Living Legacies

Printed in this issue of The Humane Society News is the 1980 Annual Report of the programs and activities of The HSUS. Of necessity, it is a synopsis of our very extensive efforts on many fronts to prevent and eradicate cruelty, abuse and suffering to animals. It is, in fact, a restatement of the collective efforts of members and staff reported in our several publications and experienced first hand through meetings, workshops, and personal contacts. Such a report can never tell the full story of what lies behind these various programs and activities.

Likewise, the financial statement contained in this report cannot reflect the measure of commitment you, the members, provide to make possible these programs and activities, year after year.

For the first time in several years, the monies expended on our various efforts exceeded our income. One might conclude from this observation that there is a dropping off of membership growth and financial support. Nothing could be further from the truth! Once again, 1980 showed a continued growth in membership, and consequently membership dues and general contributions. Why, then, the deficit?

Two factors contributed to this year’s deficit: inflation and a reduction in bequest income. The first reflects the hard reality of the current economic situation in our country that has impacted business, government, individuals, and charities alike. None of us is immune to this reality and all of us have had to make adjustments accordingly. The second factor, a reduction in bequest income, is one I invite you to help overcome.

From the early years of its inception, The HSUS has depended on legacies and trusts to supplement dues and contributions. Indeed, our growth in terms of outreach and effectiveness has depended heavily on this source of support. Yet it is a dependency that must be tempered with good management. Consequently, the Board of Directors instituted a program in 1978 to spread the use of each legacy in excess of $25,000 over a five year period. Thus, we are insured a more even distribution of bequest income than would be so if each year’s legacies were spent in their entirety. And you, the giver, are insured that your legacy will provide continuing support. It is this program of reserving a portion of bequest income that has made it possible for us to continue our programs and activities even while experiencing a deficit.

But if each succeeding year’s bequest income reflected a similar decrease, the reserve would soon be depleted. It is important, therefore, that we continue to increase the number of members and friends who support the ongoing programs of The HSUS in this manner.

There are several ways in which this can be accomplished: an outright bequest to The HSUS; the creation of a trust, the earnings of which will help to financially underwrite The HSUS indefinitely; or an investment in The HSUS Charitable Gift Annuity Program or The HSUS Pooled Income Fund.

For most persons who use these means to support the continuing work and programs of The HSUS, there are of course personal tax advantages. But more importantly, there is the satisfaction of knowing that your concern for animals and their welfare will be carried forward for years into the future.

If you wish to help perpetuate the objectives, goals, and ideals of animal welfare through The HSUS, I invite you to join with others in creating a living legacy. For information on the various ways in which this may be accomplished, write: Paul G. Irwin, Vice President/Treasurer, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037.
A Sticky Problem

"Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." Someone took this saying to heart and struck upon a sticky solution to the problem of mice in his house.

At least three companies are now selling a glue board that is supposed to end the household mouse problem. The board is to be left on the floor in a likely spot so that a mouse will be caught by the glue as it attempts to escape.

"Building a better mousetrap..." is a phrase that has particular relevance when it comes to the mouse problem. After all, mice are opportunistic pests who will find and eat anything available.

Glue may not be your best bet for rodent control, Guy Lem. The board is to be left on the floor in a likely spot so that a mouse will be caught by the glue as it attempts to escape.

Fainting: That the conditions these illegal traps create is a serious problem for the animal owners, as well as the community. A mouse that is caught by the glue may be dying or even dead when thrown into the trash. Glue may be imparted on the board and fully ingested into its mouth. Glue may be ingested into its mouth. Glue may be ingested into its mouth. Glue may be ingested into its mouth. Glue may be ingested into its mouth.

The Humanitarian As Irritant

Sometimes a case of blatant animal abuse is exposed, the public asks, "is there a law against this? How can this happen?" In fact, there are laws in many states, but when state and federal officials empowered to enforce these laws are not doing their jobs, animal abuse can flourish. Often, the role of HSUS in cruelty cases is that of a goad, exposing a problem and stimulating action from law enforcement.

An example is the case of several lions that Jeanne Rouah, assistant director of the Department of Wildlife Protection, found living in terrible conditions in a garage near Tampa, Florida. The big cats, a defunct circus act, were kept in a cage measuring no more than six feet by four feet by three feet. One of these cages actually held two lions, constantly jockeying for space. None of the animals could stretch to its full length, and all had bare patches from constantly rubbing against the cage wire as they attempted to change positions.

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The Purveying of the Parking Lot Pooch Posters

If you or your local animal welfare group want to help in this campaign, the posters and a matching flyer are available from the HSUS. To poster, measuring 17" x 23" and printed in black and white, is priced at 1 for $2.00, 12 for $24.00, 25 for $50.00, 50 for $100.00 or 100 for $180.00. Specify "Warning Poster, PM2041" or "Warning Flyer, PM2040" and send your order to HSUS, 2101 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

Bunny Money

At least two million dollars has been pledged in the last few months to find alternatives to the Draize test, which uses live rabbits to test the eye irritancy of cosmetics and other products. Expecting widespread government and industry support, the Draize test will be eliminated as a priority.

Warning: About 40,000 rabbits are currently being evaluated, but it was revealed that the Draize test has caused so much suffering that many rabbits have struggled for their lives. It is apparent that many rabbits have struggled for their lives. It is apparent that many rabbits have struggled for their lives. It is apparent that many rabbits have struggled for their lives. It is apparent that many rabbits have struggled for their lives. It is apparent that many rabbits have struggled for their lives.

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Throughout our campaign to inform the public about the inhumane treatment of farm animals kept under intensive confinement (factory) conditions, the livestock industry has insisted that humane reforms would be too costly. Some industry representatives went so far as to claim that humane reforms are unnecessary because if the animal's health and overall welfare were in jeopardy, modern intensive confinement systems wouldn't be profitable. I searched for evidence to support the contention that economic concerns guarantee farm animal welfare, and I found none. No sound research had been done comparing different ways of raising animals, such as comparing the health, welfare, and productivity of veal calves raised in standard narrow crates versus others raised differently, say in social groups in a pen with straw bedding. What research had been done studied one way of keeping calves in narrow crates versus another way, essentially maintaining the status quo without looking for a real alternative.

An alternative, such as raising veal calves in group-pens, was unthinkable because it was old-fashioned, not progressive. And there were many myths about such alternatives, such as the calves would suck on each other, get fur balls in their stomachs and spread disease quickly amongst themselves.

The lack of serious welfare concerns, the standard veal crate system is still rigorously defended by those who helped research and implement this system and by those farmers who have adopted it. Research focused on improving ventilation, reducing humidity, increasing crate or stall width and on improving the diet or using more effective drugs to one restrictive part by this stressful and inhumane way of raising an animal.

The standard confinement system was limited by the scientists' lack of understanding and feeling for veal calves as animals with behavioral and social needs as vital to their well-being as nutritional requirements and hourly ventilation rates, and their erroneous belief that because the present system was profitable, it was the best. It was feared that some system didn't profit as well as others, then they were either not too bright, negligent of their stock, or the system needed some minor improvement such as better ventilation, different medication, or an improved nutrition formula.

The standard confinement system for veal calves is as follows: the calf is kept chained or closed up in a wooden crate on a slatted floor without bedding, often in semi- or total darkness, for sixteen weeks, then sent to slaughter. It is allowed no roughage to eat (thus no straw bedding) for this contains iron, which would darken the meat, and cause a loss in profits since the veal only gets top price when it is pale. The calf is denied much movement. In fact, its "freedoms" are so limited that it is unable comfortably and easily to get up, lie down, stretch and groom, and it can never turn around. Such restriction of movement and lack of exercise means the calves never fully use or ventilate their lungs, which, as a "dead space" in an immature animal, become a reservoir for disease. Pneumonia is a constant problem in such operations.

The calves are fed twice daily, on a liquid diet deficient in iron (to keep the meat pale). This induced iron deficiency anemia is another stress in their lives that can increase their susceptibility to disease. The way in which they are fed is also stressful. They are literally overloaded, being fed a concentrated liquid formula only twice a day. They should be fed less at shorter intervals, but that means more labor when they are fed out of a bucket. They must tap the liquid, which can cause further digestive problems. If they were able to suck normally, their digestive systems would function normally. With this daily stress on the digestive system, the calves are very susceptible to intestinal diseases. This is a major problem to the veal industry that is combated not by adopting more sensible feeding regimens, but with antibiotics. Some believe this poses a health risk to consumers, as well as to the stock, from antibiotic residues in the meat and development of resistant strains of bacteria.

Now, after five years of research and rigorous on-the-farm testing, a new system of commercial veal production has been developed which verifies our contention that humane- ness pays.

Quantock Veal, a division of Volac Ltd. in the United Kingdom, has pioneered a system of veal production that satisfies both animal welfare and the many producers who use it. Seventy-five percent of the veal calves in this new system are now raised under this, the straw yard system. It simply entails raising the calves in social groups of 20-30 in pens inside a barn or covered yard. The calves are provided with straw bedding and nipple-feed dispensers so that they can feed when they wish.

Professor John Webster of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Bristol, has been involved in researching this innovation. He reports the following advantages in this system, which benefit both the producer in terms of costs, and the calves in terms of health and overall welfare:

1. The provision of straw eliminates furballs, normalizes rumination (digestion) and by helping stabilize the natural balance of bacteria in the digestive system, promotes health.
2. The diet contains 30mg of iron per kilogram, meeting the iron requirements of the veal calves while achieving an acceptable meat color.
3. The calves have their basic needs satisfied, and are raised in accordance with U.K. Farm Animal Welfare codes (which may soon become regulations) which mandate "the provision of a husbandry system appropriate to the health and behavioral needs of the animals." They are free to move, which is beneficial for their circulation, ventilation of the lungs, etc., and therefore for their health.
4. Rapidly growing veal calves are less sensitive to cold and more sensitive to heat than conventionally raised calves, and thus do well in a well-ventilated barn or climatic house.
5. Straw provides physical and thermal comfort and reduces the incidence of leg injuries (which occur to up to 35 percent of crated veal).
6. The incidences of death and disease and relapses (but not infection) are reduced in straw yards and total costs for veterinary treatment have been reduced by approximately 65%. (Veterinary bills are about three times higher for crated calves.)
7. By ten weeks of age, calves in straw yards show less fear and alarm reactions than those in crates, and are thus less stressed by environmental disturbances.
8. Compared with straw yard calves, crated calves spend more than three times as long chewing, licking, sucking, or grooming. These are stereo...
typical actions indicative of behavior­
al stress.
9 With nipple, liquid feed dispensers,
the calves can suck and feed
whenever they wish. They feed about
sixteen times per day (as they would
on their mother) in contrast to the
twice daily overload feeding of
created veal, who must lap instead of
suck. The improved health of Quan­
tock veal calves is partially attri­
buted to this more natural feeding
regimen.
10 The reduction in respiratory
diseases is attributed to the airier
and larger buildings using natural
ventilation.
11 Operating costs are greatly re­
duced without the need for automa­
tic ventilation and supplemental
heat. Labor costs are less with this
Quantock system and the building
 costs are cheaper than for the con­
ventional veal confinement system.

It is clearly a myth that calves are
healthier when kept in crates. In a
statement before the Commons
Committee, March 19, 1981, written evi­
dence, Phillip Paxman, managing di­
rector of Volac Ltd., said, “the ma­
jor criticisms of the crate system of
veal rearing were prevention of ru­
mination, very close confinement, and
prevention of many normal be­
haviorial activities of young calves.”
He has come to the conclusion that “the degree of limitation of
behavior and the abnormal state of
physiological development were so
extreme that the practice was moral­
ly repugnant and professionally un­
ethical.”
“Our society should define some
limits as to the extent to which it is
prepared to subjugate animals to
human interests.”

In Memory—Barbara Smith

A warm and vital friend of the animals was lost April
10, 1981, when Barbara Smith died. Barbara was the wife
of Bill Smith and both were administrators and instruc­
tors at HSUS’ Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa,
Alabama. The following poem was written by Barbara
twenty years ago as a tribute to a friend of hers, but it de­
scribes so well her own qualities that we print it here as a
memorial to Barbara.

A Mighty Oak—A Noble Lady

I wish that I could stand as straight
As that old oak beside the gate,
Aging with remarkable grace
Accepting what cannot be erased.
Stately head—erect with pride
Never to yield or compromise.
Outstretched arms—protective and strong.
Sheltering God’s own from dusk ‘til dawn.
Rooted in soil of humility
Wrinkled bark—gnarled waist
But never a frown upon that face.
Acorns adorn its foliage hair
No other tree can quite compare
To that splendid oak marked with time,
Gigantic greatness made sublime.
It has a noble lady’s traits
Majestic form beside the gate
A tower of strength in time of strife
Portrait of a well-lived life.
Barbara, 1961

Bringing It to America

Though the evidence is not yet
complete, the switch by Quantock Veal to a group­pen production
system demonstrates that there is
a humane and economically sound
alternative to raising calves in
total confinement. Accordingly,
The HSUS is now working to in­
courage American veal producers
to adopt the group­pen system and
other humane reforms.
In May, President Hoyt wrote
directly to presidents of the na­
tion’s leading veal companies to
express the Society’s concern for
the welfare of calves kept in total
confinement. In addition, Dr. Mi­
chael Fox, director of the Insti­
tute for the Study of Animal
Problems, has been busy speak­
ing to farm groups across the
country about veal rearing and
other “factory farming” issues.
Dr. Fox has also given numerous
press interviews, and in collabora­
tion with Peter Loverenheim, HSUS’s
Government Relations Counsel,
has written articles for the agri­
cultural press, including several
pieces in the leading farm news­
paper, Feedstuffs.

HSUS is now working to ar­
range a meeting at its Washing­
ton headquarters with representa­
tives of veal companies and agri­
business trade groups to discuss
opportunities for alternatives to
current production systems.

Think Ahead

Christmas can creep up on cat paws sometimes, catching you unprepared for the season. But we can
take care of one part of that problem, if you’ll act now. HSUS’ 1981 Christmas card is all ready to go; a
mischievous cat curled under the Christmas tree amongst evidence of its playful misbehaviour. The
drawing, in shades of brown, green and gold, is bordered with green and gold stripes. Inside is the
sentiment “Peace on Earth, Good Will to All Creatures.”
The cards come in boxes of 25, with envelopes, at $6 per box. If you order four or more boxes, the
price is only $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.
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, DC 20037.

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

Please send me __ boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at $6 per box,
OR
Please send me __ boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at $5 per box.
I enclose $____

Send the cards to:
Name
Address
City—— State—Zip

Christmas Card Order Form

A tower of strength in time of strife
The Humane Society News • Summer 1981

Crisis: An Open Sleeper Scandal

United Press International's reporter Gregory Gordon recently did an in-depth investigation of the horse racing industry, interviewing more than 80 persons to uncover some of the causes of the recurring scandal and to learn why government agencies have failed to clean up the sport. Among those interviewed were Master Sgt. Bob Baker of The HSUS, who gave Us information on the animal suffering that accompanies the prevalent use of drugs in the sport. The UPI report appeared in newspapers across the country, and brought a sincere response from readers. Here are some excerpts from the five-part series.

United Press International spent 10 weeks looking at the horse racing industry in more than a dozen major racing states to study the problems of a sport on which more than $12 billion is bet each year.

The findings indicate that enforcement is so spotty and the track security is so spotty and the enforcement is so spotty that the drugging of horses—not to mention the animal suffering that accompanies the prevalent use of drugs in the sport—continues widespread. Most of the jockeys who are severely injured when un­fit mounts collapse without warning.

The hulking, 320-pound Ciulla was arrested in 1976 and convicted of conspiring to fix races. Fearing his accomplices would kill to silence him, he agreed to testify in return for protection— and blew open racing’s biggest scandal.

He provided evidence leading to convictions of more than 60 jockeys and trainers and implicating scores of others, including top-name New York riders Angel Cordova Jr., Jorge Velasquez, Eddie Belmonte and Jacinto Vasquez.

Ciulla said he sometimes used the tranquilizing drug acepromazine to drug favored horses to poor finishes. On other occasions he paid as many as six jockeys in one race to “pull” horses, allowing him to place all but-guaranteed winning bets on the remaining entries.

Ciulla said he does not doubt it is still happening. “You have to realize that this game has been neglected for a hun­dred years,” Ciulla said in a telephone interview. “There is no en­forcement.”

Track security is so spotty and penalties are so light, Ciulla said, he assumes some races are rigged and trainers and implicating scores of others, including top-name New York riders Angel Cordova Jr., Jorge Velasquez, Eddie Belmonte and Jacinto Vasquez.

The Humane Society News • Summer 1981

Horse Racing Bill Moves Forward

There have been some good developments on the federal front in the movement to end drugging of horses. The Bott Horse Racing Practices Act was reintroduced in the House of Representa­tives by Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN). The bill, H.R. 2331, already has 25 co-sponsors, but it is still important for U.S. members to send letters to their representative asking him or her to co-sponsor the bill.

In the Senate, a similar bill (S. 1043) was introduced by Senators David Pryor (D-AR), Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and Donald Riegle (D-MI). The Senate bill contains a sunset provision which ends the proposed federal program of enforcement ten years after enactment. It also gives the states two years to put together an enforcement mecha­nism as tough or tougher than the federal government’s would be.

States that accomplish this will be allowed to regulate their own racing industries.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias (D-MD), who is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee’s Subcommittee on Criminal Justi­tice, has called for hearings on the bill. However, the hearings probably won’t be held until next year unless public opinion forces them earlier. Please write Senator Mathias and urge him to hold these hearings this year so that the bill may become law as soon as possible.
Drug Enforcement Administration which monitors use of narcotics, calls it a "low priority."

And until the FDA was drawn into the clenbuterol case, it had never investigated track drugging — although 59 equine drugs were used alone. FDA officials say human experimentally in the last five years health issues are their top priority.

eral government to act when states refuse.

And until the FDA was drawn

Vento's bill would force the

There are Many Kinds
of Sneakers
But Only One Kind Magazine!

Young people's sneakers get dirty and threadbare because kids use them so much. The same is true of

more than a week.

Child's Name
Magazine may be addressed to more than one child.
Address
City State Zip
Your Name
Address
City State Zip
Check here if you want a gift card sent.

Please put this coupon, along with your $4 check made out to Kind in the envelope bound into this issue of The HSUS News and mail today.

Kids like Kind! As parents or grandparents you'll like Kind, too. Kind builds humane attitudes and lifestyles through its regular features and special stories— all about animals! Best of all, Kind is only $4 per year for six bimonthly issues. Kind makes a great gift for any occasion.

The Humane Society of the United States Announces

A NEW 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 $150 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 KODAK Guide to 35mm Photography.

Entry deadline is January 1, 1982—so enter today!

Mail Entries to: PHOTO CONTEST, HSUS, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

Contest Rules:

1. All entries must be submitted by January 1, 1982. You may submit as many entries as you like, but no more than one prize will be awarded to any entrant.

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 less than 5" x 7" and no more than 8" x 10". Color entries may be glossy prints measuring no less than 5" x 7" and no more than 8" x 10", or slide transparencies.

4. 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.

5. Entries cannot have been printed in any publication with circulation larger than 10,000 or have been mass reproduced for sale, such as on posters.

6. All entries must be the contestant's original, unretouched work.

A list of the winning photographers will be published in the Spring, 1982 issue of The HSUS News, or you may receive a copy by enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope with your entry.

HSUS gratefully acknowledges the support of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hamann, which makes this contest possible.
People and Animals

An organized approach to humane education on the elementary school level.

by Kathy Savesky

The names and places vary, but comments from teachers around the country are much the same. What are they all talking about? It is the field test edition of People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide, recently developed by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS.

The guide consists of four books, each representing a different level spanning preschool through sixth grade. Each book is structured around thirty-six concepts, which fall under the four general headings of Human/Animal Relationships, Pet Animals, Wild Animals, and Farm Animals. Each concept has been blended with a basic skill or traditional content area to produce activities in language arts, social studies, math, and health/science.

The guide includes over 450 activities which can be used by one or more of the participants, and provides additional resources. Some activities feature a "pretend" dog that stars in NAAHE's new filmstrip series by Madison, Connecticut.

June of 1979, when NAAHE brought together twenty-three of the country's leading humane educators for a four-day working conference. Led by NAAHE and HSUS staff members, the group refined and clarified a prepared conceptual outline and began writing the more than 450 activities that comprise the field test edition of the guide. At the close of the conference, approximately one third of the guide was written, and several participants had volunteered to assist the NAAHE staff in drafting the remaining activities.

After fifteen months of writing, rewriting, and extensive editorial work, the field test edition of People and Animals: A Humane Education Guide was completed in September of 1980. In October, copies were distributed for field testing. Participating schools were recruited by twenty-seven field test coordinators who assumed the responsibility for introduction, distribution, and collection of the guides and questionnaires, and provided assistance to those teachers who had questions or needed additional resources.

The Guide and the Educational Community

The curriculum guide was designed not only as a resource for the individual classroom teacher, but also as a tool for use by individuals at all levels of the educational community.

In those states where officials are seeking a curriculum to implement existing humane education laws, the guide can provide a basis around which a specialized state curriculum can be developed, or serve as a resource from which activities and concepts may be drawn to blend into existing curricula.

Curriculum-writing teams from local school systems are also invited to incorporate activities from the curriculum guide directly into their official curricula in the four subject areas covered by the guide. As a

Language development activities were particularly popular with Level A and Level B teachers. This activity from the first and second grade level of the guide encouraged students to identify descriptive words that they associated with their pets.

Caring for "pretend" pets was a favorite activity in the Level A segment of the curriculum guide. Students in Beverly Keener's kindergarten class at the Island Avenue School in Madison, Connecticut, shared responsibility for the care of Patches, the "pretend" dog that stars in NAAHE's new filmstrip series by the same name.

Fourth graders in John Vinton's class at the Mary Silveira Elementary School in San Rafael, California, pose with their teacher beneath their scale drawings of different members of the animal kingdom.

The math lesson, which helps students identify size relationships between themselves and other animals, is one of the curriculum guide activities designed to teach the concept that humans are animals, too.

Some of the activities provide factual information about animals; others are designed to help students think critically and explore their own feelings about animal issues. Still others focus on the importance of individual responsibility and action and encourage students to not only discuss how they feel, but also to act on their feelings. A discussion of how the activities may be used in science classes is presented in a later section of this report.

E. Worthington, San Francisco, CA

"Your guide is excellent. I like the way it can be used in all subjects."

D. Deutro, Old Saybrook, CT

"Excellent manual... I would love a copy of my own!"

M. Coward, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada

"Our children have a great need for humane education. As we worked with the activities I found that the children were sharing the information with their parents, and the parents became very interested."

P. Tennison, St. Cloud, MN

"The ideas and activities lent themselves to adding on or coming up with new ideas to build on what they had previously done. In other words, the ideas in the guide often planted seeds for new ideas from the teacher or class."

E. McGraw, Ogden, UT

"Your guide is excellent. I like the ideas in the guide often planted seeds for new ideas from the teacher or class."

P. Tennison, St. Cloud, MN

"Their names and places vary, but comments from teachers around the country are much the same. What are they all talking about? It is the field test edition of People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide, recently developed by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS. The names and places vary, but comments from teachers around the country are much the same. What are they all talking about? It is the field test edition of People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide, recently developed by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS. The names and places vary, but comments from teachers around the country are much the same. What are they all talking about? It is the field test edition of People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide, recently developed by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The HSUS.
Several activities in the guide encourage teachers to take advantage of community resource speakers. These first graders from Lynne Christie’s class at the West Lynde Public School in Whitby, Ontario, visited Dr. Clayton MacKay’s veterinary clinic as part of their animal studies.

result of the exposure received during the field test, two large school systems have already requested permission to incorporate selected activities from the guide into the required science curricula of their respective school systems.

The guide will be made available to textbook publishers and curriculum development specialists for their use as a reference and source for specific activities. It will also provide a structure around which teacher preparation courses can be developed at colleges and universities where individual faculty members have expressed an interest in humane education.

Finally, the guide can be used by individual teachers as a resource for preparing classroom lessons, units, learning centers, or other teaching projects. The revised edition will consist of the four separate books (one for each level) packaged together in a three-ring binder, so that if a school has only one copy for the library or resource room, more than one teacher can use it at the same time.

The Guide and the Animal Welfare Community

In addition to providing vital input on the format and content of the curriculum guide, the field test data has been helpful in identifying specific areas where educators from humane societies or animal control agencies can be of help to classroom teachers.

Through the majority of activities in the curriculum guide were designed to be self-contained (not requiring additional outside support), most of the teachers participating in the field test indicated that a lack of available background information and supplemental teaching materials was the major drawback to using some portions of the guide. One educator summed up this concern, “If I had filmstrips, flannel board kits, or packets of background information readily available, I would use many more of the activities. Although a lot of teaching aids can be obtained free or inexpensively by writing the different sources, most teachers don’t have the time to write or track down sources, or even look for appropriate pictures in magazines. If the materials were in our library, or if I knew that I could call one local agency—such as the humane society—and the background or materials I needed would be provided, I would use the activities all the time!”

When the guide is completed, interested animal welfare agencies can help meet the teachers’ needs for resources and background information by developing resource centers or lending libraries stocked with teaching materials and information packets that support the activities and concepts presented in the guide. A teacher who wants to use the activities that deal with a subject such as exotic pets can then simply contact the humane society to borrow a packet of teacher background information on the subject or an assortment of appropriate teaching aids.

NAAHE and The HSUS have identified those areas of the curriculum guide where supplemental teacher resources are lacking, and will begin producing additional materials in many of these areas during the months ahead.

Although more than 90% of the field-test participants felt that the curriculum guide was easy to use and understand, most agreed that some type of in-service program or workshop would be helpful when the guide was introduced into a school or school system. Local animal welfare educators can help meet this need by designing presentations to introduce the guide, along with their agencies’ educational services, to local teachers. These presentations can be offered to school systems as part of in-service workshop programming, or can be provided simply as a part of school faculty meetings.

Individual activities and concepts from the guide can be used by animal welfare educators in developing their own teachers’ packets, kits, or teaching units for local distribution. In addition, the guide can provide content for classroom programs given by humane society resource speakers. Individuals who are interested in introducing new humane education programming or projects into their local schools can use the guide to illustrate what they mean by “human education.”

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the curriculum guide has the potential to provide some standardization and unification for the previously fragmented humane education efforts of hundreds of local animal welfare groups and isolated teachers across the country. Although humane education has existed in some form in the United States since 1882, the guide represents the first broad-scale attempt to define, in a comprehensive manner, the major concepts that comprise the humane education message. Under this framework, individual humane education programs and materials can be seen not simply as piecemeal efforts, but rather as parts of a larger whole—as projects designed to ultimately achieve a common goal.

Available This Fall

Input from the field test is currently being incorporated, and the revised edition of People and Animals: A Human Education Curriculum Guide is scheduled for release late in 1981. Information on how you can obtain a copy will be carried in both The Humane Society News and Humane Education magazines, or you can write to NAAHE, Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423 to add your name to the list of individuals to be contacted when the guide becomes available.

Caring for a "pet" egg can be a big job, especially if you have to be responsible for it all day long! One of the activities in the Level B segment of the curriculum guide involves students in a personal way with the full-time aspects of pet-owner responsibility. Dillan Rivera from Cindy Clegg’s first grade class at the Kathleen Goodwin School in Old Saybrook, Connecticut, participates in a math lesson that helps them understand the concept of extinction by illustrating its numerical equivalent, zero. When an animal is extinct, its situation is like that on the paper plate in the center: there are no more left.

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by Donald K. Coburn  
Director of Development

He was nervously pacing his motel room when the call came. The chief investigator for The HSUS had spent weeks following a tip-off. Will this one fly?, he thought, as his plans began to fall into place. Later the headline would read: Major Dogfight Raided—250 People Caught at Secret Site. Animals Are Suffering, HSUS seeks to end rabbit blinding test—In a Close-Up Report to our membership, The HSUS suggested tools for economic, social and political pressure to urge discontinuation of the use of rabbits in the painful Draize Test. We also requested government regulatory agencies to find alternatives to this test.

"Joe is an American Black Bear... for six years Joe lived in a cage that was so small he could not stand up on his hind legs without hitting his head on the wire that enclosed the top."—Joe’s main diet was doughnuts and sodas. To obtain Joe’s freedom and place him in a new home where he is properly fed and cared for took months of pressure by HSUS officials.

"The stray dog shivering in the rain... the starving cat searching in garbage for a tidbit of food... the abandoned litter whimpering in the cardboard box..."—The HSUS is committed to ending the tragedy of unwanted animals. We have many materials and offer training and workshops to attack this problem.

In June 1979, The HSUS brought together twenty-five educators who met in Washington, D.C. to draft a Humane Education Curriculum Guide. After two years of polishing and field testing, today it is being quietly yet vigorously presented to each state department of education in our nation. Will we achieve our goal—a society educated in kindness?

The list could go on and on, the details would fill volumes, and the unheralded major and minor results are known but to a few. Multiply these programs by hours invested, miles traveled, papers written, persons contacted, strategy meetings held, money spent... and the picture of commitment begins to take shape. The HSUS is helping animals.

The urgency of our objectives and goals demand effective programs on several fronts simultaneously. The Humane Society of the United States has become increasingly effective and successful through our composite programs, which are mobilized to achieve the society’s overriding goal—the prevention of cruelty to animals. Our programs are working! But programs can only achieve optimum success when resources are available. We may assess the needs, design the programs, find the personnel, but only when the financial resources are available is the picture complete. The funding of programs is an essential component, and without this component there can be no hope for continued success!

The PROGRAM for Programs is neither a catch phrase nor just the heading of this article. We want you to know that money, your money, is translated into programs which become the voice, heart and hands for the object of your concern—the animals.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, a noted theologian, gave this thought: Money is miraculous thing. It is a person’s personal energy reduced to portable form and endowed with powers the person does not himself possess. It can go where we cannot go; lift burdens we cannot touch with our fingers; save lives and suffering with which we directly cannot deal.

Without your dedicated financial support there would be no organization called The Humane Society of the United States, without your help there would be powerlessness, and without you the future for many animals would hold only bleakness.

And so we say—thank you for supporting the PROGRAM for Programs.
Expanding Programs for Expanding Needs

Nineteen eighty saw The HSUS expand its programs in the animal welfare department to increase our effectiveness in enacting new laws and fostering the humane ethic. New staff, programs, and publications as well as redirected animal welfare programs enabled us to bring our message to the public. Although the programs enabled us to bring our message to the public, they required personal contact, workshops, and the media. Here are some of the highlights:

**Companion Animals**
- The Animal Sheltering and Control Department’s Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, co-sponsored by the University of Alabama, completed its first full year of operation, holding four 100-hour sessions of its Animal Control Certification program as well as four 25-hour Tuscaloosa Technical sessions. Under the direction of H. Richard Smith, the program awarded certificates to nearly 100 students, who also received college credit from the University.
- The department conducted its own two-day workshops on animal care and control in Little Rock, Arkansas; Nashville, Tennessee; and Columbus, Ohio, featuring HSUS staff experts, enabled local animal control representatives to meet and work with each other while studying aspects of animal care, control, and legislation, and other topics. In addition, department personnel participated in workshops held by state organizations in Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Michigan, and South Carolina.
- At the request of the International Council of Captive Animal Facilities, the department prepared an animal control report which was published in 1981 and distributed to animal managers nationwide. An update of an earlier report, this effort represents continuing progress in HSUS efforts to improve municipal animal control efforts.
- In an effort to reach as many people as possible, the department concentrated on improving and adding to its publications and training materials. Cost reductions allowed the department’s bimonthly newsletter for animal shelter professionals, added several hundred shelters and individuals to its subscription list. Also developed were new architecture’s designs for shelter buildings, a videotape on euthanasia, an updated list of shelter equipment suppliers, and a model dog and cat control for police departments (co-sponsored by The HSUS, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and American Humane Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, The HSUS, the American Humane Association, and American Humane Association. The videotape included five animal welfare agencies and reaccreditation training films. Also received asking for information and application forms for accreditation.

**Laboratory Animals**
- The campaign to eliminate the cruel Draize rabbit eye test has been very successful. Public pressure from more than a dozen universities to continue testing with the Draize procedure was stopped. The HSUS investigators have put together in support of split dogfighting in five states in the last year, resulting in more than 100 arrests and 18 convictions, including the first conviction ever under the dogfighting provisions of the Animal Welfare Act.
- The HSUS investigated animal welfare facilities in more than 100 countries and legislated to tough the laws is pending in at least three others.
- The Animal Control and Enforcement Department prepared an Animal Control report which was published in 1981 and distributed to animal managers nationwide. An update of an earlier report, this effort represents continuing progress in HSUS efforts to improve municipal animal control efforts.
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**Marine Mammals**
- Ending the cubbing of the baby harp seals in Canada and of the Northern Pacific fur seals on the Pribilof Islands is still priority projects. While Canadian officials denied our repeated requests to let us send a representative to the ice floes, we were able to send an investigator to the Pribilof Islands. While observing the cubbing, the public gathered on the ship and cultural events of the seal hunt on the Arctic seas. The use of HSUS later to fight renewal of the treaty which mandates the seal hunt.
- For the fifth year, an HSUS staff member reported the humane point of view at the meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Although a resolution for a moratorium on commercial whaling was defeated, there were some important quota cuts for some whale stocks that will help preserve the existence of these magnificent creatures.

**Wildlife**
- A federal bill to provide funds for the maintenance of habitat of non- game animals was passed in 1980, bringing to fruition a project The HSUS has been working for over several years.
- HSUS staff testified against an animal damage control bill that would have allowed sheep ranchers to once again use the lethal poison 1080 to control coyotes. It also would have allowed denning, the practice of killing babies in their litters and setting them on fire. The bill did not pass, and the use of 1080 is still a done deal. The staff is now focusing on the issue of controlling predators remains one of our priorities.
- We have worked with members of Congress to try to get federal legislation passed banning theleigh trap, and also aided in efforts to outlaw the steel jaw traps.
- The HSUS joined in a lawsuit to prevent the National Park Service from shooting the Grand Canyon burros, alleging that the park service did not have the authority to destroy a video adverse burro effects on the canyon habitat to justify the removal program.

**Horse Racing**
- Due in large part to aggressive audience by The HSUS, a bill to ban the use of drugs in horse racing was introduced in both houses of Congress, bringing to the issue of using chemicals in a manner which is harmful to the animal. The campaign to increase public awareness of the penalties involved in the use of drugs in the training of racing dogs.
- The fear of federal legislation and the testimony of The HSUS staff were met with censorship commission meetings held by the state representatives in states where the HSUS has introduced their drug rules during 1980. HSUS staff members also met with state and local horsemen’s groups to encourage them to accept and participate in our efforts to end drug use in state races.

**Humane Education**
- The completion of the field test edition of People and Animals: A Guide was a most significant accomplishment in the humane education field. The manuscript was peer-reviewed by experts in the field, underwent extensive field tests in major schools and libraries, and distributed to several hundred libraries in the United States.
- Nine humane educators from four states and British Columbia attended immersion sessions under NAAHE’s Professional Development Program. Many more attended workshops held by NAAHE at more than a dozen conferences and seminars around the country.
- Humane Education, the quarterly magazine of The HSUS, was named for the Advancement of Humane Education (a branch of HSUS), continued to grow in stature and influence. AHSU maintains the life’s only bimonthly publication, Kind. The magazine’s mission is to assist staff in assessing the needs for humane education programming. One was started and continued to add to the staff. The other was to develop a program that would guide the development of humane education materials.
- The Animal Protection Department also continued to support and provide materials for the development of the program that would guide the development of humane education materials.
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### Operating Income and Expenditures

#### Income
- Membership Dues: $478,177
- Contributions: $870,742
- Bequests: 798,950
- Investment Income: 148,262
- Publications and Materials: 85,905

**TOTAL**: $2,382,036

#### Expenditures
- Membership and General Public Information: $333,180
- Program Services: 207,066
- Education Activities and Services: 819,135
- Kind Program: 121,659
- Investigations and Field Services: 160,785
- Legal Services: 119,858
- Regional Programs and Services: 383,477
- Special Projects: 50,715
- Gifts to Other Societies: 19,300
- Administration and Management: 282,503
- Fund Raising: 176,666

**TOTAL**: $2,674,344

**Expenditures over Income**: $292,308

The Humane Society of the United States meets the standards of the National Information Bureau (WGG 6/181)

Contributions to the HSUS are tax-deductible.
Custer at Little Bighorn, Napoleon at Waterloo, the Charge of the Light Brigade... these seem small defeats to those of us who regularly fail in battle with the tiniest and toughest opponent pet owners face: the flea.

The ubiquitous flea has a long history of plaguing humans and other animals, literally so in the case of the rat. The rat was charged with carrying the bubonic plague that swept through Europe in the 14th century. For awhile, the rat and palace of fleas. Most people cringe at the thought of their house infested with the animal, but apparently the pet owner's pet is a likely looking dog or cat, jumps on by Carol Moulton

The names may be a little mislead­er, as it appears that either flea can be sure they came from fleas. With a light-colored pet, you may notice tiny black specks clinging to its fur. With a dark-colored pet, you may have to use a light source to see them going, the hot, humid summer usually bring a peak of flea activity, and the frosts of November and December will usually put the fleas away for the winter. In either case, rub a fine-toothed comb through the fur near its tail and you may find fleas running around. Most dip comes concentrated, with a bath without putting up a fight, so most cat owners rely on powders, sprays and collars. The his­sing of an aerosol spray frightens some cats, but there are foam sprays that most felines find acceptable. Never use a product for dogs on your cat. Chemicals that won't harm dogs can sometimes be very dangerous for cats, so only use products clearly labeled for cats. Cats, even more

Close up of a flea - Custer at Little Bighorn, Napoleon at Waterloo, the Charge of the Light Brigade... these seem small defeats to those of us who regularly fail in battle with the tiniest and toughest opponent pet owners face: the flea.

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Know Your Enemy
Understanding the life cycle of the flea is a first step toward controlling this pest. Most pet owners will be surprised to hear that a flea only spends about 5% of its life on a dog or cat. It's also surprising that the flea can vary its life cycle from thirty days to as long as a year, depending on how ideal conditions are. If conditions aren't right, the flea will not spend a longer time in one or another stage until things get better. That's why a family moving into a home that has been deserted for months can find itself under heavy attack by fleas left over from the last tenant's dog.

An adult female flea, having found a likely looking dog or cat, jumps on and feeds for two or three days, then begins to lay hundreds of eggs. When the pet scratches, the eggs fall into carpeting, bedding, or grass. The eggs hatch two days to three weeks later into larvae-white, wormlike creatures that feed on debris they find around them, often the feces of adult fleas. Each larva molts twice over a period of a week or two, then spins a cocoon. After five days, or much longer depending on conditions, an adult flea emerges from the cocoon. The flea may live without feeding for up to 126 days, while it waits for some warm-blooded mammal to come by. It is the warmth of the animal and possibly vibration of the ground as the animal approaches that alerts the flea to the fact that dinner is served. It hops on the animal—your dog for instance—and the cycle begins again.

The fact that warmth attracts the flea may explain why people are seldom attacked by fleas if a dog or cat is nearby. The pet, with a normal temperature of 101-102°F, is probably more attractive to the flea than a cooler human.

Ideal flea weather is also warm, preferably between 65° and 80°F with high humidity. In the south, fleas may be a problem year round. In the north, warm spring rains get them going, the hot, humid “dog days” of August and early September usually bring a peak of flea activity, and the frosts of November and December will usually put the fleas away for the winter. Unless, of course, they’re spending a cozy winter in your carpet.

With a light-colored pet, you may detect fleas by looking for tiny black specks clinging to its fur. A shampoo and dip should flea-proof your dog for a week or two at a time. But if the thought of fleas alone doesn’t move you, consider that fleas often carry tapeworms, which can be passed to your pet.

In addition, some dogs suffer terribly from an allergy to flea saliva. One flea bite can send the dog into a frenzy of scratching, opening up small sores that become inflamed and infected under constant irritation from the dog’s dirty paw. The open sore, sometimes known as a “hot spot,” gets larger and larger as the dog continues to scratch. Prompt attention by owner and veterinarian can curtail the damage, but as long as a flea remains there is always a chance of the flare-up recurring.

Without treatment, the affected area usually becomes baled, and the skin gray and thickened. The veterinarian can prescribe cortisone or other anti-inflammatory medications to relieve itching and inflammation, and antibiotics for the bacterial infection, but without a regular program of flea control, these measures will not be very effective in the long run.

Body warmth and vibrations alert the flea to the presence of a likely “host.”

Fighting the Flea
than dogs, will carefully lick the flea product off their fur so, again, it is important to treat the cat no more than once a week, and rub the product well into the fur so it has a chance of staying long enough to kill a flea.

Flea collars are the topic of some controversy. The collar works because an insecticide impregnated in the plastic of the collar is released as a vapor slowly over a period of time. While this vapor is killing fleas in its vicinity, it is also getting into your pet’s system. If used carefully, the collar should cause no serious problems and can help keep fleas off your pet, but careless use can poison your pet, and is even suspected of contributing to the cause of death in some cases.

Perhaps the greatest danger lies in overdosing your pet with insecticides by combining two flea products at the same time. Don’t rub generous amounts of flea powder over Tabby then put on a brand new flea collar. Wait at least a day, and air out that new collar while you’re waiting. Flea collars are strongest when first taken out of the package. Airing them for a day or two dilutes their initial strength a bit and makes them safer for your pet.

When you put the collar on, leave about an inch of space between it and your pet’s neck, to help prevent skin irritation. Even then, it is important to check around the pet’s neck every day for the first week, looking for open sores, scabs, or spots where the fur seems to be falling out. If you see any of these symptoms, remove the collar at once. If there are no negative reactions during the first week, continue to check the area at least weekly as long as the collar is worn.

A wet flea collar releases its insecticide more quickly, shortening the useful life of the collar and possibly overdosing your pet. If your dog is going swimming and your cat goes out in the rain, remove their flea collars beforehand if possible, or as soon afterwards as you can.

Although collars may work fairly well on small dogs and cats, most will not totally protect a large dog because the body area is just too great. However, don’t be tempted—some people have been to try fastening another collar around Rover’s waist. For one thing, the insecticide from two collars may be too much for Rover, and secondly, since he can reach it, he will certainly lick the collar and may try to chew it.

Some people prefer flea tags, or medallions, to flea collars because they don’t lie so close to the skin and may cause less of a reaction. If you use the tag, make sure it isn’t hanging too loosely. If your pet can get the tag between its teeth, the tag is hanging too low. Check also to be sure the tag doesn’t drag in the water bowl when your pet laves over to take a drink.

Many veterinarians do not advocate the use of flea collars on pregnant, sick, or convalescing animals or on animals with heartworms or that are taking worm medications of any kind. Puppies and kittens under two months old should not wear flea collars, either.

The newest flea item on the market is flea tablets, pills that claim to repel fleas when taken internally. The Federal Drug Administration recently advised that some of these pills may be a gyp. "To date there are no over-the-counter oral products approved for repelling or controlling fleas," according to the FDA. Calling their effectiveness "unconfirmed by adequate scientific investigations," the FDA also points out that "pet owners should consider if a repellent, as opposed to an insecticide, is what is wanted. Even if a repellent succeeds in keeping fleas off the animals, the fleas may still be alive... and able to infest not only other animals but humans as well."

There are certainly enough choices and cautions in the flea fight to confuse most pet owners. Any product

that will harm a flea also has the potential of harming your pet. Products that shout "safe and effective" in large letters usually say "when used as directed" in the fine print. It isn’t easy for the average person to determine the safety or the effectiveness of any given product on any given pet. The person who probably can make some judgment about this is your veterinarian, so it is important to check with him or her and ask for a recommendation before marching into battle against the flea.

Treat the Environment

Now that Rover and Princess are defleaed, you certainly can’t bring them back into that flea-infested house of yours. It is just as important to treat the pet’s environment as it is to treat the pet, if you hope to beat the flea.

Cut back on the flea population by vacuuming the carpets in your house regularly during flea season, and discard the vacuum bag immediately by sealing it in a plastic garbage bag. Launder your pet’s bedding with hot water and strong soap. There will still be flea eggs or larvae in your carpets and in crevices in the woodwork. At this point, you may lick it from the baseboards and floors and children playing on the carpet can be affected, so the do-it-yourself method has some benefits if you are careful.

Many pet stores sell foggers especially made to kill fleas. There are other foggers available only through your veterinarian. The bigger the house, the more cans you’ll need—at least one per floor. Also, most foggers only kill fleas, and not larvae, so it will be necessary to fog again a couple of weeks after the first round to kill the newly hatched fleas.

Frequent vacuuming will keep down the number of fleas and flea larvae in your carpets.

Never use more than one flea collar per pet.

Read all the cautions before putting a flea collar on your pet.

Home Remedies

Some people don’t want to subject their pets or themselves to insecticides at all. They are attracted to the many home remedies suggested by friends or neighbors. For example, it is said that a daily dose of brewer’s yeast in the pet’s diet, or a collar of natural fiber soaked regularly in oil of pennyroyal, or a collar of dried eucalyptus pods, will repel fleas. Most veterinarians are skeptical of such remedies, although there are pet owners who swear by them.

If you are attracted to any of these solutions, a practical approach might be to give one or another a try, but keep close watch on your pet to make sure it is working. If you discover that, despite the garlic and oil dressing rubbed in his coat, the fleas are having a heyday on Bowser, don’t be afraid to try another approach—even if it does involve insecticides. The danger and discomfort of parasites on your pet outweigh the dangers of most flea products when used carefully and sparingly.

The Battle, If Not the War

To sum up, the best way to fight the fleas is to treat your pet, treat your pet’s environment, and be persistent. Handle insecticides carefully—or the poisons they are. If in doubt, check with your veterinarian. We won’t win the war unless fleas are eradicated, which is no likelier than the extinction of the cockroach and perhaps not even ecologically desirable, but we can keep them at bay.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on the protocol for the renewal of the treaty. At that hearing, Canada and Japan divide the other clubbing every summer of some 23,000 seals, but the Senate voted against this action which could have saved the lives of at least 18,000 seals a year. That would otherwise perish under the club. Meanwhile, negotiations to end the hunt entirely would be going on in the context of the other 8,000 seals.

During the period between the hearing and the committee vote on the treaty, Senator Levin prepared a reservation which would be included in the actual treaty as approved by the Senate. The reservation, which would instruct the U.S. to obey the terms of the treaty but NOT kill the 70% of the seals it is allowed to take, stated in part: "It is the position of the United States that the United States is not obligated to harvest any of the quotas of North Pacific fur seals assigned to the United States under the terms of the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific fur seals."

The Levin Reservation as well as the HSUS' recommendations were based on statements made in the Department of Commerce's Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) on the treaty, which said that the United States could forgo killing its share of fur seals without adversely affecting the environment or violating the treaty. However, in a startling policy reversal, the State Department sent a letter to Committee Chairman Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA) stating that the department of commerce would instruct the United States to save our efforts to insure that every opportunity open to us will be taken to find an end to government subsidized killing of these special marine mammals.

Thousand turned out on March 1, International Day of the Seal, to show their support for these beleaguered sea mammals.
Congressman James Jeffords (R-VT) and Senator Lowell Weicker (R-CT) were the primary sponsors of the resolution, which recognized that the seal is an essential and inseparable part of the marine ecosystem, and that "the presence of the seal is an indication of a whole and healthy ecosystem." He urged, "all citizens to join in this celebration of life with appropriate seized support for the Marine Mammal Protection Act."

In New York, some 4,000 people chose as their appropriate activity to attend one of two special concerts given by Paul Winter and the Winter Consort, called International Day of the Seal. A Celebration. The concert, a birthday party for the baby harp seals born off the coast of Canada, featured selections from the Winter Consort's latest album, Callings, which is the musical story of the travels of a young seal. During a break in the music, Winter encouraged the audience not only to appreciate the seals, but to work towards saving them by writing their U.S. representatives and senators urging renewed support for the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

To commemorate the occasion The HSUS printed a limited number of T-shirts with the slogan "Club Sandwiches, Not Seals," on the front, and a picture of a baby harp seal with the HSUS' name on the back. Many of the recipients of the T-shirts made an extra effort to thank us. Today show weatherman Willard Scott held his up on the show, and California Governor Jerry Brown sent a telegram stating his support for "your efforts to protect and preserve this familiar and innocent mammal for future generations," and joining us in the celebration.

Demonstrating all kinds, from protests to candlelight vigils, took place all over the U.S., and we have dozens of requests for more information from local humane organization officials who had been asked to appear on TV and radio to talk about seals and seal hunts. Sue Pressman, director of The HSUS' Department of Legislative Affairs, who had observed all of the world's major seal hunts, also did several radio and newspaper interviews.

Nearly everyone involved seemed pleased with the success of Seal Celebration Day, which provided an opportunity for those familiar with seals to help spread the word to others who may now join the fight to protect these precious marine mammals. We're all looking forward to next year.

Great Lakes

Mourning Doves

In a major legislative victory, humanitarians led by the Great Lakes Regional Office (GLRO) saved the mourning dove from the hands of hunters while at the same time striking a major blow to the powerful Wildlife Legislative Fund.

For several years the Wildlife Legislative Fund, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and the National Rifle Association have lobbied the Ohio legislature to have the mourning dove added to the hunting list. Each attempt has been headed off by actions taken by the GLRO.

This session the Wildlife Legislative Fund, a vigorous advocate of hunting and trapping, vowed to see the bill become law that would allow the dove to be hunted. They boasted of having politically supported candidates who would support dove hunting. They even went so far as to take credit for unseating the president of the Ohio Senate who opposed dove hunting.

In early February legislation was introduced and passed the Senate that would have given hunters the right to shoot the dove. The bill went on to the House where it met great opposition after the GLRO created public sympathy over the issue by issuing letters to editors and requesting that newspaper editors take editorial positions against dove hunting. The office also gave strong testimony against dove hunting to the Senate and House committees on the Mourning Dove.

Amid much press coverage and controversy, the bill was voted on by the whole House on April 8 at which time it failed by one vote. However, the bill received a motion for reconsideration which gave the pro-hunting lobby one more chance to get it passed.

Again on May 13 the bill was voted on and again it failed. The Humane Society Legislative Fund had learned once and for all that they were not a voice for Ohioans who, through letter-writing campaigns and telephone calls, had strongly displayed that they would not tolerate making this small, monogamous bird a target for hunters.

Trapping

Michigan residents should be alerted to plans to introduce legislation which would strongly curtail the use of the steel jaw leghold trap.

Edith Sullivan, Michigan Federation Trapping Chairperson, is asking those interested in helping with this legislation to gather information on trapped domestic pets, as well as testimony from ex-trappers. Both will be helpful in securing passage of this bill.

Slide Presentation

The Great Lakes office staff is available to show a slide presentation concerning fund raising and public relations to humane society meetings. The show is geared to give ideas and examples on how to effectively prepare newsletters, fundraising projects, and other ideas for publicity for your society. Interested societies should contact the Great Lakes Regional Office at 725 Haskins Street, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402, (419) 352-6141 for further information.

Dogfighting

Gary States Regional Office (GSRO) investigator Bernard Weller assisted the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation in a dogfight in progress in an old wooden barn in Hammond, Oklahoma last March. Over seventy-five spectators were frisked and some concealed weapons were found. Two men were arrested and accused of being the promoters of the dogfight. No one else could be arrested because attending a dogfight is not illegal in Oklahoma, although staging the fight is a misdemeanor.

Three dogs were confiscated. One, believed to have been a participant in an earlier fight, was found bloody and injured in a crate in one of the cars parked nearby. Two other dogs were found engaged in a fight in a separate small room in the barn. Weller believes the dogs were fighting in the ring when the raid began, and spectators carried them into a side room.

When they were found, they were locked together with bite holds on each other's face. It took Weller and a police officer almost an hour to separate the dogs apart, and all efforts to make the strength of both men to keep the dogs from attacking each other again until crates to put them in could be found.

Charlie Willman, an inspector with OSBI, told a newspaperman after the raid that he hoped a stronger law against dogfighting would pass in Oklahoma because the state frequently draws dogfight enthusiasts from other states to its matches because of its lenient laws. He said, "They figure, 'What the heck, why not pay a $20, $50, $100 fine?'"

Public Appearances

GSRO Director Bill Meade has made several appearances around the Gulf states as an advocate for animal issues. In March he visited
the Houston Rodeo and Livestock Show as a guest of Citizens for Animal Protection. He appeared on two television news stories exposing the cruelty involved in rodeos.

In Corpus Christi, Meade spoke before an All-Clone Student Council meeting about our nationwide campaign to end the slaughter of seals in Alaska. In California, Meade met citizens in favor of a proposed humane society, many of these funds to help stop the clubbing.

Meade testified before the Oklahoma state senate in favor of a bill that would make cruelty involved in rodeos.

Coachella communityragner same promoter who had tried to host a festival. This spring highway billboards in Arizona were hosted by the Nevada Humane Society and the Washoe County District Attorney’s Office. A statewide seminar in Portland, Oregon, was hosted by the Multnomah County Sheriff’s Department. PAWs of Lymwood, an ISUS accredited society, and the Snohomish County Sheriff’s Office hosted a one-day statewide workshop in Everett, Washington.

Raccoon Update

Thanks to all of The HSUS members who helped on the raccoon campaign, the importation and sale of raccoons as pets. Californians who now possess a raccoon must have a permit from the Department of Fish and Game to do so.

The Commission voted unanimously to prohibit the importation and sale of raccoons as pets. Californians who now possess a raccoon must have a permit from the Department of Fish and Game to do so.

Because the Commission addressed the same issue, Senator Mello will drop SB 480. A similar bill in Oregon outlawed raccoon ownership in 1979.

Help for Beginners

Judi Kukulka, of Program Services, has developed a humane education packet to help answer the frequent requests for assistance from beginners and numerous requests are being received.

New England

Zoo

Zoos are an animal welfare topic of primary concern to The New England Regional Office (NERO). This winter John Inman, NERO director, accompanied by captive wildlife specialist Sue Pressman, visited Aquaria at Bar Harbor, Maine, Gallup’s Wild Life Park at Houlton, Maine, and Beardsley Park Zoo at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Donations from the public to the animal welfare topic of primary concern to The New England Regional Office (NERO). This winter John Inman, NERO director, accompanied by captive wildlife specialist Sue Pressman, visited Aquaria at Bar Harbor, Maine, Gallup’s Wild Life Park at Houlton, Maine, and Beardsley Park Zoo at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Donations from the public to the New England Regional Office (NERO) Summer 1981.
The bill would direct that regulations be written setting minimum standards for handling, feeding, watering, grooming, and housing of horses, with specific attention to the provision of suitable veterinary care, the prevention of pain and distress, and the provision of appropriate housing and facilities. The bill also provides for the establishment of a national horse welfare program, including the development of guidelines for the care and treatment of horses, and the provision of training and education programs for horse handlers and owners.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was passed in 1972 to protect marine mammals from hunting and killing. The law includes provisions for the designation of marine mammal sanctuaries, the establishment of national marine sanctuaries, and the prohibition of certain activities that harm marine mammals.

The MMPA has been reauthorized several times since its enactment in 1972. The current version of the law, which was reauthorized in 1988, includes provisions for the protection of marine mammals from hunting and killing, as well as provisions for the designation of marine mammal sanctuaries and the establishment of national marine sanctuaries.

The law also includes provisions for the protection of marine mammals from the effects of noise pollution, including from marine mammals, and the protection of marine mammals from the effects of fishing activities, including from longline fishing and commercial fishing.

Horse Transportation

In recent years, there have been concerns about the treatment of horses during transport, particularly during long-distance transport for slaughter. These concerns have led to a number of initiatives aimed at improving the welfare of horses during transport, including the development of guidelines for the care and treatment of horses during transport and the establishment of transport regulations.

The Animal Welfare Act

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) is a federal law that regulates the treatment of animals in research, testing, and education. The AWA requires that animals be treated humanely and that they be provided with appropriate care and living conditions.

The AWA applies to all animals used in research, testing, and education, including animals used in medical research, veterinary research, and educational programs. The AWA also applies to animals used in circuses, themed parks, and other entertainment venues.

The AWA includes provisions for the care and treatment of animals used in research, testing, and education, including provisions for the provision of appropriate living conditions, the provision of appropriate care and treatment, and the prohibition of certain practices that cause pain or distress to animals.

The AWA also includes provisions for the care and treatment of animals used in circuses, themed parks, and other entertainment venues, including provisions for the provision of appropriate living conditions, the provision of appropriate care and treatment, and the prohibition of certain practices that cause pain or distress to animals.
FDA Enforces Turtle Ban

Largely as a result of pressure brought by The HSUS, the Food and Drug Administration has begun a crackdown on retail pet stores that have been selling small turtles in violation of the ban on such sales which has been in effect since 1975. In three separate investigations in Florida and the District of Columbia, the FDA obtained voluntary compliance from pet dealers before seizing turtles. Existing stocks of turtles were either donated to zoos or enclosed. The HSUS continues to press the FDA to trace the wholesale sources of the marketing of small turtles as the industry continues to press the FDA to trace and recall the turtles. Furthermore, most of the HSUS's efforts to stop the turtle industry quietly lobbied the FDA and, by numerous letters and telephone calls, present counter-argumenting within the FDA. No formal or public notice of what was going on was ever published in the Federal Register. Moreover, even with a favorable law or regulation in place, the pertinent agency frequently has to be persuaded to enforce it effectively, which can be a more difficult job than having the law or regulation passed in the first place. The animal welfare provisions of the Animal Welfare Act are a case in point.

To date, after years of maneuvering, the turtle industry has been entirely unsuccessful in its efforts to weaken or overturn the ban. However, animal welfare "victories" like the 1975 ban are never fully and finally won. If sizeable economic interests are at stake, the opposition will come back again and again with attempts to reverse or weaken the original result.

HSUS Seeks Postal Ban

As part of its continuing effort to halt animal fighting ventures throughout the United States, The HSUS has contacted Postmaster General William F. Bolger demanding that the United States Postal Service cease to carry magazines that promote animal fighting through the mail. The 1976 Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act specifically make it unlawful for any person to knowingly use the mail service of the United States Postal Service for the purposes of promoting or in any way furthering an animal fighting venture.

If we can get these magazines out of the mails by having the Postal Service enforce the law, it will be a major blow to the entrepreneurs of these grisly so-called "sports." Compiled by Murdough Stuart Maddren, HSUS General Counsel, and Roger Kindler, Associate Counsel.

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