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Cover: Logo by Jaeger Design Studio

With this issue of The Humane Society News, we will begin to see this logo appear on our stationery, business cards, and other publications.

Our purpose in creating a new logo was the desire to identify The HSUS with a symbol that was distinct, memorable, and in character with the goals of our Society, one that truly and effectively represents our organization to the rest of the world and communicates The HSUS’ guiding principle of man’s responsibility for the quality of life on this earth.

Logically, then, the emphasis of the design would have to be on man’s inter-relationships with animals. The four animal silhouettes are representative of the diversity of the animal kingdom. The human hands convey our commitment to protect, defend, help, and care for our fellow creatures. The motion element represented by the circular design indicates continual process and change.

The word logo is derived from the Greek word logos, which means a controlling principle for a sensible world. Unlike some other logo symbols, our logo truly identifies with the ancient Greek definition. We seek a sensible world controlled by the principle of reverence for life. And that reverence, we believe, obligates the human species to respect, defend, and care for our fellow creatures.

Through this logo, The Humane Society of the United States declares and communicates its commitment to these obligations and responsibilities.
Euthanasia

Congratulations on the excellent article in the Summer 1978 HSUS News. In Why Must We Euthanize?, you have worded the philosophy of many in the humane movement. As you reflected, euthanization is a tough subject— the public prefers not to know about it. And yet, until the public does know, and cares, we must continue. Thank you for laying out the facts, and the feelings so eloquently.

Marylin G. Fox Secretary-Treasurer Wayne County Humane Society Wooster, Ohio

I just want to tell you what a fine article Why Must We Euthanize? was. It is direct and honest. Let’s hope it does some good; reaches the right people. I’ve made some photo copies and will (selectively) give them to some of my friends who are carefullyiless animal workers, but who can’t accept euthanization.

Virginia Zahn West Hempstead, New York

Reprints of Why Must We Euthanize? are available from HSUS for 15¢ each, or 10 copies for $1.00.

—Editor

Spreading the Humane Message

As a long standing member of HSUS may I say that this latest edition of The Humane Society News, Summer 1978, is one of the best we have had for a long time. They are all excellent but somehow this one seemed to cover so many important happenings. I’d like to buy another issue to send to a friend, if you would please let me know the cost of one copy.

Isabel Roy Durham, New Hampshire

We are pleased to send you a free copy of The News to give to a friend. Any HSUS member may have a free copy of The News to pass on to a friend. Just drop us a note.

—Editor

When man wantonly destroys one of the works of man we call him vandal. When he wantonly destroys one of the works of God we call him Sportsman.

—Joseph Wood Krutch

We have never understood why men mount the heads of animals and hang them up to look down on their conquerors. Possibly it feels good to these men to be superior to animals, but does it not seem that if they were sure of it they would not have to prove it? Often a man who is afraid must constantly demonstrate his courage and, in the case of the hunter, must keep a tangible record of his courage.

—John Steinbeck

Most ridiculous of all the common defenses of sport hunting is the assertion that hunting’s appeal lies in the contest of wits with the wild animals. Quite a few psychology laboratories have demonstrated conclusively that few wild animals, if any, have wits equaling those of a 3-year-old child. One is forced to suspect that if the animals had wits of a much higher order—those of a 5-year-old child, for example—many “sportsmen” would find the contest less pleasurable.

—Jonathan Fieldston

(on being asked if his children were hunters) I told them they could go out and shoot at animals as soon as we figure out how to train the animals to handle a high-powered rifle with a telescopic sight on it. Then maybe it could be called sport.

—Dan Blocker

I am convinced there is a direct relationship between the obsession with guns and hunting and mounting trophies and the race between the obsession with guns and hunting and mountain trophies and the obsession with guns and hunting and the evil obsession with guns and hunting and the evil obsession with guns and hunting and the evil obsession with guns and hunting and the evil obsession with guns and hunting and the obsession with guns and hunting and stalking animals. My argument with those who hunt begins at the point where the animal is victimized for no purposeful or useful purpose, save one of personal pleasure and satisfaction, which is quite beyond my comprehension. It hardly seems a very enhancing moment when by use of some sort of weapon, I am able to cause injury or death to a living creature that has been reduced to little more than an animat target.

—John A. Hoyt

Children and men cannot be taught simultaneously to take pleasure from a cruelty to something that is dear to their hearts to abhor cruelty to others. The great crime of the sport hunter is not that he kills—but that he enjoys killing—and that with this obscene pleasure he pollutes our whole civilization.

—Fred Myers

It is the hunter’s self-helpful theory that there are always too many deer around and that a hard winter will cause many of them to die of starvation. In my opinion, shooting is more humane. The fact that two out of every three deer who are going to escape and die, and starve while dying—lower jaw shot away, leg broken, innards trailing, gangrene—does not cross his mind.

—Mel Morse

It is the challenge of wildlife science to (re)create self-regulating ecosystems that do not require constant slaughter of animals. Hunting as a non-subsistence sport cannot be justified ethically.

—Dr. Michael Fox

I do not understand why anyone should want to shoot an eight ounce mourning dove or a clapper rax simply because the bird is a moving target and the test of a man’s quickness on the draw. I do not understand how anyone, for pleasure, should want to take particles of life from the common good, the common trust.

—Victor B. Scheffer

All hunting, except for survival, is a shabby postponement of growing up.

—Robert F. Leslie

Remember this always: In your lifetime, you will meet many non-hunters, men and women who have never met a non-hunter who has matured into a hunter.

—Roger Caras
FLYING GRAVEL POSES DANGER TO RACEHORSES

HSUS Investigates Gravel Track in West Virginia

At the Waterford Park Racetrack in Chester, West Virginia, racehorses are forced to run into a hail of flying gravel, which can injure their eyes or cut their faces and legs. The track is surfaced with gravel, one of the least suitable and most dangerous surfaces for horse racing. As the horses run around the track, each one kicks up a storm of small stones into the faces of the horses behind it.

HSUS Investigator Marc Paulhus found that this incredibly hazardous situation has existed at Waterford Park for several years. Ogden Leisure, Inc., which owns the track, began putting down gravel apparently because it saves them money in labor, gasoline, and tractor costs which would be incurred if sand were used. Dirt and sand tracks must be worked continually to keep the ground level. At Waterford, it is only necessary to run a harrow over the gravel once or twice to smooth the surface. Since the track is used year round, this amounts to quite a savings for the management. Apparently the cost in pain and suffering to the horses is not counted.

In talking to trainers and jockeys at the track, Paulhus heard reports of many injuries received by the horses. The flying gravel is dangerous for jockeys, too. Besides wearing protective goggles for themselves, some jockeys try to shield their horses by putting pieces of window screen over their blinkers. Most horses do not run well if they can see the clouds of stones being kicked up by the horses.

The writer did not give his real name because he feared he would lose his job if the track's management found out he was reporting this situation to an animal welfare organization. However, the letter stated that over 600 horses had been treated for injuries to the eyes this year. The writer also said "The track is most dangerous to horses when it is wet because the gravel really flies then. The years of gravel being packed down has made the track so hard and slippery when it is wet that horses lose their footing, they slip and slide, and hit themselves. They crack sesamoid bones and pull suspensory ligaments. Then we either have to destroy them or the trainer sells them to the killer man the next day. Maybe it's better for them, at least the pain and torture from this pea gravel is over for them."

Thousands of racing fans fill the stands at Waterford each night, but apparently cannot see the tragedy taking place before their eyes. Paulhus discovered the viewer in the grandstand cannot tell that small chunks of gravel are being whipped through the air at the horses. The piece of track directly in front of the stands is only lightly gravelled, and the greatest danger of injury is on the far side of the track where it is most difficult for spectators to see.

Paulhus was able to use a telephoto lens to take photographs documenting the spray of gravel that hits the horses. Patrons of the track, coming from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; and Cleveland, Steubenville, Salem, and East Liverpool, Ohio, would surely be appalled if they realized the injuries horses suffer on this track.

Employees who feel badly about what is happening are afraid to act. There are rumors of trainers and jockeys who complained being evicted from the track. Asked why they put up with this terrible situation, a typical reply is "I've been racing here at Waterford for fifteen years. I make my living training horses here, my children are in school, I own a house. I am established here and my roots are here. What would I do for a living if they don't let me race here?"

With employees feeling retribution from the track management they take any action against this brutal abuse of horses, pressure on the management must come from outside sources. HSUS has spoken with the Hancock County prosecutor about possible cruelty charges against the track management.

In a letter to the general manager of Waterford Park, HSUS President John Hoyt stated "Our investigation has revealed facts which we believe constitute a continued pattern of violations under the West Virginia anti-cruelty statutes which prohibit unnecessary and needless injury or mutilation of animals. The flying gravel has been and continues to be a menace. . . . Accordingly, we demand that you immediately cease running horses on the present gravel track."

HSUS has also sent a press release, with photographic evidence, to newspapers in the major cities where the track's patrons live. It is hoped that those citizens who love horses, and deplore the abuse of these animals, will take steps to convince Waterford Park's management that the track's surface must be changed.
THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT
A Need for Effective Enforcement
by Margaret Morrison
HSUS Animal Welfare Act Coordinator

Through the Animal Welfare Act, the federal government has been involved in developing and enforcing regulations controlling a wide variety of commercial animal operations. Although the law covers only certain animals (see box), its passage was a great step forward for animal welfare. However, problems with enforcement have kept the Act from being as effective as it should be.

In passing the 1966 Act, and the 1970 and 1976 amendments, the U.S. Congress determined it was in the interest of the United States to:
- Insure that animals intended for use in research facilities or for exhibition purposes or for use as pets are provided humane care and treatment;
- X

The major focus of the law at first was on dogs and cats in laboratories and puppy mills. Gradually, protection was extended to many wild species. The 1970 amendments regulated zoos, circuses, and animal acts. Outlaw the brutal practice of animal fighting.

The Animal Welfare Act specifies the minimum standards for humane care, treatment, handling, and transportation of animals are specified. These standards cover housing, food and water, sanitation, ventilation, veterinary care, shipping, and other matters. Specific requirements of the regulations are too numerous to list here, but individuals may require a copy of the Animal Welfare Act regulations, and regulations by wholesale APHIS-USDA, Federal Building, Hyattsville, MD 20782. HSUS would like to see these minimum standards strengthened, but that has been virtually impossible. There is constant and often successful pressure from vested interest groups to weaken standards even more. APHIS, the Animal and Plant Health Inspections Service, or USDA’s Animal and Vegetable Health Inspection Service, conducts on-site inspections of licensed facilities. When a licensee is found to be violating the standards, he or she is usually given a designated period of time to make corrections to comply with the regulations. If the corrections are not made, USDA may seek various penalties. Often, in order to avoid full prosecution, an alleged violator will agree to a “cease and desist” order. This way the alleged violators do not admit their guilt, thus avoiding more serious penalties, but at the same time they are agreeing to correct the violations.

Unfortunately, these legal remedies have not been an effective deterrent. Many violations go unchecked, and the process of adjudication is extremely slow. A case under the Animal Welfare Act may easily drag on for years. While the delays continue, so does the animal suffering—whether it be dogs forced to live in cramped and filthy conditions at a puppy mill, or animals without sufficient food and shelter at a roadside zoo.

In some cases, HSUS is able to close these establishments down under state anti-cruelty laws. Unfortunately, in many cases the USDA licensed facility must be judged by the USDA and will not intervene.

Five years ago, a New England animal dealer was charged with violations of the Act. His license was suspended, and he was ordered to cease and desist, but additional violations occurred in the years following. An example of the violations found at this establishment is a dog with a chain collar embedded in its neck because the collar was not adjusted as the dog grew. Finally, in July of this year, the dealer was fined $2,000, and his license revoked. It took five years to get to this point, during which time the dealer made profits while the animals suffered. USDA has the power to stop such atrocities, but by not forcing strict and immediate compliance, the violations continue.

Why is USDA enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act so important? Enforcement is part of the answer. In 1978, only a little over three million dollars was funneled into Animal Welfare Act enforcement. Even the $3 million figure is misleading. Federal agencies such as APHIS must pay administrative costs out of the funds allotted from program appropriations. Last year only $1.7 million was actually available to support inspections and investigations after the entire country.

Manpower is another problem. The primary purpose of APHIS is livestock disease eradication. Only about 5% of total APHIS man-hours last year were spent on Animal Welfare Act enforcement. USDA

Many APHIS employees are neither trained nor inclined to work on animal welfare problems. The animals protected by the Animal Welfare Act have very different husbandry needs than livestock. Empathy toward these animals may not be innate, but by not forcing strict and immediate compliance, the atrocities, but by not forcing strict and immediate compliance, the violations continue.

In addition, the corrections are not always made. USDA may seek various penalties. Often, in order to avoid full prosecution, an alleged violator will agree to a “cease and desist” order. This way the alleged violators do not admit their guilt, thus avoiding more serious penalties, but at the same time they are agreeing to correct the violations.

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While these actions should contribute to the solution, they’re not the total answer. Congress must appropriate more money and USDA should upgrade the Act as a priority within their department. The small funding increase won in the past were barely sufficient to cover rising costs. Much larger amounts are needed, perhaps double the current level, for effective enforcement. All of the staff working on the Animal Welfare Act should be well-trained and highly motivated. More frequent inspections and vigorous prosecutions are the only way to demonstrate that the federal government means business.

Even though the record of Animal Welfare Act enforcement has been poor over the years, the situation is not totally bleak. Since 1966, conditions in many establishments have improved because of the very existence of the Act. No longer could animals be exploited with total immunity. The Act enabled laboratories and municipal zoos to get more money from the administration that controlled their funds. By directing their operations up to standard. Universities, private companies, and municipal governments consider it “bad press” to be cited for a violation of the Animal Welfare Act. With these, the threat of prosecution can bring good results. With others, threats are not enough, and USDA must move forward with prosecutions to protect the animals. USDA admit they are having problems, and there are some dedicated employees who would like to improve Animal Welfare Act enforcement. Many tell us openly they value the reports of violations HSUS refers to them. While we sympathize with their plight (lack of money and manpower), we cannot acquiesce to any degree in the continuation of this overall dismal enforcement. HSUS will continue to do everything in its power to change the situation.
ACCREDITATION: A Problem Solving Process
by Kathie Flood, Accreditation Associate

When the officers of a local animal welfare organization ask to be considered for accreditation by The HSUS, they demonstrate that they really want to provide the best care possible for the animals in their shelter and make the strongest effort to spread a humane philosophy in their community.

Some of the organizations that apply for accreditation are doing an outstanding job already, meeting all or most of the standards for accreditation.

Others have more work ahead of them but are eager to have guidance from HSUS as to where improvements should be made, and how to make them.

Our Accreditation Program is, in fact, the best way for local humane societies to get professional input for upgrading their operations. Once the local group has completed the Application for Accreditation, staff members from HSUS arrange to visit for two days. The visit includes meetings with the board of directors and shelter staff, inspecting the shelter to make sure the animals receive good daily care, examining the programs and policies of the group and making recommendations for improvements.

The local society profits from personal attention and advice that is unavailable from other sources. And each year, the accredited group is revisited to see if the standards are being maintained and to review improvements. If so, the organization is reaccredited.

One of the most frustrating experiences of our accrediting staff is reading the daily mail. Every day we receive letters complaining about poor conditions at a local pound or shelter. We get accounts of mistreatment of animals, poor visitor record keeping and mismanagement of funds.

It is the purpose of The HSUS Accreditation Program to assist local animal welfare organizations and agencies in resolving these problems. However, our involvement must await a request from these groups for assistance.

If an organization cares enough to seek accreditation, HSUS is ready to help them provide the best care possible. The requirements for accreditation are not easy, but the animal organization that really cares will work to meet them—not for a certificate to hang on the wall, but for the good of the animals.

Interest in the program is growing: Accreditation visits have been made to five societies in Michigan, Indiana, and North Carolina, with five more pending in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Washington. In addition, reinspection of six accredited organizations is currently taking place.

The Accreditation Program of The Humane Society of the United States is one of the most important steps the humane movement has taken, a program of which we are justly proud.

New Staff Member Added To Accreditation Program

HSUS’s Accreditation Program was recently expanded with the addition of Leslie Eustace as Western United States Accreditation Associate. Based in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, she will work with local societies seeking accreditation in all the Western states.

Miss Eustace, a former actress seen on Broadway, in regional theater, and on television, has been involved in animal welfare work for several years. Before joining HSUS, she was Acting Director of Development and Public Relations for the ASPCA in New York City. Previously, she was manager of the ASPCA’s Brooklyn shelter.

With more and more local animal welfare groups seeking accreditation, Miss Eustace is looking forward to a busy and productive time.

Greyhound Racing Industry Wounded by HSUS Onslaught

In the Summer issue of The Humane Society News, we reported that The National Greyhound Association has discontinued the use of live rabbits at public coursing events. The Association’s Board of Directors moved to accomplish this by passing a resolution that accomplished its purposes, and it has been after the whole greyhound business, and will make sure that they are done as despicable an effort as possible in an effort to accomplish their ends. They will do anything to serve their purposes, and have never let little things like lying, false representation, entrapment, spying, and Oh, yes... honor... bother them.

Some tried to warn us of these fanatics, and still no one took real heed. The racing bill disaster in California was a large hint of what was to come... We all know that the men who gather in Arlington for some courting and fellowship are hurting no one.

These excerpts from The NGA Review are just a small sample of the many potshots they took at their adversaries. In addition to HSUS efforts to get them to halt their cruel practices, The NGA Review also noted that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the FBI have launched investigations into the west Texas jackrabbit industry. On top of that, Continental Airlines in Midland, Texas, has recently rejected several shipments of jackrabbits because, in the words of NGA they are “looking for a way out because they don’t think it’s proper.” The NGA Review also noted that “A once-quiet west Texas press seems to have joined the airlines, government agencies, and others in a move to stop the shipment of rabbits out of that state.”

On the bills before Congress

“The most potentially devastating bill, as far as breeders nationwide are concerned, are the Bayh and Anderson bills... The Bayh or Anderson bill would...”

On ABC’s TV show

“We can rationalize, we can try to make ourselves feel better by saying the show was poorly done... but that doesn’t soothe the sting left by the show, nor do the repercussions of what is to follow...”

On the several bills now in Congress, and the government investigation of the jackrabbit industry in west Texas has the greyhound industry right where it belongs—behind the eight ball!!

In the NGA’s own words, “The scars inflicted from a public relations standpoint could take years to heal.”

Much of the July issue of The Greyhound Review, the official magazine of the NGA, was devoted to their recent setbacks. What follows are some direct quotes from The Greyhound Review.

On the bills before Congress

“The most potentially devastating bill, as far as breeders nationwide are concerned, are the Bayh and Anderson bills... The Bayh or Anderson bill would, in essence, bring to a screeching halt legal training practices using live animals, and it would do it in all fifty states... Dole’s bill appears to be a defensive move on his part, since most of the scenes in the program were taken from his home state, and ABC could have made him look bad had he not acted. Bayh’s, who’s from Indiana, probably doesn’t know the first thing about Greyhound racing, but played right into the hands of the humane society folks...”

On the NGA Review

“The most hate mail this association has ever received is the several bills now in Congress, and the government investigation of the jackrabbit industry in west Texas has the greyhound industry right where it belongs—behind the eight ball!!”

The NGA Review

The public exhibition of live rabbits being run down and chewed up by blood-thirsty dogs is over. The private courting remains. Being “private” it will now be more difficult than ever to spotlight and end the cruelties.

At this time it appears as though none of the bills affecting greyhound racing will be heard during this session of Congress. The sponsors of the bills intend to reintroduce them when the new Congress convenes in January. The HSUS favors the Bayh bill because it outlaw the use of live rabbits in all greyhound coursing and training. Dole’s bill simply bans live rabbits in “public” meets. Anderson’s bill is similar to Bayh’s...
A Publication for Animal Sheltering and Control Personnel

Halfway through its first year, Shelter Sense, HSUS’s new bimonthly publication for animal sheltering and control personnel, is building a strong following among those who can put to good use the ideas and information found in each issue.

While Shelter Sense is written especially for people actively involved in shelter and animal control work, we believe all HSUS members would be interested in seeing a sample of this new periodical. Therefore, we have excerpted here some written especially for people actively involved in shelter and animal control work, we believe all animals ...

... How much does it cost to own an average-size pet ... Some examples:

- "A Home is Belonging to Someone" is a filmstrip furnished by the Elmhurst Animal Hospital, Elmhurst, Ill., and distributed by the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service. The filmstrip discusses the problems associated with pet over-population ... for a grant through CETA—the Federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act—be prepared to show that you know what to do with it. CETA grants pay the salaries of long-term unemployed persons while they receive on-the-job training with local groups, up to one year. The local organization is able to carry out a project that wouldn’t be possible otherwise. CETA grants are available to municipal agencies as well as private organizations.

New Shelter Going Up?

- Frequently, expensive shelters are built only to leave the concrete floors completely unfinished. Plain concrete will absorb urine and feces stains, and after a while, the floor will look and smell disgraceful. There are several special concrete floor finishes available, impervious to stain and with a nice color finish. Plain paint on concrete floors is not a satisfactory finish because it will chip and scratch within the first few months.

How to Obtain Sodium Pentobarbital

- Many animal shelters have been hesitant to turn to sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia because of the belief that it is almost impossible to obtain. However, the procedure for a shelter to obtain sodium pentobarbital is "relatively uninvolved," according to the Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice.

Working With the Media

- The way to establish rapport with TV people is to work up a clear, interesting angle, invite them to do a story on it, be available at their convenience, and come through with some vivid information.

Shelter Sense—Just Wright

Phyllis Wright, HSUS’ Director of Animal Sheltering and Control spends most of her time “on the road,” inspecting shelters, talking to animal welfare workers, or giving workshops on animal control procedures. She is well informed on the problems and concerns of those who work to help the animals in communities all across the nation. In her regular Shelter Sense column, “Just Wright,” Phyllis views the animal welfare field from her unique perspective, and suggests ways to improve shelter operations and humane education efforts.

Shelter Sense—For You?

If you are active in shelter work, or just interested in keeping up with new ideas in the field, you may want to consider subscribing to this new publication. Perhaps you’d like to give a subscription to your local shelter or animal control facility. If so, you can send your check or money order with the coupon below to Shelter Sense, HSUS, 2110 1st Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Shelter Sense—News and Information

The following are excerpts from recent articles in Shelter Sense:

- Laws for Animals and People
- Elkhart, Indiana has a new ordinance prohibiting exotic animal pets ... Chicago dog walkers must carry and use some device to clean up pet excrement or be fined $25. Plastic disposal bags are being made available at city parks ... Sentry dogs in Los Angeles are now under the control of the City Department of Animal Regulation. A new ordinance sets up an Examining Committee to screen and license sentry dog trainers.

- Are You Preventing Heartworm?
- Animal shelters can take steps to prevent canine heartworm. Since more than 60 species of mosquitoes are known to be carriers of heartworm, shelters should prevent accumulation of stagnant water to control mosquito breeding. Empty rain water buckets and sweep away puddles immediately after a rain.

- CETA Benefits Those Who Prepare
- If you’re planning to apply for a grant through CETA, the Federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act—be prepared to show that you know what to do with it. CETA grants pay the salaries of long-term unemployed persons while they receive on-the-job training with local groups, up to one year. The local organization is able to carry out a project that wouldn’t be possible otherwise. CETA grants are available to municipal agencies as well as private organizations.

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- The way to establish rapport with TV people is to work up a clear, interesting angle, invite them to do a story on it, be available at their convenience, and come through with some vivid information.
The 1978 meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London was the scene of some confusion and much emotion as delegates argued the fate of the whales. In the end, quotas were reduced by 774 whales from the previous year's level; only a small step toward saving these intelligent and beautiful creatures. I attended the meeting as an observer for the fifth year, representing the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, with which The HSUS is affiliated.

This year, the battle lines seemed less clearly drawn than before. The United States, traditionally a world leader in efforts to end whaling, found itself in the uncomfortable position of asking, on behalf of our Eskimos, for a higher quota on the Bowhead whale—one of the most endangered of the cetaceans—while at the same time urging lower quotas for other whales.

Prior to the meeting, Panama had requested a vote on a ten-year moratorium on whaling. Later, they mysteriously replaced their commissioner and withdrew their request. It was rumored that Japanese negotiators pressured Panama into withdrawing the request by threatening them with the loss of a multimillion dollar sugar contract.

Another notable incident was a near riot that took place when pro-whale demonstrators stormed the IWC meeting room and poured red dye on the heads of the Japanese and Icelandic delegates, screaming “the blood of the whales is on your heads.”

1979 Quotas

Not all quotas were set by the end of the meeting because the Scientific Committee had been unable to complete its work in time. It was agreed to hold a special meeting in December to finalize the coming season's North Pacific Sperm whale quota and re-evaluate the quota for all Southern Hemisphere Sperm whale stocks in preparation for the June 1979 meeting.

Only one quota, Minke whales in the southern hemisphere, was increased from the previous year. On the brighter side, there was a spectacular drop in quota for the southern hemisphere Sei whales, which will now be totally protected. The only other southern hemisphere stock still subject to commercial whaling is Sperm whales.

Several species remain totally protected from commercial whaling, including Blue, Humpback, Right, Bowhead, and Gray whales. However, some aboriginal take (whaling by natives for their own use rather than resale) has been allowed for years for three of these whales. Natives of Greenland will be allowed to kill ten Humpback whales in 1979. The Soviets were given a quota of 178 Gray whales for their Eskimos.

The third aboriginal hunt is conducted by the Alaskan Eskimos, who take Bowhead whales. The IWC Scientific Committee, estimating the Bowhead population at only 2,264 individuals, recommended a zero quota. The IWC Scientific Committee and less the demands of industry which doesn’t like the recommended quotas. This was not always the case, and the change can be credited to the efforts of “save the whales” groups worldwide.

There is, in addition, a growing minority of whale scientists who in some instances call for even lower and more conservative quotas. Some of their work will be considered more fully at the special meeting of scientists in December to determine the North Pacific Sperm whale quotas. It continues to be crucial for independent scientists to be supported in their efforts within IWC.

There was tremendous pressure on the U.S. Commissioner to somehow mesh the role of the U.S. as the leader in conserving whales while asking for more Bowhead whales. The Canadians have been working most actively on the problem of humanely killing whales. A bibliography of whale killing techniques, especially “humane” methods.
Forkan appointed Vice President

Patricia Forkan was recently appointed Vice President for Programming of HSUS. She has been Program Coordinator at HSUS for three years, and gained a strong background in animal welfare work before joining this organization.

Her work here has involved her in a wide variety of animal issues. She is particularly knowledgeable in the area of animal welfare legislation.

Her special interest is in Marine Mammals. In addition to her role as observer at meetings of the International Whaling Commission, Ms. Forkan served as a member of the U.S. Delegation at the Preparatory Meeting on the Revision of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling in Copenhagen last July. She continues to work with legislators and tuna industry representatives to find ways to prevent the killing of dolphins in tuna fishing.

Ms. Forkan’s background and commitment to animal welfare clearly qualifies her for this new appointment.

Dog Cruelty Case Results In “Justice” for Smiley

Just what is “justice” is an argument that plagues all animal welfare societies. The societies generally believe stiff fines and sentences should be meted out to people convicted of cruelty to animals. However, many judges tend to hand out small fines and light sentences. The animal welfare groups rarely get the opportunity to explain their belief that animal cruelty can be curbed when the sentence fits the crime. Repeat offenders are brought back into court time and again only to be released with “a slap on the wrist” and a $10 fine.

With this kind of judicial history, some societies have given up trying to gain convictions while others do not attack the problems with the zeal they once applied.

“The Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo, California has recently assisted in the prosecution of a cruelty case that resulted in the longest sentence ever meted out in San Mateo County. This is Smiley’s story!”

Smiley is the name of a healthy, happy Shepherd mix dog that was near death last November when he arrived at the Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo, California. A neighbor of Smiley’s owner brought the pain­idden animal into the Peninsula Humane Society shelter and sought help for it. A flea collar was found imbedded in his neck approximately three-fourths of an inch below the skin. The collar had been put on Smiley when he was a small puppy and had never been expanded or removed. As the dog grew, the collar cut deeply into his neck causing a running, open wound.

Prior to Smiley’s arrival, one of the few sheepdogs in the area was being abused by his owner. The owner of Smiley was officially identified through a license tag that had been given up trying to gain convictions while others do not attack the problems with the zeal they once applied.

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After immediate treatment of Smiley’s injuries, the long, involved task of building a prosecutable case against the dog’s owner was initiated by Peninsula Humane Society state humane officers. After many days and hours of detailed investigation, a report with supporting evidence was presented to the San Mateo County District Attorney and a formal criminal complaint was issued.

The defendant surrendered on those charges and, thus, began a legal battle to circumvent the law and justice. Finally, in July of 1978, Smiley had his day in court. After a short court trial, Judge Thomas McGinn Smith found Smiley’s former owner guilty of cruelty to animals and pronounced the longest sentence ever given to someone in the County of San Mateo for animal abuse. Smiley’s former owner was sentenced to serve four months in the county jail, pay a fine of $600, and was mandated to possess no animals for three years, the length of her probation.

Although Smiley’s owner attempted to appeal the sentence, Judge Smith sternly refused to alter the sentence, stating that “The veterinarian testified that the dog was in pain for four months, so I thought his owner should be in jail for four months.” After a successful recovery from his injuries and much loving attention from the staff and volunteers at the Peninsula Humane Society, Smiley is now healthy and is working with the Society’s Adoption Specialists to find a very special, loving new home.
UPDATE:

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems (ISAP) was established to explore the relationships between man and animal. ISAP applies scientific methods and expertise to animal welfare issues and particularly to the various uses of animals in our technological society.

ISAP is currently studying the use and care of laboratory animals and the application of alternatives in biomedical research, the production and slaughter of farm animals, the over-population and destruction of companion animals, the exploitation and maintenance of captive wild animals, the moral and legal aspects of animal welfare, and the use of animals or animal products for the purpose of human entertainment.

ISAP aims to bring together results of investigations into these issues and to serve a communication/information role through the publication of technical reports, bulletins and an international journal. Technical reports will include publications stemming from research carried out or supported by ISAP, as well as suitable monographs prepared by outside scientists.

In the past, ISAP activities have been reported mainly in The HSUS News. Now, ISAP will issue a bulletin every two months to those interested in current research in the animal welfare field. The ISAP Bulletin will carry international news items, and reports covering all aspects of scientific knowledge and discovery in animal welfare issues. The ISAP Bulletin is the forerunner to the International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems. This journal, to be issued quarterly beginning Fall, 1979, will carry major review articles, reports of original research, book reviews and letters, as well as international news and comments. The ISAP Bulletin will be merged into the journal when it begins publication.

With these publications, ISAP will provide a vehicle for the integration, exchange and dissemination of information relevant to the advancement of the applied science of animal welfare. It is ISAP's goal that the journal will come to be regarded as a major interdisciplinary academic publication.

ISAP would like to keep you informed of current events in animal welfare science. If you are interested in receiving the ISAP Bulletin, please fill out and return the coupon below.

Please put me on the mailing list for the new ISAP Bulletin: ______

Comments:

Name ____________________________ Address ____________________________

City ____________________________ State ______ Zip __________

Mail to ISAP, 2100 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037

ISAP Current Research Projects

Toxicology
A committee is being established to assess the use of alternatives to laboratory animals in testing drugs, pesticides, food additives, chemicals and other household products.

Fur Trade
An investigation is underway into the behavioral and reproductive problems associated with commercial (ranch) raising of furbearing animals, such as fox, chinchilla and mink. A correlation between physical abnormalities and various color phases will also be studied.

Cosmetics
This study deals with the use of animals or animal products in cosmetic testing and production. With respect to testing, areas of concern are the numbers and species of animals used, the major tests performed, potential alternatives to using animals, and the legal/regulatory statutes involved in safety evaluation.

ISAP Publications in Preparation

Factory Farming is an extensive, in depth survey of current methods of animal husbandry, transportation and slaughter, and cites the economic benefits of humane alternatives. The aim of this report is to foster humane and practical farming systems based on sound scientific data. This report has been completed and submitted for publication.

Laboratory Animal Husbandry and Behavior is a survey of the scientific and humane concerns involved in the breeding, use, housing and care of laboratory animals. This report has been completed and submitted for publication.

EUTHANASIA STUDY AVAILABLE


This 56-page report clearly discusses euthanasia by means of physical methods (shooting, decompression and electrocution), injection of drugs (barbiturates, T61 and other agents), air embolism, gases, chemicals and poisons. It outlines the optimal criteria for selecting an appropriate method and emphasizes the need for further research where applicable. For example, the use of rapid decompression as humane and unstressful for the animal is questioned and further research recommended. Sodium pentobarbital, a major drug, is described in detail. A discussion of the development of faster and more effective euthanasia methods is included.

Euthanasia of Dogs and Cats is available now from ISAP. Send $3.00 for each copy desired ($2.50 each for 10 or more), along with your name and address to ISAP/Euthanasia Study, 2100 L St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Technassociates Report is a study of biomedical research grant applications involving the use of laboratory animals. Particular attention is paid to animal care and handling and the extent to which applicants address the question of minimizing animal use. This report is being reviewed prior to publication.

The River Otter report is the result of a study showing the decline of the otter is due to trapping and lack of strict controls on the number taken. The river otter is a slow reproducing species, not breeding until two years of age. Trapping and breeding seasons often coincide and, therefore, most female otters trapped are either at term pregnancy or lactating from recent partus.

The study includes the life history and management of the river otter on a state-by-state basis, its population and territory size, the feeding ecology and the effects of environmental chemicals. This report is being reviewed and edited for publication by ISAP.
Mr. Cashen is proud of the fact that The Indianapolis Humane Society was accredited by The HSUS during his period of leadership.

The controversial proposal would have only allowed cockfighting without the use of artificial spurs. Cockfighting opponents told the Commissioners that such cockfights are legal in some parts of Florida (including Miami), and threatened the Board with litigation to force the legalization of cockfighting in Hillsborough County. Nevertheless, after hearing testimony for and against the proposal, the Commissioners voted it down and decided to hold no more meetings to discuss it.

Midwest Director Speaks to Animal Welfare Act Compliance Officers

Midwest Regional Director Ann Gonneman recently was invited to speak to a group of new USDA employees charging with enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. Gonneman spoke to the compliance officers and veterinarians about what the act has done, what it has not done, and what needs to be done.

Gonneman noted the enforcement of air shipment regulations has been good. But from more than 50 officers that local enforcement of regulations needs improve­ment. She cited examples such as disease control and sanitation in dog kennels as needing improvement.

One important point she made to these USDA workers was that the standards set forth in the Animal Welfare Act are only “minimal standards” and do not represent the optimum conditions under which ani­mals should be kept.

Gonneman made special men­tion of research facilities. She told the compliance officers that her ex­perience has shown constant vigil­ance is necessary in order to insure humane treatment of animals in research settings. She told the as­sembled workers that she has seen too many primitates in very poor con­ditions.

Dr. Dale Schwindaman, Senior Staff Veterinarian for the USDA, com­plimented Gonneman on her report to the officers and supported her notion that the standards are “minimal.”

Director Gonneman has also been very active in monitoring the local enforcement of USDA regula­tions. One story governing the selling of Tennessee walking horses. She is working closely with USDA inspectors to ensure that the stan­dards set forth in the Horse Protec­tion Act are observed.

New England Office Spotlights Unique Potential Problem for Wildlife

John Inman, Jr., HSUS’s New England Regional Director has come across a unique problem he wanted to share with all of the members of The HSUS. In his home state of Con­necticut there has been some discus­sion of using public park lands and forests as sanitary landfills.

“Because of the ever-growing problem of getting rid of garbage,” said Inman, “Connecticut authorities began discussing the use of parks and forests to bury the garbage.” Inman joined other environ­mental groups in protesting this idea. “It would appear that using a certain land in state parks and for­ests to dispose of waste products would certainly be destructive to the habitats of the wildlife.” Inman wrote in his letter to the state Department of Environmental Protection.

The state has promised to use park lands as landfill sites only as a last resort.

Great Lakes Representative Sandy Rowland has informed The News this has been her busiest sea­son since she joined The HSUS last year. She recently worked with Wildlife Director Sue Pressman in an evaluation of the Traverse City, Michigan City Council and those City authorities have set up a special committee to make rec­ommendations as to the future of the zoo. Rowland told The News that “after having to either relocate, repair or close down.” The Cherryland So­ciety will be monitoring the activities of the committee and assisting where they can.

Representative Rowland accom­panied HSUS investigator Phil Steward to the Wyoming, Michigan rodeo to observe conditions and events. Rowland reported that the animals were well cared for during their visit as has been the case when they left, the use of the bucking strap and electric prod resumed.

Not long ago Rowland assisted the local educational TV station on an interesting production. “Ani­mals: Their Rights and Your Re­sponsibility,” was the title of a one hour special which included rep­resentatives of the humane movement in the Toledo area. Rowland was asked to review the outline for the program and provide recommen­dations.
**Gulf States Office Hosts Humane Education Course**

This past summer, the Gulf States office and Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas hosted a three week graduate course in humane education. John Dommer, Director of HSUS's National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), toms, Director of HSUS's National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), Douglas Scott, Gulf States Director and Charles Herrmann, HSUS's Director of Communications each led some of the course sessions.

The workshop was under the direction of Dr. G. W. Willingham who developed the course and worked with HSUS and the Nacogdoches County Humane Society to see it implemented. More than 50 working teachers and humane society educators attended the course. The workshop was one of the leading courses in terms of numbers of students at the University this summ-

HSUS Board Secretary Dr. Amy Freeman Lee was a guest speaker at one of the sessions. Because of the large attendance, Dr. Willingham is planning to repeat the course in the summer of 1979.

**Dean Robert Marshak Elected A Director of HSUS**

We are pleased and honored to welcome to The HSUS Board of Di­rectors Robert Marshak, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Marshak, an author, teacher, lecturer, and administrator, is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a Co-Director of the Center on the Interaction of Animals and Society.

Commenting on the election of Dr. Marshak as a Director, HSUS President John A. Hoyt said, "Rob­ert Marshak is a giant in his profes­sion. More especially, however, he is a man who has combined his ac­ademic and scientific excellence with a caring compassion for people and animals alike in a manner that is rarely seen.

Other incumbent Directors elected to a new three-year term are Donald S. Dawson, Amanda Blake, Irene Marshak, Robert W. Gilmore, Amy Freeman Lee, and Robert F. Wel­born.

**Understanding Your Pet: Pet Care and Hu­mane Concerns, Dr. Michael W. Fox (Gould, McCann & Geoghe­gan, Inc.)**

Understanding Your Pet is the latest effort by Dr. Michael Fox, Director of HSUS's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems.

The book offers sensible advice about caring for your pet—be it cat, dog, gerbil, or fish. Readers are encouraged to examine their life styles to determine if they will be responsible pet owners and what kind of pet is best for them.

Dr. Fox goes on to explain what should be done and why it should be done, stressing the importance of understanding the personality and behavior of a pet.

With helpful examples and per­sonal anecdotes, Fox discusses ani­mals' strong reliance on the sense of smell and their ability to analyze smells. He explains the importance of physical contact between pets and owners and lists the basic reasons for pet "misbehavior." As Fox puts it, "Understanding is the key to the animal kingdom.

Nutting there is a "very fine line between the enjoyment and use of animals and their exploitation and abuse," Fox details the need for im­proving conditions for zoo animals and birds to avoid their suffering caused by trapping for the fur industry. He cautions against making pets of wild animals, and explains what to do with orphaned animals and other "creatures that may come into your life in the summer.

For anyone concerned about the topic of animal welfare, Under­standing Your Pet offers practical advice on daily care of pets along with thoughtful commentary on the issue of animal rights, noting that the basic rights of animals are insepa­rable from those of people.

Fox shows in this comprehensive but easily readable volume that "one who is close to animals and nature is closer to understanding himself."

Fox's other books include Under­standing Your Cat, and Between Animal and Man: The Key to the Kingdom.

**Underwater Wilderness, Carl Roessler (Chanticleer Press, $35.00)**

The exploration of underwater life has added new dimension to our knowledge of the natural world. Life in the sea has proven just as diverse and complex as it is on land. Under­water Wilderness examines tropical waters and their inhabitants. Mr. Roessler explores the chain of life, animal behavior, and other aspects of existence in the underwater world.

While the text is entertaining and enlightening, it is the stunning layout and dramatic color photographs which set Underwater Wilderness apart from similar publications. The book contains 306 plates which have been gracefully blended with text to create a masterpiece. This book will be an exceptional library acquisition for readers who appreciate quality in nature books.

**Watching Birds: An Introduction to Ornithology, Roger F. Pasquier (Houghton Mifflin Company, $9.95)**

Avian species are broadly distrib­uted and abundant. A diversity of bird life is readily visible to both ur­ban and rural naturalists. It is not surprising, therefore, that millions of citizens enjoy bird watching. Many persons have become "bird­ers." These amateur ornithologists are not content to merely observe birds from a window vantage point. Rather, their interest extends to the study of the physical attributes and behavior of avian species.

Watching Birds has been written for the birding enthusiast. This book serves as a general introduction to the science of ornithology. Mr. Pas­quier not only explains how and why birds are studied, but also in­troduces the reader to avian evolu­tion, flight, anatomy, voice, repro­duction, migration, habitat, and dis­tribution. The book is superbly illus­trated by Margaret La Farge and has been designed for ease in reading. Both the dedicated birder and casual naturalist will find Watching Birds a welcome resource as a guide to birds and birding.

Gisela Karlan (right) of the New Jersey HSUS Branch works with a volunteer during a recent Oil Spill Rescue, Care, and Treatment seminar. Because of their coastal location, NJ HSUS has become deeply involved in the oil spill problem.

**Recommended Reading**

- **Understanding Your Pet: Pet Care and Hu­mane Concerns, Dr. Michael W. Fox**
- **Underwater Wilderness, Carl Roessler**
- **Watching Birds: An Introduction to Ornithology, Roger F. Pasquier**

**Dean Robert Marshak**

Dr. Willingham looks on as Ms. Andrea Ward of HSUS's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems addresses the students during an evening session.

Dr. Marshak's role as an educator of veterinarians will benefit the animals we all care so much about. His students will have the opportunity to be exposed to the reverence for life theme that is central to the humane movement.
In Defense of Animals, J. McCoy (The Seabury Press, $8.95)

In Defense of Animals is a powerful treatise on the topic of animal mistreatment in our society. The book contains detailed accounts of the evolution of the current decade's major animal welfare issues. In particular, Mr. McCoy focuses his attention on sport hunting, trapping, food animal slaughter, animal transport, horse sorging, wild horse roundups, and pet overpopulation.

In Defense of Animals contains a noteworthy profile of the U.S. animal protection movement. Mr. McCoy provides new insights into the evolution of animal welfare programs. He analyzes the complexities of effecting animal welfare reforms.

The Moral Status of Animals, Stephen R. L. Clark (Oxford University Press, $13.00)

The moral defensibility of man's treatment of animals is among the great philosophical issues of today. The Moral Status of Animals addresses this topic in the light of religion, ethical tradition, science, and schools of philosophy.

Dr. Clark brings impressive credentials to his treatise on animal rights. He is a lecturer in Moral Philosophy at the University of Glasgow in the United Kingdom and a former Visiting Lecturer at the University of Chicago. Unfortunately, Dr. Clark's enthusiasm for his topic is dulled by a rambling style of writing. This book will appeal to the reader with a wide range of interests more than the general reader. Despite this shortcoming, The Moral Status of Animals qualifies as a classic investigation into the question of animal rights and human obligations.

CHOOSING “HUMANE” BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

By Charles F. Herrmann, III

The Humane Society News has put together a list of 300 books that promote the humane point of view. You can have a free copy of this listing by writing to KIND Booklist, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Book stores are more than happy to order books for you.
Humane Slaughter Act

On August 7, the Senate overwhelmingly passed S. 3092, the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act. The House will likely consider the measure before final adjournment this year.

This bill, which has been discussed fully in past issues of The HSUS News, will give the federal government the power to inspect and control the slaughter of livestock. The current law only requires humane stunning as a requisite for a government contract. If a packer doesn’t sell to the federal government, he need not slaughter humanely. S. 3092 and the companion House bill would incorporate humane stunning standards into The Federal Meat Inspection Act, which means that all federally inspected meat would have to be humanely slaughtered regardless of purchaser.

In testimony, The HSUS had recommended that Congress clarify the moment of slaughter, since even the most humane practices could be subject to abuse. This bill makes it a crime to allow such cruelty occurs on the lots and ramps as animals move towards slaughter. The Senate Agriculture Committee in its report states that pre-slaughter handling should be interpreted to begin at the time the livestock come into the custody of the slaughterhouse, up to and including the moment of slaughter. The Committee expects that The HSUS will support new regulations to cover this new interpretation.

In addition, federal meat inspectors would be able to stop other abuses such as the beating and kicking of livestock, gouging out of eyes, and the improper use of electric prods. Currently, these inspectors have no authority to do this.

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Non-Game

In the Fall 1977 News, we reported on two bills, S. 1140 and H.R. 10255 to fund state conservation programs for species of wildlife that are not hunted or trapped. Since state wildlife funds have traditionally come from hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses, or from taxes on ammunition or other such equipment, state wildlife agencies have been more responsive to these constituencies to the exclusion of the concerns of other citizens who prefer a less deadly enjoyment of their surroundings. Thus, most wildlife programs are dedicated to the survival of game species. Sometimes other species indirectly benefit; other times they do not. Non-game animals need their own programs. Activities such as population and habitat studies could help insure the survival of many species and hopefully, prevent other species from deteriorating to “endangered” or “threatened” status. The proposal enjoys wide support. State wildlife agencies, conservation groups and animal welfare organizations have all worked on behalf of this bill.

On May 24, S. 1140 moved smoothly through the Senate. However, H.R. 10255, a similar bill, is in trouble in the House. A few powerful interests, including the Chamber of Commerce, announced their opposition to the bill and evened misleading statements. The Congressmen sponsoring the bill and various supporting groups have worked hard to correct any erroneous impressions. Please write to your Congressman and ask him to support the bill. The address for Congressmen is U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Even if the bill passes the House, there is a threat of veto. Although the President in his environmental message recognized the need for this type of program, the Department of the Interior has opposed it. Write to President Carter (The Whiting Runner, 10255 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20500, and ask him to sign the non-game bill when it comes to him for signature.

Wild Horses and Burros

Attempts to gut The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act made it into the final bill after all the previous attempts. The Department of the Interior has opposed it. The Senate bill, S. 2475 could seriously jeopardize the continued existence of wild horse herds on public lands in the West.

In the House, the bill that passed includes the adoption of The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act and some additional funding.

The Department of the Interior has opposed the bill, but the Department of Agriculture has supported it. The House bill would require the BLM to develop and adhere to humane standards for the care and treatment of the horses. The Department of Agriculture would be required to make sure these animals are treated humanely on and off the range. For background information, see the Summer and Spring issues of The HSUS News.

It is our belief that BLM should properly enforce the horse and burro program and not just try to get rid of it through legislation. First, an independent scientific center of population levels should be conducted before any horses are removed from the range. Further, BLM should develop and adhere to humane standards for the care and treatment of the horses. The Department of Agriculture would be required to be more vigilant in monitoring the Adopt-A-Horse Program and take action when there is a case of mistreatment.

This summer, The HSUS submitted testimony on two bills pending before the Pennsylvania State Legislature. On July 31, Phil Stewart testified at House Finance Committee hearings in Chester on a proposal to legalize dog racing in Chester and other Pennsylvania cities. Stewart described in detail the cruelties that invariably attend this “sport.” The HSUS also submitted a statement to the House Agriculture Committee on S. 539, a bill to restructure or eliminate the federal government’s funding of non-game programs. To read the summary of this report, please write to the HSUS, 1140 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20515.
Ohio Cruelty Case Update

As reported in the Summer 1978 News, HSUS Great Lakes Representative Sandy Rowland investigated and signed a complaint against Thon Thom, an Ohio pet store owner who is alleged to have cruelly beaten and killed 13 puppies. Before Thom went to court on the cruelty charges, he pled guilty to several counts of bad check charges in a separate case. In August, Thom was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in the Ohio State Penitentiary. This will keep Thom out of the animal business for some time. HSUS will be on the lookout in case Thom tries to get back in the animal business following his release.

HSUS Attacks Federal Support of Hunters

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has recently filed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement attempting to justify the continuation of the federal programs under the Pittman-Robertson and related federal statutes which spend millions in federal funds annually building new access roads for hunters, burning off thousands of acres to create better browse for deer to increase the hunters’ harvest, etc.—all disproportionate and being nothing more than a recitation of what had been done under the program over the years.

Mr. Madden also attacked the report as being fatally defective, alleging that it did not even touch upon the frightful impact that modern hunting has on the wildlife in any given area. His testimony described in detail the agony and slow death that is an inevitable result of the maiming and wounding that takes place with today’s amateur hunting that uses not only rifles, shotshock, and bows and arrows, but ancient muzzle loaders and heaven knows what other so-called “weapons.”

Cruelty Conviction for Painful Euthanasia

In July, 1978, the Court of Appeals of Quebec, Canada, upheld a conviction for cruelty against the operator of an animal pound for not using readily available improved equipment in euthanizing unwanted stray animals, which would have prolonged suffering. The defendant operated an animal control business wherein unwanted animals were euthanized by being placed in a closed chamber connected by a five-foot tube to the exhaust system of a six-cylinder automobile engine—death being caused by carbon monoxide poisoning.

The Court found that this method of euthanasia caused considerable suffering to the animals, since the intense heat from the engine and from particles of carbon discharged from the engine burned the animals’ mucous membranes and respiratory tracts. The Court further found that the defendant could easily have installed, at a reasonable cost, a cooling and filtration system which eliminates the carbon particles and lowers the temperature of the carbon monoxide to a level tolerable to the animals, and that the defendant had previously refused to modify his euthanizing equipment.

Thus, the Court held that since the suffering involved could have been avoided by reasonable means, the defendant was guilty of willfully inflicting “unnecessary” pain and suffering upon animals under the anti-cruelty statute there which is very similar to the statutes in most states in the United States.

The Court went further in its opinion and stated that the expression “unnecessary” is not to be viewed as much in relation to the purpose sought as to the means employed. The Court cited with approval the language in an earlier case to the effect that even where a desirable and legitimate object is sought to be attained by a painful operation, if the pain caused so far outweighs the importance of the end to be attained, it should be clear that the object should be abandoned rather than inflict disproportionate pain.

While the decision from the Canadian Court has no official effect in the United States, our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is so similar that we feel that useable precedents have been enunciated and established in this most important case. The cruelty in municipal pounds, including failure to adopt the most sophisticated and painless euthanasia methods, continues to be a major problem in the United States, and, of course, the failure of animal experimenters to exercise the type of compassionate and balanced judgment propounded by the Canadian Court is a constant source of concern to all of us.

Arrangements for Pets in Your Will

As HSUS General Counsel, I receive scores of requests annually for information and guidance from anxious dog and cat owners who are in a quandary over the steps which should be taken to assure their beloved pets are properly taken care of when their owner dies. The problem is never an easy one, and the answer will vary completely with each individual’s situation.

A number of people have the very justifiable feeling that there is no person or situation that can humanely and properly care for the personal pet following their demise. In that case, which usually involves very elderly or infirm animals, they wish their pet to be humanely euthanized immediately upon their death. However, even this seemingly simple desire can be frustrated unnecessarily through careful arrangements that are made.

In the event that one feels obliged to have the animals euthanized, this should not only be spelled out in the Will, but definite arrangements must be made with a veterinarian, or preferably with a friend or relative and the veterinarian. It should not be left up to anyone who does not have a personal understanding and knowledge of the situation and the reasons for this request to merely mention in your Will that the executor should take these steps. Often, the executor may not be familiar with the actual circumstances.

By that time, other arrangements may have been made for the animals that are quite different than those desired by the testator. Accordingly, the best thing to do is to mention in your Will, but also to set forth in a letter to your friend or relative and the veterinarian exactly what you want them to do.

The more common desire is that some carefully selected individual should take care of your pets, and this solution often works very well, but it, too, can have its pitfalls, and thoughtful advance arrangements should always be made.

In the situation where a relative or close friend is to take over the care of the pet for the rest of the animal’s life, much more should be done than merely mentioning it in the Will. First, the person who is to care for the animal must be selected. If the pet is to be fed and have its medical needs taken care of, then reasonable arrangements should be made, where possible, so that it will not be a burden, and the pet will have a much better chance of being well cared for. It is my recommendation that the relative or friend should be left a reasonable outright financial gift which should be sufficient to feed, house, and provide proper veterinary care for the pet for its normal life expectancy. The reason I suggest outright gifts is that they are usually a less cumbersome, less expensive, and more effective way to hinge the matter.

In time, people have established in their wills general trusts for the benefit of their pets, and, on occasion, bequests have been made directly to the animals. Each of these cases can create legal complications, and these bequests have been found to be invalid and therefore unenforceable under the various states laws within the United States. For example, in some states an outright gift to an animal is simply void, and instead, the gift passes to the residuary legatee, and the animal is completely left out. In other states, a gift to a friend or relative is void, and the remainder of the pet’s life is held to create an invalid condition, and the gift is treated as an absolute bequest to the residuary legatee. Others have been found to be invalid on other grounds. In each case, avoidable and expensive litigation was involved.

Accordingly, the best solution, where possible, is to make a bequest of the pet and a moderate sum of money to a friend or relative, along with a request that the pet be properly cared for. The only problem with this approach arises when one does not have a friend or relative who is willing to assume this duty. In that event, you should give further thought to the possibility that the animal, in the long run, might be better off if it is put to sleep.

The main message of this article is to warn against attempting elaborate legalistic approaches to these very personal questions, and to try to work them out in advance, with those people who understand the problem and who are willing to provide you with the best solution which you, in your particular situation, will desire.

Law Notes

Compiled by Murdough Stuart Madden, HSUS General Counsel, and Roger Kindler, Associate Counsel

The Humane Society News • Fall 1978
Give **KIND** magazine this Christmas. **KIND** is The HSUS's magazine for young people 8 to 13. **KIND** is an enjoyable, humane magazine about animals and people. Best of all, **KIND** is solid competition for the TV tube. It's the perfect gift for your children, grandchildren, or the kid down the block. And, **KIND** is one of the least expensive yet most valuable gifts you can give. Ten monthly issues are only $4. If you subscribe before November 1, we'll throw in the last two issues in '78 as a bonus. That's 12 issues for $4.

This year more than eight million stray dogs and cats will be brought into animal shelters in this country. These, plus the unknown number of strays that die from disease or injury or starvation while loose, make up a staggering number of pets that are lost or abandoned and never found. Sad as this is, the real impact comes when it is your pet, your very own Rowf or Meowsier that is among the missing.

Losing a family pet can be a heart-breaking experience. This is truly a case where "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Don't give your pets the opportunity to get lost.

Keep your dog under restraint and under the personal supervision of a responsible family member whenever it is outdoors. Neutered dogs and cats are less apt to feel the urge to roam, or weather off following the scent of an attractive member of the opposite sex.

Children can be quite content to stay inside all the time, but if you allow your dog to go out in your yard, it's a good idea to establish a regular mealtime for the cat so it will learn to return to the house at that time. If it doesn't show up, you'll know something is wrong. This is an advantage, because the sooner you start looking for a lost pet, the better your chances are of finding it.

No matter what precautions you take, one day when your head is turned, or the door is left ajar, or someone opens the gate, your pet may be gone. That's why the most important thing you can do for your pet is to put an identification tag on his collar. This is so important, it's worth saying again: Put an identification tag with your current address and phone number on your pet's collar.

Strangers will be more likely to aid a pet with an I.D. tag. The vast majority of the dogs and cats that end up at animal shelters could be promptly returned to their owners if only they had I.D. tags. Instead, they must often be euthanized after a short holding period, because the owner doesn't know where to look for his pet, and the shelter workers don't know where to look for the owner. I.D. tags are cheap, you can get them at any pet store, and they are the best insurance against this tragedy happening to you and your pet.

As soon as you realize your pet is missing, start looking for it. Don't put it off, thinking Fido will find his own way home after a while. He might, but if he doesn't you will have given him extra time to wander further and further from home. If it's your dog that is lost, first check the places in your neighborhood where it usually goes: parks, school yards, wooded areas, or the homes of neighbor's pets. Look carefully, call its name, and check every location twice.

If it's your cat that's missing, be sure to look up and under. Look up into trees or anything else your cat may have climbed. Look under cars, into alleys, behind garbage cans, and into any small place where a frightened or injured cat might crawl seeking seclusion and safety. In cold weather, check under and around automobiles. Cats are attracted to the leftover warmth of car engines. Call the cat by name, then listen carefully for answering meows.

Ask neighbors if they've seen your pet. If they haven't, ask them to keep an eye out for it. Describe the pet and tell them where you can be reached if they should find it. Ask postmen, patrolmen, meter readers, and anyone else who regularly walks the neighborhood to watch for your pet.

If your pet does have an I.D. tag on its collar, it's a good idea to leave someone at your house to answer the phone or doorbell in case a good samaritan finds your pet and brings it home.

If you've had no luck after two or three hours of searching the neighborhood, it's time for more strenuous measures. The following suggestions may bring you success:

Please turn page...
How To Recover Your Lost Pet—

Make signs. Use posterboard and an ink that won’t run if it rains. Write “LOST!”, then describe the dog or cat, giving color, size, breed, sex, and any other identifying features it has. If you have a good photograph of your pet, you might try making copies of it on a photocopy machine and pasting a copy on each sign. If you are offering a reward, put that on the sign, too. Sometimes a reward can motivate people to return your pet who would not otherwise bother.

Put your name and phone number on the sign. If you work, you should also write your office number or the number of a friend who is usually home when you’re not.

If you can, get flyers with the same information mimeographed or photocopied. These can be handed out to paperboys, paperwomen, and others who regularly walk through the neighborhood.

Post the cardboard signs where they are most likely to be seen by the greatest number of people. Some good places are bus stops, busy intersections, parks, and playgrounds. You can also ask permission to post signs in neighborhood stores, post offices, police stations, or veterinarian clinics. In any case, it’s a good idea to notify nearby veterinarians that you’ve lost a pet, in case it gets injured and a passerby brings it in for emergency treatment.

Notify the animal shelters and city pound that you’ve lost a pet.

Don’t call just the shelter nearest you—call all shelters in your city. A dog can easily travel twenty miles a day, and the person who finds it may take it to the shelter nearest him, not nearest you.

If you don’t know where the shelters in your city are, check the yellow pages under “Animal Welfare Agencies” and the local government listings in the white pages for the city animal control facility. If you can’t find listings in the phone book, your veterinarian may be able to tell you how to reach the shelter or pound.

Visit each shelter in person every two or three days to be sure of finding your pet if it is there. Even though your dog is unique and special to you, a shelter that handles 10,000 or more animals a year may not recognize it from your description. This is even more true for cats, where often the only distinguishing feature is color. At any time, there may be a half a dozen cats at the shelter the same color as yours. So it’s important to visit the shelters in person, and make return visits every few days. If you have flyers describing your pet, leave a copy with shelter personnel. Don’t give up hope too soon. There are many cases of pets and owners being reunited after a month or more of searching.

If you are diligent in your search, you may finally see that one-of-a-kind face behind the wire gate of a shelter cage, or get the long awaited phone call that leads you to your pet. Have ajoyous reunion, but don’t forget there are a few things left to do. Take down the signs you’ve posted, and inform neighbors who’ve helped you in your search that your pet is home. Be sure to let the animal shelters know, too, so they can take your animal off the “lost” list. If you feel that a shelter has been especially helpful in your search, consider making a donation to help the shelter help other animals and owners.

If your pet has been “on the streets” for a week or more, it would be a good idea to take it to your veterinarian to check for parasites or diseases it may have picked up in its wanderings. Last, but hardly least, promise yourself and your pet this will never happen again.

A few weeks ago I spent a one-pound note to take a particularly glamorous boat ride down the Thames River from Westminster pier to Greenwich Village. It was one of those rare sunny Sunday afternoons in London that evoked literally thousands of tourists as well as natives to do precisely the same thing, dispelling some of the pretentiousness in the promotional brochures.

This fifty-five minute tour provided an opportunity to test one’s versatility for stretching, shoving and climbing in order to see the historic as well as the modern structures that stretch along the banks of that famous river.

As we progressed down the Thames, I began humming the well-known children’s ditty: London Bridge is falling down, falling down, falling down; London Bridge is falling down, My fair lady.

Actually, the London Bridge which inspired that verse did not finally fall down, but was torn down and rebuilt as a tourist attraction at Lake Havasu in western Arizona. Its place spanning the Thames stands a larger, stronger bridge designed to serve the needs of today’s burgeoning traffic.

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I have on several occasions viewed the old London Bridge from approximately 32,000 feet flying to and from the west coast. And each time I have felt a pang of sadness that this once glorious and functional bridge should now be relegated to the desert sands of a foreign country. It is, as it were, a castoff in a strange land, isolated and useless except as a monument to the past, viewed by thousands of persons who know little of its history nor shall ever see the place where it once so grandly stood.

But as with bridges, so is it with institutions and movements. Time and events change functions and needs, and rarely does the ancient suffice to adequately serve the new. “New occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward, Who would keep abreast of truth.”

James Kilpatrick has written that “the practice of questioning today what will happen tomorrow is an ancient necessity. In this fashion we buy the week’s groceries and build the world’s bridges. Much of living is a process of first looking foggly backward, trying to figure out what has happened, and then looking as foggly ahead.”

For the past several months, I have had the opportunity to discuss and explore with Dean Robert Marshall and Dr. Leon Weiss what has taken place during the past several years as regards the respective roles and functions of veterinarians and humanitarians, and the lack of interaction and common endeavor that has characterized our efforts.

If you don’t know where the shelters in your area to see if any of them are willing to do this for you.

Finally, you may want to check with the police department or dog wardens about dead animals picked up off the streets and highways of your town. It’s very difficult to face the possibility that your pet may have been killed. But if the worst has happened, wouldn’t you rather know the truth than wonder for months and years what happened to your pet?

If you are diligent in your search, you may finally see that one-of-a-kind face behind the wire gate of a shelter cage, or get the long awaited phone call that leads you to your pet. Have a joyous reunion, but don’t forget there are a few things left to do. Take down the signs you’ve posted, and inform neighbors who’ve helped you in your search that your pet is home. Be sure to let the animal shelters know, too, so they can take your animal off the “lost” list. If you feel that a shelter has been especially helpful in your search, consider making a donation to help the shelter help other animals and owners.

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lawyers, and philosophers. We have movement we represent has often caused our estrangement. We have not until recently availed our­ have not availed ourselves of the tal­ United States, that is seeking to
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But to be sure, the animal welfare movement is engaged in a cause that calls forth deep emotion and feeling, emotion that is genuine and appro­priate. For it is a cause that seeks to minimize and eliminate the pain of others; a cause that makes animals like to create a world in which a reverence and respect for all life is pervasive.

Herman Melville once wrote: “We cannot live for ourselves. A thousand fibers connect us with our fellow men, and animals alike to create a world in which a reverence and respect for all life is pervasive.

But now the animal rights issue is bursting upon the scene. Noted philosophers, theologians, and anthropologists are beginning to articulate what the animal welfare movement dare not do. Indeed, they are suggesting that even the animal welfare movement, radical fringe it has appeared to be in the minds of many, has not gone far enough and, indeed, is itself involved in the com­plicity to abuse and inappropriately destroy animals.

If the veterinarian should imagine that he or she can ignore or remain isolated from this movement and its implications for human-animal rela­tionships, it is a delusion pure and simple. For it is you, and especially you as the healers and ministers to the animals of our society, upon to stand front and center in the challenges this movement will ulti­mately generate.

For much too long veterinarians have been absent from the arena of animal abuse and suffering. Your professional responsibilities in avoided or skirted taking stands on such issues as the trapping of ani­mals, animal fighting contests, ro­ute, studying and knowing the develop­
ine country. It is only recently, and one surmises with some motivation to protect a vested interest, that veterinarians have acknowledged their role and responsibility in responding to the tragic consequences of an over­abundance of unwanted cats and dogs. All too often veterinarians have retreated from the ivory tower of learning to the one-way door of clinical practice. But now, more than ever before, your presence, your commitment, and your participation is needed in a social revolution that is already taking place. With you and without you it will continue to grow, and it can only suffer if it should leave you behind.

Yet I am hopeful. I am hopeful because of institutions such as the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine whose reaching out has drawn such as my­self in. I am hopeful because of per­sons such as Dr. Marshak and Dr. Weiss and other associates I do not know as well who dare to ask the hard questions and will not hide from the hard answers. I am hopeful because of the visions that create the Center on the Interaction of An­imals and Society. I am hopeful be­cause I discern in the graduate vet­erinarian of today a commitment to

My address on the preceding pages, Building the World’s Bridges, was given here at the Commencement Exercises, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, May 22, 1978. It is reprinted here to share with and practice relative to the developing cooperation between the veterinary profession and the humane movement. I am confident that a new era of cooperation and a sharing of mutual concerns between our respective professions is possible, symbolized in a pioneering way in the association now existing between The HSUS and the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine.