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news



HOPE FOR THE COYOTE?
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The Humane Society OF THE UNITED STATES

The Humane Society News is published quarterly by The Humane Society of the United States, with headquarters at 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Telephone: (202) 452-1100

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Cover photo by Leonard Lee Rue III

Pets, People & Problems

by Senator Charles McC.Mathias, Jr. (Maryland)

Dogs and cats have established a uniquely intimate affiliation with human beings. Through the years, man has fostered the association for utilitarian purposes and emotional gratification. Even when the value of dogs and cats was primarily utilitarian, people demonstrated a special fondness and favor for the company of dogs and cats.

The arrangement between man and pet has not always been harmonious. The first animal control laws in the United States were promulgated to protect horses from unconfined dogs and gave rise to the colloquialism, "dog days," which referred to days set aside to wage armed campaigns against unrestrained dogs. Animal control statutes were prominent in checking the spread of rabies to man and continue as a barrier against that dread disease, today.

Dogs continue to serve humans faithfully in guiding the blind and alerting the deaf to sounds through their behavior. Most dogs and cats, however, fill psychological needs for modern man. Pets lead the emotionally disturbed to better mental health, serve as surrogate family, protect against crime and loneliness, provide companionship, and satisfy our yearning to relate to other life forms. Pets provide contact comfort, make us feel needed, teach us patience and self-control, kindness and empathy. Over half of all American households own a dog or cat, or both. Properly restrained and cared for, pets live at peace with people.

Life has richly blessed me with many good friends. But Chammy was a special friend and a faithful companion. He was a beautiful Chesapeake Bay Retriever who passed 15 years from puppyhood to the infirmities of old age as an esteemed member of the Mathias family. Chammy, a veteran of six election campaigns, accompanied me on trips around Maryland and often went with me to Congress.

In my office, the dog would gaze patiently, his leash looped over a fireplace fixture, as constituents, colleagues and I wrestled with the Nation's problems. His warm eyes told me that his love and devotion transcended the affairs of man. At times he slept through some of history's exciting moments, dreaming of day's end when man and dog would communicate about life's deeper meaning.

Chammy died in retirement at our family farm. Mrs. Mathias, our sons Charles and Rob, and I laid him to rest in a green Maryland pasture where we used to romp in the joy of life. We miss him.

Unhappily, millions of American pet owners do not return the full measure of love and devotion that animals give so freely. Pets are allowed unrestrained freedom, without regard to the consequences to the pet and to society. Tragically, dogs and cats are regarded as disposable, easy to obtain and easy to abandon. Careless and negligent pet owners are unconcerned for the impact of their actions on the animals or on the community.

Uncontrolled and unwanted dogs and cats cause enormous problems in our cities, suburbs and rural areas. They foul our sidewalks, yards and parks. Property is damaged, and the landscape is littered. Livestock and wildlife are injured or destroyed. Unrestrained pets can spread disease to other animals and man. Children and adults are attacked and wounded, sometimes disfigured for life and occasionally mortally mangled.

The general public pays an intolerable price in environmental degradation, medical and emotional costs associated with bites and disease, livestock and wildlife losses, and the time, effort and resources spent in attempts to control loose pets. A hidden but devastating cost is man's desensitization with respect to the plight of animals left to their own resources in human habitats.

The animals pay a dreadful price for the negligence of owners. About 15 million dogs and cats are collected and killed each year when owners fail to claim them. Others suffer consequences of neglect and are destroyed on road-

ways or killed as predators, or they succumb to exposure and disease. Jeremy Bentham, the English philosopher, economist and jurist identified our proper concern when he observed, "The question is not can they reason, nor can they talk, but can they suffer?"

Only those who perform the gruesome duty of snuffing the life from unclaimed animals and stacking the carcasses in endless succession can fully appreciate the true costs to man and animal.

Local and state governments and animal welfare agencies have struggled with a crisis in loose pets and delinquent owners for over a decade. They have managed to check the alarming growth of the problem but have been unable to get rid of it. Stray and straying pets continue to drain financial and human resources, and the public is out of patience with irresponsible pet owners.

The time has come for the Federal government to show genuine concern by committing the necessary



Courtesy, Sen. Mathias office

financial and technical support to end this tragedy in American communities. A comprehensive legislative package must be aimed at assisting state and local agencies to deal with the full complexity of the problem.

The public must know and understand the dimensions and elements of animal control problems. Owners must be informed of the responsibilities which accompany the decision to acquire a pet. The responsibilities extend to the pet and to society; owners are accountable as stewards and as citizens. Educational programs should be directed to local, state and national audiences.

Educational programs will fail to reach or fail to change the behavior of many pet owners who will learn by experience. An effective and enforceable pet ordinance is the backbone of animal control. Existing statutes are often ineffective because they are outdated, poorly written, or not enforced.

Laws governing animal ownership should require

licensing of both dogs and cats. Regulations ought to require that dogs be properly restrained at all times. Statutes should protect the animals, as well as the public. Compliance ought to be aimed at penalizing negligent owners, rather than neglected animals. Rabies vaccinations are still essential to protect the public, owners and pets.

Animal ordinances and regulations are only as effective as the ways in which they are implemented and enforced. Animal control officers are too often unqualified, untrained, or poorly trained and poorly equipped. A suitable facility for impounding animals that cannot immediately be traced to owners is indispensable. The animal shelter must be functional, adequately staffed, and managed to provide medically sound and humane care. Animals must be destroyed painlessly and with dignity when efforts at placement fail.

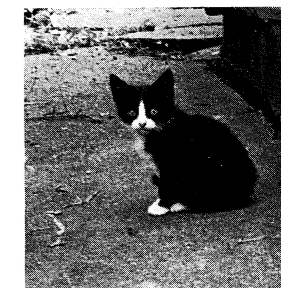
Animal control officers must be authorized to issue citations to careless and negligent owners. Fines should be adequate to discourage failure to register or control pets. The courts must support enforcement vigorously and firmly.

Finally, efforts to limit the number of pets entering the population are absolutely essential. Unfortunately, an inappropriate emphasis has been placed in the animals' potential for procreation without adequate attention to other factors. Federal legislation must be sufficiently inclusive to address the problem in all its aspects. It would be a calamitous mistake for Government to contribute to any misconception that sterilization relieves owners of any of the other responsibilities to the animal and to the community.

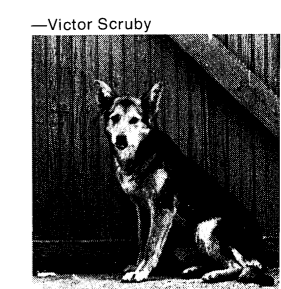
Regulations for licensure should encourage owners to sterilize pets. Federal legislation should support programs which provide spaying and neutering operations or acceptable alternatives at a price that responsible owners are willing and able to pay. No individual or group of citizens should be liable for underwriting the reasonable costs of sterilization. The problems are societal problems that affect every citizen.

Animal shelters should discourage the adoption of fertile animals. An appropriately scaled adoption fee will encourage owners to sterilize pups and kittens prior to reproductive age. Permits should be required of certain businesses which traffic in animals.

It is time for Congress to attend to comprehensive legislation which deals with these problems in their entirety. Partial solutions to such intricate problems are inevitably a disservice to pets or to society. □



—Victor Scruby



—Victor Scruby

Humane Education Going Strong

Humane Education is KINDNESS IN ACTION. On the West Coast for 100 years or so humane education consisted of a good-hearted individual putting a puppy or kitten under her arm and visiting a school. Many teachers did not realize that teaching "the humane treatment of animals" was part of the state education codes. Many humanitarians did not realize that the one-shot appearance will not instill permanent positive attitudes in the young.

On a hot August afternoon in 1974, The HSUS, West Coast Regional Office hosted a group of humane educators at a meeting in Sacramento. The original idea was to have a roundtable discussion with leaders from local societies who were involved in educating children. Interest in the subject was so high that over 65 enthusiastic workers appeared.

Throughout the West Coast, there were local societies here and there with excellent programs; however, often they did not know that another society within a few miles had a good program too. It became apparent that one of the things needed was a central clearinghouse of information. The HSUS, WCRO offered such assistance by setting up a coordination file. Each organization sent in copies of all the materials they used. They also gave permission for any other organization to reprint them, as long as they credited the material. This information was then shared with anyone starting a humane education program, and help was given in developing outlines for specific programs. A newsletter was prepared periodically listing new resources and ideas from all over the five western states.

Since 1974 humane education has grown rapidly. From Portland to San Diego, from Bakersfield to Monterey, the time, energy and money spent to raise a generation of children instilled with kindness is tremendous.

Humane education programs may be entertaining, but should never be just entertainment. They must be curriculum integrated, incorporating knowledge of feelings and facts about animals right into lesson plans. Right into spelling, music, art or reading lessons. In this way the learning process is continuing and effective.

Where do you find materials? Materials to use are everywhere. National organizations have kits, pet care materials and posters. Pet food



—Los Angeles City Dept. of Animal Regulation

companies have free materials available. Veterinarians' associations are now producing filmstrips. However, the local societies on the West Coast are creative; many have developed their own materials. After completing a Honey Bee Unit, designed to teach just how important bees are to us, Central California SPCA's education director, Barbara Westerfield, has gone on to develop kits about horses and other animals. Each kit is a complete resource unit with charts, coloring sheets, vocabulary words, and games. Any Fresno, California teacher can borrow or purchase a kit.

On the other hand, some societies specialize in on-site training. The Santa Barbara Humane Society teaches classes of 50 children in their own humane education room. This well-equipped room also has many interesting small live pets. The education manual says, "Whatever presentation you are going to make must be designed with the appropriate approach for the age level you are teaching. Flannel Board presentations are particularly well received by primary age children."

on West Coast *by Charlene Drennon, Director HSUS West Coast Region*

tor of the SPCA, has in-depth education programs for all ages. Ann believes senior citizens need educating and help too. One of her programs uses visits to senior citizen centers with pets. She instructs other seniors in what to do in an emergency, and is setting up a financial assistance program for older pet owners.

Volunteers are needed for any and all programs. No one can be a one-man band for too long. However, some groups that have tried volunteer programs have failed. In San Mateo, the Peninsula Humane Society has succeeded. The approach seems to make the difference. Peninsula set up their volunteer program with the same care that a business would use in hiring qualified people. They use a job application and interview followed by intense training sessions. Volunteers must agree to commit a definite time to participate. Those who are unreliable are dropped from the program. People need not be adults to be good volunteers. Sherri May at Monterey SPCA is outstanding at putting together junior volunteer programs. She works a lot with younger humanitarians. The Monterey SPCA, nestled in a country hillside setting with an adjoining wildlife area, is the perfect place to teach the humane ethic.

Some societies develop kits for specific needs. Pam Lewis, Education Director of the Pomona Valley Humane Society, developed an elementary level kit to teach animal safety. Not only does it teach children to love animals, but also how they can protect themselves from unfriendly, strange and stray animals. Pam uses puppets because, "Puppets are great in relating to children. You don't have to be a good puppeteer, as children are so fascinated they don't even notice if your mouth is moving." Bev Armstrong, board member from Ventura, California's humane society, is considered the master puppeteer on the West Coast. Bev teaches teachers and education directors how to make puppets out of almost anything from an old wig to a box of noodles.

The Marin County Humane Society has an interesting and important contribution they designed for teaching the subject. Madelon Tormanen has a mini unit she uses to take a series of different animals and information about them into the schools in San Rafael.

In San Francisco, Ann Brice, Education Direc-

Traditionally, animal control did little about educating the public, let alone tackling the humane education of children. This is rapidly changing. The Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation has three uniformed officers that visit Los Angeles elementary schools to teach animal care and pet responsibility. Joseph Von Slomski, director of this program, reports over 85,000 children were reached in this manner last year. He has also put together a pet mobile unit that visits the schools.

Multnomah County Animal Control in Portland, Oregon, has the distinction of being the first West Coast animal control agency to hire a full-time education coordinator. Mary Scriver uses some of the tried and true techniques, but also uses the media to the fullest. Whenever there is a new ordinance change or something different happening at animal control, Mary makes sure all citizens are informed—not only of what the change is, but why it is necessary.

Betty Denny Smith, Director of Los Angeles County Animal Control and a well-known

Please turn page



Barbara Westerfield, Central Calif. S.P.C.A. co-hosts the "8 PM" show every Monday night. Topics such as overpopulation and pet selection are discussed.

humanitarian volunteer herself before becoming Director in Los Angeles, says "Humane education is paramount. It should be given a top priority in any animal control director's plans."

The West Coast is blessed with too many enthusiastic, hardworking humane educators to mention all of them in one article. The thing we try to keep in mind is how can the WCRO office help all of them? In general, we try to: 1) Aid them in developing curriculum integrated materials. 2) Keep them informed of new resources via our Humane Education Happenings publication. 3) Bring programs to the West Coast to teach teachers and humane society education personnel. Above all we want to share all available information to avoid costly duplication.

Last year the HSUS Education Department headed by John Dommers put on a series of humane education seminars co-hosted by West Coast societies and animal control agencies. Hundreds of people attended and learned not only from HSUS staff, but from each other.

The WCRO encourages any group not involved with humane education to start such a program. We will be happy to help them plan it. For example, the Animal Care Center in Rancho Santa Fe, California, under Mel Morse's direction is developing into an education center for Southern California. The WCRO is also working with two counties in California to do a complete countywide education program using animal control personnel.

Humane Education on the West Coast is a viable, exciting, expanding process. We think it is headed in the right direction based on the humane ethic—not just kindness to animals—but kindness to all. □



Animal Control Officer Escobar (L.A. City) uses humorous stories to keep the children's attention as he discusses the humane care of animals.

—Central California S.P.C.A.

—Los Angeles City Dept. of Animal Control

Burros

I am alarmed to see that HSUS is taking action to prevent the Park Service from killing off the wild burros in the Grand Canyon. Man introduced the burro to the Canyon. Man destroyed the large predators that would control it. Today, the burro thrives in the Canyon, destroying the native vegetation and animal life in a fragile and unique habitat. Since man cannot control the burro it must be removed from the Canyon.

The Park Service is acting in the best interest of the American people by its planned action. I honestly love wildlife, but I won't sit back while our magnificent Canyon is turned into a burro farm.

James R. Bain
Dept. of Zoology
Univ. of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.

We don't want the Canyon to become a "burro farm" either. But we believe less drastic control methods can be used than the "easy way out" slaughter of approximately 2,500 burros. We believe the burro, though not a native to the area, has through its 300 year residency earned a spot of its own in that ecosystem, and its removal could have detrimental as well as beneficial effects. We believe one animal should not suffer for another. Is it just and compassionate to remove all the burros so that the bighorn sheep can be fruitful and multiply? Isn't it better to humanely reduce the burro population? In more than 40 years of burro eliminations by the Park Service, they have selectively shot about 2,500 burros. Now they wish to condense the 40 years to 5 and end their management problem for good. If, as you say, man is the culprit, then man must pay the piper by putting up with the burros, rather than killing them.

Ed.

Wild Animals

My wife and I were very happy to hear that you saved the Bengal tiger in Haiti. This makes us very proud to be members. We were very pleased to hear that Sue Pressman saved this poor animal from certain death. It is a shame the people responsible for such cruel treatment of this animal were not punished.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Karaberes
Attleboro, Mass.

With respect to the Alaskan timber wolf, I am horrified that once more we humans are engaging in the senseless destruction of wild animals. Next it will be

necessary to slaughter 80% of some other animal population which the timber wolf has been keeping in balance. I, for one, am tired of it. I am getting some letters out to people whom I hope will be concerned and raise their voices. I'd appreciate your effort in notifying anyone whom you think could be helpful.

Nancy Tullo Mullan, M.D.
Chicago, Illinois

Tuna Boycott

The Nederland High School Humane Society has been very involved in the Tuna Boycott. We have put a Boycott Tuna display at our school, and have written some fifty or more letters to Congressmen, Cabinet Members, and Tuna canners. We were very pleased to see the Protect Porpoise packet. Please send us 2 packets and an additional 36 Tuna buttons.

Marlynda Taylor
NHS Humane Society
Nederland, Texas

Youth

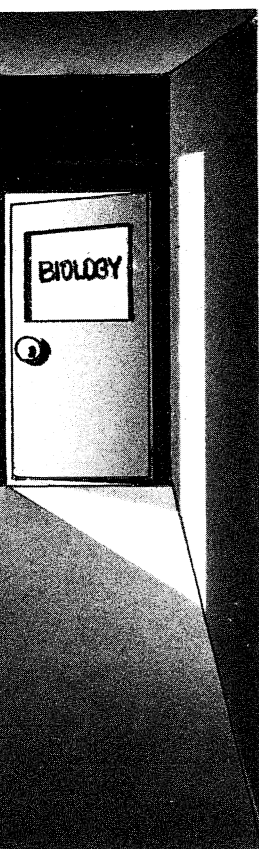
My son, Michael is very enthusiastic about his KIND membership and has interested his teacher in several of your articles by taking his magazine to school.

I have been very pleased with his enthusiasm, since I work for a veterinarian and had wished to impart some sort of empathy to Michael regarding animals. KIND has done it for me.

Rita Hampton
Trenton, Mich.

I am hopeful that that growing emphasis on animal rights will reach a substantial proportion of the children that are growing up now. I think that it is the Humane Society that conducts educational programs in the schools and that is a wonderful approach to helping the animals. An elderly friend told me the other day, with some awe, that his 12 year old granddaughter had given him a cat and told him that he must have it spayed. So we may be getting to the kids.

Mrs. Karen Sapolsky
Belmont, Mass.



—B. Belser

HSUS's popular young people's magazine, **KIND**, receives a large volume of mail from concerned young people. We thought you would like to read an example. Contrary to popular myth, all young people are not characterized by negatives. Here's the proof.

Ed.

Dear KIND:

My biology teacher brought out a frozen cat today, expertly cut to show off its insides. It was a beautiful little calico cat. Its teeth were pulled back into a grimace, its eyes were wincing, and its ears were flat against its head, as if it were enduring great pain. I was shocked into complete silence, and could only stare, while other girls choked and gasped as the smell of embalming fluid filled the air. One of the kids asked how much the cats cost. My teacher said that adult cats cost twelve dollars and kittens cost seven dollars! I am expected to dissect one of these cats myself.

Good God, this is an outrage! This is not only a cruel thing to animals, it's cruelty to the kids who are forced to take this class and go against everything that they believe in. I think that dissection should be taken out of the high school biology class, and kept in the college classes where those who need to know about how the body works could dissect whatever they wanted.

I need your help and support. I can work on my own school, but one school in millions isn't much. Perhaps **KIND** could say a few words and get the other kids moving. And maybe something could be said in the *Humane Society News* to get the adults to work also.

I know this is going to need a lot of work and patience. I'm prepared. But I need help.

Sincerely,
Kathie Thomas
Waukesha, Wisconsin

A LETTER TO **KIND**



—HSUS/Dommers

Young people all across the country are enjoying **KIND** magazine every month. Are the young people you know reading **KIND**? Why not buy a **KIND** membership for a young friend or family member? Write to **KIND**, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. **KIND** is \$3.00 per year for 10 issues (Sept. through June).

To be truly effective in your community, you not only have to protect animals—you must involve the community in preventing cruelty too.

—Phyllis Wright

It's official! The Monterey County SPCA (Monterey, Calif.), The Peninsula Humane Society (San Mateo, Calif.), and The Animal Welfare League of Arlington (Arlington, Va.) are the first three animal welfare organizations to be awarded HSUS's Certificate of Accreditation. Community involvement is the key element behind these awards.

"Each of these groups has kept up with the times," said HSUS's Animal Control Specialist, Phyllis Wright. "They're progressive. They're responsive to new ideas. And, most important of all, they've involved their communities by becoming involved themselves."

"It isn't new shelters, gleaming cages, or big budgets that have made these groups superior," said Wright. "It's professionalism. They're thoroughly dedicated to the prevention of cruelty to animals. This professionalism is illustrated by day-to-day operations and by the respect which their communities bestow upon them. When the community has a need, they respond. When they have a need, the community responds."

It isn't individual people either. None of these groups has one shining star that keeps it all going. It's the attitudes of the community that have been nurtured and nourished by the individual societies. Unfortunately, there's no secret formula that can serve as a panacea for other communities. But there is an approach that can serve as a model which deserves to be imitated.

MONTEREY COUNTY SPCA

Founded in 1905, The Monterey County SPCA is somewhat unique. They have a large amount of acreage teeming with wildlife, both native and rescued. Their center is thus an attractive spot for the casual Sunday visitor as well as a prime location for organized "field trips."

The Monterey County SPCA performs a full range of animal welfare services, including animal control for the county. They have a spay and neuter clinic, a display farm, and a well organized humane education program for youth.

FIRST THREE SOCIETIES ACCREDITED BY HSUS

"COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PREVENTING CRUELTY IS THE KEY"

One of the more interesting aspects of Monterey's relations with the community is their contract with the county. The contract includes concepts of humane care and a strong anti-cruelty law.

In his letter of congratulations to Thomas Little, Executive Director of The MCSPCA, John Hoyt said, "We especially wish to commend you for your outstanding education program at the shelter and in the schools, your exceptionally outstanding spay and neuter clinic, and your sensitive attention to wildlife. The management of The Monterey County SPCA, under your direction and the leadership of your Board of Directors, is especially noted for commendation."

The Monterey County SPCA meets the needs of the community in many different ways. Animal Control Officers distribute educational materials as they make their rounds, talking to owners of pets and explaining how they can better care for their animals.

The Humane Education program includes visits to community schools and teaching tours of the shelter. A Junior Volunteer program provides many young people with the opportunity to experience for themselves the rewards of helping animals.

The SPCA Auxiliary sponsors many fundraising activities to aid the shelter. Among them

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are benefit balls and fashion shows, and three benefit shops selling donated items. The Auxiliary's 1977 project is to raise funds for a Children's Wildlife Care Center at the Shelter.

In everything they do, The Monterey County SPCA has as their first concern the welfare of the animals.

PENINSULA HUMANE SOCIETY

"We especially wish to commend you for your careful attention to all animals being received at your shelter, your outstanding education and community awareness programs, your excellent wildlife department, and the fine spay and neuter clinic operated by your Society." With these words, John Hoyt recognized The Peninsula Humane Society as the "finest" society "we have observed."

Even the unknowledgeable visitor to Peninsula would agree with Hoyt. Approaching the front door, one observes a unique receiving station for after-hour drops of unwanted animals. It's a system of cages that allow the person to place an animal within the unit and prohibits the animal from escaping, as well as prevents anyone from tampering with the animal. The animal is screened from view, isolated from other animals, and provided with nourishment and water.

This same careful attention to detail can be found in all aspects of the Society's work. Staff enthusiasm is at a high point. They *live, eat, and sleep* the prevention of cruelty to animals.

According to Phyllis Wright, "I can't say



—Monterey County S.P.C.A.

Monterey County S.P.C.A. humane officers, part of the 32 person staff, take a much deserved break.

enough about The Peninsula Humane Society. They make the word "humane" stand for something."

Peninsula was founded in 1952. Like many other animal welfare groups, they have had their ups and downs. But, since the beginning of this decade, they have made remarkable gains. They have a complete licensing program, a spay and neuter clinic, an enthusiastic wildlife department, a well planned communication setup with all community citizens, and an outstanding health checkup system for pets.

Peninsula's investigation department is one of the finest in the nation. Each and every case is followed through as though it was the *only* case.

Responding to the news of the award, PHS Executive Director, Richard Ward said, "This recognition reflects the work and concern of everyone involved with PHS—staff, volunteers, and members. It is the result of special contributions of every department from our animal control officer's one-to-one contact while helping people in our community to thousands of children each year."

Ward said, "We are enthusiastic about the HSUS accreditation. It is really an achievement."

ANIMAL WELFARE LEAGUE OF ARLINGTON

In the words of Executive Director William Meade, "We were founded in 1944 because the local pound was inadequate." In the beginning,

there were a few hundred members. Today, Arlington is the largest membership society in the state of Virginia. And, they are a major force in the state federation of humane societies.

Arlington, like the other award winners, is deeply involved with community education. They have a spay and neuter program with a unique \$300 penalty that the owner must pay if he or she fails to have the animal sterilized.

Fifteen area veterinary hospitals cooperate with the shelter to provide reduced cost spay/neuter operations; they also contribute a free health examination for each pet. As the animal is adopted, it is given a free collar and an engraved owner I.D. tag.

Arlington's new shelter, built in 1975 has attracted professional animal welfare workers from all across the country. It is an example of a modern, well run facility that meets the needs of its community.

Each year, approximately 7,000 animals are turned into the shelter. Emphasis is placed on the quality of adoptions, rather than quantity. Homes are checked out before adoption, and a follow-up check is made some time afterward to be sure the arrangement is a good one.

Interestingly, the Board of Directors is actively involved in the day-to-day operation of the shelter. There is a rotating schedule for Board members to assist in the shelter, primarily for adoptions of pets on weekends. In this way, the Board has gained a working understanding of the problems of running a shelter. This is reflected in the Board's leadership of their staff. Mr. Meade has complete managerial control over daily operations.



—Peninsula Humane Society

Richard Ward, PHS Executive Director, comforts a new addition to the shelter.

Since it is so close to Washington, D.C., Arlington has had a special relationship with HSUS for many years. Their shelter was built following The HSUS recommendations found in *Architectural Plans, Description, and Recommendations for Prototype Animal Shelters*, an HSUS booklet. In addition, Mr. Meade worked closely with The HSUS on a booklet entitled *Carbon Monoxide Euthanasia for the Small Animal Shelter*. Interestingly, the Arlington shelter was also the location for one of the Personalized Public Service Announcements made for TV by The HSUS.

Obviously, The HSUS can in no way take credit for the accomplishments of these three societies. We are proud of them and their work. It is our dream to one day see the thousands of local humane organizations and animal control agencies achieve the standards of operation exhibited by these award winners.

In the final analysis, it is the dream of The HSUS to see the millions of homeless animals cared for in decent, humane surroundings. We want to see injured wildlife protected and returned to the wild, able to fend for themselves. And finally, it is our hope that by presenting these accreditation certificates, others will be encouraged to set high standards for themselves, which, in the end, should leave a positive lasting impression on their home communities. □

For more information, write to Accreditation, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.



—Animal Welfare League of Arlington, VA.

William Meade (left), Executive Director of the Animal Welfare League of Arlington, Virginia, and his staff comfort a rescued St. Bernard.



—Monterey County S.P.C.A.

Monterey's La Vega Verde Center for Animal Welfare includes more than 200 acres of fenced rolling countryside.

HOPE FOR THE COYOTE?

Too often, man's first response to a problem with an animal is to kill that animal. This has been the case in the sheep ranchers' war against the coyote. Claiming that coyotes are a major cause of sheep loss, ranchers have brought forth guns, traps, and poison in an often government-subsidized effort to eliminate the problem by eliminating the animal.

It is difficult to pin down the extent of the coyote-sheep problem. A 1975 report from the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that more than 8% of lambs and 2.5% of sheep were lost to

coyotes in 1974 in 15 western states. This is about one-third of the losses to all causes, including weather, disease, and other predators.

Since the beginning of the century, coyotes, like other predators, have been fair game for any human being that wanted to kill. However, the coyote survived better than wolves, cougars, badgers, and other less adaptable predators.

The coyote has avoided extermination by extending its range into areas formerly controlled by wolves (the wolves having been all but wiped out by man). Some coyotes are even edging in on urban areas, and have been sighted in Los Angeles, drinking out of swimming pools and ravaging garbage cans. Today there are approximately the same number of coyotes as there were in the early part of the century, proving its ability to adapt to man despite man's zeal to destroy it.

Hopefully, this means that more rational problem-solving methods will be used in the future, such as those being researched by Dr. Philip Lehner in the Department of Zoology at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. Dr. Lehner is studying the nature and habits of the coyote with a view toward developing ways to decondition these predators from attacking livestock.

There is some reason to believe that man's intervention into the habitat of the coyote caused them to turn to livestock for food in the first place. The coyote's natural diet is small rodents, berries and birds. In cold weather, it feeds on carrion, living off the carcasses of larger animals that could not survive the rough Western winters. In the past, coyotes rarely found it necessary or desirable to attack and kill live sheep.

In their early efforts to destroy the coyote, ranchers baited the plains with poisoned carcasses. The clever coyote soon learned to avoid carrion, filling in his diet by increasing attacks on livestock. Coyotes are born predators, but they learn from their parents just what sort of animal to go after. As pups were taught to hunt sheep, the ranchers' problems multiplied.

Now Dr. Lehner is using this behavioral information to deprogram the coyote. He is researching methods of teaching the coyote that bringing down a live sheep is a very unpleasant experience, in the hope that they will pass this



John Messinger

information along to their young. Experiments are being done with olfactory repellants and with lithium chloride. The lithium chloride in the mutton makes the coyote nauseous from eating the meat—an experience he is not likely to want to repeat. Results at this point are inconclusive as research continues.

Another possible solution being studied is birth rate control. Dr. Lehner has theorized that the distinctive yip-howl of the coyote is in some way related to their reproductive processes. It has been recorded in sanctuaries where the coyote is unmolested by man or other significant predators that females tend to have two or three less pups per litter than in areas where the coyote is pressured.

In this way, coyote populations that are depleted rebuild themselves fairly rapidly. Unthreatened populations remain relatively stable, with birth rates essentially matching death rates. It is possible that a high level of howling caused by a large concentration of coyotes in

one area triggers a biological signal depressing conception rates. If so, artificial manipulation of howling levels may be used to reduce coyote populations in livestock grazing areas.

Knowledge of the territoriality of coyote packs led Dr. Michael Fox of HSUS's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems to theorize that socializing coyotes with sheep might be one method of protecting sheep. Socializing would be done by raising coyote pups with lambs. When mature, the animals would be turned loose on the range together. The coyotes could be expected to establish their territory around the sheep herd, thereby protecting the sheep from the attacks of other coyote groups not as friendly towards them.

The sheep rancher's unwillingness to protect his own flock is an important factor in the coyote-sheep problem. Flocks are turned loose, often on public lands rented to the rancher for grazing purposes, with no human protection. Ranchers claim the cost of labor is too high, and it is too difficult to find employees willing to spend long, lonely hours on the plains with the sheep. Even canine protection is not afforded, although sheep dogs are routinely used in Europe with great success. The USDA in Denver is currently testing the Komondor, a Hungarian sheep dog, as a possible protector of flocks.

Many ranchers do not even bother to bring in the pregnant ewes from the field. When the ewe is ready to give birth, she must leave the flock to do so, and she and her newborn lamb become easy targets for any predator. Since lambs account for most of the total sheep loss to coyotes, it seems that the provision of lambing sheds and corrals would be an obvious solution to this part of the problem.

Ranchers also overlook the coyote's role in rodent control. With the rodent population kept down, more grazing food is available to the herds. This gain may offset predator losses in terms of profit to the rancher.

It has long been the policy of The HSUS to oppose the indiscriminate killing of predatory animals, and to encourage the use of nonlethal control measures. It is heartening to realize that the research being done by Dr. Lehner and others may provide acceptable control alternatives, so that coyote and man can live in peace together. □

According to J. Frank Dobie, in his book, "The Voice of the Coyote," the word "coyote" came from the Aztec term "coyotl." "Anglicized approaches to the now accepted form included chiota, cayotah, coyote, cuiota, collote, ciote, cayotte, cayeute, cayoti, cayote, coyoto, cuyota, koyott, kiote, kiyot. Perhaps there is no single right way for English speakers to pronounce the word. Like morals, correctness of pronunciation often depends upon latitude or longitude. Historical pronunciation accents all three syllables of the word—co-yo-te. Coy-o-te, often abbreviated orally into ky-oh, does well enough."



—Leonard Lee Rue IV

"Run Rabbit Run"

An Eyewitness Report by HSUS Investigators

PLACE: A fenced field in Abilene, Kansas
PARTICIPANTS: About 100 greyhound dogs plus owners; 270 jackrabbits trucked in from Texas; 100 spectators on an average day.
PURPOSE: Pitting greyhounds against jackrabbits for testing their training as killing machines, also for entertainment and wagering.

"Run rabbit run" the spectators scream as two greyhounds chase down a jackrabbit within the confines of a diamond-shaped field. The dog owners and spectators have come to enjoy themselves watching and wagering. The dogs have come to be winners. The rabbits have come to die.

This bloody event some call "sport" is *coursing*. Coursing has been with us for about 100 years. Originally, the greyhound was brought to this country to help midwestern farmers rid their fields of rodents and rabbits. According to the Greyhound Hall of Fame in Abilene, "*The American farmer soon found the greyhound to also be a great source of entertainment and sport. Weekend coursing matches became popular, and eventually led to the first organized coursing meet held near Cheyenne Bottoms, Kansas, in 1886.*"

Today, there are about 20,000 registered greyhounds in the country. Greyhound racing is a popular "sport," and coursing remains the method of choice for training the racing dogs.

A HSUS investigator engaged the man who trucked the rabbits from Texas in a conversation. "Don't get too close to me," the driver said, "I've got hair from those damn rabbits all over me." The driver and his son had just finished unloading the rabbits. The investigator asked the driver why the rabbits had been brought from Texas. "Ain't any rabbits left in Kansas," he said. "They've all been trapped and poisoned. So, we bring them up from West Texas." The driver went on to point out that he gets \$5.00 per head for the rabbits.

A typical coursing match pits two greyhounds against one rabbit. The rabbit is turned loose in the field first. If it does not immediately begin to run, men along the fence harass it until it moves. If they fail, the announcer blurts over the loudspeaker, "This rabbit won't do." The rabbit is immediately changed.

One dog wears a red collar and the other a white one. They are turned loose shortly after

the rabbit begins to move. Occasionally, the dogs are so swift that the rabbit does not even know they are there until it's too late. Usually, the rabbit spots the dogs and a two or three minute chase follows.

When a rabbit gets "home" (a hole in the fenced-in area that allows the rabbit to escape to another confined area), it is given a few minutes rest and then turned back into the field. If the dogs fail to get it, a relief dog is sent in to make the kill.

Some of the spectators cheer for the rabbit. Others cheer for the dogs. Large signs are posted prohibiting gambling but, even the casual observer can see money changing hands.

Speed is only one factor in determining the event's winner. Points are also awarded for the following maneuvers:

THE TURN—1 point. A turn is where the greyhound forces the jack to turn at right angles.

THE WRENCH—1/2 point. A wrench is where the greyhound fails to turn the jack but forces him off a straight line, running in a zigzag manner.

THE KILL—2 points or on a descending scale in proportion to the degree of merit shown in making the kill. The kill may be of no merit. Thus, one greyhound forcing the jack to turn into his opponent's mouth, or catching a weak, stumbling jack.

THE TRIP—1 point. A trip is where a greyhound throws the jack but fails to hold him.

During the events, the dogs don't make a sound. They're like finely tuned missiles tracking down and destroying an enemy target. The rabbits, on the other hand, make pathetic squealing noises. Occasionally the men who tear the rabbits away from the dogs show a little compassion by slamming the injured rabbit's head against a hard object to put it out of its misery. Otherwise, it will be thrown into a trash can with the dead rabbits from preceding events, to die slowly from its injuries.

HSUS investigators observed all of this and more. One of the most disturbing things they saw was a group of upper elementary grade students who had been brought to the meet on a "field trip." The children had to witness the dead and dying rabbits being tossed in garbage cans; the dogs tearing rabbits from limb to limb; and their teacher making what she thought were humorous noises imitating the dying rabbits. One investigator noted that the children were very upset by the sight of the rabbits in the trash cans.

Interestingly, during the investigation in

Abilene, a new Kansas anti-cruelty law went into effect. The HSUS investigators felt that the coursing meets were in violation of the law. They approached the local county attorney and sought to sign a formal complaint. The attorney agreed that they could sign a complaint, but he suggested that the state Attorney General should give an opinion first since the new law had not been tested. As of this writing, the Kansas Attorney General has not made his opinion known.

In addition, The HSUS staffers requested assistance from Dr. Dale Schwindaman of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Schwindaman sent an agent to the coursing meet to witness the events to determine if the "animal fighting venture" section of the 1976 Animal Welfare Act Amendments had been violated.

At least 30 courses were run each day of the meet. Many of the rabbits were killed. Those that were left were sold to local greyhound racers for training purposes.

According to a HSUS investigator, coursing meets provide a place for people to sell and lease racing dogs, test the abilities of dogs for possible track racing. "Coursing is cruel," he said. "There's no doubt about it. There's just no redeeming qualities about it at all."

Of course, greyhound enthusiasts see it another way. One man who spoke with a HSUS investigator put it this way: "These rabbits and dogs are treated more humanely than a lot of other animals," he remarked. "You should spend your time on other cruelties rather than picking on greyhound people. The Humane Society worries about these pests (rabbits) and yet their own people kill all those dogs all over the country. Why don't you do something about those people?"

Editor's Note:

This final comment by a greyhound enthusiast clearly illustrates the difference between the *animal users* and humanitarians. The users are concerned with their little niche. Yes, it's true that humane societies are killing cats and dogs. It is a death imposed by irresponsible, indifferent pet owners. Surplus animals are euthanized as quickly and as painlessly as possible. The rabbits die in the teeth of dogs or, later on, in the trash cans surrounding the coursing field.

Now, look at the coursing people. If their purpose is to rid the area of rabbits because they are pests, then they should stop racing and coursing now. It was the opinion of the Texas



truck driver that there are very few rabbits left in Kansas.

The alleged purpose of coursing is sport. The obvious side benefit is cash. The purpose of a humane society is the prevention of cruelty. We believe it is cruel to allow animals to breed and run loose. The average life of a loose cat or dog is less than three years. And they don't die peacefully like most well cared for pets. They die of disease and under the wheels of automobiles.

The user can ask "What good is a rabbit?" The humanitarian has answered that question. All life is sacred. □



HSUS Receives Award for Disaster Relief Work

The Humane Society of the United States has received a Certificate of Appreciation from the New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Shell Fisheries in recognition of the Society's contribution to the state's emergency waterfowl feeding program. The program was initiated in an effort to supplement the natural diet of birds which were confronted with a serious food shortage resulting from extreme cold temperatures which caused coastal marshes to freeze.

In response to an appeal to the HSUS disaster relief program, The Society contributed funds for the purchase of grain and solicited additional contributions from New Jersey animal welfare agencies. Through the emergency waterfowl feeding program more than 270 tons of grain were distributed to distressed birds including the uncommon brant goose which winters exclusively along the hard hit northeast portion of the Atlantic seaboard. As a result of this program wildlife biologists are estimating that thousands of wintering waterfowl were saved from certain death.

Supplemental feeding programs are important to many species of wildlife which are threatened by winter food shortages. The fundamental burden for assisting wildlife during inclement weather must necessarily be borne by individual humanitarians. However, the Southern coast of New Jersey is a critical waterfowl area which warranted special attention in recognition of the diversity and numbers of birds which winter in that area.

Attention: Shelters

The HSUS has learned that The Food and Drug Administration has recently made an inspection of the drug records of a local society. It is important that all purchase and use records be kept up to date. HSUS believes this inspection is the forerunner of more such checkups.

Intern Program At Norma Terris Center

Susan Porteus, a sophomore at Goddard College in New Hampshire, is presently working on a 15 week work-study project at HSUS's Norma Terris Humane Education Center. She is assisting Director John Dommers on educational programs and activities for schools, community groups, libraries, and summer camps. She will also produce educational materials and work on animal welfare legislation.

HSUS West Coast Regional Office Booth Popular at Nature Fair

From the West coast regional office, Investigator Eric Sakach reports the success of an HSUS booth at the "World of Nature" Conservation Fair at the Puente Hills Mall in Hacienda Heights, California. Sponsored by the Sunset Junior Women's Club of Hacienda Heights, the fair drew over 150,000 people. The HSUS booth was manned by Boy and Girl Scouts, and was well supplied with HSUS materials on trapping, hunting, pet overpopulation, KIND magazine samples and membership information.

HSUS's John Dommers Cries "Foul" in Donkey Basketball Editorial

The following editorial appeared in April in the *Shore-Line Times* in Madison, Connecticut. A local high school had planned a donkey basketball game as a fund-raiser, with local teams riding donkeys supplied by the Buckeye Donkey Ball Company of Columbus, Ohio. Many schools and other organizations have been attracted to this idea for fund-raising, not realizing the cruelty involved to the donkeys. HSUS's John Dommers, Director of Education, wrote this editorial explaining why humanitarians cannot condone this "sport."

On Donkey Basketball

Sometimes the cruelty isn't obvious, but it's there. This is especially true of donkey basketball. Many problems occur during transport, and on the gymnasium floors where the animals are kicked, pulled, screamed at, strained at, and treated as oversized toys.

The promoters of donkey basketball use their animals for one reason: PROFIT. The people

who use the animals for local "sport" do so for two reasons: PROFIT and FUN. Whenever the animals are exploited for these two reasons, the welfare of the animals assumes a very low priority. Similar animal abuses occur at rodeos, horse races, dog tracks, bull fights and animal drawing contests.

Unless a person were to follow and monitor the animals on their regular circuit of events night after night and week after week each year, it is difficult to prove that cruelty laws are broken. A giant bruise, a ripped ear, or an anemic appearance are problems that most prosecutors would call "marginal" in reference to cruelty cases.

Unless an animal was down beyond recovery, as attested to by a veterinarian, our existing cruelty laws are not strong enough to put an end to the so-called "sport" of donkey basketball.

Although it is recognized that the local sponsors of these events have good intentions, it appears that they are psychologically immune to the problems because of the "fun-profit" motive.

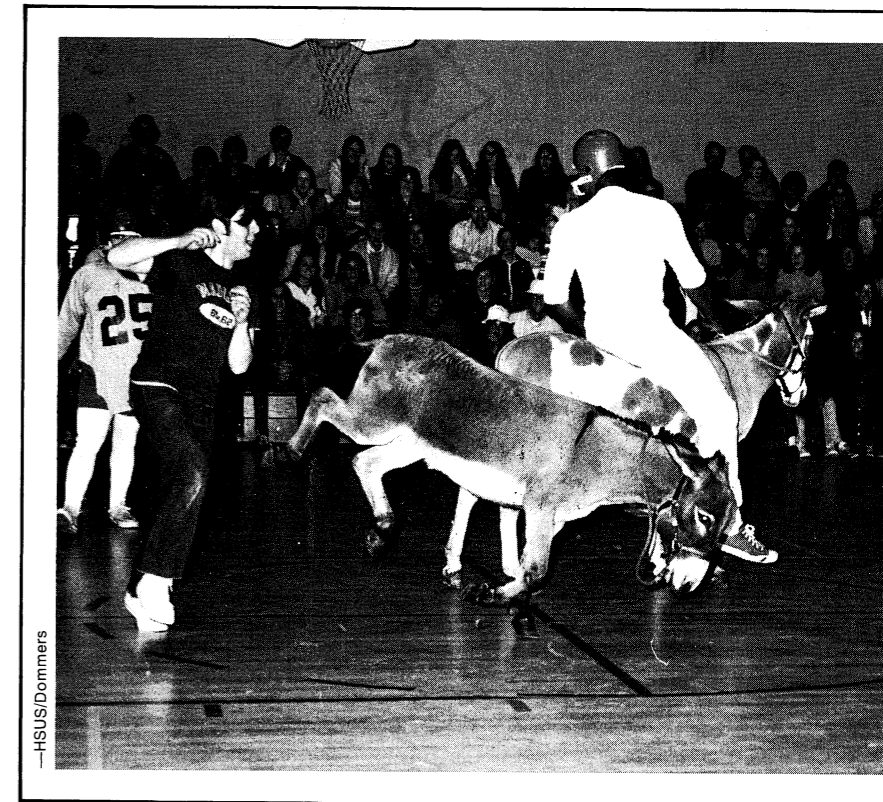
Many young people who have not been desensitized to animal suffering and abuse have been speaking out against the cruelties of donkey basketball. They see animals as partners and not as playthings.

Is anyone listening? There are a lot of other good fund-raising events where there is no potential for animal abuse. The best way to register your disapproval of these events is to stay home and not support them. When gate receipts drop, so will the "games."

Weller Assists Local Societies

Bernie Weller, Field Representative in the Gulf States Regional Office, has been assisting local organizations toward improving their animal shelter operations. At the request of the Volunteers for Animal Welfare, Weller testified at the Oklahoma City City Council on improvements needed at the Oklahoma City Animal Control. The City Council subsequently awarded \$215,000 of revenue sharing money for more personnel, equipment and possibly a humane education classroom at the shelter.

The cities of Yukon, Edmond and Del City, Oklahoma also requested and received Weller's assistance in reviewing their shelter facilities and guidance on the upgrading of their animal control programs.



—HSUSDommers

Weller also conducted a three day investigation of the Fayetteville, Arkansas animal control program, at the request of the Fayetteville Humane Society. A report of several problem areas was forwarded to the Fayetteville City Council, and the City Manager, Mr. Don Grimes.

HSUS wants to thank the Volunteers for Animal Welfare in Oklahoma City, and the Fayetteville Humane Society for providing Weller's travel expense to their cities.

NY Humane Education Workshop Led by Dommers

The New York Humane Education Workshop in Hudson, New York, was attended by 92 teachers, including Hudson's Superintendent of Schools and the Director of Pupil Services. The workshop was conducted by John Dommers, Director of HSUS's Norma Terris Humane Education Center. It was the first formal workshop designed to implement New York State's mandated humane education curriculum. Due to the positive and enthusiastic response to the workshop, Dommers plans to ask the New York State Department of Education for an endorsement to continue implementation of the curriculum throughout the state. □

1977 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

WHO? YOU AND OTHER "EXPERTS"

WHAT? 23rd ANNUAL HSUS CONFERENCE

WHEN? OCTOBER 13-16 THUR. ---- SUN.

WHERE? SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

WHY? LEARNING, SHARING HELPING, AND CARING

This year's theme, "Educating for Action," should set the tone for one of the most lively educational conferences ever. Underlying every workshop, speech, and presentation is the call to action in defense of our fellow creatures.

The setting is Vacation Village Hotel on Vacation Isle in San Diego's Mission Bay. During your off times, the hotel complex provides a wide range of activities including golf, tennis, swimming, biking, and boating.

The Conference Pre-Sessions at the Animal Care and Education Center and the San Diego Zoo will be thoroughly educational. Mel Morse, former HSUS President, will host you at his Animal Care and Education Center. Sue Pressman will take you backstage at the Zoo.

Following opening remarks on Friday morning, conferees will hear a keynote address by Roger Caras. Caras, well known writer, radio personality, and the nation's first full time TV animal correspondent, will provide the verbal fuel for the "action" to come. Past conferees will recall that Roger Caras has always inspired and provoked "action" lasting long after the conference has ended.

Dr. John C. Lilly, Director of The Human/Dolphin Foundation will treat us to an inquiry in interspecies communication between man and the marine mammals.

Workshops on Friday all deal with "action" programs. Friday's workshops will not be repeated. So, choose carefully.

Friday evening will be a combination of fun and learning. Sue Pressman will take us backstage at San Diego's well known *Sea World*. To top it off, we'll have a picnic dinner where you can refresh old friendships, talk shop, and eat. The picnic is included in your registration fee.

"Animals in Biomedical Research and Testing" is the subject of Dr. Michael Fox's address on Saturday morning. This is a must for all concerned with this growing plague on our animals. John Dommers, Director of The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, will electrify us with his thoughts on humane education, also on Saturday morning.

Some of the Saturday workshops will be repeated. Please check the schedule carefully and plan your time accordingly.

The high point, as always, will be the Annual Awards Banquet on Saturday evening. This year's Joseph Wood Krutch medalist has been selected for "significant contribution towards the improvement of life and environment."

Please note the increased registration fee after August 15. See you in San Diego! □

THURSDAY

October 13

Noon-2:00 p.m.

Registration for Pre-Sessions

2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Seminar at Animal Care & Education Center

Mel L. Morse

Dr. Alice DeGroot

Dr. Michael Fox

Limited to 50 people. \$2.00 bus fare additional.

Seminar at San Diego Zoo

Sue Pressman

Limited to 50 people. \$2.00 bus fare additional.

Free zoo pass usable at other times.

7:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.

Registration and Get Acquainted Social

FRIDAY

October 14

8:30 a.m.

Registration

9:00 a.m.

Opening Remarks

Amy Freeman Lee, Program Chairman

Coleman Burke, HSUS Board Chairman

John A. Hoyt, HSUS President

9:30 a.m.

Keynote Address

Roger Caras

10:30 a.m.

Coffee Break

10:45 a.m.

"The Origins of Interspecies Communication; Dolphins, Porpoises, and Whales"

Dr. John C. Lilly, The Human/Dolphin Foundation

2:00 p.m.

Annual HSUS Membership Meeting

Report of Elections Committee

Election of Members to Nominating Committee

Report of Treasurer

Report of President

3:30 p.m.

Coffee Break

3:45 p.m.

Workshops

(1) Shelter Operation and Accreditation

Phyllis Wright

(2) Factory Farming

Dr. Michael Fox

CONTINUED FOLLOWING ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Report 1976 in Review

"The primary and motivating concern of The Humane Society of the United States is the prevention of cruelty to all living creatures."

—HSUS Statement of Principles and Beliefs

Again in 1976 it remains apparent that the *animal exploiters and abusers* in our culture were offended by HSUS actions and programs. There was no scarcity of criticism from the tuna fishermen, the greyhound racers, the sports hunting fraternity, the trappers, the rodeo enthusiasts, circus owners, and movie producers. The continuing assault on HSUS can mean one thing: We're doing what we're supposed to do—preventing cruelty to animals.

Looking back over a year's activities, it is difficult to say that this or that was the most significant accomplishment. We'll leave that decision up to you.



The Humane Society
of the United States

2100 L ST. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

ANIMAL CONTROL

HSUS goals in this significant portion of our endeavors are simple. One goal of *The HSUS* is to reduce the massive overbreeding of cats and dogs by teaching, promoting, and enforcing responsible pet ownership.

Teaching animal control officials, educators, humane society personnel, and others the basics of good animal control has been continued with the Society's visiting workshop in more than 10 of the nation's cities this year. In addition, our animal control specialists have provided on-site guidance to 37 cities and 12 legislative bodies.

Correspondence relating to animal control issues continues to pour into HSUS Washington and regional offices. Our newly revised *Responsible Animal Regulation* book has been used by numerous cities and states in the development of animal control legislation.

Again, as in '75, HSUS staffers participated in the second annual Animal Control Personnel Development Conference held at Texas A & M University. HSUS staff personnel also participated in the National Conference on Dog and Cat Control held in February in Denver, Colorado.

Pet birth control research was a major activity of HSUS in '76. The newly created Institute for the Study of Animal Problems is working on a longitudinal study with Colorado State University and a major drug manufacturer to produce a sterilant for male dogs.

Many HSUS publications, two TV spots, and legislative efforts continue to focus on the animal control problem.

CRUELTY INVESTIGATION

Recognizing that successful cruelty investigations prevent cruelty in many situations, The HSUS has zealously expanded its investigative activities during the past year. It remains a goal of *The HSUS* to investigate cruelty cases which have a national emphasis in order to set precedents for state and local problems.

HSUS investigators charged the Gary, Indiana dog pound with cruelty to animals in 1976. At least 5 visits were made to the site. One time, investigators found animals living in their own urine, vomit, and feces. Though the case was never prosecuted, HSUS persistence led to improved conditions at the pound.

In addition to investigating other shelters, HSUS agents criticized the cruelty perpetrated upon a raccoon during the Kentucky Governor's Inaugural Parade, a proposed fight between a man and a shark which was originally to be telecast from Western Samoa, the use of beagles and other animals by the Army to test gasses, several Bicentennial events using horses,

and a proposed roundup of wild horses by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

In the latter case, The HSUS and The American Horse Protection Association took the BLM to court and stopped the proposed roundup. This case, by itself, is a major landmark for animal welfare groups. It clearly illustrated to the government that it cannot "manage" the wild creatures on federal lands without considering the concerns of the people.

Investigations of dogfights, cockfights, a proposed bullfight on a barge in the ocean off New York City, puppy mills, and shipments of animals have also been investigated. In some cases, The HSUS signed complaints and the courts ruled for the animals. In other cases, the mere pressure brought about by the investigation department was enough to bring remedial action.

The HSUS financed a major study of factory farming methods and techniques currently being used in the U.S. This study, now in the hands of The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, is being used as basic research in ISAP's on-going review of factory farming.

ANIMALS IN MOVIES

The abuse of animals in motion pictures, and even TV commercials, was actively pursued by The HSUS during the year. This program was aimed at preventing cruelty to animals in movies, TV shows, and TV commercials. We are now seeking to put an end to the depiction of cruelty to animals in films.

Because the day of the major studios is gone, it is more difficult to control film content. Independent producers may go to any lengths to create impressions they feel are desirable for their individual films. Thus, on-site monitoring of filming has been nearly impossible. This year's efforts have been aimed at developing "sources" within the film community and enlisting the aid of major stars in refusing to work in films that involve cruelty to animals.

Our efforts have been paying off. The leader of the Motion Picture Association, spokesman for the industry, has recently warned professional filmmakers to be wary of The HSUS. At the same time, he has made modest efforts to make producers adhere to a voluntary code of behavior.

The HSUS has also given support to legislation in California which would curb abuses to animals in motion pictures.

WILDLIFE

Seals, whales, wolves, coyotes, dolphins, and a large number of other wild creatures continue to be hunted and slaughtered by so-called sportsmen, food processors, and ranchers. In 1976, The HSUS has gone to court to protect wolves in Alaska, wild horses in Idaho, dolphins

in the Atlantic and Pacific, and seals in Africa and on the Pribilof Islands. HSUS's major objective in the wildlife area concerns itself with protecting endangered wildlife, limiting or ending the use of wild creatures for entertainment purposes, and changing the "game management" concept to one of stewardship.

The killing of innocent dolphins by tuna fishermen occupied a great deal of time during the year. HSUS has testified before congressional committees, appeared on TV and radio programs, and initiated a total boycott of tuna—for pets as well as people.

The HSUS Wildlife Department has also been active in rescuing birds trapped in oil spill disasters. HSUS experts in the cleaning and care of oil-soaked birds are now routinely requested by the Department of the Interior to head up disaster relief teams.

ACCREDITATION

HSUS's Accreditation Program got into full swing with the awarding of two Certificates of Accreditation to two societies in California. These societies will receive formal recognition of their achievements at the 1977 Annual Conference in San Diego, California.

REGIONAL OFFICE PROGRAM

The HSUS regional offices in New England, the Gulf States, the Great Lakes area, and on the West Coast continue to be a successful element in our effort to assist local societies and provide regional leadership. In addition, our special representatives in the midwest and southeast perform similar functions on a limited scale.

One of the major activities of the West Coast Regional Office was fighting the spread of greyhound racing to California. HSUS personnel participated in the successful defeat of Proposition 13 in California. Proposition 13 would have allowed pari-mutuel betting at the dog tracks. This would have resulted in a proliferation of tracks in the Golden State.

The West Coast Office also helped to stop a project that would have had a private corporation taking over the animal control operations of more than 20 communities. In the final analysis, the corporation did not have the financial resources to take on the project.

HSUS's Great Lakes Regional Office temporarily suspended operations at the end of 1976 because of the necessity to transfer the Regional Director to the New England Office. However, the Great Lakes Office continued to be active in anti-trapping activities, humane education

workshops, and assistance to local societies.

One of the most significant achievements of the Great Lakes Office during the year was the transformation of the Gary, Indiana dog pound into a more humane facility for impounded animals. It was only through the persistence of the Great Lakes Office and the threat of a lawsuit that the transformation was made.

In '76, The HSUS opened an office in Kansas City. Though not a formal regional office, this office has performed many of the same functions. The Midwestern Office has investigated Tennessee walking horse events, puppy mills, and the air transport of puppies. Our representative has worked closely with local societies in public relations and anti-trapping activities.

The New England Regional Office has changed directors and location. With the retirement of the former director, the office was moved to the state capital, Hartford, Connecticut. Even though the New England area is already well represented by many members, membership development was a major activity during 1976. In addition, the office was very active with legislative and humane educational matters.

The Norma Terris Humane Education Center, located in the New England Regional area, has been active in conducting educational workshops, developing educational materials, and organizing humane educators throughout the New England area.

The Gulf States Regional Office has sponsored several animal control and education workshops throughout the area. They have conducted cruelty investigations in public pounds, kennels, pet shops, slaughterhouses, and laboratories. Improving the conditions at the North Texas State University biology laboratory was a major accomplishment involving several years of hard work.

One of the major investigations of this regional office in the past year was the coon contests held in Seguin, Texas. The coons are victims of coon dogs in a variety of encounters that are cruel and inhumane. This investigation and subsequent work have not been completed. The publicity surrounding the coon contests has attracted many supporters to the humane point of view.

The Southern Area Office of The HSUS has assisted more than 20 local animal welfare groups in important areas like shelter management, humane education, and fund raising. At least six new societies were formed in the southeast with the direct aid of the Southern Area Office.

The Director of the Southern Area Office retired in '76. Currently, The HSUS is formulating plans for more intensive coverage in the area.

The HSUS State Branch in New Jersey has continued its fine work during the year. This state branch continues to sponsor seminars for shelter and pound work-

ers, works actively to protect wildlife, and assists local societies in humane education and with technical advice.

HUMANE EDUCATION

The major objectives of HSUS educational programming for youth are the development of materials and teaching techniques and the integration of the humane ethic in the standard curriculum.

Through The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, The Norma Terris Humane Education Center, and the KIND program, young people and teachers are being reached with materials, methods, and information.

HSUS's commitment to the humane education of youth remains strong. An examination of the financial statement accompanying this report shows that 15 percent of expenditures is devoted solely to educational activities. We are proud of the growing membership in KIND and the highly professional KIND magazine. The magazine is currently being used in many classroom situations around the country; in addition, it goes to many family homes.

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education's impact on the educational community was enhanced with the publishing of a new manual entitled: *Humane Education: An Overview*. This text gives basic philosophy, the history of the humane education movement, and provides basic research on the need for the integration of the humane ethic in the basic curriculum.

RESEARCH AND DATA SERVICES

A major function of this key department in HSUS is the collection and dissemination of information and the building of a bank of humane information. To this end, the department has continued to build The HSUS library under the auspices of The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems.

The Department of Research and Data Services serves as a major source of information for all HSUS publications and staff. Information required for testimony before legislative bodies has been a significant part of the department's work throughout the year.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The HSUS Legal Department is among the front line fighters in preventing cruelty. The purpose of maintaining a full-time legal staff is to allow *The HSUS* to take legal action whenever it is deemed appropriate. Often this requires 'round the

clock research in order to prepare court documents required to obtain Temporary Restraining Orders.

A significant achievement of The HSUS Legal Department in 1976 was a successful suit to stop the Bureau of Land Management from rounding up and disposing of a herd of wild horses in the Challis, Idaho area. The HSUS contended that the proposed roundup would have been cruel and inhumane. The court agreed and stopped the roundup.

The Legal Department has also been involved in the much publicized tunaportpoise issue and legal proceedings to halt the importation of sealskins from Africa.

In addition, a case several years old that HSUS had before the Federal Trade Commission was decided. We had asked for a ban on the telecasting of rodeos. The FTC turned down the request. However, they left a glimmer of hope by requesting The HSUS to provide specific evidence of the cruelties of rodeo.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF ANIMAL PROBLEMS (ISAP)

ISAP officially took up residence in the HSUS headquarters building in 1976. The Institute has been charged with conducting objective studies on the wide range of issues that concern humanitarians. Among the first subjects studied was the issue of trapping. A complete report has been finalized and is ready for printing. (See article elsewhere in this issue of *The Humane Society News*.)

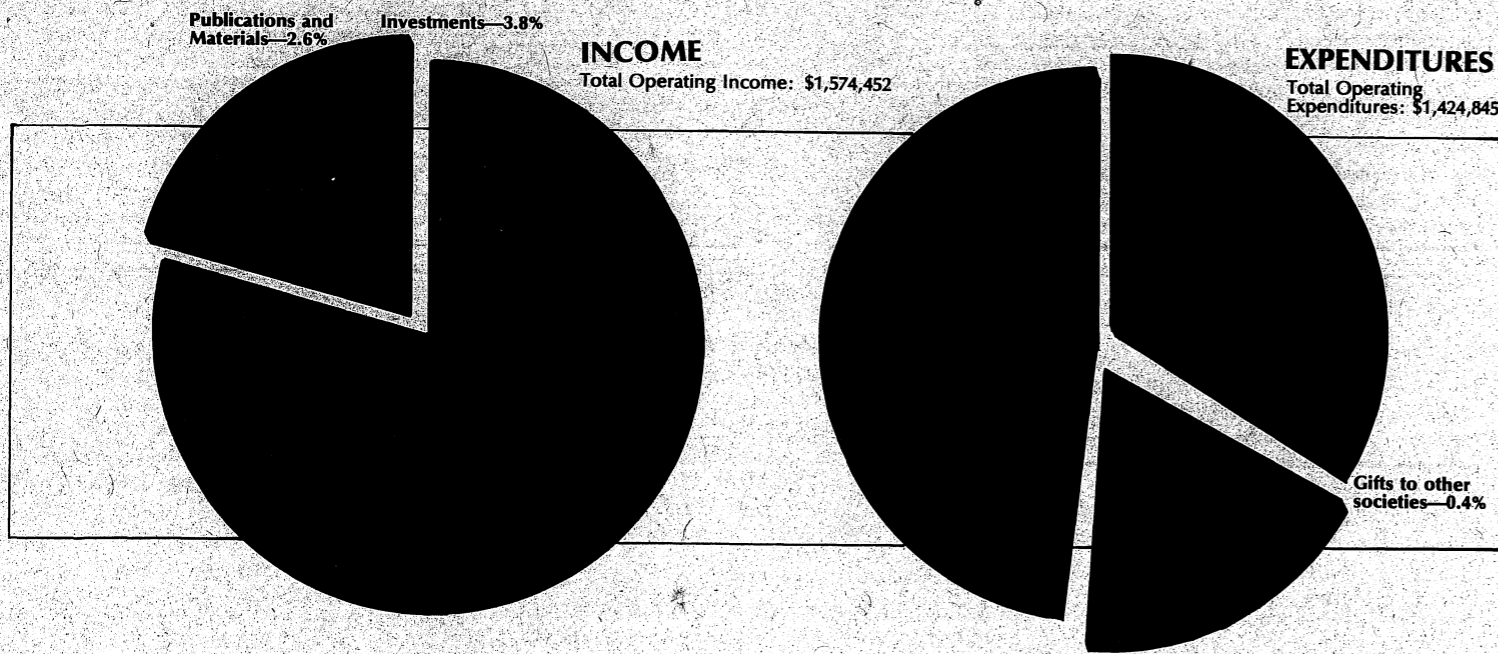
ISAP has also devoted recent efforts to a study of worldwide euthanasia techniques. The study will be published soon. ISAP personnel have been investigating factory farming techniques, transportation of food animals, and laboratory practices.

A NEW ERA

This has been a brief glance at the varied work of your Society. The basic financial information follows. Naturally, all of the activities of the Society have not been reported in this synopsis. These are highlights of a very successful year.

The theme for the 1976 Annual Conference, held in Washington, D.C. was "Beginning a New Era for Animals." Obviously, this was the case. Your Society increased and expanded its activities for the prevention of cruelty in areas of continuing concern. It truly was the beginning of a new era for our fellow creatures.

Financial Report: 1976



Operating Income and Expenditures

Income		Expenditures	
Membership Dues	\$ 227,224	Membership and General Public Information	\$ 204,514
Contributions and Bequests	1,246,609	Program Services	120,796
Investment Income	59,314	Publications and Communications	144,844
Publications and Materials	41,305	Education Activities and Services	132,032
TOTAL	\$1,574,452	KIND Program	83,058
		Investigations and Field Services	137,034
		Litigation and Legal Services	75,476
		Regional Programs and Services	256,745
		Special Projects	8,719
		Gifts to Other Societies	5,200
		Administration and Management	161,524
		Fund Raising	94,903
		TOTAL	\$1,424,845

Excess of Income Over Expenditures \$149,607

Note: Audited Financial Statement Available Upon Request

'EDUCATING FOR ACTION'

- (3) Zoos and Performing Animals
Sue Pressman
 - (4) Disaster Relief Program
Guy Hodge
 - (5) Marine Mammals
Patricia Forkan
- 5:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
Picnic dinner and Educational Seminar at Sea World (Dinner included in Registration fee)

- 3:30 p.m.
Coffee Break
- 3:45 p.m.
Workshops
- (1) Euthanasia
Dr. Michael Fox
- (2) Legislation
Patricia Forkan & Charlene Drennon
- (3) Contemporary Concepts in Animal Control
Phyllis Wright
- (4) Cruelty Investigations
Frantz Dantzler & Phil Steward
- (5) KIND Programs
Dale Hylton

SATURDAY

October 15

- 8:30 a.m.
Registration
- 9:00 a.m.
"Animals in Biomedical Research and Testing"
Dr. Michael Fox
- 10:15 a.m.
Coffee Break
- 10:30 a.m.
"Focus on Humane Education"
John J. Dommers
- 2:00 p.m.
Workshops
- (1) Cruelty Investigations
Frantz Dantzler & Phil Steward
- (2) Trapping
Guy Hodge
- (3) Biomedical Research
Dr. Michael Fox
- (4) Fund Raising & Public Relations
Paul Irwin & Charles Herrmann
- (5) Humane Education Programs
John J. Dommers

- 6:30 p.m.
Reception for Conferees and Guests
- 7:30 p.m.
Annual Awards Banquet
(Dinner included in registration fee)
Toastmaster: John A. Hoyt, HSUS President
Christopher Gratton Shaw Scholarship Award
Youth Recognition Award
Certificates of Appreciation
Certificates of Accreditation
Joseph Wood Krutch Medal Presentation

Get your room reservations in early. There are only a limited number of rooms available Thursday night, October 13.

- Room Rates •
- Single: \$30
- Double: \$34
- Suites: \$45-\$65

SUNDAY

October 16

- 9:15 a.m.
Resolutions Committee Report
- 12 noon
Adjournment of Annual Conference

- Registration Fee for Entire Conference Including Saturday Banquet and Friday Picnic
- *AFTER AUGUST 15, \$40
- 1 Day Registration (NO MEALS)
- Banquet Only
- Pre-Session—Animal Care Center,
- Pre-Session—San Diego Zoo,

Cost Per Person	Number of People	Total
\$30*	_____	\$ _____
\$10	_____	\$ _____
\$15	_____	\$ _____
\$2	_____	\$ _____
\$2	_____	\$ _____
Total Enclosed		\$ _____

Note: A hotel reservation card will be mailed upon receipt of this registration form. You must make reservations prior to September 26 directly to hotel. One night room deposit required with reservation.

Vegetarian Meal Desired For Banquet

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

San Francisco SPCA Offers Health Insurance For Pets of Elderly



—San Francisco S.P.C.A.

The San Francisco SPCA recently announced a pet health care plan for senior citizens with limited incomes. Realizing that many older people have the time and the heart to care for an animal, but do not have the money to provide proper veterinary care, the plan offers everything from vaccinations to surgery for \$2 per service. All citizens over 65 and on low, fixed incomes are eligible. The SF SPCA Hospital provides the medical services. The difference between the \$2 fee and the actual cost of the service is made up by dues, donations, and bequests to the Society.

The Society also plans to seek City approval for half-priced licenses and adoption fees. "We are painfully aware of the need to find homes for unwanted animals," a Society spokesman said. "This is an opportunity to give them warm, loving homes, and to brighten the lives of countless numbers of seniors at the same time." □

UNHAPPINESS IS A HOT DOG

A Warning from ISAP

Summer can be a good time for a dog, with owners taking longer walks and spending afternoons in the park to enjoy the warm summer sunshine. But there is danger in that sunshine for your dog, if he is left in a parked car for even a short time. Even with the windows slightly open, the temperature in the car can quickly climb to 120° and higher. Dogs cool themselves by panting. With only overheated air to breathe, they can't live very long. If they do escape death by heat prostration, they may suffer irreparable brain damage. The same goes for cats.

First aid can be given by immersing the animal in cold water until the body temperature is lowered. Then get him to the vet. Better yet, leave your pet home when you know you'll be shopping.

TO WARN OTHERS:

The HSUS has printed cards warning of this danger. Members and local humane societies and animal shelters may order 100 of the cards for free. Beyond that, there is a charge of \$1 per 100. The card, as pictured on the left, includes space for printing or stamping the name of the local organization distributing them. □

Your Car May Be A Death Trap!



Don't leave your dog or cat in a parked car during the summer months—not even for a short trip to the market. The buildup of heat inside your car can kill your pet very quickly!

On an average summer day the temperature inside a car can reach an unbearable 160 degrees in the sun. Even if you leave your windows cracked a bit, a dog or cat can die of heat prostration within a few hours. And, those that survive can suffer permanent damage.

Your pet doesn't sweat like you do. Its lungs are its cooling system. With nothing but overheated air to breathe, your pet can't live very long.

Remember, shaded parking areas, open windows, air conditioned cars with the motors off won't help. If you love your pet, leave it home. Don't take a chance with your pet's life.

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

Nationwide there is a proliferation of wolf/dog hybrids which are being bred and sold as pets. While they may appeal to those who want to have something wild and exotic, most of these hybrids do not make good pets when they attain maturity. They tend to be shy, emotionally unstable and sometimes aggressive and unpredictable toward people, especially strangers, and sometimes toward other dogs of the same sex. The breeding and ownership of such animals should be restricted to those engaged in behavioral studies and education. While few hybrids make good pets the majority do not adapt; thus breeding and keeping them is *inhumane*. Such animals should be placed in the category of wild animals. They should be subject to state laws controlling wild animal ownership. A wildlife owner's or breeder's permit should be mandatory and then given only if the animals are kept for behavioral studies or educational purposes, in accordance with HSUS policy concerning the ownership and breeding of wild animals. □

Concerned Citizens Unite For Humane Euthanasia

Fort Wayne, Indiana—In the closing days of May, humanitarians in this city won a year-long battle to provide a painless humane death to unwanted cats and dogs in the area. In a seven to one vote, the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne prohibited the use of decompression or high altitude chambers for euthanasia.

The new ordinance reads in part: *No animal shall suffer needless pain, stress, fear and apprehension from inhumane and inefficient methods of destruction, and . . . the administration of death to an animal by a barbiturate or a derivative substance thereof is universally recognized as the most humane method of animal destruction.*

Seven local animal welfare organizations, several concerned citizens, and one Council member started the fight for humane euthanasia in Fort Wayne. The unofficial leader of the movement was Dorothy Frary. Marguerite Dearth, another concerned citizen collected more than 6,500 names on a petition requesting the legislation. Vivian Schmidt, City-County Councilwoman introduced the legislation.

Together, these individuals and groups created a demand that could not be overlooked. According to HSUS Animal Control Specialist Phyllis Wright, "It could have only happened with a united front. Too many times, humani-

tarians forget the great American tradition of joining forces to get a job done. This situation in Fort Wayne should be an example to all concerned humanitarians."

During the testimony, Wright pointed out that people are more willing to turn their surplus pets over to the humane shelter if they think they will be euthanized by an injection rather than in a chamber in which oxygen is withdrawn. "The injection," she said, "improves the quality of death for animals that are the victims of irresponsible pet owners who don't neuter their pets."

By this action, Fort Wayne joins cities such as Berkeley, California, and Dallas, Texas, and the states of Arizona and Massachusetts. In addition, the Maine legislature is currently discussing the prohibition of high altitude and the mandatory use of sodium pentobarbital.

Interestingly, the major reason for the movement to ban the decompression units and begin using the injection method had nothing to do with the cost factors. The reason the proponents advanced was the need for a *humane* death.

A unique happening during the testimony occurred when officials from The Massachusetts SPCA phoned their supporting comments to the council. □

Court Orders Puppy Mill Operator to Stop Dog Breeding—Forever!

The case of the Kansas puppy mill raid, reported recently in an HSUS Close-Up, received its final disposition in a Kansas district court this March. Midwest Representative Ann Gonnerman and Bob Weideman, President of the Joplin, Missouri Humane Society, were among those present as the case was brought to a close. The owner of the breeding farm was ordered not to breed any dogs in the future, and the dogs from the raided kennel were turned over to the Joplin Humane Society. □

The following articles from past issues of The HSUS News are available as reprints. There will be a charge of 10¢ per copy, (20% discount to members for orders of ten or more). From time to time we will add to this list articles that may be of general interest.

- The HSUS Resolutions, from 1976 Conference
- Approaches to Sterilization
- Seal Slaughter Continues
- How to Identify Poisonous Plants That Can Hurt Your Pets

To order, write:
HSUS Reprints
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

HSUS REPRINTS

Animal Lab Cleans Up!

HSUS Correspondence Relates Two Year Struggle

The following are excerpts from a lengthy series of correspondence and reports on one of the cases HSUS has been dealing with. These fragments tell the story of the perseverance and methods sometimes necessary to bring about humane treatment for animals.

ORGANIZATIONS:

HSUS—Humane Society of the United States

NTSU—North Texas State University—Denton, Texas

USDA—United States Department of Agriculture, the agency charged with regulating animal research facilities.

PEOPLE:

STUDENT—NTSU student who first raised the issue of conditions at the University Biology Department, and who helped with documentation of conditions throughout the case.

BERNARD WELLER—Investigator for HSUS Gulf States Regional Office.

PHILIP STEWARD—Investigator, Field Services & Investigation Dept., HSUS in Washington, D.C.

DR. DALE SCHWINDAMAN—Senior Staff Veterinarian, Animal Care Staff, USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Washington, D.C.

September 15, 1975—Report of NTSU student

I first became aware of some mistreatment of animals at North Texas State in my physiology lab where in one of our first experiments several frogs were pithed (sticking a needle into the brain to destroy it). Students were allowed to pith without any previous direction to speak of. Most frogs were not pithed to the point of senselessness—many jumped off the tables landing on their heads, etc.

The day I called The Humane Society of the United States was in the summer session when I heard that a member of the biology department had a grant taken away from him a year earlier for not using anesthesia when operating on dogs.

On July 12, 1975, I walked to the third floor of the biology building where they kept the experimental animals. Almost all the doors were

unlocked. There were many cages of white rats and mice. Many of them seemed overcrowded and were crushing each other. Most of the rats looked unhealthy and had some fur missing. Also in the rooms were large rabbits so confined in cages they could barely turn around.

I then went down to the wooden building that contained the dogs. There were only two dogs that seemed healthy. The others were very listless. One white dog was curled up in the corner coughing and shivering. There were at least a few piles of feces in each cage with puddles of urine. And flies covered the dogs.

December 19, 1975—Memo from P. Steward to B. Weller

I have been given your reports and the student's data on the research facility at NTSU. You are correct—this needs attention. Please provide me with any update information you can.

February 4, 1976—Report of NTSU student to B. Weller and P. Steward

... The cages were filled with feces and urine. There was dysentery all over the floor of the runs and the animals could not help but lie in it. There was no water in any of the pans and no food visible. The dogs outside had green matter in their eyes and were shivering from the cold...

March 11, 1976—Letter from P. Steward to President, NTSU

We have recently received several complaints regarding the conditions of various animals held for experimentation and research at your University. Numerous allegations have been made indicating that possible violations of the Federal Animal Welfare Act of 1970 are occurring.

We strongly urge you to thoroughly investigate these allegations, and if you find them to be true, take immediate action to correct the situation.

As is our normal procedure, I have sent a copy of this letter to the USDA, the agency with which your research facility is registered.

March 22, 1976—Letter from Vice President, NTSU to P. Steward

I have your letter citing allegations relative to conditions in our Department of Biological Sciences which may be in violation of the Federal Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

These allegations come as something of a surprise to me. However, I have asked the chairman of the department to prepare a full

report relating to the issues you raised. You may be sure that we will take immediate steps to correct any situation which is in violation of applicable legislation. Thank you for calling these complaints to our attention.

April 7, 1976—Letter from NTSU student to B. Weller

I received your letter with the letter from the school enclosed. At the time I hoped and figured things would clean up, but to my surprise the situation with the dogs is the same except with different dogs. I have documented the same type information for you... today I found 2 dogs huddled in the first run and one dog huddled in the corner of the fourth run. There was feces in all of the runs; there was no food or water visible, it was raining outside and the kennel floors were wet, and the dogs were obviously frightened and cold.

June 23, 1976—File memo by P. Steward

Talked with USDA official Dale Schwindaman. Said no report had been received. Agreed to check with regional USDA inspectors to determine what's up. Will advise me. Told him of photos and conditions.

September 17, 1976—Letter from D. Schwindaman, USDA, to P. Steward

Concerning NTSU, investigation performed by a Texas field veterinary medical officer on June 28, 1976, reported "no evidence of dogs living in filth and disease... no evidence of unsanitary conditions in the small mammals housing."

You indicate, however, that written and photographic documentation exists which substantiates ongoing deficiencies in this research facility. If these documents could be made available to us, we would like to forward this information to appropriate investigatory personnel in Texas for additional follow-up action.

September 21, 1976—Memo from P. Steward to B. Weller

Attached is a copy of Dr. Schindaman's letter concerning NTSU. According to this letter, all is up to standards as of June 28th. The last photographs you sent were of April 23rd, which indicated a total contradiction about the conditions.

I would appreciate your reinspection of the facilities as soon as possible.

November 30, 1976—NTSU Inspection report by B. Weller

The first room I entered had the door open. I found 10 cages with a rabbit in each cage. The cages were dirty with rabbit hair stuck to the sides and floors. From the amount of feces it looked as if there were several days of droppings in the trays. The room was full of dust, hair and debris which gives evidence of the lack of sanitation.

In another room, I observed 20 rat cages, some very overcrowded. They were filthy and appeared as though they had not been cleaned

for some time. Some water containers had green algae inside.

February 1, 1977—Report of NTSU Inspection by P. Steward and B. Weller

Upon entering room #5, we observed numerous cages containing rabbits. Several had a sizable accumulation of dried urine and matted hair. In the center top cage we found a dead white rabbit, completely stiff.

Room #10 was filled with metal rodent cages. Each cage contained an undetermined number of white rats. In the dropping tray of one cage we found three dead baby rats and one partially eaten dead rat baby. The shavings in all trays were extremely wet with urine and had an extreme amount of accumulated fecal waste.

February 1, 1977—Letter to Denton County District Attorney from P. Steward

Enclosed are copies of all pertinent reports relating to the ongoing investigation of the housing and sanitation conditions in the animal quarters at NTSU. It is clear the University has made no effort to improve conditions or even to attempt to meet minimum animal husbandry standards.

The overcrowded conditions and total lack of sanitation procedures is, in our opinion, in total and direct violation of Section 42.11 of the Texas State Penal Code.

We respectfully request you impose an immediate time limit on the responsible individuals at NTSU and, if these conditions are not improved by your time limit, that formal criminal charges be filed.

Both Mr. Weller and myself are ready to act as complaining witnesses.

March 7, 1977—Report of Inspection of NTSU by B. Weller

Cages have been ordered to allow the animals to be moved to a clean cage when the cages are being cleaned. New and larger rat containers have been ordered to reduce overcrowding of mice and rats.

All doors now have locks and will be kept locked to allow only authorized persons in the animal quarters. A second person has been hired to help care for the animals. Cages were clean, expanded to a larger size. Dirt, dust and surplus hair had been removed. Each room had a clean atmosphere, not as sanitized as it should be, but will have new cleaning equipment in the near future.

I contacted the District Attorney to inform him of the changes made at the University. □

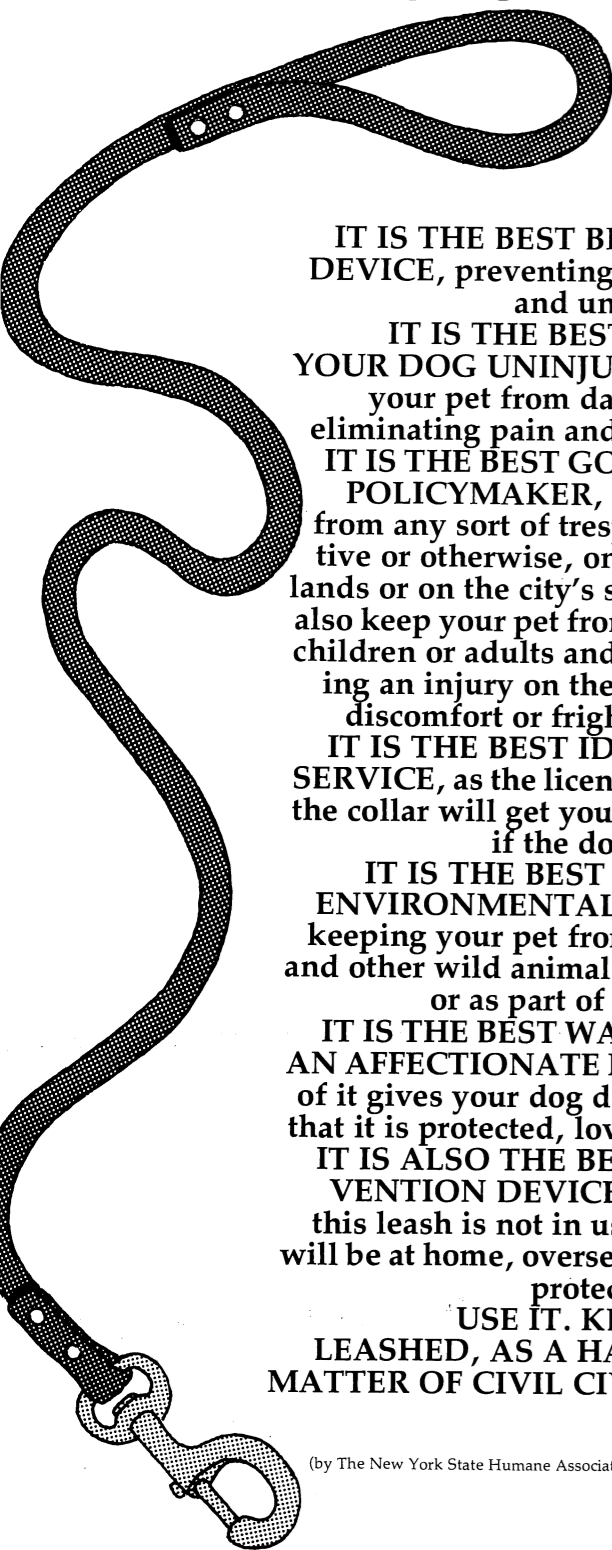


—HSUS Photos

Editor's Note—

The New York State Humane Association wanted to share this with you. We've set it up so you can cut it out, take it to your printer, and reproduce it. Please be sure to add your organization's name. THIS IS A LEASH will make a good handout at shelters and pet shops.

THIS IS A LEASH



IT IS THE BEST BIRTH CONTROL DEVICE, preventing random matings and unwanted puppies.
IT IS THE BEST WAY TO KEEP YOUR DOG UNINJURED, restraining your pet from darting into traffic, eliminating pain and veterinary bills.
IT IS THE BEST GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICYMAKER, keeping your pet from any sort of trespassing, destructive or otherwise, on your neighbor's lands or on the city's sidewalks. It will also keep your pet from jumping up on children or adults and possibly inflicting an injury on them, as well as the discomfort or fright it might cause.
IT IS THE BEST IDENTIFICATION SERVICE, as the license tag attached to the collar will get your pet back to you if the dog should be lost.
IT IS THE BEST WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, keeping your pet from harassing deer and other wild animals, either by itself or as part of a wild dog pack.
IT IS THE BEST WAY TO DEVELOP AN AFFECTIONATE PET, as the touch of it gives your dog definite assurance that it is protected, loved, and wanted.
IT IS ALSO THE BEST CRIME PREVENTION DEVICE, because, when this leash is not in use, then your pet will be at home, overseeing matters and protecting its 'family.'
USE IT. KEEP YOUR DOG LEASHED, AS A HABIT AND AS A MATTER OF CIVIL CIVIC PRACTICE.

(by The New York State Humane Association, Inc., New York City, 10005)

Trapping Study Available

Fire may be fought with fire, but propaganda must be fought with facts. The fur industry would have us believe that trapping serves an important ecological function by controlling wildlife diseases, and regulating wildlife populations to the benefit of the animals. HSUS's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems recently completed an eight month study of trapping, which shows that many of the fur industry's excuses for their cruel business are exaggerations or errors, not supported by scientific fact.

The study was conducted by Martha Scott-Garrett, whose previous experience in investigative research includes projects sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Specific areas covered by the study include:

- The role of trapping in regulating population numbers of fur-bearing species.
- The status of projects to develop humane alternatives to the leghold trap.
- A survey of existing state laws on trapping.
- The impact of trapping on animals from physiological and psychological perspectives.
- The status of trapping activities in the United States in terms of the number of animals taken annually.

A slightly condensed version of the study, "A Contemporary Analysis of Animal Traps and Trapping" will be published by ISAP. Advance orders can be placed by sending \$6 for each copy to HSUS. Publication is expected in July, 1977. □

Guest Editorial Taking the Teeth out of the Animal Welfare Act

By Ann Cottrell Free

So far, the short history of the Federal Animal Welfare Act is proving the truism that no law is stronger than its enforcement. That Act, upon which so many humanitarians pinned their hopes, is beginning to resemble the numerous state, county and municipal anti-cruelty laws that are backed up by neither dedication, ability, manpower or money.

We hear that the Act's enforcers in the U.S. Department of Agriculture approve a disreputable puppy mill when they should close it. Dr. Dallas Pratt's book, *Painful Experiments in Animals* (Argus Archives, New York), has charged that scientists are flaunting the Act's pain rule concerning anesthesia. We learn that The Humane Society of the United States has filed suit to spring loose USDA's long-delayed transportation standards regulations required by the 1976 amendments to the Act.

What should we do? Give Up? But would not this mean saying good-bye to some of the progress that has ensued since 1966? At least hundreds of sub-marginal dealers and roadside zoos are out of business.

Or do we listen carefully to what highly-placed USDA officials are now saying behind the scenes? Speaking up at last, they tell of fiscal sabotage within the department. Their request for a modest \$1.8 million, primarily to enforce the transportation and dog-fighting amendments, was insultingly cut back to a measly \$208,000. Earlier, USDA had estimated that it would take \$24 million to break up the dog-fighting racket alone. The budget for the entire Act, covering dealers, zoos, laboratories, and everything else is a disgracefully small \$2.8 million.

Commercial interests that worked to defeat the amended bill through a White House veto were stopped by alert humanitarians in a last-minute action. But there are other ways to veto, and the inadequate funding of the Animal Welfare Act is surely one of them.

It is not too late to undo this fiscal sabotage. Write to the new USDA Secretary Bob Bergland, Washington, D.C., 20250, and remind him that the money for fiscal '78 can be restored under a routine supplemental request to Congress. Remind him that the Animal Welfare Act was designed to help animals. Why not really begin now? □

Washington author, journalist, Schweitzer Medalist, Mrs. Free has covered the politics of animal welfare since the 1950's.

ZERO MORTALITY



For The Porpoise . . .

"we want the cruelty stopped"

"HSUS believes that we have the moral obligation as a nation and a people to not only stop killing dolphins but, in fact, to protect them. . . . We call for an immediate move toward zero mortality and serious injury rate on the part of the American tuna industry."

These were the words of HSUS Program Coordinator Patricia Forkan in her March 11th testimony at the Senate Oversight Hearings on the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Through such expert testimony on Capitol Hill, advertisements in newspapers on both coasts, meetings with tuna industry officials, and an ever-widening boycott of all tuna products, HSUS continues the fight to stop the needless killing of dolphins in tuna nets.

The situation remains volatile, with strong opposition by the tuna industry to even the halfway measures of kill quotas and government observers ordered by the Department of Commerce.

But HSUS does not intend to give up the fight until the standard of zero mortality given in the Marine Mammal Protection Act is fully met. As Forkan went on to say "None of our members, young and old alike, want the dolphins and porpoise to follow the same route as the great whales. . . . But most of all we want the cruelty stopped . . . there must be a better way!" □

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

As the 95th Congress gets down to business, several bills of major concern to HSUS members have a good chance of passage. In the Spring issue of the *HSUS News*, Rep. George Brown discussed his Humane Slaughter bill, H.R. 1464, an amendment of the Federal Meat Inspection Law requiring humane slaughter in all federally inspected packing plants. Many plants are still not required to slaughter humanely. Rep. Brown's bill would require daily on-site inspection of slaughtering methods for the first time. It would put teeth into the present law because any meat not slaughtered humanely would be condemned. Write to Hon. W. R. Poage, Chairman, Livestock and Grains Subcommittee, 1303 Longworth, Washington, D.C. 20515, and ask him to schedule hearings on this important bill. Also, write your Congressman and ask him to request hearings and support the bill.

Another high priority bill before Rep. Poage's Subcommittee is H.R. 2828 to provide low-cost loans for the construction and initial operation of municipal spay and neuter clinics. Similar legislation was introduced by Rep. St. Germain. H.R. 2828, sponsored by Rep. Edward Koch, is preferable since it requires communities to include, among other things, leash laws and mandatory spay and neuter programs in their animal control ordinances. Also, more communities would be eligible for loans under the Koch bill.

Elimination of cruel trapping devices continues to be an important federal, as well as state issue. H.R. 5292, sponsored by Rep. Glenn Anderson (Cal.) is pending before the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Environment Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, chaired by Rep. Robert Leggett. The bill would regulate trapping on federal lands (including age limits of 18 or older), provide research funds to develop humane traps, and halt interstate commerce of unapproved traps and products caught in them. States could issue their own regulations if they are at least as strong as the Federal. Guy Hodge, HSUS's Director of Research and Data Services, testified on similar legislation in 1975.

S. 818, sponsored by Sen. Harrison Williams (N.J.) is pending before the Environment and Public Works Committee, Subcommittee on Resource Protection, chaired by Sen. John Culver. This bill would

outlaw the manufacture and sale of the steel leghold trap, interstate and foreign commerce in products caught with the device and any products trapped in states that have not banned the trap. Although no hearings have been scheduled on these bills, HSUS intends to make the elimination of cruel trapping practices a major item on its legislative program.

After this year's baby seal slaughter in Canada, Congress passed a resolution, H. Con. Res. 142, requesting Canada to reassess its policy on the annual seal kill. Unfortunately, the strong wording of Rep. Leo Ryan's (Cal.) original proposal was watered down when Congress weakened references to the methods used.

Legislation prohibiting the export of horses by sea for slaughter should pass this year. Last year, the Export Administration Amendments which contained this provision were defeated for other reasons. Legislation has now cleared both the House and Senate with the horse provision intact. A Conference Committee will work out other differences in the bills. A final bill will be sent to the President shortly.

Alternatives to animals in research is a subject before the House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology chaired by Rep. Ray Thornton (Ark.). H. Con. Res. 130, sponsored by Rep. William Whitehurst (Va.) would make it the "sense of Congress" that no funds be appropriated for research using animals when alternatives could be used. H.R. 2448, sponsored by Rep. Edward Koch, would earmark \$10 million to develop alternatives. No action on either bill is anticipated.

STATE LEGISLATION

The New York State Assembly has repealed the Metcalf-Hatch Act, which allowed seizure on demand of unwanted animals from municipal and certain humane shelters for experimental use. The bill is now pending before the Senate Health Committee. HSUS President John Hoyt, has written a letter to the Chairman, Senator Tarky Lombardi, and has urged New York members to voice their support to the Chairman and their own state senators.

Dr. Michael Fox testified in April before the Maine Senate Agriculture Committee in support of L.D. 1092, a bill specifying humane methods of euthanasia. Dr. Fox refuted the claims of some witnesses that the decompression chamber is humane. No further progress has been made on this bill. The sponsor, Sen. Walter Hichens, is prepared to offer a back-up measure for a study of dog problems and euthanasia.

The Washington State Legislature has passed a bill allowing use of sodium pentobarbital by humane societies.

The North Carolina Senate has passed a bill restricting use of the leghold trap, although it was amended to exempt 25 counties. The bill, SB 110, must now be acted on by the House. N.C. Governor Jim Hunt proclaimed March 20 Humane Trapping Day. The Georgia Senate passed SB 79, and the House will act on this bill banning the leghold trap next year.

New Jersey members should contact their state legislators and urge them to support proposed legislation to outlaw the leghold trap statewide. Contact your representatives and senators at their district offices or at the State House, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

Humane trapping legislation has passed the New York Assembly and is pending in the Senate. HSUS Regional Director Jack Inman and Martha Scott-Garrett testified in Illinois and Wisconsin respectively on trapping legislation, but no further action has been taken on either bill. □

NAAHE On The Move! Literally and Figuratively

In its effort to improve educational programming, the creation of learning materials, and the dissemination of humane education information, The Humane Society has restructured The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE). Formerly located at The University of Tulsa, under the direction of Drs. Stuart Westerlund and Eileen Whitlock, NAAHE has been relocated at The Norma Terris Humane Education Center in East Haddam, Connecticut. John Dommers, Director of the Connecticut Center has assumed Directorship of NAAHE.

The Tulsa-based curriculum materials development program shall continue creating, testing, and publishing learning/teaching materials in the fashion of their well received "Sharing" units. These audio-visual kits featuring film strips, spirit masters, and teachers' guides are used to teach language skills in the primary grades.

Drs. Westerlund and Whitlock are now in the process of testing new teaching units that continue to integrate the humane ethic into the standard school diet of reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic.

One of the major reasons for this new alignment is the desire on the part of The HSUS to allow the Tulsa Center, now called The Humane Education Curriculum Center (HECC), to concentrate their total effort on creating more high quality learning aids. Additionally, The HSUS has long felt that humane education transcends most of the other activities of humane groups. There is a general agreement as to the need for and the implementation of programs for youth.

The techniques that different groups employ to impart the humane ethic to young people differ. But the desire to reach youth and programs to do so are employed all across the country.

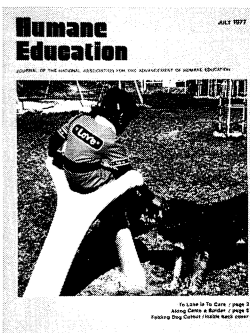
While HECC concentrates on materials development, NAAHE shall continue as a means of communication between humane educators. The NAAHE Journal has been renamed *Humane Education* and in its first edition under Dommers' direction, it will stress "practical, everyday ideas" that teachers and humane society educators will find useful.

Typical articles appearing in *Humane Education* will deal with reviews of commercially available learning materials, using puppets in the classroom, developing humane education bulletin boards, and goals for humane education programs. In addition, *Humane Education* will feature an employment exchange for societies and humane educators, pull out posters, reprints of significant articles from other educational journals, and tried and true ideas from practicing humane educators from all across the country. According to Dommers, "This down-to-earth approach will work to unify the efforts of our organizational members so that we can reach directly into school classrooms and the community without duplicating effort. *Humane Education* will be a sharing vehicle for the best workable ideas out there."

NAAHE will also be introducing a new category of membership for local humane groups. The organization will then be eligible for discounts at workshops and on the bulk purchases of educational materials published by NAAHE. Membership in NAAHE is open to interested individuals and local animal welfare groups.

NAAHE will remain an educational division of The HSUS. HECC, on the other hand, while receiving financial support from HSUS, will be seeking multiple sponsorship for its projects and programs from other concerned organizations. □

If you would like a sample of the charter edition of *Humane Education*, please forward \$1 to NAAHE, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.



Compiled by The HSUS Legal Department,
Murdaugh S. Madden,
General Counsel

SOCIETY GIVES OPINIONS ON ANIMAL SHIPPING REGULATIONS

HSUS has sued the United States Department of Agriculture to compel issuance of regulations under the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976, which extended federal standards of humane care and treatment to animals shipped in interstate commerce by common carriers such as airlines, railroads, and trucking companies. The statute specifically required USDA to have regulations in effect by January, 1977. The regulations are necessary to administer the Act.

By February, USDA was still anticipating delays of several months in completing the regulations, and HSUS decided to file a suit to speed up the process. Not by mere coincidence, USDA managed to announce publication of the regulations for public comment on the day of the hearing in court. HSUS has submitted detailed comments on the regulations, which will be considered by the USDA in finalizing these rules.

When enforced, these regulations will be a vast improvement over the situation as it is now. Still, HSUS thinks they suffer from vagueness and overgeneralization, stating goals without specifying means.

For example, the regulations simply require the shipper to notify the consignee of the arrival of the animal. HSUS suggested the regulations specify notification by telephone within 90 minutes of the arrival, with subsequent attempts at notification being made at least every 4 hours after that. HSUS also felt that the regulations did not rely upon existing, fairly sophisticated research on such matters as air supply requirements for animals which has been conducted by the airlines and research institutions.

Among the other suggestions made by HSUS were:

- the minimum age for puppies and kittens to be shipped to be ten weeks (rather than 8 weeks as proposed by the USDA)
- every shipping cage have a service tag attached to the outside on which the times the animal is fed or watered is recorded.
- female animals in their last third of pregnancy should not be accepted for transportation.
- shipping cases be constructed to withstand being dropped on a corner on concrete from a height of six feet without suffering damage which would injure the animal inside or permit it to escape.

Other suggestions dealt with air circulation and temperature, separation of certain species, health and itinerary documentation, and number of animals that can be shipped in one enclosure.

In spite of their deficiencies, HSUS thinks that the regulations will improve conditions for animals transported by commercial carriers and urged that they be made effective with utmost speed. However, HSUS recommended that existing deficiencies be cured by immediate supplementary rule making procedures to revise this first set of regulations.

HSUS JOINS MALPRACTICE SUIT ON DEATH OF PET

HSUS has joined in what could be a significant malpractice suit in the hope of legally establishing the intrinsic value a pet can have to its owner. The pet owner, Dr. Alice Koller filed the complaint against a veterinary hospital and its staff veterinarians in Montgomery County, Maryland, charging malpractice from failure to adequately treat her German Shepherd, Logos, who died while under the hospital's care.

Under traditional legal doctrines, a pet is considered to be just one more item of personal property, and the owner, Dr. Koller, would then only be entitled to receive the fair market value of her dog. Instead, she is asking for \$500,000 in damages, based on her alleged emotional and physical suffering as a result of the defendant's acts toward her dog. If Dr. Koller wins her case, it will be a novel recognition by the law of the very close and personal relationship a person may have with a pet, and the grief and deprivation the loss of that pet can bring. The result could well promote much needed greater care by veterinarians.

HSUS AT ODDS WITH GOVERNMENT ABOUT MOURNING DOVES

Each year, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service issues regulations governing the hunting of migratory birds. HSUS has become concerned with the Service's longstanding practice of allowing the hunting of mourning doves during September, when some doves are still nesting and caring for their young. If adult birds which are nesting are shot, the young birds in the nest may die of starvation. This is a cruel secondary effect of hunting which should not be tolerated. The government claims that the impact of September hunting upon the mourning dove population is minimal because less than 10% of the nationwide dove population nests in September; nesting doves are less exposed to hunting pressure than non-nesting doves which congregate in flocks, and because a single parent can successfully rear young doves even if the other adult is shot.

GRAND CANYON BURROS GET REPRIEVE

HSUS' lawsuit against the National Park Service to stop the mass killing of wild burros in the Grand Canyon, reported in the last issue of the "News" was successful.

On March 25, 1977, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus announced that a full environmental impact statement would be prepared before any further action is taken regarding the burros. Andrus' news release answered the objections raised by the lawsuit by admitting that the government does not have sufficient basic information about both the Grand Canyon burro population and their impact upon habitat and other resident wildlife to justify any action now. The environmental impact statement, Andrus said, will be undertaken to acquire such information, and should be completed by December of this year.

Sometime later, the Park Service voluntarily agreed to follow complete environmental impact procedures regarding the 1,600 feral burros in the Death Valley National Monument, which are also a target of an elimination program.

MARINE MAMMAL REGULATIONS DELAYED

Under the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, the USDA has a responsibility to provide regulations governing the humane handling and care of animals held by exhibitors. On October 20, 1975, the Marine Mammal Commission furnished USDA with a virtually complete outline of standards and guidelines for marine mammals in captivity, but the Department has neither published these regulations nor provided the Commission with a detailed explanation of the reasons for USDA's inaction as required by the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

HSUS recently sent a strongly worded letter to the USDA, pointing out the more than 16 month delay in action, and requesting an immediate release of the regulations. HSUS feels this is one more example of the USDA's pattern of uneven and half-hearted fulfillment of its responsibilities under the Animal Welfare Act, and will continue to insist on a better performance from the Department in all areas dealing with animal welfare.

The Department reports that the regulations are undergoing final clearance procedures prior to publication. □

Alice Wagner, Former HSUS Director, Dies

Alice M. Wagner, 71, longtime editor of *Popular Dogs* magazine, author, former Director of The Humane Society of the United States, and always a friend of animals, died May 8th in Boca Raton, Florida. She is survived by her husband, Leslie.

As editor of *Popular Dogs* from 1949 until her retirement in 1967, Mrs. Wagner was many times honored as "Dog Writer of the Year." The magazine was awarded eight national awards for editorial excellence under her editorship. She was the author of many dog books, including the origination, with Ab Sidewater, of "Visualizations for the Dog Standards" in 1959.

Among her other contributions to the world of dogs was her work with the Exhibitors Educational Trust, which she founded and which annually enables deserving young people to pursue a veterinary education.

Mrs. Wagner was a director of HSUS for many years, serving as Secretary of the Board in the late 60's. In 1961, she was named "Humanitarian of the Year." In presenting the award, R. J. Chenoweth, HSUS President at that time, said "There is no end and no limit to Alice's love for animals and her work for their welfare. She is, in herself, an entire army of our cause."

Formerly residents of Springfield, New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner moved to Boca Raton, Florida in 1972. Even after her move and retirement, Mrs. Wagner continued to keep in close touch with her many friends on the staff of HSUS, alerting them to issues and cases needing attention, offering advice and encouragement, and bringing new members into the organization. Her lifelong devotion to animals and their welfare, and her effectiveness in advancing the humane ethic, will keep her memory warm for all those whose lives she touched. □

The Needs Of Animals Will Continue Long After You Are Gone

Unfortunately, man's cruelty and irresponsibility to animals will not end during your lifetime. But a bequest through your Will will be a lasting contribution to the fight against these abuses.

The HSUS will send you a booklet without obligation on how to make the best use of your animal welfare bequest. It contains information on selecting recipients and describes how to proceed when you decide to write or change your Will.

*Write in complete confidence to:
Murdaugh Stuart Madden, Vice President/
General Counsel, The Humane Society of the
United States, 2100 L Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20037.*

Wild Animals That Help People

by Michael W. Walker, (David McKay Company, Inc., \$7.95)

Michael Walker has written a fascinating book for young and mature readers that shows us the wild creatures are really our allies, and not our adversaries as some would have us believe. According to Walker, who was formerly an editor with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "This book helped me atone for years of misdeeds against our wild brethren of marshes, grasslands, and forests. Like many other Americans, I killed wild creatures for the fun of it."

Walker doesn't hunt anymore. Walker is a total convert to the humane point of view. He says it best in his preface. "This book describes how a number of different kinds of animals live and how they benefit the lives of other living creatures, including humans. I hope the book gains converts for that growing group of us who revere all life."

Many of us think we know the many and varied ways wild animals contribute to the *web of life*. Walker touches on the familiar and then goes a step beyond. Our awareness grows as we read on. The Herring Gull, the beaver, the butterfly, the manatee, the wolf, and the dozens of other creatures Walker discusses become significant builders, predators, burrowers, and pollinators. Their roles become blended into one large puzzle. Each piece of the puzzle is essential if we are to understand the whole.

Wild Animals That Help People should be a basic book for all who care about animals—including themselves. C.F.H.

The Pet Profiteers

Lee Edwards Benning, (Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., \$8.95)

Americans have developed a passion and affection for pets as perhaps no other society in history. We are a nation of animal lovers and a multi-billion dollar industry has developed to cater to and exploit our pet mania. Many businesses provide a legitimate and useful service with regard to the breeding, care, feeding and amusement of dogs and cats. However the promise of monetary gain and relative freedom from government regulation has also proven an irresistible lure to less scrupulous merchants. Too often dogs and cats are treated as merchandise by an industry in which the profit motive

more than occasionally outweighs consideration for the animals which are so vulnerable to abuse and suffering.

The Pet Profiteers is a remarkably well documented and articulate expose of the great American confidence game: the commercial exploitation of dogs and cats. Never before has the story of puppy mills, backyard breeders, and pet stores been told in such detail or with such sensitivity and insight. Ms. Benning provides case histories of the plush canine training facilities and kennels which are actually institutionalized ghettos where animals are confined in small wire cages wallowing in their own filth and where pet owners return to find a loved pet malnourished, infirmed, or dead. No element of the pet industry escapes scrutiny including the veterinary profession, animal welfare organizations, pet food manufacturers, registries, and dog fanciers.

The Pet Profiteers is among the most authoritative, interesting, and important animal welfare books of 1976-77. Ms. Benning is certain to evoke anger and shame from all those who share her concern for the exploitation of America's pets. G.R.H.

Wild Dogs Three

Dr. Michael Fox, (Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc., \$6.95)

This is not really a happy book. It is the story of three abandoned dogs in a rundown section of St. Louis, and how they manage to survive. The truth is, most dogs in such a situation don't survive. The dangers faced by Tipps, Stiffy and Yeller are continual. For every hour of freedom and unsupervised romps in the park, there are days of hunger, cold, sickness and fear. But through all this, they maintain a bond of affection and companionship with each other that adds a dimension to their lives beyond the daily scramble for survival.

This is basically a true story, based on many hours of observation of these three dogs by Dr. Fox and two associates. The photographs taken during the observations amply illustrate the conditions in which the dogs live. This book is an education in the ways of domestic pets forced to revert to the wild in the inhospitable environment of a big city. It is a challenge to those who believe that it is kinder to "let a dog go" than to risk the possibility of humane euthanasia at an animal shelter. And, *Wild Dogs Three* is a touching story of the friendship of three dogs with only each other to depend on. □ C.S.M.

Humane Education: One Way to Fight the Violent TV Tide

The National PTA doesn't like violence on TV and neither do we. It's an appalling fact that by the time the average American child reaches 14, he or she has witnessed 11,000 televised murders! Here are some of the PTA television commission findings:

1. **Imitative Behavior**—Some young people will be incited to commit violent acts in direct imitation of similar behavior seen on TV.
2. **Desensitization**—Among youth and adults, there is a growing callousness and indifference to violence and the suffering it causes, due to the quantity and intensity of violence on television.
3. **Quality of Life**—Continual exposure to television's parade of murder, rape, arson, assault, and other violence to persons, animals, and property diminishes the quality of life for both children and adults.

The National PTA (representing 6½ million members) is doing something about violence on TV and so are we. The PTA has launched the First Action Plan which focuses on a massive letter writing campaign to top executives of local TV stations, network chiefs and advertisers.

Our efforts are focusing on integrating the non-violent humane ethic into the schools. In order to do this we are greatly expanding our humane education workshop series for educators throughout the U.S. These programs work to sensitize teachers and youth to life with genuine respect and care for all creatures. Many teachers have become so convinced of the quality of HSUS humane education programs that they have volunteered to explain them to interested teachers attending our workshops.

There is probably no more comfortable and valid method of creating enthusiasm for HSUS programs in a teacher than by having another teacher explain and support our effort. In this way one teacher becomes a beacon, guiding scores of teachers into the HSUS humane education port. The humane education chain reaction does not stop with the teacher. When a teacher becomes enthusiastic about humane education and learns the proper skills with which to convey it, he or she becomes a humane generator, exposing hundreds, and eventually thousands of children to HSUS humane education programs.

The students, in turn, take advantage of HSUS's peer-to-peer youth teaching program. This program is designed to allow children to teach other children basic concepts in humane education. In this program, for example, a junior high school student can elect to take HSUS material into an elementary school and teach such subjects as basic pet care or the reasons wild animals don't make good pets.

Like the enthusiastic teacher successfully exciting other teachers, the student can often relate with other students much more successfully than an adult figure. Also, there is probably no greater learning situation for the student teacher than the teaching role. The intense preparation for class presentations and the in-depth classroom discussions give student teachers a legacy of humane education to carry with them the rest of their lives. You may write to me for more information on our workshops. We will be working in conjunction with the National PTA and local chapters in many of our programs. Hopefully, we can co-sponsor one in your community. □

Mr. Dommers is the Director of The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, a division of The HSUS.



focus
on
Education

John J. Dommers

A continuing series of articles by Dr. M. W. Fox covering selected topics of interest and practical value for people who work with, and whose lives are dedicated to the welfare of our animal kin.

animalPeople

Tonic Immobility— Playing 'Possum

Many creatures "play dead" when alarmed or frightened. The classic example is the opossum, which, when cornered by an intimidating animal, will suddenly curl up and behave as though it were dead. In such a state it is neither asleep nor dead, but rather its entire nervous system is in a state of inhibition. Even the heart rate slows down to half or less its usual rate.

This behavior is more accurately termed tonic immobility or catalepsy, since it may be an anthropomorphic mistake to imply that the animal is actually pretending to be dead.

It would seem that this behavior is of value because the predator may suddenly stop chasing its prey when the latter plays dead. The movement of the prey tends to trigger the hunter to chase and attack it, while immobility may inhibit these reactions.

More important still is the high probability that if the prey suddenly becomes immobile, it may be very difficult for the predator to find it, especially if it is camouflaged or concealed in dense cover.

Some of you may have literally fallen over a deer fawn hiding in the grass. When alarmed, older deer will run off, but young ones will freeze. Many mammals behave in this way when young and eventually grow out of it. Others show this reaction even in adulthood—rabbits, for example.

A horse that balks and refuses to move, or a cow or sheep that goes down and won't get up is in a similar state of tonic immobility. It can be



—Leonard Lee Rue III

Literally unchanged for centuries, the opossum can "play dead" with the best animal actors.

triggered by a sudden fright, transportation stress, or acute trauma or disease.

Sometimes the animal won't come out of this state readily and irreversible physiological changes may follow, terminating in death. This is especially a problem in transporting wild ungulates—gazelles, antelope and the like. Prior tranquilization and intravenous therapy with certain minerals and glucose to correct blood chemical and lactic acid imbalances seems to be effective.

There is some evidence that an animal in a state of tonic immobility may feel little or no pain. Recently, natural opiate (pain killing) substances have been isolated in the brain. One may speculate how such a mechanism might have evolved and for what purpose—so that an animal being attacked by a predator feels no pain? If no pain is felt, it may remain immobile or cataleptic, and if the predator isn't hungry (a 50% probability) it won't be eaten. A satiated coyote or fox will still chase and catch prey, but won't eat it. If it remains still, it will probably then not be killed either. This is most likely how this extraordinary behavior has evolved. From the humane standpoint it is nice to think that various prey species feel little or no pain when they are taken by a predator. It is still possible that the prey does, in fact, feel pain but cannot react physically due to its immobilized condition. More research is needed before we can be sure. □

Michael W. Fox

HOW TO

GET PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS ON THE RADIO

by Glenda Heldenbrand

The Communications Department at HSUS receives a great deal of mail from local animal welfare groups seeking tips on public relations. One of the more common questions is: "How do I get some free radio time to get my message out to the community?"

Glenda Heldenbrand, President of the Riley County (Kansas) Humane Society and a radio personality herself has written this "How To" article to assist you in your efforts to *spread the word*. Follow Glenda Heldenbrand's guidelines, and you can't miss.

The formula starts with the Public Service Director at the local radio station. He or she is the key person.

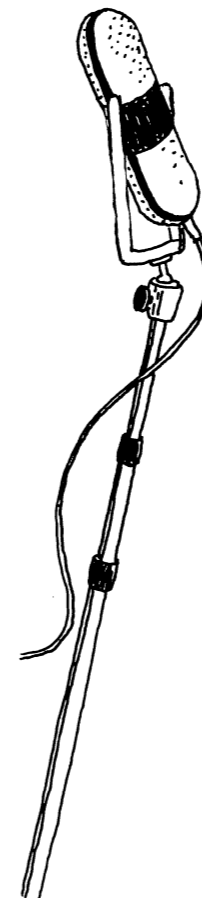
I. The Public Service Director

Except in very large stations, this is always a person who has other jobs and gets saddled with PSA's as an additional job. Public service material arrives in the mail every day—and every non-profit group in town has public service announcements. The station is required by the FCC to run public service announcements, but, with so many to choose from, he will choose those that represent the least amount of work for him.

II. The Public Service Announcement

Always provide a script—and preferably a tape. If the station staff has to write and produce your announcement for you, chances are you won't get on the air. PSA directors and announcers have a full load of commercial copy and other duties, and will postpone writing and recording public service announcements. Always provide 30 second spots—few stations run 60 second spot announcements. Ten and 15 second announcements are good too—provide both. If you have a member with a good speaking voice and a pleasant manner, have him record the spots—the station will probably be happy to provide studio time, if you make a reservation.

Please turn page



—Illustration by Ben Butterfield

"If someone has a cat spayed because they heard it on the radio . . . tell the station"

Otherwise, request a staff announcer record it. Know the station personnel and request a specific announcer. The announcer will be flattered that you singled him out (We radio people have very big egos). A non-staff voice is best. All commercials, weather reports, newscasts, and announcing is done by staff announcers, and the listener may not notice your PSA if its done by a voice they hear all day. A new and different voice will call attention to the spot. However, if you have no one with a good radio voice, it's better to rely on station staff than run a PSA which sounds as if it were produced by an amateur. Provide your own tape—cassette or reel—affix a label with your society's name, the number of spots, and the length of each.

III. The Approach

Don't arrive with the approach "radio stations are required to run public service announcements so here's mine . . ." Radio stations receive many, and that attitude will usually result in your announcements being filed for future possible use. Don't just mail the PSA's . . . call the station . . . talk to the PSA director . . . make an appointment to see him . . . don't just arrive unannounced. Explain the problems in the community to which the PSA's are addressed, and be extremely grateful for any consideration. Don't leave elaborate instructions for which spot runs on which day. Don't ask to have material mailed back to you—arrange to pick it up or leave it. If you are running dated material, make arrangements well in advance.

IV. The Follow Up

This is, perhaps, the most important, and most often overlooked aspect of public service announcements. If someone adopts a puppy because of a PSA on the radio . . . tell the station. If someone has a cat spayed because they heard it on the radio, tell the station. And don't

just call—put your thanks in writing, and, *always* include a specific anecdote which resulted from the radio spot. Each radio station must keep a public file of mail received. Each station needs to prove it has, indeed, served the community. And, each station likes to hear that radio advertising does have an effect and does provoke action. Put it in writing—often!

V. The Talk Show

Most radio stations have interview programs or call in talk shows. Most will do special programs on community problems, again, because the FCC requires it. (Don't you wish the FTC required the same service of newspapers?) Talk show hosts are always looking for guests and special programs. You should make yourself available, but do not call and say "I'm from the Humane Society and want to do a show with you." We get lots of volunteers. Instead, call and say "In discussing community problems, I hear you often get calls or discussion about strays . . . or unlicensed unleashed dogs . . . We have lots of material that might help you—and feel free to call me if you need a guest." That way, the host is calling on you in response to an expressed community need—again, an important aspect of that station's license renewal. Be available on a moment's notice! Have current facts and figures prepared.

VI. Territorial Considerations

Don't send your PSA's to a radio station in a community where there is another Humane Society. Their spots may get bumped for yours! Let each Society provide spots and programs for stations in its own area. You probably have basically the same message—but don't jeopardize localized spots by sending yours. We all have enough of a problem with public support and image—we don't need to be fighting with each other! □

HSUS Accreditation Program: What's It All About?

Why has The HSUS begun the monumental task of accrediting local humane societies? Why are local humane societies applying for accreditation when they know the process is lengthy and the standards are rigorous?

As should be the case in *every* activity of an animal welfare organization, *the prevention of cruelty to animals is the single driving force behind HSUS's Accreditation program.* Preventing cruelty is more than hanging up a sign that says "humane society" on the front of a building. Preventing cruelty is more than raising funds and printing stationery. Preventing cruelty is more than having an animal control contract with a community. Preventing cruelty is more than incorporating for that purpose.

In order to prevent cruelty, an animal welfare organization must enlist the aid and cooperation of their community. This can only be done by setting a "humane example" for all to follow. HSUS's Certificates of Accreditation are awarded to those applying organizations who set the humane example through:

1. QUALITY ANIMAL CARE—Sheltered societies must guard the health of all animals in their care. This includes proper sanitation, provision for the detection and isolation of diseased animals, regular provision of food and water, and availability of medical care for sick or injured animals. In addition, every effort should be made for the psychological welfare of the animals, so as to subject them to as little stress as possible. Unsheltered societies should make it their business to see that municipal shelters in their areas conform to the highest standards of shelter operation.

2. HUMANE EDUCATION—conducting a total education program that reaches out to all segments of the community with the total humane message. Concern for domestic and wild creatures must be communicated to the public. The HSUS does not believe an animal welfare organization can be "soft" on any animal related issue even if local tradition has not recognized certain activities as "cruel or inhumane."

3. ANIMAL CONTROL—Having policies that prohibit the release of animals for biomedical research or other forms of experimentation. Societies must provide for the collection of deposits at the time of adoption to help insure the sterilization of the animals. Humane euthanasia procedures, administered by trained, competent personnel in an atmosphere that precludes pain, fear, or stress is mandatory.

Emergency services must be provided unless another agency has already assumed the task. Finally, a follow-up program to determine if proper care is being provided to adopted animals is necessary to any "humane" shelter operation.

4. INVESTIGATIONS—Investigating cruelty is also a way of preventing cruelty. Animal welfare organizations should maintain an investigations program, unless such work is being conducted by others.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES—having a representative Board of Directors that meets regularly and conducts the affairs of the society in a democratic manner.

Recordkeeping, bookkeeping, and financial reporting must be handled in a competent manner that leaves no room for suspicion of wrongdoing.

The society must use ethical fund-raising methods and must expend the funds raised in the manner in which the public was told.

Election procedures should be democratic, and the opportunity should be provided to the membership to question the Board and express themselves at regular meetings.

6. COMMUNICATIONS—Any organization expecting public support must publicize its activities. Soliciting and using public funds in the public's business requires a continuing program of communication through any and all media available.

The "why" of HSUS's Accreditation program is **PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.** It can only be accomplished by local organizations working in cooperation with the entire community. The HSUS can provide guidance, training, literature, constructive criticism, and on-site inspection. But, the real success of the endeavor depends on the local society and its community. □



John A. Hoyt

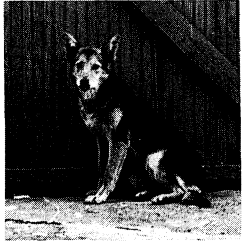
president's perspective



Hope for the Coyote

Page 10

New research and theories related to deconditioning of coyotes is discussed.



Pets, People, and Problems

Inside Cover

Maryland's Senator Mathias discusses legislative efforts to control the pet overpopulation problems.



Humane Education

Going Strong on West Coast, Page 2

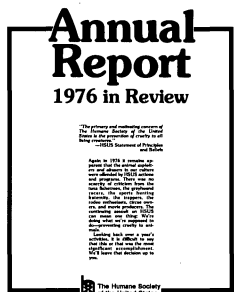
HSUS West Coast Director, Charlene Drennon provides an overview of humane education efforts.



First Three Societies

Accredited by HSUS Page 7

A brief glimpse at Peninsula Humane Society, Monterey County S.P.C.A., and The Animal Welfare League of Arlington, VA.



Annual Report

Special center insert

A look back at the more significant activities of The HSUS in 1976. Financial Statement included.

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UNDERSTANDING YOUR PET

WHAT YOUR PET IS TRYING TO TELL YOU

by *Dr. Michael Fox*

Do you realize that when a cat rubs its head against your leg, it isn't merely cleaning its face but is sending you a message? There are special scent glands around a cat's mouth and on each side of its head just below and in front of its ears; cats mark their close companions (both human and feline) with these glands as a friendly gesture. Dogs pant in order to cool off, since they don't have sweat glands as we do. But are you aware that panting is also a special social signal? It says, in effect, "I'm ready to play."

Animals communicate more through body language than through sounds. They have a rich and varied repertoire of facial expressions and tail and body postures that communicate mood and intentions. Recognizing these can help you understand what your pet is actually saying, not what you think it's saying. A woman recently told me that her dog embarrassed her by crawling woefully on its belly. "People will think I beat him or something," she complained. To break him of this behavior, she had scolded him severely, but this only increased his groveling. When I saw her dog, I gave him a few brief pats and kind words and then ignored what he was doing and told her to do the same. Soon afterward she told me her dog was behaving less like a whipped puppy. All it had been asking for was some small and affectionate recognition.

In another case a woman thought her dog had become psychotic when it nipped her and ripped up the rug. It was simply having a temper tantrum: It was jealous because a young niece was visiting! Another woman wrote to me in despair about her dog "who

acts absolutely crazy the moment my husband comes home from work each night, hiding and trying to bite Jim!" Again, this dog was jealous at having to share its mistress. All she had to do was pat the dog on Jim's arrival and give it some extra attention.

Another commonly misinterpreted signal is a dog's urinating at someone's feet—especially at the feet of a stranger it is greeting. Most people conclude this happens because the dog is excited or frightened, when actually it's an act of friendly submission to the newcomer. Instead of being cross with your dog, pile on the love and attention, and in time he'll outgrow the submissiveness. (And in the meantime, try to keep all greetings safely outside of the house!)

The same misunderstandings occur with cats—perhaps even more so because their body language is even more subtle. I know a sensitive adolescent girl who was upset that her cat would close its eyes and yawn when it was around her. "I'm boring her," she wailed. Actually, the cat was saying "You're okay—and I feel okay. I'm relaxed with you." On the other hand, a cat being tickled on its stomach may suddenly claw at you angrily and run off. No, it's not going crazy; being on its back sometimes triggers a defensive-aggressive reflex, which seems to surprise the cat as much as it does its playful owner.

A cat who suddenly won't use its litter box is not being naughty for no reason. This is usually a sign of some emotional disturbance and a signal to you. Look for some change around the house—a new child? another pet? The cat may be signaling its desire for some love and assurance.

In some instances, it's best to take animal gestures at face value since, like young children, pets are unable to conceal their feelings and intentions. My neighbor's Siamese cat kept bringing things over to her feet. It never occurred to her to accept a simple explanation—her cat wanted her to throw these things so the animal could retrieve them! My neighbor thought that only dogs were retrievers and kept ignoring her cat's invitation to play!

Another common misinterpretation occurs when the owner of either species decides that a sulking pet is reacting to some transgression or slight by the owner. Sometimes, indeed, the pet is emotionally depressed—but more often, prolonged sulking results not from being miffed but from being physically sick. Warning: When in doubt, don't play psychiatrist; see your vet.

Basically, all the signals a dog or cat gives are in-born, instinctive. How your pet communicates is pretty well fixed by heredity, but to whom the animal relates depends on its early socialization and emotional attachments. Signals in the animal world serve some specific, basic functions. Some are for warning (the low growl of a she-wolf, for instance, sends her cubs into hiding) and for increasing, decreasing or maintaining certain proximity with others. A dog's growl or

a cat's hiss is meant to keep rivals at their social distance. And a silent baring of the teeth and raised back hair or an arched back and fluffed-out tail are meant to be intimidating.

Friendly signals include the purring of cats and the licking of dogs. Also as friendly gestures, both species will nuzzle and push with their heads like nursing infants. Displays of submissiveness in the dog include crouching, tail wagging, the lowering of the head, ears and tail, and the retraction of the lips to form a submissive grin. Paw raising, rolling over and urination are also submissive gestures. The cat has a less complex repertoire of submissive gestures; it is often seen crouching or approaching like a kitten with hind end raised and tail erect.

Both cat and dog have a specific play-soliciting signal that is also seen during courtship: The dog bows (or lowers the front part of its body so that it seems to be bowing) and the cat rolls on its side. Eye contact is another channel of communication. A direct stare is a threat signal given by both cat and dog, while avoidance of eye contact is usually associated with fear or submission.

Vocal speech is only a small part of the human repertoire of communication. Some experts believe that as much as 80 percent of all human communication is silent—and that most is made with eyes, facial expressions, body postures and gestures. And animals are acute observers of our body language. Some people interpret their animal's awareness as extrasensory, but it is simply observational learning. My cats know when I'm in a hurry or getting ready to go out; they have learned to read some of my actions and habits.

Most of the time we communicate with our pets using this human body language. In fact, it is primarily because of the close similarity between the silent language of man, cat and dog that all three can communicate so well with each other! For example, an uptight person will scratch or adjust hair or clothing; a nervous cat will briefly groom itself; a dog may scratch itself or look over its shoulder. The following listing shows you the body language that is shared by dog, cat and human.

To assert rank: Humans, dogs and cats all assume an erect posture and a direct stare. All attempt to look bigger—humans draw themselves up and inflate their chests, cats arch their backs, dogs raise their hackles.

To indicate aggression or pose a threat: Humans, dogs and cats purse or tense their lips in an aggressive pucker, and humans and dogs snarl and sneer. Humans hunch their shoulders, the hair on the backs of cats and dogs rises. Humans, cats and dogs lower their heads and stare directly at the object of their emotions.

To indicate submission: Human, dogs and cats crouch, lower their bodies, avoid direct eye contact. Humans and dogs often retract their lips in a submissive grin.

To show playful intentions, a friendly greeting: Humans and dogs open their mouths, making a "play face" or grin; humans and dogs indulge in arm/paw raising and hugging/nuzzling; dogs pant, humans laugh, cats purr. Dogs bow playfully, cats roll onto their backs. Dogs act as though they intend to bite; humans may pretend to strike or cuff gently; cats may bat out with their paws.

Is it possible to use some of this "animal language" on your pet? It's fun to try a Dr. Dolittle on your cat or dog, but beware—a strange Pekingese nearly took off my nose some years ago when I was trying out a canine bow and playful panting! And one evening a friend decided to walk and call like a mountain lion as a demonstration of animal behavior—and one of my cats remained on top of the refrigerator for a full day after witnessing this incongruous change in human behavior.

However, you might get quite a charge out of "playing" with your dog in his own language. On your hands and knees and face-to-face, "bow" with the forward part of your body, grin and pant, and you'll be surprised by the reaction. At a friend's house the other night, their dog became very excited when I entertained it by communicating in dog language rather than human body talk. I kept giving him a canine play signal by bowing my head and shoulders with an openmouthed, smiling, panting face. The dog, normally shy, started to play as never before. My eight year old son, Wylie, tried it and flushed with excitement. "You're right, Dad, it really works!" he exclaimed. "It's the first time that I ever talked to a dog in his own way."

—illustration by B. Belser