Dog Fighters' Choice
The American Pit Bull Terrier
By John A. Hoyt

In the Autumn 1975 issue of The Humane Society News, an article entitled "Gruel to Animals in the Film Industry" described various training methods and housing conditions in dog-fighting facilities. The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is an organization dedicated to improving the welfare of animals, and it is often involved in the investigation of such practices.

Specimens of the HSUS's work with the Ralston Purina Company in 1977-78 are discussed in a 1979 article entitled "Cruelty and other matters." The article highlights how Ralston Purina failed to adhere to HSUS's guidelines and how HSUS's work led to a decrease in the incidence of this cruel practice.

The article also discusses the HSUS's mission to protect animals and highlights their work with Ralston Purina in the 1970s. It serves as an example of the HSUS's commitment to animal welfare and their efforts to bring about better conditions for animals.
O ur discussion has been titled "Cruel­
ity." What is the question that is that? Do we need an explanation for what we do, what we believe in, what we fight for? Surprisingly enough, we do. We should pause, and we should determine if we are right. Perhaps, and mind you I only say perhaps, we take too much for granted, for who here has really questioned our cause in a very long time? If we are right, we would see an end to the fur trade. What would end to the fur trade mean? Many people toward these ends? Are we right in even what we fight for? Jobs really lost—they would shrivel, we would be forced to work in the meat processing industry, and we would be coerced into hunting—38 in all, was consulted and used as source material. On top of that, my files were loaned to CBS, and I was a paid consultant to the producers, as were other people with some knowledge of this field.

Word leaked early, and hunting groups, the National Shooting Sports Fede­ral, and the National Rifle Assoc., among others, began their campaign. They tried to coax and then later coerce CBS not to do the show although they knew nothing of the content. When they failed there they started on the sponsors and did not in fact get all but one—back out. Even that failed, and on Sept 5 the show was aired. The scream went—"they howled and roared and moaned.

And from that carefully orchestrated another show was born, called "The Echoes of the Guns of Autumn," and on it our president, John Hayt, departed himself hand­some—coming off as the reasonable, intelligent, and informed gentleman he is. Not everyone on the show did as well.

T he claim made by the hunting com­munity was that "The Guns of Au­tumn" lacked typicality—was a word used by a lot of them, typically. It did not show all of hunting, just what they call "slob hunters." Okay, when asked to react to the show by CBS was forced to agree with the hunters.

Are We Right in Demanding An End to Animal Cruelty?

By Roger Caras

EDITOR’S NOTE: The following article was delivered as the keynote speech at the 1975 HSUS Annual Conference last October in Houston, Texas.

B ut are we right in calling for humane slaughter? Do we come close to a dumping of another type? Should we not be on the verge of interfering with reli­gious freedom? That would be a dan­gerous notion to say, not only because of the realness of the issue, and here is the answer: You’re darn tootin’ we are right. Jobs will be lost—they would be lost if the drug trade shrivelled up to­morrow, too. Narcotics officers would be freed, U.S. Customs could cut back on the, the efficiency and, and, and, and the less pressure, and so would the public prose­cutor; therefore, fewer would work in those quarters. Well, it is right to ig­nore those imaginary pleas and work and pray for an end to drug addiction, it is right to say “enough” to the fur trade. Enough agony! Leghorn traps, be gone! Furriers, close down your sa­lons. Leave our wildlife alone and close your mink and fox torturing farms, what­ever the momentary cost (and it will only be a very small cost these things go)

I say we are right. I say the fur indus­try must die, every last shred of it. And if we are wrong what do we do, what do we do—we must then turn in on ourselves to that industry and said “think mink” in the hopes that ranch­raised mink will mean less suffering than wild-caught furs, we can forget that one.

The only way to get people to stop wearing the wrong furs is to get them to wear no furs at all. Jobs be damned! We are right on that count.

I think rodeo can be modified so as to no longer torture animals. It need not be changed, but only the whole show can be a wild west show that will not cut into regional pride, will not deface self­image and will preserve history. But those accommodations must be made. They persist in our time as well as in the history of showfolk. They are quick buck tricks, crowd pleasers (they had real crowd pleasers in the Roman arena, too—Caligula loved them). Let us not mistake huckstering for historical pride and na­tional pride in calling for a modifica­tion, a profound modification of the present rodeo cartridge, and let the devil have our enemy, for that is good company for both.

Well, we are raising havoc, aren’t we? We have let the fur industry simply die, we have hacked out a cancerous sore in the meat processing industry, and we have asked the people of that branch of show business how to make a modification, a change to straighten up and act like men and not monsters. Where else would we lay our heavy hand?

In the laboratory, for one place. Are we right when we ask for modification in the research community? You better be—
that the show did omit too much. I listed these points as missing from "The Guns of Autumn"—points that would have helped viewers have a more representa-
tional picture of hunting as it is in Ameri-
can. A picture painted by an Andrew Wyeth instead of a Paul Klee.

But there is something else about that show, and I think it reflects on what we are talking about here. It was the reaction of the hunting community and the industrial complex that helps them bolster their fading self-image. Our libraries are choke-full of books that further the fiction that the hunter is the original and true great American. The hero-in-the-field-type book is found in all public libraries by the hundreds. Our newstands are covered with American Rifleman, Guns and Ammo, Guns Magazine, Sports Afield, Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, and all of the other magazines that are filled with no but articles about how great the hunter is and how brave and how fair and how honest, how the hunter is the only real sportsman, the only real conservationist and the only real animal lover. Most newspapers today have hunting and fishing columns—sometimes more than one. The American Sportsman was on ABC for years featuring every imaginable kind of supercelebrity shoot-
ing everything that moved and made to look the cool hero. Manufacturer-
ers from shoes to cigarettes, from camcorders to ten-gallon hats, from hunters in their ads. Sporting goods manufacturers issue catalogs filled with the things for killing.

"Why are the hunters afraid?"

Now, wait just a moment at this point. Has the humane community asked that those books come off the library shelves? Has the humane community asked the hunting magazines stop publishing? Have we insisted that "The American Sportsman" be taken off the shelf? Have we asked, "Why do those hunters work in an abortion clinic in order to justify my belief. I believe autopsies and eviscerations are another form of proper determination of cause of death and for the further education of medical students when the most affected family is a post-mortem room?" I believe that Charles Manson at least belongs in prison, not in some other place—some place, I mean, where they could, they might—"Why must I then want to be a prison guard? In some cases I believe in capital punishment, but at the same time as the hangman? I believe in a strong pro-

In the show, the hunters have acted an awful lot like communists. Isn’t that what communists do? They try to get the other side hounded so that they can’t be seen, or isn’t that what the hunters did? Didn’t they try to force "The Guns of Autumn" out of existence? I think the American hunter is too guilty of communist tactics ever to wear such a bumper sticker with pride again, except perhaps in the middle of his forehead where it would look as silly as it really is.

W

So do you and I frighten the hunt-
er? He has his magazines, books, catalogs, national ads, television shows. He has a President that calls for Na-
tional Hunting Day. He has all of that, yet, unlike us, he is afraid to have us speak. While I, at least, welcome his voice, I have never heard a hunter talk for very long without making a bloody fool of himself. It is not without reason that the National Shooting Sports Fdn. and the National Rifle Assn. and other interested groups print brochures telling hunters how to reply it challenged by a non-hunter. Imagine you and me need-

Hunting is an absurd anachronism; it is a leftover thing, it is a shard of a buried culture, an unwelcome artifact of another kind of man. We are trying to excise it, or exercise it, not reassert in some incestuous little cluster that we are right and someone else is wrong.

We all know you can photograph wild-
life and not shoot it—or that you can just lookout at it. We all know these things, so what we are trying to do is get rid of something that is sick in society and something that retards the growth of all men and mankind. It is a poison for our children. It is a shame on us who have failed for yet another generation to clean it up. Remember this always: In the lifetime of you will meet many non-
hunters who were former hunters, men and women who have matured and stopped the nonsense. You will never meet a non-hunter who has matured into a hunter.

If we want to question ourselves at all on the subject of hunting, let us ask our-
selves, have we forced urbanized folk to tear out, this nasty little mean thing so many of us still do. Remember this as well: There is nothing in what we seek to elevate not just our own egos.

Hunting is a poisoned vice. It is a poison for our children. It is a shame on us who have failed for yet another generation to clean it up.
Scientists at the University of Minnesota observe a rat being used to study human diseases.

Is it possible for scientists to continue making medical progress without the use of live animals in biomedical research? If it is not, is society willing to put human life in jeopardy to save animal life?

These and many other controversial questions concerning the use of animals in biomedical research were discussed recently by more than 120 distinguished scientists, humanitarians, and legal experts at a National Academy of Science (NAS) symposium in Washington, D.C. The symposium, held last October, marked the first time that the scientific community has examined its use of animals in experimental research.

Guy R. Hodge, HSUS director of data services, attended the symposium and characterized the high level meeting as a response by NAS to rising public criticism concerning scientists’ use of animals in research projects. He also said NAS was worried about restrictive legislation that may be proposed to limit the use of animals in research unless the scientific community clearly demonstrates the benefits and humaneness of its research methods.

Public skepticism about the proper care, handling, and utilization of experimental animals has grown rapidly in the past few years as the news media has focused national attention on numerous inhumane and cruel experiments performed by research scientists. Dr. Irving Ladimer, a legal expert and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City, told symposium participants that the public believes that scientists have not, despite assurances of noble and humane motives, shown appropriate concern for other living creatures. He said their interest in material and professional accomplishments has blinded them to the pain to which animals are subjected.

Scientists in the federal government and private industry are conducting animal experiments at thousands of research facilities throughout the U.S. that inflict suffering and pain on millions of living creatures annually. A recent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture report showed that 1.5 million live animals were used in federally regulated research projects in 1973. This figure includes thousands of tests involving painful procedures in which animals were deprived of pain relief because it would interfere with the results of the experiments. Additionally, the latest available survey conducted by NAS revealed that more than 43 million live mammals were used in 1971 by all research facilities in the United States. Some biomedical researchers predict this figure will rise to more than 100 million by 1980. HSUS believes the number of animals now being used and the predicted increases indicate that researchers are not actively pursuing alternatives to live animal research.

The fact of the matter is that behind closed doors animals are being assaulted with an exotic array of chemicals and weapons under the guise of national security and human safety. Despite scientists’ claims that biomedical experimentation has led to advances in medical knowledge, many procedures using animals to test such items as cosmetics, Christmas tree sprays, church candles, oven cleaners, bubble baths, and zipper lubricants appear to be unnecessary.

Many examples of inhumane experimentation were detailed by participants at the symposium. One experiment was described in which chimpanzees were administered electrical shock resulting in underlying tissue damage so extensive that skin grafting had to be performed in order to heal the wounds. Another experiment, called a writhing test, subjects animals to intense agony to evaluate the pain relieving property of a chemical. Other animals are sacrificed in a myriad of experiments involving asphyxiation, blinding, burning, decompression, freezing, irradiation, and starvation.

Christine G. Stevens, president of the Animal Welfare Institute, told symposium participants that in most laboratory animal facilities pain and fear are unrecognized or relieved by drugs, kindness, or intelligent planning. “There can be no doubt that the right of laboratory animals to protection against cruelty, neglect, inadequate quarters, hunger, thirst, and fear is now recognized,” she said. “It is further recognized that self-policing (by biomedical researchers) to ensure these rights is not acceptable.”

Many scientists at the symposium staunchly defended the use of live animals for research purposes. Dr. Fred C. Davidson, president of the University of Georgia, said if it were not for experimentation with animals man’s capacity to vaccinate against many infectious diseases would not have been achieved. He said enormous insights have been gained from such investigations, leading to vast improvements in human health and welfare. Other scientists claimed that organ transplants, and even the conquest of space, would not have been possible without using live animals in experiments.

A major issue of contention at the symposium was the viability of testing substances on animals earmarked for human use. Many critics, including HSUS, feel it is not possible to reach any firm conclusions about the effects of a substance for humans from tests on other species. Further, HSUS contends that toxicity testing on live animals as now required by the Food and Drug Adm. (FDA) to test the safety of serums, drugs, and cosmetics is cruel, archaic, and unreliable and should be
replaced by modern methods not involving animal life. HSUS also believes that, in pursuit of ensuring human safety, FDA is often overzealous in the amount of animal testing required.

HSUS's position was supported by several scientists at the symposium. Dr. George T. Race, professor of pathology at the University of Texas, said that animal experiments, thereby adding to greater precision in biology, thereby reducing the possibility of error in those results. However, scientists expressed concern over regulations that would force them to use less effective methods of testing drugs and cosmetics, as well as over the national to supply him with information about dog fighting activities in their vicinity. "I would like to make HSUS headquarters a clearing house for dog fighting information," he said.
If someone had polled the 270 persons from 33 states who attended the 1975 HSUS Annual Conference in Houston last October, it’s safe to bet their assessment of the future for animals would not have been optimistic. Working within the theme “Animals: Assessing Their Future,” conference speakers painted a pessimistic outlook for the nation’s animals.

Naturalist Roger Caras was the first speaker to sound a note of alarm when he took thero beside a photographic safari of East Africa. As animal after animal flashed on the screen, Caras said, “You’d better go to Africa now if you want to see them in their natural habitat.”

In another slide presentation, factory farming authority Mrs. Ruth Harrison conducted a tour of the growing agribusiness setting in which thousands of chickens are jammed into wire cages after their beaks have been clipped to keep them from pecking on each other. She showed young calves imprisoned in very tight quarters in order to produce whole veal and pigs slipping and sliding in their own filth on steel floors.

Occasionally, a breath of fresh air. Mrs. Harrison showed improved conditions at American and overseas locations. But these examples were few and far between, for an English citizen who studied factory farming in the United States at HSUS’s request, made it very clear that humanitarianists will have to be more vigilant and more verbal about cruelty behind the meal counter.

In a report on progress toward finding an effective pet contraceptive, Lloyd Faulkner, D.V.M., warned that birth control has been dangerously overemphasized as a solution to the surplus pet problem. No contraceptive will substitute for responsible pet owners, he said. A massive public educational program aimed at teaching pet owner responsibility must be the highest priority in efforts to solve the problem, said the chairman of the Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics at Colorado State University.

“Owners who believe they are doing a kindness by giving their pets the freedom to run loose are unaware or unconcerned about the disturbances, accidents and accidents their free-roaming animals cause,” he said. “They must be convinced that they have a responsibility to control their animals’ reproductive functions, as well as to confine them to comfortable, sanitary quarters where they will not impose a burden on society.”

Faulkner described several alternatives to surgical sterilization, including oral contraceptives, injectable hormones, skin implants, and intravaginal devices. One of the most convenient contraceptives he mentioned was a female hormone called Ovaban. The medication is designed to retard estrus and is given orally when the first signs of heat are noted in the animal. The pill has a brewer’s yeast flavor that animals enjoy and has the added advantage of retarding nervousness that is usually evident during the estrus cycle.

Faulkner stressed that much more research must be done in order to find a long-term contraceptive that will be less dependent on pet owner initiative for success. Progress has been very slow because of insufficient funds to support research efforts, he said.

The most positive assessment of the future came from wildlife biologist Roger B. Schaefer, Ph.D., recipient of the 1975 HSUS Joseph Wood Krutch Medal. An influent of young, ecologically minded people into wildlife management will result in more concern within the profession about the welfare of animals than “bag limits” and extended hunting seasons, he predicted.

Among the other predictions he made were these:

- Bioclinic through habitat will become one of the best ways animals can survive with nuisance wildlife populations. (Biocontrol is the use of animal behavioral information about one species to control another species. Wildlife managers use information from one wild animal population against animals for the reduction of their own numbers without the use of cruel and inhumane methods.)
- Hunting for trophy animals (the larger, finer animals in the population) will decline because it is a practice that harms the breeding stock.
- Mechanical devices that come between man and his prey (ultrasonics, ammunitions, telescopic sights, etc.) will decline in favor.
- Lead shot, which still poisons over 2 million waterfowl a year, and off-road vehicles, which carve up mountain slopes and their vegetation, will be banned.
- Game departments will ban inhumane management practices such as shooting animals from aircraft, catching animals with steel jaw traps, and poisoning predatory animals.
- Public wildlife management agencies will be represented by conservations and humane organizations such as HSUS, as well as sportsmen, and will be increasingly financed by general revenues instead of by hunting and trapping license fees.
- Wildlife on public lands will increasingly be managed as a national resource. The American public will demand that the government act more like a genuine trustee of its wildlife environments rather than allowing the states to dictate selfish management policies.
- Elementary schools of the future will give children an insight into the complexity of relationships between people and wild animals. Education in wildlife at the high school level will analyze the moral principles and values of animal management. Schaefer stressed that the public’s feelings must be considered in wildlife management; he said hunters must learn to accept the probability that most Americans have a spiritual and emotional interest in wildlife that is as strong and legitimate as that of their own. “The rightness or wrongness of hunting and trapping depends on public attitudes and preferences with respect to the uses of wildlife,” Schaefer said. “Hunters and trappers will say that the opponents of wildlife killing are starry-eyed, thoughtless, or illiterate. The truth is that many Americans would prefer to know that a wild animal population is unmeasured, is fluctuating naturally in numbers, and is suffering natural hardship, rather than being held at some controlled level to provide shooting or trapping.”

Perhaps his most welcome prediction was that Americans will stop talking about the hunting instincts of “our Neanderthal ancestors” and the historic contributions of hunters and trappers to wildlife conservation. “I have faith that increasing power will be inherited by those whom E. M. Forster would call an aristocracy of the sensitive,” he said.

The Joseph Wood Krutch Medal, named after the late naturalist writer, is given annually in recognition of “significantly valuable contribution to the improvement of life and the environment.”

Above, CBS News Vice President Bill Leonard (left) accepts a citation for CBS’s documentary “The Guns of Autumn” from HSUS President John Hoyt. At right, Victor B. Schaefer accepts applause after receiving the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal. HSUS officers Roger Caras (center) and Coleman Burke made the presentation. At lower right, Kevin Chambers accepts the KIND Youth Recognition Award on behalf of the Oklahoma State University Animal Welfare League from KIND Director Dale Hylton.

The annual KIND Youth Recognition Award was presented to the Oklahoma State University Animal Welfare League for its work in Oklahoma and its assistance to other college groups. In one of the most moving presentations of the conference, KIND Director R. Dale Hylton quoted Albert Schweitzer: “Grow into your ideals so that life can never rob you of them. If all of us could become what we were at 14, what a different place this world would be.”

HSUS issued special Certificates of Appreciation to CBS television for its highly controversial “The Guns of Autumn” and to the Christian Science Monitor for its series on the cruelties of puppy mills.

Workshops dealing with euthanasia methods, local society publicity, zoos, animal shelters, and humane education were well attended. One particularly popular workshop demonstrated a new concept in animal care. The Citizens for Animal Protection of Houston demonstrated a mobile clinic that will soon be operating there to provide low-cost testing for dogs and cats.

The 1976 Annual Conference will be held in Washington, D.C., Oct. 21 to 24.
THE POLITICS OF EXTINCTION, Lewis Regenstein (MacMillan, $9.95)

The central question of this book is "Who is going to watch the watchmen?" and it is answered by the very fact that the question was raised. In short, Regenstein alerts the public to the shocking fact that the custodians to whom "We, the people" have entrusted the protection of much of our wildlife cannot always be trusted.

He leads us through a detail-packed tale and trail of the twilight of much of our wildlife. We wonder how any creature with four legs, wings, or flippers has managed to survive to this Bicentennial Year. Our gun-toting, red-blooded, meat-eating, fur-wearing, fellow citizens seem to have changed little since 1776; probably for the worse—for now we know our survival is no longer tied to the deaths of free-ranging animals. But the animals' survival in 1976 and onward, Regenstein makes clear, depends on how quickly the general public realizes it can get along without eating, wearing, and shooting animals.

The young author-humanitarian (executive-vice-president of the Fund for Animals) spreads before us the ghastly account of how we have done our red, white, and blue best to wipe out wolves, prairie dogs, grizzlies, cougars, coyotes, and black-footed ferrets. He notes that the "armies" of the sacred triple "A"—arms, ammunition, and agriculture. Add an "F" for fur and a "S" for fringe operations of science.

But he tells, too, how in the relatively few years since the early 1960s the patriots who really love their land and the animals that roam on it have managed to get such laws passed as the Endangered Species, Wild Horse, and Marine Mammal Acts. The thrust has come from the progressive animal welfare organizations, not just the conservation groups as popularly supposed. Regenstein removes the halo accorded the terms "wildlife management" by such groups as the National Wildlife Federation and most of the orthodox conservation groups.

He is mindful, however, of the good these amiable gros do—and reserves his fire mainly for the vested interests that were unable to stop much of the protective legislation. He also holds aloft the example of a unique segment of the public that hold taught their lines to the men in Congress, and, thus, to regulatory depart-

definition, and agriculture. Add an

ments. So, as porpoises drown, coyotes are burned in their dens, and wild horses are hounded, Regenstein's question continues to arise: Who is to watch Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture? And candidates for Congress at election time?

The answer: you and me.

Regenstein has given us a valuable handbook that could have been greatly strengthened and made easier reference charts and tables. They should have shown what the new laws do and don't do. Also, the book needs a chapter on trapping. Some critics comment that the book is too emotional. Not so. In fact, a book of this type deserves writing that will make us feel the fire, the arrow, the poison, in the gut and in the soul. No writer, alas, even Regenstein—has done this yet.

Ann Cottrell Free

UNDERDOG, Mordecai Siegal and Matthew Margolis (Stein and Day, $7.85)

At last someone has written a counterpart to those hundreds of books celebrating purebred dogs. Underdog champions the cause of the mixed breed dog, that often neglected animal which bears such un-distinguished titles as mutt, mongrel, and cur. This book was authored by two men with exceptional expertise in the field of dog study and dog training. Siegal is contributing editor of Dogs Magazine and Margolis is director of the National Institute of Dog Training, Inc.

Underdog shows rare sensitivity for the plight of a major segment of the dog population, a group that is the undeserved victim of an identity problem. In this book the mixed breed dog is portrayed as an animal that is not inferior but is disdained. The authors offer persuasive arguments in favor of the mixed breed dogs' superiority to their more reknown counterparts. Their cost of acquisition is minimal, in most cases amounting to only a shelter donation and neutering fee. The longevity study has indicated that mutts are twice as likely to survive to senior citizen age as are their aristocratic cousins.

Siegal and Margolis also claim that many purebred dog lines have developed hereditary problems such as hip dysplasia, and heart malfunctions are twice as common in purebreds as they are in

muts. Although mutts and purebred dogs suffer from the same illnesses, the mutt has superior resistance to disease and is able to recover more quickly, probably because stress and sickness are no stranger to the mutt that was born in the trunk of an abandoned car.

Underdog was not written solely to call the custodians to whom we have entrusted the care of the mixed breed dog. The book is a functional training manual designed specifically for the use of mutt owners. The authors contend that registered dogs have behavioral characteristics that are common to their breed. A mixed breed dog is less predictable, and its training requires a special approach.

Underdog is a must for the library of all those who champion the cause of the nation's millions of mutts.

Ann Cottrell Free

GOD'S DOG, Hope Ryden (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., $12.50)

Hope Ryden is, in her every breath, a spokesperson for the humane ethic. She is also a fighter. Thank heavens she can write, for he books are just too regular, and they are important to the cause.

Hope Ryden's most recent battle is on behalf of the most persecuted wild animals in America today, the little wolf, the one the Indians say is smarter than man: the coyote. She went to live among the coyotes and to know them deeply and personally. She knew one from the other and knew their personalities and problems. She takes us with her in this book, in words and pictures, until we, too, are in the company of God's little dog.

Hope Ryden writes well and photos wildlife well. Furthermore, she cares with a heart we all approve of. It stands to reason that God's Dog must be one of the very next books you read.

Roger Caras

HSUS Offers Personalized TV Spots to Local Groups

HSUS is offering a new service to local animal welfare organizations to help them take advantage of the free time that TV stations are required to devote to messages from community groups. Working with an established film producer, HSUS has produced a 60-second public service announcement calling for responsibility by pet owners. The spot will be personalized for each purchasing organization by the addition of a visual listing of the group's name, logo, address, and phone number at the end of the spot.

If response to this pilot spot is enthusiastic, HSUS plans to call for the filming of 5 more spots during the year. Other subjects being considered are trapping, rodeo, endangered species, dogs in overheated cars, and a direct appeal for contributions.

Here's how it works. A group that wishes to purchase this first spot will be required to buy one spot for every commercial TV station in their viewing area, up to a maximum of 5. If there are more than 5 stations in the viewing area, the spots for those stations will be supplied at no additional cost. The first spot will cost $49. The second spot will be $35, and remaining spots will cost $25 each. In addition, there will be a one-time art cost of $35 for adding the local group's identification. No spot will be sold without this personalized identification.

Compute costs using the chart below:

<table>
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<th>Number of TV Stations</th>
<th>1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Cost, Including Art Charge</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$119</td>
<td>$144</td>
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<td>$194</td>
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Here is the "story board" for the first spot:

**AUDIO**

NARRATOR: You call it putting an animal to sleep. We call it euthanasia. And we don't like it any more than you do. According to The Humane Society of the United States, more than 13 million unwanted animals are being put to death each year. And the problem's getting worse! Killing animals is not the answer. More shelters are not the answer. The solution is up to you. You've got to be a more responsible pet owner. Won't you please help us and the animals? Have your pet spayed or neutered. Keep it at home where it belongs. Help us stop this needless waste of life. We really don't want to do this anymore.

**VISUAL**

An animal she... . A shelter worker draws fluid out of a bottle into a syringe. Expression of dread as he looks at the dog held by table. Man is unable to keep his hand on dog's look. Camera pans back and forth between man and dog.

Freeze frame on dog.

Because of the high costs of film editing, there can be no changes in the spot itself. The only mention of HSUS in the spot is the statement printed above in the narrative. Send your order accompanied by a check made out to HSUS, to: Personalized Public Service Announcements, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

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The State of Maryland recently strengthened its anti-cruelty laws by enacting H.B. 807, which permits officials to take a mistreated animal into custody even if the owner of the animal is present. The Maryland General Assembly also broke new legal ground by mandating that animal dealers, importers, and other businesses that cause physical pain, such as food processing, animal training, hunting, and pest control, shall mean the failure to employ the most humane method reasonably available.

Another new Maryland law (S.B. 116), which became effective July 1, 1974, outlaws the sale of tobacco to persons under 18 years of age unless accompanied by their dam. The law is enforced by fines but does not apply to animals used in research.

All briefs have been filed in the case before the U.S. Supreme Court that will decide the constitutionality of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burro Act of 1971. HSUS filed a brief as friend of the court urging the court to support the stipulated findings of fact that bruisers are being killed by horsemen as an economic threat to human safety and property.

In spite of the fact that the grizzly bear is listed as a "threatened species" under the Endangered Species Act and is protected by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), under regulations published in July, objections to the hunting of bears on federal lands in Montana, excluding Glacier National Park. The number of bears killed each year is limited to 25, although there is inadequate census data to support any bag limits. FWS held that the hunting as a measure to engender in the species a continuing recompense for human beings, which FWS reasons will reduce the bear's population still further on federal lands. HSUS urges a lower population of resident wildlife, which represents a step toward more viable grizzly bears, and urges the limiting of the use of lands belonging to all the people.

The suit contends that the constitutional rights of equal protection under the law are being denied this majority, which includes tax-supported groups, photographers, bird watchers, and other groups who pursue non-destructive activities, and the right of public use of all federal lands for hunting and fishing. Consequently, the suit contends that the equals with which it is not entitled to compete in the use of lands belonging to all the people.

In spite of the fact that the grizzly bear is listed as a "threatened species" under the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Wildlife Service (FWS) has opened Great Swamp to deer hunting. The suit contends that the constitutional rights of animal-related organizations, bird watchers, and other groups, as a group, are being denied a legal right to exist, as the FWS has prevented the existence of an association of people through the alleged existence of an "accumulation of facts," as a form of protection of a group's right to exist, as one day eradicate all those who are left behind and all those who are left over from the cave, all who have never entered into our time and threaten to contaminate our lives. HSUS urges a lower population of grizzly bears, and urges a lower population of resident wildlife, which represents a step toward more viable grizzly bears, and urges the limiting of the use of lands belonging to all the people.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in charge of the enforcement of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, that the hunting of bears on federal lands in Montana, excluding Glacier National Park. The number of bears killed each year is limited to 25, although there is inadequate census data to support any bag limits. FWS held that the hunting as a measure to engender in the species a continuing recompense for human beings, which FWS reasons will reduce the bear's population still further on federal lands. HSUS urges a lower population of resident wildlife, which represents a step toward more viable grizzly bears, and urges the limiting of the use of lands belonging to all the people.

The suit contends that the equals with which it is not entitled to compete in the use of lands belonging to all the people.
News Briefs

Workshops Set for Ohio, Texas, Puerto Rico

HSUS will conduct several leadership development workshops in the coming months. The workshops are designed to aid municipal officials, animal control officers, animal shelter workers, and local humane society leaders in solving animal control problems and conducting animal welfare programs. The sessions are under the direction of HSUS Director of Animal Sheltering and Control Phyllis Wright. Workshops will be held in Austin, Texas, on April 9 and 10, San Juan, P.R., on May 14 and 15, Columbus, Ohio, on May 22 and 23, and Portland, Ore., on June 11 and 12. For further information, write: WORKSHOPS, c/o HSUS headquarters.

Pet Breeding Scheme Protected by HSUS

HSUS President John A. Hoyt has protested to President Gerald Ford White House encouragement of a plan by the founder of Docktor plan to turn his Small Business Administration (SBA) loan to train disadvantaged persons to breed and raise pets for the pet industry. Milton Docktor, who is now head of Pedigree Industries in Marblehead, Mass., announced last summer that the White House had encouraged him in a scheme to train 400 veterans, minorities, and other economically or socially disadvantaged persons to undertake the breeding of pets, the manufacture of pet products, and the operation of grooming centers, pet cemeteries, retail pet stores, and dog training facilities. The program would be part of the federal Handicapped Entrepreneur Lending Program (HELP), funded by SBA.

Hoyt sent President Ford a copy of the recent HSUS Special Report on Controlling America’s Pet Population and urged him to withdraw White House support of the Docktor plan.

Environmental Alliance Promotes Earth Week

HSUS has joined forces with more than 25 organizations in the Alliance for Environmental Education to help increase public awareness of environmental problems. The Alliance, with a combined membership of more than 11 million people, was formed in 1973 to help people understand their relationship to the ecosystem and to recognize and solve environmental problems.

HSUS, through its Norma Terris Humane Education Center, will conduct workshops on humane education with member organizations during the Alliance’s annual Earth Week program. This year’s Earth Week is stated for April 22-29. HSUS members and friends who would like more information or materials on the event should write John Dommers, director, Norma Terris Humane Education Center, Box 98, East Haddam CT 06423.

Congress Hears HSUS On Trapping Issue

There can be no justification for trapping or any other activity that needlessly inflicts pain on wildlife, an HSUS representative told the House Committee on Congressional hearing last November.

Guy R. Hodge, HSUS director of research and data services, testified before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on the desirability of the committee’s decision to require a transfer of fishery management policies to a crossroads in its history and moving toward the day when it will no longer be the dominant theme of state or federal wildlife programs. He pointed out that historically, fish and game agencies have been tied to a narrow-based, high-cost orientation of control, management, and abuse. To become a member of the Humane Society of the United States will be considered as unconstitutional in the state’s superior courts.

The lawsuit filed by Nathaniel S. Coley, defense attorney for Virginia Lamb and Thomas Neveraz, filed a civil suit charging that his clients’ rights under the Fourth Amendment were violated when humane officers seized their horses without a warrant. Last April state humane officers from the Sacramento SPCA removed 19 horses from a breeding stable operated by Ms. Lamb and Neveraz because the animals were starving and in need of veterinary care. The officers acted under section 5971 of the California Penal Code, which stipulates that it is the duty of humane officers to take custody of neglected animals and provide them with suitable care. Ms. Lamb and Neveraz were subsequently convicted on four counts of cruelty to animals.

Philip Steward, who recently joined the HSUS headquarters staff as an investigator, testified at the cruelty trial. The lawsuit will establish whether or not it is legal for humane officers to seize private property (the horses) without a prior hearing or warrant. Such hearings and warrant often take 2 to 3 weeks to obtain, while the animals suffer or die in the interim. A court ruling in this important case could set a precedent for other states to follow.

California Man Named HSUS Investigator

HSUS President John A. Hoyt has announced the appointment of Philip E. Steward to the position of field service investigator for HSUS. Steward, former executive director of the Sacramento (Calif.) SPCA, will be working with Frank Zantlizer, director of field services and investigations, on HSUS’s investigative staff in Washington, D.C.

HSUS is promoting to HSUS a comprehensive background of animal welfare experience. He worked as a cruelty investigator for 12 years with an Animal Shelter in Columbus, Ga., and as chief investigator for the Humane Society of Pomona Valley (Calif.) before joining the Sacramento SPCA.

Humane Seizure Law On Trial in California

A California law that allows humane officers to seize animals that are abandoned or neglected by their owners is being challenged as unconstitutional in the state’s superior courts.

The Humane Society of the United States will continue long after today’s humanitarians are gone, animals will need defenders and protectors. The Humane Society of the United States will be happy to send you a booklet on how to make the best use of your animal welfare bequest. Write in complete confidence to: John Dommers, director, Norma Terris Humane Education Center, Box 98, East Haddam CT 06423.

The Needs of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

Man’s cruelty and irresponsibility to animals will not end in our lifetime. Long after today’s humanitarians are gone, animals will need defenders and protectors. The Humane Society of the United States will be happy to send you a booklet on how to make the best use of your animal welfare bequest.

Write in complete confidence to: John Dommers, director, Norma Terris Humane Education Center, Box 98, East Haddam CT 06423.

Hodge Addresses Students On Wildlife Management

Guy R. Hodge of the HSUS staff spoke to students and faculty of the Div. of Forestry at West Virginia University last November about HSUS wildlife management policies. "Today wildlife management has been operating on the assumption that wildlife resources exist solely for the use and benefit of man," he said. "Wildlife managers can and should play a vital role in non-consumptive wildlife programs, as well."

Hodge said wildlife management is at a crossroads in its history and moving toward the day when it will no longer be the dominant theme of state or federal wildlife programs. He pointed out that historically, fish and game agencies have been tied to a narrow-based, high-cost orientation of control, management, and abuse. To become a member of the Humane Society of the United States will be considered as unconstitutional in the state’s superior courts.

Since then, the county has hired a new shelter director, as a first step toward implementing these recommendations and other changes.

Greymound Publication Cites HSUS Articles

HSUS’s articles on the cruelties involved in greyhound racing in the Autumn issue of Greyhound Review have drawn more interest than usual. "How can we argue with people who recently joined the HSUS headquarters staff as an investigator, testified at the cruelty trial? The lawsuit will establish whether or not it is legal for humane officers to seize private property (the horses) without a prior hearing or warrant. Such hearings and warrant often take 2 to 3 weeks to obtain, while the animals suffer or die in the interim. A court ruling in this important case could set a precedent for other states to follow.

Become an HSUS Member!

Your affiliation with HSUS reflects your personal commitment to stopping animal cruelty and abuse. To become a member of HSUS, fill in the coupon below and mail it with your dues to the address at the top of the coupon.

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HSUS has been providing assistance to a local animal welfare organization to improve conditions at the Saginaw Dog Pound in Saginaw, Mich.

Phyllis Wright, HSUS director of animal sheltering and control, inspected the pound last fall at the request of Tri-City Humanitarians and Concerned Citizens for Animal Welfare. She found overcrowded pens, sick animals living with healthy ones, and no protection from the elements on outside runs. She urged county officials to improve the method of euthanasia and to emphasize the adoption of unwanted animals in preference to the present policy of selling them to animal dealers.

Since then, the county has hired a new shelter director, as a first step toward implementing these recommendations and other changes.

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