Pet Food

I recently read the article “How to Shop for Pet Food,” by Dr. Michael Fox, in The Humane Society News (Spring ’79). It was an excellent and informative article which was long needed.

However, I found one area which to me is very important that you did not touch on. Please consider the use of additives, preservatives, and artificial color in your criteria for pet foods. Many of these artificial substances have been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals, and some are mutagens. BHA and BHT, as well as many food colors are voluntarily removed from human food by manufacturers, but are still being widely used in pet foods. Because our pets are smaller and often eat a constant daily supply of a particular type of food, these substances are particularly dangerous to them.

Please encourage your readers to look for foods which do not contain these possible toxins, and to boycott companies which continue to use additives, preservatives, and artificial color in pet foods. These are being investigated by the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine because of possible, but as yet not proven, health hazards to pets.

Dr. Fox replies: I agree with you that there are legitimate concerns over the use of additives, preservatives, and artificial color in pet foods. These are being investigated by the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine because of possible, but as yet not proven, health hazards to pets.

Animal Trainers

What has particularly prompted this letter is a recent Wonderful World of Disney movie, “Shadow of Fear.” This movie misrepresents a very fine breed of dog, the Irish Wolfhound.

My concern is with the ethics of presenting a relatively little-known breed of dog, a giant breed at that, to the general population as a fierce vicious beast. The Irish Wolfhound is noted for his peaceful and calm disposition. I despair pound for pound, there is no dog breed that is more gentle. I would like to say that the trainer should protest if the animals he is training are misrepresented in the production.

Odean Cussack
Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania

Book Re-View

I was quite distressed to read in your Winter ’79 issue a recommendation for a book by Leon F. Whitney, DVM, entitled “Dog Psychology, The Basis of Dog Training.”

As you indicated, Howell Book House, the book’s publisher, has produced many worthwhile texts, but “Dog Psychology” is not one of them.

The book’s unfailing and cruel contents are clearly indicated by its frontispiece illustration: A photo of Dr. Whitney and three other hunters proudly dangling two beautiful dead raccoons.

To “break” his “six coon dogs,” he “thrashed them” not once, but repeatedly. On page 208 he describes in detail how to whip a dog, using “a limber whip ½ to ¾ of an inch thick and four feet long.” Whitney recommends electric shock many times throughout the book. Other methods he suggests include starvation, extreme thirst, porcupine quills and “tying a dog to a tough holly go to a ten foot cord and leaving them together in a field.”

I’m sure this book is contrary to the humane precepts espoused by HSUS; yet by recommending it, you encourage people not only to read it, but also to adopt these dreadful methods on the assumption they have your approval.

Knowledgeable trainers have not used pain or punishment for many decades. Modern training is based on kindness and on praise to reinforce the desired behavior.

Lois Stevenson
Warren, New Jersey

Christmas Is Coming

It’s time to order your HSUS Christmas Cards. This year our card, shown in exact size above, features a full color photograph of a fawn curled in a nest of leaves, bordered in gold. Inside is the sentiment: “May the joy of this season be reflected in Peace on Earth for all creatures.”

The cards come in boxes of 25, with envelopes, at $5 per box. To be sure of getting the cards to you in time for your Christmas mailing, we must have your order by November 1st.

This year, say “Merry Christmas” in a spirit of kindness and love for all earth’s creatures.

Christmas Card Order Form

Please send me _______ boxes of Fawn Christmas Cards at $5 per box. I enclose $______.

Send the cards to:

Name ___________________________

Address ___________________________

City ___________________________ State ______ Zip ______

Make all checks or money orders payable to HSUS, and send this coupon or facsimile to HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Orders will be sent by UPS, and must be delivered to a street address. Please do not use a P.O. Box.

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Along with the trade show at the New York Coliseum, the furriers had scheduled receptions and fashion shows around town to entertain both the buyers and exhibitors. We were surprised to learn that Mayor Edward Koch was contributing a Great Mansion for the furriers. Koch, a member of Congress until this election as Mayor last year, has championed many animal causes in the past. As a congressman, he sponsored and supported numerous pieces of humane legislation, including bills to prohibit use of the barbaric leghold trap, an integral part of the fur industry.

With Koch’s record in mind, HSUS President John Hoyt wrote the Mayor and urged him to disassociate from the Fur Fair and take a strong stand for the humane creed. Unfortunately, our pleas were unheeded. As the reception was going on, humane groups demonstrated outside the Mayor’s mansion, protesting the waste of animal life being promoted inside.

Women’s Wear Daily, a fashion publication, covered the reception and quoted the Mayor as saying, “I am someone who believes it is not immoral to use fur pelts for clothing as long as everyone is dedicated to avoiding needless suffering and endangered species.” Halston, a prominent fashion designer, labeled the protests outside as “scary.” But Ernie Graf, President of Ben Kahn Furs, thought the protests were “Great.” He went on to say: “I am all for a better trap and certainly the trappers are getting a lot of money for skins.” It is rare to find a furrier who will express real concern about animal suffering, but the cruelty involved covers a much larger context. Humanitarians oppose the use of all fur, it is a totally unnecessary luxury, whether the furrier has been trapped, killed for his vanity and profit is inexusable. This was the message of the demonstrations and other activities sponsored by the humane groups.

On Monday, March 10, I entered the Fur Fair exhibit area and was astonished by the amount of furs on display. There were over a hundred exhibitors and the value of the furs was estimated in the tens of millions of dollars. It was difficult to imagine the number of animals that had suffered so terribly to provide pelts for this display. I saw a great deal of mink, but also large quantities of fox, lynx, and coyote. The press packets put out by the fur fair and exhibitors were slick and glamorous. The information sheets proudly proclaimed that furriers do not use endangered species. The furriers are extremely defensive about the trapping issue often in the presence of their mothers. As with the leghold trap. They defend it as necessary for “management” of wildlife, and even as a humane tool! I was personally challenged by an attendant who was obsessed with the fact that humane societies euthanize animals. In his opinion, it is hypocritical for us to criticize the killing of animals for their fur. I told him the humane societies will gladly stop euthanizing animals the day the pet overpopulation problem is solved, and that we were working hard to solve it. This is hardly the situation with the fur industry, where animals are bred and raised solely to be killed to line the collars of luxury coats with fur, and line the pockets of furriers with money.

That evening, a fake fur fashion show was held at the Hotel Roosevelt by the humane groups. Gretchyn Wyler, a well-known activist and animal welfare activist, emceed the event. Afterwards, a film was shown which depicted in gruesome detail the inhumanity of killing animals for their fur. I was particularly shocked by the slaughter of Persian lambs, whose throats are slit shortly after birth, often in the presence of their mothers. As with the seal seals, the lambs are killed at such an early age because their soft, curly baby fur is considered more valuable on the market than the coarser fur of the adult sheep.

The next day, I was back at the Fur Fair exhibit participating in the seminar of furs alleged to be from endangered species. Despite the Fur Fair officials’ assurance to the contrary, illegal pelts may have been shown. Acting on tips received from the New York ASPCA indicating violations of federal and state endangered laws, agents of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service seized 18 Indian leopard pelts. The matter is still under litigation because the owner of the pelts argued they were a subspecies which is not technically endangered. To date, experts have not supported this claim. Fur Fair sponsors allege that the person who was in possession of the skins was not registered as an exhibitor and have brought a fifty-million dollar suit against this person and an association.

New York State also filed charges against a registered exhibitor displaying a pelt labeled “Chinese Coyote.” There is no such animal. It is alleged the pelts are actually wolf.

The fur industry has reported that fur sales are on the rise. They would have us believe that fur is back in fashion and bigger than ever, despite the protests of humanitarians. However, HSUS has discovered data which shows that unit sales (the number of fur garments being sold) has been steadily declining since World War II. At the same time, the cost of fur garments has increased so that the amount of dollars being spent on fur garments is rising. This explains how the fur industry can make the somewhat misleading statement that fur sales and animal profits are increasing. The fact is that some people are willing to spend a great deal of money on fur garments, but more and more people are deciding to stop wearing fur altogether.

The message to the public is “Don’t Buy Fur.”
Puppies for Profit

Is it possible to breed high-quality pet dogs on a mass production basis? A panel of HSUS staff who dealt with the puppy mill problem from several different angles concludes that pet shop puppies are much more likely to have physical and psychological problems than puppies from other sources, due to the inherent difficulties of breeding dogs in large numbers in a factory system. The panel consisted of Phyllis Wright, Director of Animal Suffering and Control; Franz Dantzler, Director of Field Services and Investigations; Dr. Michael Fox, Director of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems; and Margaret Morrison, Animal Welfare Act Coordinator, and was led by Carol Moulton, Editor of The HSUS News. The following are excerpts from the panel's discussion.

MOULTON: Let's start off by defining a puppy mill.

DANTZLER: It's a business of raising dogs for profit, part of a large assembly line process. A typical puppy mill operation would be a part-time endeavor, subject to USDA licensing to breed and sell puppies wholesale to a middle person, someone who is a collector or broker. The broker in turn makes the connections with the various pet shops and ships the pups, usually by air, to shops around the country.

MOULTON: What are we talking about in numbers of animals?

DANTZLER: I've seen them with as many as 500 or as few as 20 or 25. An average figure could be about 150 animals. Now, that's on hand. As far as what their yield is per year from those 150 animals, I rather think that it would be a figure twice that, easily, and possibly two or three times that.

MOULTON: Which breeders have to be licensed by the USDA under the Animal Welfare Act?

DANTZLER: There are all contained in the Federal Register. There are 108 pages listing dealers.

WRIGHT: It just counted briefly. There are 1,175 registered breeders in Kansas alone. Iowa has 630, Missouri has 790. That's a tremendous amount in just three states. California and Texas also have large numbers of breeders. Most east coast pet stores are supplied by midwest puppy mills.

MOULTON: From what we've seen, they're not really worried about going to court. They'll say, "We want Yorkies, or Shih Tzu, or we want Poodles because they are very popular, tomorrow - German Shepherds and Dobermans because they are popular."

MOULTON: It's in the best interest of the pet store to receive healthy stock, isn't it?

WRIGHT: It's in their best interest, but it's no great loss to them if they don't. The quantity is available to them, and when they buy a litter for $125 and sell each pup for $200 to $300, they have already gotten it into the system that a loss of 10% is expected and budgeted for.

FOX: I visited a pet store in Greenwich Village, New York, not too long ago and was appalled at the number of sick looking puppies there. The assistant said it was winter time and they expected it. It was usual. Sometimes they lose two-thirds of a shipment that comes in. A vet will come and give them fluids and antibiotics, but he can't do anything to help them. The assistant said it is really criminal what these animals go through.

DANTZLER: Try to visualize, too, the logistics of getting these animals from the puppy mill to the pet shop.

MOULTON: How many steps do they go through?

DANTZLER: Here's what normally occurs in a puppy mill. The Humane Society News • Summer 1979

There are 5,000 USDA licensed breeders, and perhaps as many more unlicensed puppy mills, such as the one pictured here near Des Moines, Iowa. HSUS has investigated several puppy mills, and frequently found dogs kept in unsafe, unsanitary and inhumane conditions.

MOULTON: What kinds of standards does the breeder have to meet in order to comply with Animal Welfare Act regulations?

MORRISON: USDA has nine standards contained within these regulations. These cover housing, ventilation, sanitation, food, water, protection against extremes of weather and temperature, handling, veterinary care, and separation of species in a facility where more than one species is held. As of 1976, there are also regulations covering the transportation of the animals to attempt to insure that the carriers, airlines or trucking companies, are taking proper care of the animals.

MOULTON: How many licensed breeders are there?

MORRISON: There are about 5,000 listed as USDA dealers, although some of those would not be dealing in puppies, but rather in other species. It's been estimated that there are at least as many puppy mills not licensed as there are licensed.

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Coping obedience classes for 18 years, and

DANTZLER: In fact, it is a rare occasion when an AKC inspector will actually look at the animal, then

That sounds like a lot of stress at an earlier age.

FOX: They are very susceptible to virus infections with stress like that, and especially to diarrhea, enteritis, and pneumonia. A common problem is socio- phobia, and even those that are not stressed in these little puppies get. And, the stress of transportation may be combined with the stress of being weaned.

I think an additional point to emphasize here, too, is that the airline holds they go into are not always adequately controlled temperature-wise. The pups are often kept on holding docks, surrounded by noise, drafts, and extremes of temperature and humidity.

There are all kinds of stresses these animals are exposed to which can't be controlled through regulations alone because without education and spot checks, human error and indifference are unavoidable.

WRIGHT: I ran obedience classes for 18 years, and saw a lot of dogs. When someone came in with a dog that was so neurotic it would climb up your leg, I'd say “Oh, another special from the local breeder are going to be much different from the dog that it is. They will say “This is a Maltese, I've got the AKC paper right here.” You look at the papers, sure enough that’s what it says, but you look at the animal and it’s no more a Maltese than I am. You don’t want to make

WRIGHT: We should talk also about the breeding stock used by the puppy mills. Most of these puppies are purebreds, but does the fact they are purebreds or AKC registered mean they are quality pups?

WRIGHT: AKC registration is no guarantee of quality. The value of AKC registration is that you can send for the dog's pedigree and check its blood lines. But, in some cases papers may be used for dogs they weren't in meant for. For example, if I have a bitch and she has ten puppies and four of them die, I still can have registration papers for ten because there is no check to see if I have four, six, or ten puppies. I could mislead these papers to register pups from another litter, and we know some breeders will do this. In one investigation we got a dog from a pet store, and it took us four months to get the papers from the breeder. When we did, the papers were marked for a black and tan Doberman, and in fact what I had in my house was a red Doberman.

FOX: There are cases, too, of puppies dying in transit and the pedigreed papers being available, and the pet store getting replacement pups from the local dog pound and using the papers for them. This has occurred in St. Louis and possibly other places.

WRIGHT: The American Kennel Club was created by an act of Congress as a registering body for purebred dogs. It has no policing function.

DANTZLER: That’s what it says, but you look at the animal and it’s no more a Maltese than I am. You don’t want to make a big scene with them. You just shake your head, write down Maltese, and let them go. After you leave, you change it to what it really is. Someone paid a lot of money for that animal, believing it was what the papers said it was.

MORRISON: It is actually a consumer protection problem as well as an animal problem.

MOULTON: When you’re selling puppies like you sell corn, doing it strictly for the profit, there’s no cost benefit in buying expensive breeding stock. So there’s no incentive to breed only dogs with good tempera- ment and good physical conformation?

FOX: Good purebred dogs cost a lot of money. If puppy mill breeders had spent several thousand dollars on a high quality breeding dog, they would presumably take good care of it. But, when you use any purebred dog that will reproduce, you don’t have the motive to take the same care of it. If these animals were used for, say, for breeding stock only, if the good quality stock, we wouldn’t have the problems that we have seen in these puppy mills. We have a recognized pro- blem in purebred dogs which vets call the purebred dog syndrome, where they are either crazy or simply zom- bies. A lot of this is a consequence of the puppy mill breeding, of not selecting from quality animals. If you want to buy a good puppy, you should go and see the parents, see what their temperament is like, and you can’t do that at the pet store.

MOULTON: Is it possible to produce good dogs on a mass production basis? Even if the breeder meets all the regulations, has clean, sanitary quarters, and de­ cent breeding stock, if he’s raising 200 puppies at the same time and they’re kept in cages and not given much individual attention, are these dogs going to be good, companionable pets? What about the impor­ tance of socializing the animal in its first weeks of its life through human contact?

FOX: The average pet store puppy gets lots of human attention when it’s in the store. But if it comes from a puppy mill and it’s shipped out at eight weeks of age, (which is a bad time to ship a puppy because it’s a fear period), and it’s spent most of its life in a cage, it can suffer from kennel shyness. For the puppy that’s on the timid side anyway, when he goes out in an unfamiliar place from the pet store, he’ll freak out. It has been shown very clearly in studies on puppy behavior development that if a puppy is kept in a kennel or a cage until sometime after ten weeks, it can really develop extreme kennel shyness or environmental shyness. It might be a fear biter, or a really spooky beast. No matter how much human contact it’s had, it’s going to be a very difficult creature to handle whenever it goes into an unfamiliar place. It may want to stay in the kitchen under the sink and not go out.

WRIGHT: One of the fun things about raising puppies is to watch the little guys come out at four weeks. They jump at the sunlight and they jump at the sofa; anything makes them curious and interested. They have no innate fear. But pet store puppies usually don’t know anything but a cage that’s 2 x 4 or 3 x 4. That’s their whole world. At the point that they need to know curiosity and investigation and jumping at things, they’re totally frustrated. Let’s go back to one other point. When that dog was whelped in the puppy mill, it may have only had the warmth it needed, it may not have been weaned properly, it may have been weaned by putting one plate of food in the pen with six puppies so the least aggressive gets very little. And a bitch that has to keep the puppies is very good at doing that. If you can’t keep manufacturing enough food. That’s what most of these people do.

A spring crop and a fall crop. It is not realistic.

FOX: It’s in the best interest of any central producer to really take care of the puppies this way.

WRIGHT: But they don’t do it. When you have 400 puppies in your place, and they are in wire cages, you can’t. And some breeders are just not concerned.

We’ve seen cases where the dogs are exposed to the weather, they’re cold, they’re wet, they’re hungry, and the breeder doesn’t really care. They want to get rid of them at six or seven weeks. That’s the end of the line.

From the very beginning, the puppy hasn’t had a good chance at all.

MOULTON: So, when you buy a puppy in a pet store, you’re taking a chance that (1) it may come from inferior breeding stock, (2) It may not have had its physical needs met in the first weeks of its life, (3) It’s gone through a great deal of stress in being shipped, and (4) It’s spent all of its life in a cage.

WRIGHT: I believe that fifty percent of the people who buy those puppies do it because they feel sorry for the puppies. People have told me that for nine years at

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the animal shelter. “I didn’t want this puppy, I felt so sorry for it I couldn’t sleep at night. I saw the poor lit­tle thing there, it was whining and unhappy, and I felt terrible. So I went downtown and got my VISA card and bought it because I felt sorry for it.”

DANTZLER: I can’t discount the fact that it’s a no­ble thing to have sympathy for animals in cages and want to take them home with you. But, if you are going to do this, at least consider the dogs at the animal shelter that are facing certain death if they cannot find a home. Place these on a higher priority than you do those in a pet shop which are being bought and paid for. No one is going to euthanize those pet shop animals as long as they are salable. Let’s look first at the animals that have no hope as opposed to the ones for which there is some hope of finding homes.

MOULTON: What does happen to puppies in pet stores that don’t get sold?

DANTZLER: Presuming they don’t fall ill or anything, they are moved from city to city. They are expecting a new batch in on a consignment ar­rangement, and if the animal shelter doesn’t get kennel cough or distemper and if they are not healthy, they are moved from city to city.

MOULTON: Consider getting a mixed breed from the animal shelter first. The main point to stress concern­ing purebreds is, “Why do you want one? What do you think the advantages are?” One of the advantages of getting a fully grown dog at the humane shelter is that you know what he looks like, you know whether he is housebroken or not, and so on.

MOULTON: What are the other advantages of mixed breed dogs as opposed to purebreds?

WRIGHT: They’re tough. They don’t suffer from problems of inbreeding like hip dysplasia or detached retina.

FOX: They are generally more resilient.

WRIGHT: The mixed breed is tough. He’s had no training at all. The animal shelters have purebred dogs that are being bought and paid for. Often, the animal shelters have purebred dogs available for adoption to good homes.

WRIGHT: Particularly with the big chains — if they don’t sell in Baltimore, they go to Delaware. It’s like lettuce in a store. You take off the outer leaves, cut it in half, and put it in a bag and sell it for 29¢ instead of 59¢.

FOX: But we do know that some pet stores are euthanizing them. They have to kill them because they are expecting a new batch in on a consignment ar­rangement, or sometimes the puppies are growing too big for the holding pens. So these animals are destroyed and one of the popular methods being used is apparently U-Tha-Sol or succinylcholine chloride.

MOULTON: What are the alternatives to buying a puppy from a pet store? One we’ve mentioned already is the animal shelters.

In June a 44 pound male beaver that swam into an oil slick was res­cued, treated, and released during an historic rescue operation organized and directed by The HSUS. A thunderstorm in Springfield, Virginia washed 800 gallons of asphalt sealing compound from a construction site into a lake. HSUS Director of Research and Data Guy Hodge was alerted to the incident by the Virginia Water-­Quality Con­trol Board. Hodge mobilized a rescue team which included a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge manager, a veterinarian, and per­sonnel from the Fairfax County Department of Animal Control.

Hodge and Jim Williams of the FWS captured the adult beaver the morning after the storm. During the next 24 hours Hodge repeated­ly searched the lakeshore before loc­ating a one month old beaver kit which had been born to one of the mem­bers of the oil spill cleanup crew. Both animals were heavily coated with the tar-like compound that had hardened on their fur.

Authorities on oil spills report that this beaver rescue operation is the first known attempt in North America to rehabilitate oiled aquatic mammals. In the absence of a pre-formulated treatment pro­cEDURE, Hodge was compelled to improvise a plan for washing and sheltering the beavers. Guidance and collaboration in rehabilitating the animals was provided by Dr. Shirley Brundage, Director of Vet­erinary Medicine for the Inter­national Bird Rescue Research Center and an authority on the treatment of oil contaminated wild­life.

The adult beaver was anaesthes­ized and washed at a veterinary hospital with the supervision and assistance of the FWS. The kit was treated at the Fairfax County animal shelter where both animals were quar­tered during their convalescence. The heavy oil film which coated the beavers was resistant to several washing solu­tions which were tested. However second baths in a formula recom­mended by Dr. Brundage did remove all traces of the oil. Hodge noted a marked improve­ment in the physical condition of the beavers after they were washed. The animals were fed a diet of fruits and woody plants which was prescribed by Dr. Daryl Borness of the National Zoo. Although four days after the spill both animals were alert, active, grooming, and eating, the kit sud­denly died during the fifth night. A postmortem revealed damage to the animal’s kidneys and bladder resulting from absorption of the asphalt compound. After six days of care the adult beaver was released onto the 1,130 acre Mason’s Neck National Wild­life Refuge where it is soon to be joined by other relocated beavers.

In commenting upon the spill, Hodge stated, “I was surprised at our ability to handle these animals and our success in removing the oil from their fur. The information which we gathered should better enable rescue workers to assist future victims of oil spills. I hope that our labors will provide a valu­able base from which to develop and refine treatment procedures.”

Hodge intends to collaborate with other members of the rescue team in preparing treatment notes for publication in veterinary jour­nals.
Four states have recently outlawed the use of the high altitude decompression chamber for animal euthanasia. This brings the total number of states banning the chamber to eight, including Arizona, Arkansas, California, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and Virginia. A bill to ban the chamber also passed the Tennessee legislature, but was rescinded when an unacceptable amendment was added.

HSUS believes this is an encouraging trend that may lead to a more humane death for millions of unwanted animals. HSUS staff has assisted local humane groups in a number of states by testifying against the chamber, and providing background information on the problems associated with it.

Even in states that have not yet banned the chamber, many public and private shelters have stopped using it in favor of other methods of destroying unwanted animals. In four states, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Mississippi, the decompression chamber has never been used. Momentum is gathering to completely eliminate the chamber in this country. Out west, the United States Coast Guard decompression chamber has been banned in Canada, and has never been an accepted form of euthanasia in the United Kingdom.

Decompression chambers for animal euthanasia were introduced in 1950. The machines are manufactured by the Euthanasia corporation of America, one of the first states to ban its use.

HSUS Accreditation Associate Kathie Flood, who has testified before state legislative committees on decompression, comments, “Decompression has never been widely accepted as a method of euthanasia. According to Euthanair sales figures, there have only been about 376 Euthanair installations in the U.S. We know that at least 100 of these have been replaced by other methods, either because of legislation or by choice of the individual agencies. At most, there are only 210 of these machines still operating, among an estimated 1500-2000 shelters in the country.”

The decompression chamber is based on high altitude simulation chambers developed for flight experiments by the military. Animals are placed in the chamber, and air is withdrawn by a vacuum pump. Theoretically, the animals experience the euphoria associated with oxygen deprivation, fall unconscious and die peacefully.

However, in experiments with military pilots, the rate of ascent is about a thousand feet per minute, where the rate in the Euthanair is 55,000 feet in 45–60 seconds. The animals can suffer terribly as the gases trapped in body cavities expand during this rapid decompression.

There also have been many problems with machines found to be faulty working order, with seals and gauges in disrepair. Employees who have not been properly trained run the machine incorrectly or overwork the animals, causing fear and stress.

In a 1978 review of all animal euthanasia methods currently in use, the American Veterinary Medical Association listed a number of disadvantages of the decompression chamber and military simulation. Among these was the lack of confidence of one person for another, imply that a dogcatcher is about as low as one can get.

This image is changing. The modern approach is one of professionalism. Animal control officers must be skilled in people-to-people relationships, strict, yet courteous, efficient yet kind. They must be educators, tactful yet forceful in communicating to individuals, groups, and the media.

Animal control must be community-service oriented, and increased professionalism centers on training, image, uniform policies and practices, and upgraded positions and responsibilities.

To this end, HSUS is developing an Animal Control Academy to be housed at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. This program is funded by the Alabama Federation of Humane Societies and Consultant on the National Council on Animal Protection. Those interested in further information on the Animal Control Academy should contact Hurt Smith, Director, Animal Control Academy, 4831 Springhill Drive, Tuscaloosa, AL 35405, or call 205-533-8665.

Maryland Society Accredited

The HSUS is pleased to announce accreditation of the Montgomery County Humane Society in Rockville, Maryland. This is one of the first states to accredit an animal control agency.

HSUS Accreditation Associate Kathie Flood, who has testified before state legislative committees on decompression, comments, “Decompression has never been widely accepted as a method of euthanasia. According to Euthanair sales figures, there have only been about 376 Euthanair installations in the U.S. We know that at least 100 of these have been replaced by other methods, either because of legislation or by choice of the individual agencies. At most, there are only 210 of these machines still operating, among an estimated 1500-2000 shelters in the country.”

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A Whale Of A Protest

The biggest protester at a “Save the Whales Now” rally in front of the Pentagon this spring was Flo, a 110 foot inflatable whale.

The rally was occasioned by the visit of Prime Minister Ohira to the United States. Supporters at the rally, including Senator Bob Packwood (Oregon), called for an end to commercial whaling.

Flo is sponsored by her creator, John Perry, and a coalition of conservationists. The globe-trotting humpback whale also appeared in London for last year’s meeting of the International Whaling Commission, and visited Japan, a major whaling nation.

For more on whales, see page 29.
HUMANENESS IN ACTION
A Heritage for the Future

Come and help celebrate HSUS' 25th Anniversary. This year's theme, Humaneeness in Action: A Heritage for the Future, binds our 25 year history of action for animals to a future commitment to continue and increase our efforts to end cruelty. HSUS' Annual Conference is a time for all of us to plan and train for this future. The keynote speaker in Orlando will be Roger Caras, well-known author and radio and TV nature reporter. Caras will set the stage for our work at the Conference with an inspiring presentation guaranteed to move everyone.

That's only the beginning. Dr. Bernard Rollin of Colorado State University’s Departments of Philosophy, Physiology and Biophysics will give an address on the controversial topic of animal rights. Other major speakers include Dr. Michael Fox of HSUS' Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, HSUS President John Hoyt, and HSUS Board Secretary Dr. Amy Freeman Lee.

Workshops can choose between twenty-two different workshops covering most major issues and aspects of humane work. Check the schedule on the next page and see which workshops will be most interesting and useful for you. A very special pre-conference activity will be open to a limited number of participants on a first-come, first-served basis. HSUS' Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Petersman will lead two groups through Sea World for a behind-the-scenes look at the marine animals there and presentations by the Sea World staff. The two tours are scheduled for Wednesday, November 7, with one leaving at 9 a.m. and the other at 1:30 p.m. Only 50 people can be accommodated on each tour, so be sure to send your registration coupon to the registration desk in Orlando to those not able to be accommodated on the tours.

As always, the high point of the conference will be the annual Awards Banquet on Saturday evening. At that time, the Joseph Wood Krutch medal will be awarded to an outstanding humanitarian for “significant contribution towards the improvement of life and the environment.”

Sheraton Twin-Towers room rates for The HSUS Conference are:

- Single: $34
- Double: $42

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<th>City</th>
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Names of other persons for whom registration fee is included.

- Registration Fee for Entire Conference Including Saturday Banquet: Before September 15 = $35
- 1 Day Registration: Thursday = $10, Friday = $10, Saturday = $10
- Banquet Only (Saturday evening) = $20
- Sea World Seminar (not included in conference fee): 9:00 a.m. - Noon, November 7, 1:30 p.m., November 7, $5
- Fish dinner desired for people: $5
- Vegetarian meal(s) desired for people: Banquet Only = $5

Note: A hotel registration form will be mailed to you upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations prior to October 24 directly to the hotel.

Return this form to: HSUS Conference, 2100 L St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

WEDNESDAY, November 7
9:00 a.m. - Noon: Seminar at Sea World
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Seminar at Sea World
4:00 p.m. - Evening: Registration
9:00 p.m. - Evening: Art Exhibit
8:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.: Reception/Get Acquainted Social

THURSDAY, November 8
8:00 a.m. - Registration
9:00 a.m. - Opening Remarks
Amy Freeman Lee, Program Chairman
Colleen Burke, HSUS Board Chairman
John A. Hoyt, HSUS President
Donald Cohn, Southeast Regional Office Director
9:30 a.m. - Keynote Address
Roger Caras
10:30 a.m.: Coffee Break
11:00 a.m. - Law, Morality and the Rights of Animals
Bernard E. Rollin, Ph.D., Dept. of Philosophy and Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics, Colorado State University
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Book Sale
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Workshops
1) Animal Rights: Fact or Fiction? Murdock S. Maddan
2) Marine Mammals: Conflicts and Co-Existence Patricia Follain
3) How to Win State Legislation Charlene Drennon, Peggy Morrison
4) Publicizing Your Program Holy Shere
5) Common Goals of Humane Societies and Animal Control Agencies Bill & Barbara Smith
3:30 p.m. - Coffee Break
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Workshops
1) Science and Animal Welfare, Part I - Use of Animals in High Schools Dr. Andrew Rowan, Heather McGiffin
2) Spay/Neuter Programs That Work Phyllis Wright
3) HSUS Policies and Programs John A. Hoyt
4) Animal Welfare Act: A Tool For Action Peggy Morrison
5) The Architectural Design of Shelters William Mesko
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Book Sale
7:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.: Film Showing

FRIDAY, November 9
8:00 a.m.: Registration
9:00 a.m. - A Heritage for the Future John A. Hoyt, HSUS President
10:30 a.m.: Coffee Break
11:00 a.m. - Living Humanely Dr. Michael Fox, Director, The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Book Sale
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Workshops
1) Science and Animal Welfare, Part II - Intensive Farming Dr. Michael Fox, Heather McGiffin
2) How to Win State Legislation Charlene Drennon, Peggy Morrison
5) The Pet Shop Connection John A. Hoyt
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Workshops
1) Conducting Investigations Frantz L. Dantler
2) Improving Shelter Operations Phyllis Wright
3) How to Improve Your Newsletter Charles Herrmann, Carol Maclean
4) Traps and Furs: The Cruelty Industry Sandy Rowland, Guy Hodge
5) The Architectural Design of Shelters William Mesko
7:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.: Safari of the Inner Eye Art Show and Lecture by Dr. Amy Freeman Lee

SATURDAY, November 10
8:00 a.m.: Registration
9:00 a.m.: Annual Membership Meeting Resolutions Committee Report
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.: Workshops
1) Conducting Investigations Frantz L. Dantler
2) Zoos: Working for Reform Sue Pressman
3) Improving Shelter Operations Phyllis Wright
4) Science and Animal Welfare, Part III - Laboratory Animals Dr. Andrew Rowan, Dr. Michael Fox
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Book Sale
1) A National Curriculum for Humane Education John Denkers, Kathy Savaevsky
3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.: Book Sale
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. Workshop
1) An Experiment in Awareness Kathy Husted
6:30 p.m.: Reception
7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.: Annual Awards Banquet Toastmaster: John A. Hoyt Youth Recognition Award Certificates of Appreciation Joseph Wood Krutch Medal Presentations

SUNDAY, November 11
9:00 a.m. - Noon Meeting of Florida Federation of Humane Societies

The Humane Society News • Summer 1979

The HSUS Annual Conference Registration Form

Name (please print)
Address
City
State
Zip
Cost per Person
Number of People
Total
Registration Fee for Entire Conference Including Saturday Banquet
$40
$40
Before September 15
1 Day Registration Thursday
$10
$10
Friday
$10
$10
Saturday
$10
$10
Banquet Only (Saturday evening)
$20
$20
Sea World Seminar (not included in conference fee)
9:00 a.m. - Noon, November 7
$5
$5
1:30 p.m., November 7
$5
$5
Fish dinner desired for people
$5
$5
Vegetarian meal(s) desired for people
$5
$5
Total Enclosed (make checks payable to HSUS)
$40
$40
Return this form to: HSUS Conference, 2100 L St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037
Senate Investigates Wild Horse Program

"The Adopt-A-Horse program has been an administrative debacle. The Bureau of Land Management's operation of the program has brought howls of protest from all across the country."

These harsh words from Senator Thomas Eagleton of Missouri opened the long-sought congressional oversight hearings on BLM's management of the Adopt-A-Horse program. Eagleton went on to describe how he first heard protests from a number of outraged Missourians who contacted him about a herd of dead and starving wild horses penned up near Lincoln, Missouri. I was sickened to learn of the condition of these animals, and I was further astounded to discover that they were on the verge of being illegally slaughtered. Based upon my own investigation of adopters, I consider the figures low, and somewhat optimistic."

Frank Gregg, Director of BLM, gave a long statement that focused on the steps BLM is taking to improve their operation of the Adopt-A-Horse program. Gregg stated that an on-going internal investigation has generally given high marks to BLM employees' performance. At the same time, he revealed a recent incident in Oregon where BLM employees shot a number of horses from the air several weeks after he had issued explicit instructions prohibiting such practices. As long as incidents such as these continue to happen, it will take more than bright promises of future improvements to satisfy humanitarians that BLM is serious about humane treatment of wild horse populations.

The hearings on the Adopt-A-Horse program have been completed, but the final report from the Senate subcommittee has not yet been issued. HSUS is hopeful that the report and its recommendations will help alleviate the suffering of our wild horses under BLM's management.

Public protest on the plight of wild horses got the Senate's attention.
For Youth and Teachers

### Audio Visual

#### Films

The rental period on all films is 2 weeks. All films must be returned by 14 days after date used. Five dollars will be charged for each additional week until return. All films must be reserved 4 weeks in advance.

1. **THE ANIMALS ARE DYING**—16mm, 28 minutes, color sound film. A family learns about the pet population explosion through a visit to an animal shelter. (Only 3 minute segments may be shown on TV.) Recommended for all ages above 6th grade. $10 rental. $200 purchase.

2. **MY DOG, THE TEACHER**—16mm, 20 minutes, color, sound film on animal ownership responsibility and therapeutic value of pets. 3rd grade and above. $10 rental. Desired Showing Date _______________

3. **WHY PROTECT ANIMALS**—16mm, 14½ minutes, color, sound film dramatizing HSUS activities. Recommended for all ages above 3rd grade. $10 rental. Desired Showing Date _______________

#### Audio

5. **3 MINUTE TROLL**—3 cassette tape. For Primary-Middle grades.

6. **ANIMAL CAREERS FOR YOU**—This unit of six sound filmstrips focuses on careers in the care and training of animals. The skills, duties, and environment of each career are explored. Approximately 50 frames each. Each filmstrip comes with cassette tape. For Primary—Middle grades.

The six titles are:

- **PET CARE**
- **VETERINARIAN**
- **PET SHOP WORKER/DOG GROOMER**
- **HUMANE EDUCATOR/OBEDIENCE TRAINER**
- **ACTIVE LIVING—LULU**
- **NATURALIST/CONSERVATION OFFICER**

All six titles are $84. Six cassettes is $84.

Send orders to TROLL ASSOCIATES 320 ROUTE 17 MAHWAH, NEW JERSEY 07430

### Career Education Sound Filmstrips

This unit of six sound filmstrips focuses on careers in the care and training of animals. The skills, duties, and environment of each career are explored. All of the featured animal workers are actually working at animal-related careers. All of the photos were taken on location. Approximately 50 frames each. Each filmstrip comes with cassette tape. For Primary—Middle grades.

The six titles are:

- **ANIMAL CAREERS FOR YOU** (an overview of ten careers)
- **CANINE CONTROL OFFICER/KENNEL WORKER**
- **PET SHOP WORKER/DOG GROOMER**
- **VETERINARIAN & AIDES/ ZOO HELPERS**
- **PARK NATURALIST/CONSERVATION OFFICER**
- **HUMAN EDUCATOR/OBEDIENCE TRAINER**

The complete set of six filmstrips, 6 cassettes is $84. Individual titles are $14.00 each.

These filmstrips were produced under HSUS supervision and written and photographed by HSUS staff. They must be ordered from the distributor. HSUS CANNOT ACCEPT ORDERS FOR THESE FILMSTRIPS.

Send orders to:

TROLL ASSOCIATES 320 ROUTE 17 MAHWAH, NEW JERSEY 07430

### For Youth and Teachers

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<th>Item</th>
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<td>I = Intermediate Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. YOU AND YOUR PETS, 4 pages, Pl.</td>
<td>10¢</td>
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<td>2. PET CARE BOOKLET, 12 pages, Pl.</td>
<td>15¢</td>
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<td>3. CARING FOR YOUR CAT, 12 pages, Pl.</td>
<td>15¢</td>
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<td>4. CARING FOR YOUR DOG, 12 pages, UH.</td>
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<td>5. HOW TO CARE FOR GOLD BLOODED PETS, 10 pages, UH</td>
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<td>6. GOOD KIND LION, 4 pages, Pl.</td>
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<td>7. YOU AND THE INSECT, 4 pages, U</td>
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8. **GREY SQUIRRELS, 4 pages, U** | 10¢ |

9. **THE BLUEBIRD, 4 pages, UH** | 10¢ |

10. **YOU AND THE BIRDS, 4 pages, UH** | 10¢ |

11. **ANIMALS, THE VANISHING AMERICANS, 8 pages, UH** | 10¢ |

12. **GOLDEN RULES OF CONSERVATION, 4 pages, UH** | 10¢ |

13. **FRIENDS INSTEAD OF FURS, 4 pages, UH** | 10¢ |

**SUBTOTAL** | | | |

### SHELTER TRAINING VIDEOTAPES

"Changing Your Image," shelter training videotapes on Record Keeping, Sanitation, and Field Services. All three parts on 3/4" cassette (1 hour) = $85. Each program on separate cassette (20 minutes) = $45.

Order on letterhead or purchase order from:

Film Library
2 Patton Hall
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Blacksburg, VA 24061

Above 6-8 weeks for delivery. (Produced with The HSUS)
Cruelty Investigation

HSUS expanded its investigative activities through the regional offices in 1978. Full-time investigators were placed in four of the seven regional offices, complementing those working out of national headquarters.

Staff members of the Field Services and Investigations Department were involved in a wide variety of cases, from jackrabbit roping to horse racing. They concentrated on cases having national impact, or setting precedents for state and local problems.

One of the year's highlights was the work done on the horse race that involved greyhound coursing. HSUS investigators cooperated with reporters from ABC's management had resulted in horses being sold for slaughter, or dying from disease or injury in BLM's holding facilities. HSUS joined the American Horse Protection Association in taking BLM to court.

In cooperation with the Virginia HSUS, a volunteer program was developed to provide information on the humane care and control of animals to students as well as shelter managers to stimulated the growth of new humane societies, testimony on animal state control legislation or cruelty investigation, humane education policy, humane education program, HSUS accredited standards cover adoption policy, spay/neuter services,spay/neuter promotion, public education, and standards for accreditation benefit from the advice and critique of HSUS staff members experienced in the management of humane society and animal control programs.

Humane Education

HSUS's National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) is a center for coordinating humane education training and curriculum development nationwide.

Headquartered at the Norma Terris Human Education Center in East Haddam, Connecticut, NAAHE expanded its staff and programs in 1978. In addition to a number of two- and three-day workshops around the country, NAAHE staff conducted a two-day orientation course for new humane education at Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas. The course was so popular that the University has invited NAAHE to repeat it in the future.

A special, intensive training program for humane educators and teachers was offered for the first time in 1978. Under NAAHE's Professional Development Program, NAAHE member organizations are invited to select up to five representatives to the Association's headquarters in Connecticut for a two-day course.

Regional Office Program

Leadership workshops, on-the-job training, educational resources, and specialized services such as helping to organize new humane societies, testimony on animal control legislation or cruelty investigation, humane education policy, humane education program, HSUS accredited standards cover adoption policy, spay/neuter services,spay/neuter promotion, public education, and standards for

Regional Office Program

Leadership workshops, on-the-job training, educational resources, and specialized services such as helping to organize new humane societies, testimony on animal

Legal Activites

The General Counsel's office covered a broad range of matters for HSUS. Per- sonnel in the most significant case of the year was the suit brought against the Bureau of Land Management because of their cruel mistreatment of wild horses.

In administrative proceedings, the legal staff gave testimony against the proposed auction of the poison 1080 for predator control on public lands.

A Department of Interior Draft Environ- mental Impact Statement prompted testimony in an attempt to justify the expenditure of millions of dollars on wildlife management designed solely to increase the availability of game animals for hunters.

The legal staff was also involved with animal matters on the state level. In Florida and some other states, so-called "religion" cultists engage in ritual killing of domestic animals such as goats and chickens. The General Counsel's office asked for an opinion from the Florida State Attorney's Office as to whether these movements might be exempt from prosecution on cruelty charges. It was concluded that they would not be, freeing HSUS to move against this cruel practice.

In another Florida case, HSUS sup- ported the appeal of an organization that had been enjoined against advertising the sale of their low cost spay/neuter clinic, under a state statute prohibiting the advertising of veterinary services. The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems (ISAP), the scientific arm of HSUS, has become a valuable source of research used by a wide range of individuals and institutions. Research is continuing for tackling the growing body of knowledge on animal welfare issues. Research programs continued to produce objective scientific data on the problems caused by the impact of modern technology on the care, treatment and use of animals.
Major areas of concern included an evaluation of humane methods of euthanasia for companion animals. These evaluations were published in a booklet entitled “Euthanasia of Dogs and Cats.”

Two publications were produced reflecting ISAP’s work on the use of animals in biomedical research and teaching. One assesses the manner in which research investigators address animal welfare issues when applying for federal grants; the other is a discussion of alternative methods to the use of laboratory animals.

Research into the humane, public health, behavioral, and economic aspects of modern intensive farming systems and slaughter techniques continued.

Other studies either published or in preparation are on trapping and predator control programs and their effect on disease, population dynamics and other ecological ramifications of human intervention with wildlife.

As a vehicle to disseminate the wide range of information, the Institute published a bimonthly Bulletin of news, comments, book reviews, and scientific meetings. The Bulletin will be phased into the International Journal for the Study of Animal Problems, scheduled for publication in January, 1980.

**Legislative Activities**

One of the most important and increasingly utilized tools for protecting animals from cruelty and abuse is legislation.

Changes in government regulations for non-profit charities allowed greater leeway in lobbying activities. Accordingly, HSUS enlarged its legislative staff in 1978.

A long-term effort by HSUS was capped with success with the passage of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978. The Act extends humane treatment to many animals not previously covered by state or federal legislation.

HSUS staff also testified against efforts to weaken the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act. Although some of the changes opposed did become law, HSUS succeeded in getting a limit on the number of wild horses that could be adopted by an individual each year. This limit should do much to eliminate the practice by some people of adopting large numbers of these horses, then selling them to slaughterhouses.

A number of bills taking different approaches to outlawing the steeljaw leghold trap were introduced in Congress in 1978. HSUS supported all efforts to reduce or end the suffering of animals through trapping. Although none of these bills has been passed, HSUS will continue to urge legislators to take action on this important issue.

HSUS continued to push for hearings on several other bills which would, if passed, reduce the use of animals in laboratories; outlaw training of greyhounds with live bait; provide funding for non-game animal programs; and, strengthen the endangered species act.

HSUS closely monitored changes in the Animal Welfare Act, and successfully fought two proposed changes in animal transportation regulations that would have been detrimental to the animals.

The quality of enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act has also been of great concern. HSUS asked for increased funding for the Act, so that more enforcement personnel could be hired and trained.

Many HSUS members have been helpful in promoting humane legislation through the Action Alert System. Participants are members who have pledged to respond with letters or telegrams when informed of impending action on animal-related matters. HSUS sent out several Action Alerts in 1978.

**Wildlife Protection**

The slaughter of baby harp seals continued in Canada in 1978. The Canadian government issued very few permits to observers, and HSUS was one of the few animal welfare organizations able to get a staff member to the site of the hunt. Having firsthand knowledge of the hunt, HSUS became more strongly opposed than ever to the brutal and pointless slaughter of seal pups for their fur.

After several years of court and congressional battles over the fate of porpoise caught in tuna nets, evidence of real progress was seen. The 1978 porpoise-kill figures were reduced considerably from those of previous years. HSUS continued to call for a boycott of tuna products until it could be ascertained whether the number of porpoise killed in tuna fishing operations would continue to drop, or until new fishing methods eliminate entirely any involvement of porpoise.

There was also some success seen in efforts to protect whales. At the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission, held in London, HSUS’ observer argued for a moratorium on whaling. Although the moratorium proposal never came up for a vote, overall whale quotas were reduced by almost 800 whales.

At a special meeting of the IWC held later in the year, at which HSUS’ observer served as a member of the U.S. Delegation, quotas were lowered by another 3200 whales.

HSUS’s zoo program expanded in 1978, with regional personnel becoming more involved with inspecting zoos in their areas. More than 100 zoos were inspected during the year, sometimes resulting in significant improvements in the animals’ conditions.

The Kansas City Zoo received a great deal of attention from the broadcast media and newspapers in that area when HSUS reported on a number of deficiencies in its facilities. As a result, the zoo administration took steps to correct the unhealthy and unsanitary conditions HSUS found.

The treatment of animals training for, and acting in, motion pictures continues to be a problem. In conjunction with several animal trainers concerned about the cruel treatment some animals receive, HSUS’ Director of Wildlife Protection wrote an Animal Trainer’s Code, establishing standards of humane care for animal performers. Animal trainers are the key to the solution of this problem, and as the Code is promoted among them, it is hoped more and more will adopt it for their own operations.
We are proud to report that 1978 represents, without a doubt, the single most significant year in the growth and expansion of The Humane Society of the United States. The constituency of our organization has grown by almost 45% in 1978. We ended 1977 with expenditures for animal welfare programs and services in the amount of $1,521,964.00. Expenditures in 1978 exceeded $1,900,000, financed almost entirely through personal gifts and bequests.

We have increased our staff by more than 20 full-time persons. Our regional program, which at the end of the last year encompassed 16 states located in 3 regions, now comprises 32 states served by 7 regional offices. In addition, the state of New Jersey and surrounding areas continues to be served by our New Jersey branch.

In terms of staff, constituency, dollars spent on animal welfare, and scope of program, we are the largest animal welfare organization in the United States. We believe no other national animal welfare organization has equaled our effectiveness in 1978.

Yet the challenges of 1979 are formidable. Despite successes and advances toward ending cruelty to animals, there are still many areas and many ways in which animals suffer as victims of individuals, businesses, government, and our society as a whole. Because there is much yet to do, we cannot rest on past achievements, but must continually do battle against those who abuse animals.

Your support is vital to our efforts. Without your philosophical commitment, financial contributions, and personal involvement, we cannot hope to achieve a future where cruelty, brutality, and neglect have been eliminated. With your help, we can continue to work for the time when people and animals will live in harmony.

If you are not a member of The HSUS, we ask you to join us in the fight to end cruelty to animals. If you are already joined, we ask you to continue to be a part of our effort to work with those who have already joined.
## Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Operating Income: $2,312,641</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publications and Materials</strong></td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments</strong></td>
<td>5.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Membership Dues</strong></td>
<td>13.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contributions and Requests</strong></td>
<td>78.4%</td>
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## Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gifts to Other Societies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration and Fund Raising</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anti-Cruelty Programs and Activities</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Services (Publications, Correspondence, Program Services)</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
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<td>Education Programs &amp; Publications</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
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## Operating Income and Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Operating Income: $2,312,641</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Dues Contributions and Bequests</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration and Fund Raising</td>
<td>1,812,793</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publications and Materials</td>
<td>130,736</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$2,312,641</td>
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## Financial Report 1978

### Special Promotional Materials

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NEWSPAPER ADS</td>
<td>$1/100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CAT POSTER (22&quot; x 26&quot;) (Promoting spaying of pets)</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. DOG POSTER (22&quot; x 26&quot;) (Promoting spaying of pets)</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PUBLIC SERVICE RADIO SPOTS</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. HANDBOOK ON RODEO CRUELTY, 11 x 17, 111 pages</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. AWARENESS KIT ON CRUELTY OF TRAPPING (Publications, Correspondence, Program Services)</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
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<td>7. KIND PTA POSTER</td>
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<td>8. FLYERS FOR LOCAL ANIMAL WELFARE GROUP USE</td>
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<td>9. THE HSUS STATEMENTS OF POLICY</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. HSUS PUBLICATIONS LIST (This edition)</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. KIND PROMOTIONAL PAMPHLET (Free)</td>
<td>$1</td>
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<td>$1</td>
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### Humane Society Organization and Work

- 13. FUND RAISING FOR HUMANE SOCIETIES
- 14. PUBLICITY FOR HUMANE SOCIETIES
- 15. HOW TO ORGANIZE A HUMANE SOCIETY
- 16. THE ABCs OF ANIMAL WELFARE CAMPAIGNS

### Bumper Stickers

- 17. ROAMING PETS CAUSE REGRETS
- 18. DON'T GET WRAPPED IN A FUR THAT'S BEEN TRAPPED

### General Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. HOW TO TRAVEL WITH YOUR PET</td>
<td>$10/100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. THE HIDDEN COST OF FACTORY FARMING</td>
<td>$2/10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WHY MUST WE EUTHANIZE?</td>
<td>$1/100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. SETTING THE PACE FOR HUMANE EDUCATION</td>
<td>$1/100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. THE BIRD BUSINESS: A Study of the Importation of Birds into the United States</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ON THE FIFTH DAY</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## The Humane Society News + Summer 1979

©, 1979, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037
Midwest Office Sponsors Missouri Symposium on Animal Problems

In an ambitious effort to encourage communication and cooperation between the many different government agencies, businesses, and animal welfare organizations involved with animals in Missouri, HSUS' Midwest Office is bringing them together for a symposium on animal problems.

Some of the organizations included on the guest list are the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association; county and city health departments; the Missouri Attorney General and the state associations of prosecutors and sheriffs; the Missouri Department of Agriculture; the state fish and wildlife service; the Missouri Animal Control Association; local humane societies; commercial dog breeders; the American Kennel Club; the National Education Association and the state PTA; state legislators; and representatives from television and radio and newspapers in the state.

The participants will serve on panels covering various aspects of animal problems in the state from animal control to wildlife and livestock concerns. The symposium is scheduled for September in Jefferson City, Missouri. Midwest Regional Director Ann Gonneman hopes the symposium will result in new ideas for solutions to animal problems in that state, and a new spirit of cooperation in turning these ideas into action.

Gonneman has been on the road a great deal this spring, helping to organize, reorganize, or advise local humane societies in the Midwest. She has worked with groups in Neosho and Maryville, Missouri; Hayes, Great Bend, and Leavenworth, Kansas; Burlington, Iowa; and Sarpy County, Nebraska.

On October 6, 1979, a Wild Fur Rally will be held in Kansas City. Anyone interested in joining the rally to protest the leghold trap and the wearing of fur should contact Ann Gonneman, HSUS Midwest Regional Office, Argyle Building, 306 E. 12th Street, Suite 1034, Kansas City, MO 64106.

Southeast Office Aids Starving Animals

"We've got 56 starving animals up here. Can HSUS help?" This call for aid came from St. John Morris of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission brought prompt action from the Southeast Regional Office. HSUS Investigator Bernie Weller left the next morning for Fort Bengeal, a roadside zoo near St. Augustine, Florida, with authorization to buy feed for the hungry animals and assist them in any way possible.

He found the animals—lions, leopards, monkeys, horses, and others—in terrible condition. "You could see their ribs and hip bones," he reported to Regional Director Donald Coburn. Coburn contacted the Florida Federation of Humane Societies, which agreed to join with HSUS in offering financial aid.

The owner of the facility was charged under Game Commission regulations and Weller is scheduled to be a witness when the case goes to court. In the meanwhile, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will supervise the daily feeding of the animals.

On the legislative front, the Southeast office has been active in supporting animal welfare bills in Florida's capital. The best news is that a bill to allow animal control agencies or licensed humane societies to obtain sodium pentobarbital to euthanize animals passed both houses of the Florida legislature. The bill is now awaiting the Governor's signature.

Director Coburn testified on another animal control bill which would require neutering of cats and dogs adopted from pound or shelters in the state. Coburn also provided background information, facts, and figures to support the aims of the sterilization position. Although the bill passed the Florida House, it appears that it will not reach the Senate this session. Coburn and HSUS's Marc Paulhus both testified on a third bill against greyhound coursing. Despite these efforts, the bill failed in committee in both houses.

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

The Humane Society News • Summer 1979

Weller found this thin tiger kept in a filthy cage at the Fort Bengeal roadside zoo.

The Humane Society News • Summer 1979
Winter Olympics Could Cause Animal Problems in Lake Placid

The 1980 Winter Olympics will certainly attract crowds of people to Lake Placid, New York. Carroll and Pegi Dulin hope they’ll leave their pets at home.

Carroll and Dulin are officers of Pet Care of Lake Placid, and they are worried that the very limited shelter facilities will not be able to handle a large influx of people with animals and the inevitable problems accompanying them.

HSUS New England Regional Director John Inman met recently with Dulin and Carroll to discuss these problems. They told him their cat shelter has four cages, and the Lake Placid dog pound has just six cages and runs. The closest boarding kennels are 57 miles away in Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Another troublesome situation is that the parking lots for Olympic visitors are 25 miles from the sports facilities. Attendees will be taken by bus from these lots to the Olympic sites. It is feared that visitors with pets will leave them locked in cars in the lots for long periods of time in sub-freezing temperatures.

The New England Regional Director is looking into the possibility of notifying Olympic attendees in advance that their pets should be left at home.

In the first two months of its existence, the Connecticut Spay and Neuter Clinic has sterilized 140 pets, with close to 300 pets scheduled for surgery in the future. The popularity of the clinic is such that appointments must be scheduled as much as a month in advance.

This clinic is the first in the country to be authorized by the state Department of Agriculture. It was built with money donated by Connecticut residents, and supports itself through surgery fees, requiring no tax money.

The General Assembly of Connecticut recently passed a resolution paying tribute to HSUS member Altech of New Haven in recognition of his fifty years of service to animals and the improvement of the quality of life in his community. HSUS Director Everett Smith, a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, was one of the many sponsors of the resolution.

The Rutland County Humane Society and the Vermont Federation of Humane Societies hosted the 46th Meeting of the New England Federation of Humane Societies in Mendon, Vermont on May 23. The three-day program included presentations on every aspect of humane society work.

New England Regional Director John Inman represented HSUS at the conference, and John Dommers and Kathy Sakach, of HSUS’s National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, spoke on humane education.

Representatives from the U.S. Department of Agriculture discussed their enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

One highlight of the meeting was a presentation on “Animal Rescue Techniques” given by Animal control officer Robert Reynolds of Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Don Westover of the Animal Rescue League of Boston.

All who participated agreed that the meeting was a valuable experience. The 1980 meeting will be held in New Hampshire.

Mourning Dove Still Safe in Ohio

Great Lakes Regional Director Don Rowland recently presented Senator Oliver Ocasek with a membership address at the 45th Meeting of the New England Regional Director of the Humane Society of the United States, 725 Haskins Street, Bowling Green, OH 43402.

Two Horse Cases Prosecuted in Texas

HSUS’ new Gulf States Regional Director, Alan Rowland, has become deeply involved in animal welfare problems in that area since his arrival last August. One of the first problems to come to his attention was a case of over three hundred horses held for slaughter in deplorable conditions in Clarksville, Texas.

Informants reported that the animals were slowly dying from lack of proper food, and that more than thirty of the horses were dead already.

Meade sent HSUS Investigator Rich McCracken to the scene. Accompanied by Dr. Clifton Shepfer of the Texas Department of Health, McCracken went to the property and found animals standing ankle deep in mud and water. Dead horse carcasses and skinned heads littered the area around the property. There was no grass, and the only food seen was garbage dumped by a nearby processing plant.

Charges were sworn out against the horses’ owner, and both McCracken and Shepfer testified to the suffering of these animals. However, the defense found a number of witnesses who stated that the horses were in fine shape, and the owner was found innocent.

As McCracken left the courthouse after the trial, he was threatened by several bystanders and told to keep out of Clarksville.

As of this writing, the Texas Attorney General’s office has initiated additional court action which could force changes for these horses.

In another case involving mistreated horses, McCracken and Meade assisted local humane society officials in Nueces, Texas in obtaining a conviction on cruelty charges against the horse owner. The six horses in the case were impounded and later auctioned to new, responsible owners.

Meade has also been working with groups throughout the region on animal control problems. He testified before the city council in San Antonio on their plans to build an addition to their present animal control shelter. Meade told the council he felt the addition would only be a continuation of the present inadequate facility. He advised them to take the pet to a clinic until a comprehensive animal control program could be developed for the city.

As a result of this and other testimony, the council has decided to build several small shelters around the city rather than one large shelter, and to include humane education, a spay/neuter program, and animal control legislation in their plans.

The Gulf States Office recently added a new member to its staff to replace Investigator Rich McCracken, who resigned to pursue other opportunities. I. Richard Collard III has taken over investigative duties for the region. Collard has several years experience with animal welfare work, having been Director of the Animal Shelter Department at Jennings Parish, Louisiana. With his knowledge of animal problems and the region, he is expected to be a great asset to the Gulf States program.

“Shelter” Keeper Found Guilty of Neglect

A cooperative investigation conducted by HSUS’ West Coast Office, the California Department of Agriculture, the California Spay and Neuter Society, and the Animal Rescue Foundation of Las Vegas, Nevada, has culminated in the conviction on cruelty charges of the owner of a private animal adoption agency located in Las Vegas.

The Animal Adoptions, Ltd. shelter, operated by the owner with the intention of helping stray and homeless animals, was closed after a conviction on cruelty charges against the owner.

The six puppies housed in a metal and wood cage with a dirt floor. Recent conditions for the animals are greatly improved. It appears as though this horse became entangled and later auctioned to new, responsible owners.

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need to remove the goats, and to determine humane alternatives for removal if it does prove necessary.

The West Coast Regional Office and the Greenhill Humane Society are co-sponsoring a workshop for humane society leaders, humane educators, and shelter workers in Vancouver, Washington, September 7-8, 1979. West Coast Regional Director Charlene Drennon will speak on humane education and public information. The workshop will be held at the Washington, D.C., office, John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, Frantz Dzwonkoski, and John Ford will also give presentations on various aspects of shelter operations.

The owner of this mud-filled pen at Animal Adoptions, Ltd., was convicted of animal cruelty. In another area he found dirt floors and containing dog houses in various stages of disrepair. All of the dogs impounded in this area were wet and unable to get out of the mud and excrement unless able to stand on top of their doghouses."

The floors of almost all the enclosures were covered with mud and excrement. Since the water available to the animals was filthy. In addition to over 100 dogs and more than 40 cats, the shelter held numerous barnyard animals, two primates, and at least two lions. Many of the animals were infected with parasites and many appeared to be suffering from sores, malnutrition, or other diseases.

When the case went to court in March, Clark County Humane Society President Susan Bond and Sakach talked to the judge, who dismissed all charges. However, Sakach and the District Attorney's office are still fighting the case to try to provide sufficient shelter for animals in her care.

The West Coast Office has also been involved in a protest against the Department of Defense for its proposed shooting of about 5,000 goats on San Clemente Island off the coast of California. Part of the island is used as a practice area for bombing missions by the U.S. Navy, but the remainder is kept in a relatively wild state. Navy wildlife biologists say there are seven endangered species, two birds, four plants, and a lizard, on the island which are threatened by the goats, domestic animals placed on the island during the last century. The endangered species, two birds, four plants, and a lizard, are found only on this island. In order to preserve the habitat for these species, the Navy proposes to use helicopters to carry the island to shoot the goats from above.

Dog Shootings In Wyoming Investigated

Unusually harsh weather conditions in Wyoming drove thousands of antelope from their normal winter ranges into inhabited areas. Wyoming Game and Fish Wardens reported over 100 cases of antelope and dogs being threatened by dogs in order for the dog to warrant being shot by game wardens. Witnesses' reports indicate that this law may have been loosely construed in some cases, and dogs found near the antelope herd were shot without further evidence of vicious behavior.

Steward's in-depth report on the investigation was sent to Wyoming Governor Ed Herschler, the Department of Fish and Game, and Fish and Game, and the Wyoming Federation of Humane Societies. Since then, through the efforts of the Federation, Wyoming has passed legislation enabling county governments to institute animal control ordinances. This is a first step in going towards the eventual end of cruel methods of controlling wildlife. Wyoming is preventing a recurrence of last year's problem by passing laws which give humane society leaders, humane educators, and shelter and animal control personnel for further information on either of these workshops, contact Doug Scott at The HSUS Rocky Mountain Regional Office, 1780 S. Bellaire Street, Suite 109, Denver, Colorado 80222.

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A very important shipment of camping gear is on its way to Rwanda, thanks to the generosity of several companies and organizations. The shipment was sent in an effort to save these animals from starvation, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, and to protect them. In her interactions with him, she found he was gentle, inquisitive, and trusting. On the last day of December, 1977, she found him dead near his den. He had been killed by poachers, his head and hands cut off (for background, see "The HSUS News," Winter, '79).

This senseless killing was followed by others. Fosey estimated that only a few more were killed each year, the gorillas still survive in Africa to-day, and their numbers were being totaled. It was in this same population that poachers had been hunting and to save the remaining gorillas.

HSUS responded by donating money to the cause, and by soliciting donations of camping supplies and clothing from U.S. firms. Some of the companies that responded are the Trailwinding Manufacturing Company with sets of rain gear and tents; the Nippon Enterprises, which gave us 100 campers with 250 backpacks; the Coleman Company with kerosene lanterns; and the North Face with camping supplies. The U.S. Geological Survey added two field compasses and the Stricker Corporation sent a very fine pair of binoculars. These vital supplies are on their way to Fosey's patrol.

HSUS staff members Heather McGregor and Kathleen Foster are hoping that equipment will be sent to Rwanda.

Equipment Sent to Aid Gorilla Patrols

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Humane Education: Everyone's a Part of the Act
by Kathy Savesky
Assistant Director
The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education

Think for a moment about humane education. What image comes to mind? Most people will envision a staff person or volunteer from a humane society talking to a group of children about pets.

Others may see television interviews, newspaper articles or even a classroom teacher explaining the role of predators or the pet overpopulation problem.

These are all facets of humane education and form the basis of most formal programs. Yet humane education is not limited to the organized, structured program, and shouldn't be the sole responsibility of those people officially designated as "humane educators." To derive the full educational benefit from any animal welfare organization, everyone involved must be a part of the act.

Consider these educational scenes:

- An animal shelter employee stops what he is doing to explain to a potential adopter the reasons behind the shelter policy against placing animals to be used as guard dogs.
- A new humane society member tells a friend why she has decided to stop wearing furs.
- A child tells his friends why he and his family aren't eating tuna.
- A humane society board member talks to her son's teacher about the education programs and materials available at the animal shelter.
- Every staff person, volunteer, or member of a humane society encounters daily opportunities such as these to put humane education into practice. This informal education can expand and reinforce the coverage of the society's regular education programs and also serve a function the more formal program cannot address, that of providing information in a context situation or when there is a "need to know."
- Informal education, however, hinges on the individual's ability to recognize a potential learning situation and take advantage of the opportunity. The following ideas may help you to make better use of your potential as a humane educator.

Practicing What You Preach

From the moment you become involved in the animal welfare movement, you become an educator. With teachers and parents we talk of "role models," in other circles the concept is simply stated as "setting a good example."

Regardless of the terminology applied, the result is that your actions toward animals are seen by others as being representative of the organization to which you belong. What you do can either reinforce or negate the message you are trying to get across.

"How To Stop Cruelty by Living Humanely," an article by Dr. Michael Fox in the Spring 1979 issue of The Humane Society News, listed a variety of ways by which a humane society can work to keep their actions in line with their ethos. Keep in mind that living humanely is more than just a personal commitment. It's also an educational statement.

The Right Place and the Right Time

Most experts agree that learning occurs most rapidly when an individual has a "need to know." Your neighbor may have heard all of the public service spots about pet overpopulation, but until he is faced with finding homes for his cat's six new kittens, it doesn't sink in. Your friend always thought that confining pets was uncomphromisingly cruel. But when she has finished with a particular issue of The Humane Society News or one of your other animal welfare magazines, leave it in the magazine rack at your doctor, dentist or veterinarian's office, or donate your back issues to a school library.

You might want to introduce local librarians to those animal welfare periodicals that are available on a subscription basis. KIND might be of interest to the children's librarian, and Humane Education should be carried with the other professional teacher's publications.

Even leaving animal welfare publications in a conspicuous place on your coffee table or in your magazine rack can generate questions and lead to potentially educational discussions with friends.

Gifts That Teach

Most people like to give gifts that will not only be appreciated, but will also remind the recipient of the giver. Animal-related books, subscriptions to animal welfare periodicals, or memberships in various humane organizations are gifts that symbolize your interest in animal welfare. They can be very appropriate for many of your friends or relatives.

Before giving animal books to children, be certain to read them to evaluate their content. Many children's books reinforce negative stereotypes or support inhumane or irresponsible treatment of animals.

Books and magazine subscriptions given to libraries may multiply your educational efforts by providing information for a large cross section of individuals. You may wish to introduce humane education into your child's school by giving a subscription to Humane Education magazine to your child's teacher or librarian.

Building Bridges

Anyone who belongs to more than one civic or special interest organization has the opportunity to serve as a bridge between the groups and an educator for both. If you belong to a civic or community service organization, speak to the members about the work of the humane society in the community or arrange for a speaker from the animal shelter. Discuss the ways in which the group might support humane society programming or activities. If you belong to other special interest groups, talk to the members about the common concerns of both groups. For example, bicycle clubs may also be interested in stricter enforcement of leash and confinement laws because of problems with dogs chasing bicycles. This common interest could lead to cooperation on projects or joint programming.

Educating the public to be more humane is a monumental task at best. Yet it is a goal that is not unattainable if animal welfare organizations and individual humanitarians learn to use their full potential. You can do your part by keeping informed, attempting to provide a positive example, and seizing the opportunities to educate others.
How To Help Animals Through State Laws

Over the past several years, some states have begun to adopt laws protecting animals which go beyond the general anti-cruelty statutes. These new laws run from mandating the sterilization of cats adopted out of public pounds to state protection for endangered species.

The Humane Society of the United States believes that all levels of government must be involved in animal welfare work. Each has a unique responsibility which can complement and enhance the work of the other. For example, cities and counties should concern themselves with strong animal control ordinances. State legislatures can also deal with and upgrade animal control by requiring that licenses be obtained for sterilized pets statewide. The U.S. Congress generally is restricted to animals involved in interstate commerce or where it has been determined that the national interest is at stake.

It could be argued that state legislatures can have the greatest impact on animal welfare. The states have much broader authority than the federal government over animal welfare and state laws generally affect more animals than individual municipal or county laws. Although in recent decades there has been a general erosion in the powers of the states, this has not happened to any great extent in the area of animal welfare. Humanitarians often want to solve problems through federal laws. We must not forget that state and local laws are also a good way to protect animals, and sometimes the only way. Therefore, The HSUS encourages members to contact their elected representatives to discuss their views of animal-related legislation across the country.

The following examples of state laws, though far from a complete survey of animal welfare legislation, may spark some ideas for legislation to work for in your state.

These examples are mainly from California, where many new laws have been enacted recently, but several other states have also adopted good animal laws.

Sterilization
California requires that cats of more than 6 months of age released from public pounds and shelters be sterilized. In the case of younger cats, paws and shelters must demand a deposit. Upon receipt of notice from the veterinarian that the cat has been sterilized, the deposit is forwarded to the veterinarian. This is a good law for dealing with pet overpopulation. Similar provisions have been enacted by many cities and counties in other states. California's law is a good approach because it sets uniform standards statewide. Ideally, dogs should also be included in such provisions as these.

Differential Licensing
Another provision in California law that promotes responsible pet ownership is reduced licensing fees for spayed and neutered cats and dogs. Once again, California state law adopted a provision which is usually found on the local level in other states. Most such ordinances apply only to dogs, but the California laws say, "Whenever a county or city ordains that license tags carry a statement regarding the sterilization status of the animal, the owner must present proof of sterilization." (Calif. Pub. Ch. 470, § 14.5)

High School Science Fairs
A most effective animal protection law is contained in the Education Code (section 14401). This provision requires that any animal used for scientific experiments in public elementary and high schools be sterilized by a licensed veterinarian or by sodium pentobarbital or Veronal. The director of the State Board of Education shall give notice to the governing board of any public elementary or secondary school that the animal used in its science projects is not a sterilized animal.

Exotic Pets
This is another issue which is often regulated on the local level that California has chosen to approach on the state level. As of the first of this year, it is illegal to possess any live cat other than a house cat. Zoos and specific institutions are exempted. There is also a "grandfather" clause that exempts cats held under permit as of January 1, 1979. Illinois also has an Exotic Pet Ban. The Illinois law includes coyotes and poisonous reptiles as well as several species of wild cats.

Endangered Species
California has some laws protecting wildlife from commer­cials. California reinforces the federal endangered species act with state sanctions and in some ways is stronger. In California, it is unlawful to import with the intent to sell any part or product of an alligator, crocodile, polar bear, ocelot, tiger, chamois, porcupine, sea turtle, colobus monkey, kangaroo, opossum, black bear, grizzly bear, feral horse, dolphin, porpoise, Spanish lynx, or seal. Violations are punishable by a $5,000 fine or six months in jail or both.

Euthanasia
In 1978, California passed a law stating, "No person, peace officer, officer of humane society or officer of a pound or animal regulation agency shall kill any dog or cat by the use of any high altitude decompression chamber." (Sec. 597W of the Penal Code. For those who use large, nitrogen or carbon monoxide chambers, California law requires their inspection by the Department of Weights and Measures. Other states which ban the decompression chamber are Arizona, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Virginia. Bills are pending in a number of other states.

In California, many animal control agencies use sodium pentobarbital for euthanasia. Several states, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and Washington, have amended their Controlled Substances Laws to allow humane societies to purchase and hold limited quantities of the drug for euthanasia of animals by qualified persons. Without such a law, only a veterinarian would be able to obtain the drug. For example, the Maine statute reads: "In the case of approved animal shelters, in good faith to purchase, possess, and administer barbiturates to euthanize injured, sick, homeless, or unwanted pets and animals. Provided that the administration is in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Humane Services and meets federal drug enforcement standards." (Sec. 2207-A, sub § 2, Para. E. indent.)

Exotic Animal law makes it illegal to keep a wild cat as a personal pet.
Drugs in Horseracing

The widespread use of legal and illegal drugs on racehorses has caused great suffering and injury to these animals. Permissive medication laws in some 20 states allow the use of anti-inflammatories such as phenylbutazone (Bute), which lessen the pain of an injury thereby allowing an uninjured horse to race. The stress of racing at top speed may aggravate the original injury, or cause further damage to the horse. Other substances, such as the corticosteroids, can temporarily improve a horse’s performance but may contribute to deterioration of the horse’s condition over a period of time. Laxis also has a diuretic effect which can dilute a horse’s urine to such an extent that it is very difficult for laboratories to detect illegal drugs in the urine samples. Most states with permissive medication laws have experienced a great increase in on-track breakdowns where horses are injured and fall in mid-race, usually necessitating the redirection of funds.

Recently, 60 Minutes, the CBS news program, aired a segment exposing this cruel, unethical, and usually illegal practice of doping horses. The program made it clear that federal action was necessary to stop these unscrupulous practices.

Because of the interest raised by the program, a special screening of the 60 Minutes program was arranged by HSUS for U.S. Senators, Congressmen, and their staffs. HSUS staff also briefed those present.

This is a new issue for Congressmen and they must hear from their constituents to be sure you are concerned.

HSUS urgently requests that you contact your Congressman, Senator, and ask them to sponsor and support legislation which will protect horses from these abusive practices.

The legislation drafted by HSUS would:

- prohibit administration of any medication to a horse (including phenylbutazone and Laxis) prior to entry in a race.
- prohibit the practice of nailing a horse’s hooves; and applying any or any chemical agent on the day the animal is scheduled to race, and prohibit the permanent nailing of a racing horse’s legs by surgical necrose.
- establish a pre-race inspection and drug testing program to enable drugged horses to be detected.
- provide strict penalties and suspensions for any individuals convicted of wrongfully drugging or nailing a racehorse.

Laboratory Animals

As part of our efforts to end the suffering endured by laboratory animals, the HSUS is working to change some of the annual $2.75 billion in federal aid to biomedical research into research that would be conducted by advanced methods.

These "alternative methods" will reduce the number of animals used in research, reduce the amount of stress and pain, or replace the use of animals completely.

One approach to accomplish this redirection of funds is H.R. 282, sponsored by Representative Robert Drinan (Mass.), Congressman Drinan’s bill would provide $12 million to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and require them to use that money to make grants for research into advanced methods of experimentation, and for studies to establish the validity and reliability of the alternative methods.

These advanced methods of research testing which include tissue cultures and computer simulations are cheaper, and can be as effective as traditional animal testing which has come under heavy criticism for unreliability in recent years. In addition, the use of such advanced methods would allow scientists to identify and evaluate the hazards posed by toxic substances in the environment, thereby protecting people as well as animals. Tens of thousands of chemicals need to be evaluated for safety.

Traditional animal testing is time-consuming and costly as well as imprecise. Short-term testing, which includes methods such as placing research animals in toxic substances to identify toxicity levels and better protect human health.

This research testing is effective and should be used in place of traditional animal testing which has come under heavy criticism for unreliability in recent years. In addition, the use of such advanced methods would allow scientists to identify and evaluate the hazards posed by toxic substances in the environment, thereby protecting people as well as animals. Tens of thousands of chemicals need to be evaluated for safety.

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The Dog Crisis, Iris Nowell St. Martin's Press

Is the dog man's best friend? The Dog Crisis, a straight-forward management of problems and dog ownership as well as the implications and ramifications of the dog on society as a whole.

With unequalled candor, Iris Nowell steers us through the actual cost of maintaining a dog is very informative. "Large breeds are more costly shown in advertising because they symbolize conspicuous consumption, status, power, and virility. People react to these dogs in a way that they do not react to smaller ones..."

The Dog Crisis is enlightening and refreshing, and will be enjoyed by anyone interested in learning more about dogs.

Joy of Nature (The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., $15.95)

The Joy of Nature describes in some detail. It is truly a "eye opener." It is a courageous and important work.


You no longer need to buy expensive equipment or use sophisticated equipment, although there is a technical section covering wildlife sound recordings, how to take good photographs of nature subjects, and how to choose and use binoculars and a microscope.

This book will be especially useful for anyone who is interested in natural history.

Enjoying Nature With Your Family confines itself primarily to flora and fauna you see in your own yard or neighborhood. How do you, Ac- how, Joy of Nature takes a wider view. Its chapters explore the char- acteristics of mountains, oceans, deserts, forests, lakes, rivers, and grasslands. In each section, the types of plant and animal life found in that environment are described as well as the geological and atmospheric conditions peculiar to that region. The book is illustrated with full-color plates and black and white charts on every page. Throughout the special participation of photographs, and for the amateur naturalist, and will be enjoyed by anyone interested in learning more about nature.

Enjoying Nature With Your Family is a unique guide to study projects designed to stimulate learning through personal investigation. Over 1200 illustrations lead the reader through projects to building and populating a garden pond, making artificial nests for birds, collecting and identifying feathers, building a wormery to keep and observe earthworms at home, making plaster casts of tree bark, natural history books, and collecting plants on the hydroponic principle, and many others.

The Joy of Nature is an attractive and useful reference book on the natural world around us. CSM

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

Spay/Neuter Clinic Advertising

In the Summer, 1978, issue of HSUS News we discussed a court case in which the Society for the Welfare of Animals, Inc. vs. P.A., a non-profit Florida corporation which operates a low-cost spay/ neuter clinic in Miami, was prohib- ited from using television, radio, and newspapers to advertise its clinic on the grounds that it was violating the long-standing profes- sional ethics' prohibition against such advertising.

The Dade County Circuit Court's ruling, which was upheld by a District Court of Appeal in Florida, was eventually appealed all the way to the United States Supreme Court. Our General Counsel's Off- fice prepared and submitted a HSUS brief to the Supreme Court asking that the lower court be reversed and such advertising allowed in support of advertising by veteri- narians, particularly as related to the operation of spay and neuter clinics.

The HSUS has consistently maintained that such advertising throughout popular media channels would increase use of such clinics and thus be a big help in solving the spay/neuter problem. It was al- so argued that permitting veterinarians to advertise would surely lead to lower prices for veterinary services.

We are pleased to report that the Supreme Court of the United States adopted our arguments and re- versed and vacated the decision of the District Court of Appeal of Florida. The case was sent back to the lower Court, which has in turn
Effective Animal Control: 
A Model for Local Governments

In May, 1974 and February, 1976, two national symposia addressing the extent and implications of the surplus pet animal problem were convened by the American Humane Association, the American Kennel Club, the American Veterinary Medical Association, The Humane Society of the United States, and the Pet Food Institute. The findings of these symposia were published and distributed widely, hopefully helping to provide a greater awareness of the problem and various solutions.

Several of the above groups individually have, since the occasion of those symposia, significantly expanded their educational and media outreach in an effort to create more responsible pet ownership among the pet owning public of this country. Also, numerous local animal welfare societies and animal control agencies have instituted more effective procedures for adoptions, including mandatory sterilization of all animals adopted and better pet owner education.

Following the second symposia, representatives of the five sponsoring organizations met on several occasions to draft a Model Animal Control Ordinance. After more than three years' effort, a final draft of that ordinance has been completed and endorsed by the Pet Food Institute and The Humane Society of the United States. Of the three remaining groups, the American Kennel Club has chosen not to endorse the ordinance while the American Veterinary Medical Association and American Humane have yet to indicate their response. It is hoped both groups will give endorsement shortly.

The effect of such an ordinance, if endorsed by those four organizations, will be to provide city and county governments a model animal control ordinance drafted and supported by four broadly representative animal related groups. Further, it will provide local animal welfare organizations, veterinary associations, and other animal related agencies a common model in their continuing efforts to help effect sound animal control practices and procedures in their communities.

It is hoped that the final version of this ordinance can be distributed to city and county governments and other interested parties before the end of this year. It is this kind of cooperative endeavor that will contribute significantly to resolving the tragedy of unwanted cats and dogs.

Thank You ...

Last year your purchases of Bo-Tree’s beautiful full-color calendars netted HSUS over $12,000. 1980 calendars are available now, and once again you can save money and help HSUS at the same time.

Choose from Bless The Beasts, In The Company Of Cats, Doggone!, Horses, Whales and Friends. These 12” x 12” calendars have lots of writing room, and they make great gifts for friends, too.

Order Now

- Purchase 1 calendar; just $5.95 postpaid.
- Buy 2 calendars; just $5.00 each, postpaid.
- Buy 3 or more; just $5.00 each, postpaid.
- Let us mail calendars for you to friends. Enclose names and addresses; we’ll do the rest; $5.95 postpaid.

Enclosed is $ _______. Please send the following calendars to:

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Clip and mail to: Bo-Tree Productions, Dept. HS
300 W. Osborn #218
Phoenix, AZ 85013
Fighting the Fur Trade
Page 2
When the International Fur Fair was held in New York, humanitarians gathered to protest the killing of animals for their pelts.

Humane Education
Page 24
NAAHE Assistant Director Kathy Savesky explores the opportunities we all have to be humane educators in our day-to-day lives.

Publications List
Page 15
A complete up-to-date listing and order form for HSUS publications available to you.

Annual Report
Center Insert

Puppies for Profit
Page 4
A panel of HSUS staff members share their experiences and thoughts on the problems of puppy mills and the pet trade.

DEPARTMENTs

- Around the Regions
- How To
- Books
- Federal Report
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- President's Perspective

1979 Annual Conference, schedule and registration form

1980 Calendars

HSUS Christmas Card

Cover photo by Joan Saxe from "In the Company of Cats 1980", ©1979 Bo-Tree Productions, Inc.