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 2)

According to HSUS President John A. Hoyt, “Greyhound racing is rampant and must be halted. As state budgets go deeper in the red, fewer people know about the cruel training and its built-in cruelties in greyhound racing. It’s too bad the hidden cruelties in dog racing aren’t well known. Few people know about the cruel training methods employing live rabbits or the terrible plight of dogs that don’t run fast enough.”

The position of those using rabbits in Florida is that it is necessary for their dogs to be 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 General Tragos. Attorney General Tragos alleged that Crawford did “unlawful, utterance and unnecessarily kill” a rabbit by allowing greyhounds to chase it and catch it. The charges had been instigated 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 preparation and presentation of the case to assure its success. HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh 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.

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 putting 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 putting it out of business.

Please turn page
KIND Begins Crusade to Save Dolphins

Dolphins are being killed by the thousands in the nets of the tuna fleet! And, the KIND kids developed for KIND members to use in the total 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.

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 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.

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 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 review the plans for the new Shelter.

We stand corrected! Thanks for setting us straight.

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 a building or under special permit for animal damage control.

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

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 whenever I can, and as often as I can. I did send telegrams 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 Neagard
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.

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

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Linton, IN

More On Feb.
Close-Up Report

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William Donald Schaeffer
Mayor
Baltimore, MD

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Humane Treatment Of Animals—Another Piece In the Puzzle

By Representative George E. Brown, California

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 "Condemed" 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.

The Humane Society News • Spring 1977
Alaska: North Pacific Fur Seal

The third major seal hunt takes place in Alaska. The hunt and the clubbing is managed entirely by the U.S. government. The U.S. has an exclusive contract with the Fouke Fur Company to process the skins. In fact, some of the money made in this government ‘business’ has gone into joint ads with Fouke promoting sealskin coats in women’s magazines.

This past clubbing season was never covered by the MMPA moratorium. Although the U.S. is party to a treaty called the North Pacific Fur Seal Convention. The requirement of that treaty supercede the MMPA. Although the activities conducted under the treaty are exempted, the Department of Commerce is required to attempt to renegotiate it to reflect the standards of the MMPA.

The treaty was first established in 1911 as a conservation measure. The fur seals were being rapidly wiped out due to pelagic (at sea) harvesting. This is the most ineffective and cruel way to kill these animals. Many seals are wounded and escape only to die elsewhere, or they die, sink, and cannot be picked up. Four signatory countries, U.S.A., Canada, Japan, and U.S.R., agreed to stop the harvesting only on land. Since seal mate and whelp on the Pribilof 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.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 adult males each year. The victims 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 200-mile line will 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 assuring them you will not wear furs. Write letters to the editor of your local papers. Tell them what the animals have to pay for the sake of vanilla.
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 seal skins. Ask them not to allow any to be imported from the 1977 season.
4. Write letters to the Canadians and Norwegians asking them to end the clubbing of the white baby seals off the east coast of Canada each March.

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

Watch Phyliss 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, along with the town councils of the five southern most counties, NC, invited Phyllis Wright to inspect their dog pounds. She called the Davie County dog pound “wet, dark and very inadequate. It has a box containing pregnant stray 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. She said, “another facility is a ‘much better physical plant, much better throughout.’ Phyllis said. According to Miss Wright, one of the problems with North Carolina 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. She spoke on “Conflict in the 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. Conounded 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 invited in New Orleans by staffs Frantz Dantzler and Bernie Welller 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 a witness to the following testimony he had been invited to present. In January the Fairfax County, VA Board of Supervisors adopted a laws after Guy’s presentation on animal control regulations. Later, Hodge prepared a statement on oll emissions 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 purchase a new巡察 unit for 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 Kulukula of the West Coast Regional Office manned a booth at the all-day “California Celebrates The Whales” 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 the HSUS humane education programs and materials.

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

UPCOMING WORKSHOP
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 for his extraordinary warmth and sensitivity and his professional stick-to-fitness.

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 humanitarianists can be proud of, Dantzler feels many individual actions by persons around the country have produced the overall achievement of increased national sensitivity to animal problems. "The barometer 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.

A Big Man Doing a Big Job

He has had good success in his efforts to help wild horses. Along with other humanitarians and organizations Frantz led HSUS efforts to stop the U.S. Government's plan to roundup more than 500 wild horses living in the Challs, Idaho, area. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) protested and claimed the roundup was necessary because of a "population explosion of the herd." The HSUS charged the BLM's planned roundup was simply an excuse to remove horses from the range so more privately owned cattle could graze on the public lands. A three day court trial resulted in The Humane Society's favor. Dantzler's careful background investigative activities and expert testimony once again helped the animals.

Nevertheless, Dantzler is always cognizant that his efforts are dependent on help he receives from other humanitarians. "Folks reporting abuses to me help greatly in discovering areas which need attention. They also help in collecting data for testimony I'm called on to provide. Of course, every dollar HSUS members and others give assists our investigative efforts tremendously," Dantzler firmly believes local humane societies are the first line of defense for animals. However, he thinks The HSUS as a national organization can do things locals simply cannot do. Conversely, locals are doing things HSUS cannot accomplish. "Clearly, we're not in competition. We all need all the help we can get. We always accomplish more when we work together," he said.

When asked if he thinks his job may become obsolete someday, he responded, "I dream of the day when no more animal abuse exists, but realistically I know elimination of one abuse brings but a single victory. To continue progress we must work toward one victory and then another." Frantz Dantzler is willing to provide the hard labor for many more future victories for animals.
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, Manager 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 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, mallard, 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 oiled 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.
In February, The Humane Society of the United States sued the Department of Agriculture because they have failed to obey a law requiring them to create and to put into effect regulations concerning the conditions under which animals are transported in interstate commerce by railroads, airlines, trucks, etc.

In this suit, the Humane Society of the United States seeks to have the Department of Agriculture comply with the intent of Congress and the wishes of the American people.

ANIMALS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH: THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA?

I wish to synthesize and record the content of a friendly and open discussion with Drs. Aronson and Nicholson at the American Museum of Natural History where research on sexual behavior of cats has recently elicited much public discussion.

We felt the public interest over reacting in discovering that such research is conducted at a museum of natural history and not instead, for example, at a penis or vagina department. Many public had been misled and misinformed about certain experiments which were never actually conducted on the cats (such as blinding them). And, if it is true that the lay public cannot possibly understand the correlative significance of basic research, such as Dr. Aronson’s cat studies, in relation to solving human problems.

Dr. Aronson firmly believed his research on cats would have some relevance to man although the Sudden death research, having no foreseeable relevance to man, claims to have relevance simply in order to secure government funds. For me, one wishing to study wolves for sheer enjoyment and for wolves sake, would in a grant proposal to the National Institutes of Health, have to justify such a study by fabricating some relevance to man. This is one negative aspect of the politics of grantsmanship.

Why can’t a person study cats or wolves for their own sake assuming that research should be relevant to man exclusively if society is paying for the research (via taxes, etc.)? Questions concerning the relevance of basic research to human problems and the rights of the researcher to decide which and how many animals may be sacrificed or made to suffer in the quest of knowledge were central to our exchange.

These scientists agreed there is a hierarchy of relevance; some experiments clearly having no obvious direct relevance to man. But it is difficult to draw the line, between what is, and more importantly they argue, between what may be of use at some unforeseeable future date, be of relevance to man.

Because of this difficulty, they believe it is justifiable to take animal lives or to cause their suffering for the sake of knowledge which may be of use to future generations, if not of immediate value today. It cannot be predicted, they contend, what findings will be of use to man some day.

To me this is a wholly humanocentric view and an illusory belief in the value of constructing a golden pyramid of knowledge, for which animals are ‘sacrificed’. Although there was too much data and not enough synthesis and integration of available information (which often caused needless repetition of experiments), Dr. Aronson does not question his belief in “knowledge for knowledge’s sake”.

Perhaps this need to acquire knowledge reflects a maladaptive sport, one that has 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. The quest of knowledge simply for knowledge’s sake is aquest driven by a desperate human need to believe the hope or belief it may be of use someday is a rationalization and an existential cop-out. An alternative approach is surely to require that the expenditure of financial resources, trained personnel, and animal lives are more efficiently and effectively allocated. Often, upon close scrutiny, we may not really need to know what we think we want to know. There is no end to the quest for knowledge. The quest should be focused on what is of definite and immediate value.

The broad based review board could be of immense value here to the investigator and to government agencies distributing funds. To be sure, many breakthroughs have been made by sheer coincidence or by the integration of a small bit of information previously put aside. Science must develop and improve its tools to potentiate coincidence and integration. The enormous waste of time, money, lives, and

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

Please turn to page 19
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.

John A. Hoyt, President of The HSUS has just announced the appointment of John Inman, Jr. as the Regional Director of HSUS's New England Office.

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 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.

John J. Dommers
Director

Charlene Drennon
Director

John W. Inman
Director

Douglas M. Scott
Director

Bernard Weller
Investigator, GSBO

Eric Sakach
Investigator, WCRD

Around the Regions
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 constitutes extreme cruelty; and Whereas, it has 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 RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States expand efforts to educate the public as to the suffering involved in the trapping of wildlife animals; and Whereas, a significant portion of the funding of wildlife management programs is provided by the use of pain producing methods and the trapping of wildlife animals; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The American Veterinary Medical Association be urged to take a clear position in opposition to the use of the steel/jawing hold trap at the earliest opportunity.

II. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Whereas, state and federal wildlife management agencies have historically served a narrow based constituency of hunting/trappers; and Whereas, this has its origin in the hunter—game commission—game department fraternity which too frequently designates itself as the general public with regard to policies and programs affecting wildlife; and Whereas, a significant portion of the funding of wildlife management programs through hunter license fees and excise taxes on sporting arms serves to perpetuate state and federal efforts toward wildlife management and the commercial and recreational exploitation of wildlife; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States encourage the expansion of alternative methods of funding wildlife management programs from general appropriations, taxes upon non-hunting goods and through the sale of wildlife conservation stamp; and be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States seek and encourage the appointment of humanitarians, environmentalists, and other qualified persons to positions on state fish and game commissions and similar regulatory bodies; and be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States, in recognition of the interests of the millions of people whose primary concern in wildlife goes beyond that of hunting and killing it, the federal and state wildlife programs be encouraged to establish vigorous non-game wildlife management protection programs.

III. (A) BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Whereas, many examples of mistreatment of laboratory animals have been brought to public attention by recent books and articles; and Whereas, much of the attention is being focused on alternatives to laboratory animals which can, in some cases, eliminate and, in other cases, reduce the use of test animals; and Whereas, existing federal legislation setting minimum standards for the care, housing and treatment of experimental animals has substantially reduced abuses but let many areas unloosed; therefore be it RESOLVED, that additional legislation and additional regulations be considered to provide further protection for animals in laboratories including:

1. Promotion of final regulations to provide space and freedom for animals being housed in enclosures; and
2. Enactment of a bill providing for establishment of a commission on humane treatment of animals including subpoena power, with a view to developing further legislation to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, tests which cause pain or fear to the animals involved; and
3. Appropriation of funds for research and development of substitutes for laboratory animals specifically aimed at ending or greatly reducing the use of painful LD50 tests of potentially toxic substances, the “wounding test” for the confirmation of biologic evaluations, and other routine tests which cause animals pain or distress; and be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States be made aware of the enormous number of animals being used in biomedical research and testing; and be it RESOLVED, that grading procedures by government agencies for animal experimentation be reevaluated establishing standards for ethical and humane consideration.

(B) BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

Whereas, many government programs are being discontinued 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 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 such are given complete protection; and Whereas, a recent national (Department of Interior) comprehensive 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 condemn any hunting of mourning doves; and Whereas, the hunting of mourning doves in the United States does not contribute to the survival of this species and has a desensitizing effect on youth; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States condemn any hunting of mourning doves.

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, the legitimate pet 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, abandon them to the streets; therefore, be it RESOLVED, that The Humane Society of the United States attempt to establish as a practical and legal matter that the restrictions placed on those people, in which such possession does in fact constitute a substantial nuisance (such as excessive barking and health hazards), such as barking 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 HORSES

Whereas, it is clear that the shipment of horses by surface transportation from the United States to Europe on route to slaughter houses 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 provinces in New South Wales which do not significantly benefit the health and welfare of people and other animals; and Whereas, efforts by The Humane Society of the United States to have the federal government agencies prohibit this practice in New York City are failing it 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 would ban this outrageous and unjustifiable practice.

VIII. BOYCOTT—TUNA/PORPOISE

Whereas, three to five million porpoise and dolphins have died in tuna fisherman’s nets since the early 1960’s; and Whereas, new data regarding population levels of these animals demonstrates that ‘we are fishing them into extinction’; and 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 all other nations such as the United States adopt an Industry in simple with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and immediately move toward zero mortality and serious injury rate of porpoise and dolphins; and 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 RESOLVED, that only 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 purposes; and be it FURTHER RESOLVED, that all HSUS members and constituents be urged to boycott all tuna producers and eaters near zero mortality and serious injury of porpoise and dolphins; 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.

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, mint food, and lubricating oil, all produced by oil, producing petrochemical plants; and Whereas, the explosive harpoon is an extremely cruel 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 FURTHER 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 inadequate views of the natural world 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 the 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 recommends airlines that do not provide live animals on board, Live Animals on Board on the manifest form. We are confident this procedure will help to promote and more adequately insure the comfort and safety of animals being transported by aircraft. We trust that this exemplary decision will result in other airlines adopting a similar procedure. The Humane Society of the United States welcomes the opportunity to work in cooperation with National Airlines in further improving the comfort and safety of animals being shipped by air.
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 show to friends and neighbors pointing out the inhumanity 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 are not prepared to care for it. It's cruel to abandon young animals after the Easter glow has worn off!

Send for the flyers. Let's educate the public this Easter! □

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 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.

needlessly 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 application of 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 animals, and justification for their use needs to be re-humanized.

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 compasion. 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 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, ISAP 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 organizations. 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 program 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 surplus animals being born, many of which end up in his shelter. He said the number of unwanted litters of animals being turned in had dropped substantially. The decline is approximately 1,000 dogs per year.

A similar program is in operation in San Diego, CA. The program is available to all pet owners in San Diego County. Residents are required to neuter their dogs and cats through the established methods. The program provides a reduced fee. County officials feel the use of established veterinary facilities for the service has given the public confidence that the program is in professional hands. Also, it encourages a continued relationship and followup which is essential to the community’s other pet welfare needs.

As indicated earlier, spay and neuter clinics maintain facilities and staff to perform the surgeries. In San Mateo County, CA, the Peninsula Humane Society, a private non-profit organization, operates a shelter along with a spay and neuter clinic. In 1975 the staff had to euthanize almost half of the 40,000 animals which the shelter handled. The clinic was established three years ago. After the first year of operation, the total number of animals handled dropped 397, according to Shelter Superintendent Lane Plunkett.

The Department of Animal Regulation in Los Angeles operates, perhaps, the most well known city sponsored clinic. Robert I. Rush, general manager of the city’s animal regulation department, evaluates the declines in animal impoundment and animal destruction as direct evidence that the public reduced fee spay and neuter clinic program is accomplishing its purpose. He cites impressive statistical variances in 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...
ANIMAL TOWN?

YOUR CONTROL

to find out

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 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-

San Diego

As the News was going to press, it was learned The San Diego Zoo agreed to take the tiger, "Freedom", as it was nicknamed by the press, will be placed in the open-habitat section of the park. It'll be quite a change from the cramped crate above.

Please turn to page 30

'Round the Corner

That's right! The Humane Society's 1977 Annual Conference is right around the corner. Make plans now to attend.


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Federal Court Upholds Porpoise Quota

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for the Federal District Court on December 22, 1976, a hearing was held in San Francisco in connection with the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The court determined the tuna industry had already exceeded the 1976 quota, the Apellate court decision halted any further "setting of porpoise" for the remainder of 1976.

NMFS Sheriff's Department and the Humane Society News

On January 9, 1977, an administrative law judge in the National Marine Fisheries Service set a quota of 9,000 as the allowable porpoise mortality for the 1977 fishing season. The final decision on the 1977 quota, however, lies with the director of the NMFS, and until that final decision is issued, NMFS itself is not allowing the resumption of tuna fishing.

However, on January 22, 1977, a federal court in San Francisco issued an order allowing U.S. tuna fishermen to begin fishing again immediately, in spite of the pending NMFS action. The court set a provisional mortality quota of 10,000 porpoises for this year.

Utah Cockfighters and Texas Dogfighters Raided

On January 9, 1977, the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Department and the Humane Society of the United States were on a cockfight. Officers, secretly wired with transmitters, posed as spectators in order to gain admittance to the fight. Once inside they contacted their back-up support assisting the raid from helicopters. Over 100 persons from Idaho who were arrested for their participation in an animal fighting venture.

The HSUS urges you to write Rep. W. R. Poage to request that hearings be held. Write to: The Honorable W. R. Poage, Chairman, Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains, 1301 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

New York to Teach Need For Spaying/Neutering

New York state recently extended Section 809 of its Education Law to require that public schools include instruction in the need for “controlling the population” of animals in the school’s humane education program.

New Medical Device Aids APHIS in Horse Soring

A Lawton, Kentucky, horse trainer has been fined $200 after an examination of the horse he was using showed the horse had been sored. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) inspectors examined the horse with thermovision, a medical heat detection device, which showed a hot spot in the horse’s front feet. The resulting hearing was the first time thermovision test was used to detect soring.

New Wolf Victory At Press Time

On February 15 a U.S. District Court judge, Oliver G. Cowan, California, rejected the District of Columbia’s request for a permit to kill a wolf. Requiring the wolf to stay in the District of Columbia could be accepted by the court as a diagnostic aid.
**THE ROGER CARAS NATURE SERIES**

Roger Caras, 12 volumes (Barre/Westover Books, $3.95 each)

Roger Caras is one of America’s foremost naturalists and one of our most prolific and respected nature writers. In the Roger Caras Nature Series this distinguished author explores the beauty and wonder of the natural world. His published works in the projected twelve volume series include *Birds and Flight, Animal Courtships, Animal Architecture, Creatures of the Night, The Venomous Animals, Vanishing Wildlife, The Boundary: Land and Sea, The Bizarre Animals, Animal Children, and Protective Coloration and Mimicry.*

Although individual volumes average only 64 pages, each book reflects Mr. Caras’ deep insight and sensitivity toward the natural world. Characteristics of Mr. Caras’ special understanding of man’s relationship with the animal world is a passage from *The Bizarre Animals.*

> “...the reptilian face is one that bothers us. First, the reptilian face is one that bothers us. First, there is the fixed stare. As animals that communicate with our eyes and with an enormous number of facial expressions, we are disturbed by animals that have few communications, if any. A turtle doesn’t smile, a snake doesn’t furrow its brow to register concern, and its eyes don’t blink. The fact that the snake tastes the air with its tongue is also something that people find hard to take. The slightly elevated position of the turtle’s head when it is looking at something seems to make it appear supercilious. We are, in fact, in trouble when it comes to reptiles. They don’t fit our attitude toward the way animals should look and behave. In truth it is our attitude and not their form that is bizarre. We have the intelligence to know better than to think that way.”

The Roger Caras Nature Series is a delightful collection of books which is certain to enhance the reader’s appreciation of the world around him.

**SOME SWELL PUP**

Maurice Sendak and Marthe Margolios (Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, $5.95)

*Some Swell Pup* is a refreshing humorous and novel treatment of the delights and sorrows of owning a puppy. In storybook format the authors reveal the tale of two children who are unable to cope with their naturally rambunctious puppy. The dog is too young to pass the entrance requirements for the West Pointer Academy obedience school. A confused puppy and frustrated owners seemed destined for a parting of the ways.

Fortunately a wise passerby, who seems a refugee from the *Pogo* comic strip, appears to explain that puppies are puppies. After all it’s only natural for a pup to chew shoes, soil carpets and upset food dishes. The only cure for this condition is patience, understanding and love.

Hidden within this enjoyable story is a message regarding animal care and responsible pet ownership. If you or your family have ever owned a puppy or are considering adoption, Some Swell Pup belongs on your reading list.

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**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 sambar 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 was a response from teachers who were working on their masters degree in animal behavior. The following is a class experience James wanted to share with all of us in the humane movement."

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The Horse Owner’s Vet Book

E. C. Straiton (J. B. Lippincott Company, $9.95)

This illustrated handbook of horse care is already in its fifth printing and is certain to become a classic lay reference manual. A confused veterinarian with 36 years of experience Dr. Straiton is able to provide professional advice with regard to a variety of horse care problems including the treatment of sores, injuries, allergies, and parasites. The horse owner is given instruction in recognizing diseases and deformities. Dr. Straiton is careful to prevent his book from becoming a home remedy course. The book is designed to acquaint the horse owner with basic equine problems so that he may develop a program of preventive care. The owner is taught to recognize maladies so that he might seek veterinary assistance when problems begin to develop. The Horse Owner’s Vet Book is sufficiently thorough to be used as a reference manual for humane agents. For the horse owner the investment in this book will be amply returned through healthy, happy horses.

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A continuing series of articles by Dr. M. W. Fox covering selected topics of interest and practical value for people who work with, and whose lives are dedicated to the welfare of our animal kin.

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-stimulatory. 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 “self-clings” with both arms wrapped around the body. Stereotyped behavior indicates something is wrong. The animal may want to escape to reach a mate in an adjoining cage. It may be excited because it’s near feeding time or it is simply bored and needs a companion or play objects in its enclosure.

In discussing stereotyped behavior in farm animals Ruth Harrison, author of Animal Machines, pointed out to me that several “experts” are now stating such animals are showing adaptation: in other words, it’s ok. I might have been partly to blame for this because in earlier writings I have theorized that stereotyped behaviors represent an animal’s attempt to adapt. Based on this plausible theory, it is then convenient to interpret that an animal showing abnormal stereotyped movements has 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, abnor- 
mal stereotyped actions may reappear: they seem to have their own autonomy.

A husband and wife team in Florida, the Pfeffer’s, are working to rehabilitate cage-raised chimpanzees under semi-natural conditions. They noted one very disturbed chimp “regress­ ing” when excited. He behaved as he used to when confined in a small cage. Since he was the oldest and most esteemed chimp in the colony, younger chimps had 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.

The Humane Society News • Spring 1977

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 impart a new and different dimension into 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 de- composed 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. Majority of the cases of plant poisoning in animals are caused by the toxic substance entering through the animal’s digestive tract. If the animal has been observed consuming a poisonous plant it may be beneficial to induce immediate vomiting by administering a strong salt solution consisting of six teaspoons of salt to a glass of water. As an alternative prescription you may use mustard mixed with water or several teaspoons of salt placed directly on 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 treat- ment.

(As 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

Plant | Toxic Parts | Plant Type |
--- | --- | --- |
Horsechestnut | foliage, seeds | entire plant | cherry, tree | Ornamental shrub |
False hellebore | leaves, stems | entire plant | seed, leaves | Ornamental shrub |
European Bittersweet | leaves, berries | entire plant | entire plant, leaves | Ornamental shrub |
Fan weed | entire plant, leaves | entire plant | entire plant, leaves | Ornamental shrub |
Carolina belladonna | leaves, stems, flowers | entire plant | entire plant, flowers | Ornamental shrub |
Apple | leaves, entire plant | entire plant | entire plant, leaves | Ornamental shrub |
Larkspur | leaves | entire plant | entire plant, leaves | Ornamental shrub |

The Needs of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

If you have a loved one who is unable to read this, please tell them about the HSUS. Our work is only possible with direct financial support from people like you. Together, we can help end animal cruelty and suffering for all species.

The HSUS will send you a folder without additional charge. Please let us know if you are interested in receiving more information about the lessons you’ve learned from the HSUS and how you can continue to help.

Write to: The Humane Society of the United States
200 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

The HSUS has a limited supply of these cards available. Please use only one per household, and return the addressed card and coupon. These cards are used to send 50% off or for other similar cards to those you are interested in. These cards will be sent to you at no cost. There is a minimum of 10 cards per order for each card.

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Spread the Word...
TIGER cont.

Prince where she discovered the emaciated tame tiger. She gave the tiger intravenous feedings and quickly began to unravel the red tape. She gave the tiger intravenous feedings and quickly began to unravel the red tape. She demonstrated to the group just how docile the tiger was and told them a “fight to the death” with this tiger would both be brutal and insane since the tiger would be inclined to “lick its opponent”.

With the help of a U.S. film company on location, Pressman had the tiger flown to St. Croix. It was then released into a large cage where Pressman could observe how the prolonged cramped confinement and deficient diet affected the animal. Leaving the tiger in the care of the film company’s animal veterinary staff, Pressman flew back to the States and is making arrangements for the tiger’s entry into a U.S. zoo.

Sue Pressman told The News “this episode is one of the most brutal situations I’ve ever had to deal with.”

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 shooting 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 million plus acres, the Service is going to allegedly shoot 2,500 wild burros.

The Society has based its suit on the fact the 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 misfits,” 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 a brochure or 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 fundraiser, 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.

In return for a program, these groups are usually receptive to project ideas such as: shelter improvement—painting, planting, 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 camps offer 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.
The humane movement is one of compromise and expediency. We may see ourselves working within a moral absolute but that is not how our society or any other society works. We have to give and take in the interest of accomplishing our goals.

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 middling 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 world-wide poaching operations. To get around individual national restrictions they were trans-shiping 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 those companies are back in business. Leopard, jaguar and cheetah skins sold in Athens, Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo profit companies in the United States. How is that different from importing the skins and selling them here?

I recently went with law enforcement officers of the Department of Interior when they inspected 42 crates at the Al Italia terminal at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport. The crates 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 with the mink coats 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 circumvent it faster 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 repellant stunts and fades 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 people to violence. There was no way to get through to that man. We were maniacs in his eyes, maniacs to be mocked. And as for the laws of the land, they were for the breaking.

Personally, I no longer think mink. It is not as if my wife wore mink. She was given a superb mink jacket as a gift once and has never worn it, not even once. We did try to think mink for other people though for the reasons stated at the outset. No longer. I am thoroughly convinced the only way to get people to stop wearing the wrong furs is to get them to stop wearing any furs at all. I know of no other way. And as for the inevitable argument that jobs will be lost, that is so. It is also true that lots of jobs will be lost. When the drug traffic in this country dries up. When the fur trade is to the animal kingdom. Without ignoring even for an instant what the priorities would be if we had to eque the two, i am for the end of the fur business. Happily, I don't have to eque the two or choose between them. We can hate and fight both the drug rackets and the fur industry. Workers in both fields will have to develop new skills.

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.

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:
1. Responsible Pet Ownership
2. Livestock Slaughtering and Production
3. Shooting
4. Animals in Entertainment
5. Exotic Pets
6. Endangered Species
7. Euthanasia
8. Pet Industry Regulation
9. Animals in Motion Pictures
10. 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.
Greyhound Racing, Inside Cover

The hidden cruelties of greyhound racing are exposed and discussed.

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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