Dear Friends,

For this issue of The Humane Society News, I asked the staff to select subjects that are representative of the many diverse activities the HSUS is engaged in for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Obviously, we cannot possibly tell you about everything we are doing within the pages of this issue. However, the enclosed Annual Report gives you a brief glimpse of the wide range of our programs to end cruelty and suffering. We want you to know our efforts, on your behalf, are far-reaching and are designed to help all the animals.

There are two reasons for taking this special approach. First, we want you to know how we are making use of your contributions. Secondly, we want each of you to share this issue of The News with a friend in the hope that he or she might join The Humane Society of the United States. Each new member adds strength and enables us to do more for the animals. If you aren't able to personally give this magazine to a friend, please drop me a line and I'll see to it that they receive one.

The table of contents on the right details articles describing HSUS efforts on behalf of animals. Please take special note of the back cover. We've given you a basic outline of the major programs of The HSUS. If someone asks you "What does The Humane Society do?" you'll be able to use this outline as your response.

Sincerely,

John A. Hoyt
President

Reader Survey

Due to the tremendous number of HSUS Reader Surveys we have received, we have not been able to tabulate all the returns. The HSUS News will report on the results in a future issue. Thank you again for your participation in this useful project.

Cover Photo by Frantz Dantzler
In January, HSUS threatened to bring suit against the city of Ripley, Mississippi, in order to stop the cruel animal sales held monthly by the city. The Ripley Trade Day Sales have been held on the first Monday of each month for more than 100 years. Among the items brough to be sold and traded are dogs, cats, chickens and other animals. Some of the animals are sold as farmstock, some as pets, some as hunting dogs. Many are sold to dog dealers, looking for dogs they can buy cheaply, then resell to research laboratories.

HSUS Investigator Marc Paulhus observed the sales on three different occasions. He found many cases of animals being confined in overcrowded conditions, left without food, water, or protection from the weather for the entire day. Most sellers "display" their dogs by staking them out on short leads. Said Paulhus, "During our February investigation, the temperature was 11 degrees, with a wind chill factor way below zero. The dogs were forced to spend the whole day staked to the ground, shivering in misery with no shelter from the wind."

No one has been able to find out if these dogs are strays picked up from the streets, stolen pets, or bred by the sellers. In the past, dogs abandoned at the end of the day were shot by the local police, since there is no city or county pound. Judge Wayne Windham, also owned a piece of property just 100 yards south of the grounds. As animal dealers were waved away from the fairground entrance, Windham promptly invited them to come over to his place and continue business as usual.

HSUS' response was as prompt as Windham's. On February 6, the animal sales were held for the first time on Windham's property. On February 21, Chief Investigator Frantz Dantzler went before the grand jury in Ripley to seek indictments on animal cruelty law violations. Said Dantzler of this experience, "The attitude around the courthouse was unfriendly, to say the least. We were kept waiting in the hallway for six hours. When they realized we weren't going away, our case was finally brought up. It was a brief hearing and the jury refused to look at the photographs of flagrant cruelty violations we presented. I don't think we got a fair hearing at all. I felt we had a good case, but when word came back that the Grand Jury had refused to indict, I must say we weren't surprised."

The Grand Jury may have closed the case on Ripley, but HSUS has not. HSUS will continue to fight for humane treatment for these animals. "I can't believe the average person in Ripley condones this cruelty," said Paulhus, "and we have to find those who do not and work with them to end the sales. Furthermore, there are state cruelty laws and federal animal welfare regulations being broken, and we intend to get these laws enforced."

Pressure from Mississippi residents is probably the surest way to get the Ripley dog sales stopped. HSUS members with friends or relatives living in Mississippi will want to let them know of the cruel conditions at Ripley, so they may protest these sales.

The dealers who buy dogs to resell to research laboratories must be licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and must conform to certain regulations established under the Animal Welfare Act. Letters to U.S.D.A. urging them to thoroughly investigate the Ripley dog sales for violations of these regulations may spur some action. Send carbon copies of these letters to your Congressman and Senators so they will be aware of your concern for the enforcement of Animal Welfare Act regulations. Letters should be addressed to Dr. Dale F. Schwindaman, Senior Staff Veterinarian, APHIS-USDA, Federal Building, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Clockwise from upper left: Five dogs in small cage with no room to lie down; dog peers sadly from crowded pen on back of truck; Investigator Paulhus (right) finds fighting cocks for sale, even though cockfighting is illegal; dogs staked out for customers to view in typical Ripley fashion; Chief Investigator Dantzler estimates 20 dogs in this small pickup.
Harp Seal Killing Pointless and Obscene

“It was literally a bloodbath,” reported Sue Pressman, HSUS Director of Wildlife, speaking of the Canadian harp seal hunt. “The seal hunter bashes the pup three times in the face with a club, and blood pours from the pup’s nose. Flipping the seal on its back, the hunter slits its belly from head to tail, and peels off the pelts and blubber from the body. The seal’s hot blood spurts out onto the ice, melting plotholes where the blood pools and steams. Even when the pelts are off, the skinned carcass continues to writh on the ice for several minutes. All around this gruesome scene other baby seals are slipping frantically about, in a pathetic and hopeless effort to escape their fate.”

A humane death? Canadian officials claim the seals are dead or unconscious from the first moment they are clubbed, and feel no pain thereafter. It hardly matters. As HSUS President John Hoyt said, “The killing is obscene and pointless. It is a wholesale slaughter that cheapens life and degrades the men who do it. People don’t need fur coats and keychain trinkets. They do need dignity and self-respect that comes from honoring the value of mercy and love.”

Despite their protestations that the harp seal hunt is totally humane, Canadian officials will allow very few outsiders to observe the hunt. Pressman fished red tape from Montreal to the Magdalen Islands before her perseverance finally paid off in a rare observer permit. Though she was forbidden to take photographs of the hunt, Pressman was flown to the ice floes of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to witness the killing.

Pressman thus became one of only two or three people in the world to have observed all three of the major seal hunts, having seen the Pribilof Island hunt in 1969, and the South African seal hunt in 1978.

What she saw in Canada led her to question even the humaneness of this needless slaughter. "If the first hit is effective, the seal is instantly unconscious and probably feels no pain. What bothered me was that the whole thing is done so quickly there is no time to check and see that the seal is really unconscious before the skinning begins. The seals have a very thick layer of protective fat, even on their heads. If the club doesn't hit just the right spot on the forehead, the fat may protect the seal from the club and instant death."

Pressman personally saw 25 seals killed and checked about 100 carcasses. Although she found all the skulls broken, observers of previous hunts have reported finding as many as one-third of the seals killed with skulls intact. An unbroken skull may mean the animal was left conscious after the clubbing.

The hunt is supervised by agents of the Canadian Fisheries and Marine Service. The agents may accompany the sealing ships, or follow the hunt with helicopters. They often use the helicopters to locate the seal herds and alert the hunters to their location. Their "helpfulness" insures that the hunters will obtain their full quota of pelts.

The 1978 quota on harp seals was set at 180,000. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has studied the population and birth rate data of the harp seal, and expressed concern that Canadian quotas were set too high. IUCN has requested the Canadian Minister of Fisheries to lower the quota for 1978, and to call off the 1979 hunt completely or delay it until a reliable census has been taken of the whelping colonies to provide data for scientific management strategy. The Council of Europe, made up of parliamentarians from 20 countries, has recommended a two-year ban on the harp seal hunt.

The bottom line for humanitarians is whether the hunt needs to be held at all. According to Pressman, "There was a stuffed baby seal used as decoration by the fireplace in the lobby of my hotel. That, to me, was symbolic of the pointless uses of seal pelts. It is such a waste of life."

HSUS has registered its outrage at the continuation of this brutal hunt many times, most recently in a letter to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, calling for an immediate end to the hunt.

Canadian officials have reacted almost belligerently to the protests of Americans. One fisheries agent told Pressman, "The more you complain, the more determined we will become to carry on the hunt." But Canadian citizens themselves are catching on to the cruelty of the hunt. A recent poll conducted by a Toronto newspaper showed that 57% of Canadians wanted to ban the hunting of baby seals. Among young people aged 18 to 24, 71% opposed the hunt. With this in mind, Pressman replied to the fisheries agent, "I smell death, and I don't think this hunt can last three more years."

It is the position of The HSUS that it is wrong to kill any animal for such needless and worthless purposes, no matter how humane the defenders of this activity profess it to be. HSUS will continue to protest against the harp seal hunt in every way possible.

HSUS members that wish to add their own voice to the protest should write Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Office of the Prime Minister, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0A2.

Since the Norwegians participate in and endorse the hunt, write in protest to S. Chr. Sommerfelt, Norwegian Ambassador, 3401 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

West Germany is the largest importer of baby seal pelts. Write Mr. Holmut Schmidt, Chancel­lor, Federal Republic of Germany, 5300 Bonn 12, Germany, and ask him to ban the importation of all harp seal products.
Animal Testing Will Not Solve Human Safety Problems

by
Dr. Michael W. Fox, Director
Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

With increasing concern over occupational safety hazards and industrial pollution, the need for more and more laboratory tests to evaluate the toxicity and minimal safety levels of chemical compounds is increasing. This means more animals will be used to help insure the safety of humans from harmful chemicals. It may soon be written into law that animal toxicity tests must be conducted for all new and existing chemical compounds in common use.

It is estimated that 63,000 compounds are now in common use. To the enormous list of industrial chemicals and their by-products we must add 4,000 or more medical drugs, 5,500 or more chemicals that are added in the processing and preserving of food, and 30,000 or so chemicals that are used in agriculture. The Environmental Protection Agency, which has the responsibility for the safety testing of pesticides, is purportedly years behind its scheduled testing program. Its record shows only one pesticide, Kepone, that has been exposed as questionable and the tests conducted by certain private contracting laboratories are rare.

Cought between the government bureaucracy and private industry are the millions of laboratory animals that are used for testing purposes. Signs of progress, in terms of the three R’s of research (refinement, reduction and replacement) either at government or private industry levels are inconsistent. While “refinement” in testing laboratories may be enhanced by the new regulatory division of Good Laboratory Practice, signs of “reduction” in the numbers of animals being used and their partial “replacement” via tissue culture and micro-organism model systems awaits congressional recognition and funding.

In the United Kingdom, an estimated two-thirds of the almost 5½ million licensed animal experiments conducted in 1976 were for commercial purposes. Prime Minister Callaghan has publicly voiced his concern over the vast numbers of animals being used and has pledged his government’s commitment to resolve this dilemma. Some people condemn all animal experimentation. It is unfortunate they are not aware of the various categories of animal usage, for all cannot be questioned or condemned equally. The use of animals for developing a new vaccine, food additives, or hair dyes, oppose and discount animal test data as being not relevant. “Rats aren’t people” is the familiar cry. Ironically, it is the nature of their products that necessitate such safety tests in the first place. Considering the average person’s exposure to a wide range of substances, it is impossible under normal “field” conditions to obtain irreparable evidence from human subjects. The few cases involving massive exposure, as with industrial workers becoming sterile in a pesticide plant, are rare.

To attempt to regulate industry and impose more animal safety tests in order to protect the workers, consumers, and the environment, would be inadequate if not impossible. Results contrary to the manufacturer’s interests will be opposed. What is needed is ethical responsibility and restraint. The government bureau could ever effectively regulate the massive chemical/drug industry that we have in this country today. More animal tests are not going to help. Even if a substance “x” is “safe” under laboratory conditions, its possible synergy with other substances or cumulative effects in the environment, human body or both, can never be adequately evaluated. Partial or total replacement of animals with micro-organism, tissue culture, or other test models will help alleviate potential and actual animal suffering and may also reduce costs, but in the long run, it may help neither mankind nor the environment if industrial proliferation continues. Pressure from Congress, from consumers and especially from the scientific community is urgently needed before more animal tests, which can give a false sense of security, become mandatory under the law.

The use of animals for developing a new vaccine, or surgical procedure is quite different from the widespread use of animals for testing non-medical and non-essential commercial products. The development of specific animal disease models and the utilization of computer and videophone systems for teaching purposes are already being employed in the biomedical field.

It is ironic that test animals are used both in the research and development phases of industry and also in the safety testing of potential environmental and occupational hazards, which are a by-product of industry. This is a kind of double jeopardy from the animals’ point of view. Should animals be used as extensively as they are, primarily for the screening of new products? This is the root of the issue.

The Humane Society News • Spring 1978
NATIONAL HUMANE LEADER DIES

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Dr. Frederick L. Thomsen, President of Humane Information Services, St. Petersburg, Florida and of its legislative arm, the National Association for Humane Legislation. Dr. Thomsen died on Monday, April 3, 1978.

Dr. Thomsen devoted his life to trying to end abuses and cruelty to animals. Totally committed to the cause, he approached the great animal abuses intelligently, rationally, and with in-depth analysis calculated to relieve from suffering the greatest number of animals. He served as a member of The HSUS Board of Directors from 1963-1966. Shortly thereafter, recognizing the great need for comprehensive reports on humane issues, he established Humane Information Services which supplied excellent analyses of animal welfare problems to humane organizations and humanitarians.

Dr. Thomsen was in the forefront of the fight for laboratory animal and humane slaughter legislation. He helped achieve passage of the Animal Welfare Act and worked tirelessly on other national issues, always seeking a way to find reasonable and realistic solutions to the major problems confronting the humane movement. He worked closely with The HSUS in many of these efforts. The humane movement and the animals it serves have lost a dear friend and a staunch ally in the passing of Dr. Thomsen.

A.S.P.C.A. Adopts Barbiturate for Euthanasia

Drops Use of Decompression Chamber

New York—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has adopted the direct injection of sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia of unwanted pets. The Society’s new director, Dr. John Kullberg, announced his decision to drop the use of the controversial decompression chambers was based entirely on humane concerns. The Society euthanizes between 110,000 and 120,000 unwanted pets each year.

Before making this difficult decision, Dr. Kullberg investigated many societies that are currently using injections of sodium pentobarbital. Following this initial research, Dr. Kullberg began the use of intravenous injections of commercial mixtures of sodium pentobarbital as an experiment in one of the six A.S.P.C.A. shelters. To Dr. Kullberg, the experiment was so successful that he had to recommend the change to his board of directors. They accepted the change based upon Kullberg’s conviction of the humane nature of the drug. “Because it is a barbiturate,” he told The News, “it is pleasant as well as lethal.”

Phyllis Wright, HSUS’s Director of Animal Sheltering and Control, recently returned from a visit with the A.S.P.C.A. Wright reported to The News about the changeover. She also observed a high degree of skill on the part of the Animal Care Supervisors administering sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia.

The A.S.P.C.A. has also increased its adoption staff from 20 to 40 and has hired a full-time director for that department. In addition, the Society has also hired a full-time coordinator for lost and found pets.

The A.S.P.C.A. is the nation’s oldest animal-welfare organization. It is fitting that they adopt the most humane method of euthanasia, for it was their founder, Henry Bergh, who first spoke out for those who have no voice.

Humane education is growing in the United States, growing at such a rapid pace it surprises even those who have labored in the field for many years. At the forefront of this upsurge in humane education is the team of people who form the educational division of The Humane Society of the United States.

Although The Humane Society has always held education as one of its top priorities, during the past year, HSUS educational efforts have undergone a major structural change. In an effort to better meet the needs of local humane society educators and teachers, the research and curriculum development work of the Society’s Tulsa-based National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (N.A.A.H.E.) has been combined with the teacher training, program development, and community education emphasis of The Norma Terris Humane Education Center programs. The result is a new NAAHE, designed to lead, to share, and to provide practical methods, ideas, and materials for implementing humane education programs across the country.

The newly restructured organization is now based at the Norma Terris Center in East Haddam, Connecticut, under the direction of John J. Dommers. Dr. Stuart Westerlund, former director of NAAHE, is continuing his involvement as an advisor and board member of the Association.

Ms. Kathy Savesky joined the staff in January as Associate Director, and Charles F. Herrmann, HSUS Director of Educational Media, serves as editor of the exciting new NAAHE magazine, HUMAN EDUCATION. Ms. Marcia Glaser retains her position as Administrative Coordinator for the organization.

A New Magazine

Although the restructuring was not finalized until late 1977, the new NAAHE has already received favorable response from educators all across the country. In October, the first issue of HUMAN EDUCATION was mailed to NAAHE members, friends, and humane organizations in all fifty states. The quarterly magazine contains articles on teaching methods, techniques and philosophies, reviews of materials, a sharing column for news from local educators, and ready-to-use copy master sheets for various humane education activities. Response to the charter issue was enthusiastic. “It lends new professionalism to our field,” “I got loads of ideas from it,” “It’s so helpful to know what others are doing,” and “I loved the copy masters!” are typical of the comments received. The ultimate acclaim was the request by another established educational magazine, to reprint a segment from HUMAN EDUCATION in their publication.

“We plan to continue to offer a variety of content in HUMAN EDUCATION,” reports Editor Herrmann. “We want the magazine to represent a balance between enrichment and practical activities.” Members are encouraged to submit ideas for consideration, and several noted national educators have agreed to author specific feature articles.

Through HUMAN EDUCATION, NAAHE provides a valuable and badly needed channel of communication for local humane society educators. As Director Dommers states, “There is no need to continually re-invent the wheel. Humane educators can save valuable time by learning from one another’s mistakes and benefiting from one another’s successes. Sharing our knowledge is the first step in increasing our effectiveness.”

Teaching the Teachers

HSUS firmly believes that if humane education is to become a viable force in America, it must first become a common, well-integrated part of the standard school curriculum. Consequently, teachers remain the central focus of the new NAAHE programming. Through the HUMAN EDUCATION magazine, the Association provides workable ideas for the classroom teacher, as well as putting individual instructors in touch with the work of local humane education resources.
A Unified National Force

The new NAAHE serves as a national force in support of humane education, lending an added credibility to the efforts of humane societies and representing the move to the state and national organizations that dictate policy and influence trends in education. In the fall of 1977, Director Dommers became involved in the National PTA’s Televised for Assistance Project. As a result, humane education has been accepted by the national and local level educators as a viable means of dealing with the negative effects of TV violence on young children.

NAAHE has also been involved in introducing humane education into the national Head Start/Home Start program. John Dommers and Charles Herrmann conducted a three-day workshop for the Arkansas Head Start/Home Start Regional Training Staff in March of 1978, and will be presenting a similar program to another group late this summer at a state university.

HSUS, represented by NAAHE Director Dommers, is a member of the national Alliance for Environmental Education, a consortium of more than thirty environmentally concerned organizations. Speaking on behalf of a combined membership of more than one million individuals, the Alliance encourages the development, implementation, and coordination of effective environmental education programs.

The NAAHE staff has been invited by the Texas Education Agency to develop an official curriculum guide for implementing the Texas law mandating that humane education be taught in Texas schools. This guide, when complete, will be distributed by the Agency to every elementary school teacher in the state. Similar projects are under consideration for other states that mandate humane education. In addition, NAAHE is working with several models of effective humane education programs.

More Work To Be Done

In spite of many accomplishments to date, the work of the new NAAHE is just beginning. Plans for the coming year include the development of new teaching materials, increased promotion of NAAHE membership, added emphasis on community education programs, and more consultation with local animal welfare agencies and school systems.

Materials development is a top priority for the NAAHE staff. "As we make more converts among classroom teachers, the need becomes increasingly urgent for good, curriculum-related materials," comments Herrmann. Projects currently being developed include a flannel board kit dealing with pet care, a record album of humane education songs and stories, a series of study prints, several filmstrips, and a humane education bulletin board kit.

A model humane education law, curriculum guide, and implementation plan will be developed using the project in Texas as a prototype. With the completion of the model, local humane educators will have a package of materials for considering humane education laws, or a plan of action for those groups who have laws but no means of implementing them.

A stepped-up promotional campaign has been planned to bring the new NAAHE to the attention of teachers throughout the country. Advertisements will be carried in major educational magazines to encourage membership and NAAHE will be represented at several state teachers’ conventions.

“Our hope is to reach the tens of thousands of teachers who never come into contact with local humane societies,” states Associate Director Kathy Savesky. “These educators need to know our materials and approach are just as valuable to them as to the avid animal welfare supporter. We’re dealing with more than issues; we’re dealing with important, positive values. And even more tempting, our approach uses an ideal topic for motivation—animals!” Promotional plans also include a new NAAHE brochure, a sound slide program on humane education, and work with NAAHE membership coordinators around the country.

In addition to programming for schools and teachers, promoting community-wide education activities is also an important responsibility for the new NAAHE. “With the help of a local humane organization, one touches every aspect of community life,” comments Savesky. “Education programs need to capitalize on this fact, demonstrating to each group and each individual why animal welfare is important to them in the context of their own values.”

As more local humane organizations realize the importance of formal education programs to end cruelty and more school systems become interested in humane education, the work of a local humane educator takes on a state-wide dimension. And even more tempting, our approach uses an ideal topic for motivation—animals!”

Promotional plans are underway for new acceptance of the humane message by teachers and school administrators throughout the country. This acceptance is, instead, a by-product of a larger "awakening" on the part of educators to the importance of teaching children how to share, rather than exploit, the natural world. Values have once again become a part of the school curriculum and many educators see the value of reverence for other life forms as a top priority.

Providing Leadership

No one humane group, or a combination of organizations, can take full credit for the new attitudes found in so many schools. The attitude of interest exists, in part, because of the efforts of many teachers. The importance of teaching children has increased, and as children, they receive from direct contact with educators the attitudes and values which, in turn, will influence their own communities.

The National Association for Animal Education is directly involved in the leadership role. The Association, through its periodic articles and planning for the new acceptance of the humane message by teachers and school administrators across the country. This acceptance is, instead, a by-product of a larger "awakening" on the part of educators to the importance of teaching children how to share, rather than exploit, the natural world. Values have once again become a part of the school curriculum and many educators see the value of reverence for other life forms as a top priority.

The Humane Society News, through The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, is responding to the challenge of providing leadership and professional leadership to unify and strengthen the rapidly growing humane education movement.
October 12-15
Hyatt Regency Dearborn
Dearborn, Michigan
The theme of HSUS' 24th Annual Confer-
ence, Animal Rights and Human Ethics, covers a wide range of humani-
tarian interests. This diversity is reflected in the variety of topics to be covered in Conference activities.
The 1978 Conference features more workshops than ever before, covering such important issues as trapping, zoos, marine mammals, factory farming, biomedical research, and the Animal Welfare Act.
On the practical level, "how to" workshops will be given on investigations and prosecutions, working with the media, humane education, membership development, and how to improve your newsletter.
Of special interest to those involved with local shelters and societies are two workshops to be given by the Accounting Aid Society of Metropolitan Detroit: "Techniques for Humane Society Management" and "Establishing a General Accounting System".
HSUS President John Hoyt will hold a workshop on HSUS Programs and Poli-
cies to discuss the Society's positions on animal issues. Dr. Robert F. Wellborn, Esq., Vice Chairman of the HSUS Board of Direc-
tors, this annual workshop will raise the question of the nature of animal rights in our legal system, and whether animals have legal rights at all.
HSUS Board Secretary Dr. Amy Free-
man Lee will give the keynote address for the Conference. Dr. Leon Weiss, of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, will speak on the role of veterinarians in the humane movement.
Dr. Andrew Rowan, who was himself trained as a scientist, will discuss the abuses to animals that take place in the name of science. Dr. Michael Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, will address the conference on the cruelty in modern livestock produc-
tion methods.
Friday evening there will be a special slide program on the history of animal torture of livestock. Temple Grandin, a designer of livestock systems, will be the featured speaker.
Capping the conference activities will be the Annual Awards Banquet, and the pre-
sentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal for "significant contribution to-
wards the improvement of life and envi-
ronment." Michigan residents should note the meeting of the Michigan Federation of Hu-
mane Societies, scheduled for Sunday, October 15 at the Hyatt Regency Dear-
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The Dearborn area offers a variety of leisure time activities, from Greenfield Villages and Michigan's Historical Park tours of the Michigan countryside. You can register now to attend HSUS' 1978 Annual Conference by returning the coupon provided. See you in Dearborn!
DR. ANDREW ROWAN TO JOIN ISAP STAFF

Dr. Rowan has written widely on the subject of animal testing.

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems (ISAP) has been in full operation for only a short time, but has accomplished much in the development and dissemination of research and data on animal issues.

As the research arm of HSUS, ISAP seeks to define a factual base from which to deal with cruelties to animals. Under the direction of Dr. Michael Fox, the Institute has undertaken major studies of two industries that affect the lives of millions of animals each year: livestock farming and the use of animals in biomedical research.

The following is a synopsis of some of ISAP’s programs, with notes on projects in progress or planned for the future.

FARM ANIMALS Various standard systems of animal production have been studied in private and commercial enterprises. These include broiler chickens and battery egg hen systems, sheep and cattle feedlots, intensive dairy farming, and hog operations. Problems associated with transportation and slaughter have been studied from available scientific and technical literature and direct observation. This extensive study, now nearing completion, pinpoints many scientific animal abuses, humane alternatives for which will be detailed in the final report. It is hoped this work will provide information to convince farmers, transporters and the public that what is happening to some farm animals is cruel and degrading, and the utilization of new and more humane methods, is economically sound and productive.

The Institute has also defined several public health and environmental problems which require reform in the care and handling of farm animals. Investigators of the behavior of animals under the stress of various intensive farming systems will be started shortly.

ANIMALS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH In collaboration with Technassociates, Inc., an analysis of about 1,000 research grant applications funded by various government agencies has now been completed. The study reveals extensive deficiencies in the attention some scientists give to animal care, humane treatment, and the alleviation of suffering. This study should bring a widespread recognition in the scientific community of the fact that too many scientists are either ignorant of or indifferent to their ethical responsibilities to their animal subjects.

A major critical review of the ethics and uses of animals for teaching purposes in veterinary colleges is soon to be published in Veterinary Education.

The HSUS has received a gift in memory of Nellie Russell Kingsland. This memorial gift will be made available to animal sheltering and control personnel.

PREDATOR CONTROL Research is currently underway on present methods of predator control, such as poisoning and trapping. The report will include an analysis of the costs of predator control, as well as humane or non-lethal alternatives.

The Institute continues its surveillance of high school science fairs where animals are used. A synopsis of various categories of highly questionable research studies involving animals is now being prepared. It will show lack of relevance, needless repetition and unnecessary and unjustifiable suffering in many cases.

PET OVERPOPULATION The current statistics on surplus pets and a detailed review of current methods of birth control for dogs and cats has been prepared. Research into a new, cheap, effective, and painless method of sterilization of dogs is in progress. Such a procedure would contribute significantly to reducing the pet overpopulation problem, reducing the toll of suffering of unwanted, abandoned and “surplus” puppies.

Recently, The HSUS received a gift in memory of Nellie Russell Kingsland. This memorial gift has been designated for the formation of an audio-visual library which will consist of TV tapes, sound tapes, and other educational materials. Once the library is established, the tapes and other materials will be made available to animal sheltering and control agencies.

Miss Kingsland, a New Jersey resident spent her life as a teacher. Her life-long interest in educating others about the humane treatment of animals will be perpetuated through The Nellie Russell Kingsland Memorial Library. The materials that will be made and purchased by The HSUS will be mainly for the purposes of training animal sheltering and control personnel.
HSUS Helps Strengthen Anti-Cruelty Laws

Unhappily, most state civil and criminal codes dealing with the prevention of cruelty to animals are quite inadequate, and the HSUS General Counsel's office is frequently asked to assist in drafting new legislative proposals designed to clarify or strengthen existing law, or provide coverage where the statutes are currently silent.

For example, a recent court decision in Alabama struck down an existing code section as being in violation of the due process clause of the Constitution, ruling that notice must be given to animal owners prior to the removal of animals, even though there was clear evidence the animal was being abused and was being removed for its own protection. In addition, the court ruled there must be an opportunity for a hearing subsequent to removal.

In that case, the HSUS General Counsel's office assisted in a proposed revision of the Alabama statute, which would provide a sufficient advance notice of seizure, where feasible, and the opportunity for a hearing, while retaining the humane officer's right to move promptly and remove the animal immediately should the animal's health and safety require such action.

Similarly, in Tennessee there has been no provision whatsoever for the seizure and removal from the owner's custody of an abused animal. The HSUS General Counsel's office has drafted two new sections for submission to the legislature there. The first would provide for the seizure of any abused animal, and would propose a definition and delineation of the power of this court with reference to its placement as the animal subsequent to the hearing. It would provide for the return of the animal to the owner if adequate care seemed assured, or the placement of the animal with someone suitable or organization if its return to the owner would threaten its life or health.

Sales Ban
On Turtles Reviewed

In June, 1975, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration banned the sale of baby pet turtles in the United States because such turtles had proved to be transmitters of salmonella to children handling them. HSUS, with the assistance of Mrs. Mary L. Anderson of Roanoke, Virginia, opposed continued turtle sales on the grounds that the method which the turtle industry uses for breeding the chance of disease—keeping the turtle out of water most of its life—was grievously inhumane to the turtle, and would result in dehydration, malnutrition, and poor muscle and bone development.

Since the ban took effect, the turtle industry has been hard at work to overturn it, first by an unsuccessful court action, more recently by undertaking intensive research to develop a salmonella-free breeding and distribution scheme, and has filed a formal petition with the FDA to remove the prohibition.

Unhappily, this country's studies and evidence have not yet been submitted. HSUS continues to be convinced that the disease-free methods proposed have to do with inhumanity to and exploitative of the turtles, and intends to oppose the industry's efforts to lift the ban if the evidence warrants.

HSUS Comments On Federal Animal Programs

HSUS recently submitted extensive comments to the Executive Office of the President on the proposed reorganization of the federal government's function respecting natural resources and environmental programs.

HSUS charged that too many federal government agencies consistently fail to enforce the federal animal protection laws. Animal protection has often been assigned to preexisting agencies whose highest priorities do not include the protection of animals. Conflicts have resulted from the inability to relate to a new area of duty, have led agencies to emphasize their prior duties.

For example, the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has been assigned certain duties relating to the needs of small pet animals and zoo animals under the Animal Welfare Act, while traditionally they have dealt mainly with livestock and poultry diseases and inspection.

The National Marine Fisheries Service, long the promoter of commercial fishing, is now also responsible for the protection of marine mammals. Exercising this duty can mean placing restrictions on fishing operations, as in the tuna/porpoise controversy. The conflict is obvious.

The responsibility for protection of wild horses and burros was placed with the Bureau of Land Management, which has traditionally developed public lands for the raising of livestock. Critics agree that wild horses and burros compete with livestock for the same public forage. In these and other cases, the duties assigned under the new statutes are apparently sacrificial in favor of an agency's older duties.

To compensate for incoherence and perhaps remedy existing enforcement problems, HSUS recommended that animal protection programs within agencies be given separate and coordinate status with older programs, and not be placed under the supervision of a unit having incompatible responsibilities.

Coyote “Study” Attacked

The HSUS has joined with a number of other organizations in launching a vigorous legal attack upon a proposed coyote eradication program which has been euphemistically labeled the “Utah Coyote-Deer Study.” The plan under attack basically calls for the extermination of coyotes in a large encompassing area of nearly 1.5 million acres of public land in southeastern Utah. The “study” will involve an attempt to check the size of the deer populations in an effort to prove that coyote removal will increase the size of deer herds. The proposal is being attacked not only as inhumanely inhumane, but on the ground that the potential scientific or research value of the study appears to be so minimal as to be nonexistent. Also, there has been no recognition of the obvious favor that can be wreaked on local people by the culling of coyotes, a necessary part of the program.

A major activity of the Department of Interior’s Fish and Wildlife Service in 1977 was conducting raids on “puppy mills” in Substandard dog mills and substandard dog kennels.” These inhuman sources of animals for pet shops have long evaded government regulation. Raids on puppy mills were made in hopes of ridding the U.S. of these practices. The Humane Society was breach in the law, and agreed to postpone the killing indefinitely.

HSUS commented that the use of five live animals for training greyhounds was illegal in the state of Kansas and a violation of the amendments to the national Animal Welfare Act. HSUS troubles with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management continued in ’77. The Park Service sought to destroy all of the wild burros in the Grand Canyon National Park. They felt the burros were destroying vegetation that was needed by other wildlife. As the HSUS was preparing to bring the issue to trial, the Park Service “threw in the towel” and agreed to postpone the killing indefinitely.

The Bureau of Land Management continued to find reasons for the roundup and disposal of wild horses. We prepared testimony during the year for a Senate Sub- committee Oversight Hearing on the subject, and polled some of the Bureau’s wild horse roundup programs.

Liviston Island Transportation became an important of investigative work during 1977. Our investigators observed the methods of rail shipments of hogs by Union Pacific Railroad with a view toward finding a more humane way of getting these animals to their destination. We were able to submit, as a result of our find-
Animal Sheltering and Control

This year has been an outstanding year for the Department of Animal Sheltering and Control. The department director visited various states in the Great Lakes Region and met with animal shelters and control agencies throughout the country. The department also participated in the first Animal Control Conference in West Coast in June. Recommendations were made to the city council of that city, and the new shelter was accredited by the American Animal Control Association.

One of the department's most significant accomplishments this year was a 2-year effort to develop and implement animal control ordinances in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The city's animal control program was reviewed, and recommendations were made to improve the program. The department also assisted local societies and animal control agencies and to coordinate investigations of traveling circuses. They also assisted local societies and animal control agencies in the state of Ohio in the rescue of elephants and lions abandoned by one circus.

Our cruelty investigators also helped animals affected by the disastrous flood in Johnson, Pennsylvania. They were present to ensure that no animals were endangered and to coordinate rescue efforts.

Animal Sheltering and Control

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Regional Office Program

Our Regional Office Program continues to produce excellent results at the grass roots level. Our Regional Offices are working closely with local animal welfare groups and with animal control and enforcement agencies to improve the lives of animals in their communities.

In addition to these improvements, we have continued to monitor and report on animal control ordinances, overpopulation, and more fully this year through visitations to animal control agencies and to the use of live rabbits in the training of greyhound racing and played a major role in the development of a new generation of animal welfare organizations that had been involved in the animal control program in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Activity in our West Coast Regional Office, which covers the states of California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, has been intense. They investigated conditions for animals in rodeo events, and our investigation resulted in a ban on bullfighting. We also visited a number of greyhound racing tracks, including the one in Long Beach, California. We also conducted an investigation of a greyhound racing and played a major role in the development of a new generation of animal welfare organizations that had been involved in the animal control program in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Our Gulf States regional office has been very active in tracking programs to help animals in the performance of their work. They have made recommendations to improve the participation of our staff in the Animal Control Personnel Development Program at Texas A&M University.

Our westernmost representative played a key role in the investigation of a large-scale dogfighting ring in Texas. We also conducted an investigation of a greyhound racing track in Long Beach, California. We also conducted an investigation of a greyhound racing track in Long Beach, California. We also conducted an investigation of a greyhound racing track in Long Beach, California. We also conducted an investigation of a greyhound racing track in Long Beach, California.

The West Coast Regional Office continues its program of inspection and investigation of animal welfare organizations and animal control agencies throughout the year. The regional staff has conducted inspections of organizations such as the Peninsula Humane Society and Monterey County SPCA—become the first accredited shelters and to assure that improvements were made. The West Coast Regional Office director has emphasized the importance of public relations and the need for better public relations at the HSUS office.

The West Coast Regional Office has emphasized the importance of public relations and the need for better public relations at the HSUS office.

The HSUS office has been involved in the planning and coordination of a major international conference on the subject of animal welfare. The conference was held in London in June.

A major investigation into circuses was launched by the Animal Control Office late in the summer. The HSUS director led the investigation of 17 circuses, both domestic and international, and found evidence of cruelty and neglect.

One of the functions of this department is working with HSUS Regional Offices and state and local governments to coordinate the development of local animal welfare laws and to coordinate with the HSUS Office.

Another important accomplishment of this region was a 2-year effort to develop and implement animal control ordinances in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The city's animal control program was reviewed, and recommendations were made to improve the program. The department also assisted local societies and animal control agencies and to coordinate investigations of traveling circuses. They also assisted local societies and animal control agencies in the state of Ohio in the rescue of elephants and lions abandoned by one circus.

Our cruelty investigators also helped animals affected by the disastrous flood in Johnson, Pennsylvania. They were present to ensure that no animals were endangered and to coordinate rescue efforts.
Animal Transportation

The HSUS has successfully countered the first legislative challenge to the 1976 transportation amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. Amtrak, the federally subsidized corporation controlling passenger rail service in the U.S., is seeking exemption from the animal transportation standards.

The regulations under attack require that Amtrak baggage cars meet minimum temperature and ventilation standards before live animals may be transported in them. According to Amtrak, modification would be costly and a hardship.

Amtrak had already reversed its policy of allowing people to take their pets in bedroom and roomette accommodations. Then in September 1977, Amtrak stopped transporting live animals in baggage cars as it would violate the new regulations.

On March 13, 1978, the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee held hearings on the National Rail Passenger Corporation Authorization Act of 1978 (S. 2478). Section 6 of S. 2478 would permit the Secretary of Housing to exempt Amtrak from the Animal Welfare Act. HSUS objected strongly to Section 6 as the proposal could endanger the lives of hundreds of animals yearly. In hot weather, baggage cars without proper ventilation could be death traps for traveling animals. In testimony before Subcommittee Chairman Senator Russell Long, Margaret Morrison, HSUS Animal Welfare Act Coordinator, urged that the exemption be deleted and expressed HSUS support for reinstatement of the policy allowing pets in passenger accommodations.

Whenever Morrison explained, passage of this amendment would encourage a groundswell of acceptance for the proposal. Persons who believe that live animals should be treated humanely were happy to concur with her. The proposed exemption was deleted April 11.

Legislative Report: 1977

Compiled by Program Coordinator Patricia Forkan and Animal Welfare Act Coordinator Margaret Morrison

Operating Income and Expenditures

Income

| Membership Dues | $288,589 |
| Contributions and Bequests | $1,436,462 |
| Investment Income | $222,512 |
| Publications and Materials | $38,037 |
| **TOTAL** | **$1,985,600** |

Expenditures

| Membership and General Public | $268,404 |
| Program Services | $153,825 |
| Publications and Communications | $137,797 |
| Education Activities and Services | $140,246 |
| KIND Program | $113,940 |
| Cruelty Investigations and Field Services | $116,052 |
| Litigation and Legal Services | $87,306 |
| Regional Programs and Services | $199,298 |
| Special Projects | $17,495 |
| Gifts to Other Societies | $39,465 |
| Administration and Management | $151,372 |
| Fund Raising | $96,764 |
| **TOTAL** | **$1,521,964** |
| Excess of Income Over Expenditures | **$463,636** |

The Humane Society of the United States

meets the standards of the National Information Bureau and the Council of Better Business Bureaus.


The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

The Humane Society News • Spring 1978
Some of the 1000 dolphins killed at Iki. Newsmen reported hearing the cries of the dolphins over the sound of clubs.

HSUS Condemns Savage Slaughter of Dolphins

Upon hearing news reports describing the brutal clubbing and stabbing of 1000 defenseless dolphins off the coast of Japan, HSUS immediately issued a statement calling upon citizens everywhere to join in protesting this barbaric act. HSUS President John Hoyt sent a protest to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda condemning the savage slaughter of these highly intelligent animals. He called upon Fukuda to end the repugnant practice immediately.

The "Iki Massacre," so called because it occurred off the beaches of Iki Island in Japan, was rationalized as being necessary to keep the dolphins from eating the fish that Japanese fishermen want to catch and sell. This disrespect for marine life is especially true of domestic animals bred to depend on man.

Information supplied to The HSUS indicates that Riggins, who lives in Knoxville, Tennessee, is the owner of the farm located nearby in Jefferson County. Riggins had contracted with Janeway to care for the pigs in exchange for free housing on the property. Similarly, Riggins arranged for the herd of cattle to be tended by Mr. Wilson Nance, who owned some of the cattle jointly with Riggins.

In both cases, it is alleged that Riggins was to supply feed for the animals, ordering it from a local grain supply store and having it delivered to the farm. Janeway and Nance further allege they had, at various times, informed Riggins about the condition of the animals and the need for more water and proper housing. Riggins himself is said to have visited his farm at various times, informed Riggins about the condition of the animals and the need for more water and proper housing. Riggins himself is said to have visited his farm at various times, informed Riggins about the condition of the animals and the need for more water and proper housing. Riggins himself is said to have visited his farm at various times, informed Riggins about the condition of the animals and the need for more water and proper housing. Riggins himself is said to have visited his farm at various times, informed Riggins about the condition of the animals and the need for more water and proper housing.

The small herd of cattle on the land was also suffering from improper nutrition and heavy parasite infestations that proper animal husbandry would have prevented. The HSUS has asked for a "near zero" kill to comply. With the current rate of mortality, it is of the greatest importance to seek and obtain convictions of those who willfully or irresponsibly cause suffering to an animal through neglect.

Livestock Left to Starve on Tennessee Farm

A Tennessee barnyard populated with starving and dead animals prompted a HSUS investigation resulting in two persons being charged with cruelty to animals.

When Investigator Marc Paulhus inspected the property, he found at least 30 dead pigs scattered about the farm, some recently dead and some just skeletons. The 20 or so remaining pigs were forced to live in filth, had no water available to them, and were badly undernourished.

The small herd of cattle on the land was also suffering from improper nutrition and heavy parasite infestations that proper animal husbandry would never allow. Paulhus found four dead cattle, and was told by a local man who watched the herd that at least twenty more had died of starvation and disease during the previous year.

The question of who was responsible for this cruel and criminal neglect of the animals will be decided in court. Bill Riggins, M.D. and Mr. "Cotton" Janeway have been charged with violation of Tennessee anti-cruelty laws.

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Paulhus called in to the case by Humane Officer Eddie R. Davis of the Morristown-Hamblen County Humane Society, who had conducted a preliminary investigation. He was accompanied on his inspection of the property by Davis and Charlotte Long of the M-H Humane Society, Roger Reed, the Jefferson County Humane Officer, and Deputy Doug Qualls of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Department.

Constitutions Obtained

At press time, Investigator Paulhus reports that Riggins and Janeway have been found guilty of cruelty to animals, and failure to provide sufficient food and water for confined animals. The prosecution relied heavily on photographic evidence, and the animal welfare groups HSUS and Dr. Shuck, a veterinarian with the Morristown Animal Hospital. Riggins and Janeway each received fines of $100 and 30 day suspended sentences.

Tuna/Dolphin Kill Falls Sharply

In the early 70's, tuna fishermen were killing an estimated 300,000 dolphins and porpoises annually, incidentally to catching tuna. HSUS and several other animal welfare groups joined together in protest to force an end to this senseless and cruel slaughter.

After much litigation, Congressional hearings and a tuna boycott begun by HSUS two years ago, there is good news at last. Fishing under strict regulations and quotas, the tuna industry has reduced dolphin killing to 26,000 animals in 1977. New gear and techniques required this year for setting on dolphins has brought about another substantial cut in dolphin mortality. For the first several weeks of 1978, the kill rate (if it continues at this same rate throughout the year) could mean that less than 15,000 dolphins will die this year.

While HSUS has asked for a "near zero" kill to comply with the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the tuna industry at long last is working on the problem and trying to solve it once and for all. More on their progress this summer.

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WILD HORSES VICTIMIZED BY BLM

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), charged by Congress with the responsibility of preserving and protecting the wild horses that are “living symbols of our American heritage,” has instead sent at least 300 of them to the burial ground.

HSUS Chief Investigator Frantz Dantzler discovered this startling fact on a recent inspection of BLM’s Palamino Valley Holding Area near Reno, Nevada.

BLM rounds up the wild horses from the range and adopts them to individual owners. Between the roundup and the adoption, the horses are kept in holding areas. BLM speculates that more than half the wild horses in the United States are in Nevada, and all the Nevada horses rounded up are taken to the Palamino Valley Holding Area.

BLM admits to burying 300 dead horses since November 1976, out of approximately 2,000 processed through Palamino Valley. Dantzler said, “This percentage is too high to be accounted for by old age or natural causes. Quite obviously, most of the horses were dying because of the lack of care received in the holding area. We have reports, too, that many horses are so sick and weak that when adopted, many die during transportation to new homes. The ones that survive must be nursed back to health by their adopters.”

The burial area is about 5 miles north of the holding corrals. There, huge pits have been dug in the ground. One sixty foot ditch held the bodies of 23 horses, many yearlings and young mares.

The reason for this high mortality rate was easy to detect. At the time of his inspection, Dantzler found about 450 horses in the corrals at Palamino Valley. Some had been there for over seven months. The corrals were full of mud, and offered the horses no protection from the cold and rain. The horses were filthy and scarred, some coughing and showing signs of being diseased. According to Dantzler, “It would be very difficult to devise a worse place to hold horses. The pens had no drainage, and the lower sections were flooded. The horses were overcrowded, and had to eat their hay off the muddy ground since no troughs were provided. The sick horses were not being given medical treatment, nor were they separated from the healthy ones.”

On March 16, Dantzler testified before the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and Public Lands on proposed changes in the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. (See page 17.) As he spoke of the situation at Palamino Valley, he showed the congressmen photographs of the burial pit. The congressmen were amazed and appalled at the results of BLM’s efforts to handle the wild horse program.

The purpose of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act was to invest BLM with the responsibility to protect these animals. Palamino Valley is symbolic of BLM’s failure to live up to this responsibility. Hopefully, the protests of organizations like HSUS and of private citizens will be heard and heeded by the Senators and Representatives who have the power to alleviate the suffering of our wild horses.
Legislators Look to West Coast Office for Help

The West Coast Regional Office (WCRO) has increased the variety of areas it is working in to help animals. West Coast legislators and state departments are now consistently calling on WCRO staff to help write bills and work on amending those that don't meet humane standards. In California, The Journal, a law publication, credited The HSUS with defeat of AB 1527, which was a bill that would have allowed circumvention of existing animal control programs and would have had the result of throwing animal control into chaos.

Recently, on the West Coast, there has been much interest in changing from decompression chambers to other methods of euthanasia. A campaign in California to abolish the decompression chamber, combined with local problems of misuse of the chamber, has heightened this interest. WCRO has been busy assisting the many organizations opting for the preferred, humane method of euthanasia by sodium pentobarbital injection and bottled carbon monoxide.

Eric Sakach, investigator and field representative, has travelled all over the West Coast working on problems ranging from helping improve animal shelters to testifying before local officials on changing policies. There has been more involvement in helping local groups accomplish their goals by providing background information and expertise on such issues as starting reduced-cost spay/neuter programs.

As a result of requests from numerous HSUS members in northwest states from Albuquerque, Washington to Sea-side, Oregon needing help on building shelters, humane education programs, etc., Regional Director Char Drennon will be making an extended trip to the Northwest in May.

Southeast Regional Office is Open and On the Job

The Southeast Regional Office, located in Orlando, Florida (See Winter '78 News) is off and running. Director Donald Coburn has begun the job of making Southern humanitarians familiar with the ways in which HSUS can assist them in furthering their humane work and preventing cruelty to animals in the four state region.

On June 1st, The Southeast office will be further strengthened with the transfer of Investigator Bernard M. Weller from HSUS's Gulf States Regional Office. Mr. Weller has a broad background in humane work. Raised on a cattle ranch in La Junta, Colorado, Weller has spent most of his adult life working for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Weller has been a California state humane officer and an executive with two California humane societies. He also served as an investigator with the former California branch of The HSUS. In addition, Weller has a wealth of experience in shelter management, animal control training, and care and handling of livestock.

Weller has been with the Gulf States office since its opening in 1972. He has often been called upon for investigative and training activities outside of his region. His expertise is an important addition to the Southeast office.

HSUS-New Jersey Protests Great Swamp Deer Hunt

HSUS' New Jersey Branch went into federal court last November in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the annual deer hunt at the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, located near Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

The United States Department of the Interior, which manages the refuge, claims the hunt is necessary to reduce the number of deer to a level the habitat can support. Suit was brought against them on the grounds that an environmental impact statement should be prepared explaining the effect on the deer herd of two ongoing refuge programs; a refuge expansion program and the flooding of selected areas to provide waterfowl habitat. The judge rejected the suit saying he saw no connection between the change in habitat and the deer herd.

Despite the lost suit, the public's attention was drawn to the hunt by the presence of Jeannette Williams, wife of Senator Harrison Williams, as observer at the refuge. Mrs. Williams, along with N.J. Branch Executive Director Virginia Austinberg, stood watch at the deer check-in center as the hunters brought in their trophies.

Mrs. Williams, a member of the N.J. Branch's Advisory Board, told reporters, "We're here to alert the citizens of New Jersey that this refuge may become a hunter's paradise . . . That's not the intent of the Wildlife Refuge. This land was meant for wilderness and wildlife, and we're here for the protection of the wildlife." Mrs. Austinberg added that The HSUS was particularly concerned with the possibility of opening the refuge to trapping and waterfowl hunting in the future.

Major New York television networks and metropolitan area newspapers covered the protest. HSUS hopes that a greater awareness by the public of how their federal lands are being used will result in the end of such hunts.

New England Office Fights for Changes at Hartford Pound

New England Regional Director John Inman has initiated contact with the city officials of Hartford, Connecticut urging them to improve the operation of the animal control program in their city. Said Inman, "Conditions in which the impounded dogs are kept definitely need improvement, and since our office is located in Hartford, we felt a special responsibility to fight for these changes."

At the request of Hartford Councilwoman Margaret Tedone, HSUS Animal Control Specialist Phyllis Wright made an unannounced inspection of the private kennel the city pays to keep impounded dogs. She found unsanitary conditions, compounded by the presence of several inches of standing water in the outdoors runs.

Wright discussed with city officials the possibility of Hartford building its own shelter facility. As a result of those talks, the Hartford city architect flew to HSUS headquarters to visit some recently constructed pounds in nearby Virginia. Wright also furnished the architect with HSUS model animal shelter designs.

Rowland Testifies on Mourning Doves

Great Lakes Representative Sandy Rowland testified February against a bill that would reclassify the mourning dove as a game bird in Ohio. Speaking before the House Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee at the State House in Columbus, Rowland told the lawmakers that dove killing would be a "betrayal of basic principles of good animal husbandry, game management, conservation and humane consideration presently practiced in Ohio."

The mourning dove nesting season continues into the hunting season, and the slaughter of the adult birds would result in the suffering and ultimate starvation of many of their young.
Rowland also pointed out that the heavy snows in Ohio this winter may have resulted in the deaths of many of these songbirds. There is no current census of their numbers.

The bill (H.B. 1034) is still in committee. HSUS has sent an Action Alert to its Ohio members asking them to write their legislators urging them to oppose the bill.

Gulf States Office Aids Shelter Improvement Effort

A three part series in the Corpus Christi Caller on the pet overpopulation problem in that community set off a chain of events which holds high promise for the animals of Corpus Christi. Casi Sweeney, one citizen who helped expose the conditions detailed in the newspaper, contacted a number of friends, and formed the People’s Animal Welfare Society (PAWS), which then merged with the already existing Gulf Coast Humane Society. Their purpose is to serve as a “watchdog” group to the Corpus Christi animal shelter.

Doug Scott, Director of the HSUS Gulf States Regional Office, and Bernard Wellner, Field Representative, were instrumental in advising the group about needed improvements at the shelter. Scott and Wellner now serve as advisors to the Board of Directors of the merged societies.

PAWS has already succeeded in getting a $275,000 bond issue passed that is devoted to remodeling the existing shelter and improving operations.

In February, the Gulf States Office hosted a successful workshop in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Over 100 people came for the program on “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community.” HSUS staffers will be assisting Dr. G. W. Willingham in the course, John Dommers, Director of HSUS’s National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE); Charles F. Herman, Editor of The Humane Society News and NAAHE’s new magazine, Humane Education; Dr. Michael Fox, Director of HSUS’s Institute for the Study of Animal Problems; and Gulf States Regional Director Douglas Scott, will each be participating in the teaching process.

Professor Willingham also plans to have Charlotte Baker Montgomery, well known children’s author speak to the workshop participants. Professor Willingham and Mrs. Montgomery are both very active members of the Nacogdoches County Humane Society.

Beverly Armstrong, master puppeteer, humane educator, and regular contributor to Humane Education magazine will illustrate the use of puppets in the classroom as a device for teaching kindness to animals. To obtain a pamphlet describing the course, write to:

Dr. G. W. Willingham
Box 3017, SFA Station
Nacogdoches, Texas 75962
Phone: (713) 569-2904

New HSUS Radio Spots Draw Enthusiastic Response

“Excellent”, “Informative and moving”, “Happy to use!” These are some of the enthusiastic responses from radio stations that have received HSUS’ new radio spot announcement disc.

The spots, recorded by actor Ted Cassidy and popular singers Karen and Richard Carpenter and Patti Page, deal with the importance of responsible pet ownership. The series of 8 public service announcements has been distributed to over 1200 radio stations across the United States.

The necessity of spaying and neutering our pets in order to end the tragedy of the pet population explosion is a major theme of these messages. The pre-recorded disc is the latest effort in HSUS’ continuing campaign to educate the public in the principles of responsible pet care, and the need to end the pet overpopulation problem.
Shelter Sense is a new bimonthly newsletter published expressly for animal control and sheltering personnel by HSUS. Shelter Sense is designed to be a combination reference guide, do-it-yourself manual, and news source for the thousands of workers who deal with pet problems. No other U.S. periodical is devoted entirely to helping workers who must deal with the immense pet problem.

Shelter Sense is the direct outgrowth of The HSUS’ traveling workshop “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community.” These workshops, as well as Shelter Sense, are under the direction of Phyllis Wright, HSUS Director of Animal Sheltering and Control.

Issue number one includes news items, an inspiring article for new animal control officers, typical pet care costs, lists of free and inexpensive publications, an interview with the director of animal control in one of the nation’s biggest counties, and a printed piece that may be reproduced for local distribution or used as a newspaper ad.

Subscriptions to Shelter Sense are $5 per year for six issues. There is also a multiple rate of $4 per subscription when five or more copies are sent to the same address. You may have a free sample of issue number one by writing to: Shelter Sense Sample 2100 E. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007

“Sharing is the key to Shelter Sense,” said Ms. Wright. “It is also one of the keys to our national pet problems. Shelter Sense will serve as a focal point for the communication of ideas and techniques that work.”

FOLLOW-UP ON ZOO INSPECTIONS

HSUS Wildlife expert Sue Pressman, with the assistance of HSUS field staff, has undertaken a re-inspection of zoos and animal exhibits across the country. The goal of the re-inspection is to ascertain what improvements have been made, and what is still needed.

Since the HSUS to inspection program began in 1971, more than 375 zoos have been visited. This includes the majority of city park zoos and drive-through exhibitions, as well as many roadside zoos.

According to Pressman, “On our first inspections, we made recommendations for changes and improvements to make life better for the animals, and to make the zoo into an educational experience for people.” Unfortunately, change comes slowly in many zoos because of funding problems. “They should have had enough time now to have made the improvements,” said Pressman, “and we’re going back to make sure they have.”

Pressman and the field staff investigators will be looking at animal health and husbandry standards, watering, sanitation, employees, veterinary care, handling, education programs, transportation methods, caging, and ventilation.

A major part of the inspection is to determine the zoo’s reason for being. HSUS believes a zoo should seek to educate its visitors, so they will gain some knowledge and appreciation for the animals they see. A zoo should not be just another form of sideshow entertainment.

Pressman believes there may be thousands of animal exhibits in this country, ranging in size from the city zoo to a single animal exhibit. “This is a massive job we’ve undertaken,” she said, “but it needs to be done. We can’t just visit a zoo once and forget it. We need to follow up to make sure the zoos are humane.”

Hoyt Elected to University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School Board of Overseers

HSUS President John A. Hoyt has been elected to the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine Board of Overseers. The 27 members of the Board are charged with oversight of the school’s programs.

“I see my election as one more step in the growing relationship of the veterinary profession and the animal welfare movement,” said Hoyt. “I am very pleased and honored to be serving as one of the catalysts in this essential coming together of those who serve animals.”

The past several years, The HSUS has been working to improve relations between the humane movement and veterinarians. The move toward closer ties began with The HSUS Annual Conference in 1972 at which the immediate past President of The American Veterinary Medical Association, E. W. Tucker, D.V.M., was a featured speaker. Tucker urged the conference to seek better understanding and stronger cooperation between humanitarians and veterinarians.

The A.V.M.A. and The HSUS have continued to work together since that beginning in ’72. In recent years, both groups have participated in two symposia aimed at solving the free-roaming and unwanted cat and dog problem in the nation.

Mr. Hoyt has also been asked to give the graduation address on May 22nd to the veterinary school graduates. Mr. Hoyt will continue to develop the themes of cooperation and closer ties in his remarks to the new veterinarians.

Dr. Leon Weiss, Chairman of the Department of Animal Biology at the University of Pennsylvania’s veterinary school will be speaking at the 1978 HSUS Annual Conference in Dearborn, Michigan. (See pages 12 and 13 for details.) Dr. Weiss will speak on “The Role of the Scientist as Humanitarian.”

HSUS involvements with the University will soon be expanded with the establishment of preceptorships for veterinary students at HSUS headquarters. They will be participating in several program areas including The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems.
Understand the Problems of Enacting Animal Welfare Laws

Q: Why, in a state with an agricultural background, where ranching is a traditional occupation, is there a lack of laws on the books to protect animals?
A: I thought I had written a pretty noncontroversial piece of legislation. I thought 90% of the people would agree with me. But I soon found out this was not the case. The easiest way to get some people riled up about a potential law is to draft a piece of legislation. Have the threat of it becoming law, and you'll find out who's against it. There are too many people in Texas who make their living with animals in one way or another. That's why there has never been any solid humane-type legislation. To be very candid, when we wrote the bill we exempted a lot of people that I'm sure humanitarians would probably not want to exempt. We exempted all persons involved in the production of food and fiber. We exempted rodeos because we realized rodeos are a tradition in Texas, and so on.

Q: Who was the opposition? What were their problems?
A: The strongest opposition was the Animal Health Commission itself. They did not want the powers the bill gave them. I thought the Animal Health Commission, as it's presently constituted, is interested only in commercial livestock. They're not interested in cats and dogs.

The next group to oppose us was the exotic game breeders. Exotic game breeding is big business in Texas—bigger than I had thought it would be. Another group were the zoos. They powers the bill gave them. I think the Animal Health Commission, as it's presently constituted, is interested only in commercial livestock. They're not interested in cats and dogs.

The next group to oppose us was the exotic game breeders. Exotic game breeding is big business in Texas—bigger than I had thought it would be. Another group were the zoos. They came forward because they said it was going to be a dual system of regulation; that the federal act they were already under was enough.

There were also other people who owned pet stores and kennels who came forward in opposition to the legislation.

We even had opposition from the colleges and universities and research facilities all over the state. The exotic game people even told me to stick to cats and dogs and leave all the other animals alone.

Q: Why didn't you make it the second time around?
A: The exotic game breeders didn't come out in opposition. We didn't have the Sheep and Goat Raisers Association this time either. None of the former opposition fought us the second time around. We had a whole new group of people—bird breeders! They filled the house chamber. We had more than six hours of opposition. They were misinformed. And if you think you're going to change their minds at that point, you're sadly mistaken. We had an exemption in the bill for those who made less than half their annual income by raising animals. They did not come under the law. I had people in my own district who are good friends of mine oppose me. I had no idea they raised parakeets. They thought I was going to stop them from raising the birds. A great many half truths and emotional propaganda found its way into the battle.

Another thing needs to be pointed out. We never found anyone in the Texas Senate who would introduce a companion bill and champion it for us. They all said, "You pass it first, and then we'll pick it up." So, when you're behind in the House, and you don't have a companion bill in the Senate, you're out of luck...
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82. WHY PROTECT ANIMALS—16mm, 14 minute, color, sound film dramatizing HSUS activities. Recommended for all ages above 3rd grade. $10 rental ______ $125 purchase ______
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2100 L Street, N.W.
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With Gratitude and Respect

In the Fall 1977 issue of The Humane Society News, I wrote in the President's Perspective column (Educating for Action): "The humane movement in the United States of America is recognized as a force to be reckoned with and respected. It is no longer the 'little old ladies in tennis shoes' of another era. It is powerful, intelligent, and informed. . . ."

A very thoughtful member of The HSUS, Mrs. "Bea" Hackett of Bakersfield, California, wrote to express her objection to the way in which I used the phrase "little old ladies in tennis shoes." It seemed to her I had denigrated such persons, though this thought was furthest from my mind. However, in light of her concern and perhaps that of others, I want to set the record straight.

I am deeply grateful for the heritage that has been passed on to many of us by the gallant and courageous women to whom the humane movement owes a great debt. Also, I am appreciative of the continuing efforts, talents, and wisdom of these same persons. Except for those women who gave direction and leadership to the humane movement over the past several decades, there would be no humane movement today. And if, as I have written, the humane movement is today powerful, intelligent, and informed, it is a credit to these persons as well. For it was they who kept the battle alive until many of the rest of us were caused to see the need, urgency, and importance of their great work.

Indeed, it is quite likely that I should not have been identified with this movement of The HSUS except for a very special "little old lady in tennis shoes." She is my paternal grandmother, age 94, still living on the farm in West Virginia where I spent many boyhood days. It was she who imbued me with a concern and compassion for animals. There is no one in my many associations who more conscientiously and compassionately cares for animals than she.

It is with much gratitude to her and the thousands upon thousands of women like her that I acknowledge the indispensable role such persons have played in the great cause of preventing suffering and cruelty to animals. I humbly salute you all.

John A. Hoyt
The Humane Society of the United States is a charitable, tax exempt national animal welfare organization with headquarters in Washington, D.C., regional field offices, and a state branch in New Jersey. Our members include humanitarians of all ages and from all walks of life. The Society was incorporated on November 22, 1954 for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children. From its inception the society has carried forward animal welfare programs designed to stop the pain and suffering many animals endure in a wide variety of circumstances. The HSUS is active in virtually every area of animal protection fostering the humane ethic and philosophy through educational, legislative, investigative, and legal activities. HSUS major goals include:

- Reducing the overbreeding of domestic animals, namely cats and dogs, through public education and sterilization.
- Eliminating cruelty in hunting and trapping.
- Exposing and eliminating the tragic plight of animals used in biomedical research and testing.
- Working to eliminate the abuse of animals in motion picture and television productions and in other forms of entertainment such as rodeos, dogfights, and cockfights.
- Correcting inhumane conditions for animals in zoos, exhibitions, circuses, pet shops, kennels, and other settings where animals are used, sold, bought, transported, or otherwise exploited.
- Stopping cruelty and abuse in the raising, transporting, marketing and killing of animals used for food consumption.
- Extending the humane movement into communities where there is no organized protection for animals and working with animal control agencies and local humane societies to establish effective and humane animal control programs.
- Assisting local humane societies in administrative, organizational, and sheltering techniques, including improved methods of euthanasia.
- Carrying forward a continuing program of fundamental and far-reaching educational work aimed at children and adults, primarily concerned with the development of humane attitudes in children both inside and outside the classroom.
- Monitoring the enforcement of The Marine Mammal Protection Act, The Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act, and other federal laws designed to protect wild creatures.

The HSUS is democratically controlled by a national voting membership. A sliding scale of dues starts at $10 per person per year for voting membership. Voting members participate in annual elections of members to the Board of Directors who provide the leadership of the organization. Policy and program issues are also presented to the voting members by referendum. The Society's multi-faceted work is supported almost entirely by bequests, dues and contributions. Financial statements are made available upon request to voting members. All income is used in accordance with the wishes of the donors and in effective efforts to fulfill the chartered purposes of the Society.