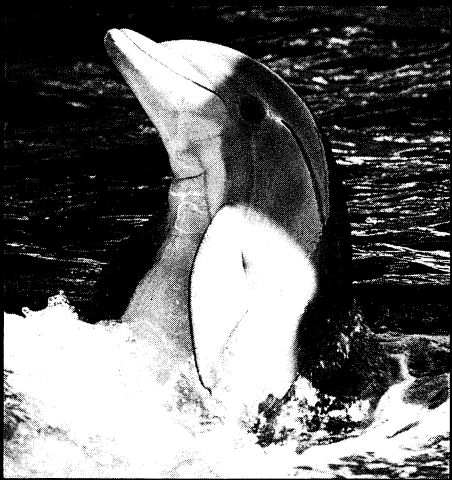
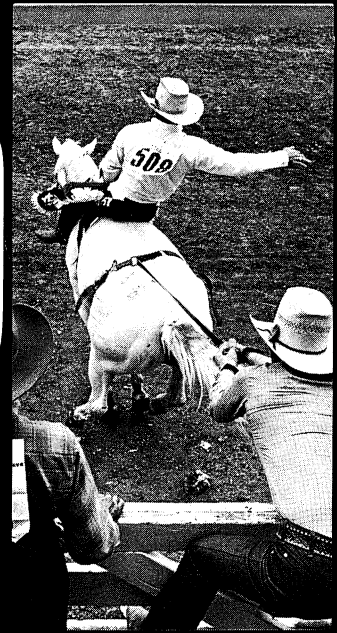




25

*Years of Caring*



## Humaneness In Action: A Heritage For The Future

This year marks the 25th anniversary of The Humane Society of the United States. Founded in 1954 by a few humanitarians who were committed to an *active* participation in programs and to prevent cruelty and suffering to animals, The HSUS stands today as the nation's leading advocate for the protection of animals. It is not by chance that we have grown and matured into this position of leadership. Rather, it is a direct result of the participatory way in which tens of thousands of HSUS members have responded to the challenge and opportunity to become personally involved.

There are few causes which have prompted individuals to any greater personal commitment than that which we embrace. With little or no personal gain to be realized, the dedication which has prompted so few to achieve so much is remarkable. For it is, finally, the commitment and dedication of individuals that makes any organization successful. It is a heritage of which we can be proud.

It is a heritage which must never be forgotten, an endowment which must never be depleted. For unless this kind of personal commitment and daring mark our future as it has our past, our endeavors shall surely fail.

Indeed, I am convinced that the future shall require even greater personal involvement and action. For the forces that perpetrate cruelty in the name of science, technology, recreation, fashion, and luxury are those same forces which appeal to our interest on many other levels. The foods that we eat, the clothes we wear, the recreation and entertainment we embrace, the scientific and technological advances we covet and enjoy — all these would compromise our commitment to protect animals from cruelty and suffering in subtle and hidden ways.

Personal choices and decisions shall mark the degree of our commitment to humane values each day of our lives. And though it may sometimes seem that our independent actions make little difference, it is those personal actions in concert with those of thousands and millions of others that shall create and sustain the effectiveness of our witness.

You are The Humane Society of the United States. The organization is but a channel through which our personal actions are concentrated into a vital and potent force for the welfare of animals and people alike. Let us hope that our future shall be worthy of our past.



John A. Hoyt

## president's perspective

**ON THE COVER:** Front cover, clockwise from upper left: this spaniel was found in a raid on a Maryland dog dealer which was featured in *Life* magazine; Phyllis Wright befriends a cat in a shelter inspection visit; the use of the bucking strap is one reason HSUS condemns rodeo; HSUS' zoo reform program promises improved living conditions for animals like this lion; HSUS' tuna boycott helped save dolphins from dying in tuna nets. Back cover, clockwise from upper left: HSUS' disaster relief program includes cleaning birds caught in oil spills; Sue Pressman observes the South African seal hunt; HSUS' complaints brought better treatment for these army beagles; Frantz Dantzler provided food for livestock in the aftermath of the Teton Dam Flood; HSUS promoted humane standards for the Chincoteague pony roundup; Frank McMahon examines a boxer found in a raid on a dog dealer; John Hoyt inspects a coyote carcass killed by poison in a government program. Middle pictures: HSUS successfully fought for regulations to prevent animals from being shipped in flimsy crates like this one; this bull symbolizes humane slaughter, one of HSUS' earliest issues. **FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE PAGE 14.**



## Our 25th Anniversary

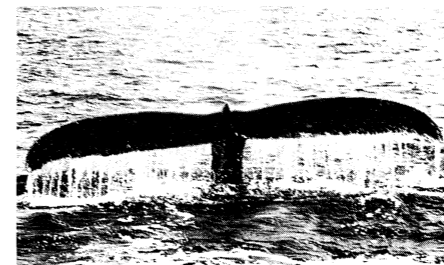
The Humane Society of the United States celebrates its silver anniversary with memories of the people and events of our first twenty-five years of humaneness in action.

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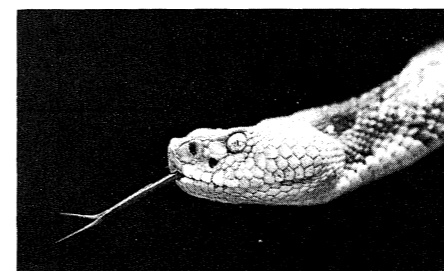
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## Joboba Beans

A NAAHE/HSUS sponsored California Environmental Merit Award has been presented to the fourth grade class at Chadbourne Elementary School in Fremont, California for a unique animal awareness project. The students were worried about the disappearance of the great whales. Having learned that wax from the joboba (pronounced ho-ho-ba) bean could be a viable substitute for sperm whale oil, the class set out to educate others to this fact.

Guided by their teacher, Pat Borer, the class contacted Joboba Services International and obtained seedlings to plant at their school and samples of joboba wax for display. They also contacted local farmers and succeeded in getting three of them interested in growing joboba as a crop.

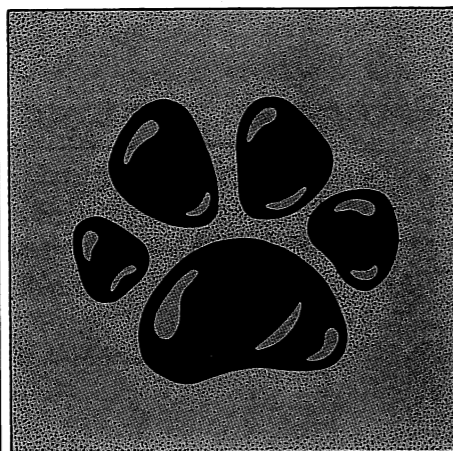
The children took their display with charts, posters, and flyers to a number of different meetings and events in the town, educating the public about joboba and the need to save the whales.

The awards program, established by the California State Department of Education, is aimed at making students aware of the importance of various phases of ecology. A variety of organizations sponsor the awards in their own field of interest.

## Carter Notifies HSUS of Whale Protection Action

This note from the President arrived at HSUS recently, commemorating the signing of a bill which will help whale saving efforts.

S. 917 contains an amendment which provides for reductions in fishing allocations within our 200 mile fishing zone to nations which are certified by the Secretary of Commerce to be diminishing the effectiveness of the International Whaling Convention. This means countries that kill more whales than allowed under quotas set by the



IWC, or that break other agreements of the IWC, can be refused permission to fish on our coasts. This will be strong incentive to other nations to follow IWC regulations.

HSUS is proud to have played a part in getting this legislation passed.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 6, 1979

To Patricia Forkan

Because of your interest in S. 917, I am pleased to send you a copy of the bill in recognition of this legislative accomplishment. Also enclosed is a Presidential pen commemorating my signing of the legislation.

Sincerely,

## Cold Weather, Cold Pet?

Ice, snow, and freezing temperatures will soon be back in season. It's time to let your friends and neighbors know their pets can suffer from winter's chills unless special care is taken.

Outdoor dogs must have a waterproof, draftproof shelter to make it

through the winter. Shredded newspaper on the floor of the dog's house acts as a good insulator and affords more warmth than an old rug. Outdoor dogs also need more food in the winter to provide extra energy for warmth. A pound of food to 25 pounds of dog is a good rule. And a pan of frozen water is as bad as no water at all, so in very cold weather, check the water supply often.

Of course, the best thing to do for an outdoor dog when the temperature drops to 0° and the wind howls is to bring it inside.

Indoor dogs shed their undercoats and should never be made to stay outside in the cold for very long. Small or very short-haired dogs may need a sweater for extra protection.



The common use of rock salt or other chemicals to melt ice on sidewalks and streets can lead to paw problems. The defrosting chemicals can cause irritation and burning of the pads unless the pet's feet are rinsed after each walk. If the pet is allowed to lick its paws before rinsing, the chemicals may burn and irritate the tongue.

Cats are better off kept indoors. If you know there are cats wandering around your neighborhood in freezing weather, give the hood of your car a slap before starting it in the morning to scare out any cats that have cuddled up near the engine for its leftover warmth.

## Tellico -1, Snail Darter -0

By placing his signature on the Public Works Appropriations Bill this September, President Carter wiped out the last hope of protection for the habitat of the tiny snail darter and gave the go-ahead for the Tellico Dam.

With the Endangered Species Act

to protect it, plus the backing of the Supreme Court and a special Endangered Species Review Panel, the snail darter should have been as secure as gold in Fort Knox. But special interest groups hoping to profit from the building of the dam succeeded in getting the project exempted from all law.

Leading the fight in Congress against the rare fish were Senators Baker and Sasser and Congressman Duncan, all of Tennessee.

Although experts have judged the Tellico Dam project to be economically and ecologically unsound on many grounds, the philosophical battleground during the two-year fight for its approval was the United States' commitment to save animal species from extinction. While the snail darter itself may survive in some artificial environment, without renewed fervor and outcry from humanitarians and environmentalists the Endangered Species Act may have received a mortal blow.

## Before looking for a puppy...

Convinced that responsible pet owners can bring an end to the pet overpopulation problem, HSUS is trying to make sure every kitty and puppy has one. Our latest effort in this line is two public service ads for magazines and newspapers. The one pictured here urges readers to make sure they are willing to leash, license, neuter, feed, walk, and pay for veterinary care for a dog before becoming the owner of one.

The other ad, headlined "It doesn't hurt a pet when it's neutered. What hurts is when it's not.", talks about the millions of homeless, unwanted animals and the need to neuter our pets to end this tragedy.

Both ads have been mailed to more than 350 magazines and newspapers with a cover letter asking them to consider using these ads to help make their readers conscious of the serious problem of pet overpopulation.

HSUS has also mailed copy for public service announcements on the same subject to most major radio stations in the United States.

## Before you go looking for a puppy, take a good, long look at yourself.

Lots of people get so caught up in how cute a puppy is, they forget how much time and money a puppy is going to take. And that's why more than 8 million dogs are turned in to shelters every year. And why millions more are left to die by a roadside, or worse, are left alone or chained to a doghouse to be miserable for a lifetime. So, next time you have a hankering for a puppy, make sure you know yourself and the responsibilities involved. (We've provided a little checklist to help you foresee yourself as a pet owner.)

Will someone be home enough to provide meals on a regular basis? In the case of a new puppy, will someone be home during the day to look after it and train it properly?

Are you willing to exercise it at least twice a day, according to a set schedule?

Are you willing to pay for all the inoculations, periodic veterinary examinations, and any emergency treatment that the animal may need?

Are you willing to pay the cost of neutering your pet, whether male or female? (Neutering is imperative for a couple of reasons: first, our country is already so overpopulated with animals, millions are put to death every year, and, secondly, it gives your dog a happier, healthier life.)

Are you willing to license your dog and to leash him when he's off your property?

Are you ready to give a dog, daily companionship, instead of companionship when it's most convenient?

Puppies take time, money, and care—and a commitment for a lifetime. If that doesn't fit in with your lifestyle, you'd better take another look at the situation.

For a free "Pet Take Care" pamphlet, write to: The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Dept. B, Washington, D.C. 20037.

**The Humane Society of the United States**  
Washington, D.C. 20037

## Animals on the Air

HSUS recently received a request from Marty Stouffer of Marty Stouffer Productions, which we wanted to share with our members.

Mr. Stouffer produces wildlife documentaries for television. He feels television can be a most effective tool for educating the public about animals, and that if more wildlife programs were to appear on television, viewers would become increasingly concerned and active.

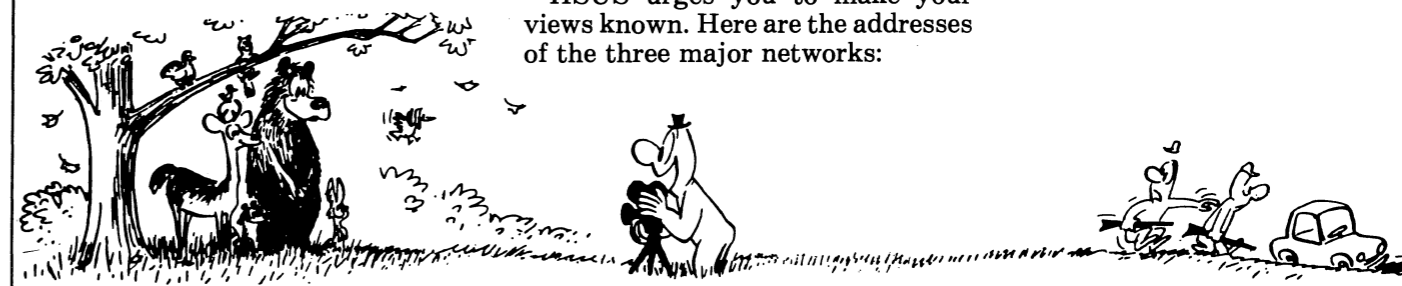
Network executives have told him they would air more animal programs if there were more evidence of audience support. He suggests the most effective way to convince the networks we want more shows on animals and animal problems is to write letters urging them to give more time to these concerns. Letters to the Federal Communications Commission and major advertisers may also help.

HSUS urges you to make your views known. Here are the addresses of the three major networks:

ABC-TV  
1330 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10019

CBS-TV  
51 West 52nd Street  
New York, NY 10019

NBC-TV  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, NY 10020



# Don't Buy Fur

For nothing more than a fur coat, millions of animals are clubbed, trapped, caged, tortured, and executed each year.

In some cases, animal species have been driven to the edge of extinction.

Other species are bred by the tens of thousands, only to be slaughtered for their pelts.

Countless wild furbearers fall victim to the notorious steel jaw leghold trap. The cost in suffering for each wild pelt must also include the thousands of so-called "trash" animals injured or killed in the jaws of the trap, then discarded because their skins are "worthless." This means animals from swans to pet poodles, because the leghold trap is frighteningly indiscriminate.

No matter how the pelts are taken, one thing is for certain — there is no way to buy fur without contributing to animal suffering.

## The Furbearers

There are over 100 species of animals killed for their fur. The list of these animals is a real eye-opener. Mink, fox, seal, and chinchilla are familiar fur names, but it is doubtful if most Americans realize that feral dogs and domestic cats yield popular types of fur in some European and Asiatic countries.

It takes four to five leopard skins to make a full-length coat. It takes ten lynx skins, and from 35 to 65 mink pelts to make a coat. It is startling to see animals like the chipmunk and hamster on the list of furbearers, and ponder how many of these tiny animals must die to yield enough fur for any kind of human garment.

As if these figures weren't grim enough, often only certain portions of an animal's skin are used to make very expensive "luxurious" garments. For example, a \$150,000 lynx coat advertised in the current Neiman-Marcus catalog is said to be made exclusively from the stomach portion of the lynx. There is the case of a well-known basket-



This pile of raccoon skins may represent money to the furrier and trapper and glamour to the fur purchaser, but to the humanitarian it represents a brutal and pointless abuse of wildlife.

ball player who is rumored to have spent a small fortune to buy a full-length coat made entirely of wolf muzzle fur. It is staggering to think of the hours of animal suffering that go into any fur coat.

## Fur Sales Down

Why does anyone buy a fur coat? It's true they are warm, but it is certainly possible to be warm for a lot less than the \$2,000 - \$5,000 cost of even an inexpensive fur coat.

Furs are beautiful, but only on their original owners. Once the fur has been stolen from the animal it belonged to, it becomes a symbol of cruelty. How can that enhance a human's appearance?

Many people think owning a fur demonstrates status. Those who buy furs do seem to have money to burn, because the price of furs has skyrocketed in the last few years at a much faster rate than the price of other goods. But there are many

ways to spend money lavishly without spending it cruelly.

Those who think of furs as a financial investment like gold or diamonds will be greatly disappointed. According to an article in the *New York Times*, Sunday, December 10, 1978, "...fur manufacturers and retailers say fur should not be regarded as a financial investment to be resold at a profit after several years. True, a woman can find that the price of a fur coat she bought at \$4,000 a few years ago stands now at \$6,000 for a virtually identical garment. But although resale prices have doubled in recent years, the resale value often is less than her original price because fur depreciates the moment she first hangs the item in her closet."

Fur advertising emphasizes glamour. There is nothing in the ads to suggest the cruelty and suffering behind each fur. One wonders what would happen to fur sales if each ad

said "brought to you by the Meatcutters and Butchers Workmen of North America" — the union which represents fur laborers. At least the reality of the "glamorous" fur's origin would be clearer.

Who responds to fur advertising? A study of 350 women in a midwest city showed that the typical fur purchaser is a middle-class housewife with a high school education. The study showed that the older a woman is, the more likely she is to own a fur coat, so wearing a fur might be taken more as a sign of age than glamour.

A significant number of fur purchases are made by men buying fur garments as gifts for wives and girlfriends. One wonders if these women would choose such a gift for themselves. Certainly men don't. Despite the industry's efforts to sell the idea of men wearing furs, annual sales of fur coats designed for men account for less than ten percent of all sales.

The most interesting fact revealed by the study is how few women own, or want to own, furs. Of the 350 women interviewed, only 70 current-

ly owned a fur garment. Only 37 had any plans to purchase a fur coat in the next few years, while 292 had no such plans. Some of these said they couldn't afford fur, others said they would not buy furs because they were opposed to the killing of animals for this purpose. The vast majority explained they simply had no interest or need for a fur.

That this attitude is widespread is illustrated by the steady decline since World War II in number of fur garments and items sold each year. The fur industry's claim that fur sales are on the rise is based on the fact that the price of each individual garment has gone up so steeply that sales measured by dollars are at an all-time high. This gives the illusion that furs are in fashion, when in fact they are less and less popular each year.

In 1947 there were more than 2,200 fur manufacturing firms in the United States. By 1977 there were fewer than 700. The fur industry is shrinking and more people are becoming aware that pain and suffering does not make fashion.



HSUS

Having been victimized for years in predator control programs, the coyote faces new dangers as its coat becomes the latest fad in fur salons.

## Ranched Furs

In their concern for endangered species and the evils of the steel jaw trap, some conservation groups for years encouraged the public to "think mink." Mink were far from being endangered, because they were bred and raised in confinement on hundreds of mink ranches. Since they were not taken from the wild, they were not subjected to the torture of the steel jaw trap. It was felt ranch-raised furbearers had a more humane life and death than animals taken from the wild, and buying a ranched fur was an acceptable alternative to wearing wild fur.

It is no longer possible to believe this. Recent research shows that some ranched furbearers can experience such stress during life, and such suffering at death, that all ranched fur cannot be considered more humane than wild fur.

Mink, fox, and chinchilla are the principal furbearing species raised in captivity in the United States. Mink is by far the most popular, with about 1,100 mink farms pro-

## Estimated Fur Garment Production and Sales in the United States for Selected Years

Year	Estimated Unit Production	Estimated Dollar Sales
1945	2,000,000	\$428,549,135
1950	600,000	244,074,730
1955	500,000	272,460,000
1960	490,000	299,880,000
1965	475,000	346,253,000
1970	460,000	279,147,000
1975	470,000	525,000,000
1977	455,000	613,000,000

Sources: Unit Production; Russel R. Taylor, A Review of the Structure and Economics of the United States Fur Industry, May 1978. Dollar Sales; U.S. Treasury Department — years to 1960; National Retail Merchants Association and American Fur Industry Inc. — years to 1977.

There are in excess of 100 species of animals killed for their pelts. The list on the next page shows the names identified by the Federal Trade Commission of animals used for fur garments and other fur products.

Opossum, mink, seal, guanaco, fox and lynx photos — Leonard Lee Rue III; Bobcat — Denise Hendershot; Beaver and rabbit — HSUS

ducing between three and four million pelts each year. These ranches are found mainly in the northwestern and great lakes states where the colder climate is conducive to luxurious pelt growth.

The minks are raised in small cages, and are usually isolated in individual pens to avoid pelt damage from physical interaction. One breeding farm claims that 5,000 mink can be raised on one acre of ground! Such overcrowding gives rise to the sort of compulsive pacing movements often seen in zoo or circus animals confined for long periods in small cages.

In a book titled *Animals' Rights: Illegal and Legal Animal Cruelty in Norway*, author Kaare Knutsen reports on his research into fur farms in his country. Knutsen observed self-destructive behavior in some of the ranched animals that he attributed to the animals' close confinement and lack of exercise. He saw foxes so disturbed they bit themselves severely enough to cause bleeding. Some of the wounds were serious enough to cause death. He witnessed the same behavior in mink, as the animals pulled large clumps of fur from their bodies.

Knutsen also found animals suffering from genetic defects caused by excessive inbreeding to produce mutated colors of mink. There are thirteen popular shades of mink, from white to pastel colors to black. These color strains are developed by inbreeding mink through several generations. Unfortunately, this can also result in genetic deformities such as blindness and neuromuscular disorders.

Knutsen claims that approximately 20% of mutated shadow mink have deformed sexual organs and are incapable of reproduction. The royal pastel mink has developed an abnormality known as "screw-neck." When an affected mink becomes frightened, it turns its neck so that the underside is exposed to view. This behavior is attributed to a disorder of the nervous system. A white mutant mink known in Norway as the *hedlund hvit* is known to be completely deaf. Almost all the pelts from these Norwegian fur ranches are exported to the United States.

Even though these animals have been bred for many generations in captivity, they are still wild animals, and the conditions of their lives on these ranches gives them little or no opportunity to express their inherent instincts and behavior patterns.

Since they have nothing to look forward to in life, one would think the ranchers would take care to make death as easy as possible. Unfortunately, this is not always the

case. There are a variety of methods used to kill these animals. Although some may be humane, they are chosen because they do not harm the pelt, rather than for humane considerations. Some of the methods currently in use are:

**Inhalants:** Such as carbon monoxide, calcium cyanide, or chloroform.

**Oral Poisons:** Such as cyanide powder squeezed from a rubber syringe into the mouth of the animal.

**Injection:** Poisons, or such solutions as magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts).

**Electrocution:** Mink may be killed by electrocution with each leg tied to an electric pole.

**Physical Methods:** Mink may be killed with a hand-delivered blow to the base of the neck. Male mink are first stunned by a sharp tap with a rubber hose at the base of the skull. Mechanical devices may be used to position and hold the animal while its neck is broken.

Most food animals in the United States are protected from an inhumane death by federal legislation, but there is no such legislation protecting ranched furbearers. These ranched animals are totally at the mercy of their owners, in life and in death.

### Domestic Animals

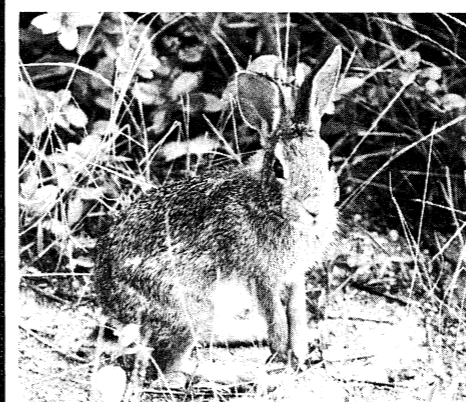
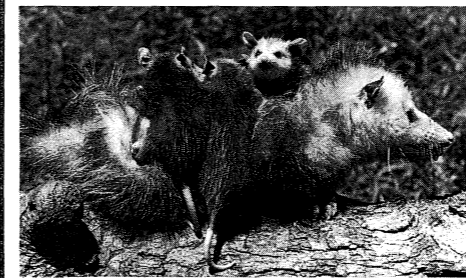
Among domesticated animals, rabbits are the primary source of pelts, and may be the single greatest source of skins among all species whose pelts are used by the fur industry. Domestic cats and dogs and ponies are popular sources of furs in some countries. Perhaps the bloodiest and cruelest of the domestic fur stories is that of the Persian lamb.

Persian lamb fur is taken from the newly-born lambs of Karakul sheep. The lamb is killed within five days of birth, before its baby curls begin to straighten and the pelts diminish in value. The lambs are killed by severing the spinal column with a sharp

### Estimated Catch of Wild Furbearers in the United States For 1976-1977 Trapping Season

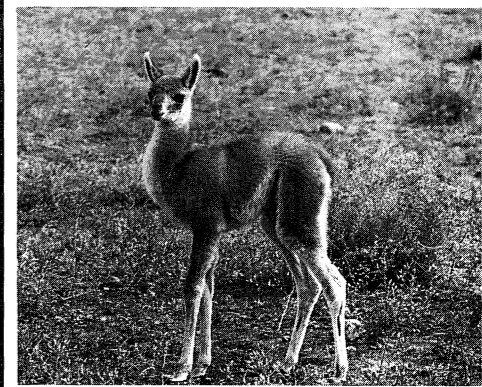
Species	Number of Pelts
Muskrat	6,504,000
Rabbit	3,500,000
Raccoon	3,191,000
Nutria	1,569,000
Opossum	729,000
Fox	406,000
Mink	235,000
Coyote	174,000
Beaver	171,000
Skunk	85,000
Ring-tailed cat	78,000
Lynxcat and wildcat	35,000
Badger	21,100
Otter	14,400
Ermine	12,400
Fisher	4,200
Marten	1,800
Lynx	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,731,200</b>

Source: *The Management Research and Harvest of North American Fur Bearers in 1976*, Fur Resources Committee, International Assoc. of Fish & Wildlife Agencies, 1976.



### Species of Animals Killed for Their Fur

Alpaca	Marten, American
Antelope	Marten, Baum
Badger	Marten, Japan.
Bassarisk	Marten, Stone
Bear, Black	Mink
Bear, Brown	Mole
Bear, Polar	Monkey
Beaver	Muskrat
Burunduk	Nutria
Calf	Ocelot
Cat, Caracal	Opossum
Cat, Domestic	Opossum, Ring-tail
Cat, Lynx	Opossum, S. American
Cat, Manul	Opossum, Water
Cat, Margay	Otter
Cat, Spotted	Otter, Sea
Cat, Wild	Pahmi
Cheetah	Panda
Chinchilla	Peschanik
Chipmunk	Pony
Civet	Rabbit
Cougar	Raccoon
Coyote	Raccoon, Asiatic
Desman	Raccoon, Mexican
Dog	Reindeer
Ermine	Sable
Ferret	Sable, American
Fisher	Seal, Fur
Fitch	Seal, Barkal
Fox	Seal, Bearded
Fox, Arctic	Seal, Caspian
Fox, Black	Seal, Hair
Fox, Blue	Seal, Harbor
Fox, Cross	Seal, Harp
Fox, Grey	Seal, Hooded
Fox, Kit	Seal, Largha
Fox, Platinum	Seal, Northern Fur
Fox, Red	Seal, Ribbon
Fox, Silver	Seal, Ringed
Fox, White	Seal, Rock
Genet	Seal, So. African Fur
Goat	Seal, So. American Fur
Guanaco or its young, the guanquito	Sheep
Hamster	Skunk
Hare	Skunk, Spotted
Jackal	Squirrel
Jackal, Cape	Squirrel, Flying
Jaguar	Suslik
Jaguarondi	Vicuna
Kangaroo	Viscacha
Kangaroo-rat	Wallaby
Kid	Weasel
Kinkajou	Weasel, Chinese
Koala	Weasel, Japanese
Kolinsky	Weasel, Manchurian
Lamb	Wolf
Leopard	Wolverine
Llama	Wombat
Marmot	Woodchuck



Karakul lambs are slaughtered at a very early age when their fur is still soft and wavy. The photos here show karakul skins at a Bukhara factory where more than two million skins are treated annually; three young karakul sheep; and the end product, a fur coat of Swakara (a registered trade name for lamb fur).



—Novosti from Sovphoto



—Swakara Fur Information Bureau



—Tass from Sovphoto

sheep in order to obtain the tiny lamb.

This outrageous system of fur production does not exist in America, but many of the furs are sold here. Persian lamb, also called Karakul or Swakara, is receiving a big advertising build-up this year. The best hope for putting an end to this cruelty is to dry up the market for this fur.

### Fur Seals

Seals are unique furbearers in that they cannot be trapped, ranched, or domesticated. To take them from the wild, most hunters have settled on the method of clubbing.

Perhaps the best-known clubbing hunt is perpetrated on the Canadian harp seal. In a highly organized annual hunt aided and protected by the Canadian government, tens of thousands of harp seal pups are clubbed before they are ten days old. In the United States, widespread revulsion at this bloody waste of life resulted in laws banning the import of harp seal fur. However, fur from other seal species can be, and is, used for fur garments in this country. This includes the Northern Fur

seal, clubbed in an annual hunt on the Pribilof Islands.

Some authorities have claimed that clubbing is a humane death, since the seal will become unconscious after one well-placed blow. However, there is little if any training or testing of the clubbers to make sure they can administer the first blow properly. Even with a skillful clubber, a long, tiring day's work in adverse weather conditions can lead to carelessness and inaccuracy. Thus, there is a good chance that some seals are not made unconscious after the first blow, and may have to be clubbed several times. This cruelty is all the more indefensible because its goal is nothing but a fur coat or glove lining.

In certain cases the stress the seals are put through before clubbing is very cruel. On the Pribilof Islands, Northern Fur seals are driven inland some distance before they are clubbed. Since seals are not land animals, moving across the ground is hard work for them. They are frightened by the men making loud noises to drive them on, and exhausted by the long pull to the killing grounds.

Seals ordinarily come to land to breed. When they are in the water, they are much more difficult to kill. The method of hunting seals at sea is shooting. Many are wounded and escape to heal, or die, slowly. Attacked on land and at sea, some seal herds are believed to be depleted.

There is no way to wear a seal fur coat without supporting cruelty.

### Trapped Animals

About 45% of all fur garments come from wild animal pelts, and most of these are taken from trapped animals. The trap most used in the United States, and in the world, is the steel jaw leghold trap.

In a better world, this trap would have been totally banned years ago. The agony and injury it has caused countless animals is well documented. More than twenty countries and a very few states have outlawed or restricted the use of this trap. Federal legislation to end the reign of the steel jaw trap has been introduced in the U.S. Congress several

times, but heavy lobbying by trapping and hunting interests, and by the fur industry, has so far kept this humane legislation off the books.

The effect of the steel jaw trap springing shut on an animal's leg has been compared to that of a car door slamming shut on a human's hand. The trapped animal reacts in pain and panic, struggling to free itself from the trap. Sometimes the animal succeeds, at the price of one of its paws. The case of animals chewing off their own paws to escape is known as "wring-off" in the trapping field. The mutilated animal may be lucky enough to survive or may die a slow death from gangrene and infection.

Those who do not escape may exhaust themselves by their struggles. Trappers claim they often find trapped animals lying quietly when they approach, and cite this as evidence that the steel jaw trap is not inhumane. In truth, the animal, worn out by its struggle, may have been left for two or three days

without food and water, before the trapper came up to check his lines.

It may have no strength to resist, as the trapper finally puts it out of its misery, usually by clubbing or strangulation.

The number of animals taken by the steel jaw trap each year in this country alone almost defies comprehension. In 1976-77 more than 8,000,000 animals were subjected to this barbaric contraption. Although some steel jaw trapping is done for predator control programs and for so called "wildlife management" (uses which HSUS finds generally ineffective and unwarranted), the majority is done for fur.

Animal shelters across the country know some of the side effects of use of the steel jaw trap. They are frequently called upon to deal with cases of dogs or cats caught in these traps. Often, it is necessary to amputate a paw or leg in order to save the animal's life.

Thousands of non-target animals, such as porcupines, squirrels or ducks, are trapped each year and discarded because they are of no use to the trapper. These "trash" animals, as they are called in the trade, quietly contribute their own sum of suffering to the making of a fur coat.

### The "Every Fur Coat Hurts" Campaign

In the past, traps and trapping have been the focus of attention when talking about the cruelty behind the fur coat. Now, it is obvious that virtually no type of fur is taken without some animal being mistreated. Humanitarians have to fight the whole fur industry, and not just the trappers.

The fur industry is already deteriorating. Fewer people are buying furs, and fewer people are making them. But the fur industry nevertheless spends millions of dollars each autumn advertising its product. This fall, The HSUS is striking back, and advertising its belief that no one who cares about animals and respects life should buy a fur.



—Priscilla Feral

Fur seals are usually beaten with clubs to make them unconscious before they are stabbed and their pelts taken. There is currently a bill in Congress which, if passed, might end the Pribilof Island hunt shown above.



The indiscriminate leghold trap sometimes shuts on pet cats and dogs. One common result is amputation of the mangled or gangrenous limb

Obviously, HSUS does not have the funds to match the advertising power of the furriers, but we can ask for public service time to tell our side of the story. So we have prepared public service material explaining the animal suffering supported by the wearing of fur garments and the importance of furbearers in the environment and sent it to radio and TV stations, magazines, and newspapers around the country.

We have been warned that some of the media may refuse to use this anti-fur material for fear of alienating their fur store advertising clients. However we feel this message is so important it is well worth the expense to get it to the public, even if only a few papers or broadcast stations use it.

"Every Fur Coat Hurts" is the basic theme of our campaign, which is aimed at convincing people to not

buy fur products. Many people may want to go one step farther and boycott the products of those who promote the wearing of furs. Some of the top fashion designers have lately begun designing furs. These include such noteworthy names as Yves St. Laurent, Givenchy, Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein, Oscar de la Renta, Dianne Von Furstenberg, Geoffrey Beene, Halston, Pierre Balmain, and Charlotte Ford. These people add a lot to the glamour image the fur industry tries to project. If we refuse to buy any products of these designers, from clothes to perfume, until they stop designing furs, some may decide to end their participation in the grisly business of furs.

An animal's life should not be the price of vanity. Our refusal to support such cruelty, and our efforts to educate others so that they, too, will not buy furs, may be a beginning of the end for the fur trade.

### Join Our Campaign

Make a personal declaration to do all in your power to stop the cruel exploitation of furbearing animals. Sign this pledge card and return it to The HSUS.

Your contributions help us expand our campaign against fur coats and products, and for a contribution of \$10 or more we will send you a decal to help spread the word. The decal says "Every Fur Coat Hurts," and pictures a sad raccoon caught in a leghold trap.



### PLEDGE

Recognizing the inherent cruelties associated with all fur products and the threat of extinction facing many furbearing wild animals;

I Hereby Pledge that I will not buy or promote the use of fur for any reason whatsoever. I further pledge that I will make every effort to dissuade friends and associates from using fur products.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Return this card to : HSUS Fur Pledge, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

**Give a child a Kind subscription and see who drops in!**

**KIND SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

Kind, the official youth publication of The Humane Society of the United States is published every other month for the 8 to 12 year old group. The six issues are only \$4 a year. Buy a subscription for your child or as a gift for another child. Make checks payable to Kind. (Add 50% for all subscriptions outside U.S.A.)

SEND KIND MAGAZINE TO:

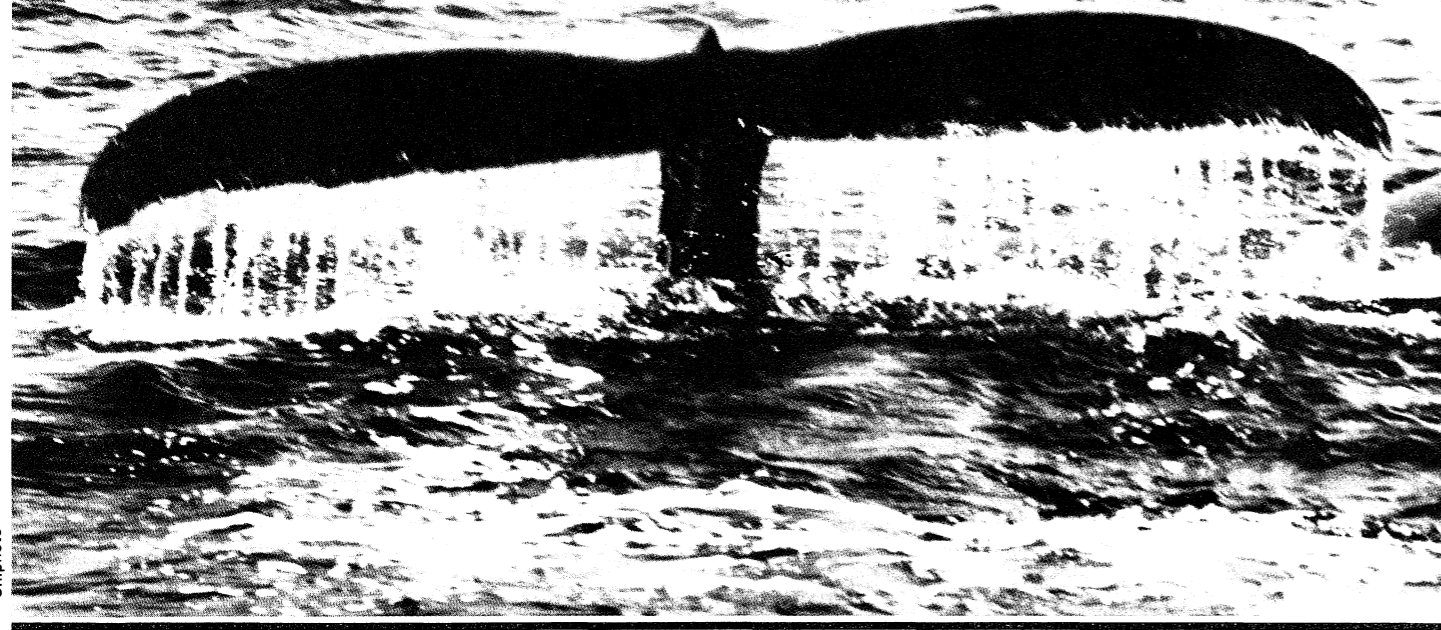
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If you wish a gift card to be sent in your name, please include your name and address.

# A Breakthrough for the Whales



by Congressman Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

Congressman McCloskey (California) served as Congressional Delegate to the International Whaling Commission meeting in London last July. His report to Congress on the most successful year yet for saving whales outlines the major accomplishments of the IWC meeting, and some of the problems facing us in the future.

It may seem strange that at a time of increasing commercial interdependence...at a time when two great nations, ourselves and the Soviet Union, hold enough nuclear war-heads to destroy mankind...that at such a time the human race wants to see its governmental representatives preserve

vanishing species — eagles, condors, caribou, mountain sheep, and perhaps more than any other species, the whales and porpoises. This philosophy, reflected in House Congressional Resolution 143, passed unanimously by the House and Senate and calling for a worldwide whaling moratorium, seemed to

have gained increased support at this year's meeting of the IWC. I suspect that had the United States been willing to give up our insistence on bowhead whaling over the past several years, we might have been able to achieve the full moratorium on commercial whaling which both the President and Con-

gress have firmly stated it is our purpose to achieve.

I will simply touch on some of the major accomplishments of this year's meeting:

1. An indefinite moratorium was imposed on use of factory ships to harvest whales, excluding the minke. This should effectively limit whaling to offshore coastal operations by the countries involved.

2. A whale sanctuary was created in the Indian Ocean, with a ten-year moratorium imposed on taking of all whales therein.

3. All stocks of whale species are now regulated by IWC.

4. This year's total quota for commercial whaling was reduced to 15,656 from last year's total of 19,526, or by 20 percent. The total tonnage caught will be at least 50 percent less due to the relatively small size of the minke.

5. There was a substantial decrease in the sperm whale quota, from 9,360 last year to 2,203 this year, a reduction of 77 percent. Last year sperm whales made up about 50 percent of the total whale quota; this year they are only 14 percent of the total quota.

6. The 31 percent increase in the minke whale quota, from 9,173 last year to 12,006 this year, causes minke whales to make up 77 percent of the total whale quota, as compared with last year's 50 percent. Minke whale stocks were considered to be in healthy condition by the Scientific Committee. Currently, their population seems to be increasing and its control may help in the recovery of the blue whale and other larger species approaching extinction since they eat the same food.

7. The IWC budget was more than doubled, to \$625,000.

8. The IWC supported a U.S. resolution that all member nations cease importing whale products from non-member nations and cease export of vessels and equipment to non-member nations. The chief offender and purchaser of whale meat, Japan, adopted a new law prohibiting such purchases effective July 5, 1979, obviously as a gesture to placate IWC disapproval.

9. The International Observer Scheme was expanded to provide

non-whaling nations the opportunity to observe whaling operations, and to include more Japanese and Eskimo whaling operations.

10. Recommendations for improvements in the technology to reduce cruelty of the whale hunt were adopted by the Commission without change.

Despite the progress I have enumerated, much work remains to be done. First, because of the one nation—one vote procedure at the IWC, it is imperative that the United States do whatever it can to bring more non-whaling nations into the Commission. Although it is, of course, of great benefit to bring those whaling nations such as Chile, Peru, South Korea, and Spain — and I wish to commend the State Department and the Commerce Department for their work in insuring these nations' admittance — we still must do whatever we can to counter these whaling nations' votes with that of new nations who would urge the protection of whales. For example, the State Department could begin with some of our friends in the South Pacific, such as Fiji, Papua, New Guinea, and Tonga.

Second, the U.S. should work toward an amendment to the IWC schedule, prohibiting all whaling activities by nations which fail to supply data on those activities. The U.S. has experienced a similar problem domestically in the last several years with regard to the tuna/porpoise problem. During Congressional debate on this issue several years ago, the most important point made was that, without good data from the tuna industry on the porpoise mortality rate, no sound judgments could be made. Similarly, it is impossible to determine changes in populations of whales without the data required from the whaling nations. I was greatly disappointed that the IWC did not accept the U.S. proposal to prohibit whaling by nations which fail to supply this data.

Third, and perhaps most important, the United States, particularly Congress, must reexamine its position regarding bowhead whales and the Scientific Committee's recommendations that bowheads are truly

an endangered species. As you know, the U.S. holds two positions: (1) that the recommendations of the Scientific Committee be followed; and (2) that subsistence whaling should be treated separately from commercial whaling. In the instance of our native Alaskans' subsistence taking of a few bowhead whales, the Scientific Committee has indicated that the bowhead whale is nearer extinction than any other whale, except the blue whale, and therefore that no bowheads should be taken at all. For four years, the U.S. has pushed for a total moratorium on commercial whaling, but at the same time remains adamant that our own natives be allowed to take one of the most endangered of the whale species. This puts the U.S. in the position of seeking to protect all whales except our own, and in light of this year's experience where only seven were taken by the Alaskan natives in the spring hunt, although fifteen were struck (against a quota of 18 taken or 27 struck), it would seem we are giving up a great deal in order to obtain eight or nine bowheads.

The IWC has for many years debated the number of whales to be taken; the time and events make these issues almost irrelevant. What the people of the world ask is that we show ourselves capable of refraining from cruelty, of granting kindness to helpless beings, creatures that are in our power to destroy.

While we may not be capable of helping all creatures, or even all endangered species, we have it within our power to save the great whales and set an example of hope for saving other helpless beings. It seems to me we have a great opportunity to set this kind of an example for mankind at a time when the people of our world badly need reassurance that those in power care.

With all due respect to the native peoples of Alaska and their historic reliance on bowhead hunting, the primary whaling nation, Japan, has an equally long history of reliance on whale meat, and we are asking Japan to terminate such reliance. I strongly believe we should reexamine our bowhead policy in this light.



# 25 Years of Caring



In 1956, HSUS President R.J. Chenowith presented to Miss Anna Belle Morris a certificate of her status as the first member of The HSUS. Miss Morris joined in November, 1954, and it was a generous financial gift from her that enabled the then-fledgling society to print and distribute its first brochure. ◀

At the 1958 Annual Conference we presented a bronze plaque to Senator Hubert Humphrey, in honor of his role as chief sponsor of the humane slaughter bill. Senator Humphrey was principal speaker at the conference, and is shown here at the banquet table with R.J. Chenowith and Alice Morgan Wright. ▼



Nineteen seventy-nine marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of The Humane Society of the United States. In 1954, Fred Myers, Larry Andrews, Helen Jones and Marcia Glaser started this humane organization with the commitment to actively prevent cruelty to animals. Although it was short on funds, it was long on enthusiasm and has grown to be one of the largest humane organizations in the country in terms of membership, scope of program and funding.

Here are some of the highlights of HSUS' first twenty-five years, including a time-line to clarify the chronology of major events and issues. Our historic information was taken, in part, from a history of The HSUS titled *Twenty-Five Years of Growth and Achievement* and written by Patrick B. Parkes, HSUS Vice-President, and Jacques V. Sichel, a member of our Board of Directors.

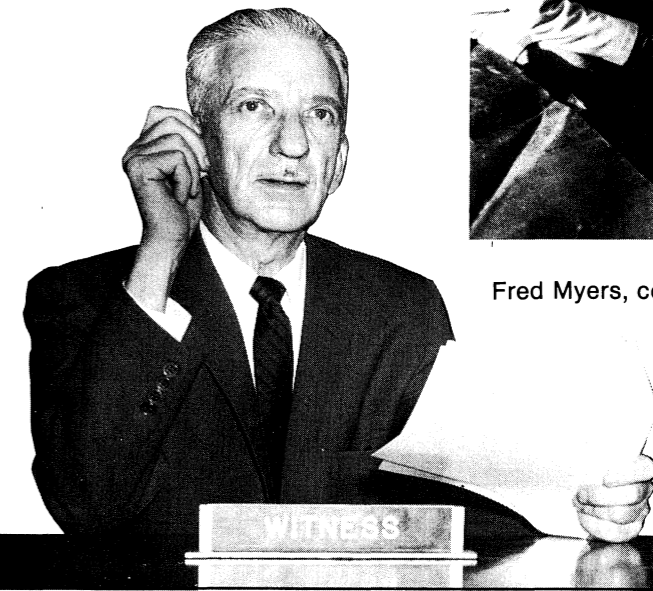
In 1966, HSUS Field Representative Dale Hylton testified before a special committee of the West Virginia legislature on rodeo cruelties. Hylton later became Director of Branches and Affiliates, then head of the KIND program for children, and is now Director of Membership Services. ▶



Since its beginning, HSUS had gone after animal dealers who caused great suffering to the dogs and cats they handled. In 1966 *Life* magazine did a photo story on one HSUS raid of a Maryland dog dealer, Lester Brown. *Life's* coverage of the raid, led by Frank McMahon (left), caused much public outrage and gave impetus to the passage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. ▼



▲ Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., (left) and HSUS President Oliver Evans officiated at ground breaking ceremonies for the National Humane Education Center in Waterford, VA, in December, 1965.



Fred Myers, co-founder and first Executive Director of HSUS, testifies in Congress in 1961 on a bill to protect laboratory animals. Under his direction, HSUS grew into a leading national humane organization with branches, affiliates, and members in every state. ▶



- 1954 HSUS incorporated with headquarters in Washington, D.C. Fred Myers elected first Executive Director.
- 1955 First issue of newsletter reports HSUS efforts to protect monkeys shipped from India for later vaccine production. Indian government shipment as requested by HSUS.
- 1956 HSUS becomes a leader in the fight for slaughter reform, vigorously supporting humane in Congress.
- 1957 HSUS publicizes rodeo cruelties and pet overpopulation.
- 1958 Humane Slaughter Act of 1958 is signed into law.
- 1959 HSUS publishes suggested shelter adoption standards, including spaying and neutering requirement, licensing, and retention of ownership by shelter.
- 1960 Cruelty charges filed against trainer of Tennessee Walking Horses.
- 1961 HSUS files suit against WRC-TV station in D.C., seeking restraining order against airing rodeo events.
- 1961 HSUS asks state department to use influence with Canada to end harp seal hunt.
- 1962 HSUS endorses bill to use influence of mourning doves.
- 1962 HSUS raiders chase armed dogfight gang into a Mississippi swamp.
- 1962 HSUS sponsors first humane education conference in Union, N.J.
- 1963 Oliver Evans elected President of HSUS.
- 1963 Newly formed investigations department, headed by Frank McMahon, leads a series of raids on laboratory animal dealers.
- 1964 As a result of HSUS' attacks on rodeo cruelties, Baltimore city council enacts a ban of the bucking strap in the country.
- 1965 Over one hundred people arrested in cockfight raid in Culpeper, Virginia.
- 1965 HSUS raid on Dierolf Farms (supplier of animals for research) creates public furor, results in revisions of Pennsylvania state law to regulate such dealers.
- 1966 Ground is broken for construction of the National Humane Education Center (NHEC) in Waterford, Virginia.
- 1966 HSUS raid on two Maryland dog dealers is featured on the cover of *Life* magazine, part of a 15-month effort by HSUS to get federal protection for animals in the chain of supply to research institutions. A few months later, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act became law, forerunner of the present Animal Welfare Act.



◀ In 1973, actress Norma Terris donated a 30 acre tract of woodland in East Haddam, Connecticut to HSUS. It became the site of the Norma Terris Humane Education and Nature Center. At first it was the New England Regional Office, later it became headquarters for the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education.

▲ In acknowledgement of HSUS' efforts to get a law passed to protect animals en route to research institutions, President Johnson presented Frank McMahon with one of the pens used in signing the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act in 1966.



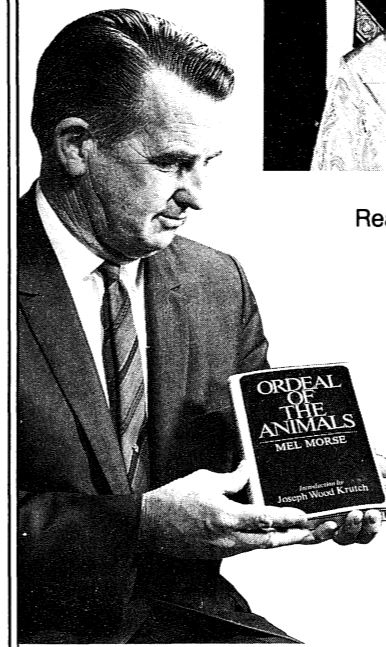
▲ Patrick Parkes, shown here at the opening of a new animal shelter in 1960, has handled several jobs for HSUS, from Assistant Director of the Service Department, to Executive Vice President.



▲ In 1972, Phyllis Wright and Frank McMahon monitored the annual pony roundup at Chincoteague and found numerous cases of ponies being mistreated, such as the pregnant mare in the photo above that was forced to swim the distance between Assateague and Chincoteague with the other ponies. With HSUS thoroughly documenting such incidents, roundup officials agreed the following year to implement our recommendations for more humane treatment of the animals.



▲ HSUS's Board of Directors posed at the 1972 Annual Conference in Salt Lake City. Reading left to right, in the front row are Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, Grace Conahan, Charlotte Griswold, Harold Gardiner, Amanda Blake, and Joyce Gilmore. In the second row are Murdaugh S. Madden, William Kerber, Collis Wager, Roger Caras, Robert Chenowith, and Raul Castro. In the back row are Robert Welborn, Everett Smith, Jr., Jacques Sichel, Coleman Burke and John Hoyt.



▲ In 1968, while President of The HSUS, Mel Morse authored a book documenting the ways animals are abused and exploited in our culture.

Director of Field Services and Investigations Frantz Dantzer has represented HSUS in the fight to protect wild horses since passage of the Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act in 1971. He is shown here in 1973 examining a small group of wild horses sent to a Nebraska slaughterhouse. HSUS went to court over the government's cruel treatment of the horses, and succeeded in stopping their slaughter. ▶



HSUS takes over administration of KIND clubs in the United States. KIND newsletter is launched.

Mel L. Morse named President of HSUS.

NHEC opens animal shelter at Waterford site, headed by Phyllis Wright.

Frank McMahon observes Pribilof seal hunt, Mel Morse joins Department of Interior "task force" on humane killing techniques for these seals.

HSUS organizes hay-drop for 300 starving mustangs trapped by heavy snows in Nevada, later provides food and relief for animal victims of hurricane Camille on the Gulf Coast.

First seminar on shelter management held at NHEC.

John A. Hoyt becomes HSUS President.

Frank McMahon observes Pribilof seal hunt, protests "excessive brutality" seen there.

With HSUS testifying, Congress passes Horse Protection Act protecting Tennessee Walking Horses from sorring.

HSUS goes to court for injunction to stop the Department of Interior from using poison in predator control programs. Soon after, a Presidential order bans the poison.

Sue Pressman joins HSUS to lead zoo reform program.

Wild, Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act is passed by Congress.

HSUS begins regional office program.

HSUS joins with other groups to form Council for Livestock Protection, seeking broader coverage in slaughter legislation and humane handling methods for kosher slaughter.

Norma Terris Humane Education Center and regional office opens in East Haddam, Connecticut.

HSUS blocks Navy from killing 200 wild burros at China Lake Naval Weapons Center in California.

HSUS sues Bureau of Land Management over discovering horses run over a cliff in Challis, Idaho during BLM roundup.

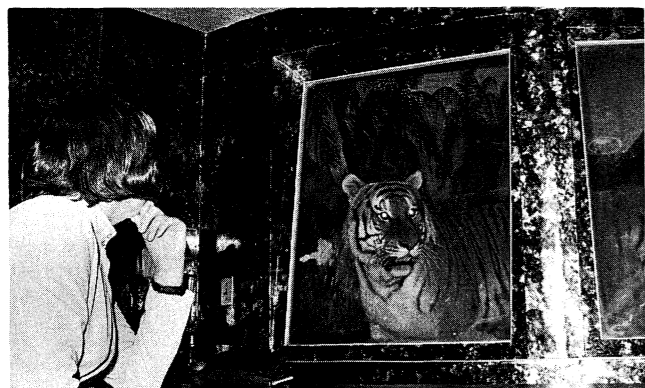
HSUS is one of the sponsors and participants in the first national conference on the surplus dog and cat problem in Chicago.

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) grows out of HSUS education programs.

HSUS joins boycott of Japanese products to protest whaling.

HSUS meets with motion picture association executives to discuss cruelty to animal performers.

Whether its a large municipal zoo, or a roadside display of a couple of wild animals, HSUS' zoo reform program will take it on. Here, Sue Pressman who heads the zoo program, finds Tuffy, a fully grown Bengal tiger, kept in a small glass tank above the bar in a health club. Pressman succeeded in convincing the owners to release Tuffy to her, and relocated it in a natural habitat zoo in Texas. ▼



▲ In 1971, HSUS instituted the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal, awarded annually to an individual for significant contribution towards the improvement of life and environment. In 1976, the medal was given to author and anthropologist Loren Eisely, shown here with HSUS Board Chairman Coleman Burke.

In March, 1971, HSUS went "on the road" with its leadership training workshop. Now, workshops on "solving animal problems in your community" are scheduled regularly in cities around the country. Shown here at the first workshop in Tyler, Texas is Phyllis Wright at the podium, with Frank McMahon and Dale Hylton to her left.



◀ HSUS' Director of Wildlife Protection Sue Pressman is one of the few people in the world to have observed all three of the world's major seal hunts. Shown here (far left) at the South African seal hunt in 1976, Pressman had been to the Pribilof Island hunt in 1969, and later was allowed to view the Canadian harp seal hunt in 1978.

In 1974, HSUS moved to its current quarters at 2100 L St. N.W. in Washington D.C. In 1976, the building was dedicated to the memory of Oliver M. Evans, a co-founder of HSUS, member of the Board of Directors for 18 years, and President of the Society from 1963 to 1967. ▼



▲ In 1976, HSUS successfully sued to halt the roundup of wild horses near Challis, Idaho. The presiding trial judge called the roundup plans "arbitrary, capricious and contrary to law," and agreed with every point HSUS made in the suit. Shown here in front of the courthouse on the day of the trial are author and wild horse expert Hope Ryden, HSUS President John Hoyt and Vice-President Patricia Forkan, and TV personality Lorne Greene.

HSUS publicizes the conditions in which beagles are kept for army testing of chemical warfare effects. Army agrees to improve conditions for the dogs.  
 Sue Pressman observes South African seal hunt. HSUS presses U.S. to uphold ban on importation of seal skins.  
 HSUS calls for boycott of all tuna products until slaughter of dolphins in tuna nets ends.  
 Due in part to HSUS efforts, Animal Welfare Act is expanded to ban dogfighting and protect animals during shipment.  
 HSUS begins disaster relief program with help for oiled birds in Chesapeake Bay oil spill, and relief efforts in Teton Dam flood.  
 Dr. Michael Fox joins HSUS to head the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems (ISAP).  
 HSUS wins suit to stop planned roundup of 280 wild horses near Challis, Idaho.  
 First three local humane organizations accredited in new HSUS Accreditation Program.  
 HSUS raids on Kansas puppy mill and New York kennel spotlight cruelties in the pet industry.  
 HSUS successfully sues the National Park Service to stop the planned killing of wild burros in the Grand Canyon.  
 HSUS launches campaign against factory farming cruelties.

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NAAHE Journal becomes Humane Education magazine.  
 HSUS protests Canadian harp seal slaughter. Sue Pressman goes "on the ice" as observer during the hunt.  
 HSUS works with ABC-TV to expose coursing cruelties on television. Resulting public protest forces National Greyhound Assoc. to ban public coursing.  
 HSUS sues BLM for mismanagement of their Adopt-A-Horse program.  
 Shelter Sense, a publication for animal sheltering and control personnel is launched.  
 HSUS testifies in Congress on humane slaughter, and the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978 becomes law.  
 HSUS launches campaign for federal legislation to prohibit use of drugs in racing horses.  
 HSUS opens Animal Control Academy at the University of Alabama.  
 NAAHE Curriculum Conference develops a national humane education curriculum guide.  
 ISAP sponsors two-day symposium on the use of live animals in science fair projects.  
 ISAP develops scientific journal on animal welfare problems, scheduled for publication in 1980.

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# INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

A report on some of the cases and areas of animal abuse currently under inquiry by The HSUS Department of Field Services and Investigations.

## Virginia Judge Hears Neglect Evidence

Judge Harold Potts of Clarke County, Virginia, recently ordered the owner of a twenty-year-old pony to have the pony destroyed because its health had been irreparably damaged through neglect.

As happens in so many cases, local officials would not bring cruelty charges against the owner, but humane agents did succeed in getting a hearing to determine the pony's condition.

Pictures presented to the judge as evidence during the hearing indicated the pony's hooves had not been trimmed for months, and that the pony had laminitis and had not been treated. As a result, the pony exhibited an abnormal stance. It was also extremely thin and appeared to be poorly nourished.

Esther Boyd, co-founder of Action 81, a local group that provides community humane services, testified that these matters had been repeatedly drawn to the owner's attention in the past several months, but no steps had been taken to correct the problems.

HSUS Investigator Marc Paulhus testified that the pony had suffered excruciating pain for some period of time, and that it would be difficult for the pony to eat and walk to water sources.

Dr. Mark McHale, a local veterinarian who had examined the pony at the request of The HSUS and state police, agreed with Paulhus that the humane course of action in this case would be euthanization. He said the pony "would never live a comfortable life" in its present condition.

Previous investigations into this case were conducted by Fairfax County Humane Agents Molly McCurdy and Pearl Twine.

## Rattlesnakes Victimized in Roundups

Early spring is rattlesnake roundup time in many southern states. This unnecessary, cruel, and dangerous "sport" is often sponsored by a community group as a fund-raising event. As many as 10,000 snakes might be butchered at one of these roundups. Future roundups should be protested and halted while they are still in the planning stages.

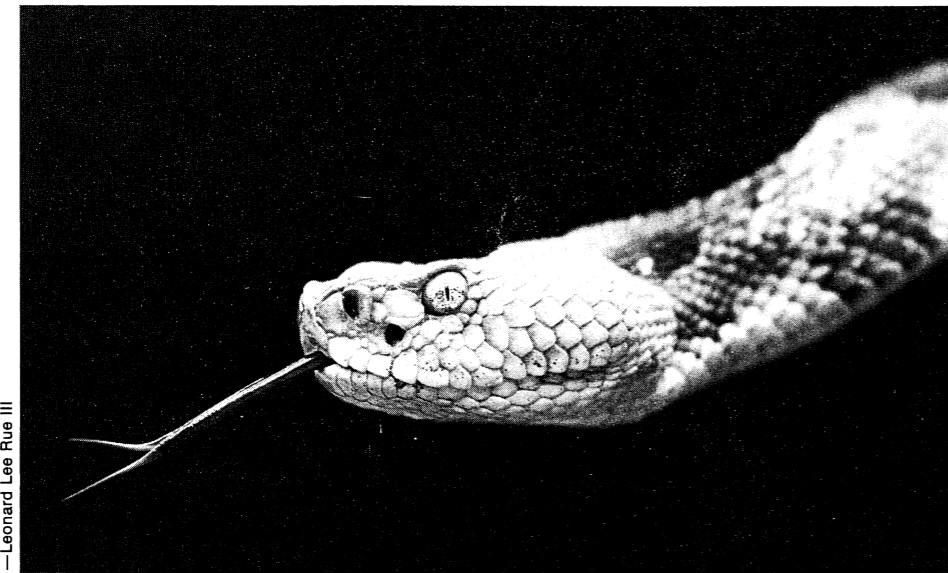
In a rattlesnake roundup, participants armed with sticks or golf clubs and gasoline seek out rattlesnake dens. The gas is for forcing the snakes out of their holes, and the sticks are for handling them or tossing them into garbage cans or sacks. Prizes may be awarded for the largest or shortest snake, or the snake with the most rattles. Then, a variety of bizarre methods of killing the snakes are used. The heads might be chopped off, or the snakes used as shooting targets.

Forty years ago, an occasional roundup was held because ranchers and farmers needed to clear their grazing and farming areas of an abundant rattler population. Today, the snake population is stable in most places and dangerously low in some states. Snake bites are rare and almost never fatal with medical treatment. Yet, roundups have become bigger than ever.

The HSUS objects to roundups for moral and environmental reasons. Sponsors of the events have misrepresented them to the public and perpetrated several myths about the purpose of the roundups and about rattlesnakes in general.

The rattlesnake is often presented as a vicious enemy of man. Actually, the rattler will avoid contact with humans, is not naturally aggressive, and will only strike at humans when provoked in some way. In fact, anyone attending a roundup is increasing his chances of being bitten. Rattlesnake bites do not kill many peo-

If snake population control is necessary, it can be done humanely, rather than by butchering the snakes in a public spectacle.



— Leonard Lee Rue III

ple each year. Only one-tenth of one percent of all snakebite victims die every year, and most of these cases receive no medical treatment or first aid. Actually, bee stings kill 25 times as many people in the U.S. each year as snakebites do.

Many organizations advertise that venom collected at the roundups will be used for medical research on cancer, retardation, and infant ailments. However, snake farms can milk the venom from their snakes regularly and supply all that's needed for both medical research and anti-serum production.

Roundup fans contend they are performing a valuable ecological function: keeping the snake population under control. The truth is that rattlesnakes have enough natural predators (coyotes, bobcats, and skunks). By removing thousands of snakes from an area, the balance of nature is dangerously upset, because snakes eat small rodents such as rats. Farmers or ranchers who participate in roundups in the belief they are protecting their land from an enemy are grossly mistaken. Such people should welcome a reasonable number of snakes to their farms as an effective rat control system.

Roundups may be advertised as fund-raising events for a good cause or as a way of donating venom for research. The public should be wary of this, however, because some behind-the-scenes people can make quite a profit from a roundup. The venom may be donated to research, but the skins, heads, and meat may be sold for a huge profit.

If you hear of a rattlesnake roundup being planned in your area, here are some things you can do:

First, write letters to the organization sponsoring the event, explaining why roundups are not a good fund-raising idea and why you object to them. You might also write to other public officials such as the governor or the mayor, or write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper.

If the rattlesnake population in your state has been declining, it may be possible to have the snakes declared a threatened species or have them protected by laws that would halt the limitless kills.

Finally, one of the most effective

ways to stop roundups is simply to refuse to attend them and to convince your friends and neighbors to stay away. When the public stops supporting these events, the organizations will be forced to turn to something else to make money.

## Horses Suffer En Route to Slaughterhouse

The sale of horsemeat for human consumption has increased dramatically during the 1970's. According to a recent *Equus* magazine article, 6,750,000 pounds of horsemeat were shipped from the U.S. to foreign markets in 1972. By 1978, the figure had risen to 120 million pounds, a staggering increase of more than 1600%.

This means a tremendous number of horses being sold at auctions across the country are going to "killers" who buy horses for slaughterhouses. The "killers" are willing to pay very high prices. Many healthy, young horses are going to the packinghouses today because private citizens can't afford to compete with the "killers" in bidding for the horses.

If horses must be slaughtered, HSUS wants to ensure they are treated humanely up to their deaths. Field Services staff members are investigating and gathering information on the transportation and handling of these animals.

Too many horses have suffered injury or even death en route to the packinghouse. Sixteen states in the U.S. have slaughterhouses, and horses are shipped to them from all over the country, as well as to Canada. Yet only three states — New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts — have specific regulations governing the transportation of horses. This means many horses are being shipped in the cheapest way possible, with little or no regard for their comfort or safety.

Horses often are crowded in double-deck or "piggy back" trucks that were designed for hauling cattle. Cattle stand considerably shorter than horses, so the horses have insufficient head room. A horse might repeatedly bump its head and develop sores from rubbing the top or sides of a cattle van, or it might be

forced to ride with its head down in an awkward position. Most people think that horses are sleeping while in transit, but actually a horse cannot sleep if it is forced to stand in an awkward position or if it is fighting to maintain its balance on a slippery floor. As a result, a horse that is on the road for more than eighteen hours may suffer exhaustion, stress, and injury.

Horses are not as docile as cattle. They tend to move around more than cattle, and should have a non-skid floor to prevent falls, and walls that are free of dangerous protrusions. Overcrowding can lead to trouble, so a large group of horses should be separated by partitions to discourage fighting. Young horses should be separated from larger horses. A small pony shipped with a load of large horses could be crushed.

Since horses bound for slaughter have legal protection in few states, many have been shipped without food or water or adequate ventilation. They may be on the road in sub-zero temperatures or 90 degree heat. Sometimes they are hauled around from auction to auction until the buyer has a truckload full, so a horse might be on a truck for more than a week without food, water, or exercise. If no care is given until it reaches the slaughterhouse, the horse could easily be dead or near death on arrival.

When horses are unloaded from the truck at the slaughterhouse, they should not be forced to jump more than 18 inches because of the danger of leg injuries. The owner should provide a ramp to ensure that they can be led off the truck quietly.

The HSUS is working for legislation to protect horses in states that have slaughterhouses and in surrounding states. If you would like to assist in this effort, find out if your state permits the slaughter of horses, or if horses are transported through your state to a slaughterhouse in a nearby state. Then write your state legislators, urging them to pass laws and regulations that would require owners and shippers to treat their horses humanely. You might point out some of the transportation problems mentioned in this article.



Miss Wright, in her work with and concern for animals, had been closely allied with her college classmate and lifelong friend, Edith Goode, of Washington, D.C.



## HSUS Makes First Grants from

# Alice Morgan Wright — Edith Goode Fund

As many of our members and supporters are already aware, Alice Morgan Wright, who was internationally known and beloved for her dedication to and work with animals, died in Albany, New York, in April of 1975. In her Will, she gave full expression to her lifetime of compassion, understanding and concern. In Clause *Seventeenth* of that extraordinary instrument, Miss Wright, in specific terms, set forth her precepts as follows:

*"For all friends and defenders of animals, I recommend the following objectives; and for each organization which is to receive a bequest under this my last Will and Testament, I prescribe and urge that it adopt and hold fast the specific objectives that are applicable to its field of effort:*

- (a) To oppose cruelty to animals in all its forms.*
- (b) To strive for an end to bullfighting, rodeo, and all other cruel sports, wherever practiced or advertised in art, photography and television.*
- (c) To defend wildlife against cruelty in hunting, trapping and poisoning.*
- (d) To aid or initiate programs of slaughter reform.*
- (e) To succor the overdriven and the underfed, the beaten and abused.*
- (f) To teach humane handling and care of work animals and food animals.*
- (g) To cooperate in efforts to find and put into practice more humane methods of catching and killing the marine fauna, especially whales and seals.*
- (h) To establish laws in defense of animals and to strive for their enforcement wherever such laws exist.*
- (i) To protest forcefully against all painful experimentation on animals, rejecting the false and arrogant doctrine that the 'end justifies the means.'*
- (j) To advance movements for the humane sterilization of pets or other cats and dogs in order to forestall their over-population.*
- (k) To urge that when it is necessary to put any tame animal to death, unless some better method of euthanasia is available, it be so arranged that the animal be held in the arms of some human friend while it is being given a painless preliminary anesthetic, to be stroked and comforted with reassuring words until it loses consciousness, after which the lethal dose should be quickly administered.*

*(l) To provide for the rescue, housing and feeding of lost, stray or abandoned animals until suitable homes are found to provide for their future health and happiness.*

*(m) To require that parents or other guardians of children instigate the greatest possible care in avoiding any cruelty or hardship to animals with which the children are associated or come in contact.*

*(n) To promote insistently in institutions of learning, from childhood onward, the education of the heart and the courage to withstand any popular trend, which, in the misused name of Science, might lead to a disregard for the fundamental ethics of righteousness and compassion.*

*(o) To befriend all Earth's creatures on land, in the sea and in the air; to defend them against the ravages of mankind and inspire in human beings compassion for all. To recognize in animals their capacity for friendship and their need of friends."*

The Will then went on to appoint The Humane Society of the United States as Trustee of a fund to be known as the **Alice Morgan Wright — Edith Goode Fund**, following the explanatory language of Clause *Eighteenth*:

*"Being confident that the objectives of The Humane Society of the United States are substantially the same as the objectives cited above...."*

The Humane Society of the United States, as Trustee, is to invest the corpus, or body, of the Fund and apply the income from it for the humane care and well being of animals, and is to provide financial aid to other societies and organizations which, in the absolute discretion of The HSUS, shall be selected to receive such aid. The Will then suggested that specific consideration be given to some thirty-two named organizations throughout the world with which Miss Wright had been concerned during her lifetime.

The HSUS, by means of a questionnaire to each of these organizations, has elicited data and information concerning their principles and programs, and has inquired into all phases of their work. With this information at hand, the Trust Committee of The HSUS has met, reviewed the materials that have been submitted, and has made allocations covering the income available for disbursement from the investment of this trust corpus during the year 1978.

Set forth below is a copy of an audited statement of assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the **Alice Morgan Wright — Edith Goode Fund** from its inception in February, 1978, through December 31, 1978, along with a list of the organizations that have been given aid as a result of this first annual allocation of the distributable income. Each of these grantees was specifically named in Miss Wright's Will. The total amount available for distribution was \$72,595.00.

We would also like to note that in Clause *Twenty-First* of Miss Wright's Will, she further expressed the following:

*"It is my hope that the corpus of the Trust Fund shall continue as large as possible and that it may from time to time be augmented by gifts from humanitarians through publicity, promotion and solicitation."*

## Alice Morgan Wright — Edith Goode Fund Testamentary Trust

December 31, 1978

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities

<b>Assets</b>	
Original Trust Corpus	\$1,151,022
1978 Income from Investments — Net	77,595
	<b>\$1,228,617</b>
Represented by:	
Cash	\$ 159,485
Accrued Interest Receivable	28,427
Investments — Securities at Book Value	1,040,705
	<b>\$1,228,617</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Administrative Fee Payable	\$ (5,000)
<b>Balance 12/31/78</b>	<b>\$1,223,617</b>

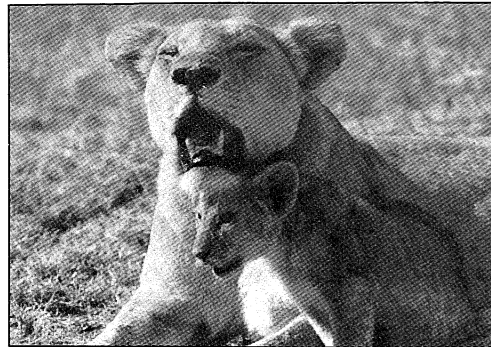
### Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

<b>Receipts:</b>	
1978 Income from Investments — Net	\$77,595
Less Administrative Fee Payable	(5,000)
	<b>\$72,595</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Grants of 1978 Income to Organizations Listed Below	\$72,595
	<b>\$72,595</b>

### Organizations Receiving Aid From

#### Alice Morgan Wright — Edith Goode Fund 1978 Trust Income

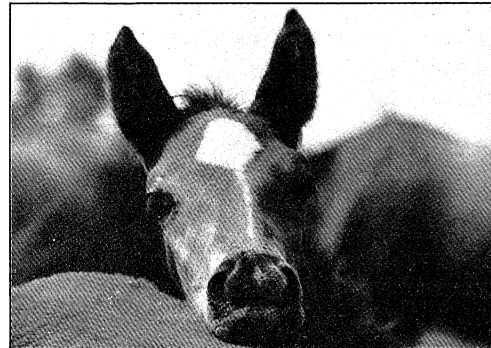
- American Fondouck Maintenance Committee, Boston, Massachusetts
- Animal Crusaders, Inc., Everett, Washington
- Animal Protective League, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Animal Welfare Society of South Africa, Capetown, South Africa
- Association for the Prevention of Cruelty in Public Spectacles, Barcelona, Spain
- Association for the Protection of Furbearing Animals, Vancouver, Canada
- Association Uruguay De Proteccion A Los Animales, Montevideo, Uruguay
- Brooke Hospital For Animals (Old Warhorse Memorial Hospital), London, England
- Bund Gegen Den Missbrauch Der Tiere E.V., Munich, Germany
- Defenders of Wildlife, Washington, D.C.
- Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Dublin, Ireland
- Eastern Slope Animal Welfare League, Conway, New Hampshire
- Ferne Animal Sanctuary, Hampshire, England
- Humane Society of Lackawana County, Scranton, Pennsylvania
- Humane Society of Rochester in Monroe County, Fairport, New York
- Humanitarian League of Rochester, Rochester, New York
- Missouri Anti-Vivisection Society, St. Louis, Missouri
- National Anti-Vivisection, London, England
- National Equine Defense League, Carlisle, England
- National Humane Education Society, Sterling, Virginia
- Nilgiri Animal Welfare Society (Nilgiri Animal Sanctuary), Tamilnadu, South India
- Nordic Society Against Painful Experiments on Animals (Nordiska Samfundet), Stockholm, Sweden
- Peoples Dispensary for Sick Animals, Surrey, England
- Performing and Captive Animals' Defense League, London, England
- Scottish Society for the Prevention of Vivisection, Edinburgh, Scotland
- Society for Animal Rights (National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare), Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania
- Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa, London, England
- South African Federation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Kimberley, South Africa
- Tasmania Canine Defense League, Tasmania, Australia
- Tierschutzverein Fur Berlin Und Umgebung Corp., Berlin, West Germany
- Wayside Waifs, Kansas City, Missouri
- World Federation for the Protection of Animals, Zurich, Switzerland



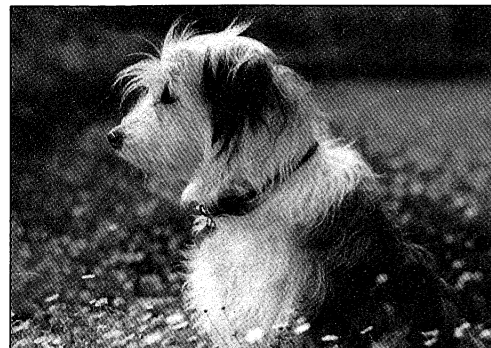
Bless The Beasts



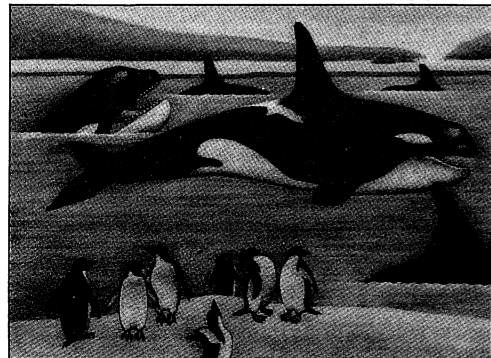
In The Company Of Cats



Horses



Doggone!



Whales and Friends

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- Buy 3 or more; just \$5.00 each, postpaid. (Shipped to 1 address)
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Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Please send the following calendars to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

I've enclosed addresses of friends and a list of the calendars I'd like sent to them.

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In The Company of Cats			
Horses			
Doggone!			
Whales and Friends			
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# AROUND THE REGIONS

## Wild Animal "Breeding Farm" Closed in Florida

The "Vanishing Species Breeding Farm" in Trenton, Florida is finally closed. It was a menagerie without meaning, a collection of wild animals kept in inhumane conditions. The Southeast Regional Office (SERO) received an ad about this "farm" from a Gainesville newspaper sent by an HSUS member who wondered if HSUS would investigate. Don Coburn, Regional Director, called Fran Alshouse, the Executive Director of the Alachua County Humane Society, to request any information they might have. Nine months later the owner of Vanishing Species agreed to close rather than face court action. Four visits by regional investigator Bernie Weller, investigations by the Alachua County Humane Society, by officers of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and a recent complaint to the Southeast Regional Office by a private citizen finally accomplished the closing of this compound and brought relief to the animals.

Animal control problems have kept the SERO staff busy this summer, too. Last spring, Coburn was requested by the York County (SC) Humane Society to visit and evaluate one of the county's shelters. After his initial inspection of the shelter in Rock Hill, South Carolina, Coburn discussed the situation with members of the humane society and agreed to help them in their efforts to improve conditions for the animals. Subsequently, Bernie Weller went to York County and made a number of recommendations for improvements at the shelters.

On August 20, York County voted the funds to build a central shelter. The plan includes a spaying and neutering program, and an annual operating budget of \$85,000. HSUS is happy to have played a part in bringing about these changes in York County's animal control program.

An urgent call last June from the Mississippi Animal Rescue League



in Jackson, to the Southeast Region's Director, requested assistance in preventing the city from enacting a proposal which would permit the destruction of stray dogs by gunfire. Don Coburn responded immediately with mailgrams to the mayor, two city commissioners, and the city attorney supporting the objections of the Animal Rescue League and offering HSUS' assistance to create an alternative plan. At the same time, Bill Smith, HSUS Accreditation Associate, sent a letter on the same subject to Jackson's mayor in which he advised: "Shooting is not an acceptable substitute for professional animal control..."

In August Bernie Weller met with the Jackson commissioners and representatives of the Animal Rescue League to discuss the animal control ordinances for Jackson. The city officials, according to Weller, were receptive to many of the suggestions offered by The HSUS representative.

## West Coast Office Discourages Raccoons As Pets

HSUS' West Coast Regional Office (WCRO) reports an upsurge in problems caused by the popularity of wild animals as pets. Raccoons are the major victims in this latest round of complaints.

Often, the raccoon's owner paid more than \$100 for the animal with-

out any warning of its liabilities. At maturity, a raccoon may weigh up to forty pounds. While it may appear to be tame, it can have a nasty temper with a short fuse. Raccoons have very sharp teeth and can inflict serious injuries by biting and scratching.

Since raccoons are susceptible to both feline and canine distemper, there is a good chance the animal will pick up a painful and usually fatal dose of one of these diseases unless vaccinated against both. A rabies shot is needed, too, and the wrong vaccine given to a wild animal can cause it to contract rabies instead of preventing it.

Faced with this expensive and difficult animal in their home, many owners give up and turn their raccoons over to the local humane society or animal control agency. Few of these intended pets can be rehabilitated, so they are humanely euthanized. Other owners abandon them in the wild, where they soon die from starvation or disease since they can't fend for themselves.

Groups such as the Wildlife Rehabilitation Council in Walnut Creek, California, have contacted The HSUS seeking a means of halting this raccoon craze. The West Coast Office is spreading the message to the public: Keeping wild animals as pets is dangerous and cruel.

Pound seizure will be a major issue in California in the months ahead. In June of this year, the City Councils of San Juan Capistrano and the City of Placentia voted unanimously to halt the sale of live impounded animals from their shelters to research facilities.

Humanitarians are becoming increasingly upset over animal shelters that release animals to research and ordinances requiring them to do so. Mercy Crusade, a humane organization based in Los Angeles, recently called on the County Board of Supervisors to repeal the county ordinance that requires the LA County Department of Animal Regulation to release animals for laboratory experimentation. WCRO Director Charlene Drennon reports that



Animals at the Gallia County Dog Pound are kept in a makeshift three-sided metal building which becomes very uncomfortable in hot weather.

Assemblyman Henry Mello authored AB 3165 to outlaw such practices in California during the last session of the legislature. However, his bill was amended due to pressure from researchers and some animal control agencies. Now animal shelters that do release animals for such purposes must advise citizens surrendering animals that the animal may be used for research.

The WCRO frequently receives calls from people who don't want to take a found animal to their shelter because of this problem, often resulting in a pet not being reunited with its owner. The WCRO is now compiling data on the number of animals released and revenues earned by this practice.

### Euthanasia Workshop Highlights Great Lakes Activities

HSUS members from five states gathered in Bowling Green, Ohio, one day this summer for an HSUS

sponsored workshop on methods of euthanasia. Kathie Flood, then of HSUS' Animal Sheltering and Control Department, updated those attending on euthanasia legislation around the country.

A panel of individuals who had been successful in improving the methods of euthanasia used in their local facilities presented its views and suggestions to help others involved in the same battle in their shelters. Among those on the panel were Carol Dunn of Toledo, Ohio; Dorothy Frary of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Nancy McDougale and Jan Smith of Ashtabula, Ohio.

Those attending the workshop were enthusiastic about the rare opportunity to discuss euthanasia problems and exchange experiences with their counterparts in other shelters.

Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland visited several humane societies this summer in an effort to assist them with particular problems. In Champaign County, Illinois, she evaluated the society's shelter and its procedures and policies for the board of directors. In

Auglaize County, Ohio, she commented on plans for a new humane shelter and in Huntington County, Indiana, she evaluated the present shelter and offered suggestions on expansion of the facility.

With Phyllis Wright, Director of HSUS' Department of Animal Sheltering and Control, Rowland inspected the Gallia County, Ohio, Dog Pound. In a written report to the Gallia County Clerk of Courts, Rowland and Wright complained of finding dogs left with virtually no food or water, in extremely unsanitary conditions, and apparently without medical care for the sick or injured.

Furthermore, the animals were housed in a three-sided makeshift metal building which became very hot in the 90° summer weather. Most of the dogs were panting profusely, obviously affected by the heat.

After this inspection, representatives of the Meigs County Humane Society and the Hocking County Humane Society joined with Rowland in a meeting with the Gallia County commissioners to discuss improvements for the pound. Dick Tessi, Fairfield County Dog Warden, also worked with Rowland to offer suggestions to county commissioners on ways to get more revenue from the sale of dog licenses. The commissioners promised immediate improvements and are cooperating with Rowland in an effort to construct a new and humane facility for the animals of this small rural county.

In mid-July, Rowland attended a session with U.S. Department of Agriculture agents being trained to enforce the Animal Welfare Act. During the two-day session, Dr. Dale Schwindaman, Chief Veterinarian for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of USDA, urged the inspectors to do a more thorough job and "when making a judgment always make it on the part of the animals." Rowland has praised Dr. Schwindaman for his enthusiasm in wanting to see the Animal Welfare Act better enforced.

—HSUS/Rowland



### Oil Spill Threatens Wildlife on Gulf Seashore

The horrendous oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has kept HSUS' Gulf States Office quite vigilant this summer. Although animal fatalities have been light so far, Regional Director Bill Meade has established contact with emergency response officials in order that HSUS can help with animal rescue efforts as the need arises.

Another kind of tragedy struck this summer in Eagle Pass, Texas, where a rabies outbreak resulted in three children's deaths. The city reacted by shooting down fifty stray dogs, bringing an immediate outcry from local citizens. Meade contacted the mayor and urged that the city adopt a sensible long-range animal control program to solve the rabies problem. At this time, the shooting has been stopped and the city is considering HSUS' detailed proposal for starting good animal control and protection in Eagle Pass.

Meade then issued press releases to 99 newspapers in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas urging communities to reexamine their own animal programs with an eye towards preventing outbreaks of rabies in stray animals.

Regional Investigator Rick Collard has several cases now in the works. An inspection of the Magic Springs Amusement Park in Hot Springs, Arkansas revealed animals standing on hot asphalt without good shade or resting places. Collard requested the U.S. Department of Agriculture to check this zoo for a violation of federal licensing requirements in hopes of forcing the correction of a bad situation.

Another investigation, of a pet store chain in Dallas, Texas, has resulted in the owner's cooperation in making improvements in animal care.

Collard is also working on the problem of a pathetic lion kept chained in a car junk lot. He is looking for a way to work through local health laws to force the owner to give up the lion and relocate it to a more appropriate and humane environment.

### Scar Rule Being Enforced In Missouri

Midwest Regional Director Ann Gonnerman has been very active in monitoring Tennessee walking horse competitions in the midwest states. The horses are judged on their abil-



Gulf States Field Investigator Rick Collard and the pathetic lion found chained in a salvage yard. Collard is trying to relocate the lion.

ity to perform a step called the Big Lick, which is a sort of prance with the front legs being lifted as high as possible.

Rather than relying on training and breeding to accomplish the Big Lick, some competitors use chemical or mechanical means to make the horses' front legs or hooves sore. The sore foot hurts when it touches the ground, and the horse reacts by pulling it up quickly, giving the appearance of prancing.

Although this soring is illegal, lack of proper enforcement and new methods of soring without leaving obvious scars have made it possible for this practice to continue. Gonnerman reports now that the final rule making of the federal Horse Protection Act has made a real impact in stopping sored horses from being shown in Missouri. The Scar Rule prohibits Tennessee walking horses, three years old or younger, from being shown if scars or granulated tissue are found on both feet.

For the first time, show management and walking horse trainers and owners are being required to comply with the Horse Protection Act's rules and regulations by an inspection team headed by Dr. George Hofmann, Regional Animal Care Specialist, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The horses may be inspected manually and visually, or by a machine which measures the skin temperature (a sore area will have a higher temperature than normal skin) or by both.

In July, Gonnerman served in an advisory capacity at an organizational meeting of the newly formed Nebraska Federation of Humane Societies. The first priorities for the Federation will be to obtain better state laws and enforcement of current legislation to protect animals.

In Iowa, the city of Davenport recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of any steel jaw leg-hold trap within the city limits. The new ordinance also bans the use of conibear or snare traps.

—HSUS



Phyllis Wright testifies at the "mock trial" held at HSUS' Albany animal control workshop. The trial helped participants to gain experience in taking an animal cruelty case to court.

### Albany Workshop Successful Despite Energy Crisis

In spite of the gasoline shortage, forty-five persons from New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania attended a workshop sponsored by the HSUS New England Regional Office on June 15 and 16. Held at the Sheraton Inn-Towne in Albany, New York, the program featured presentations on all aspects of humane society programming by HSUS President John Hoyt, Animal Sheltering and Control Director Phyllis Wright, Director of Field Services and Investigations Frantz Dantzler, Associate Director of NAAHE Kathy Savesky, and Regional Director John Inman.

Of particular interest was the "mock trial of a case of animal neglect." Workshop participants acted the roles of judge, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, defendant, and witnesses. It was an effective way to learn how to properly present evidence and build a case in court.

Tentative plans for a 1980 workshop are set for late September at the Treadway Williams Inn in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The HSUS staff has been visiting municipal dog pounds and humane society shelters in New England as a

regular part of the organization's work there. Regional Director John Inman selected several places for animal control specialist Phyllis Wright to offer her expertise in recent months — New Hope Animal Sanctuary, Bridgton, Maine; Nashua Humane Society, Nashua, NH; New Haven Humane Commission, New Haven, CT; and Connecticut State Spay and Neuter Clinic, Bethany, CT.

The purpose of these visits was to build cooperation between The HSUS and these communities. Wright was able to offer suggestions for improvement of the ongoing programs in each place.

### Montana Added to Rocky Mountain Region

The Rocky Mountain Regional Office has added a sixth state to its area of activity. With the inclusion of Montana to the previous list (Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico), the Rocky Mountain Region stretches from the northern to the southern border of the United States.

Regional Director Doug Scott has been traveling the region, getting acquainted with humanitarians in these states and explaining the work

and programs of The HSUS.

In July, Scott traveled through Arizona and Utah, hearing firsthand the opinions and ideas of HSUS members there. This October, Scott will be making similar tours of Montana and New Mexico. Of course, he continues to stay in close contact with Colorado and Wyoming humanitarians from the Denver headquarters office.

Leslie Eustace, HSUS Accreditation Associate, working out of the Denver office, reports a successful attempt to improve animal control methods in Truth or Consequences, New Mexico. Despite complaints from local citizens, workers at the city shelter were shooting dogs as a method of euthanasia. Eustace spoke at length with the mayor and police chief in Truth or Consequences, offering to find training for animal control personnel if the shootings were ended.

City officials agreed to this, and as an interim measure arranged for a veterinarian to perform euthanasia with sodium pentobarbital. Meanwhile, Eustace arranged for the animal control officer and chief of police to go to the Dona Ana County Humane Society in Las Cruces, New Mexico, to be trained in the use of the carbon monoxide chamber. The Truth or Consequences facility already has this chamber, but it was not being used because no one was familiar with its use.

Miss Amanda Blake, television star in the *Gunsmoke* series and a member of HSUS' Board of Directors, will take part in an HSUS animal control workshop to be held in Phoenix, Arizona, on March 21 - 23, 1980. The Arizona Humane Society will co-host this workshop with the Rocky Mountain Regional Office. Miss Blake will join other members of HSUS' staff and board in discussing the problems of animal control and shelter operation. For more information on this workshop, contact Doug Scott at HSUS' Rocky Mountain Regional Office, 1780 S. Bellaire Street, Suite 103, Denver, Colorado 80222.

### History of the Humane Movement

Charles D. Niven (*Transatlantic Arts, Inc.*, \$5.75)

### The Humane Movement, A Descriptive Survey,

Roswell C. McCrea (*Arno Press*, \$21.00)

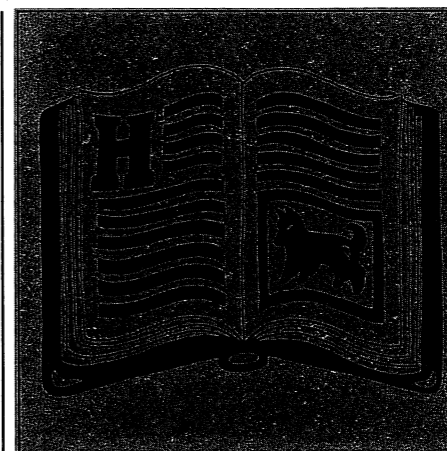
If the credibility of a movement can be established by its longevity, the humane movement certainly qualifies. Although official organization of animal protectionist societies only began within the last 200 years, the roots of man's concern with his treatment of animals goes back thousands of years.

Two recent books examine the history of the humane movement in Europe and America.

*History of the Humane Movement*, by Charles D. Niven, begins with a critical summation of the attitudes of the Apostles and Saints of the early Christian church toward the relationship between men and animals. Next, Niven examines the awakening of humane sentiment by Leonardo da Vinci and other Renaissance notables. French philosopher Rene Descartes' "Animal Automatism" theory, which assumes that animals have no feelings, but are virtually machines, caused a lapse in forward progress toward humane enlightenment.

The author, who is the organizer of the Eastern Ontario SPCA, traces the origins of the Animal Defense Movement in England, and the leadership provided by the British Parliament in passing animal welfare legislation in the early nineteenth century. This highly readable account of the development of humane thinking concludes with a review of the current state of animal defense legislation in North America and Europe.

While *History of the Humane Movement* examines humanistic trends from a philosophical and



ethical perspective, *The Humane Movement, A Descriptive Survey*, by Roswell C. McCrea, traces the movement from a pragmatic and vigorous vantage point.

The primary emphasis of this work is the humane movement in the United States. The biography of Mr. Henry Bergh is an integral part of it. Mr. Bergh founded the first animal welfare organization in the United States, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA).

A historical survey of legislation for the protection of animals, practical activities of societies for the prevention of cruelties to animals, the work of allied humane societies, and the prevention of cruelty to children are the main subject areas covered. Several thoroughly documented appendices are included: among them: "The Audubon Movement," "Instructions to Agents," "Course of Lectures in Humane Education," "Bibliography," and "Summary of State Laws for Animal Protection."

Both of these publications are well-written and of great interest to anyone who wishes to explore how the humane movement has evolved. There is obviously much work left to be done for the animals, but having examined the humane movement from a historical perspective, we have certainly come a long way!

—Ellen Arneson

### The Hog Book

William Hedgepeth, (*Doubleday & Co., Inc.*, Hdbk. \$10.00, Pap. \$6.95).

Convinced that most people think of hogs in only two ways — as metaphors for filth and greed, or as pork chops for dinner, William Hedgepeth has written *The Hog Book* to reveal "true 'hogritude' — the mystical essence and condition of being an actual hog."

The resulting mixture of fact and fantasy about hogs keeps the reader amused while building in him considerable respect for the qualities of the everyday barnyard pig.

To begin with, Hedgepeth rhapsodizes over the exquisite form of the pig. He quotes G. K. Chesterton: "The actual lines of a pig (I mean of a really fat pig) are among the loveliest and most luxuriant in nature. The pig has the same great curves, swift and yet heavy, which we see in rushing water or in rolling cloud. There is no point of view from which a really corpulent pig is not full of sumptuous and satisfying curves... he has that fuller, subtler and more universal kind of shapeliness which the unthinking mistake for a mere absence of shape."

Hedgepeth explores the world of the hog in chapters on "The Hog Mystique," "Pig Poetry," "Hoglore," and "The Porcine Potential."

The book, as one might expect, ends in a description of the hog's last journey through the mindless machinery of the slaughterhouse. Though the hog ends up as pork chops and bacon, the reader has gained a new vision of "that forever beguiling creature, the common porker: the hot-blooded, wholehearted, intelligent, nimblefooted, fastidious, and indefatigable hog that nobody knows."

—Carol Moulton







## Laboratory Animals

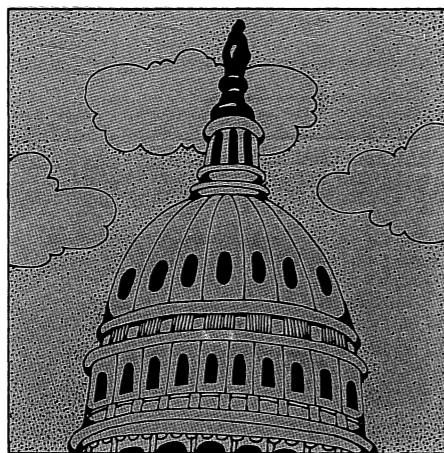
In the Summer 1979 *News* we reviewed H.R. 282 sponsored by Congressman Robert Drinan (D-Mass.) which would provide \$12 million "to promote the development of methods of research, experimentation, and testing that minimize the use of, and pain and suffering to live animals." Since then, a complementary bill, H.R. 4479, sponsored by Congressman Ted Weiss, was introduced. It would establish a commission to be called the "Commission for the Protection of Animals in Research." The Commission would study alternative methods to the use of live animals in laboratory research and testing. Both bills would take a step towards the development and use of alternatives to laboratory animals.

HSUS defines "alternative methods" as those which will reduce the numbers of animals required, reduce the amount of stress and pain, or replace the use of animals completely.

In addition, an even more comprehensive bill, H.R. 4805, has been introduced by Congressman Fred Richmond (D-NY). Called The Research Modernization Act, it would undoubtedly have a greater impact on the course of animal use in biomedical research than the other legislation. For the same reason it is expected to bring the most strenuous objections from segments of the biomedical research community.

The bill recognizes that a vast amount of live animal research in the United States is conducted or sponsored through grants and contracts by the federal government. Therefore, it sets up a National Center for Alternative Research within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to ensure that each agency which conducts or sponsors research and testing involving the use of live animals shall use alternatives where possible or methods which minimize or eliminate the pain, suffering, and fear of animals used in research and testing.

The new center would prepare an annual plan identifying alternative



methods and would send directives to agencies recommending new alternatives or new research into promising methods. The center would serve as a central clearinghouse on alternatives and duplication in animal testing, something which is badly needed.

Money to develop and use alternative methods would come from existing agency funding already budgeted for live animal testing. This is one way to avoid additional costs as well as force agencies to be more serious in their approach to use of live animals. The bill states that "continued reliance on animal experimentation delays the development of new, more effective procedures."

Finally, the bill requires that more courses be made available to train scientists in methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals.

The HSUS will be vigorously working for federal legislation to protect laboratory animals, reduce the need for animals and eliminate their use whenever possible.

## Justice Department Funding, Update

As the result of much hard work by HSUS and a few other organizations, the Senate and House Appropriations Committees have agreed on a compromise increase in funding

of \$2.8 million for The Lands and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice (See *HSUS News*, Summer, 1979). Your letters were helpful in convincing the committee members this was a necessary increase to ensure that federal animal welfare and environmental laws will be more strictly enforced. Of special interest to us will be the expansion of the Wildlife Enforcement Division. With the aid of six additional lawyers, Division Head Ken Berlin plans to launch a major campaign to end the cruel and wasteful illegal trafficking in exotic wildlife for pets. We will continue to work with the division on this issue.

## Endangered Species Reauthorization

The besieged Endangered Species Act is up for reauthorization this fall, and already the attack has started. Congressman John Breaux (D-LA) has introduced nine amendments which he has labeled 'technical and improving.' One of them would 'improve' The Endangered Species Scientific Authority (E.S.S.A.) so much, it would strip it of all power.

E.S.S.A. is the scientific body which considers all endangered species permit requests and evaluates each permit's potentially harmful or beneficial effect on the species and either accepts or refuses on that basis. The reason The E.S.S.A. works so well is because it is presently autonomous. If Congressman Breaux is successful, however, the E.S.S.A. will come under the umbrella of U.S. Department of Interior's Permit Office, and the scientific and objective balance that has thus far existed would be neutralized.

A temporary coalition of environmental and animal welfare groups is being organized with which HSUS will work closely. We feel a strong unified voice is necessary to influence the congress as it considers this important act.

## Greyhound Training

Congressman Glenn Anderson of California, along with twenty co-sponsors, has introduced a bill which would prohibit the use of live lures to train racing greyhounds. H.R. 4631 would amend the Animal Welfare Act to make the barbaric practice of coursing a federal offense. Passage of this bill would mean an end to the hideous suffering of helpless animals at the hands of some racing dog trainers. Currently, greyhounds are turned loose to chase rabbits in an enclosed area, allowing the dogs to catch and rip the defenseless creatures apart. Another method of training involves tying the hind legs of a rabbit (there are some reports of kittens being used) to a mechanical arm which carries the dangling, screaming animal around the training track as the greyhounds chase it and bite and tear at it.

Several vocal opponents to this bill have already launched a lobbying campaign in Congress to allow them to continue their bloody training methods. We must respond in even greater strength to get hearings and promote passage of H.R. 4631. Live lures are unnecessary. Greyhounds are bred to run, and as sight hounds, will chase even a flapping handkerchief. States have been unable to stop the practice alone, and there is a need for federal law to create uniform training standards



Opponents are lobbying to defeat H.R. 4631 so they can continue training greyhounds with live rabbits. We must respond in greater strength to promote passage of this bill.

throughout the United States. Great Britain and Australia have successful racing greyhounds, and they forbid the use of live lures.

## Animals In Schools

Should school children be allowed to perform painful experiments on live animals? In Massachusetts, the state legislature and the governor recently said "no." In August, 1979, Governor King signed HB 6543 into law. This new law prohibits painful experiments in any elementary or secondary school that receives state funds. Similar to existing California law, this new law also requires the humane care of any live animals that are kept in the schools. The HSUS congratulates the State of Massachusetts and urges other states to adopt similar laws.

## Pribilof Seals

Congressional hearings were held in September on H.R. 5033, a bill calling for an end to the clubbing of North Pacific fur seals on the Pribilof Islands in Alaska.

Since 1911, the North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty between the United States, Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union has required the U.S. government to conduct an annual harvest of fur seals and give 15% of the harvest to Japan and 15% to Canada. The Soviet Union conducts its own harvest. In exchange for

their share of the kill, the other nations agree not to shoot fur seals from boats on the high seas. This pelagic (open sea) sealing is a very inhumane and indiscriminate type of slaughter.

The annual harvest of about 30,000 male seals is carried out by Aleut natives. The Aleuts were put on the island over two hundred years ago by the Russians who used them as slaves to kill seals. The Aleut economy is based primarily on the federally supported seal hunt and other "government largesse."

The sponsor of H.R. 5033, the chairman of the hearings, Congressman Lester Wolff (D-NY) stated "I am hopeful that we will reach a fair solution to this complex problem by banning the killing of seals without endangering the culture or livelihood of the Aleutian natives of the Pribilofs."

HSUS supports an end to all seal clubbing. H.R. 5033 calls on the U.S. to pull out of the treaty and stop the seal harvest except for native subsistence hunting. Additionally, an advisory council would be established to help develop another livelihood for natives on the Pribilof Islands. In the interim, the natives would receive financial assistance to maintain their income level derived from sealing.

Compiled by Patricia Forkan, Margaret Morrison, and Marguerite Perkins

# LAW NOTES

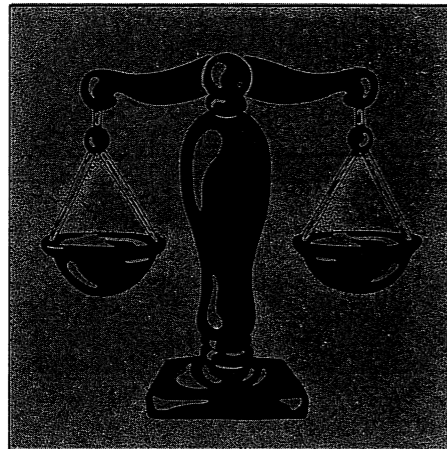
## BLM Roundup Of Challis Horses Thwarted Again

In August, 1976, The HSUS and the American Horse Protection Association won a permanent injunction from the United States District Court in Washington, D.C., stopping the planned roundup of up to 260 wild, free-roaming horses by the Bureau of Land Management from its Challis, Idaho, wild horse range.

The Court found that the BLM had failed to take steps to mitigate injuries and possible death to the horses during the roundup and lacked accurate herd population data to determine whether any roundup was necessary.

Three years later, in August, 1979, the BLM asked the court to dissolve the injunction and allow a roundup of over 600 horses from the Challis land. The BLM claimed that it now had accurate data on the wild horse population, that the herds' excess numbers were causing damage to the range by overgrazing, and that roundup procedures and equipment had been devised to minimize injuries to the horses.

HSUS and the American Horse Protection Association opposed the government's motion, arguing that the government's range management program still had as its primary goal the maximization of cattle usage at the expense of the wild horse herds. With the expert assistance of Ms. Hope Ryden, the noted author, and of Dr. David S. Kronfeld, an animal nutritionist at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, HSUS and AHPA were able to show that the BLM's forage data substantially overestimated the amount of forage wild horses consume relative to cattle, and, therefore, BLM had underestimated the number of horses the Challis range could support. HSUS and AHPA also contended that BLM's actions were motivated by a desire to appease the local cattle interests rather than by



any scientifically based concern for range conditions.

The court basically accepted HSUS and AHPA's arguments, but approved a modest reduction in the herd's populations in order to preserve the range.

Under the court's order, BLM will be able to remove no more than 150 of the Challis horses, carefully selected by age and sex so as to disturb the herds' social groupings and breeding capacity as little as possible. HSUS and AHPA will have representatives at the roundups to insure the horses are gathered and treated humanely.

## Turtle Farmers Seek to Overturn F.D.A. Ban

In 1975, at the urging of HSUS and the Consumer Union, the Food and Drug Administration imposed a ban on the sale and shipment within the United States of small turtles intended to be used as pets. The F.D.A. found that the turtles were carriers of *Salmonella* bacteria, an organism which can cause severe gastrointestinal illness in human beings. Turtle-related salmonellosis was found to be especially prevalent in small children, who would tend to handle their pet turtles without washing their hands afterwards.

Since 1975, the turtle farming and shipping interests have been at work

on a scheme which would produce and market *Salmonella*-free turtles and convince the F.D.A. that the ban should be lifted.

In August, 1979, the National Turtle Farmers and Shippers Association petitioned the F.D.A. to lift the ban and submitted evidence of its plan to produce and market turtles which supposedly will not be a health hazard. The plan calls for turtle eggs to be washed in a chlorine bath and then become impregnated with an antibiotic, Gentamicin, which is intended to destroy any *Salmonella* bacteria inside the egg. The eggs would then be hatched in a sterile incubator. Each small turtle would then be packaged inside a plastic container with a filter attached which allegedly allows enough exchange of air to keep the turtle alive but does not permit contamination of the turtle by organisms outside the container. The turtles would remain in the plastic container, without food, until they are sold. Consumers would be given detailed instructions by the pet store as to how the turtles can be kept disease-free, along with tablets of a chemical to be added to the turtle's water to prevent recontamination.

While many details of the turtle industry's scheme have not been made public, The HSUS at present intends to oppose the industry's proposals for lifting the ban. Several aspects of the marketing scheme appear to be debilitating and inhumane to the turtles, in particular, the keeping of turtles in sealed plastic containers for long periods, possibly weeks, and the home use of disinfectant tablets. HSUS feels that the public is ill-served by the marketing of reptiles as pets which may be debilitated by the time of sale and which, in any event, require a kind of specialized and knowledgeable care that most consumers cannot provide.

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

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