Let's Put Greyhound Racing Out of the Running!
Let's Put Greyhound Racing Out Of The Running!

The popularity of greyhound racing is increasing. According to a recent HSUS survey of the 50 state attorneys general, greyhound racing has been legalized in 72% of the states which had it proposed in their legislatures during the past two years. Likewise, pari-mutuel or other wagering has been allowed at the dog tracks in each state adopting greyhound racing. Determined to succeed further the greyhound industry has continually reintroduced the so-called "sport" of greyhound racing in those states which have previously rejected it. (See map on page 3)

The Humane Society of the United States is unalterably opposed to greyhound racing and its training methods. "As far as I know they use live rabbits for training in all 50 states. I personally don't think you can compete without rabbits with a man that's using them," said top greyhound breeder Richard Walters.

Training greyhounds with live rabbits begins at the early age of 8 months. According to one trainer in Florida, "You don't make greyhounds without rabbits. People use guineas, chickens, anything that will run from them. But the only thing you can find that gives them any competition is a rabbit." Rabbits are also the prey in off-track dog races called coursing. Coursing is a cruel event in which two greyhounds chase a live jackrabbit the greyhound racing. Determined to succeed further the greyhound industry has continually reintroduced the so-called "sport" of greyhound racing in those states which have previously rejected it. (See map on page 3)

According to Charles Drennon, HSUS West Coast Regional Director, Proposition 13 was soundly whipped by a 3 to 1 vote. "Clearly, Californians don't want to encourage the hidden cruelties in greyhound racing."

Pushed by George Hardie, Director of The Golden State Greyhound Association, Proposition 13 was presented as the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow." Racing supporters promised "retirement farms" for old dogs, and increased revenues for the schools.

The Proposition contained one big loophole. The use of live rabbits to train greyhounds is already illegal in California. But, Proposition 13 did not prohibit bringing in out-of-state dogs who probably would have been trained with live rabbits. HSUS's special mailing to Californians asking for the "no" vote is credited along with the efforts of local humane societies and individuals in defeating Proposition 13.

HSUS has also been involved in assisting the prosecution of violators of state animal cruelty statutes. In early September, 1976 Thomas J. Crawford of Tampa was charged under Florida law with the efforts of local humane societies and individuals in defeating Proposition 13.

Unfortunately for the dogs and their prey, greyhound racing and its built-in cruelties will not fade away. There are indications organized crime is steadily moving in on the business. Last year, an investigative reporter in Arizona was murdered during his pursuit of crime in that state. One greyhound breeder has admitted placing the fatal bomb in the reporter's car. He has recently turned "state's evidence" and implicated others.

It's becoming dangerous to oppose dog racing. Money and greed are essential elements in the position of those using rabbits in Florida is that it is necessary for their dogs to be trained in that way in order to be competitive with dogs trained in other states where use of live rabbits is not illegal. The trainers suggest they would be cheating the betting public if they didn't train with live rabbits.

The initial charges were brought by Assistant State Attorney George Tragos. Attorney General Tragos alleged that Crawford did "unlawfully torment and unnecessarily kill" a rabbit by allowing greyhounds to chase it and catch it. The charges were subsequently dismissed by the activities of an investigator with the SPCA of St. Petersburg.

The HSUS was notified by the prosecutor's office and asked for assistance in the presentation of the case to assure its success. HSUS General Counsel Murdah Madden continues to work in cooperation with Assistant State Attorney General Tragos. The case originally scheduled for trial November 17, 1976 has, unfortunately, been postponed and rescheduled for a later date. Dr. Michael Fox, Director of The HSUS Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, has been invited to present expert testimony at that time.
KIND Begins Crusade to Save Dolphins

Dolphins are being killed by the thousands in the nets of the tuna fleet! And, the KIND kids boycott effort. The packet includes:

1. Petition asking schools to stop serving tuna
2. KIND members, KIND director R. Dale Hylton
3. KIND Crusade to Save Porpoises.

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In February, The HSUS reported on two raids conducted in upstate New York and Kansas. The Kansas puppy mill and the New York kennel were shut down, permanently!

The operator of the New York kennel was convicted of cruelty to animals. Over 150 dogs had to be euthanized. The remaining dogs have been fed and cared for by James Provost, director of the Animal Protective Association of St. Louis and Katherine Shields of the Humane Society of Columbia Green. Some dogs have already found homes.

The Kansas puppy mill operator will have her day in court this month. Hopefully the impounded dogs will be finding new homes in the near future.

The HSUS is grateful for all the help and cooperation it received from the animal welfare groups on the scene.

Horses and Burros

I wish to thank all those people who worked so very hard for their fight to save those many wonderful WILD HORSES! Without their untiring efforts, this wonderful achievement could not have been effected.

I shall continue sending money to you whichever I can, and as often as I can. I shall send contributions to the HSUS and also letters at the time you requested the members to do so.

Dorothy McHale
Garden Grove, CA

Hurray for the wild horses! Every time you send me a note to write on an inhumane act, I get my typewriter out and do so. I am very pleased to see justice carried out in favor of the animals, especially the horses. I really thought democracy had gone down the tube and politics and money had won over. It’s nice to see people like you and Lorne Greene and Gail Snider taking the side of the defenseless.

I make the best contribution I can each year, and when I see headlines like “HSUS Saves Wild Horses” I feel very good about donating to such a worthwhile cause.

God’s power to you people because I think you’re terrific to do what you do.

Cathi Neugard
Barrington Hills, IL

The HSUS has recently become involved in investigating the reasons behind the National Park Services proposed burro kill in Grand Canyon, Arizona. The HSUS has communicated with the Park Service and we are collecting data and information on this issue. The HSUS has taken the position that an environmental Impact Statement must be done prior to any action by the Park Service. See page 30.

Ed.

Good work on stopping the horse roundup as it would be a terrible thing.

Mrs. Earl M. Rush
Linton, IN

Spreads of Greyhound racing in the United States

the problem. Perhaps the efforts of humanitarians to point up the hidden cruelties in dog racing will turn some people away and, in turn, may help put dog racing out of the running.

More On Feb.

Close-Up Report

In the article it was stated the 1975 Massachusetts law prohibits the use of steel jaw traps on land unless set within 50 feet of building or under special permit for animal damage control.

This interpretation of the law is incorrect. In reality, the Massachusetts law bars all use of the steel jaw trap except in or under buildings on land owned, leased or rented by the trigger and in drowning sets.

Ed.

Animal Control

My aide, Joseph Coale, briefed me on November 4, 1976 visit. I am pleased you were able to review the plans for the new Shelter. Your suggestions were realistic and appropriate; accordingly, they will be incorporated, especially the tick/flea treatment process. As your schedule permits, I trust you will continue to maintain a close communication with Mr. Jack L. O'Donnell of the Bureau of Construction Management. Your expertise in this field will be of great service to the City of Baltimore in providing a new Animal Shelter operation that is both humane and efficient.

William Donald Schaefer
Mayor
Baltimore, MD
Humane Treatment Of Animals—
Another Piece In the Puzzle

By Representative George E. Broun, California

Congressman Broun discusses his "The Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1977."

A struggle to obtain laws mandating the humane treatment of animals has existed for many decades. The tireless efforts of many U.S. citizens have been slowly rewarded as various Congresses have addressed the broad issue of humane treatment by singling out one aspect at a time—transportation of animals, medical treatment, animal competition, and so forth. Now it appears the new Congress may take up the question of livestock slaughter, using the bill I have introduced for the second time: "The Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1977," as the vehicle for consideration and possible action.

The issue of humane slaughter was last addressed in 1958 when Congress passed the Humane Slaughter Act. This law designated humane methods of handling and killing animals and directed all domestic slaughterhouses and all foreign slaughterhouses exporting meat to this country to use humane methods of handling and slaughter as designated in the 1958 Act. If any refuse to do so, their meat will be marked "Condemned" by the Federal Meat Inspectors. It is a simple but, in my opinion, effective way of dealing with the problem as quickly as possible.

The possibilities for action in this Congress look very optimistic at this time, but I will need the strong support of all those who share my concern about the torture these animals are experiencing daily. If this country has the ability to provide us with such abundant quantities of choice meat and meat products, then it should be able to take us one progressive step further by assuring us that the meat we consume is not a result of some animal's pain and suffering.

Hopefully, this Congress will have the wisdom, with your support, to take that step.

I am grateful for the continuing support of the members and staff of The Humane Society of the United States. Hopefully, your efforts and the deliberations of my fellow congressmen will insure a future of humane treatment for our food animals. □

Despite Efforts of Animal Welfare Groups

The HSUS is a party in a lawsuit against the Department of Commerce to stop the importation of the South African skins. HSUS said the waiver allowing import is illegal because the hunt was not humane and some of the seals were nursing. Sue Pressman actually saw milk regurgitated by some of the seals when they were clubbed. HSUS lost the first round in the U.S. District Court, but has not given up and is awaiting a decision from the Court of Appeals.

Canadian Harp Seals

The coming of Spring along the northeast coast of Canada signals a death knoll for thousands of whitecoat baby seals. Each year in March, Canadian and Norwegian clubbers descend upon the ice floes where these seals whelp. They kill them by the thousands. Under the MMP, these skins cannot and have not been imported into the U.S. HSUS has protested to the Canadian and Norwegian governments. HSUS President, John Hoyt, has personally contacted the ambassadors from both countries asking for an end to the hunt. Each time he was assured the kill was humane and not endangering the population.

The HSUS believes the Canadian hunt is neither humane nor necessary. Additionally, more and more respected scientists agree the harp seal population is becoming endangered. A study done by Dr. D. M. Lavigne from the University of Guelph, Canada, found "the status of the harp seal in the western Atlantic may be severely threatened in the future if the seals continue to be managed on the basis of the more optimistic population assessments." Sealers have continued to ignore warnings and, in fact, overharvested during the 1976 season. The 1976 quota was 127,000, but the actual kill is estimated to closer to 168,000 seals. While the 1977 quota has not yet been established, there is no reason to believe this year's quota will be any less.
Alaska: North Pacific Fur Seal

of that treaty supercede the MMPA. Although MMPA moratorium.

money made in this government business has gone into joint ads with Fouke promoting sealskin coats in women’s magazines.

entirely by the representing. This is the most ineffective and cruel way to kill these animals. Many seals are wounded and cannot be picked up. Four signatory countries, U.S., Canada, Japan, and U.S.S.R. agreed that the clubbing only be on land. Since seals mate and whelp on the Frigid Islands during the summer, this was the best place to “harvest” them. It was agreed the U.S. would conduct the harvest and give 15 percent to Japan and 15 percent to Canada. The U.S.S.R. conducts its own harvest along its coast.

Attempts were made in December, 1975 to renegotiate the treaty. Japan refused. They indicated if changes were made they would not sign a new treaty and would return to pelagic sealing. Renegotiations stopped when the U.S. delegation determined that pelagic sealing was a real threat and would do more harm to the fur seals than the annual clubbing.

Thus, the U.S. government continues to hire Aleut Indians to club approximately 30,000 three-year old males each year. The vics.

are separated from the rest of the herd and are driven over land to be clubbed. HSUS sent a representative to view this hunt each year from 1966 to 1971. As a result of HSUS complaints, certain minor improvements were made, but the clubbing still continues. The U.S. government has determined the clubbing of these seals, given present technology, is the most humane method available.

Some people think the U.S. could get out of the Fur Seal treaty because now there is a new law forbidding taking of marine mammals within 200 miles of the U.S. coast. It is hoped the new law may stop the Japanese from taking seals off the 200 miles. However, this would do very little for the highly mobile fur seal that respects no national boundaries.

What You Can Do

The HSUS intends to continue fighting the unnecessary and cruel practice of clubbing seals through court action and expert testimony be­fore congressional committees. In addition, the HSUS is expanding educational programs to expose all the cruelties associated with the slaughter.

Here is how you can help:

1. The most effective way to end the clubbing of all seals is to eliminate the demand for the skins. Everyone must work harder to end the wearing of furs. Write to stores asking them to stop selling them. Write letters to the editor of your local papers. Tell them what the animals have to pay for the sake of vanity.

2. Write to your congressman and senators. Tell them you oppose any weakening of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Tell them you would like to see it strengthened to stop all clubbing of seals because it is cruel and inhumane.

3. Send letters of protest to the Department of Commerce for waiving the moratorium on South African sealskins. Ask them not to allow any to be imported from the 1977 season.

4. Write letters to the Canadians and Norway­gians asking them to end the clubbing of the white baby seals off the east coast of Canada each March.

His Excellency Jack Hamilton Warren
Ambassador of Canada
1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

His Excellency S. Ch. Sommerfelt
Ambassador of Norway
3401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Mr. Robert W. Schoning
Department of Commerce
Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA
Washington, D.C. 20235

Watch Phyllis run! Looks like 1977 is another busy year for Phyllis Wright. As animal control specialist for The Humane Society she continues to conduct more and more of her popular workshops. Phyllis and Dave and several clerks, the National Animal Welfare Information Center, NC, invited Phyllis Wright to inspect their dog pound. She called the Davie County dog pound “wet, dark and very inadequate. It has a box full of babies and stray dogs which die in which the heat rises to as much as 130 degrees,” she said. Carbon monoxide from a truck exhaust is used to kill the dogs at the Davie facility is a “much better physical plant, much better throughout,” Phyllis said. According to Miss Wright, one of the problems with North Carolina pounds is that there are no state plans or even guidelines which the counties can use. Another problem is that “it is an important function that gets little attention.”

The new year was hardly here and Phyllis was off to Columbus, Ohio, to participate in a workshop on recommended laws for pet animal control. The sponsor, the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association, adopted one of HSUS’ suggestions regarding reduced license fees for animals who have been spayed or neutered. The participants “moved that there be a cost differ­ential for animals which are sterilized versus those which are not with the requirement that a veterinarian certification must accompany the license application.”

February found Phyllis in New Orleans con­ducting her workshop. Solving Animal Prob­lems in Your Community, sponsored by The HSUS Gulf States regional office and the Jeffer­son Parish S.P.C.A., the workshop drew municipal officials, animal control agents, educators, humane society leaders, and shelter workers.

Phyllis was joined in New Orleans by staffers Franzi Dantzler and Bernie Weller who partici­pated in a round table discussion on cruelty investigations.

The Sierra Club in D.C. invited Guy Hodge to speak before their recent membership meeting. Guy, director of research and data services, spoke on “The Role of Animal Welfare Organi­zations in Protecting Wildlife.” Guy also par­ticipated in the December meeting of The Veg­etarian Society. A vegetarian, Hodge addressed himself to a more humane relationship between man and his fellow creatures.

Guy also was giving interesting testimony he had been invited to present. In January the Fair­fax County, VA Board of Supervisors adopted a leash law after Guy’s presentation on animal control regulations. Later, Hodge prepared a statement on oil spills he submitted to the Sub­committee on Conservation, Energy, and Natural Resources.

Dave Hylton and John Dommers’ visit to the Winchester, VA, SPCA in February was another step in that county’s plan to prepare a new curriculum material for use throughout their school system. Dommers and Hylton pre­sent­ed information to a county-wide meeting of school principals with special emphasis on methods by which the humane ethic could be woven into existing or planned curriculum ma­terials and methods.

Eric Sakach and Judi Kukulka of the West Coast Regional Office manned a booth at the all-day “California Celebrates The Whale” event in Sacramento, California. Over 5,000 people inter­ested in saving the whale attended. The event was sponsored by California’s Governor Jerry Brown. Several hundred interested people signed up at The HSUS booth to receive infor­mation about HSUS humane education pro­grams and methods.

As this magazine goes to press, Sue Pressman, HSUS wildlife director, and Bernie Weller, field representative for the Gulf States regional office, have just completed an inspection of the Alabyrinth, NM, zoo. The zoo has been the target of much criticism. HSUS mem­bers may be assured Sue and Bernie will take any necessary action.

Staffers On The Go . . .

UPCOMING WORKSHOP
April 1 & 2—Kansas City, MO. The Stadium Inn, 7901 East Hwy 40 Kansas City, MO. 64129. Room rates—$17-19 for single, $23-25 for double. Phone 816-861-9400, or write to Phyllis Wright c/o HSUS.
Frantz Dantzler is a big man. Standing 6'6" his size is but a minor reason he is a big man in the eyes of most humanitarians around the country. He's the type of person you look up to because of his extraordinary warmth and sensitivity and his professional stick-to-itiveness.

As Director of Field Services and Investigations for The Humane Society of the United States, Dantzler's task is to ferret out and respond to animal cruelty problems throughout the U.S. His background has prepared him well for his present duties.

Dantzler became associated with The Humane Society in 1962 as a kennel worker for the Boulder, CO, society, then an affiliate of HSUS. After serving as Boulder's shelter manager, he became director of the HSUS's Utah state branch which became part of The HSUS Rocky Mountain Region. He was then transferred to The HSUS West Coast Regional Office to serve as director. In 1975 The HSUS brought him to the headquarters office in Washington, D.C., to direct the expanded regional program and investigative activities.

"I've been trained to do this job and, frankly, there is no other challenge I'd rather have," said Dantzler. Talking candidly about his goals and hopes, Dantzler said he believes successes are achieved when persistent and organized efforts are professionally applied toward correcting and eliminating abuses to animals. "I am increasingly optimistic. There are many areas of animal abuse which have existed for many years that are now being halted by legal and legislative action. That's progress."

"Unfortunately we sometimes don't have the resources necessary to attack all the problems which come to our attention. Therefore, as a national organization we have to respond selectively to those issues involving large numbers of animals or having broad implications for animal welfare throughout the country."

Dantzler has established three criteria he tries to follow: the case should have national or regional status; the problem should include large numbers of animals; and, a determination as to whether or not a local organization is able and willing to assist. The HSUS in attacking a problem in its own area of jurisdiction.

Reflecting on achievements humanitarians can be proud of, Dantzler feels many individual actions by persons around the country have produced the overall increase of increased national sensitivity to animal problems. "The parameter of this country's sensitivity can be seen in the legislative process. Whereas one or two animal welfare bills per session were introduced twenty years ago, sixty to eighty measures may come before Congress now."

Dantzler points to the Federal Humane Slaughter Act of 1958 as being a major achievement. "That single piece of legislation has affected the welfare of more animals than most people can imagine," he said. With less than half of the states having humane slaughter legislation, Dantzler has dedicated himself to the task of testifying before state legislatures working on slaughter laws. "The most important criterion in making testimony effective is the presentation of viable data."

"Traditionally, the attitude has been that since animals are going to be slaughtered anyway, why provide them with good housing conditions, humane handling and transportation. The HSUS is effecting a radical change in this thinking," said Dantzler.

Dantzler pointed to livestock transportation as an area where humanitarians can be optimistic about future developments. To date there are no laws regarding the shipment of horses. However, in the last session of Congress a measure to eliminate the cruel sea transporting of horses to Europe was introduced and passed in the House of Representatives. Though it failed to pass the Senate before they adjourned, the fact it was introduced in Congress at all is a sign of increased concern. "The introduction of such legislation fifteen years ago would have been considered impossible by many people. It would have been very difficult to get a sponsor," said Dantzler.

Dantzler plans to continue to sensitize the public by constantly discovering and collecting facts pertaining to animal abuse. By making the public aware of animal abuse and following up with legal action, Dantzler believes animal cruelty and suffering will be reduced.

Frantz Dantzler is an extraordinary man. Standing 6'6" he is but a minor reason he is a big man in the eyes of most humanitarians around the country. He's the type of person you look up to because of his extraordinary warmth and sensitivity and his professional stick-to-itiveness.

As Director of Field Services and Investigations for The Humane Society of the United States, Dantzler's task is to ferret out and respond to animal cruelty problems throughout the U.S. His size is but a minor reason he is a big man in the eyes of most humanitarians around the country. He's the type of person you look up to because of his extraordinary warmth and sensitivity and his professional stick-to-itiveness.
The International City Management Association recently issued a major technical report on municipal animal control programs. The 20-page report distributed to 3,800 subscribing municipal executives in more than 1,700 cities and counties was written by Guy Hodge, HSUS Director of Research and Data Services.

The report “The Reign of Dogs And Cats; Or, Contemporary Concepts of Animal Control” focused upon contemporary concepts of animal control with special emphasis being placed upon citation systems, sterilization programs and licensing. The report provides a comprehensive analysis of the benefits and limitations of varying approaches to the animal control problem. The text is supplemented by a lengthy bibliography.

According to the report a complete animal control program is the only answer to animal control problems. “The serious animal control problems currently confronting municipal governments will only be efficiently addressed through a commitment to a complete animal control program in which animal control agencies are provided with the funding, equipment, personnel, and legislative mechanisms required to combat irresponsible pet ownership. No one can say with certainty that the programs outlined in this report will resolve community animal control problems. However, they do offer some hope for minimizing the impact of the pet population problem.

Through an agreement with HSUS, the International City Management Association is making copies of this document available to humane societies for $2.00. Special discount rates are available for purchases of 15 or more copies. Societies must forward their orders on official letterhead stationary to: The Humane Society of the United States, MIS Reports, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

If you are planning to move, or have moved, please complete this coupon and send it to HSUS. Tape or paste your old magazine label in the box below. Print your new address on the lines below. Thanks!

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Disaster Relief Program Aids Oil-Soaked Birds

The HSUS Disaster Relief Program continues to aid animals. Guy R. Hodge, Director of Research and Data Services, assisted in the organization and administration of the bird rescue operation in Wilmington, Delaware. The Olympic Games, an oil tanker of Liberian registry, had leaked 133,000 gallons of oil into the Delaware river when the ship’s hull ruptured during the final week of December. More than 10,000 birds were threatened by the light crude oil.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service charged by the government with the management of waterfowl designated Hodge as volunteer coordinator and assigned him joint responsibility along with the Coast Guard and Fish and Wildlife personnel to operate the bird cleaning center.

During the week following the disaster, Hodge worked 124 hours. Immediately, he began to provide instruction regarding proper bird cleaning procedures prescribed by the International Bird Rescue Research Center. Hodge was assisted by Ms. Patricia Peterson, Managing Director of the Delaware SPCA, in collecting the specialized supplies and equipment required for the treatment and rehabilitation of the oiled birds.

In explaining the basis for the treatment procedures, Hodge noted: “A bird is a highly specialized organism whose ability to survive is dependent upon an incredibly intricate balance between weight, shape, and feather structure. Oil affects a bird’s feather structure by disrupting individual feathers and destroying natural oils or waxes. The crude oil soaks through the feathers causing the plumage to lose its qualities of insulation and buoyancy. Birds which are severely contaminated with oil may rapidly succumb to the effects of oil contamination.”

The shorelines and waters of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware were affected by the spill occurring south of Philadelphia International Airport. Species brought into the cleaning center included ruddy duck, Canada goose, whistling swan, herring gull, lesser scaup, malard, red-breasted merganser, black duck, and a hybrid goose. Two hundred sixty-two birds were treated at the cleaning center. Hodge anticipates a 15-25% survival rate which he said is good considering the freezing temperatures, icy conditions and species handled. Normal survival rate under ideal conditions is approximately 40%.

Captured oil-soaked birds were suffering from hypothermia, dehydration, exhaustion, starvation, poisoning, and shock. Immediate concern was to stabilize their physical condition. Upon arrival birds were given a steroid injection for stress. They were then tube fed a hydrating solution and placed in heated pens. Afterwards, they were washed in a series of detergent baths, rinsed, and dried.

Administering the bird cleaning center was only one aspect of the total rescue operation. State and federal wildlife biologists used propane cannons and other dispersal equipment to “herd” the healthy birds into protected areas.

Please turn page

According to Lynn A. Greenwalt, Director U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, guidance was provided “on oil bird treatment through daily communication with Coast Guard and Humane Society representatives at the treatment center.” HSUS staffer Guy Hodge (right) was appointed coordinator of the center.

The Humane Society News • Spring 1977
In February, The Humane Society of the United States sued the Department of Agriculture because they have failed to obey a law addressing animal transportation. An equally important problem that is addressed through enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act is the need of federal legislation to halt this practice.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has for more than 50 years focused research on sexual behavior of cats has relevance simply in order to secure governmental funds. For instance, the researcher to decide which and how many experiments, how difficult it may some day be to accept the virtue of acquiring knowledge, of building the golden pyramid, by sacrificing animal lives or causing them to suffer without clearly foreseeable benefits to life? To me this is a wholly humanocentric view of the quest of knowledge were central to our existence. Science must develop and improve its tools to potentiate coincidence and integration.

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Congratulations to Charlene Drennon, Director of HSUS's West Coast Regional Office. Governor Jerry Brown has just appointed Mrs. Drennon to serve on California's Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners. As the Board's only representative from an animal welfare organization, Mrs. Drennon is volunteering her own personal time to this worthwhile position. The Board serves to represent the interests of the public toward better animal care. The Board accredits veterinary and health technician schools, licenses veterinarians, administers the Veterinary Medical Practices Act of California, and suspends and revokes veterinary licenses after hearings. Drennon's appointment is for four years.

Mr. Inman was formerly the Director of HSUS's Great Lakes Office. Inman's transfer will allow John Dommers, Director of The Norma Terris Humane Education Center in East Haddam, CT to resume his educational responsibilities. The New England Office will no longer be housed at the Norma Terris Center. The new address is: Culbro Building, Suite 213, 630 Oakwood Avenue, West Hartford, CT 06110.

In the recent past, Mr. Dommers has investigated a so-called "Great Hamster Race" in the Greater Hartford area. Sponsored by a pet food company and a discount chain, the race was held in four different shopping centers. It was a cold, blustery winter day with temperatures averaging in the high teens. Yet, many participants still brought their hamsters in unprotected cages. The animals were treated like "wind up" toys and thoroughly exploited for the sales promotion effort. According to Dommers, "I contacted the pet food company and received a promise that such events would not be held again."

For persons interested in humane education, Mr. Dommers reports that the newly formed New England Humane Educators Association will be meeting on April 1st at the American Humane Education Society headquarters in Boston. New Englanders who are interested in attending may contact Mr. Dommers at the Norma Terris Center (203) 434-8666.

Douglas Scott, Director of HSUS's Gulf States Office reports a significant ruling in a recent cruelty case. In late 1976 a man in Fort Worth, Texas poured gasoline over a cat and set it on fire. The judge gave the man the maximum penalty under Texas law, a $2,000 fine plus one year in jail. In addition, the judge remarked to the press that he wished there had been a stiffer penalty.

During the recent Texas State Fair held in Dallas, the city Animal Control Service ran an exhibit with the theme of "Pet Care" which attracted a lot of attention. More than 1,000,000 visitors saw the exhibit which included a mock up of a veterinarian's surgery room (courtesy of the Dallas County Veterinary Medical Association). Pet owner responsibility, neutering, and various facets of animal care were exhibited. Mr. Scott recommends that other societies consider using state fairs as a platform to reach the public. The HSUS has several free flyers for distribution at such events. See page 18 for a description of an Easter Pets flyer. More than 180 individuals recently attended the Animal Control Personnel Development Program held at Texas A&M University. HSUS Board member Amanda Blake and staffers John Dommers, Douglas Scott, and Bernie Weller were featured speakers.
I. TRAPPING

Whereas, wildlife population control, when necessary, can in most cases be accomplished by methods which do not cause pain and suffering to animals; and whereas, the use of pain producing trapping devices and subsequent methods of killing trapped animals constitute extreme cruelty of pain and a desensitizing effect on youth; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States actively support federal legislation and appropriate state legislation toward the end of abolishing all cruel trapping devices; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Veterinary Medical Association be urged to take a clear position in opposition to the trapping of any animals; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Veterinary Medical Association take the position that the trapping of any animals be condemned and that such practices be prohibited by law wherever they may be; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that all HSUS members and constituents be urged to boycott all tuna products produced near freezing water and in which porpoise and dolphins are killed; and be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States make every effort to publicize this tragedy and call upon the general public to participate in this boycott.

II. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Whereas, state and federal wildlife management agencies have historically served a narrow based constituency of huntings and trappers; and whereas, this problem has its origin in the hunter—game commission—game department fraternity which too frequently dictates public policy in regard to policies and programs affecting wildlife; and whereas, the modern trend of wildlife management programs through hunter license fees and excise taxes on sporting arms serves to perpetuate state and federal wildlife management policies which are contrary to the commercial and recreational exploitation of wildlife; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States expand efforts to educate the public as to the suffering involved in the trapping of any animals; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Veterinary Medical Association be urged to take a clear position in opposition to the trapping of any animals; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Veterinary Medical Association take the position that the trapping of any animals be condemned and that such practices be prohibited by law wherever they may be.

III. (A) BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Whereas, many government programs are being disconnected because of the economic crisis; and whereas, many expensive tax supported experimentation projects cause unnecessary suffering but do not benefit mankind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that all agencies be urged to re-examine all animal experimentation projects and eliminate such experiments as those carried on at the Museum of Natural History in New York City which do not significantly benefit the health and welfare of people and other animals.

IV. MOURNING DOVES

Whereas, mourning doves are classed as songbirds in nineteen states and Canada and as such are given complete protection; and whereas, a recent national (Department of Interior) complete study of the literature pertaining to the nesting habits of mourning doves shows that from zero to 21.9% of the birds are nesting in September depending on the cyclic variations of weather, change of habitat, etc., and to be expected in any wildlife species; and whereas, The Humane Society of the United States does not condone any sport hunting including that for mourning doves, particularly any which would involve the secondary starvation of fledglings in the nest; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States communicate this statement of opposition to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

V. PETS IN HOUSING

Whereas, thousands of pet owners all over the cities and states in the United States are facing eviction for owning a pet; and whereas, “No Pets Allowed” clauses in standard leases are often arbitrary and unnecessary; and whereas, in many cases these pets, having been well trained, do not violate any of the sanitary codes or rules wherever they may live; and whereas, there is a growing demand for more humane housing of pets, many of whom are left permanently in roomy pens of kennel-runways or by releasing them temporarily in spacious outdoor enclosures; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that additional legislation and additional regulations be provided to existing owners, being unable to meet high legal fees, are forced to part with their pets, and being unwilling to send them to pounds and ultimate death, abide some additional cruelty. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States attempt to establish a practical and legal matter that the restrictions on the trapping of any animals such where such possession does exist in fact constitute a substantial nuisance (such as excessive barking and health hazards such as biting and proven violation of existing sanitary codes).

VI. EDUCATION

Whereas, humane education remains a high priority objective of The Humane Society of the United States; and whereas, considerable effort and expense have gone into the production of high quality humane education programs and materials; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States reaffirm its strong commitment to the development and distribution of humane education materials and teaching aids and the preparation of humane education programs.

VII. SHIPPING OF HORSES

Whereas, it is clear that the shipment of horses by surface transportation from the United States to Europe on route to slaughterhouses there involved extreme cruelty and suffering; and whereas, there is pending federal legislation to ban this cruel practice; and whereas, this cruel practice has already been outlawed by the federal government; and whereas, efforts by The Humane Society of the United States to have the federal government agencies prohibit this practice have failed; and whereas, it is evident that federal legislation is the only avenue open; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States support federal legislation similar to that introduced in the last session of Congress by Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey, which bill we want to become the humane and inhumane method of killing; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States continue its support and all humane education programs that The Humane Society of the United States and its national constituency reaffirm their support of the boycott of all nations that are continuing the slaughter of horses.

IX. WHALES

Whereas, whales have been overexploited by commercial whalers for many years, resulting in the extinction of several species; and whereas, the slaughtered whales are converted into chicken feed, fertilizer, soap, lipstick, shoe polish, milk food, and lubricating oil, all production of which has caused small plankton, whale and other life; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that the United States tuna industry is urged to take a more humane position with respect to cases and situations in which the above practices be condemned and that the United States tuna industry substantially reduce the use of test catches which cause pain or fear to the animals involved; and whereas, the majority of books now available present incorrect and inhumane method of killing; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States continue its support of the ten year moratorium on all commercial whaling; and be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States and its national constituency reaffirm their support of the boycott of all nations that are continuing the slaughter of whales.

X. CHILDREN’S BOOKS

Whereas, books are an important tool in teaching children to be aware of the world around them; and whereas, the majority of books now available present faulty or incoherent information about animals and their environment; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that the Humane Society of the United States encourage the publishing industry to publish more worthwhile children’s books by presenting a prestigious award periodically to those outstanding books that promote the humane ethic and increase awareness of animals and their environment.

XI. IN-FLIGHT ANIMAL SAFETY

Whereas, all manifests of National Airlines indicate in bold lettering the presence of live animals on board and their precise location; and whereas, this serves to alert the flight crew and others responsible for the flights that emergency action might be necessary in the event of delays or other unforeseen conditions; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States hereby commends airlines, in particular Northwest and United, for their cooperativeness. Whereas, the method of catch in the purse seine net causes extreme suffering; and whereas, new fishing techniques reduce the porpoise and dolphin kill substantially; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that the United States tuna industry comply with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and immediately move toward zero mortality and serious injury rate of porpoise and dolphin; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that all other nations with a tuna fleet be urged to require by law that their goal be zero mortality and injury rate; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that until such a law can be passed, regulations be immediately promulgated requiring the use of the best gear available now known to reduce porpoise mortality; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that an international observer program be initiated for monitoring and reporting; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that all HSUS members and constituents be urged to boycott all tuna products produced near freezing water and in which porpoise and dolphins are killed; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States make every effort to publicize this tragedy and call upon the general public to participate in this boycott.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ANNUAL CONFERENCE OCTOBER 1976 WASHINGTON, D.C.
Easter Warning!

Animals are not toys! Yet, many people still follow the inhumane practice of giving young children colored chicks, ducks, and rabbits at Easter. Some states have banned the sale of less than six baby animals in order to prevent Easter cruelty. But this has often backfired when parents buy six, keep one, and leave five little creatures wandering around the shopping center parking lot.

The Humane Society has prepared a flyer that you can give to your friends and neighbors pointing out the inhumane practice of giving young animals as Easter toys. Any animal welfare group may have 100 of these flyers for free. Simply send your request to The HSUS on your group’s letterhead.

Let’s not mar the Easter Parade with unintentional cruelties. It’s cruel to buy an animal when you aren’t prepared to care for it. It’s cruel to abandon young animals after the Easter glory has worn off.

Send for the flyers. Let’s educate the public this Easter! ☐

President Hoyt Appointed to Govt. Advisory Committee

John Knebel, former Secretary of Agriculture appointed HSUS President John Hoyt to serve on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Consumer Advisory Committee. In his letter of invitation to President Hoyt, Secretary Knebel said, “With your background and experience, I believe that you can provide a valuable service to this Department. I am particularly pleased to be able to appoint you as a member of this committee. . . . I am confident that you will contribute substantially to our continuing efforts to assure proper protection for the American consumer.”

APHIS is charged with conducting programs to protect livestock and poultry health; to protect American agriculture against plant pests and diseases, as well as noxious weeds; to assure the humane treatment of certain classes of animals; and to assure that meat and poultry food products are wholesome, safe for human consumption, and truthfully labeled.

President Hoyt’s role on the committee will be one of speaking out on consumer and animals to aid the decision making process within APHIS.

President Hoyt’s appointment is for two years. ☐

Poison Ban Still in Force

The ban on the use of poisons on Federal lands originally established by former President Nixon is still in force. Humanitarians had some nervous moments during the final days of the Ford Administration when it was learned President Ford was considering lifting the ban.

Within hours The HSUS wrote a detailed letter to Ford outlining the reasons why he should not lift the ban. In his concluding remarks in the letter HSUS President John Hoyt said, “It would be a tragic mistake to leave as your legacy to the animals and wildlife of America a renewal of all the cruelties and horrors attendant on these poisoning programs.”

At the same time, The HSUS sent an Action Alert mailing to more than 3,000 members asking them to write Ford.

The swift action by humanitarians turned the tide and saved coyotes, eagles, and countless numbers of other wild creatures from a certain death. ☐

ISAP cont.

needless suffering of animals can be reduced.

Economic considerations are as relative to the times as are ethical considerations. And both are in a state of change. Some question if we can afford or even justify the “luxury” of pure and sus applied research considering the ecological and socio-political crises of the world today. Priorities are shifting as are ethical considerations, not only as political and social realities, but at the personal level also. The unqualified right of the scientist to do what he chooses with his animals is being questioned by both scientists and non-scientists.

I believe the narrow ethical framework of many biomedical scientists, their regard for animals, and justification for their use needs broadening. Ideally, it should be a world view and an ethical framework which also embraces non-human life. It should include a reverence for all life and a mature, responsible compas- sion. This applies not only to biomedical science but to many other forms of human activity and endeavor.

Surely one of the greatest immediate benefits to society would be for biomedical science to lead the way in this re-humanization process of broadening man’s world view and his framework of ethical responsibilities towards all creatures great and small. ☐

Approaches to Sterilization

A Review of Spay and Neuter Programs and Clinics

by Phyllis Wright, HSUS Animal Control Specialist

". . . It is the policy of the Society to . . . encourage the establishment of low cost spaying and neutering programs. . . ." (HSUS Statements of Policy)

More times than she can remember, Phyllis Wright, Executive Animal Control Specialist, has said “Surplus pet breeding can be prevented through legislation, education and sterilization.” The last item, sterilization, can be realized through a local spay and neuter program or clinic.

What Are They? Spay and neuter programs and clinics are operations which sponsor surgery, the best method of sterilization to date. Spay and neuter programs consist of private veterinarians doing the surgical procedures in their own offices for animals referred from private and municipal shelters at reduced fees. Clinics are either sponsored by government body or private groups. Each has its own veterinarians and buildings. Since the mid-nineteen fifties, The Animal Welfare League of Arlington, VA, has had a mandatory spay and neuter policy with the cooperation of local veterinarians who spay or neuter every animal adopted from the shelter at a greatly reduced basic fee. Similar programs exist at Alexandria Animal Welfare League, VA, and Montgomery County Humane Society, MD. William R. Meade, Executive Director in Arlington, believes the program has curbed the numbers of animals impounded and destroyed in 1970-71, starting date of the clinic program from the fiscal year ending in June, 1976.

In 1970-71, 144,530 animals were impounded in the city’s animal shelters. At the end of 1976’s fiscal year, 29,025 less animals were processed in shelter facilities. A total of 110,835 animals were destroyed in 1970-71 versus 27,632 less animals destroyed last year.

Should You Establish a Spay and Neuter Program or Clinic?

Before your community attempts to establish a program or clinic, it is most important to know the facts and to identify your objectives.

The first step is to document the problem by collecting data on the number of animals handled by private organizations and municipal animal control agencies for the past three year period. Information should be broken down into dogs—puppies under four months and...
Municipal Shelter Operations
Personnel Salaries $5
Equipment and Supplies
Utilities
Maintenance
Sanitation
Dead Animal Pickup
Sewage Treatment
Rabies Control
Rabies Inoculation Clinics
Biting Animal Investigations
Livestock Damage
Bite Case Hospital Treatment

Use this guide to find out

same three year period. You must determine the total yearly operational budget cost of your community's animal control. The following guide should prove helpful.

How Do You Establish a Spay & Neuter Program or Clinic?
If the data on surplus animals in your shelters had increased 10% or more over the past 3 years, you should seriously consider the establishment of a clinic or program. It is imperative to have facts from both public and private programs and clinics in various cities. Letters should be written to at least ten areas asking for the latest update on numbers of animals operated on, death factor, and yearly budget expenses and revenue.

With all of the above data in hand, you should then seek to educate the public, the taxpayers who will have to support a proposed spay and neuter clinic. A well prepared pamphlet outlining the objectives of the program and clinic and the savings of tax dollars and animal lives should be available for mailing. It should include a response coupon where a person can list his name, address and the elected official who represents his district.

When all the facts are prepared in a simple and readable form and the public has responded with support from the mailing mentioned above, then a meeting should take place with the officials responsible for the animal control program in your area. With the officials' support on your side, a request may be made for a public hearing where all members of the governing body should hear the proposal. All information on cost of existing program and proposals should be available for each member with support material from existing clinics available.

Theodore J. Sorich, MS, MBA, a volunteer research coordinator for Citizens for Low-Cost Spay and Neuter Clinics in Foster City, CA, made this projection: "Each net investment of $1.00 for low-cost spaying and neutering will, over a ten year period, prevent the incurrence of $9.79 in future animal control costs."

Data has shown that while there may be a 10%-15% annual cost increase in animal pickup without a spay and neuter program or clinic, conversely there probably will be a 10%-15% annual cost decrease in animal pickup with the establishment of a spay and neuter clinic or program in the community.

The HSUS has developed a list of spay and neuter programs and clinics. Many entries list costs, restrictions, numbers of animals spayed or neutered and other pertinent information as available. It can be obtained for $1.00 per copy. Also, an invaluable kit is available for $1.50 to individuals and groups seriously considering the establishment of a spay and neuter program or clinic. It contains the following: "How to Establish Spay and Neuter Programs and Clinics; "Free-Roaming Urban Pets;" "Spay Clinics: Boon or Boondoggle?;" "Short Fuse on the Pet Population Bomb;" "Planned Parenthood For Pets?;" and "Dog, America's Sacred Cow." Both the kit and the list can be ordered from The HSUS headquarters, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

An unconscious sick tiger was saved from certain death by Sue Pressman, Director of Wildlife Protection for The HSUS after it languished for 23 days in a 4 x 6 foot crate in Haiti.

The 5 year old Bengal tiger bought from a Japanese travelling zoo was taken to Haiti by a promoter for a "fight to the death" with a karate champion.

The Animal Rescue Association in San Juan asked HSUS to help the tiger. Within hours Sue Pressman was on a plane bound for Port-au-

Reprinted from the February, 1974 Nation's Cities, the magazine of the National League of Cities.
Federal Court Upholds Porpoise Quota

The Ninth Circuit has affirmed a lower court decision upholding the government’s authority to set a quota limiting the number of porpoises allowed to be killed in the course of tuna fishing operations during 1976. Since the National Marine Fisheries Service had determined the tuna industry had already exceeded the 1976 quota, the appealing court held that any further “taking on porpoise” for the remainder of 1976, the allowable porpoise mortality for the 1977 fishing season.

NMFS, however, lies with the director of tuna fishing. He may set a provisional mortality quota of whatever size he deems necessary for any person to knowingly transport or import live, dead, or dead and deteriorated for any purpose or to move in interstate or foreign commerce, any animal for purposes of having the animal participate in an animal fighting venture.

In connection with the Utah matter, The HSUS is in contact with the United States Department of Agriculture urging it to take immediate action to prevent the proliferation of animals in the state and to close the loophole that allows the use of animals in animal fighting ventures.

Fouke Fur Saga Continues

The Fouke Fur Company has applied for and been granted a permit to import 13,000 South African seal skins taken during the 1976 harvest. The government of South Africa has certified they were taken humanely and in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which makes it illegal to import such skins.

Two Virginia hunters were fined $500 each for using electronic calling devices to take waterfowl. The third hunter went to trial on December 14, 1976, and was acquitted. In other action APHIS has charged two separate animal dealers with using inadequate containers and sloppy bookkeeping in the shipment of animals, a violation of the Animal Welfare Act.

APHIS Continues to Fight Animal Violators

The United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) carried its enforcement of the Horse Protection Act to Montgomery, Alabama’s Southfork Horse Show. Three Alabama horse trainers have been charged with selling their respective horses in violation of the Act. Because of APHIS’s vigilance, two trainers were convicted and were fined by Federal Magistrates. The third trainer was tried on December 14, 1976, and was acquitted. In horse soring case. The adverse rule making is an accurate scientific device and not bound by certain federal procedures and conditions.

Wolf Victory At Press Time

On February 15 a U.S. District Court judge, Oliver G. Dothan, ruled in favor of HSUS and other animal welfare groups protesting the killing of wolves in Alaska without an Environmental Impact Statement. The decision of Interior Cecil Andrus immediately ordered a stop to any killing of wolves on federal lands. HSUS members should let their leaders know they are in agreement.

New York to Teach Need For Spaying Neuterin

New York state recently extended Section 809 of their Education Law to require that public schools instruct in the need for “controlling the proliferation of animals” in the school’s humane education program.
WHY DO YOU HUNT?
by James A. Cohen

"James Cohen was an undergraduate student of mine. He went to India with me to study the Dhole (jungle whistling dog). He's now in graduate school working on his masters degree in animal behavior. The following is a class experience James wanted to share with all of us in the humane movement."

—Michael Fox

I recently sat in on an upper-level university course in Wildlife Biology where approximately ninety percent of the students were hunters. One evening the floor was opened up to the question: "Why do you hunt?" I would like to share the answers with you, together with some personal commentary.

1) "I hunt for the aesthetic value." This remark cropped up quite frequently. It was countered each time with the question, "Then why not hike or take photographs?" at which point the remark was either withdrawn or another one substituted.

2) "I hunt for the taste of game." I have personally ingested white-tail deer and Indian sambhar deer, and must admit that they were some of the best-tasting meat I've ever had. But I had mental indigestion for a week afterward.

3) "I hunt for the challenge of meeting wildlife on its own territory." This is indeed a challenge, but when the speaker was asked why the encounter must end with death, he failed to meet the challenge.

4) "I hunt because of man's instinct." The logic of this pseudo-intellectual response is so twisted that it must speak for itself. I can say no more.

5) "I hunt for glory and status." Today I am a man. Once upon a time this was rightly true, but today it can only be seen as an anachronism and a sad reflection on a society which awards recognition to those who kill.

6) "I hunt for good competition." I'm still not sure whether the speaker was referring to competition between fellow hunters or between animal and hunter. If he meant the former, I suggest joining a bowling league. If the latter, I suggest joining a therapy group. No true sportsman could consider modern hunting "good competition" with the game. The hunter is strictly on the offensive while the prey is strictly on the defensive. I find the whole thing offensive with the animal world a passage from The Bizarre Animals.

7) "I hunt for the feeling of independence—to do things for myself." Freud would have had a field-day with this response. Needless to say, many of us find alternative means of expressing our independence.

8) "I hunt to keep wildlife populations down." While this may be an effect of hunting (in certain cases), I cannot convince myself that the speaker was not rationalizing.

9) "I hunt for thrill of kill." Now we're starting to get some honest answers. I believe the speaker really does get a thrill out of killing. Sick.

10) "I hunt because I am fascinated by guns." This is probably very true of the speaker. A lot of fine craftsmen may go into the making of a gun, as many collectors and target-shooters know. But is the speaker equally fascinated by killing?

11) "I definitely have a good, exciting feeling when I kill something." Get this man off the streets! Now, you should be aware that this was not a liberal arts college where the subject of wildlife ecology is of peripheral interest. This was a specialized college of sciences and the class was comprised largely of students majoring in wildlife biology. While many of our professional wildlifers will come from classes such as this, it is of course only fair to state that the individuals quoted above may never attain professional status. Let us pray.
III Stereotyped Behaviors

Many of you have seen zoo animals pacing, circling to and fro in their cages. These are called stereotyped behaviors. They develop when an animal or human being is frustrated, anxious, hyper-aroused, or understimulated in a sterile cage or prison cell. Stereotyped movements are self-stimulating. They may afford a kind of sensory escape from confinement. Sometimes they are self-comforting like an anxious or over-aroused child or adult schizophrenic who begins to rock to and fro and either sucks a thumb or swallows its own saliva. Stereotyped movements have adapted to a given situation! Probably the most important test is to remove the animal from the situation in which it has developed a maladaptive behavioral strategy. Then, if the symptoms disappear it would be logical to conclude the animal is no longer under stress since its abnormal behavior is no longer manifested.

Some caution is needed here though. Under intense excitement, conflict or anxiety, abnormal stereotyped actions may reappear: they seem to have their own autonomy. A husband and wife team in Florida, the Peiferers, are working to rehabilitate cage-raised chimpanzees under semi-natural conditions. They noted one very disturbed chimp who developed stereotyped behaviors and started to copy some of his bizarre idiosyncrasies such as self-clasping and rocking to and fro. Even though the old chimp rarely displayed such abnormal behavior since his freedom from confinement, his behavior was triggered by his regression. This demonstrates stereotypes are indicative of stress and constitute a class of behaviors which are maladaptive compulsive actions. They can develop their own autonomy and may occur either when the animal is understimulated or overstimulated.

A dog frustrated by cage confinement displays neurotic stereotyped circling.

by Gay R. Hodge, HSUS Director of Research and Data Services

In our woods and fields, even in our homes and gardens, plants provide a special beauty and sense of nature. While plants add a touch of color and fragrance to our daily lives they also interact in some interesting ways with the lives of our pets. More than 700 plants have been identified as producing physiologically active or toxic substances in sufficient amounts to cause harmful effects in animals. Poisonous plants produce a variety of toxic substances and cause animal reactions ranging from mild nausea to death. Certain animal species may have a peculiar vulnerability to a potentially poisonous plant. More than 300,000 species and subspecies of plants have been identified by botanists. Relatively few plants have been tested or studied for toxic properties. On the following page there is a list of some of the common plants which may produce toxic reactions in animals. There is a difference of opinion among scientists with regard to the poisonous properties of individual plant species. The HSUS list is intended only as a guide to plants which are generally identified as having the capability for producing a toxic reaction. If you are uncertain about the poisonous properties of a particular plant, contact your veterinarian or agricultural extension service office or consult Walter Muencher’s Poisonous Plants of the United States (Collier Books, 1975). In evaluating the toxic properties of plants which you are considering for home or garden, do not rely upon the opinions of store clerks or hobby gardeners. Several so-called “harmless” plants may form toxic products when decomposed or they may produce a poisonous substance as a result of interaction with a microorganism such as fungi. Several plants cause poisoning only during certain seasons of the year and other plants produce toxic agents only during particular stages of development.

At least five distinct physiological reactions are caused by poisonous plants. Accordingly, the toxic properties of plants have been classified as blood poisons, neurotic poisons, neuromuscular poisons, muscular poisons, and irritants. Symptoms of poisoning in animals include trembling, cramps, fever, panting, vomiting, diarrhea, hives, convulsions, and rigid extension of the neck and limbs. First aid treatment depends upon the type of poison ingested. If possible, a veterinarian should be consulted before initiating emergency treatment.

In the back of the animal’s tongue. To be effective first aid treatment must be administered prior to absorption of the poison into the gastrointestinal tract. After vomiting has been induced give the animal egg whites or milk. It is imperative that a veterinarian be consulted whenever an animal is suspected of having ingested a toxic substance. An animal which exhibits any of the symptoms associated with poisoning should be rushed to a veterinary clinic. If a veterinarian is unavailable, consult an M.D. for assistance. It is helpful if you can identify the plant which your animal consumed.

Veterinary treatment will also be assisted if you can inform your veterinarian of the approximate quantity of poison consumed. Remember plant poisoning is a medical emergency. First aid treatment is intended only to minimize the effect of the poison and delay the onset of symptoms which would complicate veterinary treatment. To assure the successful and complete recovery of a poisoned pet, the animal should receive immediate veterinary treatment.

(Assistance in the preparation of this article was provided by Louis E. Neuman, D.V.M., Michigan State University and Bruce Kaplan, D.V.M., Louisville, Kentucky)

Please turn page
# COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS

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<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Toxic Parts</th>
<th>Plant Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aconite</td>
<td>seeds, dried flower, entire plant</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>leaves, seeds, entire plant</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrow-Grass</td>
<td>roots, foliage, seeds</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atropa Belladonna</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Crocus</td>
<td>entire plant, leaves, stems, flowers</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azalea</td>
<td>leaves, berries, stems, flowers</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
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<td>Blackberry</td>
<td>entire plant, leaves, flowers</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bird-of-Paradise</td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>entire plant esp. roots, leaves, sprouts, buds</td>
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<td>Black Locust</td>
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**NOTE CARDS**

The USHS has a limited supply of note cards. The numbers on the note cards are only for 2007. We are now directing them to you at $1 for 10 or $2 for 20.

**HELP THE HUMANE SOCIETY**

Give a friend, a neighbor, the people you know!... a golden opportunity to contribute to the important work of The HSUS. Our HSUS membership Program is $25 for $15. We're also now including our new membership program, too. Use the handy envelope in the bottom of each issue. You can also use your membership in the HSUS as a gift to others! A great birthday gift! And, it's only $25 for a year for 10 or 10% for each. We'll send a gift card to your friend.

Spread the Word...
Humane Society Sues Park Service To Stop Planned Killing Of Wild Burros

Last month, HSUS, the American Horse Protection Association, and the Committee to Save The Grand Canyon Burros filed suit in the U.S. District Court to stop the National Park Service from rounding up all the wild burros in Grand Canyon National Park. According to the Park Service, the burros are “exotic” animals who are not native to the area. Thus, the Service has the authority to exterminate them.

Apparently, the Park Service feels the burros are destroying the park’s flora and provide too much competition for other wild creatures such as the Big Horn Sheep. So, in order to purify the park’s 1 million plus acres, the Service is going to lay approximately 2,500 legal snares.

The Society has based its suit on the fact that Park Service has not filed an Environmental Impact Statement on the effects of their planned slaughter. The HSUS has taken the position the Park Service does not have enough information to justify the killings. According to President John Hoyt, “The HSUS believes lesser control measures would solve the so-called burro problem.”

Dr. Michael Fox, head of HSUS’s Institute for the Study of Animal Problems put it another way, “So burros are nuisances,” he said. “A good steward, recognizing their right to live, would make them fit better where they are, and not exterminate all of them.”

Humane Education “Workable Ideas”
A continuing series of articles describing realistic methods and techniques for introducing and conducting humane education programs in your community.

Libraries
Your library is an excellent place to promote humane information and education materials. With the help of the librarian, develop a list of books and films with animal-related, humane themes. Publish as a pamphlet for local distribution. Do an adult and children’s section.

Libraries welcome display material. Set up a display using some of your most recent publications. Use craft animal items or quality photographs to attract attention. Some themes to consider: BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK; BE KIND TO ANIMALS WORK (Careers); BLESS THE BEASTS AND THE CHILDREN.

Churches
There is much room for joint programming with churches, especially to promote a reverence for life theme. This can be accomplished by developing materials and programs for Sunday schools, church services, and special study groups.

Topics such as “Do Animals Have Any Rights?” (based on a discussion of Genesis and the word “dominion”), and Dr. Albert Schweitzer’s philosophy will generate much interest and response.

Welcome Wagon
Contact your local welcome wagon officials to distribute vital information about your animal shelter program, pet adoptions, lost and found services, reduced cost spay and neuter program, and the times your shelter is open to the public.

Don’t forget to list local licensing requirements and animal regulations. Also, if you sell pet I.D. tags as a fund raiser, place an order form in the welcome wagon kit.

Scouts
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies and Cub Scout groups offer excellent possibilities to promote humane education programs.

Program and film presentations for such groups might include: pet care, and pet ownership responsibility; nature study—wildlife protection; understanding misunderstood creatures such as the wolf, snake, spider, etc.

In return for a program, these groups are usually receptive to project ideas such as: shelter improvement—painting, plant, decorating, etc.; nature trail development; building a portable display for use at fairs, school lobbies, libraries, etc.; helping at fund raising events.

Keep in mind, many programs and activities can tie in with merit badge requirements. Also, don’t forget about Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and camp groups. Summer camp offers eager audiences for humane education programs.

C. B. Radio Clubs
Citizens band radio operators are usually a helpful group of people. Truck drivers and motorists often alert each other to free roaming animals on the highway. They also report injured animals to police or humane societies.

Citizens band operators have C. B. Clubs which meet regularly at “Coffee Breaks” or “Jamborees.” The members are often receptive to raising funds for humane organizations. Check with your local C. B. radio dealer for names of clubs and meeting places in your area.

Nature Centers & Zoos
Keep in mind the principles of ecology apply equally to stray animals in the city as well as pet overpopulation. From disease to wildlife destruction, the problem with free-roaming domestic pets should be included in the programming of nature centers and zoos. Also endangered species study and wildlife care are excellent topics for nature center-zoo co-operative ventures.
DARE WE THINK MINK?

By Roger Caras

Do we ever come to a point when we can compromise no more? I think so. The fur industry is a case in point. For years many of us did a "think mink" thing. Many did not like mink farms and fox farms and the way the animals were kept and killed. However, if people were buying farm-raised mink they weren't buying animals caught in leghold traps and weren't encouraging a trade in endangered species. Thinking mink was an appropriate compromise for us to make. Better think mink than think leopard or think otter or think seal.

But the compromise presupposed a modulus of morality on the part of the fur industry. We had to assume they were people like us—simple survivors who wanted to do the right thing. But then it began to come out American fur industry leaders were not selling endangered species here any more since the law forbid it. However, they were engaged in an international commodity market. A consortium of 33 American fur companies was financing trans-shipping jaguar to South Africa and leopard to South America. Whole shipments of thousands of furs were over-flying the United States for tanning in Canada. Only when engine trouble brought one plane load of endangered species skins down in New York on its way to Toronto did we find out. All 33 companies pleaded guilty. There is evidence at least one or two of these companies are back in business.

Personally, I no longer think mink. It is not as if my wife wore mink. She was given a superb sports jacket. His sneering nearly brought me to tears. We were maniacs in his eyes, maniacs to be mocked. And as for the laws of the land, they were for the breaking.

But then it began to come out American fur industry leaders were not selling endangered species here any more since the law forbid it. However, they were engaged in an international commodity market. A consortium of 33 American fur companies was financing world-wide poaching operations. To get around international national restrictions they were trans-shipping jaguar to South Africa and leopard to South America. Whole shipments of thousands of furs were over-flying the United States for tanning in Canada. Only when engine trouble brought one plane load of endangered species skins down in New York on its way to Toronto did we find out. All 33 companies pleaded guilty. There is evidence at least one or two of these companies are back in business.

Leopard, jaguar and cheetah coats sold in Athens, Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo profit considerably while the world's endangered species skins down in New York on its way to Toronto did we find out. All 33 companies were marked mink. Nineteen crates contained leopard skin coats rolled up inside of the mink. The Department of Interior people tell me they have dozens of such cases pending before the courts. The furriers will be fined a few dollars and sent home while the world's endangered species continue to diminish. We can't keep up with the fur industry. That is the simple truth. They find tricks and stunts and ways of breaking the law in secret when they can't circumspect it further than we can detect their latest gimmicks. We are spinning around in place along with law enforcement efforts while the fur industry devises new and more repellent stunts and fads every year. It is hopeless. There are too many of them and they are too rich. They can afford to take too many chances. The returns they ultimately get are that big.

I went to a meeting between conservationists and a New York furrier group. A member representing the furriers arrived wearing a tiger skin sports jacket. His sneering nearly brought me to tears. We were maniacs in his eyes, maniacs to be mocked. And as for the laws of the land, they were for the breaking.

We should like to improve this process if at all possible. Consequently, if you would like to submit a proposed resolution on issues affecting animal welfare for consideration by the membership at the next Annual Conference, you are encouraged to do so. Every resolution received will be given careful consideration by the Program and Policy Committee of the Board of Directors and, finally, by the Resolutions Committee. Please address your suggestions to me personally.

It should be noted that Resolutions adopted in prior years are not generally readopted in succeeding years. Thus, those Resolutions adopted at the 22nd Annual Conference are not all inclusive of the Resolutions being acted upon by The HSUS. Important Resolutions from prior years include:

- Responsible Pet Ownership
- Livestock Slaughtering and Production
- Shooting Preserves
- Animals in Science Education
- Dog and Cock Fighting
- Endangered Species
- Animals in Entertainment
- Exotic Pets
- Euthanasia
- Pet Industry Regulation
- Animals in Motion Pictures
- Zoos
- Marine Mammals

In every way possible, your Board of Directors and staff seek to fulfill the intent and objectives of the Resolutions adopted. Often this is a process that takes many years, and thus becomes a major programming activity of your society. On other occasions, the objective is more readily achieved. In every instance it is our desire to carry out the will of The HSUS membership in making your society an even more effective organization preventing cruelty and suffering to all animals.

Reflections on Resolutions

Printed elsewhere in this issue of The Humane Society News are the Resolutions adopted by The HSUS membership at the 22nd Annual Conference held in Washington, D.C., October 21-24, 1976. They are reflective of the concerns of the persons attendance at that Conference. In no way, however, can conference resolutions reflect the full spectrum of issues being addressed by your societies.

Conference resolutions serve two major purposes:

1. A vehicle of communication by the members of The HSUS to its Board of Directors and staff, and;
2. A communication from The HSUS to the general public or specific agencies of government and society.

The process for receiving, drafting, and adopting resolutions remains less than satisfactory. Generally, such resolutions as those adopted this year are not presented to the Resolutions Committee until the Conference convenes. Long and late hours are then spent by committee members to refine and draft recommendations for consideration by the membership on the final day of the Conference. As a result, there are many important issues that do not get presented for consideration and deliberation.

We should like to improve this process if at all possible. Consequently, if you would like to submit a proposed resolution on issues affecting animal welfare for consideration by the membership at the next Annual Conference, you are encouraged to do so. Every resolution received will be given careful consideration by the Program and Policy Committee of the Board of Directors and, finally, by the Resolutions Committee. Please address your suggestions to me personally.

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Sue Pressman Rescues Dying Tiger, page 21

Greyhound Racing, Inside Cover

The hidden cruelties of greyhound racing are exposed and discussed.

DEPARTMENTS

KIND Crusade To Save Porpoises, Page 2
HSUS Junior Members begin crusade to boycott tuna in schools.

Seal Slaughter Continues, Page 5
HSUS Program Coordinator Patricia Forkan discusses seal clubbing problem in detail.

Profile on HSUS Staffer Frantz Dantzler, Page 8
Dantzler describes his work, his goals for the humane movement and HSUS policies.

Oil Spill, Page 11
HSUS’s Disaster Relief Program swings into action in Delaware spill.

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