We believe this book is the first of its kind. On the Fifth Day is the first real attempt to reach the millions of people who are becoming increasingly concerned with the destruction of our environment and the spread of apathetic attitudes toward animals.

On the Fifth Day was initiated, organized and commissioned by The HSUS with the objective of emphasizing humane behavior toward all life forms. It is a collection of essays by noted philosophers, anthropologists, social biologists and other distinguished scholars. Contributors include the well-known and prolific Ashley Montagu and philosopher Filmer S. Northrop, both of whom have been principal speakers in past years at HSUS annual conferences. Among other distinguished and recognizable figures in philosophy are Robert S. Brumbaugh, Joel Feinberg, Carleton Dallery, John B. Cobb, Jr., and Charles Hartshorne.

Authors associated with The HSUS have made a significant contribution to the overall work. Roger Caras deals effectively with cruelty to animals and the forces we must combat in our pursuit of kindness. Dr. Amy Freeman Lee gives us a general insight into the essence, core, and definition of a humane ethics and vividly describing what happens to a society motivated by brutality and violence.

Richard K. Morris, former Professor Emeritus of Education and Anthropology at Trinity College in Hartford, CT, and Michael W. Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, co-edited the manuscript. Their work is especially significant since they set the tone and direction of this distinguished collection.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt explains in his Preface the purpose of the book in setting forth the major scientific, philosophical and theological foundations for a humane ethics and humane attitudes.

On the Fifth Day, which refers, of course, to the biblical creation of animals, was the brainchild of the late Oliver M. Evans, to whom it is dedicated, and of Dr. Morris. They envisioned a collection of scholarly essays about a compelling and topical subject—the way humans should treat their fellow creatures. They envisioned a book that would appeal to humanitarians generally, and also would interest the academic community. Because of their determination and untiring efforts, which first began in 1969, they have succeeded in producing a book that is "must" reading for humanitarians everywhere and which can serve as an ideal test for collegiate courses.

HSUS now accepting orders for this book. There is a special pre-publication price of $10, at which you will want to take advantage of. Just use the order form below to order your copy today.

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Please accept my order for ___ copies of On the Fifth Day at the special HSUS prepublication price of $10 each. I understand my order will be processed as soon as the book is released.

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
2100 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

The Humane Society News • Fall 1977
The Fight Continues . . .

A Report from the '77 International Whaling Commission
by Patricia Forkan

In truth, most people of the world have never seen a whale, and never will. The whale's life is in the vast sea, an environment alien to man. To see a whale you must be on the ocean, or keep watch from certain shores where the great animals pass on their yearly migrations. Few have had the privilege of seeing a 50-ton whale rise thirty feet straight up out of the water and flop back on his side, crashing into the sea in a fountain of froth.

Still, we know the whales. From history, literature and legend we know these titans, the largest animals on earth. They are mammals with systems much like our own. They breathe air, mate, give birth, and nurse their young in the mammalian manner. They "talk," to one another, some in high-pitched, almost musical whistlings and moanings. We know how the brains many times the size of ours, and wonder at the possibilities this might provide.

Because we know the whales, we fight to save them from slaughter and the threat of extinction. In June, this fight was centered in a modern meeting room in Canberra, Australia. There, representatives from 17 nations met to set whaling quotas for 1978. It was the International Whaling Commission's 29th annual meeting, and the most successful ever for the whales and those who want to save them.

I attended the meeting as an observer, representing the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, with which The HSUS is closely associated. Although I was not a voting member of the Commission, a special contribution by Regina Bauer Frankenbarg, member of The HSUS's President's Council, made it possible for me to be at the meeting. I was able to communicate with other participants helping to spread the conservationist viewpoint.

And the efforts of conservationists throughout the world paid off when the IWC drastically reduced the number of whales which could be killed in 1978. The 1978 quota will be 17,839 whales, a reduction of 10,000 from this year's quota of 27,939. This is the lowest quota ever set.

It seems The IWC scientists have proven what we have been claiming for years, that whale stocks are at extremely low levels and must be protected.

A majority of Commissioners voted in line with recommendations of the scientists. It was apparent to me during the opening statements of the meeting that many Commissioners knew they had a strong pro-whale constituency back home who would demand an explanation if they didn't vote in the best interest of the whales.

President Carter sent a statement reiterating the U.S. support of a ten year moratorium on all commercial whaling. The U.S. has led the fight for a moratorium, and all of us who are observers are fighting for it. Rep. Pete McCloskey delivered Carter's statement, along with his own views (see p. 5, 6).

Quotas were set for each species of whale targeted by the IWC members (see box). The highest vote was on the sperm whale quota. Scientists recommended reducing the quota from 4,320 males in 1977 to zero males in 1978. The quota for females was reduced from 2,880 to 763. This practically wiped out one whole section of the Japanese and Soviet whaling effort. They asked for a special meeting to be held by the scientists to review the moratorium again. Dr. William Avon, the U.S. Commissioner, held firm on the proposed quotas and insisted that a vote be taken and a quota set before going to any special meeting. The U.S. position prevailed and the recommended quotas were accepted.

The special meeting to review sperm whale data was set for November. Unless new information is brought forward, the low quota should prevail and thousands of sperm whales will be saved from death.

Although the United States allows no commercial whaling, and has taken a definite stand for a ten year moratorium on whaling, there is an area of inconsistency in its stand. One of the most endangered of all the whales, the Bowhead, is being killed at alarming rates by our Alaskan Eskimos.

When the U.S. passed laws to protect endangered species and marine mammals, the Eskimos were given special exemption. IWC scientists recommended a total ban on all native take of Bowheads. They had evidence that there were only 1,000 whales left. Natives in the Spring of 1977 had killed 26 and struck another 77, but lost them.

The IWC nations voted unanimously to accept the zero quota on Bowheads, but the United States had to abstain from voting because it was not clear that such a quota could be enforced on the Alaskan natives.

The exemption was given to the Eskimos originally because whaling was a central part of their culture, and because their take was small compared to the great whaling vessels. The HSUS believes that no group of people has the right to knowingly cause the extinction of a species. President Carter and Commissioner Avon supported efforts to enforce the zero quota on the Bowhead whale.

Of the 17 nations represented at the IWC meeting, ten have no whaling fleets. Seven continue to whalé Japan and the U.S.S.R. being foremost among them. Unfortunately, there are a number of whaling nations that do not belong to the IWC, and therefore feel no obligation to adhere to any quotas.

In an effort to exercise some control over these non-member whaling nations, the IWC passed a resolution calling upon members to refuse to sell whaling boats and equipment to non-members. It is also crucial to cut off the world market for whale meat to these unregulated whalers. A second resolution passed urging IWC nations to prohibit importation of whale products from non-IWC nations. As is the case with all international agreements, there is an escape clause. Any IWC nation can object within ninety days to any quota. If they take an objection, they are released from the quota and can kill as many whales as they like. This happened in 1973 when both Japan and the Soviet Union objected to quotas. Their action occasioned an invisible outpouring of public outrage all over the world. In America, conservationists urged the public to boycott all Soviet and Japanese products. Since then there have been no more objections to the annual quotas. Japan has already reported that it will not object this year, despite urgings from their whaling industry to do so.

The HSUS would like to see whaling stopped entirely. Virtually every whale product now has a synthetic or natural equivalent as good or better.
ter than the whale can provide. The whale itself is such a magnificent creature, with such unique abilities and habits, that the methodical slaughter it has endured over the past century seems nothing less than tragic. Yet there is some hope we will see the end of whaling before we must endure the end of the whale.

I discovered that the whaling nations may be phasing out their whaling operations. South Africa has closed its whaling company completely. Japan and the Soviet Union have dismantled about half of the boats in their fleets, and, we believe, are not planning to build any new ones. Whaling becomes financially less rewarding when quotas are low. The longer quotas can be kept low, the more likely it is that whaling nations will find it necessary to stop whaling entirely or continue to lose money on the venture. Quotas have been set low to allow whale stocks to rebuild from their present low levels. Whalers look forward to higher quotas in the future. Our hope is that they will not be able to hold on financially until that day comes.

The HSUS will continue to be active in the fight to save the great whales. I have attended four IWC meetings since 1973. This meeting resulted in the lowest quotas ever. Ten thousand whales were spared a cruel and bloody death. That is good, but it is not enough. 

**WILLIE THE WHALE**

Willie, the inflatable whale, made his appearance on the first day of the IWC meeting. The forty foot white plastic whale was initially launched into the lake next to the hotel where the meeting was held. He was then brought to a park across the street from the hotel where he served as a centerpiece for demonstrators protesting the continuing slaughter of the whales.

Willie the Whale remained a symbol of the ten-year moratorium all week until he was “harpooned” by hotel police. It happened on the fourth day of the conference, when Willie’s friends deflated him and quickly brought him to the hotel where they placed him in front of the room occupied by the Japanese delegation. He was once again inflated and left to confront the Japanese rather directly . . . they couldn’t open their door. Upon discovery of Willie’s whereabouts, the hotel staff and police used a carving knife to deflate him.

On the final day of the conference, the remains of Willie were placed in a giant sized coffin. He was brought back to the park, where mourners played Taps and mourned not only his death, but for the thousands of whales whose deaths were being proclaimed across the street in the formal atmosphere of the IWC meeting room.

**Whale Survival Day Is Big Hit in Capital**

The HSUS was one of several humanitarian groups on hand to support Whale Survival Day in Washington D.C. Simultaneous rallies were held in cities around the world, including London, Paris, Stockholm, Vancouver, Canberra and Honolulu.

The Washington D.C. rally, held in Lafayette Park (right across the street from the White House) was a great success as thousands of people came from nearby office buildings to show their support for the whales.

The rally was organized by the Whale Defenders Coalition, of which The HSUS is a member. The crowd was entertained and inspired with music, dance, and speeches. At The HSUS booth, literature on whales was distributed, as well as material on the tuna/porpoise issue.

Over 3200 signatures were obtained on petitions to be taken to the meeting of the International Whaling Commission. The petitions asked that a ten year moratorium on whaling be observed.

**President Carter’s Message to IWC**

While I congratulate you for these accomplishments, much more needs to be done to achieve protection of whales.

Just one month ago, in my Environmental Message to the Congress of the United States, I reaffirmed the continued support of the United States Government for the ten-year worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling and prohibition of commercial whaling within our two hundred-mile fishery zone.

At the same time, I expressed to the Congress our firm backing for the work of the IWC and our hope for early renegotiation of the 1946 Whaling Convention to provide stronger and more comprehensive protection of all cetaceans throughout their range.

Finally, I asked the agencies of our Government to report to me on actions by countries which diminish the effectiveness of the conservation regime of the IWC. We in the United States are determined to explore every practical measure to reinforce the vital work of this body.

The United States hopes to see all whales nations, as well as interested nonwhaling nations, join in the important work of the IWC so that we may create a truly effective and representative international system to safeguard whales for the future. I welcome this opportunity to reaffirm my Government’s strong support for the conservation efforts of this Commission and to extend my personal wishes for your success.
I am pleased that The Humane Society has elected to devote these pages to the great whale. It is a time when both Congress and the Administration are debating an issue that pits two of our most emotional national purposes against one another. The issue is simple. Either we continue to lead the world towards the conservation of the last of the great whales or we honor our commitment to native Americans, in this case the Alaskan Eskimos, to permit their continued taking of a few bowhead whales each year to preserve a remnant of their historic whale-based culture.

Guilt plays a certain part in our concern whether to let the Alaskan Eskimos threaten extinction of the bowhead or indeed any other species of whale. The United States once led the world in whaling. Without the excesses of commercial whaling in past years by the United States, Norway and other developed nations, the remaining Aboriginal populations would have no problem. The Alaskan Senators and Representatives make a reasonable point in urging that our efforts should be to limit commercial whaling, not the minor subsistence whaling of a people who themselves are faced with extinction, at least if they adhere to past customs. A great deal is at stake in the decision the Administration and Congress will make in the next several months.

At last June’s meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), the U.S. was successful, despite strong and sometimes bitter objections by the Japanese and Russians, in reducing next year’s world whale quota from a total of 26,939 to 17,839—a reduction of more than a third. The Commission also voted 15 to 0 (with the United States abstaining) to totally ban the taking of the bowhead whale, estimated to number less than 1,000. Last year, Alaskan Eskimos killed less than 150 bowheads, perhaps half of which were for bona fide existence and the balance merely for the sport and challenge of an arduous occupation.

Presumably, if the IWC continues to progressively lower quotas in future years, commercial whaling, even now a borderline economic venture, will be forced out of existence. Continued quota reductions, however, require U.S. leadership. Only the United States has the combination of resources, motivation and bargaining power to force other nations to give up the economic benefit involved. Japan, in particular, with practically no way of raising cattle or other sources of protein on its island, obtains over 50% of its protein from the ocean, and between 1% and 2% of its protein in whaling. Should the United States be unable to accept and implement the IWC’s ruling on the bowhead, we can scarcely expect to maintain our credibility in any position of conservation leadership with the Japanese and Russians.

The bowhead whale issue, however, is only one of the legislative problems the Congress is currently facing. We have recently taken steps to protect another cetacean, the porpoise, whose survival of resources, motivation and bargaining power to force other nations to give up the economic benefit involved. Japan, in particular, with practically no way of raising cattle or other sources of protein on its island, obtains over 50% of its protein from the ocean, and between 1% and 2% of its protein in whaling. Shoul...
**UPDATE: Animals in Transit Now Protected**

The long campaign to establish basic laws and regulations to improve the conditions under which animals are transported by commercial air lines appears to be near an end. On August 16, 1977, the Civil Aeronautics Board issued its final order in Docket 26310, a proceeding which established rules for the safe transport of live animals to and from air ports. The new regulations apply to all U.S. domestic and international air carriers and provide for the humane treatment of live animals during air transportation and to the shippers of animals to facilitate such treatment. The new rules were the result of a long campaign to establish improved regulations since the decision of Judge Argerakis issued his Initial Decision, which was forwarded to the Board for its view and approval. Judge Argerakis’ decision was progressive—from the outset he understood and clearly stated that “there is a marked distinction between shipments of live animals and general freight” and that air line practices and procedures should be basically responsive to the peculiar needs of living creatures. Among the more significant advances in the decision were the establishment of improved container standards; the requirement that advanced arrangements be made between the shipping party and the air lines so that delays en route can be avoided and any necessary special arrangements made within the air lines; a prohibition on leaving animals at the airport more than four hours before flight time; a prohibition on shipping dogs and cats younger than eight weeks; a rule imposing a duty on the air lines to furnish food and water to animals in their care in accordance with written instructions, and the requirement that air lines place animals in an animal care facility if the shipment is not picked up within four hours after arrival at its destination.

In August, 1977, the Civil Aeronautics Board approved the Judge’s Initial Decision and ordered the new rules into effect within 21, 1977, 1977. The USDA regulations went into effect on September 21, 1977, nine months later than the deadline of January 22, 1977, imposed by the statute. The HSUS, seeing in February, 1977, to accelerate the issuance of the regulations. See “HSUS News” Summer, 1977. The regulations are a marked improvement over their predecessors and clear that handling and care practices had to be improved drastically.

One of the first legal measures taken to remedy this situation occurred in December, 1973, when HSUS filed a formal petition for rulemaking with the CAB proposing that the CAB require all regulated air lines to give priority to shipments of animals over all other cargo; exempt, for example, as “special items” for air transportation. The CAB, at its hearing on this issue (1973), ruled that such action would seriously retard air transportation, and that there was no legal basis for stopping the cruelties which transported animals have undergone in the past. However, these efforts have helped to save thousands of ducks, geese, and brant that otherwise may have started. The success of this emergency program demonstrates that industries and government will respond and work together to save our natural resources.

In November, 1977, the people and the State of New Jersey, through your hard work, to protect our State’s wildlife. Brendan T. Byrne, Governor, State of New Jersey

I consider myself a conservationist. By profession, I am a snowman—animal activist. All this adds up to a love of all things living. I am a part of nature, because I, too, am a part of nature. It is a love of life. However, this love of life has not caused me to take leave of my senses. I know that death is as much a part of nature as life. That is how I can justify hunting and trapping from a moral standpoint. Justifying them from a biological standpoint is no problem.

Your anti-hunting stance should, in my opinion, be a vegetarian, who has lived a free life in the wilds and is quickly and humanely killed by a hunter is far better off than being starved. I, too, am a part of nature, because I, too, am a part of nature. It is a love of life. However, this love of life has not caused me to take leave of my senses. I know that death is as much a part of nature as life. That is how I can justify hunting and trapping from a moral standpoint. Justifying them from a biological standpoint is no problem.

I will continue to support your other projects. Mike Meunier, Wellington, Ohio

**Wildlife**

I am grateful for your contribution to the emergency wildlife feeding program along the New Jersey coast during this past winter. It helped to save thousands of ducks, geese, and brant that otherwise may have started. The success of this emergency program demonstrates that industries and government will respond and work together to save our natural resources.

**Letters**

I have just read the Summer 1977 issue of the Society News and feel compelled to write concerning the article on Greyhounds, “Run Rabbit Run.” Off all the horrifying details mentioned, I cannot help but speak out on one. The article states that an elementary school teacher not only took her students to the display of cruelty described, but also actually made fun of the death agony of the tortured rabbits.

There are no laws in Kansas to prevent such inexcusable experiences from happening? Are there no parents in Atlantina who are of the opinion that their children should be subjected to such perversity? I work as an educational aide in a school for juvenile Offenders, and have persuaded the superintendent to take out a subscription of KIND for her class. After working for one year on this job, I can personally attest to the truth that animal cruelty and serious crime go hand in hand wherever juveniles are concerned. A very large proportion of the children who come through the institution admit to acts of cruelty to animals. Yet I am certain that many of these children are acting from ignorance. They don’t know that the bird outside is a mockingbird, and they don’t know that the “noise” it is making is singing. Indeed, many of them do not know that they lie in the United States of America! Is it any wonder they hate no respect for the lives and property of others? I firmly believe that humane education is the only way to teach man the value and worth of his fellow creatures.

SUSAN SHANE Port Arthur, Texas

**Greyhound Racing**

The HSUS is deeply concerned with the lot of food animals as we are about all animals. Our members have been charged cru­elu­ty and suffering wherever we find them. There is no ranking of animals here which establishes which animals are okay to kill and which are not. We are actively engaged in efforts to elim­inate the cruelty and suffering associated with factory farming, hunting, trapping, and on and on.

We are concerned with the prevention of cruelty. We believe it is cruel to kill a so-called “game” animal so poorly for trophy purposes. We also believe it is cruel to confine food animals and “stuff” them in order to shorten the time it would normally take for an animal to mature. We are anti-suffering, no matter what, causing the pain or why it is being caused.

**Editor**

The Humane Society News • Fall 1977

Ms. Clareene Lesakis
San Lorenzo, California
HSUS Disaster Team
Aids Victims of Johnstown, PA

Two years ago, The Humane Society of the United States announced the establishment of a disaster relief program for animals. The purpose of the program was to provide immediate temporary assistance and to support rescue and relocation efforts for the animals. The HSUS has responded to the animals' need in several emergencies, including the Tetons Dam flood and the Chesapeake Bay oil spill. This summer, a massive flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania area once again jeopardized the lives of hundreds of animals.

HSUS investigators Phil Steward and Mark Paulhus went to Johnstown when the need for immediate aid became apparent. They worked with them emergency vaccine supplies, first aid equipment, and two hundred pounds of cat and dog food, all supplied by Fairless County Animal Control in Virginia.

When they arrived in Johnstown, the initial chaos of the flood had subsided. State and federal military units had organized rescue and relief efforts for those people caught in the flood area, but there was no such help for the animals.

The local animal shelter, opened by The Humane Society of Cambria County only six months before, was without power or running water. Due to their own involvement in the flood, the small staff was not equipped to handle the emergency calls coming in.

Steward and Paulhus set up headquarters at the shelter. For the next three days, they worked alongside other volunteers and setting up arrangements for food, water, and temporary homes for as many animals as possible.

One of the most unusual flood experiences had been that of 12 gerbils at Gitter's Pet Store, located in one of the hardest hit areas. The gerbils were kept in a glass aquarium. As the flood waters rose, the aquarium was picked up and floated right out a window of the store and down the street. Whether or not the gerbils felt quite safe and secure in their little glass ark, it must have been a relief when a friendly human hand caught the aquarium and replaced it in the pet store out of reach of the waters.

Along with the gerbils, three puppies and a box of confections had survived the flood in that pet store. The owner asked for assistance since most of his supplies had been destroyed by the water, and his shop was under six inches of mud.

A local veterinarian agreed to care for the bee, while Steward and Rehn transported the rest of the animals to the shelter.

While at the pet store, Steward was approached by a neighbor requesting temporary care for his own dog. He also turned in a black and white Chihuahua. During the night of the flood, he had seen the small dog swimming toward his back porch. Fearing that the dog might make it in the swirling waters, he had tied himself to a porch support with a rope around his waist, and swam out to rescue it.

All animals brought into the shelter were given a medical check by Dr. Tom Dick, shelter veterinarian, and other volunteer veterinarians. "We put compassionately animals together in cages, double-up those that we knew belonged to the same family," said Paulhus.

"Animals were inspected daily, and we kept daily logs on the general condition, appetite, and medical problems of each one," said Paulhus.

"We were lucky to have a small portable generator to provide light in the shelter at night. The Woodruff Corporation sent three dozen cases for cats and small dogs, to supplement the inadequate number of cages in the shelter. The Animal Care Corporation donated disinfectant and cleaning equipment for use at the shelter, which required frequent and thorough cleaning due to the large number of animals being handled. Local radio and TV stations were frequently used to announce for on emergency pet care and housing. Ralphston Perma sent a truckload of assorted pet food, which was difficult to obtain in quantity in the flood stricken area.

"I was especially pleased by the response of the humane organizations in Pennsylvania," said Steward. "We desperately needed some penicillin, as many dogs were turning up with infections and rashes from exposure to the contaminated flood waters. The Western Pennsylvania SPCA in Pittsburgh made arrangements through the Lehigh County Humane Society to supply us. Jerry Kimak, an investigator with the Lehigh County, loaded the penicillin and syringes on his airplane and airlifted them to the Johnstown airport, where they were transferred to a helicopter and flown almost to the shelter's back door." The Western Pennsylvania SPCA also sent an animal ambulance with two drivers to help pick up stray animals at the relief centers. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Dog Law Enforcement assigned two officers to assist relief efforts, and obtained safe drinking water for the shelter.

The threat of disease spreading among the animals of the town was great because of the large number of pets displaced by the flood. The HSUS investigators, under the direction of veterinarian Dr. Tom Dick, worked with local veterinarians to give vaccinations and worm the animals. The Helping Hand for Animals in Pennsylvania also worked to provide temporary homes and regular care for the animals...

Please turn page
Mark Paulhus repairs circuit box knocked out during flood.

began a free inoculation program. Within a week, almost 200 dogs and cats were vaccinated for distemper and hepatitis.

Ten days after Steward and Paulhus had arrived, the flow of animals into the shelter began to taper off. Some owners were able to reclaim their pets, while others had called to say they would be in for their animals as soon as they could. Reflecting on the experience, Paulhus said, "We are able to perform a real service in Johnstown, because of HSUS's previous experiences with such catastrophes, and our knowledge of what must be done to help the animals in this unusual situation. But we never could have accomplished so much without the dedication and hard work of the staff and volunteers at the Cambia County shelter, or the assistance and donations from so many other organizations and individuals. These people deserve great credit for helping to salvage a few happy endings from the tragedy of the Johnstown flood." 

Mark Paulhus repairs circuit box knocked out during flood.

HSUS Field Representative Phil Steward prepares to inoculate Johnstown dogs following recession of flood waters.

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In Memoriam

Velma Johnston
Protector of Wild Horses

"WHOAA!!" was Velma Johnston's call. Whoa to the fences that keep the horses from the water holes. Whoa to the pet food suppliers who would round up the wild horses for slaughter. Whoa to the wholesale slaughter of wild burros who were competing with so-called game animals for forage. WHOA was the name of her organization, Wild Horse Organized Assistance. She was called "Wild Horse Annie," a name originally coined by her adversaries. She turned the tables on them and became a national heroine. Her mission—to protect wild horses from the onslaught of the cattle and sheep ranchers and the meddling of the bureaucrats who control the ranges.

The HSUS honored Velma Johnston in 1972 with its highest award, the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal. Wild Horse Annie led the battle that helped spur the passage of The Wild Free Roaming Burros and Horses Act in 1971. In '39, she pushed for the passage of a bill that prohibited planes and trucks from rounding up the wild equines.

Nearly her entire 65 years were spent working to preserve the public lands on which the wild horses and burros roam and to protect the animals from man's interference. According to Mrs. Johnston, her campaign started when she saw a crowded van full of horses headed for the slaughterhouse.

On learning of her death, HSUS President John Hoyt remarked, "It is the Wild Horse Annie of this world that make the rest of us work harder for what we know is right and just. She will be sorely missed."

Two Friends of Animals Die

LOREN EISELEY was a powerful man, a mystic, a philosopher, a writer, a scientist, an educator, and a critic of our hurried culture. In his writings, he longed for the time when man could stand back and observe and react to the natural world without facing a deadline.

It is difficult to adequately communicate the impact of this 1976 Joseph Wood Krutch Medalist. Robert F. Welsborn, HSUS Board Vice Chairman, has memorialized Loren Eiseley in the following poem:

IN MEMORY OF LOREN EISELEY

I

He lived through alooseness into compassion, Into the oneness of life and time. The dog creature of his youth became The universal creature of his maturity. For him the space between stars was As minute as the space between molecules And as vast as the mind's enrichment. He could look through the cell into the universe. Quietly, uncovered bones speak. The delicate moth impressed in stone quivers. Ancient fantasies are dreamed again Under the thunder of a prairie sky. Through tempestuous grass, through leavened soil He journeyed downward and pastward To the still patterns of fertile life.

But his concern was present horrors: The sterilization of life and death, The desecration of natural process, The plastic waste that won't decay, The widening morass of unnatural suffering Inflicted by man, the unnatural creature, On other living things.

Death is the catalyst that Nature provides, The nutrient of the future. Woe to the civilization, our civilization, That destroys death. Thank God this Nebraska man escaped into death.

II

He gave us comfort through despair. Too few are left who are aware Of what the sun cannot repair. If man has will that can be free, This man has taught us what to be. The evolutionary key:

Custodians of God's creation. This is our single obligation. Requiring just complete compassion.

Thank you friend for telling all So we could know from what we fall And where we might have hope at all.

—Robert F. Welsborn
August 14, 1977

—Robert F. Welsborn
August 14, 1977

LOREN EISELEY (left) receives his Joseph Wood Krutch Medal from HSUS Board Chairman Burke.
The Indianapolis Humane Society joins Growing List of Accredited Societies

"With every humane society there's the eternal hope that someday—maybe tomorrow—we'll have less cruelty, less abuse. There's the hope that eventually we'll learn to live peacefully with each other and share this planet and its multitude of farm animals, each animal having come to the involvement, an ambitious humane education program to receive the: IHS are owner released. The need for their shelter as a cruelty or rescue case.

At the Indianapolis Humane Society, this hope is a call to action. As the fourth humane society in the grounds provide a natural setting for a small menage division for the reception and adoption of pets; and the division of police cars.

The shelter offers services in four divisions: the kennel division for the reception and adoption of pets; and the division of police cars. Since the city dog pound handles animal control most of the animals handled our responsibility to the community and the animal to be sure that animal won't be abandoned again. It's our duty to be sure that animal doesn't breed a new litter of unwanted life."

At present, spaying and neutering of adopted animals is done through local veterinarians at a reduced cost through cooperation of the Central Indiana Veterinary Medical Association. Plans are in the works to open a spay-neuter clinic on the shelter's property within the year.

The Society boasts a very active Auxiliary of over 300 members. The Auxiliary plans fund raising events for the shelter, drives, recruits volunteers to work at the shelter and in humane education programs, and works in many other ways to support the IHS. One member of the Auxiliary serves as a board member for the Society, strengthening the ties between the organizations.

The humane education program is aimed primarily at the children in the area, since the IHS believes that "the children we reach today hold the promise we look for tomorrow."

All Marion County elementary teachers are supplied with "Kindness Kits" free of charge. The kits include guidelines for animal use in the classroom, plus environmental and animal-related teaching units. In addition, teacher training workshops are available to all county school systems to help teachers integrate animal-related activities into their lessons.

The IHS education staff offers a series of six programs for presentation to groups of all ages. Topics range from general pet care to animal careers and can be given in the school or on the shelter grounds in conjunction with a tour.

Leonard Hound, the therapy standard mongrel mascot of IHS, lends his name and frequently his presence to "Leonard's Kindness Club," an organization for children up to 13 who promise to "show kindness and respect to all our animal friends." There is also a junior volunteer program for children from 14 to 18 years old who are interested in working with animals.

A new program introduced in the summer of 1976 was the Kindness Day Camp, for children from six to twelve years of age. Four one-week sessions are held, during which children are exposed to pets, farm animals, and wildlife with information on their needs and characteristics.

Publicity is another way in which the IHS communicates with the community. The current publicity program includes three weekly appearances on television, a weekly column, "For Pet's Sake," in the Indianapolis News, radio and TV spot announcements, press releases, a newsletter for society members, and a speakers' bureau, from which speakers are available to local civic organizations.

The IHS scored high in every category for HSUS accreditation. Phyllis Wright, HSUS Animal Control Specialist, commented: "We believe an animal shelter can really succeed without community involvement and support, and it is the job of the society to create that involvement. The Indianapolis Humane Society is an active, respected member of the community—doing a difficult job successfully."

Every year the Union Pacific Railroad carries about 1 million hogs from the Midwest to slaughter and packing houses outside of Los Angeles. In accordance with the federal "28-hour law," the Union Pacific had previously stopped the trains midway at Salt Lake, Utah, where the hogs were unloaded and given food, water, and rest.

In 1975, UP began testing a new system in which the hogs stayed aboard the train. The 28-hour law allows unloading requirements to be waived when animals "can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest..." inside the transport hide. The United States Department of Agriculture which is charged with overseeing the transportation of animals approved the new system.

Essentially, the new system allows UP to feed and water the animals inside the cars. UP spent approximately $1.1 million dollars to convert their standard double-deck hog cars to triple-deck cars. The new cars include water troughs, adjustable wall shutters, and drains for each deck. In addition, the new system employs special water spraying devices installed at the Dry Lake, Nevada rail yards. The trains must stop here to refuel and take on water. As each train pulls out of the yard, the spraying device spews water between the vertical slots on the rail cars in order to cool off the hogs.

The HSUS had inspected and reviewed the former system and found it lacking in any humane considerations for the hogs. The new system was recently inspected by James Cohen, Research Assistant for the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, and Franz Dantzi, chief HSUS Investigator.

Following a period of correspondence between UP and HSUS, the two men went to Omaha, Nebraska to meet with UP officials and study the system. Dantzi and Cohen observed the loading of hogs in Val­ ley, Nebraska; watering in North Platte, Nebraska; spraying in Dry Lake, Nevada; and unloading in Los Angeles, California.

Following the inspection tour, Cohen and Dantzi agreed the system was better than in years past. However, they also concluded certain changes should be made. These suggested changes were sent to UP officials. Interestingly, most of their recommendations were employed.

UP officials agreed to:
- improve the loading dock facilities at Valley, Nebraska.
- Cohen and Dantzi observed a large gap between the deck and the rail cars. They felt hogs could be injured as they traversed this gap. These whoops would allow the hogs to be unloaded without injury to the animals.
- develop a policy which sets forth standards for spraying and watering. Dantzi and Cohen recommended that a policy be developed for determining the circumstances under which water is to be left in troughs or drained, as well as when animals should be sprayed. The HSUS staffers felt hogs should not be sprayed if the train is not expected to leave within 2 reasonable time.
- change the train schedule. Cohen and Dantzi observed the animals waiting for extended periods prior to unloading in Las Angeles. Now, the train schedule allows for unloading to take place within 2 hours.

Other recommendations regarding feeding were made. The HSUS staffers felt more food should be given to the hogs and the food should be placed in hoppers instead of on the floor. Dantzi and Cohen found the UP practice to be unsavory for the hogs. UP did not agree with this recommendation.

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New England Office Making Great Strides

Since his arrival as the new Director of the New England Regional Office last spring, John Inman has been constantly on the go. He has met with officers and members of humane societies in Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts. He has also talked with animal control officers in several New England cities, and been in touch with the newly emerging Tufts University New England School of Veterinary Medicine.

Since the decompression chamber was recently out­landed for a month as a machine, the HSUS has been able to offer the assistance of HSUS staff in training animal shelter personnel in humane euthanasia techniques. A well-attended workshop was held by HSUS in Hartford, Connecticut in early October. Along with Inman, speakers included Phyllis Wright on shelter management, and John Donners on humane education. About 70 participants from a six state area at­ tended the workshop. The level of enthusiasm was high, and one animal control officer from Bethel, Connect­icut, even brought along a videotape recorder to tape the proceedings for use in his own local training program.

HSUS Helps Two Texas Towns Plan Improved Pounds

Two Texas towns have recently been forced to face the fact that animals in their communities are held in cruel and dangerous conditions at their local dog pounds. Bennie Weller, Field Representative for the Gulf States Regional Office, confronted county and city officials on animal abuse charges if steps were not taken to improve conditions at the animal shelter there. Acting on a report from Bernie Weller, Filley had conducted his own inspection of the facility. He concluded that Weller had been correct in claiming that conditions at the shelter violated Texas anti-cru­elty laws. Filley’s own photographs showed overcrowded cages, a lack of food and sanitation, the body of a strangulated dog, and skeletal remains of other pets.

At a special meeting of city and county commis­sioners, Filley presented the evidence he had gathered and stated his intention of pressing charges. Weller also testified, and further stated that The HSUS was willing to assist the City and County to come up with a proper shelter and program, including education for the citizens. The City and County officials agreed to follow HSUS recommendations for animal control, and appropriated $25,000 to begin construction of a new shelter.

Another Kansas Puppy Mill Shut Down

Ann Gonznerman, Midwest Representative for The HSUS, reported the successful closing of a kennel in Earlington, Kansas, that was filled with dogs suffering from mange, malnutrition, and the effects of over­breeding.

Several complaints from neighbors had been re­ceived. Gonznerman went to investigate the “puppy mill” along with representatives of the Joplin Humane Society and the Neosho County Humane Society in Chautauqua, Kansas.

The kennel was owned by Mrs. Lena Soderquist, and operated by a man who apparently specialized in breeding Dobermans and Irish Setters. Many of the Dobermans had died, and the kennel was being operated by a person suffering from severe mental illness. Mrs. Soderquist was accessed, who apparently specialized in breeding Dobermans and Irish Setters. Many of the Dobermans had died, and the kennel was being operated by a person suffering from severe mental illness. Mrs. Soderquist was accessed, and was willing to assist the City and County to come up with a proper shelter and program, including education for the citizens. The City and County officials agreed to follow HSUS recommendations for animal control, and appropriated $25,000 to begin construction of a new shelter.

California “Bloodless Bullfight” Stopped

“Claw along—Event stopped”

With these words, Eric Sakach of the West Coast Regional Office reported the success of HSUS efforts to stop a so-called “bloodless bullfight.” The supposedly religious Festival event, held at the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds, indeed involved bulls. But it could hardly be called a fight, and the adjective “bloodless” could only be applied to the bulls’ tor­ments.

Nature Trail Opened At Norma Terris Center

At the Norma Terris Humane Education Center in Connecticut, a group of eight to twelve year old stu­dents wound their way through thirty acres of densely wooded property. Making an interpretative nature trail for educational use. Under the supervision of staff member Sue Porteaux, and Park Morrison, a vol­unteer at the center, the students carefully plotted the trail to include a wide variety of trees, wildflowers, animal homes and natural points of interest. Later the group wrote a 12 page guide book to interpret the trail. The walk has been named “The George Wright Wilderness Trail” after the donor who supported its development.

West Coast Office Helps End Crossbow Hunting

A proposal to allow crossbow hunting in California was defeated, thanks to the efforts of west coast hu­manitarians. Upon learning of the proposal last May, the HSUS West Coast Regional Office alerted other animal welfare organizations to the need for action, and letters of protest were sent to the California Fish and Game Commission which was meeting to consider the proposal. Eric Sakach, Field Representative for the West Coast Office testified at the meeting that such a proposal would only encourage poaching and add one more cruel weapon to the arsenal now used against wildlife.

According to Sakach’s report “…the first bull was pulled out of the trailer backwards, fighting all the way. Once in the arena the rope was not removed. We had to keep the bull at bay with the rope and any spectators who wanted to exhibit his brutality jumped into the arena and proceeded to pick up rocks and throw them at the animal to enraged it. No malador. No horsemanship. Just anyone who wanted to jump in and torment the ani­mal. We were amazed that people would pay up to $500.00 to do this. At times there were more than 20 in the arena. Many would stand next to the arena, throw stones, hitting the animal in the head and sides until it tried to charge, at which time it would be allowed to run for a few yards before hitting the end of the rope and never touching any of its tormentors.”

Sakach went to the event with three humane offi­cers from the Monterey County SPCA, John Tidman, Pete Allthorpe, and Captain Dan Qualls. By the time the second bull was led into the arena, humane offi­cers were stationed around the arena and began to issue citations to anyone caught in the act of tor­menting the animal. This stopped the event, much to the outrage of the spectators. They demanded the show go on, or their money be refunded. Humane officials were threatened and the Santa Cruz Sheriff’s Department had to be summoned, as the crowd seemed to be getting out of hand.

The Santa Cruz County Fair Board had approved the use of their fairground for the bullfight apparently believing it was connected with a religious festival, as required by California law. It was later learned that the Catholic Church had not given its blessings and that the Archdiocese of California and the Cardinal have made the position of the Church clear. The Catho­lic Church will not sanction or be associated in any way with bullfighting in any form. The Fair Board has since canceled four more such bullfights that had been scheduled.
A Practical Approach for School Presentations

One of the most common questions asked by new humane educators and animal control officers is, “What kind of program should I present in the schools or at the shelter?”

My response: If you are looking for a program that will:

1. Meet the needs of elementary and secondary teachers;
2. Blend in with school curriculum programming;
3. Allow you to introduce humane topics and issues for discussion in a practical way;
4. Motivate students to learn and gain new values;

You should, then, seriously consider using an animal-related career awareness presentation.

Why focus on careers? First, for the past several years, people have been demanding that the formal education system change in ways that will enable students, when they leave the educational system, to be more successful in finding and engaging in satisfying, worthwhile work.

Second, the meaningfulness of work in the life-styles of Americans is declining, and this has serious consequences in productivity.

Third, during the past few years, we have seen the field of animal-related work expand greatly, especially in the areas of animal protection and conservation.

Most schools in the U.S. have some kind of career education program. Classroom studies, assembly programs featuring speakers, and “career awareness” days are the most popular.

However, to fulfill the requirements we have been hearing about—personal satisfaction, motivation, and engaging in satisfying, worthwhile work—the educational system needs to present a more complete picture of the place of animals in society. It’s up to you as an educator to give students a chance to see what’s available in the field of animal-related work.

At the same time, you will be informing the students, their friends, teachers, and parents about many animal problems which can be eliminated. School principals, guidance counselors and teachers will welcome you as a speaker and resource person.

Think of the possibilities with the park naturalist, zoo director, pet shop owner, humane educator, animal obedience trainer and kennel worker.

All of these careers are described in our book, Careers: Working With Animals, and the six-part filmstrip series we did for the elementary grades, entitled, “Working With Animals” write to: NAAHE, P.O. Box 98, East Haddam, Ct. 06423 for details on how to get these materials.

There are a lot of students out there who dream of turning their love for animals into a lifelong career. They are the kind of concerned, sensitive individuals who will work to eliminate animal abuses in different professions and within society as a whole. It’s up to you as an educator to give them a chance to see what’s available in the field of animal-related work.

By the same time, you will be informing the students, their friends, teachers, and parents about many animal problems which can be eliminated. School principals, guidance counselors and teachers will welcome you as a speaker and resource person.

Mr. Dorners is the Director of The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, a division of The HSUS.

UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

Indiana
Columbus  Nov. 11-12
Cosponsored by HSUS and Indiana Federation of Humane Societies. Call Phyllis Wright at HSUS for more information. (202) 452-1100.

Texas
College Station (Zachry Center) Nov. 13-18
Fourth annual Animal Control Personnel Development Program at Texas A & M University. HSUS staff will participate. Call Texas A & M at (713) 845-4527.

San Antonio  Nov. 18-20
Humane Education workshop sponsored by Gulf States Regional Office. Contact Doug Scott at (512) 854-3142.

Florida
Orlando  Dec. 2-6
Sponsored by HSUS and Orlando Humane Society. Call Phyllis Wright at HSUS for more information. (202) 452-1100.

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City  February 24-26
Sponsored by Gulf States Regional office. Call Doug Scott for more information. (512) 854-3142.
ANIMAL RIGHTS AND THE LAW OF ECOLOGY: TOWARD A HUMANE STEWARDSHIP

There is an important connection between the Humane Movement and environmental conservation. A synthesis of the two, of animal rights and the law of ecology, provides us with the rationale for what might best be termed humane stewardship. The "rights" accorded to any animal will vary in relation to the values placed upon it by people. Rights will therefore be different for animals that are wild or domesticated, for those that are companion or pet animals and for those that are used for work, food or research studies. Rights will also vary within and between any given culture, time and place.

The need to exercise humane compassion and to protect the rights of animals is clear indicators that the rights of animals today are neither disharmony for his own psychological, social or environmental stresses. Man who treats nature and ecosystems. To abuse is to warrant our concern and illustrate the point of similarity in human relationships between human and non-human creatures. Of any life form, it should not be subjected to unnatural physical, psychological, social or environmental stresses or be treated in such a way that causes it to suffer (if it is sentient and capable of suffering). Nor should any species be treated such that its relationship with others and its natural balance within the ecosystem is disrupted. This right to freedom to develop natural potentials is conditional in that through co-adaptation between species, each is constrained. The right of an animal to exist is relative and complimentary to the intrinsic rights of others. Such reciprocity is manifest as harmonized restraint; it is reflected in physical health, social unity, symbiosis, the balance of nature, the order of the universe. It is the law of ecosystems, which man has violated for centuries. It is an ecosystem that includes all species (both sentient and non-sentient) and be part of an all embracing biosphere's ecosystems. macrocosms of the biosphere's ecosystems.

We must relate and act to foster harmony socially and ecologically for the sake of all life on earth.

The humane ethic which is concerned almost exclusively with suffering must be enlarged to incorporate non-sentient creations (plants, rivers, etc.) into an all embracing bi-spiritual or ecologically humane ethic. Otherwise, practically and philosophically, it will suffer from the limitations evident in Singer’s thesis which have been exposed by Fox (a Canadian philosopher, who unfortunately offers no improvements, only criticism, to Singer's book).

An ecologically humane ethic constrains such human actions which may cause unnecessary pain and suffering; privation of basic social and environmental needs for normal growth and fulfillment; cause disharmony within and between species (both sentient and non-sentient) and between animate or inanimate microcosms and macrocosms of the biosphere's ecosystems.

In summary, we must obey this ecologically humane ethic for it is the key to humane stewardship. We must treat all creatures humanely because we are human and because they exist: and we must relate and act to foster harmony socially and ecologically for the sake of all life on earth.

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Federal Legislation

On August 12, President Carter signed the 1978 Agriculture Appropriations bill, which includes funds for the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976 and the Horse Protection Act Amendments. The funds will be used for enforcement of the transportation, animal fighting, and horse protection provisions. The House of Representatives originally provided only $208,000 for these additional enforcement responsibilities of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service under USDA. Senator Birch Bayh (D-IN) worked closely with HSUS and its members, successfully offered an amendment to the Senate bill increasing these funds to $808,000. A joint House-Senate Committee met to resolve differences between the two bills. Finally, the appropriation signed by the President contains a compromise figure of $608,000. HSUS members should be aware that with adequate funding, many good laws will be working effectively, not being enforced. We will be watching U.S.D.A. closely to make sure it fulfills these responsibilities.

President Carter also signed into law the Export Administration Act Amendments of 1977. This law should effectively prohibit the export of horses by sea for slaughter.

Attempts in Congress to weaken the Wild, Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 have apparently failed, at least for this Congressional session. Amending legislation introduced by Senator Packwood (R-OR), among others, would have allowed the Bureau of Land Management to donate or sell excess wild horses rounded up from the range, thus giving up all rights to assure their future well-being, whereas under the present law, the government allows interested persons to adopt the horses but retains legal ownership.

Frantz Dantler, HSUS Director of Field Services, and HSUS Associate Counsel Roger Kin- dler, testified in favor of the bill saying "It's the right thing to do". The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Resources in May, 1977, argued against sale or donation. Once the horses cease to be public property, they argued, nothing will prevent their sale after leaving government lands, and many will end up slaughtered for glue or dogfood, contrary to the protective intent of the Act. HSUS testimony also attacked BLM's inefficiencies in the administration of the program, contended that BLM conducts roundups without adequate proof that ranges are overpopulated or suffering habitat degradation, and proposed several amendments to the Act, including a provision that would require BLM to have adequate veterinary care during each roundup.

At the conclusion, Senator Metcalf (D-MT), the chairman of the subcommittee, castigated the BLM for failing to develop an objective, scientifically-based management program. Senator Metcalf concluded that The BLM, by its failure to compile sufficient information on the wild horse populations, simply had not demonstrated that it had a realistic chance to eradicate the surplus wildlife, merely by killing them.

No further action has been taken on the weakening amendments to the Wild Horse Act and it is hoped that the support for the Act orchestrated by HSUS and other organizations at the May hearings has prevailed.

At the same time, Senator Mathias (R-MD) introduced a bill, S.1351, which would bring lands administered by the National Park Service under the purview of the Wild Horse Act. (HSUS advised Mathias in the late spring and fully supports it.) The current Act only covers BLM and National Forest Service lands, leaving thousands of wild burros (almost a third of the nationwide population) and an unknown number of horses, outside its protection. Drastic and irresponsible attempts by the Park Service to eradicade 2,500 burros in the Grand Canyon (see "HSUS News," Spring and Summer, 1977) prompted Senator Mathias' action.

The eleven horses who survived the infamous Howe, Idaho roundup and massacre (originally reported by New York humanitarians to the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Resources in May, 1977, arguing against sale or donation. Once the horses cease to be public property, they argued, the horses' fate concludes almost four years of litigation with the government over the conduct of the roundup in January, 1973, during which private ranchers, with BLM sanction, chased the herd by helicopter and snowmobile and drove them into a corral at the edge of a cliff. Several of the horses stampeded in sheer panic over the cliff and fell to their deaths. Others had their nostrils partially closed off to make them more manageable. Mares aborted foals and other types of injuries were widespread.

The lawsuit eventually resulted in the federal government recovering control of the handful of surviving horses. The case was negotiated with the Department of Justice in May, 1977, in which the parties agreed to place the horses in the custody of private persons who would promise to give the animals humane care and handling.

Since many activities of state fish and game departments have traditionally been supported by fishing and hunting license revenues, almost all resources have been directed to preserving stocks for these so-called "consumptive" users. There is a growing citizen awareness of the government's responsibility to conserve all wildlife. This awareness, along with the apparent inability of State Fish and Game Departments to provide conservation programs for animal species other than those that are hunted or trapped, has led to the introduction of a non-game bill, S. 1140. This bill, sponsored by Senator Gary Hart (CO) would supplement the few already existing non-game programs in some states and would encourage the establishment in other states. Non-game programs would include acquisition of habitat and a census of native animals and, in some cases, things like special bird watching areas. Patricia Forkan, Program Coordinator for HSUS, testified in favor of the bill saying: "It's high time voices other than those of the hunting and trapping fraternity are heard in regard to what happens to this country's wildlife." A similar bill, H.R. 8606, was introduced in the House.

State Legislation

Governor Brendan Byrne of New Jersey has signed legislation making cat or dog abandonment a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a $250 fine. This new law upgrades penalties from the old statute.

New York has also signed a bill which specifies that anyone who euthanizes an animal in a painful way or in a way not approved by a veterinarian can be fined $25 for the first offense and $150 for subsequent offenses.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Rhode Island have recently passed legislation restricting the use of pruple traps. Similar efforts were unsuccessful in several other states. In November, Ohio citizens will have the opportunity to vote to amend the state constitution to ban the use of inhumane trapping devices. HSUS fully supports this ballot initiative and urges its Ohio members to work actively for its passage.

Efforts to legalize pari-mutuel betting on greyhound racing continue. Despite a strong statement of opposition sent by HSUS President John Hoyt, Nevada Governor Mike O'Callaghan signed into a law a bill to expand the pari-mutuel system in that state. However, in other states, including Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania, legislation to legalize pari-mutuel betting on dog racing has been defeated.

For the fifth year in a row, the Florida legislature did not outlaw the use of live animals in the training of greyhounds. Apparently the greyhound racing industry has convinced them that it's bad for business.

Legislation addressing the problem of movie crudelty has passed the California legislature and is now pending in the Assembly. S.B. 490 would establish as a nuisance the intentional killing or cruelty to an animal in the making of a motion picture.

The Pennsylvania legislature has outlawed the use of the drug phenylbutazone in race horses. "Bute," as it is commonly known, is applied directly to an injury and acts as a painkiller, making it possible for racetrack horses to continue to run until an inevitable and painful breakdown.

In New York repeal of the Metcalf-Hatch Act, the law which allows research labs to requisition animals from publically supported shelters, continues to be an elusive goal. Despite hard work by New York humanitarians the bill was referred out of the Senate Rules Committee. However, legislation did pass and was subsequently signed by Governor Carey requiring New York City and Buffalo residents to clean up after their pets.

Governor Longley of Maine has allowed L.D. 1092, outlawing the decomposition chamber, to become law without his signature. He had objected to potential use of the Department of Agriculture's authority to establish regulations.
Reflect for a moment...

You can help the animals!

You can help the animals by becoming a member of The Humane Society. Your membership of $10 or more in The HSUS is your personal declaration that you are against animal cruelty and abuse. Your membership, and those of the tens of thousands of other humanitarians, increase The Society's ability to stamp out cruelty through legal, legislative, and educational avenues.

In addition to your membership, there are other ways to help The Humane Society and thus help animals. You can remember The Society and the animals in your will. A bequest in your will will be a lasting contribution to the fight against animal cruelty. Your request for information will be treated in the strictest confidence by our General Counsel.

Through The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity Program, you can help yourself and The Society. A HSUS annuity will provide you with a tax-sheltered income for life. You can also give a memorial for a family member or a dear friend. Write to The Society for a list of suggested memorials.

Why not give a membership in The HSUS as a Christmas gift to a friend or neighbor? We'll send a card to your friend acknowledging your gift.

Send me more information about:
☐ HSUS Memorials
☐ The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity

All requests for information are treated in the strictest confidence.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

☐ Voting Member—$10
☐ Family Membership—$18
☐ Donor—$25
☐ Supporting Member—$50
☐ Youth Member—$3
☐ Sustaining Member—$100
☐ Sponsor—$500
☐ Patron—$1000 or more

☐ Contribution $ __________

P.S. — I have enclosed a check made payable to The HSUS. Please charge my credit card:
☐ American Express
☐ MasterCard
☐ Visa

Mail to: The Humane Society of the United States 2100 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

Animal Behavior Society Sets Guidelines for Use of Animals in Research

The Animal Behavior Society (ABS), a North American group of professional animal behaviorists, is drawing up a set of guidelines for the humane care, treatment, and use of animals in research. Spurred on by the recent controversy surrounding the infamous cat experiments at the American Museum of Natural History, the ABS membership unanimously voted during its 1977 national conference at Pennsylvania State University to set up a committee to develop the guidelines which would be binding upon all ABS members. ISAP Research Associate James Cohen, a member of the new guidelines committee has submitted a proposal which would safeguard animals against unnecessary pain and suffering during experiments, provide for adequate pre- and post-operative care, help reduce the number of research animals utilized, and ensure that wild populations are not decimated by over-trapping in search of subjects. ABS members not complying with the guidelines would be subject to various sanctions by a proposed “Ethics Committee,” which would review complaints and manuscripts submitted for publication in the journal Animal Behavior. “The ABS is certainly not one of the worst offenders in terms of animal abuse,” explains Cohen, “because by and large its members are sensitive to the whole animal and its needs. Many study animals in the wild rather than in laboratories. But I think that this is a very important move on the part of the ABS, acknowledging that certain abuses do exist within their ranks and taking positive steps to eliminate them. Hopefully, other professional societies will follow their lead in self-regulation and monitoring. If not, I think we’ll be seeing more and more external regulation as public pressure continues to build.”
HSUS opposes the re-opening of sport, commercial hunting and killing of nine marine mammals to Alaska's marine mammals have been protected by the MMPA since the June 1, 1977, Federal Register, relax restrictions and permit procedures for qualified breeders of endangered species OF PORPOISE.
MY ORPHANS OF THE WILD
Rosemary Collett (J. B. Lippincott Company, $8.95)
Since America was first settled individual humanitarians have been rescuing orphaned and injured wildlife. For many years citizens and veterinarians have worked to save and return, at least part of, some of the estimated 100,000,000 wild animals annually. Today, various groups, some supported by federal, state, and private grants, are trying to develop a better understanding of emergency animal medicine and the requirements of orphaned and injured wildlife. Today, as the author of the book points out, it is not unusual to find orphans of practically any species living in some area. Whether it be a scarred hawk which has lost its nest or a nestling, Rosemary Collett tries to make her case against the continuation of a position that has been considered a practical reality.

Rosemary Collett and her husband George are the majority of the animal behaviorists who have been instrumental in developing a new theory of behavior. Their behavior is generally accepted by many of the most knowledgeable and respected specialists in the field of animal behavior. In their book, The Question of Animal Awareness, the authors provide a comprehensive and readable treatment of the subject. They approach the study of animal behavior in a way that is both scientific and practical. The book is divided into two parts: part one is a study of the scientific approach to the study of animal behavior, and part two is a study of animal behavior in specific settings.

The authors begin by discussing the nature of animal behavior and the factors that influence it. They then move on to discuss specific behaviors, such as feeding, mating, and social behavior. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to both students and professionals in the field.

The editors have included a variety of perspectives on animal behavior, including those of researchers, behaviorists, and animal welfare advocates. They have also included a number of case studies, which provide real-world examples of the application of the theories discussed in the book. Overall, The Question of Animal Awareness is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the study of animal behavior.
Say “Merry” with HSUS Christmas Cards

The HSUS is pleased to announce our 1977 Christmas cards are now on sale. In addition we also have a limited supply of last year’s popular cards available.

1977 Cards

Seasons Greetings

Printed in blue. Seasons Greetings includes the following sentiment inside each card: Warmest wishes for every happiness during the holiday season and all through the coming New Year. Twenty-five cards and envelopes packed in a box are $6.

Peace

Printed in black and green. Peace features the following sentiment within: With Best Wishes For a joyous Christmas and a Happy New Year. Twenty-five cards and envelopes packed in a box are $6.

1976 Cards

This full color nature scene includes the following sentiment inside each card: As we share our friendship this snug season, let none be called the least. The cards, packed 16 to a box with envelopes, sell for $4.

This full color pet scene includes the same sentiment as the nature scene and the cards are also sold 16 to a box for $4.

Use the coupon below to order your Christmas cards now.

Christmas Card Order Form

Please send the cards checked to:

NAME
STREET ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP

I have enclosed $____ for ___ boxes of cards.

Make all checks or money orders payable to: HSUS U.S.

Card Name Quantity Cost
Seasons Greetings ‘77 boxes $6/box
Nature Scene ‘76 boxes $4/box
Pet Scene ‘76 boxes $4/box

Total Cost ________ $___

Send Coupon or Facsimile to: HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

What can unaffiliated humanitarians do to help advance the humane ethic? If you are just one person, knowing no others who share your desire to help animals; if you are one of a small group of people who want to work effectively to prevent cruelty and suffering; if you and others are planning to form a humane society; or if you are active in an existing society that needs help, then the following ideas may be useful to you:

One person, living in a community in which there is no organized animal welfare organization, can work to eliminate cruelty to animals. Even if yours is the only voice, you can be effective. Your voice will attract others who want to help. Many compassionate people simply don’t know how they can help prevent cruelty and suffering. You can tell them.

For example, letters to the editor are one of the most useful ways of calling attention to cruelties and to the means of preventing them. All newspapers carry items from time to time about animals that afford an opportunity for writing a letter to the editor.

A case of animal abandonment, for instance, can justify a letter and can and should explain the cruelty of breeding surplus animals. Use HSUS literature as your source of statistical and factual information.

Start thinking about opportunities to write letters to the editor. There are many. If your community does not have an effective ordinance, for example, a letter might say: “As a member of the community, I feel the need for an ordinance requiring spaying and neutering of all female pets. This is for the benefit of the animals themselves as well as an effort to prevent overpopulation and cruelty to animals.” Your letter should be concise, generally no more than one double-spaced typewritten page.

If there is a columnist on your local paper who writes about topics of general interest, write him or her a letter suggesting a column dealing with cruelty to animals. Make the column of local interest by finding out from your local dog pound what the percentage of stray dogs is and how many are killed each month. Mention some of the people who have helped with this problem and how they and others are working.

Letters to the editor should be typewritten, when possible. Names must be signed. Keep your letters brief, preferably not more than one double-spaced typewritten page.

Many clubs, service organizations, churches, civic improvement associations and other organizations publish bulletins on a regular basis. If you belong to such a club, ask the editor to use something about cruelty to animals. The editor may welcome receiving stories based upon HSUS or other society’s educational materials. If the bulletin uses quotes, suggest quotations from famous humanitarians such as Dr. Albert Schweitzer, George Bernard Shaw, or St. Francis of Assisi.

Your church bulletin offers an opportunity to call attention to the helplessness and suffering of animals. A quotation from the Scriptures about animals would be most appropriate in a case like this.

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Your church bulletin offers an opportunity to call attention to the helplessness and suffering of animals. A quotation from the Scriptures about animals would be most appropriate in a case like this.

Bulletin, newspapers, or magazines published by business firms that are called “house organs” should not be overlooked. Thus if you work for an organization that publishes its own newsletter, there is a good chance the editor will accept some material of general interest such as animal-related articles. And even a so-called space filler can further education of the public about cruelties to animals.

Question and Answer Columns are another way of getting your message before the public. Here are some samples of questions that might be asked:

How many animals are trapped every year in the United States?

How many homeless animals are there in America?

Why do humane societies urge spaying of female pets and neutering of males?

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Your church bulletin offers an opportunity to call attention to the helplessness and suffering of animals. A quotation from the Scriptures about animals would be most appropriate in a case like this.
“One person, living in a community in which there is no organized animal welfare organization can work to eliminate cruelty to animals.”

In your community, visit the local animal shelter or dog pound. Protest to public officials and the newspapers when conditions for animals are bad. When local or state laws affecting animals are proposed, study them and support the good ones.

Support your local society and write letters to state and federal legislators when they are needed. And report all violations of the Animal Welfare Act and its Amendments to the U.S. Department of Agriculture or your local humane society. If, for example, an inhumane method of euthanasia is being used in your community’s shelter, organize an ad hoc committee of concerned citizens to force the local authorities to correct whatever the situation may be.

Organize a KINDNESS Club. Get the children you know and those of your relatives and friends to join in. It is a great method of nurturing humane attitudes in the young. Also, solicit the help of local school teachers and principals in getting humane education into the local school system. HSUS has good educational materials on hand for this purpose.

These are only a few ideas you can use to help promote the cause of animal welfare in your community. There are hundreds more. Start thinking about how effective these ideas can be when put into practice. If you follow them, you will not be reaching just a few people at a time, but hundreds and even thousands. And, of course, the HSUS staff is ready to help at any time with information, literature, materials, and advice. In taking advantage of these services, you will be doing an enormous amount of good for the cause.

A SUCCESS STORY

Mrs. Sherri Denny was offended by a TV ad she saw. She wrote to the company explaining why she felt the ad in question should not be shown. Excerpts from her letter and the response she received follow.

Mr. Frank Borman, Pres.
Eastern Air Lines
Miami Int’l Airport
Miami, FL 33148

Dear Mr. Borman:
The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention that as a customer of your airline I am outraged about your ad “Which Part of You Will Enjoy America’s Greatest Beach Party the Most?” The reference to greyhound racing at Flagler Track, I find very offensive.

Are you aware of the inhumane treatment that rabbits are put through to train greyhounds? Following is a quote from a recent article in The Humane Society News: ... Sherri Denny Brooklyn, NY

Dear Mrs. Denny:
In mentioning the Flagler Dog Track, we were simply trying to point out, as you will recognize, a number of features that would make the Miami area attractive to new visitors. Your letter and a couple of similar letters made us aware of the cruelty issue involved, and we certainly would not wish you to infer from the advertisement that we support this type of practice. The advertisement in question has been discontinued.

William H. Dowse
VP/Advertising
Eastern Air Lines

Educating for Action

Because the majority of you reading this will have attended The HSUS Annual Conference in San Diego, California, I want to share with you a portion of the introductory remarks of my annual report to the HSUS Membership Meeting. A copy of the full report is available on request.

The theme of this year’s conference was “Educating for Action.” Though it by no means represents a new HSUS emphasis nor one necessarily unique to our Society, it is, I believe the keynote and hallmark of our work and programs. Indeed, I know of no other animal welfare organization throughout the world which has given education a priority greater than that given it by The HSUS.

As your President, I have attempted in association with the Board of Directors and staff to build an organization whose reputation for honesty, integrity, and rationality were necessarily discernible as its long standing tradition of daringness, courageousness, and uncompromising devotion to eradicating animal abuse. For though it may satisfy a longing of the heart to stand up and shout forth our outrage against those who are our adversaries, outrage and misguided sentiment will not finally win the day for animals. Surely there are many occasions when each of us is sorely tempted to fight abuse with abuse, and emotion with emotion. But unless our frontal attacks are undergirded with solid evidence, facts, and well designed strategies, we shall have only comforted ourselves and not those we are committed to serve.

Each year I become increasingly convinced that we are breaking new ground, winning new converts, and gradually, but definitively altering those structures that control the possibility of a better day for animals. There is a growing awareness throughout our country that animals do have a right to protection from abuse and cruelty. There is a growing common ground that a concerned and informed public can change and alter systems for the betterment of animals. And there is, finally, increasing evidence that the ethic of reverence for all life is now something more than a passing fancy or a sentimental proposition of a few bleeding hearts.

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. And I am proud that our Society, The Humane Society of the United States, is at the very forefront of that movement.

The directors and staff of The HSUS are people whose knowledge, intelligence, capability, and dedication are professional in every sense of that word. Presumptuous though it may seem, I am convinced no other organization working for the welfare of animals can match the quality and strength of our staff and board collectively. And in almost every specialized field of endeavor, our Society ranks first in talent and leadership.

To be sure, this does not mean we can become complacent or satisfied. For though we are a potent force for the cause of animals, we are met on every side by organizations and agencies who are likewise informed, dedicated, and well staffed. We are engaged with ideologies in conflict that will not be easily resolved, and the forces pitted against us are strong in resolve and talent. But we are beginning to win the day and each new victory adds strength to strength. Yet the strength and determination of the staff and directors of The HSUS is no greater than those who constitute its membership. For The HSUS is you. And that which we demand of ourselves, we ask of you. It is, finally, your dedication, your commitment, and your support that defines and controls the power and potential of The HSUS. And though we can be proud of who we are today, the challenge of tomorrow requires even more from you.

“Educating for Action,” therefore, is not just a catchy theme. It is, rather, a mandate—for all of us. For except we know what we are about and skilled in our efforts and endeavors, our actions shall be so much tiling at windmills.
Johnstown Flood
Page 10
HSUS joins with Johnstown, Pa. people to rescue animals.

Indianapolis Humane Society Accredited
Page 14
Indianapolis Society added to growing list of humane societies accredited by HSUS.

Help for Animals in Transit
Page 8
HSUS Office of General Counsel brings us up to date on new regulations affecting transportation of animals.

How to be a Humane Activist
Page 31
HSUS's Executive Vice President Patrick Parkes explains how even one person can make the difference for the animals.

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