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(No. 26) -- Puppy Mills, Pet Shops and Breeders Add to Pet Surplus

Humane Information Services, Inc.

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The commercial pet trade, consisting of breeders, puppy mills and pet shops, is an important source of surplus puppies and kittens. Many humanitarians seem to think that eliminating dogs and cats is merely a matter of educating the owners of ordinary household pets to not allow their female animals to breed, either on purpose or by "accident." Certainly such efforts are an essential part of any complete program for control of the surplus.

But even if these ordinary pets would stop the outflow of unspayed females, which most will not do for reasons noted in a previous Report, the production of surplus pets from the expected expanding population of unspayed dogs and cats is bound to continue probably into the millions. Certainly the number is sufficient to keep the surplus an ongoing problem if the ownership of a pet. Otherwise, why pay inspection, shots, etc., can be obtained at an ordinary household pet to not allow their
to oppose enlightened measures designed to reduce the contribution of the commercial pet trade to the surplus animals.

We do not think that Mr. Newman is sincere, vigorous and effective humanitarian. As we do not think that Mr. Newman's article differentiates sufficiently among different types of dog breeders, we have requested our new director of field services, Mr. Newman, Los Angeles human­
ian Information Services would be at the society shelters and public pounds was dis­
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Is the breedability of the purebred which
some new breed carrying desirable characteristics not found in the breeds of origin. These
by selling the progeny.
also a previous Report, the production of surplus would breed carefully, limit the number of nancial revenues, adoptions, and receipts of surplus puppies and kittens.

THE COMMERCIAL PET TRADE

by Sally B. Bytensky, Director of Field Services

Although the various elements in the commercial trade in dogs and cats for pets might be divided into different categories, the ones most significant from the standpoint of the pet population explosion are:

(1) Serious professional breeders and exhibitors of dogs and cats who make careful genetic studies seeking to improve the breed in which they are interested, or to introduce some new breed. Defendants referred to here as "breeders" are the mainstay of dog and cat shows, and their operations involve relatively infrequent litters and small inventories of breeding animals. They do not contribute substantially to the surplus.

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breed more animals than we need. Again, animals lacking certain desirable qualities such as championship characteristics, are often sold unwanted or destroyed at taxpayer expense. They are then in 11 persons to be killed in this manner.

BREEDING CONTROL

We California humanitarians concerned with this problem do not argue that total elimination of breeding is necessary. Those breeding occasional litters for exhibition purposes do not, in our opinion, seriously contribute to overpopulation. But reasonable control of breeding as a business venture, keeping in mind the following approaches:

(1) Stolen cats. The California state law should provide that a greater percentage of the stolen cats which are not returned, of which the California Humane Council secured the passage of a law providing for the purpose of paying business license fees. At the end of a year., thriftiness or total elimination of breeding is unnecessary. We must be prepared to accept the consequences of any action we take.

(2) Business license. The state should institute a more rational licensing system, to the effect that operators of puppy mills are required to obtain licenses and to pay business license fees.

(3) Competition on personal contact. We must be prepared to accept the consequences of any action we take.

Dogs and cats are sold indirectly through clubs, pet, breeders, and other establishments. The sale of these animals is governed by state and local laws, and the sale of these animals is kept secret. The California Humane Council has sought to institute a more rational licensing system, to the effect that operators of puppy mills are required to obtain licenses and to pay business license fees.
Mr. Robert Rush, of Los Angeles, explained that a cost of nine million dollars for 65

This money goes to provide for animals counted, for destruction. Yet, in

than a court order! (d) Breeders would be

as a whole spent about SO million dol­

lars for animal handling, including costs

with the lot size, ranging from three dogs

mals under six months of age would not be

it amounts to 68 mil-

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE

THE CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

The net effect of all measures on breeders as described above.was to force many to move to neighboring communities where restric­

August 1, 1973

Conejo Valley An­

San Diego Humane Council

Woodland Hills, California 91364

ATTN. EDWARD NEWMAN, PRESIDENT

RE: DOCTOR PET STORES, INC.

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter dated August 12, 1973, directed to John M. Pride, District Attorney of Sacramento County has been directed to

prosecution primarily concerned itself with the false and misleading advertising by Docktors of their animals' state of health and the pure bred qualities of said animals.

By pro trial discovery we did learn of two things which may be of concern to you.

1. A large percentage of the dogs purchased by Docktors come from "puppy mills" out of the midwest, primarily Kansas. If, for any reason, the dog is not saleable merchandise it is generally too expensive to ship the animal back to the breeder and it is therefore destroyed for financial reasons. However, if the dog is purchased from a local breeder, it is inspected before being purchased by Docktors and therefore no animals are destroyed. This is generally believed by most breeders that out­

state breeders ship more dogs than the seller actually needs on early occasions because a large percentage of the animals are either sick, diseased or dead upon arrival and this is the number of animals bred for eventual sale to the public.

2. The dogs sold by Docktors are generally quite expensive and a sales technique used by them, and I'm sure other retailers of dogs, is to continue dog sales after the pure breeder pur­

A correlation exists between the JUCC's phenomenal and unsupervised growth and the un­

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

One of the more unfortunate aspects of the puppy mills and their smaller rivals lies in their "support" from the American Kennel Club. Recognizing the AMC's relationship to breeders, Mrs. Roberta Bierckerstof, Director of Dog Registration, Camarillo, Cali­

has become a multimillion-dollar (industry). A correlation exists between the AMC's pheno­

minal and unsupervised growth and the un­

wanted dog situation. The present regist­

try system allows dogs to be registered without certification relative to identity, health, ancestry and lineage. Unsuspecting un­

scrupulous breeders to flourish... *

Bierckerstof added that physical imper­

fections are common with purebred dogs and that buyers have squandered millions of dollars because they were misled by "the

razzle-dazzle of papers and pedigrees, pay hopes some to veterinarians to alleviate dogs' inherited ailments", and, finally, "disenchantment over huge expenses, allow their dogs to breed promiscuously, resulting in the hybrids that become street mongrels." 

Deadline data concerning numbers of

(See HUMAN, page 4, column 1)
bakers in the nation are hard to come by, but the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists' article "The Hidden Facts of the Poultry Industry" (for the week ending Jan. 31, 1973) estimates that over 100,000 breeders "plop" the market. At Rosenthal, president of the Beneficial Egg Producers Association, it is estimated that there are more than 5,000 "breeding operations" in the country producing 100,000 birds a day. This would mean more than 500,000 purebred dogs were shipped by commercial kennels to U. S. breeders in the last year in which these animals are found can be discerned from reading again the letter I received from a Los Angeles attorney while I was out of town. Clearly, national legislation to suppress and curb interstate shipment of dogs is needed!

On the local scene, even a cursory inspection of the ads in the Sunday supplement by Los Angeles Times reveals an almost universal citation of claimed breeding status whether the dogs are shipped in from out-of-state puppy mills or locally. Breeders, knowing the almost magical sales appeal of "breed," do not hesitate to exploit this symbol as a guarantee of excellence.

EVASION OF THE LAWS

Worried by growing public concern over the pet animal surplus as well as insistence of public officials for better animal control, the National Association for Humane Legislation reports that its plea produced a generous response from a comparable national humane society, cannot and does not receive the September magazine. Any others who did not do something not required of all packing plants that are members of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's National Registry of Approved Establishments, were pasted solidly with classified ads from the Los Angeles papers offering pet animals for sale. That is the pet owners who permit their dogs and cats to have litters for one reason or another, but the Bulletin's editorial team responsible for the accompanying article on "backyard" breeders represents a mountain of evidence that the animal had been sold, although the purchase was for a maximum of $25, which would be refunded upon presentation of evidence that the animal had been shipped by the breeder. Enforcement of the bill would depend upon the adoption of spay clinic legislation.

PROPOSED STATE BREEDER LAW

Growing affluence in the United States is partly responsible for heavy demand for purebred animals, largely reflected in the treatments on previously mentioned Arkansas registration data. This has resulted in a vastly increased number of breeders seeking a piece of the pie. To restrict breeding in the state legislature by Ass. Rep. Edith Green of Oregon; Orval Hansen, of Washington; and George E. Brown, Jr., of California; Silvio O. Conte, of Massachusetts; John Conyers, Jr., of Michigan; John W. Davis, of Georgia; Mrs. Edith Green, of Oregon; Orval Hansen, of Idaho; Dawson Mathis, of Georgia; Paul S. Sarbanes, of Maryland; and John F. Seiberling, of Ohio.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER IN FOREIGN PLANTS EXPORTING MEAT PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Humane Information Services, a tax-exempt national humane society, cannot and does not appeal appeals. On behalf of this council, the National Association for the Avoidance of Cruelty to Animals, reports that the bill for Governor Earl Warren's signing the Gunter humane slaughter bill, H.R. 8055, produced a generous response from a comparable national humane society, cannot and does not receive the September magazine. Any others who did not do something not required of all packing plants that are members of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's National Registry of Approved Establishments, were pasted solidly with classified ads from the Los Angeles papers offering pet animals for sale. That is the pet owners who permit their dogs and cats to have litters for one reason or another, but the Bulletin's editorial team responsible for the accompanying article on "backyard" breeders represents a mountain of evidence that the animal had been sold, although the purchase was for a maximum of $25, which would be refunded upon presentation of evidence that the animal had been shipped by the breeder. Enforcement of the bill would depend upon the adoption of spay clinic legislation.

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Although opponents of the above plan criticized it on the grounds that the bill would be useless to pay the $25 fee, the fact remains that no plan by itself will solve all surplus animal problems. But the proposed bill has the merit of bringing one of the most prolific sources of animal overpopulation under the control of the federal government. The adoption of low-cost spay clinics, coupled with breeding control mentioned, is quite contrary to the facts. USDA disapproved it on the grounds that the poor plan would be made by the Department of Animal Industry and concerned citizens who would scan the free ads in local newspapers and report their findings to the authorities. In a two-month period alone, we discovered 3,500 free ads offering 15,000 dogs and cats for adoption. These ads appeared in one city newspaper, and testified to the huge amount of breeding by ordinary pet owners.

The foregoing measures designed to reduce the "glut" of dogs and cats from "backyard" breeders are only some of the many alternative approaches, through federal and state legislation, local ordinances, and voluntary action. When Humane Information Services completed its series of articles showing where and how the surplus originated, we will propose a complete program for its elimination.
Progress and Prospects for Laboratory Animals

ANTIVIVISECTIONISTS AT HEART

The two active founders of Human Information Services, who remain its principal officers, both are antivivisectionists at heart. We would gladly give up any personal health benefits we might derive as a result of painful experiments on animals, if they could be stopped. This is our conviction. And after years of study of the problems involved, we believe that it is otherwise impossible to do much, if any, of the cruelly painful experiments and tests without seriously interfering with the welfare of the animals and the health of the people.

Moreover, for some, that the laboratories and researchers recently were compelled to pay $3,000 for dogs, $2,000 for cats, and $1,000 each for two smaller laboratory animals. We would witness an astonishing change in the kind of research projects undertaken, and in methods of conducting research and testing. Laboratory administrators who now claim they cannot reduce the number of animals used in painful experiments and tests by better experimental design, that they are already doing everything helpful to improve the welfare of the animals, we would suddenly discover that they had overlooked a lot of possibilities.

And we believe that the subsequent actions taken by the laboratories to adjust to this situation might even improve the results obtained by using more scientific methods for the cruellones now all too often pass as experimenters.

So Human Information Services has no quarrel with the long-time goals of the antivivisectionists. We do quarrel with the way in which they approach the problem. Their "all-or-nothing" dogma is killing the very people who need the new science in its fullest development. We know that, whereas scientific progress is slow, the cruelly painful experiments and tests are continuing, and we wish to help those who wish to stop them, to keep them from continuing to do monstrous harm.

The general public, the scientific community and legislators will not accept our moral principles, or our lay appraisal of scientific evidence relating to these laboratory animal questions. The writer has attended three college degrees including bachelor and Master of Science and Ph.D., but as an economist his views on matters carry no weight against those of the medical professions and allied biomedical scientists. Nor will the scientist who himself has serious reservations about the anti-vivisectionists, seem to feel justified in quarrel with the long-time goals of the antivivisectionists, as among scientists. The epithet "antivivisectionist" usually is sufficient, by the way, to stop the opposition.

We have "loving" domination over all of the animals, creatures, fowl, etc., of the earth. During the hundred years, antivivisectionists all over the world have seemed to empathize with the suffering of laboratory animals. They have been "loving" domination over all of the animals, creatures, fowl, etc., of the earth. During the hundred years, antivivisectionists all over the world have seemed to empathize with the suffering of laboratory animals. They have been "loving" domination over all of the animals, creatures, fowl, etc., of the earth. During the hundred years, antivivisectionists all over the world have seemed to empathize with the suffering of laboratory animals. They have been "loving" domination over all of the animals, creatures, fowl, etc., of the earth. During the hundred years, antivivisectionists all over the world have seemed to empathize with the suffering of laboratory animals. 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LABORATORY—FROM PAGE 5

against even the most reasonable proposition advanced by a humanitarians.
The adversary approach to the laboratory animal problem has accomplished only one thing. It has accomplished getting some people to admit that some of the ills of animal lovers to the suffering un

merit of the suffering un

Fortunately, the funds, running into

to laboratory animals has come about

three areas: changes in the attitudes of

and look only on what hasn't been done, not

much accomplished already

Following by the constructive, cooperative approach, the laboratory animal situation already has been achieved during the past few years. How

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the constructive approach, the laboratory animal problems in

INTRANSIGENCE REDUCED

selves the "hot line"

In the United States this less intrinsi

Figure 6-10 to 6-12

The Animal Welfare Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-579) grew out of this change in at

titutes. Administration of the Act has been less than satisfying. The usual reluctance to make adequate appropriations to employ sufficient staff simply has been too slow to accomplish, how it would so so, and why it has not so far realized all of its poten

tions. This article, which we are more sure to contain a lot of information not now known to many of our members interested in the un

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much accomplished already

Among the tasks for the future efforts to follow the constructive, cooperative approach to laboratory animal problems in the United States is the passage of the "Animal Welfare Act," Revised (2) as amended in 1971 by Chapter 50, s. 6, and in 1972 by Chapter 59. Although the Act applies only to Ontario, actions taken under it have spread out to other provinces.

(Article 2541)

In the United States this less intrinsi

Figure 6-10 to 6-12

The Animal Welfare Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-579) grew out of this change in at

5. Promoting more effective screening of applicants

Many of the much to finance biomedical research comes from the federal government, via NCI through the National Cancer Institute and NIH, largely on the basis of the opinions of a few bureaucrats (no disagrement intended) and some cursory review by professional representatives, many members of which also were em

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Laboratory— (From page 5)

According to the president of the Human Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the HSUS, his organization is not able to meet scientists on their own level, be recognized as peers, and by hard work and study become very well-informed laboratory scientists and outspoken leaders in their fields such as the principles of experimental design. And this personnel must have personal qualifications and qualities which will win the absolute acceptance of reform by the scientific community, the scientific public, and the individual and those at the top who control screening policies.

1. Checking compliance with Section 13 of P.L. 90-544 (The Animal Welfare Act)

At the opposite end of the process by which laboratory animal experiments are planned, conducted, and reported is checking the complete application for the Animal Welfare Act and the responsibilities of the Animal Welfare Act and the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act of 1976, P.L. 91-579 Section 13. This section of that Act contains the following:

Section 13. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall require, at least annually, every research facility to show that professional personnel, regulations and reasons therefor, and compliance procedures following a period of at least 3 months, with any or a combination of improved procedures to reduce animal usage and pain and suffering in laboratories.

b) The purpose of those particular experiments, the suffering in laboratories.

c) The purpose of cooperation in experiments, the suffering in laboratories.

d) The purpose of cooperation in experiments, the suffering in laboratories.

e) The purpose of cooperation in experiments, the suffering in laboratories.

f) The purpose of cooperation in experiments, the suffering in laboratories.

2. Strengthening the number, scope and usefulness of re-training committees in the laboratories.

The need for and possible improvements which might result from this action were described in Report to Humanitarians No. 16. In Canada substantial progress already has been made along these lines, since our Report No. 18 was published. This project, therefore, would be a full-time project requiring the services of a high-priced professional biologist.

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B. Strengthening the number, scope and usefulness of re-training committees in the laboratories.

It would be highly desirable, from the standpoint of improving laboratory research and testing procedures related to the use of animal usage and painful experiments on animals, to have a committee of scientific and research scientists in the biomedical fields.

At present, M.D.'s going into research seem to be those who have received only much the same training as those going into general practice, except for having more interest in research. A failure for the large categories of private practice. This presents a problem which the Committee might deal with by setting up two classes of degree-receivers in biomedical subjects, those trained to become practicing physicians and surgeons, and those trained to become research scientists and teachers. The idea of this project is to greatly increase the requirements for a degree preparing the recipient to engage in research and teaching, as opposed to one entitling him to engage in medical practice. There is no sense, for example, in having a medical student who intends to engage in general practice of medicine or surgery take courses such as those given in mathematics, biochemistry, and the other subjects which would be very infrequently used in ordinary practice. By the same token, courses should be required of research specialists dealing with teaching or other specialized biomedical work.

It would be presumptuous for any humanitarians, even the president, to work in the office of a dean of a medical school or of biological sciences, high in the city and the university should. The approach would be to find some eminent academicians who have some relevant, and to work with them behind the scenes to bring pressure on the profession to understand the problem and to act in response.

6. Objectively determining the possibilities and limits of techniques and immoral.

A comprehensive discussion of this subject will be found in Report to Humanitarians No. 10, issued in December, 1969. In the preparation of that analysis, Human Information Services did a great amount of library research, and discussed the problems with experts in the field. It resulted at the time of publication a fair, objective description and appraisal of the possibilities and limits of techniques and immoral.

The HSUS report of the methods designed to reduce the use of laboratory animals. We were asked to reach critical analysis and to publish the latter as a rebuttal to our findings. Nevertheless laboratory scientists are not likely to be optimistic or antivivisectionist organizations which believed we were too pessimistic about the importance of the measures or the likelihood of significant changes. Two technical workers who are not comfortable with the subject matter praised the report as the best they had written by a lawyer. One technical expert for an antivivisectionist organization agreed that our report of an organization devoted to replacement said they could find nothing satisfactory and the treatment afforded to an animal that is starved or some of our members who are "gold on" replacement thought the article, even though technically accurate, was inadequate because it brought out the limitations of replacement just as strongly as the possibilities.

We have reached the conclusion that it will be necessary for the Humanitarians to make some kind of educational bias, even though it be mere "optimism," only humanitarians can do the work in the United States. We will not convince Congress, the public or scientific opinion in the short run, but if evidence and ignoring or minimizing the unfavorable ones. "Optimism" that takes the form of exception, unparalleled extrapolation or omission of limitations may please animal lovers who want to believe in global disbelieve and unfavorable reactions by others.

What is needed is a scientific and objective defensive position of the HSUS Special Study Committee on the use of animals in biomedical research and testing. After full investigation, the HSUS staff members and several invited participants, including the writer, we wound up in practically complete agreement on every point.

The Committee decided to recommend that the HSUS cooperate with and assist interested organizations and individuals in the development of whatever methods of evaluation (see Report to Humanitarians No. 17) that would be needed to finance the project, which will be discussed further in this report. We accept full responsibility for dealing entirely with reduction and replacement.

Cooperation with HSUS

At the invitation of President Raymond A. Hoyt of the Humane Society of the United States, we submitted a summary of the foregoing defensive position of the HSUS Special Study Committee on the use of animals in biomedical research and testing. After full investigation, the HSUS staff members and several invited participants, including the writer, we wound up in practically complete agreement on every point.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

We have received some very provocative and stimulating letters to the editor during the past quarter, and have some of them all lined up, with our replies, when we run out of space. I doubt if we could have said some of these things even if some feature in care of our animal shelters in Sydney are thoroughbred, and the majority of dogs coming to our animal shelter in Sydney are thoroughbred. Billedede have been neglected, partly because of fear of offending them. These are breeder's organizations than humane societies, and more dedicated breeders than dedicated humanitarians.

By the way, thanks for your help on Australian humane laws.

EDITORIAL

We receive from our loyal readers quite a few excellent suggestions about fund raising, which we are so busy thinking up with the always-increasing work load that we don’t even have time to think of different types of increasing contributions. We understand that there is a first class with a business reply envelope requiring no postage, with personal appeals from some society officer for Christmas donations, have been highly successful fund raisers for some other societies. But this costs a lot of money which we are not sure is justified even though it brings in much more than it is spent. One alternative would be to include a return envelope with our Christmas Report to Humanitarians.

One alert member was encouraged to be used for the express purpose of enclosing with this issue a self-addressed envelope to be used in sending your Christmas gift for the animals. But we found that it would cost a lot of money, it requires time to obtain a permit for business reply envelopes. We now have about 14,000 on our mailing list, and to staple an envelope to a Report, plus increased labor for folding, would require extra part-time office help, which we could not afford. So, with a post-office-enforced mailing deadline of December 1, we abandoned the idea for this issue.

It might help us a lot for next year if we knew whether or not it was successful. A self-addressed envelope would be a deciding factor for you in making a Christmas contribution. So’s you please answer “yes” or “no” on the edge of your return coupon, or in your letter or note, when you respond to our Spartans, and help us to make this information valid, if you were not going to send a contribution for lack of an envelope.

NEW DIRECTOR OF FIELD SERVICES

Humane Information Services is pleased to announce the appointment of Dalton B. Byerly as director of field services. He has had extensive experience in humane work involving the handling of animals, from a stint in the 9-9 Corps in Korea to managing a humane organization in Hawaii. Following our comprehensive reports on some methods of euthanasia which have appeared in those pages during the past several years, and have elicited widespread commendation, other national societies now are beginning to engage in serious investigations dealing with this subject. We welcome the helpful reports we do not view in any sense as competitive.

“Tubthorax” is so important as a source of a great amount of animal suffering, and the technical problems encountered are so complex, that no single society is likely to come up with the final word on this subject. Mr. Byerly’s first major project for HIS is an investigation of alternative techniques for euthanasia, the results of which will be presented in later issues of this Report to Humanitarians. Following our comprehensive reports on some methods of euthanasia which have appeared in those pages during the past several years, and have elicited widespread commendation, other national societies now are beginning to engage in serious investigations dealing with this subject. We welcome the helpful reports we do not view in any sense as competitive.

In the course of this work, Mr. Byerly will visit many shelters and pounds, observing methods used and offering help to whomever invited to do so. In many cases animals are suffering needlessly because of simple lack of care. If you wish to help Mr. Byerly in his task, you may either write to him or have the shelter write to him.

Mr. Byerly is a very young man only now ready for the university, and hopes to study veterinary medicine. But he writes like an experienced one and is one of the most promising of the younger generation of humanitarians, very active for the comparatively new and vigorous Mississippi Animal Rescue League. We old fuddy-duddys of the humanitarians at least recognize our conservative aversion to long-haired youths who dress with a modern flair, or who will alienate the younger generation of animal lovers, upon whom the future of the humane movement rests.

JOIN US IN A CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

To many people with families, Christmas is a time of joy and excitement, of receiving and giving presents, of travel to be once more with loved ones. And it is a time for a little extra love for our pet animals, who also are members of the family.

Emily and Doc, executive secretary and president, respectively, of human Information Services, are not blessed with large families of their own. On Christmas we probably will be about as busy as we can possibly be trying to catch up with the constantly-increasing load of work which is a result of the gratifying success of our society. But we will be thinking about all our good friends who have children and realize the Christmas cards which so many of them send. You are our family, and all the animals we together are helping may be considered our family pets.

That means we have million of pets all over the world. For you and we together really are touching the lives of these animals in so many ways as a result of the projects you finance and support. So we don’t have the time to feel (thankfully) that our operations are a waste of time and money. We can almost see, hear and touch them, as we move about the offices. We hope that our many members who write to say they also have family pets will feel on Christmas as we do. It’s a great feeling...

There is one way you can be represented here, helping us to celebrate a joyous occasion: by sending a Christmas gift to the animals, a gift in our name and above your regular membership dues of contributions.

We really regret that we are too busy helping the animals to send a Christmas card and letter to each of you. But this printed message comes from our hearts. We love all.

Secretary

Emily

Executive Secretary


INJUNCTION AGAINST USE OF LIVE RABBITS FOR TRAINING GREYHOUNDS IN FLORIDA

On November 8 trial was held in circuit court at Ocala, Florida, Judge E. B. Mills, Jr. after a year of legal action, Judge granted an injunction to stop Central Florida Greyhound Foundation from using live rabbits to train dogs, effective December 1, 1974. This will give the trainers time to discover and try other methods of teaching, such as those used in Australia. The court’s action will serve as a precedent to facilitate legal actions against other trainers if they attempt to continue use of live rabbits.

On October 26, 1973, our director of field services, was at trial, ready with proof that live rabbits are not used for training the dogs at all. The court had found the defendant, no proof of necessity. Prosecuting attorney Gordon G. O’Dohan, Jr., had been presented with facts by HIS on the Australian situation, including copies of their laws.

This case is another excellent example of the need for calm, knowledgeable treatment of such matters. We were told that a representative of the largest humane society spent about $500 on phone calls about this case. HIS spent only a few dollars in preparation to Australian members in the trial, to make calls to the prosecutor, and for gasoline to attend the trial, but what a difference it made! We are sure the defense fund found good use for that $500 for our other programs. When will humanitarians learn to act rather than to do?

Our APOLOGIES TO MR. STEPHEN BYRD

Stephen Byrd, a director of the Mississippi Animal Rescue League, sent us an excellent article describing in detail his observation of the actions of the Jackson, Mississippi, pound. We know that animal lovers will be startled to learn about the conditions which are described.

We intended running this article in our September issue, and then again in December, but for various reasons have had to postpone it again. However, we promise it will appear at the earliest opportunity, and that you will find it very enlightening.

Stephen Byrd is a very young man now only ready for the university, and hopes to study veterinary medicine. But he writes like an experienced one and is one of the most promising of the younger generation of humanitarians, very active for the comparatively new and vigorous Mississippi Animal Rescue League. We old fuddy-duddys of the humanitarians at least recognize our conservative aversion to long-haired youths who dress with a modern flair, or who will alienate the younger generation of animal lovers, upon whom the future of the humane movement rests.