Animal Trainer’s Code

I would like to comment on the article left by the article on The Humane Society News (Winter 1979) about the killing of many lions. The article stated that there was a great and intelligent gorillas by poachers. How could this happen? It just made me sick, and so angry that it is difficult to express my feelings in words. I can’t think of any punishment severe enough for such horrors inflicted on those poor helpless, harmless animals. It seems to me that the human animal is becoming more callous, and indifferent to cruelty, and in many cases is the most vicious and cruel “predator” that inhabits this earth. I have seen too much cruelty to animals for no reason, or just to make a few paltry dollars profit, such as trapping with the steel jaw trap.

I would like to ask why wasn’t there more vigilance to protect these animals, since it was known that poachers are on the hunt in this area for gorillas. With only 250 remaining, it may not be long until the poacher, and the encroaching, expanding population will wipe them out completely. Ed. Note: Dian Fossey has organized her student assistants in the Park des Virungas, Zaire.

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The Golden Zoo in Fort Myers was a nightmare—a collection of rickety old cages occupied by starving animals. HSUS Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Pressman and Southeast Regional Investigator Bernard Weller went to the zoo following a tip from a local informant.

Here, in Sue Pressman’s own words, is what they found and what they did about it.

There were no souvenir stands, tourists with cameras, or any of the other standard fare for Florida sights. There was just a decrepit roadside zoo well off the tourist track. For a tourist attraction it was certainly in the wrong place! But you can’t tell that to the animals. They still need to eat whether the tourists come or not. Indications of starvation could be seen in nearly all the cages—skinnny animals and little or no feces.

We observed a group of very thin young lions, 18 to 24 months old, that looked like they hadn’t eaten in weeks. In the cougar and fox cages we saw some water and dirty dog food pans. The pans were empty.

In a chimp’s cage we saw beer and cola cans and some table scraps mixed with feces. This chimp appeared to be the only animal that had eaten regularly. Mr. Golden, owner of the zoo, gave this primate a Macaque monkey lying on its face to be breathing. I asked Mrs. Golden about the monkey. Mrs. Golden replied she didn’t know, but Bernie Weller opened the cage and lifted the monkey out. I examined the monkey and noted it was tremendously dehydrated and its stomach cavity was sunken. I opened its eating pouch and found it was tremendously dehydrated and its stomach cavity was sunken.
two societies newly accredited

hsus accreditation committee has approved accreditation of two west coast animal welfare groups, the animal care center in garden grove, california, and the whatcom county humane society of bellingham, washington.

the animal care center in garden grove operates a shelter facility that handles surrendered animals, cruelty investigations, and humane education. two years ago, a request allowed this organization to begin building improvements that would eventually help them meet the strict accreditation standards. changes included adding a new kitchen, new offices for the humane educator and cruelty investigator, and painting and reflooring kennel areas.

the animal care center also runs a spay/neuter clinic. the self-supporting program, which also provides general veterinary care, has evening hours several times a week to make it accessible to more people. in 1977, 15,578 animals were treated. a program to provide veterinary services to pet owners who need financial assistance will be expanded in coming years.

the beginning of the executive director, carol m. givens, also has set up an indoor area with scratching posts and large trees for the monkeys, which can get exercise while being displayed for adoption. an outdoor area is set aside for the kittens, where they can exercise the sheltered dogs.

the whatcom county humane society, inc., in bellingham, washington, started out a few years ago with only shelter building and inadequate wood and wire cages. it took hard work and a strong commitment to make the shelter the commendable facility it now is.

the combination of poor location, lack of professional business knowledge, and the absence of proper training created this crucial situation. "there may be hundreds of other goldens out there, " said pressman. the only way we'll ever know is through our members and friends. if we hadn't been informed of this case, " she went on, "there would be a lot of dead animals at the golden zoo today. we caught this one at the last possible moment."
BEAUTY AND THE BEASTS
by Dr. Andrew Rowan
Associate Director of the Institute
for the Study of Animal Problems

Cosmetics have been with us for thousands of years, but are available today in greater variety than ever before. The U.S. cosmetic industry has grown over the past thirty years, and is now a ten billion dollar business. Behind the image and promises of beauty is the less attractive reality of how almost a million animals suffer and die in the testing of new cosmetic products every year. In fact, one lion animal suffers and dies in the testing of new cosmetic products every year in the United States, along with many other animal welfare organizations and a growing section of the public, are very concerned about the manner in which animals are used by the cosmetic industry—can all, or all of these animals be spared the ordeal of cosmetics testing by the use of alternative testing methods? How can the consumer avoid supporting mass animal testing? The following discussion of some of the features of animal testing may begin to answer these questions.

What Is a Cosmetic?

The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FFDC) Act of 1938 defines a cosmetic as an article intended to be rubbed, poured,5 sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance without affecting the body's structure or function. The term applies to products used by men, women and children and includes skin creams, lotions, inks, tints, powders, perfumes, bath preparations, depilatories, shaving products, and products for external hygiene, products for lip application, and mouth care products. Soap, however, is specifically excluded from the definition.

What Testing Is Required?

Despite the fact that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is required to regulate the sale of cosmetics and prohibit those which are determined to be unsafe, its powers are rather limited. If the FDA is able to specify particular types of tests. In general, a cosmetic is innocent until proven guilty (this is the opposite of the rules governing drug manufacture and marketing) and the FDA has to demonstrate that the product is safe.

If a cosmetic is not safe, there is a special exception to this rule. Under the 1960 Color Additives amendment to the 1938 FDCA, any new cosmetic formulation must be safe to be marketed. The FDA does require companies to ensure that there is "adequate substantiation of safety" for the products placed on the market. If satisfied that the product is not available then the product must carry a label stating "Warning—The safety of this product has not been determined."

When pressed for clarification of the term "adequate substantiation," the FDA commonly refers to the approach outlined in a 1968 conference by Dr. Giovacchini of Giglette and also Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association. In his address, Giovacchini outlines a multi-stage procedure for determining the safety of new cosmetic formulations.

The first stage consists of a complete examination of its components and on the toxicological data available on the toxic effects of both the individual ingredients and the finished product. This stage involves the performance of animal tests to fill any gaps which were identified in the first stage. The final stage consists of patch testing using human volunteers. The first three stages in the LD50 test is of great value in determining the amount of the substance which may cause sensitization. Sensitization (allergic reaction) to a product is a very individual response from the gross insult to the animal's system, such as clogging the digestive system. The animal's death is obviously very painful, but the test results are meaningless.

Practicing toxicologists have told us of instances where such tests have been performed in the past, but claim that they are rarely done now. Instead, the limit test is used. A dose of the substance at one percent of the animals' body weight (equivalent to the ingestion of 1/8th of a face cream by a one-year old child) is administered to a group of animals. If this produces little or no toxic reactions, then the substance is presumed to be safe and no further testing is required. Another common test is the Draize eye irritancy test. This is usually performed on rabbits and involves placing one tenth of a millilitre of the substance in one eye of a rabbit, the other eye being left undosed for comparison. Researchers then check for the incidence and severity of irritation resulting from the substance.

The Draize test was developed in 1944 by an FDA employee (after whom it is named) and is still widely recommended as a standard test for eye irritation. This is despite the fact that two respected American toxicologists in 1971 that the test should not be included in any new regulations since "without careful elucidation these tests result in unreliable results." They based their conclusion on the results of a collaborative study involving twenty-four major government and industrial testing laboratories in which the same substance could be assessed as irritant by one laboratory and non-irritant by another.

The courts are also suspicious of results from the Draize test. The FDA lost a court case in 1974 because, among other things, they failed to show that the results from the tests on rabbit eyes could be extrapolated to humans.

The other tests performed also contain serious defects, especially those done on guinea pigs to detect substances which may cause sensitization. Sensitization (allergic reaction) to a product is a very indi-
Trophy Hunters Thwarted-For Now

Pressure from The Humane Society of the United States and many other environmental groups recently prompted the withdrawal of an outrageous permit application submitted to the Endangered Species Office last December. The application, from The Safari Clubs International (SCI), requested permission to shoot a record 100-man gestalt trophy of 100 animals from the endangered species list. SCI had hoped to see hung on a wall were 5 orangutans, 5 gorillas, 10 jaguars, 500 leopards, 50 slender snouted crocodiles, and 150 leopards. Consideration of the obnoxious introduction of domestic stock into wildlife rangelands, pol lutation and over-hunting are all responsible. Trophy hunting is perhaps the most objectionable factor because it serves no purpose except to pander to the emotional insecurity of the hunter. This is no excuse for the slaughter of the world’s wildlife. Furthermore, the concept of the best trophy is also the best genetic stock. In the application, SCI sought to claim credit of interest in jargon suggesting that, by creating a demand for an animal, they will encourage its survival. Unfortunately, when a species is endangered because it is severely limited in its habitat, it is the demand for the animal that is threatening it.

There is no doubt that SCI will return in the future to their never-ending battle for the right to hunt a few mammals, main, and murder, and to enjoy the last beautiful remnants of our wildlife heritage.

Mark Your Calendars Now!

The Humane Society News • Spring 1979

This year's annual conference marks HSUS' 25th anniversary. The members, friends, and staff of the HSUS will look back on 25 years of milestones on the road to creating a humane society. We'll also look forward to the challenges of the future.

During our conference, hotel room rates, conference fees, and registration costs will be included for your convenience. The hotel also offers other "after-hours" attractions such as tennis and other outdoor activities, including rackets and your swimsuits.

The summer issue of The Humane Society News will carry the detailed information about the conference, program, events, and registration costs. A registration form will be included for your convenience.

So, mark your calendars now. Our 25th annual conference is going to be a time to learn, a time to share, a time to renew old friendships, and a time to plan—for the animals!
Run To Death

When drugs and racing mix, it's the horse that loses

Easy Edith was a five-year-old mare with arthritic knees and chronic soreness in the legs. Time spent grazing in the pasture might have healed her legs, but in the racing game time spent off the track means expense with no income for the owner. So Easy Edith, her knees treated with corticosteroids and with a pre-race injection of phenylbutazone to reduce inflammation, would not be able to race at Pimlico by mid-stretch on May 3, 1978. It was her last race, but Easy Edith did not go down easy. Rounding the final turn of the course, her left front cannon bone shattered. Three other horses went down with her. Two jockeys were injured in the fall, and a third, Robert Pineda, was killed.

Easy Edith was destroyed on the tracks between March and December, 1976, were racing with phenylbutazone. Bute

Phenybutazone, called "bute" for short, is the best known of the drugs involved in racetrack abuses, and has drawn the most attention nationwide. It is an anti-inflammatory, analgesic drug, relieving the pain of an injury by reducing the inflammation associated with it. Phenybutazone is helpful for people with arthritis, and when used correctly on horses, it can give great relief from pain.

According to Jensen-Salbey Laboratories, which manufactures the drug for veterinary use under the name Butazolidin, "Alleviating inflammation resulting from tissue injury may restore or contribute to increased function, but it does not alleviate the clinical condition. This must be accomplished by the normal healing process." Healing takes time and rest, but with bute masking the pain, an unhealed horse can be raced without taking time out to heal. A thoroughbred may weigh as much as 1100 pounds, and all this weight is supported by four thin legs. When racing, an enormous amount of stress is put on the legs. A lot of horses are raced too young in the first place, before their bones are fully matured.

By racing on an already injured leg, the horse risks further injury or complete destruction of the limb. This results in a shortened racing life for the animal, and opens the door to breakdowns such as Easy Edith's. Many horses are literally raced to death in an effort to squeeze the last bit of profit from them.

According to the Illinois Hooved Animal Humane Society (IHANS), "While the number of horses which are breaking down on various racetracks has risen dramatically since the era of permitted medication, these statistics fail to reflect the even greater number of horses that were raced while injured, but were able to limp off the track and return to their stalls without the aid of the track ambulance. And even these figures would not be indicative of the true number of horses being abused by drugs since in most cases it isn't known until the next morning, after the drugs have worn off, if the horse is lame."

According to The Humane Society News, "Many horses that are found to be hopelessly crippled are sold for a mere $200 to $400 each to the 'killer man,' who, conscious of the escalating demand for horse meat in foreign countries, is able to make a fat profit off the flesh of racing's casualties."

Phenybutazone was used on Easy Edith, but it was not the only drug used. Bute was one of the many drugs Easy Edith was given before and after her last race. Horse Meat

A photo taken off a track television screen shows jockeys Robert Pineda and Rudy Turcotte as they were thrown to the track when Easy Edith broke down at Pimlico, causing three other horses to fall with her.

When pre-race injections of buta­

sul­

olidin were legalized in Pennsyl­

vania, on-track breakdowns at the Keystone Racetrack in Philadelphia increased by 400%. The following article written by Larry McMenen for the Philadelphia Daily News, vividly describes the horror of one of those breakdowns:

Rokamali tried to win. He ran as hard as he could; as far as he could... By mid-stretch he was dead.

He ran his legs off. Both of his front legs snapped at the knees. They bent three ways as he went down. The jockey, Stephen Pa­

ga­

ho, was thrown clear. Rokamali struggled to get up. He was stand­

ing straight up in the rear but his legs in front were flapping from the knees.

All of his weight in front was pressing down on the top half of his legs. The bottom part of his legs were bent the wrong way, just lying on the track.

This happened in the eighth race, the feature at Keystone Race Track yesterday. Rokamali was eligible for the race under all conditions, including the unwritten one that says the life of a thoroughbred means nothing.

Rokamali was three years old and a gelding, which means that when he was through racing, he could not have been used to breed other racehorses.

ROKAMALI

Trainers says thoroughbreds are dumber than most other animals. The blood of a racehorse tells him he must run and compete. It says almost nothing else to him.

Rokamali didn't know enough to stay down when he fell. He would have run again if he had been able. A lot of times when a race horse breaks a leg, it is almost unnoticeable. It might break at the ankle and then the flapping is hard to see.
which increases the flow of urine. Whereby diluting the amount of other drugs in the animal's urine to levels which may be too low for test-

When the total impact of a horse's weight falls on one leg at top speed, the stress on the bone and joints is tremendous.

its ability to dilute other, illegal, drugs may account for its use in many cases. Another reason for the popularity of Lasix is its diuretic weight-loss effects. Administered the day before a race, Lasix can re-

treatments are given week after week, race after race, they inevitably lead to osteoarthritis, bone de-

More Drugs

satility and temporary sterility. The quick cure being the long-term crippling.

It is obvious the drug abuse prob-

Seeking Solutions

Each horse owner is concerned with making money should not be in it. Ac-

Profit

Owners claim they cannot make a profit on their horses unless they can keep them racing and thus use medication. Racetrack administra-

The arguments for allowing pre-

Profit

way, and even fewer turn the type of profits that make good reading in the trade magazines. For every Af-

One of the most significant problems with race- horse medication is the difficulty of proving that a horse has been medicated. Even if a horse shows signs of being medicated, there is no easy way to determine what drugs were used and how much of each was given.

Seventy-five percent of all race horses in the United States have been found to be using illegal drugs at one time or another. This is a staggering percentage, and it is clear that something must be done to address this problem.

One possible solution is to increase the penalties for drug violations. Currently, the penalties for drug violations are relatively light, which encourages many trainers and owners to continue using illegal drugs. If the penalties were increased, it is likely that many trainers and owners would be deterred from using illegal drugs.

Another possible solution is to increase the use of pre-race drug testing. Currently, only a small percentage of race horses are tested before a race. If a larger percentage of horses were tested, it would be more difficult for trainers and owners to use illegal drugs.

Finally, it may be necessary to ban certain drugs altogether. While some drugs may be beneficial in certain circumstances, they can also be very dangerous if used incorrectly. It may be necessary to ban these drugs from use in racing in order to protect the health of the horses.

In conclusion, the drug abuse problem in racing is a complex one that requires a multi-faceted approach. While there are no easy solutions, it is clear that something must be done to address this problem.

Sources:


MAIL ORDER MAYHEM

Hi: We've been killing porcupines here in the woods and one we killed took three darts to drop him, another took one dart to the head, a third arm held out in a crevasse, was stub­ born and took six, but last night at dusk we spotted a big, tough one holed up in a tree well anched. All three of us commenced firing darts into him. He squealed at the first volley of darts, but did not drop even though at least five struck him. We kept shooting until we had put 26 darts into him, before he finally dropped from the tree. I guess his needles really protected him and he was an old tough hided hombre. We love these new weapons. Thanks.

Curtis Gibson, Orem, Utah.

The blowgun is also hazardous for young children shooting their blowguns in urban and suburban areas. Urban blower gunners have strict controls put on its sales, because it is a dangerous mecha nical device with the potential to abuse and injure animals, especially when used with poisons known to cause suffering before death. The FDA can take such an action when a clear danger exists.

Last year, it banned the sales of electric shock collars that were activated by a dog's barking, when it was shown that these collars could cause burns on the dog's neck.

It is hoped the authorities will see that the Jivaro Blowgun is not a target-practice toy, but a ready made instrument of cruelty to animals.

...it is now clear that these weapons are again being manufactured and sold to the public. HSUS is consid ering petitioning the Food and Drug Administration to have the product taken off the market, or have strict controls put on its sales, because it is a dangerous mecha nical device with the potential to abuse and injure animals, especially when used with poisons known to cause suffering before death. The FDA can take such an action when a clear danger exists. Last year, it banned the sales of electric shock collars that were activated by a dog's barking, when it was shown that these collars could cause burns on the dog's neck.

It is hoped the authorities will see that the Jivaro Blowgun is not a target-practice toy, but a ready made instrument of cruelty to animals.
Whale Quotas Lowered At IWC Meeting

In Tokyo

Almost 3200 whales' lives will be spared this year as a result of lowered whaling quotas decided at a special meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Tokyo this December.

HSUS Vice President Patricia Forkan attended the meeting as a member of the U.S. delegation. In that role she was able to directly influence U.S. policy as well as work on an official basis to reduce whale quotas.

The meeting got off to a promising start when Australia arrived with a proposal to stop sperm whaling off their coast. This was based on findings by their scientists that the sperm whale population was in worse shape than previously thought. Australia's own whaling company has closed down, and both Japan and the Soviet Union agreed not to take whales in that area. Thus, 561 whales (the quota previously set) were uneventfully spared this year.

The primary purpose for the special meeting was to establish a quota for North Pacific sperm whales. The scientific committee had been unable to reach an agreement on that quota at the regular IWC meeting in June, 1978.

At the December meeting, the scientists recommended a zero quota on female sperm whales and a "conservative" limit of 1115 for males. This means the final male quota of 3800 includes a bycatch of 457 females. The United States unsuccessfully proposed a zero quota on both males and females.

The total quota allowed for all whales for the 1978-79 whaling season is 19,541, as compared to 23,520 last year and nearly 28,000 in 1976-77.

The HSUS will continue to fight for a total moratorium on all commercial whaling. It would be a terrible tragedy to allow the destruction of these beautiful creatures.

The next regular meeting of the IWC will be held in London in July.

A Talk with President Carter

At the request of over seventy environmental and animal welfare organizations, President Carter agreed to meet with several of their representatives to discuss their concerns. The Humane Society of the United States was one of those asked to attend by the White House, and was represented by Vice President Patricia Forkan.

Since the orientation of the meeting was the environment, and the meeting was only thirty minutes long, participants were restricted in the number of issues which could be addressed.

All the groups agreed that wildlife was an important topic, and Forkan was chosen as the spokesperson for the whaling issue. She asked the President to increase U.S. efforts to stop commercial whaling worldwide. Other topics covered included asking for greater efforts to save endangered species and a request that the President oppose the reIntroduction of poisons in federal predator control programs.

President Carter responded positively and with great understanding of the issues. Commenting after the meeting Forkan said, "I was very impressed with his depth of knowledge and commitment to doing the right thing for wildlife. The fact that President Carter would meet with us face to face shows the importance he attributes to many of our issues."

Alaskan Wolf Kill Halted

Humanitarians have temporarily frustrated the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in its attempt to kill 170 wolves in the Alaska wilderness.

The Department proposes to shoot the wolves to artificially increase the numbers of moose in the area by reducing predation. They plan to kill the wolves by shotgun from low-flying aircraft. Moose population levels are unusually low, and the Department claims to be acting in the interest of subsistence hunters who depend on moose meat for food. Environmentalists reject this proposal.

The HSUS joined with six other environmental and animal welfare groups in a suit brought by the Natural Resources Defense Council to stop the hunt, which would take place targeted in federal wilderness areas.

The environmentalists argue that the wolf-killing plan is biologically unsound. "Wolves and moose have co-existed in Alaska for millennia and, barring major environmental change or outside intervention, will continue to do so. Even the state concedes that wolf predation does not threaten the survival of moose in the designated hunt area."

The suit goes on to say "The rationale for this policy is political, not ecological."

It is estimated by Alaska Fish and Game that the area in question, a 35,000 square mile tract between Mount McKinley National Park and the Yukon River, holds some 800 wolves and 4,750 moose. The human population of the area is only around 3,000, but the moose are also targets for poaching and nonresident trophy hunters. In fact, it has been alleged that these hunters kill more moose than subsistence hunters do.

Dr. Michael Fox, of HSUS Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, testified in his statement to the court that "The low mole populations are the result of previous mismanagement by Alaska Fish and Game. Although several severe winters largely eliminated yearlings for three to four years in the late sixties, human hunting limits were not until limited until 1976. Fox suggested that, rather than destroying wolves, the meat and the true subsistence hunters might be better served by restricting trophy hunting and patrolling for poachers.

The environmentalists are requesting the court to require an environmental impact statement from Alaska Fish and Game before allowing the hunt. As of this writing, the court has issued a temporary restraining order delaying the hunt until arguments in the case are heard.

Unfortunately, before the judge could issue the order, the hunters were out. For two days after the order, hunters stayed in the field, and more than twenty wolves were said to be shot. 

"This time difference and communication problems delayed news of the restraining order from reaching the hunters. Predator-prey relationships are central to ecological balance. The artificial destruction of a large part of one species' population by man, as is proposed in this case, can have a highly detrimental effect on other species. As Fox explains in his statement to the court, "Several animal species depend upon the remains of wolf kills for their sustenance. Exterminating wolves in any area, as recorded in Sweden, would mean a drastic reduction in carrion-eating opportunists such as the red and Arctic fox, wolverine, raven, and snowy owl. This could lead to irreparable changes in the ecosystem."

Animal Experimentation Report Released

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems has just released a 20-page report assessing the attention given to animal care issues by researchers applying for grants involving animal experimentation from the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

The NIH provides guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals. Review committees are supposed to take animal issues into consideration when awarding grants. ISAP found that most of the proposals gave too little information on these issues to permit an informed decision to be made.

This new publication is available for $2.00 from ISAP, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
How To Stop Cruelty by Living Humanely

by Dr. Michael Fox

Sane and sensible animal lovers often become incensed when they hear or see someone pampering a pooch with clothes, nail polish, hair tint, and other extreme indulgences. Some people seem to go overboard in treating their pets, even to the extent of dressing them up like children. The sane and sensible critics claim that it’s abnormal and cruel to make a dog live like that. This common conclusion I cannot support, unless the overindulgence (as with an improper diet) is actually detrimental to the pet’s health. If a lonely person chooses to pamper an already dependent pet and finds emotional satisfaction in so doing, there is surely more good than harm in such a relationship. But there are many ways in which animals, both wild and tame, are really abused and misused today. There is a very fine line between the enjoyment and use of animals and their exploitation and abuse. Understanding can be the first step toward responsible action, and lead ultimately to social change.

One of the worst abuses of pets today is their commercial mass production on the puppy mill farms that supply large pet-store chains. I have visited such puppy farms and can attest that the conditions under which the dogs are kept were inhumane and unsanitary—in one word, atrocious. This, together with absolutely no quality control in the breeding, and then the consequent stresses of crating and shipping very young puppies to the retail outlets, makes of this whole business one of the most sickening forms of the commercial exploitation of animals. Often the stores charge prices for inferior quality pups that a local breeder wouldn’t dream of, which doesn’t make the animal a better pet.

In regard to mistreatment and abuse of other animals, I believe that we must begin with a firm ethical premise: namely, domestic (farm) and wild animals should be destroyed or otherwise used by man only when it is essential to end suffering or for the essential benefit of mankind. By the essential benefit of man I mean the killing required to control certain diseases and to provide food and other animal by-products that we require for subsistence. Much exploitation of animals falls into the luxury category—sport hunting and trapping or raising animals in captivity for their fur—a commodity used more frequently out of vanity than simply to keep warm.

Another inhumane fad, outlawed in England, is ear cropping. Breeds like the Doberman pinscher, Great Dane, and schnauzer commonly have this operation performed at a psychologically critical age in their lives. The operation is itself extremely painful and postoperative care, including splinting the ears, which often become infected, is both cruel and barbaric. Some dogs are permanently head-shy after this early trauma. Even if it hurts only a little, why do it at all? The animal’s suffering is an unnecessary human indulgence which doesn’t make the animal a better pet.

Suppose you want to show your dog and the breed standards call for cropped ears? Or you say the judges in the ring won’t look at a dog with uncropped ears? The answer is simple: change the standards and get rid of the judges! After all, people and not Mother Nature decreed such rules!

In regard to the abuse of wild animals who die so that they can wear their fur—American lynx, beaver, bobcat, wolverine, fox, raccoon, and countless other varieties—the very touch of her coat would make her ill.

I am sure that many people would become vegetarians tomorrow if they were to see the conditions under which cattle and pigs are kept on many large feed lots and intensive factory farms today. Vegetable protein (lentils, beans, soya, etc.) is no less nutritious, and can be produced more economically, than beef or pork.

In regard to the abuse of wild animals who die so that they can wear their fur—American lynx, beaver, bobcat, wolverine, fox, raccoon, and countless other varieties—the very touch of her coat would make her ill.

I am sure that many people would become vegetarians tomorrow if they were to see the conditions under which cattle and pigs are kept on many large feed lots and intensive factory farms today. Vegetable protein (lentils, beans, soya, etc.) is no less nutritious, and can be produced more economically, than beef or pork.

Lipstick, perfumes, and other cosmetics should be of vegetable origin only. Oils and ambergris from whales are used by the cosmetics industry in many foreign countries. They support the slaughter of these incredible, beautiful creatures on the verge of extinction and so indirectly does the person who buys such products indirectly does the person who buys such products in ignorance and innocence. Hopefully alternative ingredients will be in wide use soon, as they already are in the U.S., before all the whales are gone.

Vegetable and other synthetic substitutes are avail-
able; there is no reason, other than vested interest, for their unnecessary demise and sale as fur or hides. 

Musk from animals (especially from the civet cats) is also a major ingredient in perfume. Pause and think how you get the musk. Kill a cow every time you milk it. This is an extreme example of what I call nonessential exploitation of animals which we must all learn to recognize. Our survival is intimately linked with the welfare and value of all living things. We are not merely to be dismayed by the decline or extinction of species; we must become conscience- omnivores," aware of what they eat.

The Products We Consume

Stick to old (tried, true, and tested) brands, especially of foods with established safety records and nonprescription drugs (particularly eye and mouth washes).

New and improved "products" and product development to corner the consumer market with novel but nonessential goods is often unjustifiable and contributing to the unnecessary pain and suffering in the course of running safety tests for the consumer. Sticking to the old brands will help reduce industry's incentive to use and abuse more animals in research and developing new nonessential products.

Perfumes should contain no musk (from wild civet cats) because it is a nonessential ingredient, often unjustifiable pain and suffering in the course of running safety tests for the consumer. Sticking to the old brands will help reduce industry's incentive to use and abuse more animals in research and developing new nonessential products.

The smaller your wardrobe, the less energy you will be able to afford for the rest of the year. Reduce the destruction of dolphins. Eat no imported coffee, because it contributes to the needless killing of dolphins. Eat no imported goose liver (pate de fois gras) or turtle; the geese are inhumanely force-fed and turtles are becoming endan-

The Food We Eat

Some modern intensive farming systems are inhumanely, especially for veal calves and to a slightly lesser extent for pigs, poultry, and battery-egg-laying hens. 

Examine your diet for any products which are labeled as being of vegetable origin, with the identity of the animal or plant species involved. 

Clothes and Objects

The smaller your wardrobe, the less energy you will be able to afford for the rest of the year. Reduce the destruction of dolphins. Eat no imported coffee, because it contributes to the needless killing of dolphins. Eat no imported goose liver (pate de fois gras) or turtle; the geese are inhumanely force-fed and turtles are becoming endan-

The Animals We Enjoy

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The Shows and Sports We Enjoy

Be on the lookout for TV shows and films, adult and children's books that abuse or demean our animal kin.

Voice complaints to the TV networks and their spon-

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In 1978, $818 million dollars of federal tax payers' money was put into a program to trap, poison, and shoot 68,000 coyotes and 83,000 non-target species on federal lands as a response to inflated loss figures from sheep and cattle ranchers, whose livestock grazed on public land and the Animal Damage Control (ADC) division of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is systematically destroying our native wildlife.

Ranchers fear their unattended herds of cattle and sheep on public grazing land are moving into it. This shotgun approach destroys a large percentage of all the animals in the area, rather than focusing on the very few that might prey on livestock.

The methods of killing used are unacceptably cruel. The steel jaw leghold trap, virtually a symbol of cruelty to humanitarians, is a major weapon in ADC's arsenal. The cyanide pellets are put in cartridges, then baited with raw meat. When a coyote or other animal pulls at the meat, the cartridge goes off, shooting the poison into the animal's mouth.

Uncle Sam's Anti-Coyote Crusade

Predator control programs have, in part, created a predator problem by ignoring obvious biological realities. The true role of the coyote is that of rodent predator and carrion scavenger. When the small rodents are destroyed by USDA rodenticide programs, and the only carrion on the range is sheep, the coyote naturally turns to livestock, the only available prey, for food.

It has been statistically demonstrated that the highest incidence of loss to predators occurs in range areas where the rodent population has been lowered.

Indiscriminate poisoning and trapping has killed off many residents, others have been deliberately eradicated in certain areas. For instance, many prairie dog villages have been destroyed because ranchers fear their unattended sheep and cattle might suffer borough losses by stumbling over prairie dog holes. As a side effect, black-footed ferrets, which preyed on prairie dogs, are now thought to be extinct due to 1080 and trapping.

Aside from rodents, the coyote's major food source is carrion. Because of this, livestock deaths from disease and injury, which should be the crux of the controversy, are often attributed to predators. Studies done on coyote stomach contents and autopsies of dead livestock indicate that most incidences called predation are in reality the scavenging of diseased or dead sheep and cattle.

Because of this tendency to attribute the deaths of diseased animals to coyote predation, the numbers of sheep and cattle ranchers claim lost to predators appear to be highly exaggerated.

For example, in their draft environmental impact statement, ADC claims its present predator control program provides a theoretical saving of 2,233,800 sheep per year. Since the program is responsible for destroying 68,218 coyotes per year, this would mean each coyote was expected to kill, and presumably eat, 325 sheep annually. This is physically impossible. An adult coyote's dietary capacity is such that it could only handle 10 sheep a year if it were to consume nothing else. In reality, most of the coyote's diet is small rodents and carrion.

The irony of the situation is that, despite this huge government program to destroy coyotes, and despite the activities of private trappers who kill more than 200,000 coyotes annually for their fur, the overall coyote population has remained about the same until recently. Coyote populations are self-regulating, to some extent. When many coyotes are killed in an area, the remaining few breed more frequently and have more pups in each litter.

However, the numbers of coyotes in the west are now diminishing rapidly under the pressure of government programs and for trappers. Given enough time and economic incentive, these people may yet succeed in pushing the coyote to the edge of extinction as was done to the wolf.

With all this killing, Fish and Wildlife Service trappers and poisoners would not stop until all the coyotes are gone, and still the sheep and cattle losses keep on coming. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates the average value of a sheep as $42. It might be cheaper to reimburse the ranchers for each of their animals lost to predators than to lavish money on the slaughter of coyotes.

In the state of Minnesota, and in some parts of Canada, successful reimbursement programs like this are in effect.

A recent internal audit by the Department of Interior revealed that 60% of the animal damage control program's funding cannot even be accounted for. This mystery of missing funds alone should prompt a complete review of the program.

Further, even though they are mandated to take preventative measures to "resolve" problems with predating animals only, tens of thousands of non-target animals are killed each year under the guise of predator control.

At the request of ranchers who want to use a range area, government wildlife managers will "sterilize" the area before livestock are moved into it. This shotgun approach destroys a large percentage of all the animals in the area, rather than focusing in on the very few that might prey on livestock.

The coyote is not alone in the suffering. Predators of all kinds are being wiped out as fast as government programs, poisoning, and trapping will allow.
The leghold trap is standard equipment in the government’s predator control arsenal.

Wildlife has little or no data to prove the amount of actual predation losses to the ranchers. In testimony before the Department of Interior concerning a draft report on predator damage management in the west, HSUS General Counsel Murdbaugh Madden commented, “The one consistent cry in this controversy which has proceeded for so many years has been that there is a lack of data . . . data-gathering activities by the State to Congress repeatedly by Departmental officials, commencing with Assistant Secretary Beed in 1973, have been studies have been undertaken. We submit that the reason is simply the likelihood that a detailed socioeconomic study of cost benefit ratios would call for the elimination of this whole program, a risk those livelihood has depended upon it (i.e. the damage control personnel themselves) are unwilling to take.”

The little data that is available is replete with the HSUS about claims that coyotes are responsible for heavy sheep losses. For example, a 1979 Idaho study estimated that 11.6% of lamb losses were caused by coyotes.

Among the Regions

Gulf States Director Transferred to Rocky Mountain Office

Douglas Scott is moving from the white sands of the Gulf Coast to the white-capped mountains of the Rockies. Taking over a new regional office for The HSUS is not a new task for Scott. He opened the Gulf States office in 1972. During his 6 years in Corpus Christi, Texas, Scott was very active in all aspects of animal welfare. He was especially interested in the introduction of humane education into the schools, the development of humane legislation in the 5 state region, and assisting local humane organizations.

Scott consistently improved attendance at HSUS workshops, was instrumental in the creation of college credit courses for humane education, and developed a strong membership base in the Gulf States Region.

The Rocky Mountain Regional Office serves states of Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico.

New Director Appointed for Gulf States Region

William R. Meade, III has been named the new Regional Director for the Gulf States Region. Meade comes to The HSUS with broad experience in animal welfare work. In recent years he has served as the executive director of the Arlington, Virginia, Animal Welfare League.

During his seven years with Arlington, Meade worked closely with The HSUS on several projects. He is the author of HSUS architectural guide book for the building of animal shelters. Under his direction, the Arlington Animal Welfare League was one of the first humane societies accredited by The HSUS. The Arlington shelter also served as the setting for one of HSUS TV spots.

Meade’s architectural expertise has been employed in the building of animal shelters in several parts of the U.S. In addition to his activities as Regional Director, Meade will also be working with local soci­eties seeking advice on shelter building projects. We are proud to welcome Bill Meade to our family.

Rowland Testifies to Ban Trap in Indiana

Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland recently testified before an Indiana Senate Committee which was considering a bill to ban the steel jaw leghold trap. The committee heard several hours of testimony by trappers and humane proponents.

Trapping is a controversial issue in Indiana and it is feared, if the trapping industry represents a 6% million dollar income to the residents of the state. Rowland has been through many anti-trapping controversies in the midwest. “The issue here is very significant,” said Resolution 8 and Senator Bay’s bills to end the government-sponsored carnage in the west. 

Rowland has also been very busy in the area of puppy mill investigations. In a recent case, she worked with HSUS investigators to develop evidence against an Illinois puppy mill operating under the name of Sundown Kennels. Both the Illinois State Department of Agriculture and The U.S. Department of Agriculture have been notified of the deplorable conditions at this so­called “puppy mill”. Rowland expects the government agencies to withdraw their approval of the kennel and shut it down in the near future.

HSUS Opposing Move To Allow Trapping in Florida

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, which in 1973 levied a modest tax on the sale of the steel jaw leghold trap, is now considering reopening the steel jaw leghold trap authorization. According to Southeast Regional Director Don Coburn, the current high prices of river otter pelts and other wild furs prompted trappers to request the legalization of the common type trap in water sets.

HSUS strongly opposes any weakening of Florida’s anti-trapping laws. The HSUS is working for the abolition of the steel jaw trap. Furthermore, the river otter, which is near extinction in many areas, is considered a species of special concern in Florida.

Coburn and Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland, 

ways kill instantly. They spouted the usual “game management” uses of the trap.

Of this writing, the bill has not been the subject on Natural Resources. Rowland told The News she thought it would die in committee as a similar bill did last year. “But,” she said, “we’ll be back again next year.”

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The Humane Society News • Spring 1979 23
who is an expert on the trapping issue, will appear at a public hearing to be held by the Commission in Tallahassee, Florida. In addition, HSUS has mailed an Action Alert letter to all Florida members asking them to write the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to protest any loosening of Florida’s trapping regulations.

Puppy Mills Are Major Source of Cruelty In Midwest

Cruel puppy mills are a continuing concern for Midwest Regional Director Ann Gonnerman. She recently inspected two such breeding facilities and found dogs living in filthy conditions and unprotected from the cold, winter weather.

In one kennel, outside Des Moines, Iowa, she found the dogs living in wire runs with frozen and pilged high around them. These dogs had the special problem of having to carefully negotiate every step they took in their cages, because the bottoms were made of wire with crossbeams. Although the animals appeared to be well fed, the water in their bowls was frozen.

A reporter from KAKE-TV in Wichita, Kansas, accompanied Gonnerman on an inspection of a kennel near that city. They saw dirty, cold dogs in wire runs and flimsy wooden cages. One dog, with a large, open wound on its side, was running loose on the property.

In order to sell animals wholesale, breeders such as these must be licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which requires them to meet minimum standards of humane care. Because of lack of compliance, both breeders had either given up their licenses or had them suspended by the USDA. Both are still operating, though, because these states do not have laws requiring minimum standards of care. As long as the USDA only sell the pup retail, they are outside USDA jurisdiction, and not covered by state law.

"These are the conditions we are encountering throughout our territory," said Gonnerman. "There are too many places like these that are falling between the cracks of the law, if there is a law."

Gonnerman is working to solve this problem. Committees are being set up in Kansas and Missouri to obtain state legislation that would require kennels to maintain minimum standards of care.

West Coast Regional Office Steps Up Visits To Local Shelters

West Coast Regional Director Char Drennon, previously elected vice chairman of the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine, was invited to speak to the veterinary students union at the University of California at Davis. Fifty veterinary students joined the lively discussion afterwards about such issues as course curriculum at the school; showing clients you care about their pets; posting fees and giving estimates to consumers; animal ethics; and the intrinsic value of animals.

The West Coast Regional Office has stepped up visits to local humane society animal shelters and animal control agencies. "Not all visits to shelters are because of complaints received by our office," said Eric Sakach, Field Investigator for the West Coast Region. "During field assignments, we make every attempt to visit these facilities, observe their operation and become acquainted with the staff. We'd like to know if there is an area where we can be of assistance or if they have a program they may be particularly proud of." Sakach continued, "Our main concern is the quality of the care given to the animals."

Sakach recently visited shelters and noted areas needing improvements in Merced, Salinas, Indio, Merced Hot Springs, and Blythe, California, and in Ely, Nevada where 23 of the pound's 30 kennels were in such a state of disrepair they were unusable. Most recently the office was requested to conduct a detailed inspection of facilities for the Ventura County Department of Animal Regulation. Sakach's findings and recommendations were sent to county officials.

"We are happy to evaluate any facility," said Sakach, "and even happier if the visit is requested by city or county officials. It shows that they're concerned about the welfare of the animals."

Connecticut State Spay/Neuter Clinic To Open

Ms. Dorothy McCaffrey, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Connecticut, recently announced the planned opening of the first Connecticut State spay/neuter clinic. Contracts have been signed with a veterinarian, and a lease has been taken on a building, formerly the town hall in Bethany, Connecticut, which will be the site of the spay/neuter clinic.

Start-up funds for the clinic came from private contributions collected by humanitarian in the state. Ms. McCaffrey stated that the clinic is expected to be self-sustaining from the revenues generated by fees charged to users of the clinic for the sterilization of dogs and cats. She pointed out that no state tax dollars are to be used in the operation of the facility.

Two special meetings are being planned for the New England Region this spring. The first is a Regional Membership Conference for HSUS members and friends in the six-state area. It will be held on Saturday, May 5 at the Sonesta Hotel in downtown Hartford, New England Regional Director John Inman, along with HSUS President John Hoyt, Vice President Patricia Forkan and ISAP Director Dr. Michael Fox, will meet with the group to discuss animal welfare issues.

On June 15 and 16, a HSUS Workshop, "Solving Animal Problems In Your Community," will be held in Albany, New York. HSUS staff members will conduct the workshop which will cover subjects such as animal rescue, sheltering, and control, investigations, education, organization and program development. For more information on the Membership Conference or the workshop on animal problems, contact the New England Regional Office at 630 Oakwood Avenue, Suite 213, West Hartford, CT 06110.

Call for Animal Rights Goes To Congress

As we go to press, The HSUS News has learned that Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey has read into the Congressional Record the text of HSUS' resolution on Animal Rights and Human Obligations passed at the 1978 annual conference. Reprinted with the resolution will be the article on Animal Rights: The Search for a Legal Definition, which appeared in the Winter, 1978 issue of the New England Regional Office.

The HSUS is grateful for this opportunity to place before Congress and others our declaration of man's responsibility to acknowledge and protect the rights of animals.
How To: Shop For Pet Food

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

A government survey completed in 1976 on the dietary habits of the nation revealed that the average American does not eat a properly balanced diet. Since many people don't seem to be feeding themselves sensibly, are they feeding their pets an adequate diet?

Pets may in fact be on a better diet than their owners. This is because some (but not all) cat and dog foods are scientifically formulated annals diet. This means that they are balanced and contain all the nutrients essential for its health.

The major pet food companies have spent billions of dollars in nutrition research and have conducted long-term studies on cats and dogs to ensure that their products are not only safe, but nutritionally sound and acceptable to both pet and owner.

Facts About Pet Foods

Many pets are like children, in that they may get a taste for and then prefer to eat only certain foods which may not be good for them. Wild animals seem to possess what is often referred to as "nutritional wisdom." Their instincts instruct them to eat a "sensible" complete and balanced diet. While some of our pets, as a consequence of domestication and imprinting onto unnatural foods, may have lost such instincts, a more serious and obvious problem exists. Pets have no opportunity to get out and choose their own natural foods. They are totally dependent on their owners, who in turn rely upon the pet food manufacturers to provide everything a pet requires nutritionally.

This dependency puts an enormous responsibility on the manufacturer and it is the price they must be prepared to pay for having control of the market.

Market control has come primarily through the gradual development of supermarket meat counters and central meat processing plants. The rest is used by the pet food industry. Now don't panic, these are the facts. Don't forget it is quite natural for dogs in the wild to eat the dead and diseased remains of other animals; this is called carrion. All "4-D" meat, as unsavory as it may seem to us, is safer than such natural organic carrion food because it is heat sterilized. It has been estimated that over $1 billion is lost annually from transport stress, disease, and bruise injuries in the livestock industry. This "windfall" is the staple of America's sixty and more million pet cats and dogs.

On the Label

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has the same requirements for the labeling of pet foods as it does for other foods. This includes the name of the manufacturer, a truthful name for the product (i.e., a product cannot be called "beef chunks" if it contains little or no beef), and a list of the ingredients in descending order according to the amount of each ingredient in the product. This requirement means that if the ingredient listing reads "water, fish, chicken, pork, beef," then the product contains more water than anything else, more fish than chicken, more pork than beef, and so on.

The FDA further requires that all information on the label be truthful. Pet food products are not required by law to be classified on the label as nutritionally balanced, or complete and balanced, but the manufacturer does use these terms on the label. They must be used truthfully. For purposes of judging the truth of such a statement, FDA relies on the nutritional standards set by the National Research Council.

It is in the manufacturers' best interests to state that their formula is a balanced diet. This is because of its requirements for growth and maintenance. If it is neither, it should say so on the label and indicate that it should only be fed as a supplement to complete and balanced pet food. Complete and balanced pet foods may not be adequate for regular feeding. They may be in the occasional treat category. Such a product should be given to a cat as its basic everyday diet when there is no alternative.

Special Considerations

For ethical, economical, and ecological reasons, some people are turning vegetarian, or at least eating less meat. They would like their pets to be kept on a very different diet, high in protein and it won't eat dry food or chew on bones or rawhide, you must give extra special attention to your pet's teeth, particularly the back ones.

They should also show what species of animal products are in the food. Percent protein is an important index of quality since some animal protein by-products are of poor quality or biologically unavailable. Lean and lard and lard are of lower quality than muscle and liver. Hence the various organ parts that are mixed into the dog food label should be indicated on the label. A can of lungs and intestines and other meat by-products is less nutritious than a can of dry meat that is a scientifically complete and balanced formulation.

Look for pet foods that list all the ingredients, the percentages of the nutrients, feeding instructions as to how much and how often; and whether the contents are adequate for maintenance and growth, and meet the minimal requirements established by the National Research Council.

I recently surveyed the labels of over sixty different varieties of major brand pet foods in a supermarket. All dry dog and cat foods had adequate labeling covering the four major criteria above. Some semi-moist or soft-moist foods.

Great inconsistencies and serious omissions were found in the labeling of many of the moist canned pet foods, particularly those of cats. Several did not state that the ingredients satisfied NRC standards or would meet the cat's requirements for growth or maintenance. Many people are not aware that these products may not be adequate for regular feeding. They may be in the occasional treat category. No such product should be given to a cat as its basic everyday diet when there is none.
Cats fed on a low fibre (roughage) diet, such as one that is a high grade all-meat formulation, may be more prone to develop furballs. Some nutritionists believe that natural roughage in the food may help hair in the cat's stomach (which it swallows when grooming itself) pass on through the bowels.

One of the reasons why cats enjoy eating grass may be a reflection of their "nutritional wisdom" which makes them seek out natural roughage to clean out their systems, so to speak, when their diet is too low in fibre-roughage.

I am frequently asked about the relationship between the ash (mineral) content of dry cat foods and urinary calculi (blockage), can cause severe enteritis. The presence of one could inhibit its eating anything. Because of these emotional factors, it is imperative that the pet is left completely undisturbed after it has been given its meal. Children especially must learn that pets have a right to eat in peace.

Always feed your pet on a regular basis. Irregular feedings mean irregular eating, wasted food, and possible digestive upsets.

If your dog seems to be too greedy and "wolf" down his food in big bites, in contrast to your cat's daintily picking and nibbling, don't worry. It's the wolfish ancestral pattern in your dog which once entailed biting off and swallowing big hunks of deer or other prey.

And if your cat paws around its food bowl as though to bury the contents, don't take offense. Many cats will naturally try to bury any leftovers, good or bad, and this too is a wild trait like dogs wolfing down their food.

You can do a lasting kindness for the animals through The HSUS Annuity Plan. You can increase the assets of The Humane Society and provide for a continuing income for yourself, with substantial tax benefits to you, through our Annuity Plan. In return for a capital gift, The HSUS will contract to pay you for life a guaranteed annual income while the remainder of your investment will help assure the work: animals need of The HSUS is in the future. For more information, write in confidence to: Paul G. Irwin, Vice President-Treasurer, HSUS, 2100 I Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008.

**"YOU CANNOT DO A KINDNESS TOO SOON, BECAUSE YOU NEVER KNOW HOW SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE"**

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

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### Books

**Marine Mammals**, edited by Delphine Haley (Pacific Search Press, $26.60)

There are in excess of 120 species and subspecies of sea mammals including whales, which are the largest creatures to have ever lived on earth. Although biologically linked to other warm blooded, air-breathing animals, cetaceans, pinnipeds and their brethren are segregated from other mammals by the marine environment.

Efforts to penetrate the world of marine mammals have proven among the most difficult undertakings in all of field biology. Scientists have discovered that whales and dolphins are possessed of remarkably developed brains, complex social orders, and sophisticated systems of communication. These findings have prompted intensified scientific inquiries and have stimulated the interest and empathy of the public.

*Marine Mammals* is a scholarly but non-technical book comprised of 28 articles contributed by distinguished authorities such as Victor Scheffer, Willman Marquette, Stephen Leatherwood, and Randall Reeves. Chapters are devoted to individual species of sea mammals. Each passage contains detailed information on physiology, diet, behavior, distribution, habitat, classification, exploitation, protection, and life history.

*Marine Mammals* neatly capsulizes current knowledge and past history into a set of informative, data-filled profiles. The book also includes photographs, illustrations, maps, and a bibliography.

Pacific Search Press is offering a 10% discount to HSUS members on its book *Marine Mammals* as well as other natural science titles. Write to Pacific Search Press at 715 Harrison St., Seattle, WA, 98109, for a copy of their catalog, specifying that you are responding to the offer in The HSUS News.

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### Dog Owner's Bible

**Dog Owner's Bible**, edited by Roger Caras (Stoeger Publishing Company, $7.95)

Roger Caras is the editor of an unusual book written for the dog fancier. The 1978 edition of the *Dog Owner's Bible* is the first volume in a projected series of books to be published under the same title. The book contains 31 articles written by well-known dog experts, including HSUS staff members Charles Herrmann and Guy Hodge. Common aspects of dog ownership are discussed including sterilization, immunization, nutrition, exercise, and pet travel. However, attention is given to such unusual topics as human allergies to dogs, training the problem chewer, and the disposition of an animal which cannot be kept by its owner.

*The Dog Owner's Bible* features a 177 page reference section which includes a bibliography of books, periodicals, and inexpensive pamphlets. The reference section also contains an extensive guide to pet products and accessories as well as a list of organizations of interest to dog owners.

*The Dog Owner's Bible* is written with the objective of assisting responsible owners in becoming knowledgeable and considerate pet owners. It is a book which will aid the dog owner in deriving maximum satisfaction from the relationship with his or her pet.
federal Report

Budget Cuts Threaten Animal Programs

Federal protection for pet and wild animals will be severely jeopardized if Congress does not restore appropriations which would be cut under the Carter administration’s proposed 1980 budget. Because of spiraling inflation, even maintenance of funds at 1979 levels will be difficult. Congress could ban the interstate commerce of traps and products from states which do not ban traps, and/or regulate trapping practices on federal lands. However, there is no way through federal action to stop the use of traps manufactured and used within a state. We often see stiff opposition to the federal government’s attempts to regulate trapping, or any attempt by states to regulate wildlife simply because the states claim it is in their jurisdiction.

Several bills that would limit the use of the steel jaw leghold trap have been introduced in congress.

A similar bill, H.R. 1297, has been introduced in the House by Rep. Clarence Long of Maryland. As a result of hearings held in the House in 1975 on the subject of trapping, a second approach was devised that would restrict regulated trapping on federal land. This is potentially less controversial since it would not raise the states’ rights issue.

Since one of the biggest single users of traps in the country is the Department of the Interior, with its predator control programs, stiff regulations would be a good start toward ending cruel trapping. The bills introduced using this approach would end the use of any trap on federal lands that was cruel and inhumane.

In Colorado, the Humane Society News has been instrumental in many actions to protect marine mammals, including fighting for strict proposals regulations to stop the killing of hundreds of thousands of porpoises the tuna industries are addicted to.

Funds for the Marine Mammal Commission do its work have been whittled down from $10 million in 1977 to a meager $640,000 proposed for 1980. One federal program plagued with inadequate funding include the Wild, Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act, the proposed for the Humane Slaughter Act. We urge you to write to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, which administer the Act, already cites inadequate funding as one reason why the Act is not being properly enforced. It has been estimated that at least $8 million will be necessary to adequately administer and enforce the Animal Welfare Act. Without these badly needed funds, dogs, cats, and many wild animals will continue to suffer in the midst of the momentum to eliminate animal programs and have never benefited from the largesse of the federal government.

During the next several months, the House and Senate will hold hearings on the Interior Department’s proposals and the full House and Senate will vote on the proposed budget for the Interior Department. That Commission was instrumental in many actions to end predator control programs, stiff regulations would be a good start toward an end to cruel trapping. The bills introduced using this approach would end the use of any trap on federal lands that was cruel and inhumane.

Trapping Bills Before Congress

The Humane Society News recommends that our readers ask their own Senators and Congressmen to co-sponsor one or both of the bills now before their respective chambers. Ask them to pass the strongest bill possible to protect our wildlife from the cruel trapping industry.

The Honorable John Culver, Chairman, Subcommittee on Resource Protection, Room 425, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

In the House, trapping will be considered by two different committees. Write to both Congressmen John M. Murphy and Congressman J. Florio and ask each of them to hold hearings on H.R. 953 and H.R. 1297.

TheHonorable John M. Mur­

TheHonorable James J. Florio,
Chairman, Merchant Ma­
file 700, Office Building, Wash­

States Take Action on Euthanasia

Four states have recently taken steps toward making euthanasia of cats and dogs more humane. Arkan­
sas and Virginia took steps toward eliminating the decom­

The Maryland House of Dele­gates recommended a bill to­

Pets for the Elderly

In recognition of the important role pets can play in the lives of elderly and handicapped persons, Congressman Mario Biaggi of New York has introduced H.R. 1119 which would prohibit federal assis­
tance to rental housing projects if such projects did not allow those persons to keep pets.

Last year, Biaggi attempted to pass a law allowing anyone living in a public housing project to own a pet. That was widely opposed, so this year he has narrowed the bill to those projects primarily for the elderly and handicapped.

Studies have shown that pets can fulfill significant psychological needs for elderly people as well as combating loneliness. For instance, one study showed that pets could have a survival rate after heart attacks that those who do not own pets. Handicapped adults and children also benefit enormously from interaction with pet animals.

The Humane Society News is concerned about trapping. How­

HSUS recommends that our readers ask their own Senators and Congressmen to co-sponsor one or both of the bills now before their respective chambers. Ask them to pass the strongest bill possible to protect our wildlife from the cruel trapping industry.

Write to Senator John Culver and ask him to hold hearings on S. 425 and S. 536:

The Honorable John M. Culver, Chairman, Subcommittee on Re­source Protection, Room 425, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washing­ton, DC 20510.

The Honorable John M. Mur­ph, Chairman, Merchant Ma­

The Honorable James J. Florio,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Transpor­tation and Commerce, 2123 Rayburn Office Building, Washing­ton, DC 20515.

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Cruelty Conviction in Tennessee

In January, 1979, a walking horse trainer in Overton County, Tennessee, was convicted of cruelty to animals, based largely on the investigation and resultant court testimony of HSUS investigator, Marc Paulhus. A number of horses in the trainer’s care were found to be suffering from serious neglect, malnutrition and lack of veterinary care during Mr. Paulhus’ investigation. Two of the defendants pleaded guilty, but the case resulted in some very thorough briefing of this question by the humane society lawyers which might be of interest to some of our constituents with potentially the same problem.

Grand Canyon Burros Threatened Again

In January, 1979, the National Park Service issued a management plan and draft environmental statement directed at severely reducing the feral burros in Grand Canyon National Park. In February, 1977, HSUS successfully used the Park Service to stop its first campaign to exterminate the burros and force the government to more carefully evaluate the problem. (See HSUS News Spring, 1977.) This new management plan is the product of that two-year evaluation. The plan proposes shooting most of the 300 burros in the park and confining the remainder to a fenced area. The Park Service claims that the program is necessary because of the damage the burros have allegedly wreaked upon the park habitat and archeological sites. HSUS will again submit its own analysis of the problem to the Park Service and will consider legal action to stop or modify the plan.

Elk Farm Opposed

The HSUS has joined with the County of Marin and the Marin Humane Society in a suit in California designed to prohibit the establishment of an elk farm in Marin County. The purpose of the farm allegedly is to make the antlers available for removal while in velvet, the antlers to be exported to the Far East for use as an aphrodisiac.

This plan to bring Rocky Mountain elk into Marin County in order to create a new “farming operation” is being strongly opposed. The Superior Court there has been asked to bar the project by issuing a writ of mandate commanding the California Fish and Game Commission not to issue the permits necessary in order for these elk to be imported into California.

Fake Dog Catcher Spotted

There have been reports in Virginia of a man posing as a dog catcher who is believed to have been responsible for the disappearance of a number of large dogs in the past few months. The impostor apparently wears a uniform and drives an official-looking truck. The technique has been for him to approach dog owners, demand to see their dog license, and then “confiscate” the dog from the rattled and confused owner.

The HSUS General Counsel would like to make it clear that to remove your dog is proper law and in your custody, no one has the right to “confiscate” it, even the legitimate authorities, except in some rare instance—for example, the suspicion of rabies. They may well give you a citation or ticket for failing to have your dog properly licensed, but a demand or request to do anything more than that should immediately raise your suspicions.

Do You Eat Meat?

One of the favorite questions put to animal welfare advocates by hunters, trappers, and others whose activities are often challenged by the humane movement is “Do you eat meat?” The point of the question seems to be that if one eats meat he has no ground on which to challenge those who inflict suffering, generally unjustifiably, upon animals. It is a defense mechanism, pure and simple, but one that often results in embarrassment and withdrawal by the person being queried.

It is undoubtedly true that one might feel more secure in his position when challenged if, indeed, he participated in no utilization of animals that caused suffering or injury. But to suggest that one has no right to challenge those who inflict suffering on animals in other forms because he eats meat is as absurd as to suggest that one has no right to object to murder because he has fought in a war.

There is surely a difference between killing an animal for food purposes (as some hunters do) and abusing and injuring animals for pleasure, sport, or other non-essential reasons. The motive of one’s actions and the consequence of pursuing an activity quite clearly must be considered in assessing the ethical appropriateness of using animals for whatever purpose. And while few, if any of us, are free from some degree of complicity in animal suffering, we need not feel intimidated by those who wish to excuse their own guilt by pointing to ours.

There are, I accept, legitimate uses of animals in a society where people and animals are very much interdependent. There are also many uses to which animals are put that are in no way defensible on ethical or moral grounds. Therefore, not only do we have a right to make such judgments, we have a responsibility to do so, not only for ourselves as individuals, but for the betterment of the society that serves both people and animals alike.

Those who object to the eating of meat have a right to challenge my decision and action when it is their conviction that eating meat is wrong. But when one uses such a challenge as a cover for his own activities or imagines it disqualifies me from seeking the further prevention of cruelty and suffering to animals, he is surely to be pitied, for either he is intellectually ignorant or morally undernourished.
Racing and Drugs
Page 8
As more states allow the use of pain-killing drugs on racehorses, more injuries and breakdowns are occurring on the track.

The Golden Zoo
Page 1
HSUS Investigator Bernard Weller and Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Pressman close down a decrepit roadside zoo.

Beauty and the Beasts
Page 4
ISAP's Dr. Andrew Rowan tells how our cosmetics are bought at the price of animal suffering.

Living Humanely
Page 16
Consumers can help end animal cruelty by refusing to spend money on products or pastimes that involve animal suffering.

Predator Control
Page 20
The U.S. government is still spending millions of dollars to kill coyotes for the benefit of private ranchers.

DEPARTMENTS

Around the Regions ............2
How To ..................2
Books ..................2
Federal Report ............3
Law Notes ................3
President's Perspective ....3

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