham and Curtis Killman exposed the rampant problems and tepid oversight of Oklahoma's puppy mills in their Genesis Award-winning series, and the newspaper's editorial writers have called on state legislators to take action. In February, the Iowa Legislature passed H.F. 2280, introduced by Rep. Jim Lykam, to give the state's Department of Agriculture the authority to inspect USDA-licensed puppy mills.

In Indiana, the state House of Representatives passed a bill requiring retail pet stores to provide dog and cat purchasers with information on the animals' histories and health records. The bill would also make attendance at a dogfight or cockfight a felony offense. H.B. 1258, introduced by Rep. Linda Lawson, was pending in the Senate at press time. The legislation builds on a successful bill Lawson sponsored last year to upgrade the penalties for animal abuse and establish care standards at puppy mills.

Across the country, dozens of other animal protection bills are advancing through state legislatures. The trends are positive but there are major gaps. It's only because people who care about animals take part in the public process that we're able to close these gaps and enact stronger policies. Please contact your state lawmakers in favor of these proposals, and be part of the growing push for strong laws protecting animals from abuse.



Sincerely,

Michael Markarian
President
Humane Society Legislative Fund

The Senseless Trade in Giant Snakes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The loss of human and animal life is just one disastrous outcome of the pet trade in these exotic animals, who are plucked from the wild or bred in captivity and sold to often ill-equipped owners. A regulation proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and supported by HSLF would help end these tragic dealings by adding nine species of large constrictor snakes to the list of “injurious” animals who cannot be imported into the country or moved in interstate commerce. That’s also the goal of legislation pending in the U.S. Senate—S. 373, championed by U.S. Sens. Bill Nelson, D-Fla., and Barbara Boxer, D-Calif. The House is considering a related bill, H.R. 2811, sponsored by Reps. Kendrick Meek, D-Fla., and Tom Rooney, R-Fla.

The proposals come on the heels of a 2009 comprehensive risk assessment by the U.S. Geological Survey finding that the nine species of snakes pose risks to the country’s ecosystems. Three of the species have already established breeding populations in Florida, begun when pet snakes escaped or were intentionally released, then thrived in a climate similar to that of their home ranges in Asia, South America, and Africa.

Burmese pythons have been found over the largest area. Researchers have discovered at least three dozen different birds and mammals in the pythons’ digestive systems, including larger animals like bobcats and white-tailed deer, federally endangered wood storks and Key Largo wood rats, and other species of conservation concern, such as the round-tailed muskrat, says USGS research wildlife biologist Bob Reed. Boa constrictors have also been breeding in the state for some time, and more recently it appears northern African pythons are as well.

If the trade continues unabated, the snakes could be released into new areas and additional species could become established. The threat to native wildlife looms large, with the animals’



Rescued by the Colorado Reptile Humane Society, this pet Burmese python—measuring 12 feet long and weighing 80 pounds—has nose scars from being crammed in a small cage. Inadequate housing is just one of the welfare problems suffered by these victims of the pet trade.

considerable appetites and high rates of reproduction, combined with their formidable skills as predators and their prey’s lack of evolved defenses. “These animals are pretty adaptable,” Reed says. “They can live in cities and feed off rats and cats and go along without being seen in pretty high density areas.”

Along with the public safety and environmental risks comes an enormous amount of animal suffering. Tens of thousands of snakes each year are taken from their native habitats, crated and kept hanging in cloth bags for months at a time. They may pass through the hands of a dozen people, languishing without food, water, warmth, or veterinary care, says Teresa Telecky, wildlife director for Humane Society International. Dealers may euthanize sick or injured animals by stuffing them in the freezer or throwing them in the trash, she says. Even the ones who make it may be starving or ill when purchased—unbeknownst to the con-

sumer, as reptiles often don’t show outward signs of suffering.

For the survivors, these harrowing experiences typically culminate in a dull and meager existence as pets. Snake owners may become bored with the animals or overwhelmed by the time, space, and money needed to care for them as they grow, says A.E. Nash, executive director of the Colorado Reptile Humane Society.

Nash has seen it all in more than 10 years providing shelter for unwanted animals: underweight snakes suffering from respiratory infections or covered with mites; others with crease scars from being perpetually coiled in a tiny aquarium. These experiences have convinced Nash that they should be allowed to remain in their original habitats. “I’ve seen these animals moving freely in their native environments, and it is an incredibly sobering experience,” she says. “Living in captivity is an extremely narrow experience compared to what they would have in a tree in Costa Rica.”

Saddened that her father’s pet had to be killed, Katherine Cyrus agrees that the animals should be left in their native environments. In the months since the attack, she’s learned the ugly truths behind keeping snakes as pets. “I wouldn’t want to be taken from my home, and I wouldn’t put a wild animal out of its place. We have to be more responsible than that.”

Speak Out for Snakes

In March, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service published notice in the *Federal Register* of a proposed ban on the importation of and interstate commerce in nine species of large constrictor snakes: the Burmese python, northern African python, southern African python, reticulated python, boa constrictor, yellow anaconda, green anaconda, DeSchaunsee’s anaconda, and Bolivian anaconda. To express support for the proposal through May 11, visit hslf.org.

LEGISLATIVE LINEUP

THE FOLLOWING is a sample of HSLF-supported animal protection bills before the U.S. Congress. It's vital that you call, e-mail, or write your legislators to let them know your views on these bills.

When you call a legislator's office, ask to speak with the staff person handling animal protection issues. Give the bill number (if available) and the name of the bill or issue. Be polite, brief, and to the point. To find out who your legislators are and how to reach them directly, go to hslf.org/leglookup or call **202-676-2314**.

If you plan to visit Washington, D.C., make an appointment to meet with your legislators or their staff to discuss animal issues. We can help you with background information and may be able to accompany you on your visits.

Please note: Due to security procedures on Capitol Hill, regular mail to members of Congress may be significantly delayed. Telephone calls and e-mails are the best ways to contact your legislators about pending bills.

Address senators' letters to:

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Address representatives' letters to:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

ANIMALS IN RESEARCH



Great Ape Protection Act
H.R. 1326

To phase out the use of chimpanzees in invasive research, retire all federally owned chimpanzees to sanctuary, and codify the NIH moratorium on breeding of these animals for invasive research.

Sponsors: Reps. Towns, D-N.Y.; Reichert, R-Wash.; Langevin, D-R.I.; Bartlett, R-Md.

Pet Safety and Protection Act
H.R. 3907 / S. 1834

To end the Class B dealer system for dogs and cats used by research facilities, ensuring that the animals are obtained legally.

Sponsors: Rep. Doyle, D-Pa. / Sen. Akaka, D-Hawaii

FARM ANIMALS



Downed Animal and Food Safety Protection Act
H.R. 4356

To codify the USDA's ban on the slaughter of downed cattle and strengthen it to ensure immediate humane euthanasia, coverage of downed calves, and application to livestock auctions and markets.

Sponsors: Reps. Ackerman, D-N.Y.; LaTourette, R-Ohio

Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act
H.R. 1549: Committee hearing held S. 619

To phase out routine nontherapeutic use of antibiotics in farm animals, which supports overcrowded, unsanitary factory farming conditions.

Sponsors: Rep. Slaughter, D-N.Y. / Sens. Kennedy, D-Mass.; Snowe, R-Maine

WILDLIFE



Bear Protection Act
H.R. 3480

To prohibit the import, export, and interstate commerce in bear parts such as gallbladders and bile.

Sponsors: Reps. Grijalva, D-Ariz.; Campbell, R-Calif.

Captive Primate Safety Act
H.R. 80: Passed 323-95; passed Senate committee / S. 462

To prohibit interstate and foreign commerce in nonhuman primates for the pet trade.

Sponsors: Reps. Blumenauer, D-Ore.; Kirk, R-Ill. Sens. Boxer, D-Calif.; Vitter, R-La.

Crane Conservation Act
H.R. 388: Passed 288-116; passed Senate committee / S. 197

To support and fund conservation programs for cranes.

Sponsors: Reps. Baldwin, D-Wis.; Brown-Waite, R-Fla. Sens. Feingold, D-Wis.; Crapo, R-Idaho



Great Cats and Rare Canids Act

H.R. 411: Passed 290-118
S. 529: Passed committee

To support and fund conservation of rare felids and canids in the animals' natural ranges.
Sponsors: Rep. Inslee, D-Wash. / Sen. Lieberman, I-Conn.

Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Amendments

H.R. 844: Passed House by voice vote
S. 859: Passed committee

To provide grants for marine mammal rescue and disentanglement efforts.
Sponsors: Rep. Young, R-Alaska / Sen. Cantwell, D-Wash.

Marine Turtle Conservation Reauthorization Act

H.R. 509: Passed House 354-72;
passed Senate committee

To authorize an additional five years of grants for marine turtle conservation projects in foreign countries, expand eligibility to include projects in the U.S., and increase authorized funding levels.
Sponsors: Rep. Brown, R-S.C.; Bordallo, D-Guam

Migratory Bird Treaty Act Penalties

H.R. 2062: Passed by voice vote / S. 2811

To strengthen penalties for intentionally taking protected migratory birds.
Sponsors: Rep. DeFazio, D-Ore. / Sen. Merkley, D-Ore.

Protect America's Wildlife Act

H.R. 3381 / S. 1535

To ban the shooting of wolves, bears, and other predators from aircraft except in limited cases involving a designated biological emergency.
Sponsors: Rep. Miller, D-Calif. / Sen. Feinstein, D-Calif.



Python Importation

H.R. 2811: Passed committee with amendment
S. 373: Passed committee

To ban interstate commerce in and importation of pythons.
Sponsors: Reps. Meek, D-Fla.; Rooney, R-Fla. / Sen. Nelson, D-Fla.

Refuge From Cruel Trapping Act

H.R. 3710

To prohibit the use of body-gripping traps in the National Wildlife Refuge System.
Sponsor: Rep. Lowey, D-N.Y.

Restore Our American Mustangs Act

H.R. 1018: Passed 239-185
S. 1579

To restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros and to provide for more humane and effective management on the range.
Sponsors: Reps. Rahall, D-W.Va.; Grijalva, D-Ariz.; Whitfield, R-Ky. / Sen. Byrd, D-W.Va.



Shark Conservation Act

H.R. 81: Passed by voice vote
S. 850: Passed committee

To end the cruel practice of shark finning (cutting off sharks' fins and throwing the sharks back in the water, often while still alive).
Sponsors: Rep. Bordallo, D-Guam / Sen. Kerry, D-Mass.

Southern Sea Otter Recovery and Research Act

H.R. 556: Passed 316-107 / S. 1748

To establish a recovery program for the Southern sea otter.
Sponsors: Rep. Farr, D-Calif. / Sen. Boxer, D-Calif.

Truth in Fur Labeling Act

H.R. 2480 / S. 1076

To require species labeling on any fur product regardless of value.
Sponsors: Reps. Moran, D-Va.; Bono Mack, R-Calif. / Sen. Menendez, D-N.J.



COMPANION ANIMALS



Prevention of Equine Cruelty Act

H.R. 503 / S. 727

To prohibit knowing possession, shipment, transport, purchase, sale, delivery, or receipt of a horse for slaughter for human consumption.
Sponsors: Reps. Conyers, D-Mich.; Burton, R-Ind.
Sens. Landrieu, D-La.; Ensign, R-Nev.

OPPOSITE PAGE, FROM TOP: BRAND X PICTURES; MANUFOTOLIA; TONY CAMPBELL/SHUTTERSTOCK
THIS PAGE, FROM TOP: KEITH LEVITS/SHUTTERSTOCK; EDUARD KYSLYNKY/SHUTTERSTOCK; A. PARYONOV/ISTOCK; AMOS NAC HOUMPAINET; EDUARD KYSLYNKY/SHUTTERSTOCK

ACTIVIST TOOLKIT: SIGNATURE GATHERING



Jane Garrison was a signature-gathering powerhouse during the 2008 Proposition 2 campaign in California.

For more than a decade, activist Jane Garrison worked on sustained, well-planned efforts to engage people in animal advocacy, from stopping mountain lion hunting in California to protecting elephants worldwide. In 2007, she ventured into a new facet of campaigning: gathering signatures for a California ballot initiative to free farm animals from some of the cruelest confinement methods.

As part of a group seeking 434,000 valid signatures to put the measure before voters, Garrison shifted gears from the marathon of a drawn-out campaign, seeking ways to quickly gather a large number of names.

First, she experimented with the venue, striking out at baseball and soccer games before heading to the giant Hollywood farmers market. She tried different pitches, settling on a succinct, "The Humane Society needs your help. All we need is a signature." A few tweaks like taking off her sunglasses to make eye contact were game-changers. The hardest part was bracing for everyone who said "no."

Before long, Garrison was bringing in 50 to 60 signatures an hour, more than twice the goal established by campaign organizers. "I was able to get that many just by figuring out what works and what doesn't work. It just shows you that anyone can do it," she says. With the help of Garrison and thousands of volunteers like her, the Prevention of Farm Animal Cruelty Act, or Proposition 2, made it

onto the 2008 ballot with nearly 800,000 signatures and passed overwhelmingly, promising change for tens of millions of animals.

As Garrison's experience shows, a petition can be a powerful tool to help animals—whether it's part of a state or local voter initiative, a campaign to get an animal-friendly candidate on the ballot, or an effort to show support of or opposition to an idea. And it's a tool that's relatively easy to wield and shape; volunteers can spend just a few hours a week on the job, modifying their techniques until they hit their stride.

To get the most from your own signature-gathering efforts, follow these tips.

► **Stake out the best locations:** At sporting events, people are rushing to get to their seats. But farmers markets afford better opportunities, as do parades, fairs, and other events where people are milling around. Garrison landed 100 signatures in one hour at an AIDS walk. Lauren Schnieders, peti-



tion drive coordinator for an Ohio ballot initiative similar to Prop 2, has found a gold mine in movie theater lines.

► **Consider convergence:** Take advantage of special events organized by like-minded groups. In Missouri, where a ballot initiative would bring basic care standards to large commercial dog breeding operations, volunteer Mary Ann Wentzel worked the lobby during a major benefit for Tony La Russa's Animal Rescue Foundation. "Most of the people there, besides being baseball fans, were animal people," Wentzel says. "We probably collected a couple thousand signatures that night."

► **Stick to the law:** For ballot initiatives, signatures must typically be taken by hand and original documents must be submitted. Check that each entry is completely filled out by a registered voter, is legible, and includes a street address (not a P.O. box). Duplicates don't count, so be sure to ask people whether they've signed the petition previously.

► **Play it safe:** Gather twice as many signatures as required so that you can afford to have some discarded. Even in situations where petitions aren't legally binding, a strong showing can tip the balance in the animals' favor. In Edmonds, Wash., more than 5,000 registered voters signed a petition in support of a spay/neuter policy for the city shelter, says Jennifer Hillman, The HSUS's director of ballot issue campaigns. Impressed by the results, the city council bypassed a special citizens vote on the matter and adopted the ordinance outright.

► **Mind the clock:** Keep moving, use multiple clipboards, and don't wait for someone to finish signing before asking the next person. If someone says "no" or keeps walking, move on to the next person. And don't get bogged down in debate; it's better to just walk away.

► **Make your case:** Ask "Will you help us?" rather than "Can you sign?" Use visual aids to help explain the measure's intent. The backs of Schnieders' clipboards show a pig crammed into a gestation crate on an Ohio factory farm.

► **Have some fun:** See how many signatures you can wrangle when you're trying a different pitch or a new location. Bring a friend and compete—anything to keep you on your toes and maximize productivity. And when you're done for the day, look at all the signatures on the clipboards. "I would sit there in my car and count them all," Garrison says, "and I would leave feeling very productive."

► For more on the ballot campaigns, visit ohiohumane.com and missourifordogs.com.

On the topic of horse slaughter, Rep. Nick Rahall II doesn't mince words: "It is immoral and not the American way."

It's the type of strong message that the West Virginia Democrat has communicated on a number of animal issues since becoming head of the House Natural Resources Committee in 2007. As chairman, Rahall can prioritize animal-friendly legislation for action and work with House leaders to schedule floor votes, and he has used this power to the animals' advantage numerous times in the 111th Congress.

In recognition of Rahall's leadership, HSLF and The HSUS have named him the 2009 Humane Legislator of the Year. Rahall received the award during a March reception on Capitol Hill in which 131 additional members of Congress were honored. In this excerpted interview, Rahall spoke with *Humane Activist* about his work on animal issues.

Over the years, you have authored legislation to protect certain West Virginia rivers and to expand wilderness areas in the state. Why has this been important to you?

[The bills were] primarily motivated by what I felt was the need to preserve these rivers and surrounding lands in their pristine state for the benefit of present and future generations. They are significant natural resource assets and the last thing I wanted to see were to have A-frames and condos lining the gorge rims.

I am humbled by many things in life. I am humbled by my faith in God. I am humbled by the trust placed in me by the people of southern West Virginia to serve them in Congress. And I am humbled by the sheer magnitude, the power, and the glory of the New River and our wild lands. They are a source of inspiration and a place to renew the soul.

You're a lead sponsor of H.R. 1018, which would overhaul range management of wild horses and prohibit their slaughter. Do you have a personal connection with this issue?

I have never witnessed wild horses on the range firsthand, but that does not



mean I cannot be their champion. They are a symbol of America. Just as with the bison in Yellowstone National Park—I do not have to see them firsthand, although I have, to know it is just plain wrong to slaughter [them]. That is repellent to me. Slaughter is not a viable way to manage these herds. There are alternatives.

You've served on the Natural Resources Committee for 30 years. Is it easier to find support for wildlife protection issues today?

The political landscape for wildlife has changed tremendously over those years, and changed for the better. Back when I started, there was not really a concerted voice for wildlife issues. That is not to say these issues were ignored. The Magnuson Stevens Act was passed in 1976, for instance. That's the law which seeks to protect marine species.

But when I started out serving on what was then the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I do not recall our considering many if any wildlife-specific bills. Parks, public lands, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, yes, but not wildlife-specific, although those types of measures certainly help wildlife. I think things began to change when groups like The Humane Society got more politically savvy, both in terms of organizing grassroots support for wildlife issues and in terms of their dealings with the Congress.



How are you able to use your committee chairmanship to help wildlife?

I think the record speaks for itself. No other committee in the Congress has taken on the cause of wildlife than the Natural Resources Committee during my reign as chairman. We have shepherded 11 wildlife bills through the committee and the House of Representatives. Obviously, wildlife does not vote. But somebody needs to represent them. I feel that is a moral obligation. To keep faith with God, one must also keep faith with his creatures.

➤ **For more on the awards and a list of honorees, visit hslf.org.**



Rallying for Chimps

"As the only remaining developed nation in the world still using chimpanzees in invasive research, it is time for the United States to join the rest of the world in ending [the practice.]" Those were the words of U.S. Reps. Edolphus Towns, D-N.Y.; David Reichert, R-Wash.; James Langevin, D-R.I.; and Roscoe Bartlett, R-Md., in a recent letter urging House leaders to move forward on the Great Ape Protection Act.

The four lawmakers wrote to U.S. Reps. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., and Frank Pallone Jr., D-N.J., who chair the committee and subcommittee, respectively, where the legislation has been assigned. They noted the availability of people-based models to replace expensive and unreliable research on chimpanzees, and they requested a hearing on the bill "before it is too late for these animals, and before even more taxpayer dollars are squandered with little or no benefit to humans."

➤ **Join animal advocates** around the nation in rallying support for the Great Ape Protection Act during HSLF's next Party Animals fundraiser on May 2. To sign up to host an event or find a party near you, visit hslf.org/partyanimals.



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ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

The HSUS's sixth annual Taking Action for Animals conference and trade show—to be held July 23–26 in Washington, D.C.—offers something for seasoned animal activists and those just beginning to explore animal protection issues. Workshop presenters will share strategies for effective advocacy and explore a range of animal protection issues, while a special student summit will engage young activists. The conference ends with a day of lobbying on Capitol Hill. Sign up now at takingactionforanimals.org.

AYES & NAYS



✔ With blizzards and record low temperatures pummeling many parts of the South this winter, Brownsville, Texas, **Mayor Pat M. Ahumada Jr.** took to the airwaves, urging pet owners to bring their dogs indoors. Then he went a step further and opened an emergency animal shelter where dogs could be housed until the cold weather receded. Labeled “one of the most progressive city leaders in the state as an advocate for animal welfare” by the Texas Humane Legislation Network, Ahumada has also received praise for his opposition to dog chaining and his insistence on strict enforcement of animal cruelty statutes.

✔ Two major players in the egg-buying business have taken steps away from eggs produced by hens confined in cages so small they can't even spread their wings. **Wal-Mart** has confirmed that all of its private label eggs in the U.S., sold under the Great Value brand, are cage-free. And Hellmann's has announced that its Light Mayonnaise product in North America will contain 100 percent cage-free eggs—and that it aspires to switch over all of its mayonnaise once cage-free eggs become more available. Hellmann's uses exclusively free-range eggs in the UK and Ireland, while other dressings and mayonnaise brands by parent company Unilever have been following suit in Europe.

✔ The world's largest food service provider, **Compass Group**, is pointing its North American consumers in the right direction with the January launch of its flexitarian eating initiative. The company, which previously committed to purchasing all of its whole eggs from cage-free facilities, is working with its 8,500 dining locations to offer more vegetarian and vegan dishes to its consumers while encouraging them to “Be a Flexitarian.” Flexible vegetarians aim to decrease their consumption of animal products and to actively incorporate meat-free meals into their diet. With its size and diversity of markets, Compass Group can have a major impact on the food industry. “If we have success and others see that demand is shifting, it will definitely take hold,” says Deanne Brandstetter, vice president of nutrition and wellness.

✘ **NASA** has so far refused to reconsider its \$1.75 million plan to expose male squirrel monkeys to high doses of radiation in an attempt to learn how people in space might react to long-term exposure to low-level radiation. An overwhelming amount of radiation research has already been conducted on primates and other species. While information gained from these experiments has dubious relevance to human health, repeating them would be an obvious waste of taxpayer funds. The documented effects of harmful radiation on monkeys include vomiting, hair and tooth loss, lethargy, and extreme distress leading to self-mutilation. By planning to inflict severe suffering on monkeys without a clear benefit to society, the nation's space agency is going against its own principles governing animal use.

