Cover: Our cover seeks to symbolize the animals for whose welfare we are responsible. As Dr. Loren Eiseley, the 1976 Krutch medalist aptly said: "Nowhere is sooner more needed..."
I love the improved content and quality of your magazine. I was interested in the article about science fairs and am happy to report that the Piedmont Science Fair held in this area has been discontinued . . . the reason . . . lack of interest. Isn’t this good news? (Mrs.) Martha H. Washam Mecklenburg County Humane Society Charlotte, NC

I was inspired to write a story by an article in the last HSUS News about traveling with pets. I have long been waiting for the spark to touch off some of my animal stories. With all best wishes for your wonderful work.

Helen Peabody Cambridge, MA

Congratulations on a fantastic Summer/Fall 1976 issue of THE HSUS NEWS! It is informative, inspirational and noteworthy! Barbara French Grand Lodge, MI

Enclosed please find my membership check. And I want to express, too, my enthusiastic and boundless appreciation for the truly wonderful work you are doing. Your recent NEWS magazine was very enlightening and heartwarming, and I’m so pleased to think my little membership fee helps in some small way to help you in your work and efforts. Some day I hope I am in a position to increase the amount. It is wonderful to see on your Financial Report that the Contributions and Bequests percentage is so substantial, and bless those people! Alice K. Murray Los Angeles, CA

Enclosed is a check for membership in HSUS and a check for more copies of the “Special Report on Controlling America’s Pet Population.” I have handed out hundreds of these excellent reports and find it most effective.

Marrin Tenberg Baltimore, MD

Trapping I would like to thank you for the Awareness Kit which I just received. It is well worth $4.50. All the articles are quite informative, but you did not mention that steel jaw traps also get children. Larger traps, such as bear traps could get an adult. I thought I would mention it because I enjoy walking in the woods and other wildlife-inhabited areas where it is possible for someone to set one of those barbaric traps. Thank you again for the kit.

Elizabeth Paul Gapland, MD

Book Reviews In your review of Singer’s fine book Animal Liberation, you make the same error he made, Frances Moore Lappe made, and most everybody who makes pleas for a humane, ecological vegetarian diet which includes dairy products and/or eggs. There is nothing humane or even “saving,” in an ecological sense, about such a diet.

Ruth Adams Cooperburga, PA

Enclosed is an article from the morning paper on the movie “Sailor.” I have always thought there was a fairly strict law against cruelty to animals in films. If so, how can something like this happen?

Sharon E. Buse-Biederman Washington, D.C

Unfortunately, the laws governing the utilization of animals are not clearly defined. The HSUS has begun a program to investigate cruelty to animals in many areas of the entertainment industries. (See page 10) Ed.

My thanks to your organization for your fight to save the wild horses. Without you, of course, the victory would not have been possible. Thank you again!

Joyce Mocabee Valparaiso, IN

Saw Sue Pressman on T.V. helping to transport that alligator into better quarters. You and your fellow HSUS members have done an excellent job and I was just thrilled to see you on T.V. I have written to you in the past and you have always been very kind. My husband and I have only the very best thoughts for the help you give endangered creatures. Keep up the good work and we will try to support The HSUS when we can.

Mrs. Robert (Virginia) Means Seattle, WA

Saw Sue Pressman on T.V. helping to transport that alligator into better quarters. You and your fellow HSUS members have done an excellent job and I was just thrilled to see you on T.V. I have written to you in the past and you have always been very kind. My husband and I have only the very best thoughts for the help you give endangered creatures. Keep up the good work and we will try to support The HSUS when we can.

Mrs. Robert (Virginia) Means Seattle, WA

Opinion: Are We Saving the Whales?

by Patrick Kavanagh, News Program Coordinator

to determine how many whales can be “safely harvested” during the next season. Having attended those meetings for three years, as one of only ten observers (no press or public allowed), there is no doubt in my mind that the whaling countries will continue their efforts to push the whale stocks to the very edge of extinction before admitting they must stop. The Soviets* and Japanese have just done this at the IWC meeting this past summer by stonewalling efforts to reduce sperm whale quotas. At the last hour however they were voted down. This may not always happen and if they ever do win, some whale populations could eventually get to such a low point that they might not be able to fully recover.

Fortunately, the efforts of conservation and humane groups have helped slow the slaughter to such an extent that the tide has been turned in favor of saving the whales. Now, however, we must keep the pressure on to first keep it that way, and second to achieve our final goal of a total end to the killing.

Probably the single most important influence helping to turn the tide in favor of whales over the past several years has been the public awareness of the boycott. Dr. Robert White, head of the U.S. Delegation to the IWC, has stated many times that these public efforts have made all the difference in forcing tighter controls within the IWC. In 1973 the whale quota was 45,673. In 1976 it was reduced by 40% to 27,939 whales. Granted, in some cases there were simply fewer whales left to catch. But, in other cases, the quotas were reduced with the help of the boycott, coupled with proposed U.S. legislation for an embargo if they didn’t.

The Soviet Union and Japan have been the principal countries affected by the boycott because they kill over 80% of the total quota each year. They have been the most recalcitrant. Our allies within the IWC have been of invaluable assistance, particularly Mexico, France, New Zealand, and Argentina. The United Kingdom and Canada haven’t been as strong as they should be. The most difficult countries within the IWC in terms of consistently supporting whaling and the the Soviets and Japanese have been Denmark*, Norway*, Iceland*, South Africa*, and Panama, Australia* and Brazil* have been middle of the roaders. Even so, representatives from most of the IWC nations admitted to me that the public pressure has helped “convince” them to support lower quotas.

Now the world must consider still another threat to whales. I call them “pirate” whales. They are mercenary whaling ships from nations which are not members of the IWC,
A New Moral Imperative

by Oliver M. Evans

The humane movement provides a philosophical answer and positive programs that impinge on the problems of achieving a healthy society, the problems of conservation, as well as the problems of animal welfare that have been the traditional concern of humanitarians. All these problem areas, in large measure, spring from a failure to recognize and act upon the moral imperative of Active Benevolence Toward All Living Creatures.

In the humane movement we believe this moral imperative provides the best answer to those basic problems that clamor for solution. In the deeply religious context of Schweitzer's thought, the ethic of 'Reverence for Life' fulfilled his quest for a new principle and satisfied his longings. For twentieth century existential man, however, particularly the younger people, the overtones of awe, grandeur, and adoration of a deity connoted by reverence do not fit. On the other hand, active benevolence toward all living creatures is a precise and telling statement of a principle for which world conditions cry out. There must be a turning away from the primary in our society of greed, the rampant hatred, or the horrors of irrational emotions? Obviously not. In fact, these emotional problems are most acute in personalities driven by uncontrollable and irrational emotions. Obviously not. In fact, these emotional problems are most acute in the advanced industrialized countries where affluence is widespread.

If man is to survive 

... fundamental and positive new thinking must develop

resulting from our largely uncontrolled industrial free-enterprise system will never meet the needs of the future.

Some time ago on the TODAY show, Roger Caras, Senator Gaylord Nelson, and Hugh Downs agreed that the preservation of the world's wildlife and wild creatures that inhabit the earth, the air, and the seas is a must. In addition to clean air to breathe and pure water to drink, to survive, they said; we must also make a great national effort to save from urban sprawl and a careless industrialism what is left to us of wild creatures and the ecologies that support them. If our housing projects, farms, industries, and sportsmen continue the present rate of exploitation of our once bountiful continent and the seas around it, species after species will reach extinction and man's tum will inexorably come. Legal restraints are so obviously needed that Congress cannot avoid legislation on the major role. Its value must be recognized and its precepts widely practiced.

In an important part of our humane programs, grants and scholarships are given to scholars to enable them to undertake studies in science, philosophy and theology designed to win acceptance and support of our credo among intellectuals.

Concurrently, curriculum materials for primary and secondary schools are being developed by professional experts. In the early grades these materials are designed to instill in school children attitudes of active benevolence toward all creatures and, in the later grades, to offer reasoned and logical proof that the principle of active benevolence is morally right and necessary for the survival of western society's significant values. The use of these materials is expanding rapidly.

This moral imperative, this credo, embraces and supports all the traditional goals of the organized humane movement. In fact, it places animal welfare work in its proper perspective as part of a tremendously important basic crusade for a better world instead of being a minor activity of a few sentimentalists. Active benevolence means a positive contribution to one's fellow men and fellow animals alike.
A New Era for Animals Begins
A Pictorial View of the 22nd HSUS Annual Conference

A hunting debate involving Roger Caras (left) and Dr. Ward Stone pointed up an "irreconcilable difference": Ward views "animals as species" where Caras said "we think of animals as individuals." Dr. Stone conceded that "there is lousy wildlife management." In response to Caras's comment regarding the great number of "slob hunters", Dr. Stone admitted "a lot of housecleaning is needed."

Dr. Dale F. Schwindaman of USDA voiced his department's frustration in carrying out the law. He cited lack of funding, training, and staff as reasons they can't complete the job.

Patricia Forkan, HSUS Program Coordinator points to a chart during a workshop. Along with Sue Pressman, Ms. Forkan conducted a session on endangered species and marine mammals.

Dr. Loren Eiseley was keynote speaker and recipient of The Joseph Wood Krutch Medal. Eiseley, well-known anthropologist and author, discussed the kinship of man with the plant and animal world.

My warmest greetings to the delegates at the Humane Society of the United States Annual Conference in our Nation's Capital.

I heartily commend your sensitivity and compassion in promoting the humane treatment of all living things, and share your sense of responsibility for the welfare of animals and for the preservation of endangered wildlife.

Dr. M. W. Fox: "See me not for what I am but for what I can do... we should have a sense of awe—not to control and dominate but to learn to understand animals in their own environment."

Robert J. Chenoweth, past Chairman of the HSUS Board, received an award in recognition of his outstanding service to the HSUS.
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee urged conferees to follow Dr. Eiseley's words so that "each of us become a 'thrower of stars.'" Dr. Lee was also keynote speaker of the NAHAE conference which convened to discuss the state of the art of humane education. Dr. Lee said: "We're going to talk about the greatest art of all—the art of living."

Disaster Relief for Animals Nearly a Reality

HSUS President John Hoyt has announced the establishment of a disaster relief program for animals. Plans for the program were formalized in July. The program will provide a response to both natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes, and catastrophies caused by human activities such as oil spills.

The new HSUS disaster program is multifaceted. In the event of major disasters the Society will attempt to provide immediate temporary assistance to animals and will support rescue and relocation efforts until such community services are restored and local humanitarians or humane societies can assume control of the effort. The HSUS will also provide field coordination of disaster rescue operations as may be required. The HSUS is planning to develop emergency preparedness plans for use by local agencies and training manuals which would outline animal rescue and animal care routines which should be employed during emergencies.

The HSUS staff members who will primarily be involved with the new disaster program are Director of Research and Data Services Guy Hodge who has experience serving as a coordinator for several major spills and Director of Investigations Frantz Dantzler who has directed rescue programs following major floods. During the summer, HSUS consulted with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the revision of their pollution contingency plan which is intended to provide an effective response in the event of a discharge of pollutants such as oil which may significantly impact wildlife. Both Hodge and Dantzler are listed in the new federal plan as contacts who will be working with FWS field personnel during future disasters.

HSUS President Hoyt noted during his announcement that, "the new HSUS disaster program is an ambitious project. The successful implementation of all aspects of this program will require a significant financial commitment. The Society is establishing a revolving fund and our ability to provide aid to animals during disasters will be measured by the public response to appeals for financial support."

Washington, D.C. Restaurant Takes Tuna Off the Menu

Karen and Ken Miller operate a restaurant about one block from The HSUS headquarters in the District of Columbia. Some of The HSUS staff occasionally eat lunch at the Bagel Den.

One day, some of The HSUS staffers were surprised to find a small card on their table. It read: "Due to the outrageous destruction of porpoises by tuna fishermen, we will no longer be serving tuna fish. If in our opinion, this situation abates, the Bagel Den will resume purchasing tuna fish. In the meantime, chicken salad may be substituted for dishes containing tuna."

The Millers were not familiar with The HSUS position on tuna fishing, nor had they seen any HSUS literature on the matter. At the time they began their one restaurant boycott of tuna, the Millers were spending about $150 per week for canned tuna at the wholesale price. The News asked Ken Miller, "Why would a restauranteur in a town with a lot of competition stop serving a popular food?" Mr. Miller explained that while he had never formally been identified with the humane movement, he had always liked animals—of all kinds. As a youngster, he had had horses and dogs. Today, he and his wife are always picking up stray dogs and taking them to the shelter. As a matter of fact, they now have 5 dogs because they find the thought of "putting the dogs to sleep" something they cannot bear. On the day we talked with Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller was at the vets getting shots for the 5 lucky strays.

Mr. Miller studied oceanography and marine biology at the University of Hawaii. While at the university, he worked with porpoises and Mr. Miller finds killing animals highly distasteful. Perhaps the Miller's story will encourage other restaurant owners to take a stand for porpoises. We've said "thanks" for all the members of The HSUS by giving the Millers a Certificate of Appreciation at the recent annual conference.
PROFILE: Sue Pressman Means Business!

The HSUS has action programs and action people working to alleviate animals suffering whenever and wherever it is found. One such action person is Sue Pressman. Mrs. Pressman is HSUS's Director of Wildlife Protection. But her title doesn't really describe her job. Pressman is active in eliminating cruelty in the movies, in zoos, wildlife refuges, seal colonies, and other places.

Sue is part investigator, part wildlife expert, part undercover agent, and full time humanitarian. Her educational background includes a B.A. in Science from Cornell University and a Master's Degree in Biology from Davis University. Her book knowledge has been invaluable in her multi-faceted position along with her practical common-sense judgment approach and previous experience. After being an attendant in the San Diego Children's Zoo hospital and later in the zoo nursery, Pressman knows instinctively when an animal is in pain, and wastes no time in alleviating its suffering.

During the past five years, The HSUS has sent Sue to zoos, movie lots, seal colonies, and wildlife refuges—wherever she could assist animals in trouble. Her expertise has been tapped by government officials, private businessmen, and concerned individuals wishing to correct inhumane situations. Twice she has been asked to give testimony regarding the clubbing of seals. As a witness of the cruel clubbing of seals in South Africa last year, her job, unfortunately, was not to decide if the seals should be killed but rather, The Department of Commerce wanted to know if it was done humanely. Clearly, she told them “No.”

This year Pressman has again been asked to testify regarding the planned clubbing of harbor seals in Alaska. "The method as it stands is totally unsatisfactory from a humane and efficient standpoint," she said. In her testimony on the return of management of these marine mammals to Alaska, Sue plans to object to the clubbing.

No stranger to tough animal problems, Pressman's fierce determination to counter animal cruelty has taken her into battle against the movie industry and especially its animal trainers. As reported in the News (Autumn, 1975), Pressman had gone undercover to inspect the living quarters of film animals; checking the conditions of the animals; observing methods used to get the animals to perform, and questioning trainers. She was shocked by the conditions and practices she found. "In 99.44% of all cases, the film animals are badly trained, badly cared for, or badly housed. Unfortunately, some are mistreated on all three counts," she said. When learning of her efforts Rep. Dingell (Mich.) decided to amend his animal control bill, H.R. 6631, to include protection of animals in captivity. The amendment provides the same care for film and zoo animals. The recognition of film animals in need of protection was in itself a major step forward. While Congress has not yet considered the bill, Dingell plans to reintroduce the bill when the new Congress reconvenes in January. Naturally, HSUS membership appeal to their representatives will be most worthwhile.

Currently, Sue Pressman is implementing her second plan of attack on the movie industry. "HSUS is concerned with the quality of life," Pressman said. "We're really dealing with a three-pronged dilemma focusing first on trainers, now the industry and then the public. First we went after the animal trainers. When I infiltrated their ranks and found their methods cruel and unacceptable, they complained that even if they were humane, the industry's demands couldn't be met." Having heard trainers' complaints that the extreme pressure of the movie industry necessitated "whatever it takes to get the job done" or else the trainer is out of a job and another less-caring trainer is called in, Pressman is now focusing her activities on the methods and tactics employed by the industry. Assisting her are many top box office stars, as well as other stars, producers, stagehands, cameramen, directors, and extras. They are all reporting to Pressman any incidents of cruelty they witness. Sue is thoroughly investigating every report and gathering proper data. Quoted in Variety, filmland's trade paper, she reported "the number of HSUS informants within the movie industry is growing as word spreads about HSUS's determination to prevent cruelty to acting animals."

It can be done. Stanley Kramer, well known producer and director, said: "That scene does not exist which cannot be shot without cruelty—if the director is either so inclined or so mandated by law."

Cognizant that HSUS has employed movie-industry volunteers to join a behind the scenes network of informants on the lookout for animal abuse, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) has forwarded a memo to MPAA associates noting "the extent to which The Humane Society is checking through undercover agents on instances of such cruelty." Valenti warned, "The Society is turning to the law for prosecution and enforcement."

The third prong of the dilemma concerns the public and their education. Pressman said, "The public must demand better pictures from the industry. They must make it clear the current interest in violence is not what they wish to see on the screen." Naturally, if she succeeds in getting film animals protected by legislation, persuading industry to hire only qualified trainers, and educating the public to voice their demands loud and clear, the three-pronged dilemma will be solved once and for all. Unfortunately, the road to such success is long (Continued on next page).
and fraught with many problems Pressman deals with daily.

Some days simply do not provide enough hours for Sue to handle as many situations as she would like to. Since 1971, Pressman's daily responsibilities have grown tremendously. One situation she untringly attends to, is her ongoing program concerning zoos. While only mild progress overall has been seen, she feels HSUS has put a huge spotlight on all zoos which in turn has helped the public better understand zoos and their problems. Often her visits throughout the country inspecting zoos are followed with much public interest. This in itself is a good sign.

In September, Sue made a follow-up visit to the Central Park Zoo in New York. She was still upset by their lack of a complete reorganization of both the physical plant and the kind of program offered. In a strongly worded letter to Martin Lang, New York's Commissioner of Parks, Pressman asked for immediate relief for the animals as well as a long range plan to make it a good zoo and not only a well-repaired facility. “We feel no delay can be permitted by the City to allow a zoo that has fallen behind in techniques of display and can only be considered a ghetto for animals, with no theme, education, conservation, or any purpose to justify the containment of animals to continue. The public cannot permit this.”

Pressman also asked for the removal of Patty Cake, a lone subadult gorilla, within 14 days from the receipt of her letter. "We feel that to merely contain this youthful gorilla, preventing her from the social contact she requires, not only deprives the animal but indeed the people who come to the zoo to see what a gorilla is. At present she can only be an imprisoned animal unable to experience her true activities and social system." HSUS has suggested a radical plan for either a phasing out of the Central Park Zoo or its total revamping with a non-profit organization assuming control. HSUS has given the zoo until January 1, 1977 to put into effect various programs toward its becoming an acceptable institution for wildlife.

One zoo which followed Mrs. Pressman's suggestions and implemented her requests is the Pittsburgh zoo. Her scathing report on conditions of the zoo last year caused officials to make vast improvements. During a visit this fall, Pressman was delighted with the changes. She continued to work with officials regarding the relocation of some animals she feels might be better housed elsewhere.

Surely, Pressman is one of the busiest people on The HSUS staff. In the past year, Sue Pressman has been to South Africa to observe (and condemn) the so-called seal "harvest." She's been to Hollywood to work with the movie industry to put an end to many of the continuing celluloid cruelties. She has gone to the Carribean to save sea turtles. And, she's been to dozens of HSUS offices across the country demanding humane treatment and a more just society.

Sue Pressman is living proof that it is quite conceivable the selective overgrazing habits of cattle combined with overgrazing help create a habitat ideal for ground squirrels. Thus another aspect of natural squirrel control, before resorting to poisons, would be to exercise controls upon the number of cattle being grazed on the range land. This, however, may not be acceptable since it is in opposition to the short-range goals of ranchers who seem to be myopic in their understanding that there are creating a scrub-desert with its outmoded methods of range management.

Little thought has been given to reintroducing natural predators by the Army. Natural biological controls are essential. Already the Army plans to use carbaryl, dusted around the burrows, to control fleas. This alone should suffice to limit the possible flea transmission of bubonic plague to man.

If left alone, the squirrel population which has been allowed to go unchecked for so long (one may well wonder why) may ultimately peak and crash: self-regulation of animal populations is a well recognized socio-ecological fact. Even burning the grass land around vital installations and road embankments may suffice to biologically regulate burrowing colonies in specific problem areas: they would have less food then.

HSUS plans to continue following this issue and demand better treatment and a more sensible ecologically responsible approach to these ground squirrels.
Doug and Bernie made presentations again this year to the Texas Animal Control Association’s meeting at Texas A&M University in November. They were joined by John Dommers and Amanda Blake.

Bernie also spoke before the Oklahoma Animal Control Training Seminar. His presentation was on animal handling.

The GCRO advised The Humane Society of Nacogdoches County, Texas, to file a complaint against a hatchery owner under the state anti-cruelty laws prohibiting abandonment of animals and requiring persons to provide animals with necessary food, care and shelter. The man pleaded guilty.

Investigator Weller called the coon dog show in Guadalupe County, Texas “downright inhumane and cruel to these animals.” Weller hopes a suit can be filed on several counts against both fairground owners and participants. Weller has vowed to follow through until these events cease and desist.

March 4 and 5, 1977 are dates worth saving. The WCRO will co-host with Animal Care Center, Rancho Santa Fe, a Humane Education Happening at the Vacation Village, San Diego. John Dommers and other leaders in humane education will be featured.

Humane societies needing fundraising ideas should contact the WCRO. Don’t forget to report any cruelties you observe at circuses or zoos. The HSUS office in Sacramento now has an investigator, Eric Sakach, on staff.

The Central California SPCA has awarded Charlene Drennon a Certificate of Appreciation for her work with them in humane education and the County of San Diego has also awarded her a Certificate of Appreciation for serving on their review board to select a new County Animal Control Director.

John J. Dommers, New England

HSUS encouragement and assistance enabled the New Haven Schools’ Nature Center program to conduct a fall program focusing on responsible pet ownership. It is one of the first inner city programs of its kind. Dommers plans to document the methods and materials used so they can be used as models.

Although no arrest warrants were sought for the Old Saybrook Bicentennial Committee members who allowed two greased pig contests to take place against HSUS protest, the county prosecutor said “future events such as this could result in prosecution”.

The Connecticut Humanities Council awarded the New England office a grant to plan a public symposium titled “Is the Hunter a Dying Species?” The statewide symposium was held in December and featured national experts on all sides of the issue plus special input from humanist professors.

Humane educators throughout the five state area have been contacted in an effort to form an association. Dommers hopes it will avoid duplication of effort.

John W. Inman, Great Lakes

Jack Inman’s consultations with the Kent County Commissioner since 1974 has resulted in the appointment of an Animal Control Advisory Committee for Grand Rapids, Mich. Inman responded to a call last summer regarding a possible violation of Indiana’s Burn Statutes. His investigation found approximately 220 sheep badly in need of shearing crowded in an old barn in Noble County trying to escape the summer’s heat. Inman’s action resulted in an order from the sheriff to the owner of the sheep to have them sheared.

This region is indebted to the many efforts of the Williams County humane Society, especially for their humane education programs on the elementary level.

Doug M. Scott, Gulf States

Doug and Bernie made presentations again this year to the Texas Animal Control Association’s meeting at Texas A&M University in November. They were joined by John Dommers and Amanda Blake.

Bernie also spoke before the Oklahoma Animal Control Training Seminar. His presentation was on animal handling.

The GCRO advised The Humane Society of Nacogdoches County, Texas, to file a complaint against a hatchery owner under the state anti-cruelty laws prohibiting abandonment of animals and requiring persons to provide animals with necessary food, care and shelter. The man pleaded guilty.

Investigator Weller called the coon dog show in Guadalupe County, Texas “downright inhumane and cruel to these animals.” Weller hopes a suit can be filed on several counts against both fairground owners and participants. Weller has vowed to follow through until these events cease and desist.
Dr. Eileen Whitlock of HSUS’s National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAHAE) was the keynote speaker at the 2nd International Humane Trapping Conference. Sponsored by the Canadian Association for Humane Trapping, the conference was held in Toronto, Canada. HSUS staffers Dr. Michael Fox, Guy Hodge and Martha Scott-Garrett also participated.

The conference was a follow-up to a 1972 convention at which North American humane groups met to examine the problems to be resolved in the attainment of humane trapping. While the HSUS does not condone trapping in any form, they are working with Canadian colleagues in order to share and gain knowledge on the subject of trapping. In the intervening years there have been several significant advances including the establishment of a five year humane trap development program under the administration of a Canadian Federal Provincial Committee and the first United States Government hearing on the humane trapping issue. The 2nd International Conference was called to assess progress in meeting the humane trapping objective and to identify the most promising areas for affecting humane trapping reforms. The program brought together 75 invited delegates representing 47 agencies. Among the participants were representatives of animal welfare organizations, government wildlife biologists, representatives of trappers' associations, veterinarians and researchers.

Dr. Whitlock’s address entitled “For All that Lives” focused upon the man/animal relationship and the rationale for interjecting humaneness as a primary consideration in wildlife programs. Dr. Whitlock espoused a balanced approach for all life forms and reminded participants that the lives and fate of mankind is closely bound to other life forms. She charged that the wanton or willful torment of animals was a derangement of human dignity.

Dr. Michael Fox, director of The Humane Society's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, in enunciating the relationship between humane values and wildlife management programs charged there is an important fundamental distinction between biological trapping to control populations or eliminate nuisance and the commercial harvest of animals solely to satisfy human vanity and greed. “I suspect we may have to wait another couple of decades before the rights of animals will be understood and recognized by those who destroy and manage wildlife mainly for recreation and profit. Such motives are unethical and violate the intrinsic rights of animals, for I believe a man may kill other sentient beings not for profit and gratification, but for his survival only. The real issue is the rights of all creatures great and small and man's responsibility towards them, not as a manager, controlling and exploiting, but as a steward who seeks co-creative harmony with nature.”

Guy Hodge, HSUS director of Research and Data Services, who has testified at congressional hearings served as co-moderator for the workshop on Trapping Legislation and summarized the status of anti-trapping efforts in the U.S. as follows: the 1972 New Jersey law prohibits the use of steel traps in the state’s 11 most populous counties; a 1972 Florida regulation prohibits the use of the steel jaw trap except for permits for farmers; a 1975 Massachusetts law prohibits the use of steel jaw traps on land unless within 5 feet of a building or under special permit for animal damage control; a Connecticut court suit charged the State Department of Natural Resources with violation of anti-cruelty statutes for not having adequately considered animal suffering in the enactment of trapping regulations; a Maryland Wildlife Administration established a Trapping Advisory Council to examine issues and make recommendations for improved humane trapping.

Commenting on the results of the conference, Hodge noted that the Canadian Government’s commitment to humane trapping appears sincere. “They have committed $436,000 to the development of humane trapping methods over a five year period and have made the resources of government agencies available to the Federal Provincial Committee. Conversely, state and federal agencies within the United States have no similar program. The only research conducted has been peripheral to programs such as predator damage control. There has been no significant expenditure of funds or commitment of manpower despite the fact that almost twice as many furbearers are taken in the U.S. as in Canada.”

The Federal Provincial Committee reports more than 3,000 trapping devices have been patented in Canada and the FP Committee has received 113 new trap designs for instant kill and low stress holding devices. Among the most promising of the designs is a spring powered cable leg snare, a modified conibear instant kill trap, a self aligning instant kill trap, and a padded offset trap. Hodge did express opinion that Americans were placing too much emphasis and hope on the Canadian programs.

In response to a question from Hodge, the Chairman of Canadian FPC Committee admitted that his group was exclusively concerned with the development of trapping devices appropriate for Canadian climate, habitat, and furbearing species. Hodge said that while portions of the U.S. are comparable to Canada “we must recognize that very likely Canadian research will not provide answers to many U.S. problems.”

The Humane Society of the United States is completing a six month study of animal traps and trapping. The study was aimed at gathering data to support HSUS efforts to eliminate trapping entirely. Additionally, the data details the annual U.S. fur catch and existing state trapping laws and regulations.

The study was prepared by Martha Scott-Garrett, an experienced investigator, who has previously served as a research assistant for projects sponsored by the United States Department of the Interior.

A major objective of the study was to determine whether the management of animal diseases by trapping is necessary. The study points out that removing surplus animals by trapping does not protect wildlife against population builds up which lead to the spread of disease, starvation, and habitat destruction, as claimed by supporters of trapping.

In announcing the study, HSUS President John Hoyt stated “The humane movement is well aware of the arguments which have been offered against the elimination of trapping. The ominous shadow of a rabies or distemper epidemic and the alleged economic destruction of the fur industry have been serious obstacles in the effort to end all trapping. I am satisfied that these potential threats have been over dramatized and misstated. This study represents another element of The HSUS total commitment to our objective of eliminating cruel trapping.”

Ms. Garrett’s preliminary report was submitted to The HSUS in October and her findings were the subject of the Spring HSUS annual conference. Plans are now being considered to capitalize the report into a pamphlet which will be available to humane societies for distribution to interested parties.
CLOSE-UP REPORT: PUPPY MILLS
An American Disgrace

The tragedy of puppy mills was highlighted in a recent ABC News feature. Ann Gonneman, HSUS midwest representative, attended to a sick puppy being readied for shipment from the Kansas City, MO airport. Investigator Frantz Dantzler assisted in the filming which featured Roger Caras as special correspondent.

Puppy production involves a chain of participants besides the breeder and USDA inspector, who incidentally is either a veterinarian or a well trained, qualified animal technician. There is also the middleman or broker. Most often it is full time employees travelling around the country buying and smuggling from the breeders or the pet shops. Certainly, this chain of activity can be stopped but not until a federal, state, or local agency actively following up this terrible situation can be stopped. The tragedy of puppy mills was highlighted in a recent ABC News feature.

Ann Gonneman, HSUS midwest representative, attended to a sick puppy being readied for shipment from the Kansas City, MO airport. Investigator Frantz Dantzler assisted in the filming which featured Roger Caras as special correspondent.

For many years round-up of wild ponies on an island just off the peninsula shared by Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland has been monitored by The HSUS. A local volunteer fire department of the Delmarva peninsula, the proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption. The proceeds from the sale of these ponies are used to support their activities. The ponies are rounded up on Assateague Island and then made, judged by the HSUS to be fit for human consumption.
Whales Cont. from p. 3

Whales flying under the flags of Japan, Australia, and South Korea in the Pacific during the whaling season. At least within the IWC there are limits on the number of endangered species. That is not the case with the so-called "pirate" ships flying under the flags of Peru, the Soviet Union, and Chile. Although these "pirate" ships may not kill the most whales in the world, they can cause irreparable harm to endangered species.

Mixed in with these "pirate" ships are some companies backing them financially and/or buying the whale meat thereby creating a market for their continuation. Obviously the Japanese think nothing of circumventing their whaling operations or, alternatively adhere to the IWC's strict quotas and Japan ends its support of them.

In any future "Save the Whales" efforts, therefore, it is imperative that all nations still in the whaling business be included. If our objective continues to be a total moratorium on all commercial whaling, we cannot do otherwise. Secondly, we applaud and have testified in favor of recent legislative efforts to pass a bill aimed at a U.S. embargo of products from any countries in the whaling business outside the IWC or any IWC nation selling unwanted whaling ships to non-IWC nations. That same bill will be reintroduced in the new Congress, and will pass only if the American public demands it.

I believe we have made progress in reducing quotas, and achieving a limited moratorium on taking of some whales. It is encouraging to learn that the Japanese have cut their whaling fleet by one third and their workforce in half. The Soviets have also reduced their fleet. For the first time the issue of humaneness was a topic on the IWC agenda and efforts are underway to find better methods of hunting and to protect the whales. The IWC scientists are taking a hard look at their data and are attempting to make informed judgments about quotas. All of these things are steps, however small, in the right direction.

One way to create more pressure on countries to help achieve the moratorium is to expand the consumer boycott until all whaling nations, not just Japan and the Soviet Union. Another is direct confrontation with the whaling nations. Such as recent Greenpeace efforts and the HSUS's anti-whaling campaign, "Save the Whales". The Humane Society News has been a strong proponent of these efforts.

The Needs Of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

Unfortunately, man's cruelty and irresponsibility to animals will not end during your lifetime. As a member of The HSUS, you will be a lasting contribution to the fight against these abuses.

The HSUS will send you a booklet without obligation on how to make the best use of your animal welfare bequest. It contains information on selecting recipients and describes how to proceed when you decide to write or change your Will.

Write in complete confidence to:
Murdough Stuart Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

QUESTIONS FROM KIND

Are your young people getting the humane message?

How are your children getting the humane message? Your grandchildren? The other children in your life?

Are you dependent upon your lifestyle, your attitudes, and your influence to provide them with the necessary humane instruction? Are you doing any planned, specific things to encourage the development of humane values in your children?

We know that today's young people are learning about the other side of the coin from TV, young people's magazines and books, and their peers. From some of the so-called nature shows and specials on TV, your young people have been introduced to the concept that man is supposed to control, hunt, trap, manage, and otherwise interfere with animals. From some of their science and zoology texts, your young people are learning more about the other side of the coin. They are learning to see animals if the human race is to be protected against these abuses.

Right at this moment, you are reading The Humane Society News. This means you are probably a member of The HSUS, or you are in sympathy with its objectives. Unfortunately, your young people may not read The News.

But, you say, there are plenty of children's magazines around that print animal stories. There's nothing to worry about. We disagree. There is something to worry about. The run of the mill children's magazines don't do the job. They don't deliver the humane message. Most children's magazines have to avoid controversy in order to keep up circulation. They just provide your children with a diet of cute, unprovoking articles.

Not so with KIND. The HSUS's young people's magazine. KIND is a publication with a focus on kindness. KIND is thoroughly humane. If you're reading The News, your children should be reading KIND.

Designed for young people between the ages of 8 and 15, KIND presents young people with stories and articles about man's relations with the other creatures. KIND tells it like it is. If something is cruel, KIND says so. If something is kind, KIND says so. KIND avoids the gruesome, the grisly, and the negative. KIND takes the positive approach.

Help your young people discover the KIND way. You can have a free sample of the KIND magazine by writing to:
KIND, Dept. H
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Yes, I am interested in teaching humane values to children. Please enroll the young person named below in The HSUS Junior Membership Program, KIND.

KIND membership is $3.00 per year. KIND Members receive the monthly KIND magazine (Sept.-June), membership card, and a membership button. Allow 6 weeks for receipt of first magazine. Please list additional memberships on another sheet of paper.

BIRTHDATE
NAME
STREET
CITY
ZIP

The Humane Society News • Winter 1976-77
A continuing series of articles by Dr. M. W. Fox covering selected topics of interest and practical value for people who are animal lovers, and whose lives are dedicated to the welfare of our animal kin.

Food isn't properly assimilated so susceptibility to disease is increased in young animals. This would seem to be a physiological dependence which the mother normally rectifies by giving TLC. Food and a warm bed just for the occasional reward of a few gentle strokes. This physiological dependence also has another important consequence: attachment. The inborn physiological dependence upon the mother, foster parent, or caretaker. Through this attachment process, imprinting or socialization takes place and an enduring bond is formed. This bond persists even in adult animals and this is why socialized cats and dogs enjoy being groomed and petted. And it is through touch that man and animal can appreciate and share a depth of non-verbal communication which transcend species barriers and facilitate a loving relationship.

II Taming & Domestication

When I used to take my wolf 'Tiny' for a walk, I was often asked whether or not she was domesticated. Being a wolf, of course, she wasn't, but there is a general misconception about domestication, as distinct from taming. A wild animal, even one born in captivity, that is socialized (ie: becomes attached to man from an early age) can never become domesticated: it is, however, tame.

Domestication is a process involving generations of selective breeding: selecting against wild traits such as timidity, neophobia (fear of the unfamiliar), wariness of strangers: selecting for early sexual maturity, dependence, trainability, and stability of temperament.

Without early socialization with man however, an animal from the wild which would have reward of a few gentle strokes. (And we all need to get our strokes too!)

When a sympathetic system is stimulated, an infant animal relaxes, begins to secrete more digestive juices, and its alimentary system is activated to absorb food. Maternal deprivation, or lack of TLC can therefore be detrimental to survival.

Bloodless Bullfight Stopped

A so-called bloodless bullfight scheduled to be held in Long Beach, California, on September 24-26, 1976, that they are both suits were stopped by the HSUS and the city prosecutor, Mr. Robert Parkin. California law forbids such bullfights unless held in connection with a religious festival. The fight’s promoters sought to use the religious loophole by advertising the fight was going to be performed to benefit the Patrois Saint of Los Angeles. They also said the net proceeds from the event would be donated to local Roman Catholic groups. However, the prosecutor sought to turn the event, if held, would violate the California Penal Code. After unsuccessful appeals through two tiers of courts, the promoters called off the event.

Whale Study Bill Approved

Rep. Leggett’s bill, H.R. 15445, that directed the Department of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of certain whales for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures passed Congress on October 6.

The Bill was delivered to the White House for presidential approval on October 6. It was signed on October 17.

Sen. Williams Moves to Ban Horse Export for Slaughter

On August 27, 1976, Senator Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) succeeded in adding an amendment to S. 3084, the Exports to Mexico Act. The amendment banned the overseas shipment of horses for slaughter. Although the amendment was accepted by the House of Representatives, it was not enacted due to Administration opposition to provisions dealing with the Arab boycott.

No Import of Seal Skins This Year

HSUS and other animal welfare groups have prevailed, and no seal skins from South Africa can be imported from 1976-1977. The Fouke Fur Company had applied for a permit to bring in up to 70,000 such skins annually. They were denied permission; the quota was reduced to zero. However, now that the 1976 harvest is over, Fouke will try to import the new skins as soon as their import season begins. The HSUS is notifying the U.S. Government saying that they cannot allow this importation at all. The suit contends, among other things, that domesticated animals, the management program is inadequate, and nursing baby seals are being clubbed. All of these things are in violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Florida County Moves Against Greyhound Training Practices

The use of live rabbits in the training of greyhounds is being challenged by a Pinellas County, Florida, prosecutor. A criminal charge of cruelty to animals has been filed against greyhound kennel owner, Thomas J. Crawford. The misdemeanor charge alleges that on July 28, 1976, Crawford did “unlawfully torture, torment and unnecessarily kill a rabbit by allowing greyhounds to chase it and catch it.” According to published accounts, the charge represents a rare challenge to the practice of using live animals in the training of greyhound racers, and may be the first attempt in Florida to curb the practices with criminal action. Previous attempts to halt the practice by legislation have been unsuccessful due to the heavy opposition of racing interests.

New Animal Welfare Amendments Go Into Effect

On July 21, 1976, several important provisions of the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976 took effect. This bill, passed in April, 1976, provided that no provisions would take effect in 90 days. These include:

1. Health certification for dogs and cats shipped in interstate commerce.
2. Minimum age limit on shipping dogs and cats.
3. Restrictions on shipping animals C.O.D. (COOL D. shipments are permitted only if the shipper agrees to guarantee payment for the care and return of stranded animals. The carrier must return such shipments if the animals are not claimed within 48 hours after the consignee is notified of their arrival.)
4. Bans on the promotion of such animal fighting ventures as dog fights. In addition, cock fights are now to be prohibited unless permitted under State law.
One ever seems to object to what is done by scientists, insist that it is certain they will always be endorsed. Indeed, no other activity today receives more moral and financial support, scientific research, particularly in the field of medical experimentation. It is not surprising therefore that scientific researchers always proceed with the attainment of results is paramount while the humaneness of its methods is inconsequential. Unfortunately this habit of mind will preserve the voices of the untrained have had little influence to compel a change. However, the wanton and unproductive use of living animals in research experiments makes some questioning, if not protest, necessary. Should the methods of the physiological sciences be forever exempt from humane practices?

An experiment on cats and kittens is currently being undertaken at the American Museum of Natural History. The Museum states that the scientific profession. To his credit, man has always proceed with the attitude that the attainment of living animals in research experiments makes it is difficult to imagine that the means are ruling.

There is an inflexible conviction of many contemporary scientists who use laboratory animals that the procedures, methods, their experiments are either beyond reproach or should not be judged by humane standards, for what they are doing is in the service of a greater good. Their creed is that the goals and not the means are ruling. It is understandable that scientists would not readily acknowledge that their action, especially when they are convinced that their endeavors are noble; nevertheless, they must be aware that all animals are not of equal value. Painful experimentation is the concern of all humankind, not just a coterie of experts. What is happening in one area of science...blameless animals are being inhumanely subjected to revoltingly painful experiments for the humane objective of alleviating human suffering. The objectivity of modern science has isolated scientists from the sensitivity to inflicted cruelty to defenseless animals. There is a widespread belief that all scientific professions are subject to the scrutiny of the scientific research which scientific researchers still ignore.

The larger question, however, is whether the experiment is worth the suffering. It is doubtful whether the data obtained could be evaluated with exactitude as to its importance in understanding 'human problems'. To conduct a scientific investigation of the emotional responses of acutely distressed animals, one must believe that it is a forward step in the understanding of human sexual behavior reveals a profound ignorance of reality. Most researchers feel that the scientific community is not prepared to cope with the deception concerning the importance of their work, and in the case of this experiment the deception exposes the quiescence of the scientists and the naivety of the experiment. In subjecting lower animals to extreme torture in highly artificial environments, the scientists can only be deluding themselves that they are understanding real human behaviour. Many respected scholars in the scientific community are calling for a rethinking of what is acceptable experimentation. The scientific community have argued that most animal experiments are not worth doing and the data obtained are not worth publishing. One important reason is that many such experiments are not designed to increase scientific knowledge, but to enhance the prestige of the research and the scientists. There are many who question the ethics of carrying on research with no pretense that the experiments are either beyond reproach or should not be judged by humane standards, for what they are doing is in the service of a greater good. Their creed is that the goals and not the means are ruling. It is understandable that scientists would not readily acknowledge that their action, especially when they are convinced that their endeavors are noble; nevertheless, they must be aware that all animals are not of equal value. Painful experimentation is the concern of all humankind, not just a coterie of experts. What is happening in one area of science...blameless animals are being inhumanely subjected to revoltingly painful experiments for the humane objective of alleviating human suffering. The objectivity of modern science has isolated scientists from the sensitivity to inflicted cruelty to defenseless animals. There is a widespread belief that all scientific professions are subject to the scrutiny of the scientific research which scientific researchers still ignore.

The larger question, however, is whether the experiment is worth the suffering. It is doubtful whether the data obtained could be evaluated with exactitude as to its importance in understanding 'human problems'. To conduct a scientific investigation of the emotional responses of acutely distressed animals, one must believe that it is a forward step in the understanding of human sexual behavior reveals a profound ignorance of reality. Most researchers feel that the scientific community is not prepared to cope with the deception concerning the importance of their work, and in the case of this experiment the deception exposes the quiescence of the scientists and the naivety of the experiment. In subjecting lower animals to extreme torture in highly artificial environments, the scientists can only be deluding themselves that they are understanding real human behaviour. Many respected scholars in the scientific community are calling for a rethinking of what is acceptable experimentation. The scientific community have argued that most animal experiments are not worth doing and the data obtained are not worth publishing. One important reason is that many such experiments are not designed to increase scientific knowledge, but to enhance the prestige of the research and the scientists. There are many who question the ethics of carrying on research with no pretense that the experiments are either beyond reproach or should not be judged by humane standards, for what they are doing is in the service of a greater good. Their creed is that the goals and not the means are ruling. It is understandable that scientists would not readily acknowledge that their action, especially when they are convinced that their endeavors are noble; nevertheless, they must be aware that all animals are not of equal value. Painful experimentation is the concern of all humankind, not just a coterie of experts. What is happening in one area of science...blameless animals are being inhumanely subjected to revoltingly painful experiments for the humane objective of alleviating human suffering. The objectivity of modern science has isolated scientists from the sensitivity to inflicted cruelty to defenseless animals. There is a widespread belief that all scientific professions are subject to the scrutiny of the scientific research which scientific researchers still ignore.
most similar to humans in physical and emotional characteristics by which to draw conclusions on mutual sexual behavioural pathways. When a researcherBlanket and cat, then destroys it, and finally eliminates its sense of smell, what could be sure to have learned about human behaviour? Why indeed is it that at all in experiments of this kind? Even if the animals have been carefully 'trained and nurtured', this gives no assurance of the applicability of the result. Living animals are more reliable subjects for testing sexual behaviour. More properly, questions could be answered by examining related phenomena. In our time of sexual revolution, the number of available sex studies is legion.

Although some physiological data from this experiment could be useful in categorizing complex behavioural patterns, it is doubtful that they could establish unalterable universal principles. No matter how many responses one receives of what appears to be a predictable outcome, there is no certainty that the next response will behave in accordance with a universal principle. Besides, predicting animal sexual behaviour is no guarantee of similar behaviour in humans, and obviously in some human sexual disorders there are no similar disorders in animals.

The key to the experiment at the Museum is the measurement of the 'correlation' (a favorite word among scientists). It is common practice in research, in the fervent search for a correlation, to overlook everything and match things up however which way looking for a relationship. By the time the data have been filtered through layers of statistical manipulation and reduced to decimal-pointed integers, the result conveys a pictorial impression of scholastic truth. But all too often it is simply an expression of probability, wrapped in obscure statistics, which is more trivial than erroneous. Perhaps the conclusions may prove useful in the limited sense of giving indications of patterns of general behaviour. Yet is this usefulness consistent with the torture inflicted on the innocent animals? The traditional concepts and methods applied to this experiment at this point in time are inadequate to decipher significantly the true relations involved by their practical application. How much credit to progress then does this experiment deserve? Apparently none. Who is to judge the discovery of significant insights is followed by methods applied to this experiment at this point in time?

The animal experiments at the Museum have been going on for at least fifteen years—and so has the suffering. The fact that the experiments have never been criticized by colleagues does not mitigate the indictment. Scientists are notorious for sharing the prejudices of their professional associates. Scientists should not be the sole judges of their actions any more than any other group with a vested interest.

It is thus with skepticism that one must view the need for the animals which is presently being done at the American Museum of Natural History. If the experiment cannot be justified on the basis of the contribution to human problems, then it is unnecessary. It becomes not an activity for enhancing scientific knowledge, but simply an odious example of cruelty to animals that degrades the humaneness of those who designed and administered it. Any scientific research involving animal experimentation which produces no result, no discovery of new intellectual truths, but also upon humane considerations. He must set limits to the amount of suffering which may be caused by any technique. What must be minded otherwise always is that the principal purpose of scientific research is the enhancement not only of the health and the progress of mankind, but its civil potential as well. It is a sad testimony to the American Museum of Natural History that in their obsession to understand life, its scientists are losing respect for it.

Animal control agents, humane society leaders, municipal officials, shelter workers, and educators throughout the nation continue to benefit from HSUS’s roving workshops, “Solving Animal Problems in Your Community.” Headed by Phyllis Wright, HSUS participants present sessions ranging from “Effective and Effective Use of Volunteer promoters lost too much money with the small crowd.”
A Matter of Energy

By Roger Caras

Then there is psychical energy. That is a little more complicated. How many tears can we shed and still maintain an effective level of useable anger? How forceful can we be in a hearing? A debate? A fight? Some people refer to this as soul, others as intelligence, and still others as emotions. It is all three—and then some extra ingredients.

If my original premise is right, success at any job depends in large part on the amount of physical and psychical energy we can bring to bear on the task. Rationing of energy is the key. How judiciously we use what we have decides my cause that energy by being so right on other issues that I will not sit down and talk quietly about the problem and not to the other person pulling on the same rope even if some of them are only using one hand. To continue with the rope analogy and to go back again to enlisting whatever aid is to be had, if I were drowning and someone tossed me a rope, I would grab it. It might be surprising if I looked up and saw the Devil on the dock, but I would still take the rope.

I think the animals would benefit if many of us stopped being so almighty right and spent more time enlisting and judiciously applying all the energy there was to be had.


Have You Considered...

The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity?

This deferred giving opportunity provides the double luxury of benefiting HSUS and yourself.

- to encourage charitable giving to the United States Government provides very attractive tax benefits to persons participating in The HSUS annuity program.
- a HSUS annuity will provide you with tax sheltered guaranteed income for the rest of your life.
- a HSUS annuity provides great safety because of our 15-year “no failure” history of performance utilizing prestigious Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh administration.

The greatest benefit is the significant reward of self-satisfaction which comes from knowing you are guaranteeing protecting and ensuring protection for our animal friends through The Humane Society of the United States.
SPIRIT OF SURVIVAL

John Hay (E. P. Dutton & Co., $7.95)

Terms are short-legged, web-footed birds of coastal areas, marshes and lakes. Terms are swift flyers, birds whose remarkable annual migrations take them around the world. The artic tern is the most fabled traveller in the animal world. It nests in north central Canada, migrates to Europe, thence south to the Antarctic where it spends the winter resting on ice floes and feeding in the leads and openings in the ice. The artic tern's remarkable travels involve an annual round-trip journey of more than 24,000 miles.

How can these small birds weighing only 3–5 ounces with wing spans of 30–36 inches negotiate across oceans and how do they endure the hurricanes which menace their flight path? Spirit of Survival is an entertaining discussion of the breeding, distribution, habitat, and behavior of the remarkable creatures which hold the title of the world's greatest travellers.

NATURE THROUGH THE SEASONS

Richard Adams (Simon and Schuster, $8.95)

In a handsomely illustrated book Richard Adams discusses the seasonal changes which are undergone by the land and wildlife. Although based upon observations of the English countryside, many of the plants and animals or their ecological equivalent are found to occur within the United States. Among the subjects discussed in this compelling interpretive manual are the functions of display during summer courtship, the importance of camouflage during winter, and hibernation.

Adams discussion of adaptations to winter cold is especially informative. Sparrows and other birds fluff their feathers in cold weather thus trapping a layer of air between their skin and the surrounding atmosphere. This pocket of air, warmed by the birds' body heat, serves as a form of natural insulation. The blue whale relies upon an 18 inch thick layer of blubber to maintain its body temperature. Such illustrous tidbits of information are certain to make Nature Through The Seasons a special favorite of naturalists.

HYENA

Hans Kruuk (Oxford University Press, $7.95)

Somehow the term predator seems especially descriptive of the hyena. Perhaps it is the hyena's scowl, its slouching gait, its hysterical laugh, or its sleepy back. The appearance and hunting behavior of the hyena combine to make it one of the most feared and detested of all the world's carnivores. Kruuk explores the hyena's reputation, its hunting behavior, and its intricate relationship to the other creatures of the African savannah. Hans Kruuk spent seven years in East Africa studying carnivores and his observations are brought to life in the more than 100 photographs which appear in his book. Kruuk non-technical presentation shows a special sensitivity toward predators. One cannot help appreciate and sympathize with the subjects of Hyena. Mr. Kruuk's compelling account of the life history of the hyena is certain to captivate the reader and earn their respect and appreciation for a master predator.

A CLOSER LOOK

A Closer Look Minerva Club Books, $14.95

What would happen if one day you decided to never again mow your lawn? Of what value are the dandelions which mar your garden? Of what importance is the cavity in your oak tree? The urban environment—our cities, towns, and suburbs—forms a mini-ecosystem involving complete communities of plant and animal life. Squirrels and ducks in parks are so common that we often overlook the remarkable world of nature which is to be found in our own backyards. Michael Godfrey describes A Closer Look an introduction to doorstep ecology. Godfrey introduces the reader to the spiders, mice, bats, insects, birds, and assorted other creatures with whom we share our homes and our neighborhoods. Through backyard expeditions and park walks Godfrey reveals the vivid community of flora and fauna living within view of our homes. This fascinating journey into the world of urban wildlife is punctuated with dramatic color photographs which afford the reader an intimate view of his natural surroundings. In our concern for the preservation of wetlands and woodlands, man often ignores the drama, beauty, and importance of the solitary tree which landscapes his front yard. Preservation begins at home and A Closer Look is an excellent introduction to the vitality and wonder of our urban surroundings.

READING, WRITING, CHATTERING CHIMPS

Aline Amon (Atheneum, $7.95)

Irrevocably any assault upon the human ethic begins with the allegation we are guilty of anthropomorphism in attributing human characteristics to other creatures. Yet, anyone who has ever lived with a dog or cat must acknowledge that these animals do indeed possess individual personalities and can express joy, sorrow, aggression, submission and other human emotions. Recent revelations in animal behavior are revolutionizing the way we regard other life forms. Not too many years ago scientists defined man as the only animal who made tools. However Jane Goodall observed chimpanzees in the wild fashioning and using basic tools to gather food. Scientists then reasoned that language and intelligence were the related key which distinguished man from other species. Certainly, no creature less intelligent than humans could use words or build sentences. However, two new books indicate that man's self-created image as the only intelligent species may be in jeopardy.

Aline Amon is a casual observer of primate language studies. In Reading, Writing, Chattering Chimps she relates the surprising story of language training projects. In a book interlaced with humorous anecdotes Ms. Amon reviews primate studies from their origins in the 1930's to the famous studies with Lana at the Yerkes Primate Research Center. Ms. Amon tells the story of Washoe the spirited chimp who enjoyed playing with sign language and making jokes. She recounts how once when sneaking into a forbidden area Washoe warned herself QUIET in sign language. The reader cannot help but be amused and enlightened by Reading, Writing, Chattering Chimps.

Why Chimps Can Read is a scholarly step-by-step account of the training of another famous chimpanzee pioneer, Sarah. This chimp used an innovative set of plastic language symbols which were designed by the author's husband, Dr. David Premack. The reader is provided with a glimpse of the history of primate language research as seen from the scientific perspective. Ann Premack discusses the complex and difficult problems of designing a research program which fully explores a chimps ability. She discusses the indifference with which the scientific community has apparently greeted these projects and she stresses the importance of continuing this work not only in terms of our increased abilities to understand and communicate with other creatures but because of the potential for assisting retarded persons and humans with learning disabilities.

Calif. Voters Say "NO" To Dog Race Betting! HSUS Aids Outcome

13 is an unlucky number for California dog racing proponents. On election day, golden state voters loudly said "no" to Proposition 13 which would have allowed pari-mutuel betting on greyhound racing. According to Charlene Drennon, HSUS West Coast Regional Director, "The proposition was soundly whipped by the vote. Clearly, Californians don't want to encourage the hidden cruelties in greyhound racing."

Pushed by George Hardie, Director of The Golden State Greyhound Association, Proposition 13 was presented as the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow". Racing supporters promised "retirement farms" for old dogs, and increased revenues for the schools. The Proposition contained one big loophole. The use of live rabbits to train greyhounds is already illegal in California. But, Proposition 13 did not prohibit bringing in out-of-state dogs who probably would have been trained with live rabbits.

Proposition 13 was beaten by the combined effort of many local humane societies, individual humanitarians and The HSUS who also did a special mailing to Californians asking for the "no" vote. The Humane Society of the United States proudly salutes the Californians who defeated Proposition 13.
If your vacation plans don't include your pet, you may be thinking of boarding your pet in a kennel. The following recommendations will help you select a safe, secure kennel where your pet will receive proper care during your absence.

Call for an appointment to personally visit the kennel. If you are now allowed to look at the facilities, head for the nearest exit and take your pet elsewhere. A reputable kennel owner will be more than willing to let you inspect the premises and ask questions. To avoid upsetting the present "guests" and setting off an uproar of barking you should not expect to be allowed to walk through the area where the animals are caged. However, there should be a door or window through which you can see inside.

In checking the facilities look for clean cages, a pleasant odor, adequate lighting, and availability of fresh water. Determine if the cages are heated in the winter and cooled in the summer. Make sure the cages are large enough and the animals are exercised daily. Outside areas should be covered. Find out if the animals have outside runs or if they are walked and if so, where.

Be sure the cages and runs are secure. Don't be hesitant about asking direct questions on this subject. It is better to question the security of the kennels before boarding than to run the risk of returning from your travels and discover your pet is lost or has escaped. The kennel should have secure cages and runs which will prevent this from happening. If, however, your dog is an "escape artist", say so! Alert the owner of the kennel to the problem. They can then take necessary precautions to insure your pet is lost or has escaped. The kennel should have secure cages and runs which will prevent this from happening. If, however, your dog is an "escape artist", say so! Alert the owner of the kennel to the problem. They can then take necessary precautions to insure your pet is lost or has escaped.

CHECKLIST

Security
1. Are the runs made of chain-link or some other sturdy fencing material?
2. Is the fencing in good repair? Your pet could catch his chain collar on a bit of torn fencing and strangle. It is advisable to remove your animals' chain choke collar and replace it with a leather collar.
3. Is the fencing low enough so your dog can't wriggle under it, and high enough so he can't leap over it?
4. Is the fencing equipped with some sort of anti-climbing device at the top?
5. Is the floor of the run made of concrete? (To prevent diggers from tunnelling out; also, it's easier to disinfect and keep clean.)
6. Are the runs and cages enclosed by fencing, so even if your dog manages to go Houdini one better, it still won't be easy for him to disappear?

Care
1. Does the management keep adequate information concerning its "guests"? (Name of veterinarian, age of pet, etc.)
2. Do they have a veterinarian "on call"?
3. Is someone on the premises after office hours?
4. Are the facilities for boarding cats separate from the area occupied by the dogs?
5. Does the staff have a positive, concerned attitude toward the animals?
6. Is the size of the staff adequate to properly care for all the animals?
7. Last but not least, do the present "guests" seem happy, relaxed and content?

A Need for Dialogue

During the past several weeks, numerous articles have appeared throughout the news media describing research currently being conducted by the American Museum of Natural History in New York City involving cats and kittens. The study, entitled, "Behavioral Effects of Selected Denervation", has been taking place at the Museum for at least the last fifteen years. The animal subjects are reportedly deprived of the sense of smell and otherwise surgically injured.

According to a National Society for Medical Research Bulletin, "The experiments hope to clarify the problems of hypo- and hypersexuality that affect humans. Changes in human sexual behavior have been reported following accidental or neurological injury to the area of the brain called the amygdala. It is believed that small lesions on the amygdala cause this abnormal behavior. Cats are being studied because of similarities between the brain and nervous system of the cat and humans. Also, an extensive body of research knowledge already exists on detailed structure and function of the cat brain."

In an article appearing in this issue of The HSUS News, free-lance writer Jack Ben-Rubin discusses the moral and ethical aspects of such research and questions the "rational" by which scientists seem to isolate themselves from humane considerations and values normative at other levels.

The HSUS has joined with several other animal welfare organizations in protesting these experiments. We have communicated our protest to officials at the American Museum and received their response. It is as follows:

"Our research on reproductive behavior has been supported continuously since 1935 by substantial grants from a variety of sources, including the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science, the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. In the grant review process, leading scientists have been called upon frequently to evaluate the work and the facilities and procedures used in carrying it out. Numerous and invariably favorable reports by review panels over all these years are our best assurance of the quality and relevance of the research."

If this is true, and we have little reason to doubt it, then the larger question is how to modify the standards and regulations that govern research involving animals in order to prevent this kind of activity from continuing at the American Museum of Natural History and elsewhere.

I believe it is imperative that scientists and nonscientists establish opportunities for dialogue in which the ethical and moral views of a wide segment of society can be heard and considered. Such opportunities are few and far between. Indeed, the medical research community is generally quite unwilling to engage in such dialogue, presumably for the reason that their own views on the matter are regarded as inviolable. Indeed, it was only after much persistence that Dr. Michael Fox of our staff and I were able to arrange an opportunity to discuss such issues with an official of the American Museum of Natural History, a meeting yet to be held.

Unless the medical research community is willing to openly and sincerely exchange views with those who question and challenge many of their standards and values, yet acknowledge the necessity and value of much research involving animals, they will have succeeded in further polarizing those who hold differing views on these very important issues. And increasing, they will have obliged many more of us to object in principle to all research involving the use of animals.

Persons wishing to express their views of this issue should write to:
Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson
Director
The American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, N.Y. 10024

(Special thanks to Prince George's County Humane Society, Laurel, MD for providing this article. Individuals and organizations are invited to share their "how to" information with other HSUS readers.)
Baltimore Pound Cleaned Up, Inside Cover.
HSUS Investigator Phil Steward uncovers poor conditions at pound and works with city to improve conditions.

Are We Saving The Whales?, Page 3.
HSUS Program Coordinator Patricia Forkan gives her opinions on the status of the “save the whales” movement.

Profile on HSUS Staffer Sue Pressman, Page 10.
This issue’s Profile features HSUS’s Director of Wildlife Protection who does a lot more than just protect wild animals.

Trapping, Page 16.
Report on staff involvement in Canadian trapping conference and announcement of new trapping study by HSUS.

Puppy Mills, Page 18.
Subtitled “An American Disgrace”, this revealing article details the tragic story of America’s puppy factories.

DEPARTMENTS
Letters 2
Around the Regions 14
Dr. Fox Column 22
Legal Roundup 23
Roger Caras Column 28
Book Reviews 30
How To . . . 32
President’s Perspective 33

Photo and Illustration Credits: