Throughout the twenty-five years of its existence, The Humane Society of the United States has directed its work and efforts toward assisting local animal welfare organizations in a variety of ways, while at the same time responding to numerous national and international issues affecting the welfare of animals. Beginning with the chartering of several branches, which later evolved into seven regional offices, we have established a mutually supportive relationship with hundreds of local animal welfare organizations and a goodly number of animal control agencies throughout the country. It is a relationship that has strengthened our respective work and programs.

Today that relationship is stronger than ever before and growing. Through our Accreditation program for both animal welfare organizations and animal control agencies, we are seeking to help establish more effective operations at the local level. Through our National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education and its Humane Education magazine, we are providing guidance to local societies and classroom teachers in their humane education programs. Through The HSUS Animal Control Academy in cooperation with the University of Alabama, we are providing quality training for animal control officers. Through numerous workshops, the Shelter Sense newsletter, and a variety of structures and pamphlets of direct assistance to local organizations, we are extending our outreach into thousands of communities far and wide. There is no other national animal welfare organization in our country which has reached out to assist local societies as broadly or as effectively as The HSUS during the past several years.

Recently, The HSUS closed its Midwest Regional Office in Kansas City and shall soon be terminating its Southeast Regional Office in Orlando, Florida. While the elimination of these two offices may affect our immediate efforts in those areas, we are confident that the numerous other programs and developments mentioned above will provide ongoing assistance to these areas as well as those in which regional offices are being maintained. Additionally, we shall continue to provide personnel in these areas when the need arises to the extent of our ability.

At the same time, The HSUS is strengthening its work in numerous other areas. Through the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, we are reaching into those industrial and scientific areas where both actual and potential abuse to thousands of animals is a daily occurrence. Through the services of a newly employed project director, we are undertaking immediate efforts to eradicate the horrendous abuse inflicted upon animals subjected to the Draize test. We will soon be adding to our staff a wildlife biologist to increase our efforts to more effectively confront those who trap, poison, and otherwise abuse animals in the name of wildlife management or for economic gain. We shall also add to our staff within the next two months a specialist in the area of laboratory animals to enable us to pursue with even greater determination our commitment to prevent suffering and cruelty to those animals subjected to unnecessary or unjustified experimentation and testing. We shall also increase our staff to further expand our efforts to promote more effective laws throughout our fifty states as well as in the Congress for the protection of animals. And through the services of a new education specialist, we shall intensify our efforts to promote the teaching of humane values in the classrooms of our educational institutions.

Though it has been necessary to eliminate or reassign personnel in certain areas of our work to accomplish the above, the sum total of our work is ever broadening and expanding as we seek to embrace new challenges and opportunities for the protection of animals from cruelty and abuse. Indeed, The HSUS is unparalleled in the diversity, scope, and effectiveness of its work on behalf of animals and in support of those who share with us this important cause.

**HSUS On The Move**

**Solving Animal Problems in Your Community**

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HSUS’ regional workshops are training grounds for animal control professionals and humane leaders looking for new ideas and directions.

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**Back cover artwork**

by Richard Ellis

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Three Saved from Oil Spill

A serious kerosene spill in northern Virginia wreaked havoc on wildlife last March, but thanks to some quick action by HSUS and several federal and local government agencies, three poisoned animals were saved and later released.

A pipeline break near Manassas, Virginia, released more than 300,000 gallons of domestic aviation kerosene into a twelve-mile stretch of Bull Run stream, creating a state of emergency as officials tried to prevent the highly toxic substance from invading the drinking water supply.

At the request of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, HSUS Director of Research and Data, Guy Hodge, led a wildlife rescue team in locating and treating the animal victims of the largest inland spill ever to occur in Virginia.

It was estimated that several thousand fish, plus smaller numbers of turtles, frogs, ducks, geese, gulls and beavers fell victim to the poisonous effects of the fuel. Of the more than thirty birds and fourteen beavers found alive by the rescue team, only three—a mallard duck, a female wood duck, and a yearling beaver—recovered from their encounter with the kerosene. After successful treatment, the animals were banded and released. Kerosene quickly penetrates an animal’s skin and is highly toxic, so the rescuers were pleased that even three animals could be saved from this disaster.

The rescue work was a collaborative effort involving not only HSUS and the Fish and Wildlife Service, but also the Virginia Department of Inland Game, the National Zoo, the Fairfax and Prince William County Departments of Animal Control, and volunteer wildlife rehabilitation workers.

Hodge, one of the few persons experienced in treating oil contaminated mammals, has been appointed to a task force which will design studies to review the impact of the spill. “It is clear that when working with such highly toxic substances as kerosene, little can be done to assist wildlife,” he said. “We must focus more heavily upon the prevention and containment of oil spills as our principal methods of protecting the environment.”

Yellow Jackets On the March

HSUS staff members, wearing distinctive yellow field jackets with our organization’s name printed on the front and back, marched in several organized protests in the nation’s capital this spring.

Representatives from national and local animal welfare groups headquartered in Washington attended the marches, which were organized by independent humane advocate John Shirley.

On March 20, this coalition protested the slaughter of baby harp seals by marching near the Canadian embassy building a short distance from HSUS headquarters. The permit issued by city authorities did not allow marching directly in front of the embassy, but officials there could not help but be aware of the group as they marched in a long oval, carrying homemade signs and chanting slogans.

Local television stations filmed the event for evening broadcasts, and HSUS wildlife expert Sue Pressman was interviewed as length by a member of the Canadian press. Pressman has witnessed the seal “harvest” in Canada and South Africa.

At one point, the protestors chanted, “Thanks for the hospit­age—now save the seals!” in reference to Canada’s safeguarding of several Americans who narrowly missed being taken hostage during the embassy takeover in Iran.

On May 1, the rally and march was held in front of the Capitol on April 24 for International Laboratory Animals’ Day, while some of the group marched and chanted, others distributed literature on the many unnecessary experiments and tests done on animals. Many tourists and Washington residents were observed thoughtfully reading the materials as they left the area.

The highlight was Flo, a large inflatable whale, floated gracefully on the reflecting pool in front of the Capitol building during the rally. A sign on one side said: “Unseen they suffer, Unheard they cry, In agony they linger, In loneliness they die, Help Lab Animals.”

The protestors then climbed the steps of the Capitol to march directly in front of the building before dispersing.

When Japan’s Prime Minister Ohira visited the White House on May 1, he was greeted by the coalition of animal groups demanding that the cruel slaughter of whales and dolphins be ended. This demonstration was covered by Washington area television and newspapers as well as the large Japanese press corps accompanying Ohira.

Washington-based animal welfare groups have the unique opportunity to protest directly to the government officials who affect the lives and welfare of millions of animals. As an addition to more conventional lobbying, such as testifying before congressional committees, these protests help inform the public and draw attention to animal issues.

On Lab Animal Day HSUS staff distributed material against the Draize test.

Many local humane organizations attended the two-hour march at the Canadian embassy to protest the slaughter of baby harp seals.

HSUS’ Sue Pressman, who has been to the harp seal hunt, spoke with reporters at the march about her experience.

Merging the Paths

“It is clear that the veterinary profession and the animal welfare movement have been walking separate and often independent paths,” said HSUS President John Hoyt in his 1978 address to the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. To merge those paths has been one of our aims. One step in that direction is a unique new program whereby veterinary students from the University of Pennsylvania can receive independent study credits for time spent working with HSUS staff, finding out from the inside how an animal welfare organization uses its work and forms its views.

F. Joshua Dein, a senior at the veterinary school, was the first student to complete a four-week program at HSUS headquarters. By participating in such activities as shelter inspections, cruelty investigations, preparation of animal welfare publications, research on factory farming and laboratory animal issues, and efforts to promote laws and regulations affecting animals, Dein learned about the diversity of anti-cruelty activities. He remarked that he was impressed with the staff’s sensible and knowledgeable approach to animal issues.

On the other side of the coin, HSUS staff had a chance to gain a better perspective of how veterinarians view the humane movement. With such an exchange of views, a groundwork is laid for future understanding and cooperation.
Solving Animal Problems In Your Community

HSUS leadership workshops help professionals learn new ways to deal with the problems of animal control and animal sheltering.

What should I do when I get an anonymous call reporting a dogfight?
Why not have a connecting door between the puppy runs in a shelter?
Where can I get a mailing list for my community?
What can I do about some local veterinarians who are criticizing our spay/neuter clinic?
What are the health hazards to people of carbon monoxide or chloroform as a euthanasia method?

What better place is there to get the answer to questions like these than at one of HSUS' leadership workshops? Each year, HSUS sponsors five to seven intensive two-day workshops in various locations around the country. In the past year sessions have been held in Indianapolis, San Antonio, Portland, Atlanta, Denver, and Little Rock.

We believe these workshops afford the best opportunity to bring together humane society leaders, animal control agents, municipal officials, shelter workers, educators, and HSUS national and regional staff members to share knowledge about the problems and procedures of dealing daily with the welfare of animals on the local level. One valuable result of holding these workshops on a regional basis is the opportunity they afford for animal shelter and control workers in neighboring cities and states to get to know one another. Professional friendships have grown out of these meetings which may not have developed otherwise.

So that you can better understand the form and content of this important part of our outreach effort in animal control, the following is a sampling of the high points of a recent, fairly typical workshop:

Gathering together
More than sixty participants from five states gathered at the State Capitol Holiday Inn in Little Rock, Arkansas, in April to attend the event, sponsored by HSUS' Gulf States Regional Office. The conference was hosted by HSUS staff from the Gulf States Regional Office: Regional Director Bill Meade and Field Investigator Rick Collord. Arriving to lead sessions from our national headquarters were HSUS President John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, director of animal sheltering and control, and Frantz Dantzler, director of field services and investigations.

From HSUS' National Humane Education Center in East Haddam, Connecticut, came Kathy Savescy, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, and from the Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, HSUS' Hurt "Bill" Smith, accreditation associate.

Local animal welfare leaders are often asked to take some time on the program; this workshop was no exception. Anne Thompson, director of animal control in Little Rock, and Jacquie Briley, director of NOAH, a humane education organization in Little Rock, helped with the presentations as well as working on advance preparations for the entire workshop.

Animal welfare
The workshop officially began on Friday morning with a keynote speech by John Hoyt exploring our views on animal rights and animal welfare. Hoyt noted that almost everything we do to help animals is to mitigate some wrong man has perpetrated on animals. He then revealed that HSUS is planning to launch a campaign against puppy mills, one of the clearest cases of people exploiting animals for profit.

While puppy mills breed animals by the thousands, shelters and animal control facilities are forced to deal with the results of pet overpopulation by euthanizing millions of homeless, rejected pets. In the second presentation of the day, Phyllis Wright showed that one of the best chances of getting out of the euthanasia business is to promote the sterilization of dogs and cats to prevent the birth of unwanted litters.

There are already convincing statistics from a number of communities with spay/neuter programs which show a decrease in the number of animals that have had to be euthanized in their shelters each year. Phyllis discussed with the animal professionals how to overcome obstacles in the path of setting up their own clinic or referral programs.

Common goals
Differing points of view about the nature of the job to be done have often caused rifts between city and county animal control agencies and private humane societies. Anne Thompson and Bill Smith assert that there are, in fact, many common goals for the two, and many ways in which they can overcome differences to work together.

As Bill Smith said in the last session of the morning, "Protecting people major goal for the two, and many ways in which they can overcome differences to work together.

As Bill Smith said in the last session of the morning, "Protecting people major goal for the two, and many ways in which they can overcome differences to work together.

Mock trial
One of the highlights of the workshop was the mock cruelty trial, held in general session Friday afternoon. The idea was to take the outline of an animal cruelty case and have volunteer actors improvise testimony to dramatize what really happens in court and what preparation is needed to bring a cruelty case to trial.

Two Little Rock lawyers gave their time to act as judge and defendant's attorney, while Frantz Dantzler took the part of the prosecuting attorney. Volunteers from the audience acted as defendants and witnesses.
In the make-believe case, a young woman was accused by her neighbors of criminally neglecting the care of her Doberman pincher until it was sufficiently filthy with muck and malnutrition. Two neighbors, a veterinarian, and an animal control officer testified to the fact that the dog, with photographs to back their stories.

The defendant had her own veterinary testimony that she had brought the dog in for treatment seven months earlier. The defendant herself claimed all the charges were overblown and that the dog might be a little underweight and suffering from a “grass” allergy, it was basically in reasonable health.

In the course of the improvised testimony, many points about the legal system and the action of the court and its procedures came through, and audience members were given a lesson in how cruelty cases must be handled.

Learning and sharing

For the rest of the afternoon, the participants split into smaller groups to take part in roundtable discussions. The topics covered included: animal humane education, building cases for cruelty convictions, and employee motivation. Each group was given a list of six questions such as “What in the court system. Dantzler told the audience.

Planing and building

Gulf States Regional Director Bill Meade worked as an architect before joining the animal welfare movement. With his knowledge of building design and his experience with HSUS, he has designed prototype models for shelters which are available in booklet form from HSUS.

A number of the festival’s events are designed specifically for children, which is one of the goals of the Humane Society of the United States, a national nonprofit organization. HSUS is dedicated to improving the welfare of animals through education, legislation, and public awareness. The organization is able to accomplish its goals through a combination of government funding, private donations, and grants from foundations.

Several workshop participants recorded the sessions so their co-workers back home could benefit from the experience.
Especially for Educators

NAAHE has workshops, programs for teachers and humane educators

It doesn’t take long for a humane educator to experience the gap between the rewarding ideal of “teaching the world to be kind” and the everyday frustrations of getting people to listen. The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the educational division of The HSUS, is helping educators to overcome these frustrations through a program of local and regional workshops and special individualized training sessions.

NAAHE firmly believes that if humane education is to become a viable force in the United States, it must become a common, well-integrated part of the standard school curriculum. Consequently, much of its workshop programming is directed at the classroom teacher. Working in cooperation with local school systems, colleges, or animal welfare groups, NAAHE staff members regularly conduct in-service workshops for elementary school teachers in communities throughout the country.

Practical activities that use animal topics to teach both basic skills and humane values are the primary focus of these workshops. In addition, teachers are introduced to a variety of humane education materials and resources. Active make-it-and-take-it sessions, demonstrations, animal-related classroom games, and values clarification exercises allow participating teachers to learn more about the animal welfare message as well as how to communicate that message to children.

Other NAAHE workshops are designed for humane educators from local humane societies and animal control programs. These workshops are often held the day preceding a symposium sponsored by The HSUS and held in cooperation with state or regional humane federations. Sessions focus on such topics as techniques for working with teachers, publicity, developing classroom materials, using volunteers, organizing a junior humane group, and planning and evaluating local education programs.

The newest and most popular facet of NAAHE’s humane education training efforts is the Professional Development Program. Under this project, NAAHE member organizations are invited to send their education staff or representatives to the Association’s headquarters in Connecticut for a two-day intensive training/consultation session. During their stay, the educators discuss their society’s needs and objectives, review an expanding collection of humane education materials in the NAAHE library and master file, and formulate plans for developing, improving, or expanding their local humane education programs.

Professional Development Program participants are responsible for planning and travel expenses as well as a $50 consultation fee which helps to defray the costs of duplication, audiovisual, and staff travel expenses during the program. (Two or more individuals from the same organization attending at the same time need pay only one fee.) Special hotel rates are available if reservations are placed through the NAAHE office.

Any individual currently involved in humane education, or an individual or professional volunteer level is welcome to participate. Because of its individualized nature, the Professional Development Program offers as much to experienced educators as to the novice. To date, thirty-three educators from twenty-one organizations have participated in the program.

For more information on the Professional Development Program or NAAHE workshops in general, write The HSUS, Box 98, East Haddam, CT 06423.
1980 HSUS Annual Conference Schedule

WEDNESDAY, October 15
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
NAAHE/Western Humane Educators Symposium
12:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Oiled Bird Seminar at the International Bird Rescue Research Center at Aquatic Park, Berkeley.
4:00 p.m.
Registration
Evening
Reception/Get Acquainted Social Hour

THURSDAY, October 16
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
Opening Remarks
9:30 a.m.
"Animals-It's Their World, Too" Dr. Michael Fox
10:15 a.m.
Coffee Break
10:45 a.m.
"The Language of Animal Rights" Dr. Thomas Regan, Dr. Amy Freeman Lee
12:15 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale
2:00 p.m.-3:15 p.m.
Workshops
• Animal Rights: Words & Actions
  Dr. Thomas Regan, Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, M urauda M adden
• Communications: Getting the Message Across
  Charles Herrmann, Carol Moulton
• Accreditation: Does It Work?
  Roger Caras, Phyllis Wright, Dale Hylton
• Volunteers: Using Them Effectively
  Douglas Scott, Donald Coburn
• Spay/Neuter: The Emerging Scene
  Phyllis Wright
• Parks For Sale: Exploring the Industry
  Bob Baker, Peggy Morris
• Science Fairs: Are They Fair to Animals?
  Heather McGriffin, Kathy Savesky
Evening
Film Festival

FRIDAY, October 17
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.
General Session
10:00 a.m.
Coffee Break
10:30 a.m.
Mock Trial Demonstration: Cruelty on Trial
12:00 Noon-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale
2:00-3:30 p.m.
Workshops
• Animal Actors: Exploited Performers?
  Sue Pressman
• Cosmetics: What Price Glamour?
  Dr. Andrew Rowan
• Seals & Sealing: A Close-Up Report
  Patricia Foxen, Patricia Forken
• Euthanasia: Dealing With the Dilemma
  Dr. Michael Fox, Patricia Forken

SATURDAY, October 18
8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon
Membership Meeting and Resolutions
12:00 Noon-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale
2:00-3:30 p.m.
Workshops
• Animal Behavior: Understanding Cats & Dogs
  Dr. Michael Fox
• Architectural Design: Plans and Procedures
  William Meade
• Captive Marine Mammals: New Federal Standards
  Peggy Morrison
• Investigations: Making the Case
  Frantz Dartzler, Eric Salach
• Society Management: Making It Work
  Richard Avendano, Charlene Dennison
Evening
A Celebration for Animals
Paul Winter Consort
HSUS/LMF Benefit Concert

Pre-Conference Symposium for Humane Educators
This year’s conference will be preceded by a special full-day humane education symposium sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, education division of The HSUS, and the Western Humane Educators Association.

Designed for educators from animal welfare and animal control organizations, workshop sessions will feature practical advice on planning, evaluating, funding, staffing, and adding some zest to humane education programs. Sample materials and displays complement the formal programs. The $10 registration fee for the symposium should be sent along with the conference registration coupon below.

HSUS Annual Conference Registration

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ______

Names of other persons for whom registration fee is included:

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Note: A hotel registration form will be mailed to you upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations prior to September 16 directly to the hotel.

Return this form to: (make checks payable to HSUS)

HSUS Conference, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

10
The Humane Society News • Summer 1980
It took the help of some human friends, but some would argue that the luck of the Irish found an Alaskan bear a new home.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But existing there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, required not only the assistance of The HSUS, but of Senator George McGovern, and the Navy, and Air Force.

Irish spent most of his life in a cage at the research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he had been brought as an eight-month-old cub after being orphaned by Eskimo hunters. Scientists there used him as a model to develop breeding records who could help replenish zoo stocks. Finally, however, every day, animals like our dogs, cats, rabbits, and hamsters, are being subjected to needless painful experimentation. According to the Animal Welfare Act, it would make even a person who isn’t an animal lover cringe.

Irish was a stranger to the concerns of animal lovers. My family and I have had several pets, from our rabbit Flower who happily lives to live with one of the most ardent of lobbyists for animal rights—my nine-year-old daughter, Jamie. I have tried to impress you to read of my sponsorship of legislation to amend the Animal Welfare Act to further ensure the humane treatment of laboratory animals.

American researchers sacrifice approximately 100 million animals annually in experiments that often involve intense suffering. There was legislation passed in 1966 and amended in 1970 and 1976 to protect laboratory animals. But in this legislation, the Animal Welfare Act provision regarding research deals mainly with the care of animals in laboratories and at the dealers’ facilities. There is no language concerning how experimentation is to be done or what kinds of pain, suffering, and injury that are allowed. The current law contains a weak directive to use painkillers, but this provision is not enforced. Furthermore, rats and mice, whose time has come, and at least 75% of all laboratory animals, are excluded from the act altogether. In fact, it has been estimated that the Animal Welfare Act covers only about 5% of all laboratory animals.

Pulterch put it simply, “Hurt not animals.” However, such a simple concept is difficult to legislate. On March 18, 1980, I proposed putting into law Pulterch’s concept. I introduced legislation that attempts to get at the problem of needless painful experimentation on all animals. My bill, H.R. 6847, amends the Animal Welfare Act to further ensure the humane treatment of laboratory animals.

H.R. 6847 covers the actual use of all animals used for the research, testing, teaching, experimentation, and production of certain scientific, medical, commercial, or veterinary products. It states that any animal to be used in experimentation, rats and mice included, shall be humanely treated, properly fed, and suitably housed and cared for without pain under the supervision of personnel trained in animal care. An animal can be used in research in the belief that it will be eliminated when the cure has been found. The current law does nothing to prevent pain, except if exempted by the animal care committee described below.

The bill also included a provision establishing an Animal Care Committee in any research facility engaged in the use of animals for research, testing, or teaching. All members of the committee will be knowledgeable in animal welfare; at least one member must be a doctor of veterinary medicine. The Animal Care Committee would be responsible for the adequate care and use of the research facility’s animals. Any proposed project involving the use of animals in a research facility that might inflict pain would be reviewed by the Animal Care Committee. The project would only be considered if the Animal Care Committee approved it.

H.R. 6847 in no way attempts to eliminate the use of animals. Animals have been and will continue to be essential for scientific research. Many important biomedical discoveries have been made through the use of animals. The intent of this bill is simply to prevent the unnecessary and cruel psychological suffering inflicted on animals in experimentation.

My legislation for subjecting animals to these painful experiments is that the use of animals is the only way of conducting reliable and valid experiments. Yet, it has been found that many of the experiments performed are not valid and often needlessly cruel to animals. The Draize test is unreliable. Yet the Draize test has become routine. Studies have shown that the Draize test is unreliable. Yet the Draize test has become routine.

I am also a co-sponsor of H.R. 282, a bill that would fully implement the National Research Development of alternative methods of research. My bill would not be detrimental to biomedical research, nor would the enforcement of the provisions of the bill threaten academic and scientific freedom. It would simply require three things of experiments: that they be based on knowledge of the disease or problem to be investigated, that they be designed so that the anticipated results justify their performance, and that they be conducted so as to avoid all unnecessary suffering and injury to animals.

The bill will also bring under the Animal Welfare Act many animals housed in zoos and wild animal dealers’ premises that are not currently protected. H.R. 6847 will also require that the Animal Welfare Act standard be strengthened to be made more humane for the animals covered by the Act.

I think my bill strikes a balance between the scientific research community and the animal welfare community. The bill is patterned after a similar bill introduced in the Colorado State Legislature last year, which had the support of the Assistant Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Colorado State University and by the Chancellor of the University of Colorado Medical School. The bill was drafted by a committee that included Robert W. F. Welborn, a former member of The HSUS Board of Directors. The bill has been referred to the House Committees on Agriculture, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Science and Technology. I’m confident that members of the committees will take notice of the bill. It is a bill whose time has come.
The Other Side of Trapping

Domestic pets are also victimized by the cruel steel jaw trap.

Documented Cases

- In Kent County, Michigan, a Samoyed got both of its front paws caught in a leghold trap and injured its mouth trying to get free. The trap was fined $15 for illegally setting a trap on private property without the owner permission.

- The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Humane Shelter reports that in the last two months of 1979, it received four dogs and two cats caught in traps. All had to be euthanized because of the extent of the injuries or because the owners could not afford lengthy veterinary treatment necessary to bring them back to health.

- In Seattle, Washington, a dog was killed in a baited trap. Unable to open the trap when the dog was found, the family took the trap home with the carcass. The local game officials told them trapping was legal in that area, and threatened them with a citation if they did not return the trap.

- In another incident in Michigan, a humane society team answering a call from a resident found a pointer tangled with the leghold trap and injured its mouth. It had been caught there for three or four days. The trap opened and the paw was gone.

- In St. Tammany, Louisiana, a cat was found in a trap chained to a tree. The animal was soaked and muddy from recent rains. Because the trap was too rusty even to be opened to release the cat, the animal had to be euthanized.

- A dog was found with its paw hanging by two tendons in Tippecanoe, Indiana.

- An eight-week old kitten in Tolland, Ohio, was found in a leghold trap set by neighborhood children. It cost $200 to repair the cat’s leg, and it was eventually adopted from the animal shelter.

- In Belleville, Illinois, a white German shepherd with a trap on its paw was spotted over several days before residents were finally able to capture it. When they did, both the trap and the paw were gone.

- A dog with a trap that apparently had been on her paw for several days was found trying to nurse a litter of puppies by humane society employees in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The paw was amputated, and the puppies had to be euthanized.

- In Lawrenceville, Georgia, a cat was found with a trap around its head. It had been there so long the cat’s skin was starting to grow around it. The animal was euthanized.

- A Maine, a pet dog in Kansas City, Missouri, chewed through her toes to get free from a leghold trap.

- In Harford County, Maryland, a couple took their dog for a walk through nearby woods. The dog was on a leash but was in view. It was caught in a conibear trap set illegally in a creek and was killed instantly. It took the couple more than an hour to get the trap off so they could take their pet’s body home.

- A trapper in Whatcom County, Washington, said privately that when he set traps for coyote last year, he caught twelve coyotes—and five dogs.

- In Michigan, two dogs were found in traps set in a housing development by a fourteen-year-old. A total of seventeen traps were found in the development by humane society officials.

- Eatoontown, New Jersey; Erie, Pennsylvania; and Lincoln, Nebraska—these and many other communities have reported cases of pets going through terrible ordeals because they stepped into traps. In Erie, a dog tore its own tongue out trying to get out of a leghold trap. In West Elmira, New York, a dog spent three days running in Unknown Terror from a trap. In another case, the other dogs sought its paw in a trap. It was finally captured and saved.

Pets in Danger Throughout the Country

The issue is not new. A 1874 news article tells of a hunter whose dogs were caught in unmarked traps. One was shot by a trapper who was located and fined $50 for illegal trapping. However, the trapper himself started an anti-trapping organization as a result.

In 1977, the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal carried a front-page story on the increase in pets caught in traps because of the increase in the price of raccoon and other furs. A local veterinarian reported five cases in two weeks.

Harford County, Maryland, has about 150,000 people. The director of the Humane Society of Harford...
The bone in C.C.'s paw is exposed, probably due to his terrified struggles with the leghold trap that held him for almost sixty hours.

County, Warren Brodrick, said he could “easily cite one hundred cases of pets caught in traps during the trapping season, running from early September through March.” About half these incidents involve dogs and the other half cats.

The Tompkins County SPCA in Ithaca, New York, surveyed area veterinarians on the number of pets they treated for trap injuries in the period between July 1, 1979, and January 1, 1980. The figures from this small community are another tragic indicator of the problem—66 dogs and 93 cats were treated for trap injuries. Six dogs and 26 cats had to have paws or whole limbs amputated, and eight pets had to be euthanized because of the extent of their injuries.

Several of these incidents occurred while owners were walking their dogs on their own property. And although traps with teeth in the jaws are outlawed there, at least one animal had teeth marks in its wound.

The HSUS New Jersey Branch reports that at least 1,000 pets were caught in traps in the state during 1976-1979.

C.C. the cat is in many ways a typical victim. When he didn’t return home on his regular schedule, his owner searched for him, but wasn’t able to locate him until some sixty hours after he had apparently stepped into a trap, according to a story in People and Pets magazine. The trap was set in a wooded area very near the owner’s home. Although C.C. has adapted to living with only three legs, the owner reported his case to The HSUS and provided the photographs shown here. The bones in C.C.’s paw showed clearly through his open wound.

In an article on the general issue of animal trapping, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals cites a study by the Denver Wildlife Research Center, which found that more than two-thirds of animals trapped are non-target animals—including endangered species and domestic pets. Characteristically, trappers sometimes call these non-target animals “trash.”

In view of case after case and study after study on the cruelty of trapping, it is all the more amazing that trappers continue to minimize the problem of pets caught in traps and, incredibly, even to accuse humane groups of harming animals themselves. A booklet distributed by the National Trappers Association, Inc., titled “A Trapper Tells the Truth,” states: “There are strong suspicions that limbs have been amputated from healthy animals to further the cause of those who oppose trapping.”

Outdoor Highlights, a magazine produced by the Illinois Department of Conservation, commented in 1978 on “anti-trapping groups, some of which on occasion have been found guilty of using contrived photographs and/or overdrawn or totally erroneous statements in over-
A Year of Progress

For The Humane Society of the United States, 1979 was a year for programs from many fronts in the battle against cruelty to animals. As the largest animal welfare organization in the United States, HSUS continues to take the lead in developing new programs and methods for the protection of all living creatures.

Animal Sheltering and Control

The Department of Animal Sheltering and Control reached a milestone last fall with the opening of the new Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The Academy was created to bring about more professional and humane handling of community animal control problems. The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems.

Humane Education

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS, took a major step toward increasing humane education into elementary schools and Jr. high schools across the country. In June, the Association gathered twenty-five of the country's leading humane educators, and staff, to work on the development of a National Humane Education Curriculum Kit. The program, through six-grade level guide will serve as a "blueprint" for the development of teach education curriculum and an implementation plan for state laws that mandate humane education. The written document produced at the conference has been compiled and refined and will be ready for field testing in the fall of 1980.

In September, NAAHE held its first advanced workshop for educators who participated in the Association's Professional Development Program or regional workshops. The program was limited to twenty-five educators who came from across the U.S. to the NAAHE headquarters in Washington, D.C. for three days of intensive programming.

The Professional Development Program, which was established to provide educators with the skills and knowledge to improve animal education in the classroom, offers two-day, individualized enrichment workshops for educators from local humane societies. In 1979, eighteen education specialists from fourteen organizations across the country visited the NAAHE headquarters to participate in the program. A variety of promotional activities resulted in a substantial expansion of NAAHE membership in 1979. In addition, two symposia were organized by NAAHE, one in Las Vegas, Nevada and the other in San Diego, California.

Shelter Sense, the department's bi- monthly publication for major animal shelters, doubled its number of subscribers by the end of the year. By covering such topics as shelter sanitation and animal handling in the field and by reporting on successful programs at shelters across the country, Shelter Sense has become an important and useful information source for the hands of the people who are being involved in the care of millions of animals annually.

In addition to serving as instructors at several seminars held by local and state humane groups, the department staff organized five leadership development workshops of its own. The workshops, which were held in San Antonio, Portland, Indiana, and Altamonte Springs, and featured attendance of over one hundred participants, provided them the opportunity to get together, share ideas and training with HSUS staff and to meet and work with each other.

Accreditation

The HSUS Accreditation Program for local animal welfare organizations continued to attract many applicants. In 1979, twenty organizations were accredited and four accredited after two-day inspection visits from Accreditation associates, bringing the nationwide total of accredited organizations to sixteen.

The original standards for accredited organizations have been refined into categories, including separate standards for animal control agencies, service organizations, and societies, and organizations that do humane education work only. Only accredited organizations must be inspected and accredited annually, applications have been developed for reaccreditation to streamline the process.

Humane Education Programs already accredited by the HSUS have demonstrated a continuing high standard of performance. The pride with which each accredited organization has accepted and displayed its Certificate of Accreditation is an indicator of the program's success in meeting the high standard of excellence. The HSUS Accreditation Program will clearly be a stimulus to improved animal care and control in local communities.

Investigations

Cruciferous heighs for HSUS worked across the nation last year to help expose numerous cases of animal cruelty in various areas as dogfighting, horse racing, and the federal government's handling of the nation's largest commercial dogfighting ring. HSUS has also had a significant impact on zoos, government agencies, other animal welfare organizations, the media, and the public.

The data from this study will be available through HSUS in 1980. The wildlife protection department also developed a closer working relationship with the AAZP (American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums) and their committees on wildlife management, ethics, and legislation. Together HSUS and AAZP are working for such common goals as a study of the conservation potential of using game reserves to preserve wild and rare animal species rather than promote hunting.

Legislative

The HSUS General Council's Office has been involved to some extent in most of the go-on-going activities of The HSUS during 1979, including continuing efforts to pass laws against racing, greyhound racing, trapping, and the drugging of raccoons. The office has been actively working with other HSUS departments as well as with other organizations and government agencies to formulate and support proposed drafts of legislation and model laws, and attempting to utilize and enhance the HSUS's influence on laws that may pertain to the welfare of animals.

The legislative level, the office was actively involved in the effort to persuade the USDA to enforce more vigorously the Animal Welfare Act, the possibility of HSUS taking legal action against the department. The office continued to block the efforts of the turf industry to have the current ban on the domestic trade of pet turkeys lifted. It also continued to oppose the National Park Service's proposals to eliminate the feral burros in the Grand Canyon National Park.

A new model animal adoption contract was drafted for use by local societies and shelters, and model legislation on trap-and-hunt and other important subjects was updated.

The general counsel's office also participated in a number of significant issues in the states, including arrests for cockfights, the weighting and numerous neglect charges.

Captive Animals

All of the nation's major and secondary animal-related events received HSUS involvement by the end of 1979. More than 50% of the inspections were actually re-inspections to what progress and improvements were being made. Many of these improvements were re-occurring organizations, HSUS visited the NAAHE headquarters to participate in the program.

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Operating Income and Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
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<tr>
<td>Membership Dues ........................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions and Requests ................................................................</td>
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<td>Investment Income .........................................................................</td>
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<td>Publications and Materials ................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL .........................................................................................</td>
<td>$2,584,834</td>
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INCOME Total Operating Income: $2,584,834

EXPENDITURES Total Operating Expenditure: $2,431,365

This stray cat was found in a trailer park in Lawrenceville, Georgia. It had been caught in the trap so long its skin had begun to grow over the steel jaws. It was humanely euthanized by the Gwinnett Department of Animal Control.

The trapper was cited for trapping out of season, but the owner reported that his setting a trap in a residential area where children play had no significance to the authorities.

Days of Fear and Pain

Another factor is the length of time traps may legally be left in place without being checked by the trapper. The shortest time specified in any state regulation is 24 hours; many states allow traps to go unchecked for 36, 48, and 72 hours. In Nevada a trap need be checked only once in seven days! Six states have no check requirement at all.

Regardless of the time placed on the trap, there is another strike against the trapper's best interest to check traps frequently— but the many confirmed cases of pets being trapped for days show that the negligence of the trappers is another strike against the dogs and cats that experience the misfortune of stepping into leghold traps.

Another bizarre chapter to this tragedy was reported by the Associated Press which carried a story from Beatrice, Nebraska, on a fur buyer who was questioned about the purchases hundreds of "wild cats" skins of domestic cats found among his wares. He commented that he had purchased hundreds of "wild cats" from his suppliers, fur trappers who "don't intentionally catch cats."

Another fur buyer in the area commented that it was his policy not to buy these cat skins because it makes for bad public relations.

The gruesome stories related here are only some of the incidents that have been reported to HSUS. A pet being caught in a trap is not a freak incident. It's happening every day—and it could happen to any of our own pets.

The Humane Society News • Summer 1980
New Danger for Lab Rabbits

More than 35 years ago, the Draize test was developed as a method of assessing the eye irritancy of chemicals by dropping the substance directly into the eyes of unanesthetized albino rabbits. This can cause extreme pain and suffering to the rabbits. Several federal agencies over the years have specified that albino rabbits must be used in eye irritancy studies, even though they provide very imprecise information on whether or not a substance will irritate human eyes.

Now the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has published a proposed new regulation in the Federal Register recommending the Draize test be used to evaluate the safety of over-the-counter ophthalmic drugs. The period of time for public comment ends during August. Thus, it is extremely important for HSUS members to contact the FDA as soon as possible and express strong opposition to this cruel test. Just to be on the safe side, date your letter no later than August 4. Protest must be made now to block this new effort to sanction the use of the crude and inhumane Draize test for determining the eye irritancy potential of household and cosmetic products. Letters should refer to Docket No. 80-0145 and be sent to: Hearing Clerk (HFA-305), U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

The Black Notebook

The information and photos HSUS has received are being logged in what we have come to call The Black Notebook. If you know of cases of pets being caught in traps, please send the details to us for the notebook. It will be circulated among federal legislators in support of anti-trapping legislation. You may also use the information in this article in support of anti-trapping laws in your community or state.

That the time is right to ban trapping is shown by a study of American attitudes toward animals conducted by Stephen R. Kellett, senior research associate in environmental perception at Yale University, with a government grant.

Kellett found that trapping is one of the top three most widely recognized wildlife issues, and that more than 70% of the public objects to the use of the steel leghold trap.

While trappers assert that people who get the facts on trapping will not oppose it, Kellett found that people who were well-informed on the issue were just as opposed to leghold trapping as people who were not as well-informed.

Until trapping bans can be put into effect, pet owners must be vigilant to protect their pets from an agonizing and terrifying experience that could very easily lead to their deaths.

Ironically, the trappers often offer this advice themselves, saying that it is entirely the fault of pet owners who let their pets roam that their animals are injured or killed in traps. But even the most responsible pet owner is not free—In San Mateo, California, a dog stepped in a trap while being walked on a leash! Find out about the trapping seasons and regulations in your area from your local game warden. If you live on a large area of land, check frequently for traps—traps on private property without permission are not uncommon. Check with your neighbors to see if anyone has found a trap and warn them about the potential danger to their pets.

And above all, keep your pet under control at all times.

There is cruelty enough in the fact that steel jaw leghold traps torture and kill millions of animals annually for the sake of the fur business. It is tragic that pet animals throughout the country are losing their lives, too—the innocent bystanders in a national crime.

Drug Administration has published a proposed new regulation in the Federal Register recommending the Draize test be used to evaluate the safety of over-the-counter ophthalmic drugs. The period of time for public comment ends during August. Thus, it is extremely important for HSUS members to contact the FDA as soon as possible and express strong opposition to this cruel test. Just to be on the safe side, date your letter no later than August 4. Protest must be made now to block this new effort to sanction the use of the crude and inhumane Draize test for determining the eye irritancy potential of household and cosmetic products. Letters should refer to Docket No. 80-0145 and be sent to: Hearing Clerk (HFA-305), U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 4-62, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

In the May 6 Register the FDA acknowledges that there are problems with the test and its ability to predict the effect of a substance on humans. So, it is important in your letters to let the FDA know you are calling for the use of this procedure, and instead, move forward immediately to study, develop, and validate more refined testing systems, such as cell cultures, that will better predict human responses without the effect of animal suffering.

Our letters to major cosmetic firms deploring the Draize test have had an impact on the industry. Now is the time to make our opposition heard in the federal government.

Season's Greetings!

Christmas may seem a long way off, but now is the time to order cards that will carry your greetings to all your friends while supporting HSUS' work to help animals.

This year our card, shown in exact size above, features animals of land, sky and sea, both wild and domestic, representing the spectrum of animals we seek to protect. The black and white artwork is bordered in green and gold for a special holiday effect. Inside is Cecil Alexander's famous quatrain "All things bright and beautiful, all creatures great and small, all things wild and wonderful, the Lord God made them all," and, in larger letters, "Seasons Greetings."

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, let your good will towards animals show with every Christmas card you send.

Make all checks or money orders payable to HSUS, and send copy of facsimile to: HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

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

Christmas Card Order Form

Please send me boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at $5 per box.

I enclose $ ____________

Send the cards to:

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City ____________________________ State ________ Zip ________
Bill to End Drugging of Racehorses
Is Introduced in Congress

For many months, HSUS investiga-
tions staff has worked to expose
the cruelties of legalized drugging
darkly. As the facts were
eled, it became clear that the size
of the problem was not merely
residential, it was not merely
solved, it became clear that a problem
be solved by nothing less than
death in order to make a few extra
dollars.

Our legislative efforts caused the
attention of Congressman Bruce F.
Pryor of Minnesota, who expressed
interest in sponsoring the bill and
worked closely with us in developing
it. Another giant step toward suc-
cess came when Senator David Pryor
of Arkansas agreed to introduce the
bill in the Senate and push for its
passage.

On May 1, 1980, the “Corrupt
Practices in Horse Racing Act of
1980” was simultaneously intro-
duced in the House and the Senate.
The following excerpts from Con-
gressman Vento’s and Senator
Pryor’s speeches, as presented before Congress on the occasion of
the bills’ introduction, explain the
pressing need for legislation to pro-
tect horses, jockeys, and the public
from the damages caused by permi-
scive medicinal programs.

From the Statement of Senator
David Pryor before the Senate,
May 1, 1980

Mr. President, today I am intro-
ducing legislation which will seek
to put an end to the practice of admin-
istering pain-killing drugs to injured
horses to enable them to race beyond
their capabilities. This practice
would prohibit the drugging or num-
ing of horses prior to a race. The bill
will also establish testing pro-
cedures to detect the presence of
drugs or evidence of numbing and set
out standards that would permit
raced horses to recover
ally found guilty of wrongfully
drugging or numbing a racehorse.

The practice of permitting the use
of anesthetic (pain-killing) and anti-
flammatory drugs in injured horses scheduled to race began in the late
1960’s and has now become widespread. At the present time, the major
racing leagues have adopted “permitted medica-
tion” or “controlled medication”
measures which allow drugs to be
administered to unsound horses prior
to racing. The exceptions include the
states of Arkansas, New York, and
New Jersey. The absence of a problem
of post-race testing for drugs, I am
pleased to state that there have been no
busted in Arkansas. In 1973, race
veterinarian showed that 98% of the
horses which had to be destroyed on
Chicago tracks between March and
December 1976 were racing with
phenylbutazone. In another report,
Dr. Carolina Gall, the state veteri-
narian at Waterford Park in Ches-
ter County, New Jersey, reported that
the number of horses which have
ever had to be destroyed has more
than doubled since drugs were le-
galized.

The drug Lasix is also widely used.
It is contained in that it prevents
nosebleeds; however, the Food and Drug Administration has never approved
its use. Statistics also indicate that the
percentage of horses which are actu-
ally bleders is very low. The New
York Racing and Wagering Board
Drug Medication Study showed that
Lasix “bute” was permitted 75% of the
horses received Lasix, while only 2% of
them were confirmed bleders. This
diuretic is probably used to reduce
the fluids in a horse, thus reducing his weight by race time. Lasix,
however, dilutes the amount of other
drugs in the animal’s urine to levels which
are below detection. This can	ot run the chance of the drug being
concealed in the animal’s urine. One
case which demonstrates this
occurred when a horse treated with phenylbutazone collapsed and three
other horses were also raced. Two of
the other horses were injudiciously
injured in two jockeys and death for a third. Nick Jemas, mar-
agin director of the Jockey’s Club,
has spoken out on the issue of drug-
ging and the threat that it presents
to the integrity of racing. In a 1979
Statement, Mr. Jemas stated, “Controlled
and permissive medication should
be banned entirely to stop the con-
stant and increasing parade of lame
sore, worn-out, and completely ex-
hausted horses from going to the
public.”

The public is not being given good
race horses. The practice of permitting
returns are broken down and being
destroyed, and more and more jockeys
are injured seriously or killed. Last
year, 1976, there were more than
2,000 spills in the United States.
resulting in four paraplegics, four
depths and 1,500 jockeys hospital-
ized for two weeks or more.”

Gambuing is the life blood of rac-
ing in this country. Without the
come derived from betting, very few
racetracks would be able to exist.
The average bettor is well aware of the
true difficulties of racehorse drugging.
In place of a bet, not only is the racing fan usually un-
aware of the legal drugs in the horse, but the bettor is not always
aware of the horse free from illegal
drugs masked by approved medica-
tions in the bloodstream. In addi-
tion, trainers can use drugs to man-
ipulate their animals’ time in the
hopes of increasing the odds on them
the next time that they race.

Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act of 1980” was simultane-
ously introduced in the House and
Committee on the Review of
Gambling underlines the lack of faith
betters have in the integrity of
racing. In mean ratings for the
survey, all bettors state their convic-
the next time that they race.

Mr. Chairman, it is essential that
we take action to put an end to this
dangerous. We have a program of
racing practices. In placing a bet,
that bettors have in the integrity of
racing is that it is worth the risk. No

This bill faces heavy opposition
from segments of the horse racing
industry. They have even hired ex-
pensive Washington law firms to
lobby for its defeat. We must show
Congress that the public realizes that
this bill passed and the cruel prac-
tice of drugging racehorses ended.

Your letters are vital as they
message across. Please write letters of support to Congressman
Vento and Senator Pryor, thanking
them for their active concern for the fate
of racehorses. Then, send personal
letters to your own congressman
and senators, urge them to sign on as
co-sponsors of the Corrupt Horse
the House, the bill has been given the
number HR 7254, and any congress-
man can be reached by writing him
or her at the U.S. House of Repre-
sentatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.
In the Senate, the bill is numbered S.
and the address is U.S. Senate, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20510.

Your letters are vital.

From the Statement of Congressman Bruce F. Vento before the House, May 1, 1980

Racing’s drugging policy could spell ruin for many, as the tens of

VITAL

The Humane Society News • Summer 1980

The Humane Society News • Summer 1980
Four days of lectures, spirited questions and answers, and many private discussions in the main hall marked the first international conference to discuss the ethics of killing cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoise). What made this meeting unique was that for the first time, scientists, philosophers, whalers, and animal welfare advocates were brought together to explore the possibility that cetaceans are intelligent and that it might be unethical to kill them.

Scientists, including neuroanatomists, presented evidence that the structure of cetacean brains suggests they have the potential for intelligence equal to or greater than humans. Brain weight and size relative to the body size was also discussed. Again, evidence points to great similarities between some dol­phins and humans in that regard. One of the key differences in brain structure between humans and other animals is the neocortex, also known as the “silent” area. That area is, among other things, the seat of thinking, imagination, and understanding. As it turns out, the silent area in some cetacean brains is proportionately as large as in human brains.

Scientists agree that evidence is very convincing regarding the potential for complex data processing capabilities in cetaceans. How they “think” or process data, or how they perceive things still remains a mystery.

Examples of sophisticated patterns of communication (humphack whale songs, navigation (sonar), feeding, social interaction, and play) were also offered as support of the contention that cetaceans not only have, but make good use of, their well-developed central nervous systems. It was argued by those most familiar with these animals that such patterns of behavior were not automatic, but flexible and adaptive in ways strongly suggestive of what, in human beings, would be described as intelligence and resourcefulness.

The philosophers, taking the scientific evidence in hand, developed arguments about the ethics of killing whales based on the possibility of their sensitivity and self-awareness. Prior to this, ethical concerns had centered around either the dangerment of a species or humane killing laws. According to the few studies done on the humaneness of killing whales, the average time to death was five minutes and many times longer for smaller whales. Filming the non-explosive (cold) harpoon used for smaller whales causes the suffering to go on as long as several hours.

In addition, many participants argued that it was possible to define and accept universal ethics. Where cultural differences exist, at the very least an exploration and ex­ploration of information should be possible.

Such a meeting as this, even two years ago, would have been un­thinkable to most outside the “save the whale” movement. However, the notion of animal rights is gaining accep­tance throughout the world, and there is growing scientific evidence that some kind of intelligence ex­ists in cetaceans, and that the method of killing them is the silent harpoon. This watershed meeting finally made it acceptable for scientists to step forward with ideas about cet­aceans’ potential as intelligent, sen­tient creatures.

Richard Ellis, whose work appears on this page and on the back cover, is an artist who takes an activist stance in the environmental movement. He is best-known for his paintings of cetaceans, to generously donate his talents to help save the whales, and works with a number of conservation and animal welfare groups. His work is featured again on page 23.

The SCIENTISTS

Dr. P.J. Moragne, Worcester Foun­dation for Experimental Biology

“We are dealing with species that have brains in many ways comparable to that of man in terms of development of cortical areas, the amount of new cortex which has remained generalized (association cortex) and the complexity of cortical and sub­cortical connectivity. We maintain on the basis of fifteen years of ana­lyzing the brain in whales that they are the most remarkably developed brains outside of man’s.”

Dr. A.Y. Yablokov, U.S.S.R.

“Assessments of the level of intelli­gence of Terpios tronatus carried out in the U.S.S.R. point to possible solution by them of all the logical tasks presented. The developmental level of bottle-nose dolphin’s intelli­gence is not lower than that of the primates (and is equivalent to that of four- to seven-year-old infants).”

“Further studies of cetacean be­havior and intelligence and search for new adequate methods of investi­gation are required. There are no ob­jective enough methods for investi­gation the highest forms of intelli­gence as yet; they refer only to ele­mentary forms of intellectual activity.

“Understanding of alien (other than human) systems of thinking from the standpoint of anthropocentrism may prove altogether impossible.”

Dr. M.S. Jacobs, New York Univer­sity

“The human brain ranges in weight from 950 to 1700 grams, and the minimal weight believed to be compatible with normal intelligence is about 950 grams. Large size is also a characteristic of the brains of whales and dolphins, which may equal or greatly exceed the size of the human brain.”

Dr. J.C. Lilly, Human/Dolphin Foundation

“...a great breakthrough in the question in sci­entific and humanitarian terms: what is the probability that cetaceans are sentient, intelligent, creatures?...”
THE PHILosophers

Dr. Joseph Meeker, Berkeley Center for Human Interaction

"As some members of the Japanese delegation have reminded us, cultures differ in their moral judgments about killing animals, especially cetaceans. But whatever our cultural morality may tell us, our common human origins lie in our common ancestors, and the ethics of our species remind us that our self-knowledge and self-respect depend upon maintaining good relationships with those animals who mirror our own lives. The relatively recent inventions of cultural technologies are a thin veneer which fails to hide the deeper ethical patterns of the more ancient species."

"The hunting ethic reminds us that when we recognize kinship with animals whose lives reflect our own, our actions toward those animals must be respectful. We have heard much at this meeting about risks: risks to the whaling industry, the risk of extinction of species, the risks of diminished diversity. But perhaps the greatest risk we face in our current economy is the risk of further trivializing human life, and that of losing important parts of our self-knowledge and self-respect."  

Dr. G.S. Saayman, University of Cape Town, South Africa

"From a psychological perspective, the fact that animals such as cetaceans are close enough to be our nearest cousins, the apes and other great apes, both in terms of genetic sequence and because of kinship, is essentially an ethical one. The pivotal question, for the psychologist, is the question of consciousness. While cetaceans, at least, have evolved cognitive capacities necessary for the emergence of consciousness, there is, indeed, the case, the first and foremost question is whether we can consider the cetaceans by man is justifiable on moral grounds."

"The organized killing of whales, in my view, is not, and has never been, morally justifiable. At the outset, I must make this very clear, and I must also make it clear that I am unwilling to be deluded into considering the refusal to kill cetaceans as a moral cause."

"The question to be asked is whether the ends of whaling can be achieved without killing whales. Those who say, 'It is necessary, since we have no other option, to pursue human improvement. Theories contend that animals whose lives reflect our own, our actions toward those animals should be treated as ends in themselves and not as means to an end."  

Dr. Thomas Regan, University of North Carolina

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THE WHALErs

Shigera Hasui, Japan Whaling Association

"As a result of the stringent IWC regulations, we are free to utilize new biological processing (thinking, imagination, long-term goals, ethics, etc.). Without these ethical rules, we have no direct input-output connections to the marketplace. And those ends, for reasons already given, can be achieved without killing whales. Thus, inasmuch as whales have never been killed; and inasmuch as we cannot be justified in killing such individuals if we achieve our ends without killing them; it follows that killing whales is not only wrong. And it follows that this is wrong independently on how much, or how little, pain the whales suffer when they are killed."  

"Recent studies in naturalistic environments on long-lived, large-brained mammals with complex nervous systems have begun to erode many of the criteria which underpin the above arguments. These studies, primarily on non-human primates, predators, and some herbivores indicate that these animals have complex social structures and social organizations, where the offspring have a relatively long period of dependency upon the parents, so that they may profit from the learning experiences of the collective social system. It is becoming increasingly clear that such social explanations in terms of "prereprogrammed instincts" are inadequate explanations of many of their behaviors. Consider, for example, the hunting behavior, 'tradiation' learned by the young from the adults in the group, are more like self-referential, complex, social explanations in the literature."  

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THE ANIMAL Welfare ADVOCATES

Jean Paul Fortrom

"There is such a thing as good for mankind and a basis for a planetary ethic: the most good for the greatest number. We agree that we cannot forgo our ethics on other people to save our own. The next problems is to exchange ideas and information."

"I believe that when a sperm whale is killed, there are three levels of cruelty. First, against the whale killed because the method is cruel. Second, against the whales that survive. When a family suffers a loss, what do they experience? And third, against the whales that feel kinship with those who feel kinship with whales."  

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

"The mechanistic technocrat, (Home technocrats), life is a chemical process, and what can be sacred about that? A whale is meat, oil and ambergris, and a competitor for our 'fish, as a whale is a predator-past and a profitable pelt. Such materialism and utility, and those ends, for reasons already given, can be achieved without killing whales. Thus, inasmuch as whales have never been killed; and inasmuch as we cannot be justified in killing such individuals if we achieve our ends without killing them; it follows that killing whales is not only wrong. And it follows that this is wrong independently on how much, or how little, pain the whales suffer when they are killed."

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Dr. Michael Fox told the group "it is not acceptable to satisfy human needs at the expense of animal suffering or environmental degradation."

A Summit Meeting for Whales

The HSUS hosted a special one-day meeting following the Ethics of Whaling Seminar. Nearly fifty persons representing twenty-eight animal welfare and environmental groups from around the world (Australia, Hawaii, France, Holland, Canada, United Kingdom) met to discuss a worldwide strategy to save whales and dolphins. Plans were made for actions at the upcoming International Whaling Commission meeting. The HSUS, the Humane Society of America, and film was shot on the Iki dolphin massacre. It was agreed that organized worldwide pressure on countries still killing whales and dolphins is the only hope for success.

Dr. Michael Fox said that "it is not acceptable to satisfy human needs at the expense of animal suffering or environmental degradation."
In the past, the West Coast Regional Office (WCRO) has dealt directly with the responsible superintendents and instructors of elementary and secondary schools when complaints of inhumane treatment of animals in schools or school-sponsored activities have been received. In recent months, however, the number of such complaints has increased dramatically, causing the WCRO to ask assistance from California Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education, Dr. Wilson Riles. Incidents reported to the WCRO have included surgical procedures and low level cancer research on rats and baby chicks, swine slaughtering, and coarse test tubes dangerous to animals such as donkey basketball games and grassed pig chases.

The Department of Education has responded by issuing a directive to all county and district superintendents with a copy of California’s Education Code requiring humane treatment of animals in schools and in school-sponsored activities.

Violations of the code have lessened to a great degree since the directive and the WCRO reports fewer complaints being received about schools.

However, on the college level, the West Coast office has been besieged with complaints from citizens and students over experiments being conducted on live turtles in a physiology course at Modesto Junior College in Modesto, California. An investigation of the case has been opened by the WCRO and Stanislaus County SPCA.

Pre-nursing students alleged that the responsible instructor required them to use pliers to pull the heads and legs of frightened 10-12 inch turtles from their shells, and then to smash their skulls.

The basis for the experiment, according to the chairman of the Agriculture and Biological Division at the college, is to observe how nerve impulses govern the functioning of the heart. The students who contacted our West Coast Office complained that the turtles’ eyes are gouged out and jaws are torn apart. The students believe the procedure is well documented. The basis for the experiment, according to the chairman of the Agriculture and Biological Division at the college, is to observe how nerve impulses govern the functioning of the heart. The students who contacted our West Coast Office complained that the turtles’ eyes are gouged out and jaws are torn apart. The students believe the procedure is well documented.

Another case of massive starvation of cattle faced the Gulf States Regional Office in March. It was one of several similar cases recently where ranch owners make no attempt to feed starving livestock. This case occurred in Camper Parish, Louisiana where Gulf State Investigator Rick Collord found over 600 dead cattle. Regional Director Bill Meade asked for both federal and state veterinarians to enter the investigation. The local district attorney has promised to turn the case over to the Grand Jury. Meade reports that, incredibly, many local officials feel they should not interfere with a rancher’s operation even if he is allowing hundreds of animals to starve to death!

At the HSUS regional workshop in Little Rock, Arkansas in April, Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to Dr. Clifton Shepler of Tyler, Texas, Charles Hadlock of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Paul Wenske of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Both Hadlock and Wenske are reporters who used their skills to expose great cruelties to animals.

Hadlock handled a grisly news story about a local city shelter where animals were being beaten to death. Wenske wrote an in-depth newspaper series for The Daily Oklahoman about shoddy puppy mills where dogs suffer everything from freezing cold to malnutrition, while producing pet store “products.”

Another shelter in Arkansas was found destroying animals by injecting them with insecticide. The substance contains nicotine, which results in painful convulsions and muscular paralysis. The Gulf States Office is working with city officials to convince them that more humane methods must be used.

**Dog Rescue Rates Commendation**

An HSUS Certificate of Appreciation has been presented to a humane society officer who spent five hours last August rescuing a dachshund trapped in a snug-infested drainage culvert.

Gary McManus, an officer with the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region in Colorado, was presented with the commendation in recognition of his heroism and dedication to the cause of animal welfare, according to Doug Scott, director of HSUS’s Rocky Mountain office.

The dog, “Trixie,” had crawled 40 feet inside a drainage ditch behind her home in Colorado Springs. The culvert was filled with sand and reeked from rotting debris and dead skunks. Trixie could be heard crying faintly from the 18-inch-wide culvert when McManus arrived, having been called by the dog’s owner, Mrs. Charles McQuerry. McManus had to clear away the debris in the tunnel as he crawled through it, in order to get to the dog. A local newspaper story quoted Mrs. McQuerry as saying that after several hours of this effort, “His hands, arms, elbows, and legs were bleeding...chafed raw by the sand and the friction caused by his crawling in and out. I was at my wits end...”
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Maine's Coyote Control
Program Draws Blasts From HSUS and Others

The New England Regional Office (NERO) has protested a Coyote
Control Program initiated by Commissioner Manuel, and the
Inland Fisheries and Game Department. Joining with Defenders of Wildlife, the Maine Humane Societies, The Animal Alert
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Victory Over D.C.

Grayhound Initiative

On May 6, 1980, voters in the District of Columbia emphatically rejected a referendum on legalized gambling which would have permitted dog racing to return to the District. The HSUS joined with a group of animal welfare societies in mounting a campaign to show voters the cruelties that invariably accompany this so-called “sport,” particularly the use of live rabbits in the training of these racing dogs. As an indication of how effective the campaign was, supporters of the initiative, in confessing the defeat, “blamed what one Council member called “the bunny and kite people.” The HSUS congratulates the local humanitarians who worked so hard on this matter, and thanks them all for their fine assistance.

Dogfighting Enforcement Efforts

HSUS continues its campaign to obtain better enforcement of the animal fighting provisions of the Animal Welfare Act. Recently HSUS submitted information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice on the regional extent of dogfighting in the United States. Both agencies are being asked to assign sufficient manpower to fighting in the United States.

Federal Court Extends New Protection to Damaged Waterfowl

In a long overdue legal ruling, a Federal judge in Norfolk, Virginia, held that the State of Virginia and the Justice Department could recover for damages caused by the negligence of an oil company that was responsible for causing an oil slick in the Chesapeake Bay in 1976. The Court rejected the oil company’s argument that the plaintiff could not sue because no one owned the dead birds. The decision, along with earlier rulings that limited recovery for damage to inanimate objects such as beaches and piers, Guy Hodge, HSUS’ oil bird expert, had been one of the first volunteers to arrive at the scene of this oil spill in 1976 and assisted the government prosecutors in developing this successful suit and novel ruling.

Grand Canyon Burros

At press time, the HSUS, in conjunction with the American Horse Protection Association, filed suit in Federal Court in Washington, D.C., to halt the National Park Service’s program to remove feral burros from the Grand Canyon National Park. (See HSUS News, Spring and Summer 1979.) The suit alleges that the Park Service does not have sufficient evidence of adverse burden on the Grand Canyon habitat to justify the removal program, which commenced on May 19, 1980, and challenges the Park Service’s classification of burros as a species intrinsically inconsistent with the Grand Canyon ecosystem.

The suit also alleges violation of the National Environmental Policy Act, contending that the Park Service’s final environmental impact statement, released earlier this year, was written in a manner intended to justify a predetermined course of action – removal of the burros – rather than to evaluate objectively or to evaluate the environmental consequences of the removal program.

Guns of Autumn — Continued

HSUS readers will recall the CBS airing in 1975 of the special television film entitled “The Guns of Autumn” which thoroughly outraged much of the hunting community. As a result, a Michigan prosecutor actually prosecuted a suit to stop a so-called “bow hunt” which would have involved the removal of deer, goats, rams, buffalos, turkeys, and other exotic and domesticated animals, that members of the public, for a fee, could kill them with a bow and arrow. The complaint alleged that the defendants, in providing refreshment, meals, transportation, and butchering service, would turn the whole event into a “circus-like slaughter of helpless creatures.” The key to the case was the position the state took in alleging that the event would both constitute a public nuisance and violate the state anti-cruelty laws. We believe the language here demonstrates its general applicability to potential prosecutions in other states. The court said:

“The killing of animals in such a manner is cruel, wicked, indecent, and abominable, illegal, and every act which thereby constitutes a public nuisance, and an affront to the County and to the Commonwealth of Virginia.”

The killing of animals in such a manner constitutes torture, ill-treatment, and the infliction of inhumane injury or pain in violation of Section 18.2-392 of the Code of Virginia.

“...the holding of this event violates the Defendants’ duties as owners of animals to provide humane care and treatment to them. ...”

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

LAW NOTES

The Humane Society of the United States Announces An ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST

FOUR CATEGORIES: • Pets, black & white • Pets, color • Non-Pets, black & white * • Non-Pets, color *

*Non-pets includes horses, cattle, and other livestock as well as wild animals, in captivity or out.

A $100 Grand Prize will be awarded for the best of all categories

A $50 First Prize and a $25 Second Prize will be awarded in each category

Ten honorable mentions will be awarded in each category. Each of the honorable mentions and prize winners will receive, compliments of the Eastman Kodak Company, the best-selling photography guide The Joy of Photography.

Deadline entry is November 1, 1980 — so enter today!

MAIL ENTRIES TO: PHOTO CONTEST, HSUS, 2100 L. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Contest Rules:

1. All entries must be submitted by November 1, 1980. You may submit as many entries as you like.
2. All entries become the property of HSUS and will not be returned. HSUS may use the photographs in its publications and materials, or assign permission to others to use them. The photographer will be credited when the photograph is used.
3. Black-and-white entries must be glossy prints measuring no larger than 8” x 10”, while color entries may be glossy prints measuring no larger than 5” x 7” and no more than 8” x 10” or 10” x 8” or 8” x 10”, or slide transparencies. Each entry must be labeled with the name and address of the photographer and the category in which the photo is entered. In the case of prints, this information must be written on the back of the print in the upper right-hand corner. In the case of slides, the information should be attached to the slide frame.
4. Five entries cannot be printed in any publication with circulation larger than 5,000, or have been mass reproduced for sale, such as on posters.
5. All entries must be the contestant’s original, unretouched work.
6. The entries will be judged by Mr. John Fish, Director of Consumer Publications for the Eastman Kodak Company, Mrs. Dick Darcy, Photo Editor for the Washington Post; and Ms. Caroline Despard, Picture Editor for Smithsonian Magazine.

A list of the winning photographers will be published in the Winter, 1981 issue of The HSUS News. HSUS gratefully acknowledges the support of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Manning, which makes this contest possible.
Adventures of a Zoologist
Victor B. Scheffer (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1989) $10.00

"What Moby Dick did not reveal, The Year of the Whale does—and on terms that can stand the comparison. The subject is a whale; the insight is into man," said Time magazine when Victor B. Scheffer's best-selling book was first published. In Adventures of a Zoologist, the 1975 Krutch Medal recipient has published a personal account of his fifty years as a wildlife biologist specializing in marine mammals. Dr. Scheffer describes his experiences among the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands, manatees in Guyana, and sea otters along the storm-beaten coasts of the Aleutian Islands, the whales in Alaska, the dolphins of the Caribbean Islands, and his travels beyond the South Pole to the top of Antarctica. "This book is part autobiography and part history," says Scheffer. "It tells of my search for a career and, in the end, recalls its live-lier moments..."

The early role of the zoologist is described primarily in terms of classifying species; whereas the currier role involves the understanding and preservation of species as well. In recent years, we have seen a new activism on the part of humanitarians seeking to establish animal rights as a basic tenet for all humans to observe. Therefore, Patricia Curtis' book is very timely and appropriate.

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Animal Rights is actually a collection of short stories of fictionalized persons who work for and with animals. A lawyer, veterinarian, college student, humane agent, and illustrator are featured in seven first person stories that all deal with various kinds of animal abuse. Those unfamiliar with animal cruelty may read this book and consider it to be a biased exaggeration of the suffering visited upon animals by people. They may see Curtis' stories as "emotional" and overstated. But animal welfare workers could undoubtedly relate stories of cruelty that rival and exceed those in the book.

The lawyer's story begins with a case involving a family that disposed of a cat by tossing it out the window of a car near the edge of a highway. The lawyer talks with the father and learns that he thought he was doing the cat a favor. He didn't want to take the cat to the animal shelter because they euthanize pets they can't find homes for. The only unbelievable part of this tale is the fine meted out by the judge—$150! Rarely are fines that large on cruelty convictions.

Animal Rights is suitable for adolescents as well as adults. As a matter of fact, the book seems more suited to the young than it does their parents. If you buy the book for a friend who is unfamiliar with the various problems which necessitate the need for a humane movement, it would be well to provide other, non-fiction, reading materials that substantiate the fictional accounts in Animal Rights.

—Charles F. Herrmann, III

Patricia Curtis (Four Winds Press, 1980) $8.95

Patricia Curtis' book is part autobiography and part history. In the end, it recalls its live-lier moments...

The early role of the zoologist is described primarily in terms of classifying species; whereas the currier role involves the understanding and preservation of species as well.
The Cetaceans hold an important lesson for us. The lesson is not about whales and dolphins, but about ourselves. There is at least moderately convincing evidence that there is another class of intelligent beings on earth besides ourselves. They have behaved benignly and in many cases affectionately towards us. We have systematically slaughtered them.

It is at this point that the ultimate significance of dolphins in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence emerges. It is not a question of whether we are emotionally prepared in the long run to confront a message from the stars. It is whether we can develop a sense that beings with quite different evolutionary histories, beings who may look far different from us, even “monstrous,” may, nevertheless, be worthy of friendship and reverence, brotherhood and trust.

*Carl Sagan, The Cosmic Connection*