(No. 30) -- Are Animal Welfare Societies a "Ripoff"?

Humane Information Services, Inc.
A Member Unburdens Himself

"The whole scene for helping animals in the USA smells. I and many others are convinced the societies are just fronts for people looking to make a buck, we cannot believe they are paying pretty good pay at that." This is the opinion of Mrs. Bradley E. Stafford, of West Chatham, Massachusetts, one of our valid members.

Mrs. Stafford seems to agree with a famous television personality who said that humane societies are a 'racket.' We are glad she doesn't include us in that category!

I appreciate her frank comment, because it provides us with an excuse to reply with equal frankness, for the benefit of all our members, some of whom we hold similar views.

Humane Information Services receives quite a few obviously sincere letters asking in detail about some of the humane societies which the writers have been or contemplate supporting financially. We have always turned our backs on public judging of the motives of those behind any particular society which we suspect is more concerned about feathering its own nest than doing a service to animals. (2) An honest and unfavorable appraisal of some particular society that is raking in the money without using it effectively might be interpreted by our members as just a case of sour grapes. (3) We don't deal in 'sour grapes.'

ONE SOCIETY SPEAKS FRANKLY!

One California society recently carried in its attractively and expensively-printed news bulletin an article entitled, "The Great Animal Welfare Rip-off." In that society we find it's an intention to frankly and publicly appraise a number of specific named animal societies. It resembles the attitude of the managing director of one of the named societies which included a veiled threat: "If an informed by our society men who are generally accepted as meaning a 'con game,' a 'fraudulent operation' or just plain 'extortion'...we have evidence to support such an indictment, as well as the facts to back up the statement that some organizations...simply put your name on a commercial letterhead and openly request for more money. Such accusations, it seems to me, are dangerously near libel..." Well, Humane Information Services certainly is not going to open itself up to a libel suit! So, please excuse us, but no names!

But we agree with the author of the critical article about certain things: "Few contributors or potential contributors to national humane societies would be willing to part with their funds to contribute to what is generally accepted as meaning a 'con game,' a 'fraudulent operation' or just plain 'extortion.'..." We have several overtures from other national humane societies asking to make available the testimony and opinions of our members, and without hesitation we will do so.

In a letter to HIS an official of the same humane society that published the critical article says: "The charitable animal welfare dollar is getting thinner and thinner, and many excellent national and local humane groups will feel forceful or unenforced. There are no federal regulations against such behavior."

The Editor's Digest article is only one of several exposures of misuse of charitable money to be found recently. Harvey Katz, author of a book entitled Give! Who Gets Your Charity Dollars?, recently appeared on the popular TV show "To Tell the Truth." According to him, 1,500 new charitable organizations are licensed every year by the State of New York alone. Congress has been looking into the matter. According to a UPI newspaper article, "Congressional investigators told Thursday that five children's charities mismanage and waste some of the money they solicit from the public, often with the aid of emotionally-appealing advertising." A General Accounting Office report presented at hearings before the Senate subcommittee on charities and youth included these examples of alleged waste by one of the federal regulations-exempt children's charities that operate with federal government approval. "A child in Kenya, supported by the Foundation for Research and Education in Sickle Cell Disease, has gone to the 'sponsor'...actually got only $4.28.

GRANTS FOR DUBIOUS PROJECTS

If these 'people charities' that solicit from the general public raise many questions about the rationality of charitable giving, one should look at the grants made by various charitable funds or foundations to specific projects! For example, one foundation named after a candy bar Pennsylvania banker gave $15,000 to a community organization "for litter removal programs." We could applaud litter removal, and even more so programs to enforce anti-littering ordinances, we hardly consider this to be a more appropriate grant than one to the garbage collection department of some city.

A more typical grant was to an already affluent research group for study to develop educational program for urban managers. The latter, being among the most highly paid public employees, might dream of finding a half dozen that seem to have much merit.

Are Animal Welfare Societies a "Ripoff"?

Somehow around $60 million each day, or a total of $22 billion in 1972, is contributed to charities in the United States, according to an article by Carl Bakal in Reader's Digest for February, 1973. According to Representative Ashbrook (Congressional Record, June 13, 1974, page E3875) the total for 1973 was even greater, $24.53 billion. Americans are setting an all-time record for generosity--and gullibility, according to the Reader's Digest article, which was quoted in the Tri-State Defender by Senator Hartke in Congressional Record for July 11, 1974. The Record or the Digest may be found in your local library. "A classic example of gullibility was demonstrated by a way in Memphis, who solicited for the 'Fund for the Midst of the Unknown Soldier.' In just a few minutes he collected $11 which was promptly re-turfed.

In New Jersey aphony rabbit raised $75,000 for a nonexistent synagogue and school in Israel...In Westchester County, New York, a so-called 'blind shop' sold $2,000 worth of concert tickets for a benefit in its behalf before authorities discovered the shop to be a store that sold legitimate tickets.

"Other charities, though legitimate enough, often receive little of the money contributed. For example, the $218,000 reportedly raised on a telethon...for the Foundation for Research and Education in Sickle Cell Disease has gone to overhead costs or outright frauds that gobble up most of America's charity dollars, however well-intentioned they are, as highly respected organizations. Many are efficiently run and dedicated to a real social need. But others, although equally sincere in purpose, are badly run or directed toward an outsourced or not particularly urgent need. It is not always easy to separate the two (groups)." A more typical article would have been "If you can't give to a charity, you shouldn't give to it!"

The latter is a more accurate statement, perhaps simply that and reputation alone is no surefire guide to wise giving.

The article then goes on to name names--of charitable organizations well known to every reader of this Report, and to which many undoubtedly contribute annually--to show that some are constantly asking for more contributions even though already endowed with millions of dollars.

One California society recently requested $15,000 of the funds received on their ostensible function, or spend the greater part of their receipts on fund-raising raises the fund-raising "often costs more than 90 cents of every dollar contributed."

That protection against misinformation--the "people charities" field. A similar article appeared in the Reader's Digest article asks. "Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia and several dozen cities do have laws regulating charities, but most of them are ineffective."

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Dues and Contributions Tax Deductible

appalling conditions in the "people charity" field, long ago stopped responding to modern causes appeal for contributions. He simply ignores the mailed appeals, and tells telephone or door-to-door salesmen that he has his own favorite charity to which he gives generously, but to no others. Nearly all of his substantial contributions go to help the animals. WeEditor was making a deposit the other day at the window of a bank teller whom he knows. "What are you going to do with all this money?" the teller joked. "Give it to my animal welfare charity," we replied. The teller shook his head in disapproval. "I just don't agree. Why not to some children's society?"

That is just about par for the course, as far as we have been told. People react emotionally, not logically. If there were only one hundred dollars available for charity, it certainly should go to help children rather than animals. But (in the last year alone) $25 billion were available for charities. The question for anyone who cares to consider such matters is how much can be accomplished with the last hundred dollars. It is the marginal result of the marketing campaign that counts. We believe that this marginal result is greater for contributions to good animal societies than to those to people societies.

"People charities" seem to be getting more funds from the general public. Undoubtedly welfare work, but not merely to entertaining the very expensive public relations campaigns. In recent years some humane societies have copied from the people-oriented societies the very expensive public relations campaigns. The marginal potential result of the marketing campaign that counts is the money than they know what to do with, whereas many deserving animal societies are starved for funds. (including HIS!) are starved for funds. We have reason to believe that the animal charities are not getting as much money as they know what to do with, whereas many deserving animal societies are starved for funds. (including HIS!) are starved for funds.

That should make you suspicious. If you are a member of a society, and read its news bulletins, you should be able to tell whether the advertisements and other means of soliciting from the general public now offer great opportunities for the animal society having a sufficiently sophisticated management and willing to devote a sufficient

REPORT TO HUMANITARIANS NO. 30 - DECEMBER, 1974

HUMANE INFORMATION SERVICES, INC., ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

"RIPOFF" FROM PAGE 1

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part of its energies and funds to these modern-day causes appeal for contributions. There may be danger, then, that animal welfare societies could become like many people welfare societies, more of a show to be seen, and fund raising and management than to the animals.

FIVE TESTS YOU CAN APPLY TO ANIMAL SOCIETY GIVING

Humanitarians wishing to avoid contributing to an organization or membership dues to be used with maximum benefit for the animals they love, need not be limited to giving to a society they know, or contributors, or does it go into other channels which, however legitimate they may be, are not those for which the giver intended? Is the money raised for the benefit of its promoters or managers, with animal welfare merely the come-out or inducement for the giver, or do the animals come first? In the opinion of the directors and officers of HIS, there are some so-called animal welfare societies which come dangerously close to being outright frauds.

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The greatest depths of human depravity are to be found in an "arena" where a group of "dog lovers" gathers to watch two of their pets fight to the death.

All over the country, in almost every state but especially in the South, such dogfights are in progress on any weekend.

The human participants are a mixed lot: dog breeders, farmers, filling station operators and construction workers, with a sprinkling of veterinarians, physicians, lawyers, businessmen and politicians and perhaps even law enforcement officers! For them it is a big occasion, when they can indulge their propensity to gamble, "enjoy" the excitement of a real life-or-death struggle, perhaps make a convenient "buy" from a drug vendor, and possibly take advantage of an opportunity to engage in sex with one of the prostitutes said to frequent these scenes.

BREEDING

The fighting dogs which are the princi- ple attraction are not just strays picked up in some alley or public pound. They may be pedigreed Staffordshire terriers, but are mostly a specialized mixed breed called pit bull terriers, especially bred to fight by breeders who take as much pride in their dogs as do any other part of "the fancy." For most, breeding these "pit bulls" is an avocation, but some make it a full-time business. With pit bull puppies selling for as much as $25 or $35 each, fighting dogs selling for perhaps $100, it may be more remunerative than some other breeding ventures (see accompanying photograph).

TRAINING

The dogs are trained in backyard matches among fellow breeders for small stakes, called "rolling." Some breeders are said to attempt to instill the blood lust in their dogs by dangling cats, kittens and possums in front of them. The dogs, like human prizefighters, are trained for several weeks before a fight, with exercise and special foods.

Congressman Billy Gunter of Florida, who has co-sponsored a bill in the House of Representatives dealing with dogfighting, said, "I have actually been sickened by the reports I have read dealing with the training of these dogs for 'sport'. While pups are still young they are driven together and pinching flanks; this is then carried into adult habits. The pups are taught to kill. The trainers start with kittens and move up to small dogs."

THE FIGHT

The dogfights may be held in an open field, a barn, or in the city in a vacant warehouse. A temporary "ring" with plywood sides and a canvas floor to keep the dogs' own wounds from becoming dirty is set up. Cedar or pine boards may be provided for spectators.

The fight itself is a test of which dog can inflict and take without quitting the most punishment. A dog may attack the front legs, ears, face and neck, each one seeming to have a favorite target. An hour or two of this snarling, biting, tearing, bone crunching may be required to determine the winner. The defeated dog may be dead, or so badly wounded that it has no will to continue the fight. We mercifully spare our readers the distressful task of viewing photographs of these gory scenes.

THROWBACK TO ROMAN "GAMES"

Organized dogfights are a throwback to the Roman amphitheater, where wild animals were pitted against each other, and against human prisoners, presumably in a deliberate attempt to satisfy the aggressive instincts of the populace so they would not be vented on the ruling nobles. Wild animals in circuses, with the trainer cracking his whip and fending off the "enraged" animal with a chair, also are descended from these ancient animal "sports." But, at least, the animals used generally live to snarl for the edification of another audience.

Bullfighters, on the other hand, do not pretend to love the bulls they kill in the ring. The horses that are gored and topped to the ground in pain are "protected" with pads that sometimes fend off the onslaught of the bull's horns. Rodeo performers claim to be exhibiting skills in riding and handling cattle, and this is at least distantly related to legitimate cowboy pursuits. Other cruel exploitations of animals generally have some product in view, such as the production of human food. Even such loathsome "sports" as "coon-on-a-log" contests have an ostensible purpose in view.

THE CLANDESTINE DOGFIGHT

The clandestine dogfight, however, has none of these "moral" excuses. Its purpose is to demonstrate that one animal can inflict and withstand more suffering than another. This does not pretend to make either the dog or its owner more capable of performing some useful service. It does not "improve the breed's" capacity to do some sort of useful work other than to kill or maim another dog.

The only purpose served, other than satisfaction of the blood lust of the human "sportsmen" who conduct and attend the fights, is to provide a possible variable contest upon which to make bets. These dogfights could not exist without the assurance that they would be made safe against detection.

EFFECTS ON PUBLIC MURES

Although thousands of dogs are sacrificed annually on the altars of this cruel cult, the numbers involved are not relatively large compared to the volumes of animals undergoing in other ways. But the real importance of such spectacles, as of rodeo and other cruel exploitation of animals as "sports", lies in their effects on attitudes toward animals of the participants. Women and children frequent rodeos and dogfights and are involved in the training of the dogs. Even more important, public officials and even law enforcement officers are coming to accept such attitudes toward animals as a measure of the public's mores, embodying the fundamental moral views of the community.

AN ESTABLISHED SPORT

Dogfighting has been a part of the American "sports" scene for possibly a hundred years. Fighting dogs are adver­ tised in the back pages of "men's" magazines, generally in terms designed to disguise their purpose but easily under­ stood by the authorities. Dogfight promoters, and in the three dogfighting magazines circulated throughout the country to secret mailing lists, the current breeders and fight promoters and participants is very clandestine, and is extremely difficult to obtain spe­ cific information about these activities even after they have occurred.

Humane societies have known about the dogfighting underground for that it is--for decades, but little or nothing has been done to stop the fights. There are several reasons for this inac­ tion.

LAWS PROHIBIT DOGFIGHTS

It is not due primarily to lack of laws prohibiting such fights. The Florida law, for example, is on the statute books of many other states, passed years ago, makes anyone who "unnec­ essarily...tortures, torment...crucely beats, maims or kills any animal...causing the same to be done" guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of $500 or even more.

But in the carefully-selected communities in which dogfights are held the local guardians of public welfare and justice are quite likely to be sympathetic to any of the estimable citizens who may be a fight in a raid on a dogfight. More than likely some of the participants are personally known to the law enforcement officers, the prosecuting attorney, and the judge. The St. Petersburg Times quotes a Tampa man interviewed by a re­ porter as saying: "It's no big deal to go get caught. I remember we were at a (dog­ fight) that was raided. We were fined $5 or so and went home. There was a lot of noise made about it for a while, the FBI even came to walk the dog, but nothing much ever came of it."

EVASION OF THE LAW

But while getting caught participating in a dogfight is "no big deal", those who try and participate in the fights make every effort to avoid getting caught. Invitations are known to the promoters, and it is extremely difficult for an outsider even to learn about a fight after it is held, much less in advance. Everything connected with the dogfight is kept secret. The "arena" is set up within a few hours before the fight, which is held in an isolated location, usually a different one each time.

If some sheriff or state's attorney knows about the fights being held in his area and consciously tries to stop them, a warrant must be obtained. Some employee of the judge issuing the warrant
enforcement agency feels it has done its duty, and is likely to forget the whole thing. We have heard of no locality in which the fights have been repeatedly raided.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION?

Because of the difficulties with local enforcement, an attempt is being made in the Congress to introduce federal legislation which would serve to make a real dent in the dogfighting industry.

Congressman Thomas S. Foley, of Washington, D.C., and Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, have introduced companion bills in the House (H.R. 16738) and Senate (S. 3985) which would make it illegal to promote, transport or own dogs to fight, or to use the mail service in promoting dogfights. The bills carry a penalty of one year in jail or a $1,000 fine, or both.

Hearings already have been held by a House subcommittee of which Mr. Foley is chairman. As is usual when a popular subject arises, numerous other members of Congress have sponsored similar bills (H.R. 16715, 16759, 16799, 16882, 16886, 17012, 17013, 17016, 17006, 17055, 17083, 17100, 17150, 17216, 17233, 17260, 17274, 17325, 17376 and 17388).

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, who co-sponsored Senator Williams' bill, later introduced his own bill, S. 4063, which would provide for a more comprehensive legislation. This bill would make it illegal to organize, participate in, or promote dogfighting, according to ADOA investigators.

"I know my friends and colleagues from the State of New Jersey, Senator Williams, has recently introduced legislation which would provide for a more comprehensive legislation is needed. Organized cockfighting is just as cruel and even more dangerous than dogfighting, according to ADOA investigators.

Other animals, such as raccoons and bears, are also pitted against each other for sa­ri etic entertainment. The Senate bill, which I will introduce today is designed to prevent the use of all animals in these barbaric activities. In addition to banning the manufacture and shipment of any equipment or devices such as spurs or gaffs used in dogfighting.

The bill would be administered by the Department of Agriculture, which has the authority to draw up regulations under the act, and would be jointly enforced by the Department of Agriculture and the Attorney General.

"Mr. President, our society is subject­ed to enough cruelty and violence without these scurrilous activities. This legis­lation demands immediate national legislative attention."

As this is written, the Senate Commerce Committee has held hearings and some kind of federal legislation will almost surely be passed.

TESTIMONY AT HOUSE HEARINGS

The most effective testimony offered at the House hearings was by Duncan Wright, chairman of the Subcommittee on Administration of the House Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to the postal service. Mr. Wright, who was chairman of the House hearings was by Duncan Wright, chairman of the Subcommittee on Administration of the House Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to the postal service.

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Mr. Wright said: "It is claimed that they look forward to entering the ring with another dog, just like your dog will bristle and try to fight with the dog down the street. It's their instinct." Even if more officials should conduct investigations, said Mr. Wright, judges would be helpful, but no final solution to the problem. It would be up to the courts and judges who deal, generally, with serious cases of law infringement. Would violations of such a law be viewed as sufficient for the purpose of fighting dogs in the discharge of their duties."

ENFORCEMENT DIFFICULT

To be realistic, a federal law like the one proposed by Mr. Foley might do some good for the Dobermans, and other House members, and by Senators Williams and Magnuson, would be helpful, but no final solution to the problem. It would be up to the courts and judges who deal, generally, with serious cases of law infringement. Would violations of such a law be viewed as sufficient for the purpose of fighting dogs in the discharge of their duties."

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If fear of the FBI and the federal authorities to retain them.

"I think these men really love these dogs, yet they let them tear each other up," said Frederick Hall, a veterinarian who had examined many of the dogs. "I would like to see the people of Chicago stop some of these vicious raids."

Mr. Hall said: "The raiders have arrested the animal and have it put in a trailer. They are not permitted to arrest the animal itself because of the legal rights of the owner."

Although this raid may help to spur in­terest in the Senate legislation, some locals feel that more local legislation is needed to prevent the use of all animals in these barbaric activities.

The Illinois law prohibits training any animal, as well as using them, for the "purpose of fighting," but does not prohibit the use of these activities.

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES PREVAIL

The plain fact is that the people of many rural or semi-rural areas do not con­ sider dogfighting a cruel act of sadism, but a natural instinctual behavior. Frequently very religious people, they take the Bible literally when it says that man is the only animal that is made in the image of God, and that the dog is not capable of fighting other dogs, which have no souls and therefore no basic feelings like those of humans.

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A MEMBER PROTESTS OUR FAILURE TO FEATURE WHALES

Miss Marguerite A. Jones, of Baltimore, writes: "While I couldn't agree with you more sincerely than I do about the over-

whelming problem of pollution, I still feel that there is space for a little more information about the slaughter of the whales by the Japanese, and the boycott that many societies are urging for all Japanese products.

This is one of many letters we receive urging that we carry articles dealing with various wildlife problems, including whales, seals, predators of wildlife, butchers who broil by spent lead shot, polar bears, sea otters and granmlocks. The last word is one we have coined to include a vast array of wild-

When we first entered the humane movement it seemed as if the humane societies and individual humanitarians could think of nothing but cats and dogs. Our first endeavors was to point out and reiterate the fact that we have an instinct of allocating our resources so as to achieve the greatest possible reduction of animal suffering. We are sometimes shocked at the number of misuses given by humane organizations were about

Although we can't take the time to fur-

SOME 70 YEARS AGO, WHEN THE EDITOR WAS A YOUNG MAN, HIS FATHER AND MOTHER TOOK HIM TO SEE THE FIRST "HUMANE" HUNTING SHOW HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

He really shocked the people. Roger Caras be-

IN 1970, WHEN THE ECOLOGY KICK HAD HARDLY COME INTO EXISTENCE, WILDLIFE CONSER-

By the neighborhood kids, became a black-

THE HUMANE SOCIETIES' DILEMMA

THE DIRECTORS AND STAFF OF HUMANE SOCIETIES, WHO HAVE BEEN BUSTING THEIR GUTS FOR YEARS TRYING TO SUCH A FEW MORE ANIMAL LOVERS TO ENLIST, HAVE ALREADY HAD ENOUGH. WHY SHOULD生態 or humane, it seems quite evident that the former by now have far outstripped the latter in membership, affiliation and influence.

A few years ago, some interested in the ecology of the state legislature, and on that night's late TV news was heard by a senator and two representatives!

The speakers list for the annual party. The speakers list for the annual

The VIP table at the annual ban-

The humane societies' news bulletins

The humane organizations are filled with information about the water we drink, the vegetables we eat, the fish we catch, the water supplies and recreational areas we frequent, the damage done by pesticides, the air we breathe, the wildlife we love, the."... That is to say, the humane societies are filled with information about the water we drink, the vegetables we eat, the fish we catch, the water supplies and recreational areas we frequent, the damage done by pesticides, the air we breathe, the wildlife we love, the... That is to say, the humane societies are filled with information about the water we drink, the vegetables we eat, the fish we catch, the water supplies and recreational areas we frequent, the damage done by pesticides, the air we breathe, the wildlife we love, the... 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WILDLIFE—FROM PAGE 5

probably have engaged more humane society public relations. From the past 20 years to over 200 million food animals suffering the tortures of the damned, the disruptive effects of the International Whaling Commission, and the shooting of some grizzly bears from airplanes.

Sometimes one wonders if they are humane societies or branches of the National Geographic Society.

This is good reason for all of this. The ecology gig is harvesting a lot of nuts, and a humane society can make a penny a nut. So one is out there among the harvester, picking up what is wasted by the bloated ecology organizations.

Another line is that, this form of parasitism must face the hard facts of life. The humane societies cannot compete successfully with ecology societies on the latter's turf. They cannot take over their own humane goals vigorously and successfully while devoting much of their time and effort to ecology. The same applies in reverse to wildlife organizations. True, animals are part of the ecology, so we are both concerned with animals, but the issues involved are far more intricate than that.

OVERLAPPING AND MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE AREAS OF INTEREST

The general purposes, specific goals and activities of some of these societies might be divided into three areas: (1) the area wherein the interests of these societies overlap, (2) the area in which only some of these societies are primarily interested, (3) the area in which only the wildlife and environmental organizations are primarily interested.

(1) We are all interested, obviously, in the trapping of fur animals, the way in which the different departments regard the aspects of bow-and-arrow hunting, and the poisoning of predators. But the ecologist is also interested in other aspects of wildlife. The fluctuating life cycles arising from changes in weather conditions, and the inter-species relationships which arise, for example, in competition for limited food supplies. And the humanitarian is interested in meat industries; the hundreds of millions of birds raised on farms, which is not a primary concern of the ecologist any more than is the slaughter of livestock in kosher plants or in the processing of milk.

So, even in this general overlapping area there are mutually exclusive areas of concern.

(2) Many of us are extremely concerned with many phases of animal welfare that are of only minor or casual interest to other groups. For example, the humane treatment of cats and dogs, stopping cruelties to animals by individuals, eliminating the cruelty to domestic fowl, the humane slaughter of food animals, replacing laboratory animals with other experimental models.

(3) Ecologists and wildlife organizations are greatly concerned with many problems that only indirectly affect animals. For example, pollution, changes in water supplies and provision for the enjoyment by people of our declining wildlife areas.

But it is easy to give examples that fit into these three mutually inclusive and exclusive areas, it is much more difficult to draw a line between these areas in terms of the differing primary goals of humane and wildlife and ecology organizations. We cannot counter even an attempt to more precisely define humane goals for our own benefit, much better to delineate the logical areas of effort for the two groups of societies.

OBJECTIVES AFFECT PERFORMANCE

This failure to define and refine our goals affects even the details of practical humane programs.

A good analogy is to be found in the field of investments. People write to the newspaper investment columnists asking whether to buy certain stock or bond, liquidate their savings accounts and put the money into a mutual fund, etc., while intelligently without knowing something about the prospective investor's age, assets, income, family obligations, psychological reactions to stress, and above all his or her goals and objectives. This should be very obvious, yet it is equally obvious that many investors do not seek to know the facts necessary to reach goals and procedures. The same identical principle applies in humane work.

So, in trying to throw some light on the borderline between exclusive and mutually exclusive areas of interest and proper activity for humane and wildlife organizations, we will look at the goals of both types of organizations.

WILD ANIMALS SUFFER

From birth to death most sentient beings live in constant fear and danger of sudden death. Millions of them are caught and killed in traps. Nearly every species of insect, fish, fowl and animal except man must spurn a hundred species of natural predators. At times more progeny will grow to maturity, each to be grabbed and eaten up by some other species in the chain of existence, or to be by starvation or other "natural" cause.

Man formerly had to be similarly provident, with the prevention of cruelty to animals as defined in their charters and bylaws: "the prevention of cruelty to animals" have become almost synonymous with the humane movement. The words "society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" are frequently found on envelopes, in titles of humane societies. This slogan might be a completely unnecessary apology to add, for most of us know the humane society for what it is.

HUNTER AND HUNTED

People are not the only hunters. Nearly every knot of bush in the world is a hunter. Each species, except the herbivores, preys on other species. The herbivores do so indirectly by competing for limited space and food supplies.

The hunting by wild animals is subject to no rules. They are not held to the constraints we call humane. There are no protected areas or seasons, no bag limits, no code of the hunter. The sole objective is to capture, kill, and use the activity to its fullest extent.

And death does not come quickly or "humanely." The wild dogs of Africa are said to be able to run down a man, especially while it is still struggling to get away. Our beloved wolves, over which we humanize and enviwe, make a meal of man like dogs, wear down and kill a deer in a melange of fright, stress and suffering which has few counterparts in man's treatment of animals. The treatment of animals in slaughter plants tear their live prey apart with vicious swipes of their talons and beaks. The hunter makes slave of the mouse while it is still alive and kicking.

NATURE IS CRUEL

People are cruel. But one must see in some present-day slaughter plant, in the laboratory or bullpen area to find the cruelty. Either for some mysterious reason we do not understand, or as a result of biology, man must survive by hunting. This has provided suffering and cruelty in abundance. Apparently all of this is for the purpose of providing for survival of a species, or for competition if it must union and endure.

PREVENTION OF SUFFERING OR EXTENSION OF LIFE?

The facts are: Man is both the cause and the suffering and unless he sees at all the connection between the prevention of suffering and extension of life, he must either remove the animals or the suffering.

What is our real objective? What are we really trying to do? Stop the suffering? Or prevent cruel suffering to animals? What is our real objective? What are we really trying to do? Stop the suffering? Or prevent cruel suffering to animals? Why? The word "society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" is synonymous with the humane movement. The word "humane" really is ambiguous and applies to many things in addition to our treatment of animals as a species. There are the stages of injury and of escaping the consolation that humane societies are not concerned with the life of the individual animal. At Humane Information Services do not consider this to be the case, they consider this to be a matter of providing for the life of the individual animal.

The objectives of most humane societies are defined in their charters and bylaws. They emphasize the prevention of cruelty to animals but do not mention the prevention of suffering or extension of life. The objectives of most humane societies are defined in their charters and bylaws. They emphasize the prevention of cruelty to animals but do not mention the prevention of suffering or extension of life.
ENDANGERED SPECIES

One of the greatest concerns of wildlife programs is the protection of endangered species. Wolves, bears, whooping cranes, and other protected species are often in danger of extinction, including but not limited to dogs, cats, owls, birds, chickens or horses.

Section 1. DEFINITION. Animal(s) is hereby defined as any animate being which is endowed with the power of voluntary motion, including but not limited to dogs, cats, owls, birds, chickens or horses.

Section 2. PROHIBITION. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep, use or in any way manage or receive money for admis sion, entrance, or attendance at or for the purpose of entering or attending at any place kept or used for the purpose of any animal or animals:

a. To engage in any fighting or any other activity or sport within the state of Florida.

b. To engage in any fighting or any other activity or sport within the state of Florida.

c. To engage in any fighting or any other activity or sport within the state of Florida.

Section 3. PROHIBITION. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to use, or in any way manage or receive money for admission, entrance, or attendance at or for the purpose of entering or attending at any place kept or used for the purpose of any animal or animals:

a. To engage in any fighting or any other activity or sport within the state of Florida.

b. To engage in any fighting or any other activity or sport within the state of Florida.

c. To engage in any fighting or any other activity or sport within the state of Florida.

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect on February 7, 1975.
Dear People Who Care,

Greetings in the Master's precious name, Jesus. My heart is torn with compassion for all God's creatures on this earth, and all are remembered when we pray for the angels' ministering care. Oh, how much they need it, I'm a widow, soon 67 years, who rents a flat—three rooms. I'm a Social Security person, my son is disabled, my money is quickly spent. Oh, how we need help. Our Lucky in heaven every day and I want to tell you about Natronal Legislation...

NEW APPROACH TO ANTI-CRUELTY WORK IN MAINE

For nearly a hundred years humane societies throughout the country have been spending a good part of their resources doing things which ought to be done by local and state governments. But the existence of the local humane societies, and their willingness in many cases to assume responsibility for animal welfare, has failed to act on legislation to prohibit the use of the cruel leghold trap, to require that imported meat be from humanely-slaughtered animals, to provide financial assistance through loans to local governments for enforcement of anti-cruelty laws, or to provide for the appointment of anti-cruelty agents by national humane societies. This state has set up a special Division of Humane Information Services which should be of great importance to all humane societies. It will be interesting and instructive to hear what new agencies have been created in this area...

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Some communities have incorporated this function and are providing anti-cruelty service with other functions of the local government. The animal control unit may lack the manpower, funds or approval of higher officials to provide an effective anti-cruelty service. Sometimes, also, the animal control officials are not sufficiently educated or capable to do this work efficiently. It is an essential need for all communities...

Dear Friends,

Mrs. Betty M. Wiley
Milwaukee, Wisconsin