UW Madison’s Cruel Mother’s Day Joke

Who can forget the sad haunting images of the baby monkeys deprived of all maternal contact that were the result of Harry Harlow and his students’ decades of cruelty at the university? Not us.

We recently learned that the university will resume experiments described as “severe,” and certain to cause behavioral damage that is “already well known” according to a university oversight committee. It is likely that infant monkeys have already been removed from their mothers.

Assistant Professor Allyson Joy Bennett will permanently separate infants from their mothers in order to create abnormally anxious monkeys. She will then subject them to frightening situations including a “human intruder” and exposure to a live snake. She plans to kill them at some point, then dissect their brains.

The university hired Bennett in 2011; the maternal deprivation experiments that will occur at UW-Madison are a continuation of her maternal deprivation experiments while at Wake Forest University. The university must have understood the nature of her work when she was hired. She explained her methods in a 2011 paper:

“[A]nimals were separated from their mothers within 24-hr of birth, moved to a neonatal nursery, and reared under surrogate-peer-reared or peer-reared conditions using procedures based on those developed at the University of Wisconsin Harlow Primate Laboratory.” (Long-term effects of differential early rearing in rhesus macaques: Behavioral reactivity in adulthood. Developmental Psychobiology)

It is universally acknowledged that maternal deprivation is emotionally and psychologically crushing to both humans and rhesus monkeys. Maternal deprivation demolishes babies’ spirits.

Maternal deprivation experiments have not been conducted at the UW-Madison since the early 1980s; the infamous Harry Harlow and his students were responsible for those.

This is a giant moral step backwards for the university. There is absolutely no good reason to hurt monkeys like this. Ironically, quality research involving human orphans subjected to maternal and environmental deprivation is ongoing right now by researchers at the university.

For more about this, visit www.allanimals.org/maternal-deprivation.html

The Hunting and Trapping of Wolves

On April 2 Governor Walker signed Wisconsin Act 169 creating a wolf hunting/trapping season.

The bill was authored by the Hunters Rights Coalition and supported by the NRA and Wisconsin Bear Hunters Association. There was little opportunity for public input.

Act 169 creates a killing season that begins October 15th when most pups are only six months old. The season runs through February interrupting the wolf breeding cycle and impacting pregnant females.

For part of the season, Act 169 allows hunting with up to six dogs at night. Trappers can use cable restraints with no prohibition on how a wolf in a trap is killed; clubbing is allowed.

Barring a lawsuit and court ordered injunction, the first Wisconsin wolf hunting/trapping season in more than 50 years will begin this October.

There are things you can do. Plan to attend or submit comments at the May 22-23 Natural Resource Board meeting when the scoping statement will be on the agenda (the agenda has not yet been posted). Public testimony will also be taken at the NRB meeting this summer planned for either July or August. The schedule for meeting dates is posted at http://dnr.wi.gov/about/nrb/calendar.html The procedures for submitting comments to the Natural Resource Board can be found at http://dnr.wi.gov/about/nrb/public.html

continued on page 4
As you probably already know, Madison is the "monkey experimentation capital" of the United States. Covance, Inc. and the UW - Madison use thousands of monkeys in everything from toxicity and drug testing to behavior studies on baby monkeys removed from the mothers. There are more non-human primates living in laboratories in Madison than in any other metropolitan area of the U.S. and possibly the world.

Wisconsin's major role in this cruel industry requires us to raise our voices in opposition to these and all other invasive experiments using non-human primates.

Currently pending in the U.S. Congress is a bill that will end the use of Great Apes in invasive biomedical experiments. Out of the 178 (164 - House and 14- Senate) co-sponsors of the Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act, only one, Rep. Gwen Moore, represents Wisconsin. Please contact Senators Kohl and Johnson and your House Representative and ask them why they have failed to support this important legislation.

Here is the information about the Great Ape Protection Act that you will need when you call, write or e-mail:

Great Ape Protection and Cost Savings Act: HR1513/S810

To phase out the use of chimpanzees in invasive research in the United States, retire the approximately 500 federally owned chimpanzees to permanent sanctuary, and make the recent National Institutes of Health decision to end breeding on federally owned chimpanzees statutory.

Also pending in Congress are these animal friendly bills:

American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act: S1176/HR2966

To amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption.

Animal Fighting Spectator Prohibition Act: HR2492/S1947

Establishes misdemeanor penalties for knowingly attending an animal fighting event and bringing a child under 18 years old to such an event.

BEST Practices Act: HR403

To require the Secretary of Defense to use only human-based training methods for training members of the Armed Forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries and the management of chemical and biological casualties. Prohibits the use of animals in such training.

Captive Primate Safety Act: S1324/HR4306

To prohibit interstate commerce of monkeys, apes and other nonhuman primates in the exotic pet trade.

National Animal Rescue Day: HR Res 220

To create awareness for animal rescue programs throughout the year and address the challenge of overpopulation through continued spaying and neutering.

Pet Safety and Protection Act: HR2256

To prohibit the use in research of dogs and cats obtained through Class B dealers from random sources such as pet theft and free-to-good home ads.

Note: For contact information about your US legislators visit the Who is My Representative website at http://whoismyrepresentative.com/.

Please voice your opinion!
In March, AFA Board member Julie Grosso attended the PAWS (Performing Animal Welfare Society) Summit for the Elephants 2012, which brought together individuals who will direct the future for captive elephants around the globe. What follows is her report:

More than 100 elephant people gathered at the Oakland Zoo for one of the most informative conferences of the year. Speakers included the foremost scientists studying elephants in the wild, as well as activists, the USDA, zoo professionals, and founders of sanctuaries for captive elephants worldwide.

An important topic at the conference was the AZA’s (Association of Zoos and Aquariums) two landmark changes to their accreditation policy:

The AZA will require all accredited zoos to adopt “Protected Contact Management” by 2014;

The AZA will require that elephants be kept in same-species groups and that the groups must be no smaller than three elephants. In some cases this will mean a large overhaul of zoo exhibits or the elimination of the exhibits altogether.

"Protected Contact Management" requires a barrier between elephants and care staff. It requires positive reinforcement, and target poles (instead of bull hooks). This method of care-giving protects people who work with elephants. And it protects elephants from the people who work with them.

Keepers will no longer be allowed to be dominant and abusive. Elephants will now have the freedom to choose whether or not they want to participate in training and foot care. Elephants will no longer be subjected to bull hooks, be yelled and screamed at, or be treated in a negative and punishing manner. This type of protective contact is virtually impossible to implement in a circus environment.

I am not in favor of zoos, particularly because of their close ties with the circus industry and their position on breeding elephants, but at least potentially, zoos can improve elephants’ lives and significantly enrich the captive environment. Circus can’t do this.

The problem with circuses

Because a circus is continually moving from city to city, it is nearly impossible to improve the elephants’ surroundings or to give them a more natural and healthy environment. It is also impossible for the circus to adopt a protective management program that would protect the public, circus employees, and the elephants from the common abusive handling techniques. Hauling elephants around the country and forcing them to perform requires frequent physical contact with them as well as nearly constant chaining, intimidation and the threat of physical punishment.

After spending five days with professionals who work with elephants on a daily basis, I realized how dangerous it is to be around them. The only way to be around elephants safely is by protective contact, again, virtually impossible to implement in a circus environment.

All of the professionals at the summit agreed that the circus is no place for elephants. Elephants are dangerous; using elephants in public exhibitions and letting

Continued on page 4
UW Gets a New Coat of Whitewash

The University of Wisconsin-Madison announced recently that the Graduate School’s, the School of Medicine and Public Health’s, and the School of Veterinary Medicine’s "animal programs" had been awarded the "highest accreditation" from The Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC).

Whoop-dee-do. The university was AAALAC-accredited when it was cited for multiple very serious violations of the woefully weak Animal Welfare Act (AWA) in 2007, 2009, and 2010.

There appears to be absolutely no relationship between AAALAC accreditation and animal care. The most serious and egregious violations seem to occur at AAALAC-accredited just as often as they do at institutions that aren’t accredited.

This may have something to do with the fact that the AAALAC inspectors are themselves animal-users at their own institutions and that the inspections are set up long in advance with much prior discussion about what will be looked at.

There are no surprises.

Address Service Requested

Alliance for Animals
P.O. Box 1632
Madison WI 53701
www.allananimals.org

Wolves, continued from page 1

You should also contact DNR Secretary Cathy Stepp, 608 267-7556. Talking points to use in your letters to the Natural Resource Board and DNR:

The Wolf Management Plan states, “The public harvest of wolves would require extensive public interaction as part of the process.” This didn’t happen. 1. Ask that the DNR hold public hearings/meetings across the state and include a public comment period. 2. Ask the DNR to close National Forest lands and other large tracts of public lands to wolf hunting/trapping. 3. Also ask the DNR to require trappers to post “caution” notifications when wolf traps are in the ground.

Act 169 has declared war on wolves, but with your help we can fight back.

Elephants, continued from page 1

people ride them is irresponsible. Many parents don’t allow their children to ride their bike without a helmet, or ride in a car without a seatbelt, but fail to recognize the dangers of allowing their children to be near or to ride an elephant at a circus.

Keeping elephants in circuses isn’t good for people or for the elephants. The conference reinforced much of what I learned during my trip to the Elephant Nature Park in Thailand a few months ago. I’m more certain now than ever, it’s past time to ban the exhibition of elephants in Dane County and throughout the world.