A THOUSAND ADOPTIONS

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE)'s Adopt-A-Teacher program got a tremendous boost from the Michigan Humane Society (MHS) when it became the first organization to "adopt" one thousand teachers. The Adopt-A-Teacher program enables individuals and humane agencies to provide classroom teachers with humane-education materials every month during the school year. Each adopted teacher receives a Kids In Nature's Defense (KIND) Club packet, complete with student identification cards and materials to help turn the classroom into a KIND Club. In addition, each adopted teacher receives a year's subscription to Children & Animals magazine and Kind News, the official children's newspaper of the KIND Club. Kind News is delivered in bundles of thirty-four copies.

Individuals or organizations that participate in the Adopt-A-Teacher program may adopt any number of teachers they wish. Each adoption costs $17.95. When organizations adopt one thousand or more teachers, they receive a special benefit: their name and address are printed on the front page of each copy of Kind News and may reach up to thirty-four thousand homes. In this way, humane organizations receive publicity while expanding their humane-education programs.

As David Wills, MHS executive director, explains, "Through Adopt-A-Teacher, we know that one thousand classrooms are going to have continual reinforcement of humane values on a daily basis. No visiting humane-education specialist, no matter how efficient, could reach that many classrooms so consistently. I would strongly urge other shelters and humane societies to participate in the Adopt-A-Teacher program."

For more information on the Adopt-A-Teacher program, contact NAAHE, PO Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423.

YES, I'd like to help the animal shelter in my community. Please send a one-year Shelter Sense subscription to:

SHELTER NAME
SHELTER ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP

(If you don't know the address, just give us the shelter name, city, and state—we'll do the rest.)

MY NAME
MY ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP

I've enclosed my check or money order for $8.00. Make checks payable to The HSUS. Please return this coupon to Companion Animals Dept., The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037, along with your payment.

The Humane Society News • Spring 1989
December 31, 1987

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>December 31, 1987</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust Corpus</td>
<td>$1,300,076</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gain on Sales of Securities</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987 Dividend and Interest Income</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Distribution of 1986 Income</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance 12/31/87</strong></td>
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Deposits

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from the American Fondouk Maintenance Committee, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td>$79,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Brooke Hospital for Animals, London, England</td>
<td>$499,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Assistance aux Animaux, Paris, France</td>
<td>$1,350,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Brooke Hospital for Animals, London, England</td>
<td>$1,380,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$30,100</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Distributed to Organizations Receiving Aid from The American Fondouk Maintenance Committee, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td>($7,606)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance 12/31/87</strong></td>
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Receipts

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<tr>
<td>Gain on Investments-Net</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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Disbursements

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants of 1987 Income to Organizations Listed</td>
<td>$79,564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organizations Receiving Aid from Alice Morgan Wright—Edith Goode Fund 1987 Trust Income

The American Foudouk Maintenance Committee, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts
Brooke Hospital for Animals, London, England
Deutsche Tierfreunde e.V., Munich, Germany
Delegation of the Provision of Cruelty to Animals, Belfast, Ireland
Dinny Society, Manchester, England
Friends of Dogs, Canada, Ltd.
Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments, Newmarket, England
Hindustan Animal Welfare Society, Delhi, India
The International Society for Animal Rights, Inc., Blackheath, Pennsylvania
Irish Society for the Promotion of Cruelty to Animals, Dublin, Ireland
La Ligue Francaise des Deux Dees du Chat, Paris, France
The Missionary League for Human Progress, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri
National Equestrian Defence League, Cardiff, England
National Humane Education Society, London, England
National Humane Society, Netherlands
National Humane Society, Venice, Italy
National Humane Society, New York, New York
National Humane Society, Venice, Italy
People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, South Africa
People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, Stockholm, Sweden
RSPCA, London, England
RSPCA, London, England
Scottish Society Against the Cruel Death of Animals, Melbourne, Australia
The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C.
The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C.
The Humane Society of the United States, London, England
The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C.

The American Animal Society billboard got a lot of attention in El Paso, Texas.

Reflect for a moment... how can I help animals even when I no longer share their world...?

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States.

We will be happy to send information about our animal protection programs and materials which will assist in planning a will.

Please send: will information

Name ___________________________

Address ________________________

City __ State __ Zip __________

Mail in confidence to: Murdough S. Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

The Humane Society News • Spring 1989

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The Animal Alliance Society billboard got a lot of attention in El Paso, Texas.
April as “Prevent a Litter” Month in Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Electric Company building’s crown of lights lit up with the message “Prevent a Litter” and “Call your SPCA.” Public-service announcements were written and distributed throughout the area.

The “Be a P.A.L.” campaign was designed to encourage partnerships that could more effectively help animals by bringing together and sharing ideas, talent, and resources. The results of these efforts translate clearly into a better life for companion animals.

The Coalition for Pet Population Control of Los Angeles, the second winner in this category, began in October of 1987 with a single goal: reducing the overpopulation of dogs and cats in its area through spaying and neutering. All eleven public sheltering agencies serving Los Angeles County are participating.

During the first twenty-week-long campaign, more than 7,300 pet owners dialed spay/neuter hot-line numbers after discovering the service through public-service ads on television and radio and in buses, bus shelters, newspapers, and fliers. The second twenty-week campaign has a target of ten thousand calls. Volunteers man the hot lines 120 hours each of the twenty weeks. The coalition has agreements with sixty-six veterinarians and eleven shelter spay/neuter clinics in Los Angeles County, and it is now expanding to include Orange and San Diego counties.

The work of three groups in Philadelphia rounds out Category V’s winners. The Women’s SPCA of Pennsylvania, the Morris Animal Refuge, and the Pennsylvania SPCA are commended for their well-organized, thoughtful outreach programs, beginning with last year’s “Be a P.A.L.” promotion in April. In its list of goals, the Women’s SPCA included “prescribe good pet between veterinarians and humane societies.” Thirty-one veterinarians agreed to participate in the “Be a P.A.L.” effort by offering 25 percent discounts throughout April, and almost all agreed to participate again.

School and community programs during March and April focused on pet overpopulation and spaying and neutering. Mayor W. Wilson Goode proclaimed

Opening Eyes to Alternatives

Industry, others look beyond Draize, LD50

A

nimals are used to test the safety of a variety of products, including drugs, industrial chemicals, cosmetics, and household and personal-care products. Few of these laboratory procedures are as infamous among animal protectionists as the Draize Eye Irritation Test and the LD50 Test. Both are cruel practices that cause tremendous suffering to the animals used as subjects and provide, at best, only a rough estimate of the damage inflicted by a substance to the body. In the Draize Test, a chemical is placed in the eyes of restrained rabbits to determine whether it causes irritation. Ulceration and hemorrhaging of the eyeball can result. In the LD50 Test, chemicals are force-fed or otherwise administered to mice, rats, and other animals. Injury—and even death—are inherent in the LD50 Test; the aim of the test is to determine the dose that kills 50 percent of the animal subjects, hence the name “Lethal Dose 50 Percent” or “LD50.”

Bills calling for a ban on animal testing are being introduced at the federal, state, and local levels. Increasing public awareness could eventually eliminate the use of animals in product testing. Although many companies continue to use animals to determine their products’ safety, they are reevaluating that approach, largely as a result of public pressure. Industry has developed a number of potential alternatives to animal testing, particularly the Draize Test. Several of the most promising of these are being studied to determine their effectiveness.

One of the most heartening recent developments was a January 1989 announcement by the Novell Corporation, maker of Nonoxema and Cover Girl and Clarins cosmetics, that it will screen new cosmetics and skin-care products for safety by applying them to tissue cultures in laboratory flasks rather than in rabbits’ eyes. This nonanimal test, the Agarose Diffusion Method, was previously scientifically validated to screen the toxicity of plastics in medical devices; now, after two years of study, the test is being applied to eye irritants.

According to a letter from Novell to the HSUS, the company expects this substitution to reduce its use of the Draize Test by 80 to 90 percent. A growing number of companies has avoided animal testing altogether. The HSUS recently revised its Humane Shopper’s Guide, which lists ninety “cruelty-free” manufacturers. Unlike other manufacturers of cosmetics, personal-care products, and household and personal-care products, these companies rely on careful formulation rather than on scientifically questionable animal tests to ensure the safety of their products. They use in vitro test systems generally recognized as safe, often of “food-grade” quality. These products have traditionally been sold at health-food stores and food cooperatives, but they are becoming available in more mainstream outlets such as grocery stores, drugstores, beauty salons, and department stores.

In January 1989, the HSUS convened a meeting with several cruelty-free cosmetics manufacturers to explore common interests and mutual goals. The companies explained their insurance practices and expressed a willingness to work with the HSUS to expand consumer awareness of animal testing and cruelty-free alternatives.

The HSUS has also been involved in legislation to reduce or eliminate animal tests. At the federal level, Representative Barbara Boxer has introduced a bill that would ban the traditional LD50 Test and compel federal regulators to reevaluate and justify periodically any regulations that encourage animal testing. In May 1988, the HSUS prepared and submitted testimony in support of this bill. Representative Boxer will probably reintroduce the measure during the current legislative session.

Several state bills that would ban the Draize and/or LD50 tests, either across the board or for particular types of products (e.g., cosmetics), were also introduced. In 1988, the HSUS testified and lobbied for bills in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Other legislative and lobbying efforts are underway in these states and in Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Although none of these federal or state bills has passed, the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was able to pass a bill banning the Draize and LD50 tests.

Many remain to be done. Through its educational and legislative efforts, the HSUS will continue to work to eliminate the Draize and LD50 tests and promote cruelty-free alternatives. Copies of the updated Humane Shopper’s Guide, along with fact sheets on the Draize and LD50 tests, are available from The HSUS (Laboratory Animals Department, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037) upon request.

FARM ANIMALS

Improving Kosher Slaughter

New systems eliminate need for shackle hoist

Because religious slaughter of animals for food is exempt from the U.S. 1958 Humane Slaughter Act, the barbaric practice of shackling and hoisting fully conscious animals for Jewish (kosher) or Moslem slaughter remains legal in this country thirty years after it was banned in Western Europe and Canada. Shackling and hoisting prior to religious slaughter is forbidden. In many countries, efforts are being made to hold the animal in a restraining device. Religious slaughter methods require that an animal be killed quickly to prevent it from dying. In 1958, restraining devices were not...
Before a newly developed small-animal system funded by the Council for Livestock Protection, a consortium of national humane organizations that includes The HSUS, the new system was researched initially at the University of Connecticut. My company, Grandin Livestock Handling Systems, Inc., developed and invented many parts of this system.

Caves enter the slaughter plant and ride astride a moving double-rail conveyor. The calf rides quietly, seldom struggling, until it reaches the end of the conveyor, where a yoke attached to the bottom of a gate descends to hold the animal's back. The animal is then slaughtered according to religious requirements (see photo and diagram, below).

The plant equipped with this system slaughters less than 10 percent of all kosher slaughtered calves; all other plants still shackle and hoist calves prior to kosher slaughter.

Although the invention of the modified V restrainer contributed to declining use of the shackle hoist in large-cattle operations, so did increasing concern about employee safety. Slaughter plant operators want to avoid rising insurance premiums and lawsuits from injured employees, and, for this reason alone, upright restraint equipment has made sense.

The table above graphically illustrates a big reduction in accidents after the new double-rail restrainer system was installed in the calf plant described earlier. The data was accumulated eighteen months prior to installation of the shackle hoist and eighteen months after installation of the restrainer.

There have been similar dramatic reductions in accidents in large-cattle plants when the shackle hoist was replaced with the Double Rail Restrainer. The University of Connecticut has developed a small restrainer that costs less than $1,000 for meat handling, and safer, methods of religious slaughter. It is now time for the United States to get out of the Dark Ages and require the use of proper restraining devices—Temple Grandin, Grandin Livestock Handling Systems, Inc.

End of the Animals Farm Home
McCarthy pleads guilty to animal cruelty

The single largest case of animal cruelty in the United States began in November 1987, when Justin McCarthy, owner of the Animals Farm Home in Ellenville, New York, was arrested and charged with cruelty to animals (see the Summer 1988 HSUS News). More than 1,000 animals were found on the farm, including almost 500 dogs. Hundreds of dogs were locked in dark, stench-filled rooms with no food or water. Most were suffering from mange and were extremely emaciated. Many had resorted to cannibalism to survive.

A second warrant was issued to impound the animals on the premises and give humane officials the authority to enter the farm to care for them. Under the direction of Samantha Mullen of the New York State Humane Association (NYSHA), a massive photo-identification and treatment program was launched by the Ulster County SPCA, NYSHA, and The HSUS. Dr. Lawrence Bartholf headed a team of veterinarians that euthanized the most seriously ill animals and started medical treatment for the survivors. HSUS staff worked with local groups monitoring the conditions at the farm and caring for the animals.

The Ulster County District Attorney Michael Kavanagh brought the case before the grand jury in April of 1988. Mr. McCarthy was indicted on twenty-five counts of animal cruelty in May.

A separate civil suit was filed charging Mr. McCarthy with operating a large-scale dog-fighting and gambling ring in a fraudulent and illegal manner. The New York State attorney general sought to put Mr. McCarthy's business and permanently close the farm.

In the civil action, New York State Supreme Court Justice Vincent Bradley named the Ulster County SPCA as temporary receiver in October, giving it control of the farm, and an intensive adop­tion effort began. The judge ordered that the attorney general, the Ulster County SPCA, and Mr. McCarthy agree on the permanent dissolution of the farm.

Justin McCarthy pleaded guilty on November 9, 1988, to four criminal counts of animal cruelty, including allowing ani­mals to starve to death and engage in dog-fights and cannibalism over a two-year period. Mr. Kavanagh, the New York State Humane Association, and The HSUS urged the courts that Mr. McCarthy not be permitted to retain any animals.

As part of the agreement, Mr. McCarthy is "permanently enjoined from owning, operating, or being associated in any manner with an animal shelter or any related business whatsoever." He is fur­ther "permanently enjoined from soliciting or accepting charitable contribu­tions for the care, maintenance, or sup­port of animals." Mr. McCarthy's wife, Cathy Marinaccio McCarthy, is similarly enjoined for as long as the residences with her remain married to Justin McCarthy. The Animals Farm Home will be sold and the proceeds used to pay off the debts in­curred by the Ulster County SPCA for care of the animals, operation costs, medical fees, and legal fees.

Justin McCarthy was sentenced to three years' probation by Judge Francis Vogt. As part of the sentencing, Mr. McCarthy must abide by the agreement entered into in supreme court. Both Mr. McCarthy and his wife will no longer be permitted to have anything to do with an animal shelter. However, humane groups were appalled that both judges allowed Mr. McCarthy to keep 25 personal pets.

The HSUS New England Regional Program Coordinator Frank Ribaudo organized "Op­eration Cooperation" to help find homes for the last 125 dogs remaining at the Animals Farm Home. Only racing animals were offered for adoption.