HSUS On The Move

Throughout the twenty-five years of its existence, The Humane Society of the United States has directed its work and efforts toward assisting local animal welfare organizations in a variety of ways, while at the same time responding to numerous national and international issues affecting the welfare of animals. Beginning with the chartering of several branches, which later evolved into seven regional offices, we have established a mutually supportive relationship with hundreds of local animal welfare organizations and a goodly number of animal control agencies throughout the country. It is a relationship that has strengthened our respective work and programs.

Today that relationship is stronger than ever before and growing. Through our Accreditation program for both animal welfare organizations and animal control agencies, we are seeking to help establish more effective operations at the local level. Through our National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education and its Humane Education magazine, we are providing guidance to local societies and classroom teachers in their humane education programs. Through The HSUS Animal Control Academy in cooperation with the University of Alabama, we are providing quality training for animal control officers. Through numerous workshops, the Shelter Sense newsletter, and a variety of information and pamphlets, direct assistance to local organizations, we are extending our outreach to thousands of communities far and wide. There is no other national animal welfare organization in our country which has reached out to assist local societies as broadly or as effectively as The HSUS during the past several years.

Recently, The HSUS closed its Midwest Regional Office in Kansas City and shall soon be terminating its Southeast Regional Office in Orlando, Florida. While the elimination of these two offices may affect our immediate efforts in those areas, we are confident that the numerous other programs and developments mentioned above will provide ongoing assistance to these areas as well as those in which regional offices are being maintained. Additionally, we shall continue to provide personnel in these areas when the need arises to the extent of our ability.

At the same time, The HSUS is strengthening its work in numerous other areas. Through the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, we are reaching into those industrial and scientific areas where both actual and potential abuse to thousands of animals is a daily occurrence. Through the services of a newly employed project director, we are undertaking immediate efforts to eradicate the horrendous abuse inflicted upon animals subjected to the Draize test. We will soon be adding to our staff a wildlife biologist to increase our efforts to more effectively confront those who trap, poison, and otherwise abuse animals in the name of wildlife management or for economic gain. We shall also add to our staff within the next two months a specialist in the area of laboratory animals to enable us to pursue with even greater determination our commitment to prevent suffering and cruelty to those animals subjected to unnecessary or unjustified experimentation and testing. We shall also increase our staff to further expand our efforts to promote more effective laws throughout our fifty states as well as in the Congress for the protection of animals. And through the services of a new education specialist, we shall intensify our efforts to effect the teaching of humane values in the classrooms of our educational institutions.

Though it has been necessary to eliminate or reassign personnel in certain areas of our work to accomplish the above, the sum total of our work is ever-broadening and expanding as we seek to embrace new challenges and opportunities for the protection of animals from cruelty and abuse. Indeed, The HSUS is unparalleled in the diversity, scope, and effectiveness of its work on behalf of animals and in support of those who share with us this important cause.

Solving Animal Problems in Your Community

Page 4

The Other Side of Trapping

Page 14

Anti-Drugging Bill Introduced in Congress

Page 20

The Ethics of Whaling

Page 22

DIREKTORS

Rosemary Bengen
Amanda Blake
Samuel A. Bowman
Colleen Burke
Tess Cowen
Donald D. Dawson
Dr. John Dupee
Karen Edwards
Anna Foreman
Harold H. Gardiner
Robert R. Gillhouse
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee
Virginia Lynch
Brenda McCormick, Jr.
Dr. Robert B. Marshak
John W. Martin, III
G.L. Ramsey
J. Gordon S. Riehl
Everett Smith, Jr.
R. William Wissman

OFFICERS

Pebble Beach, Cal.
Phoenix, Ariz.
New York, N.Y.
Short Hills, N.J.
Largo, Fl.
Bachendia, Md.
Louisville, Ky.
Washington, D.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
Salt Lake City, Utah
New York, N.Y.
San Antonio, Texas
San Francisco, Calif.
Waverly, Ill.
New York, N.Y.
Sacramento, Calif.
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Greens Farms, Conn.

Chairman of the Board
Vice Chairman
Vice President/Administration
Vice President/Executive Vice President/Treasurer
Vice President/Program & Communications
Secretary

Pebble Beach, Cal.
Phoenix, Ariz.
New York, N.Y.
Short Hills, N.J.
Largo, Fl.
Bachendia, Md.
Louisville, Ky.
Washington, D.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
Salt Lake City, Utah
New York, N.Y.
San Antonio, Texas
San Francisco, Calif.
Waverly, Ill.
New York, N.Y.
Sacramento, Calif.
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Greens Farms, Conn.

Coleman Burke
John A. Hoyt
Patrick R. Parker
Martin Stuart Madden
Patricia Fortkan
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee

Legislative Director
Public Information Director
Animal Control Director
Influence Newsletter

Dr. Robert R. Marshak
Pat Hubel
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee
Edward Murday
Paul G. Irwin
Patricia Fortkan

The Ethics of Whaling

Page 22

The Other Side of Trapping

Page 14

Anti-Drugging Bill Introduced in Congress

Page 20

The Ethics of Whaling

Page 22

The Other Side of Trapping

Page 14

Anti-Drugging Bill Introduced in Congress

Page 20

The Ethics of Whaling

Page 22
Three Saved from Oil Spill

A serious kerosene spill in northern Virginia wreaked havoc on wildlife last March, but thanks to some quick action by HSUS and several federal and local government agencies, three poisoned animals were saved and later released.

A pipeline break near Manassas, Virginia, released more than 300,000 gallons of domestic aviation kerosene into a twelve-mile stretch of Bull Run stream, creating a state of emergency as officials tried to prevent the highly toxic substance from invading the drinking water supply.

At the request of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, HSUS Director of Research and Data, Guy Hodges, led a wildlife rescue team in locating and treating the animal victims of the largest inland spill ever to occur in Virginia.

It was estimated that several thousand fish, plus smaller numbers of turtles, frogs, ducks, geese, gulls and beavers fell victim to the poisonous effects of the fuel. Of the more than thirty birds and fourteen beavers found alive by the rescue team, only three—a male mallard duck, a female wood duck, and a yearling beaver—recovered from their encounter with the kerosene. After successful treatment, the animals were banded and released. Kerosene quickly penetrates an animal’s skin and is highly toxic, so the rescuers were pleased that even three animals could be saved from this disaster.

The rescue work was a collaborative effort involving not only HSUS and the Fish and Wildlife Service, but also the Virginia Department of Inland Game, the National Zoo, the Fairfax and Prince William County Departments of Animal Control and volunteer wildlife rehabilitation workers.

Hodge, one of the few persons experienced in treating oil contaminated mammals, has been appointed to a task force which will design studies to review the impact of the spill. “It is clear that when working with such highly toxic substances as kerosene, little can be done to assist wildlife,” he said. “We must focus more heavily upon the prevention and containment of oil spills as our principal methods of protecting the environment.”

The rescue team consisted of:

- HSUS staff
- Federal and local government agencies
- Volunteer wildlife rehabilitation workers

Yellow Jackets On the March

HSUS staff members, wearing distinctive yellow field jackets with our organization’s name printed on the front, marched in several organized protests in the nation’s capital this spring.

Representatives from national and local animal welfare groups headquartered in Washington attended the marches, which were organized by independent humane advocate John Shirley.

On March 20, this coalition protested the slaughter of baby harp seals by marching near the Canadian embassy building a short distance from HSUS headquarters. The permit issued by city authorities did not allow marching directly in front of the embassy, but officials there could not help but be aware of the group as they marched in a long oval, carrying homemade signs and chanting slogans.

Local television stations filmed the event for evening broadcasts, and HSUS wildlife expert Sue Pressman was interviewed on the move by a member of the Canadian press. Pressman has witnessed the seal “harvests” in Canada and South Africa.

At one point, the protesters chanted, “Thanks for the hostages—now save the seals!” in reference to Canada’s safekeeping of several Americans who narrowly missed being taken hostage during the embassy takeover in Iran.

A rally and march was held in front of the Capitol on April 24 for International Laboratory Animals’ Day. While some of the group marched and chanted, others distributed literature on the many unnecessary experiments and tests done on animals. Many tourists and Washington residents were observed thoughtfully reading the materials as they left the area.

The highlight was Flo, a large inflatable whale. Flo floated gracefully on the reflecting pool in front of the Capitol building during the rally. A sign on her side said: “Unseen they suffer. Unheard they cry. In agony they linger. In loneliness they die. Help Lab Animals.”

The protesters then climbed the steps of the Capitol to march directly in front of the building before dispersing.

When Japan’s Prime Minister Ohira visited the White House on May 1, he was greeted by the coalition of animal groups demanding that the cruel slaughter of whales and dolphins be ended. This demonstration was covered by Washington area television and newspapers as well as the large Japanese press corps accompanying Ohira.

Washington-based animal welfare groups have the unique opportunity to protest directly to the government officials who affect the lives and welfare of millions of animals. As an addition to more conventional lobbying, such as testifying before congressional committees, these protests help inform the public and draw attention to animal issues.

Many local humane organizations attended the two-hour march at the Canadian embassy to protest the slaughter of baby harp seals.

HSUS’ Sue Pressman, who has been to the harp seal hunt, spoke with reporters at the march about her experience.

On Lab Animal Day HSUS staff distributed material against the Draize test.

Merging the Paths

“It is clear that the veterinary profession and the animal welfare movement have been walking separate and often independent paths,” said HSUS President John Hoyt in his 1978 address to the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. To merge those paths has been one of our aims. One step in that direction is a unique new program whereby veterinary students from the University of Pennsylvania can receive independent study credits for time spent working with HSUS staff, finding out from the inside how an animal welfare organization makes its work and forms its views.

F. Joshua Dein, a senior at the veterinary school, was the first student to complete a four-week program at HSUS headquarters. By participating in such activities as shelter inspections, cruelty investigations, preparation of animal welfare publications, research on factory farming and laboratory animal issues, and efforts to promote laws and regulations affecting animals, Dein learned about the diversity of anti-cruelty activities. He remarked he was impressed by the staff’s sensible and knowledgeable approach to animal issues.

On the other side of the coin, HSUS staff had a chance to gain a better perspective of how veterinarians view the humane movement. With such an exchange of views, a groundwork is laid for future understanding and cooperation.

The Humane Society News, Summer 1980

[Image of beaver]
What should I do when I get an anonymous call reporting a dogfight? Why not have a connecting door between the puppy runs in a shelter? Where can I get a mailing list for my community? What are the health hazards to people of carbon monoxide or chloroform as a euthanasia method?

What better place is there to get the answers to questions like these than at one of HSUS’ leadership workshops? Each year, HSUS sponsors five to seven intensive two-day workshops in various locations around the country. In the past year, sessions have been held in Indianapolis, San Antonio, Portland, Albany, Denver, and Little Rock.

We believe that workshops afford the best opportunity to bring together humane society leaders, animal control agents, municipal officials, shelter workers, educators, and HSUS national and regional staff members to share knowledge about the problems and procedures of dealing daily with the welfare of animals on the local level. One valuable result of holding these workshops on a regional basis is the opportunity they afford for animal shelter and control workers in neighboring cities and states to get to know one another. Professional friendships have grown out of these meetings which may not have developed otherwise.

So that you can better understand the form and content of this important part of our outreach effort in animal control, the following is a summary of the highlights of a recent, fairly typical workshop:

Gathering together

More than sixty participants from five states gathered at the State Capitol Holiday Inn in Little Rock, Arkansas, in April to attend the event, sponsored by HSUS’ Gulf States Regional Office. The conference was hosted by HSUS staff from the Gulf States Regional Office: Regional Director Bill Meade and Field Investigator Rick Collord. Arriving to lead sessions from our national headquarters were HSUS President John Hoyt, Phyllis Wright, director of animal sheltering and control, and Frantz Dantzler, director of field services and investigations.

From HSUS’ National Humane Education Center in East Haddam, Connecticut, came Kathy Savverse, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, and from the Animal Control Academy in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, HSUS’ Hurt “Bill” Smith, accreditation associate.

Local animal welfare leaders are often asked to take some time on the program; this workshop was no exception. Anne Thompson, director of animal control in Little Rock, and Jacque Brox, director of NOAH, a humane education organization in Little Rock, helped with the presentations as well as working on advance preparations for the entire workshop.

Animal welfare

The workshop officially began on Friday morning with a keynote speech by John Hoyt exploring our views on animal rights and animal welfare. Hoyt noted that almost everything we do to help animals is to mitigate some wrong man has perpetrated on animals. He then revealed that HSUS is planning to launch a new program against puppy mills, one of the easiest ways for people exploiting animals for profit.

While puppy mills breed millions of animals to be disposed of soon, shelters and animal control facilities are forced to deal with the results of pet overpopulation by euthanizing millions of homeless, rejected pets. In the second presentation of the day, Phyllis Wright showed that one of the best chances of getting out of the euthanasia business is to promote the sterilization of dogs and cats to prevent the birth of unwanted litters.

There are already convincing statistics from a number of communities with spay/neuter programs which show a decrease in the number of animals that have had to be euthanized in their shelters each year. Phyllis discussed with the animal professionals how to overcome obstacles in the path of setting up their own clinic or referral programs.

Common goals

Differing points of view about the nature of the job to be done often caused rifts between city and county animal control agencies and private humane societies. Anne Thompson and Bill Smith assert that there are, in fact, many common goals for the two, and many ways in which they can overcome their differences to work together.

As Bill Smith said in the last session of the morning, “Protecting the major animals: protecting animals and protecting people from the same thing.”

Humane education, enforcement of animal welfare laws, and specific adoption requirements benefit both the animals and the public. Smith cited the case of a large east coast city which, five years ago, was picking up twenty to thirty dead animals a month off their streets to be disposed of. The humane society there, which also handled animal control for the city, launched a many-faceted program to teach citizens about the need to control their pets, and to enforce the laws requiring leashing and licensing. They also tightened adoption standards and promoted the spaying and neutering of pets.

Five years later, they are picking up seven tons of dead animals a month, a decrease of 65%. While there is still much to be done, this timely program obviously resulted in tremendous savings of animal life as well as taxpayers’ money. These goals are complimentary, not contrasting, and public and private animal control workers can work together in harmony to meet them.

Mock trial

One of the highlights of the workshop was the mock cruelty trial, held in general session Friday afternoon. The idea was to take the outline of an animal cruelty case and have volunteer actors improvise testimony to dramatize what really happens in court and what preparation is needed to bring a cruelty case to trial.

Two Little Rock lawyers gave their time to act as judge and defendant’s attorney, while Frantz Dantzler took the part of the prosecuting attorney. Volunteers from the audience acted as defendants and witnesses.
In the make-believe case, a young woman was accused by her neighbors of criminally neglecting the care of her Doberman pincher since it was suffering apparently with malnutrition and malnutrition. Two neighbors, a veterinarian, and an animal control officer testified to the condition of the dog, with photographs to back their stories.

The defendant had her own veterinary testify that she had brought the dog in for treatment seven months earlier. The defendant her self claimed all the charges were overthrown and though the dog might be a little underweight and suffering from a “grass” allergy, it was basically in reasonable health.

In the course of the improvised testimony, many points about the legal system and its action than these scenarios. Thanks to Charles Hadlock’s quality reporting and the further efforts of local citizens, the make from Bossier City is much better now.

Julie Hodges, who took over the operation after the expose, has managed in the past eight months to turn it into a decent, humane facility—a shelter rather than a pound. She told the gathering the two employees shown on the videotape no longer work at the pound, and at least one has been convicted of cruelty to animals and fixed.

With the difficulty in getting a conviction in any sort of cruelty case, it seems less one involving animal employees, this is indeed a victory. The spirit of revived commitment to the welfare of animal welfare and more one involving animal employees, this is indeed a victory. The spirit of revived commitment to the welfare of animal welfare and more.

In an afternoon session Meade went over these plans, explaining the need for each feature and the flexibility of design for shelters which, for financial reasons, must start small but hope to enlarge in the future. He showed slides of one shelter built to the specifications of the prototype plans.

Several workshop participants recorded the sessions so their co-workers back home could benefit from the experience. The only way to get it all is to be in it. Phyllis Wright told the participants to list three goals they wish to achieve during the next year. The group has the most pets? Who has a pet over ten years old? Who can name six local birds? Who has had their neutered? Each group was to find a match among themselves for each round of questions. The group finishing first was declared winner.

This is a lively way of learning names and faces, and an effective starting conversations—especially in the classroom with younger children. As each group reports their answers, a teacher or humane educator can use the opportunity to make a few points about animals, like the importance of neutering pets or the special care older pets need.

Another effective idea dramatized for the group was role playing. Role playing, or acting out a conversation or confrontation between two or more people, is a way of practicing your responses to various situations. It is also an opportunity to get feedback from those observing the role playing and to see how you might modify or improve your response.

For instance, in this session two volunteers from the audience role-played a conversation between a local police officer and a dogfighter. The officer may ask the dogfighter to name the起源 of this problem is crucial to the concept of regional workshops—all the way from abortion to the victim of violence, to act out the situation of a person calling a shelter to complain about a citizen who has been abused. The officer who received the call had to calm the caller and explain how and why the animal is euthanized and, if possible, convert the caller to a more positive way of thinking about the problem and the work done there. This situation is peculiar to shelters, but other types of situations can be set up which are fun and educational for any audience. One of these would be a situation where one person plays the owner of a dog that is allowed to run loose in the neighborhood, while the other actor tries to explain why it isn’t good for the dog to have that kind of freedom.

Dogfighters

The final session of the morning featured Frantz Dantzler and Rick Collord reporting on the dogfighting issue. With slides and videotape of actual raids on dogfights, they explained the difficulty of investigating this vicious underground sport, and the danger of dealing with dogfighters who have been known to react violently to surveillance. Because of the danger, local police may be sympathetic to the dogfighters through friendship or because they have just been bought off, it is very important that humane groups which receive information on dogfighting approach the situation very carefully and enlist the aid of a trusted official in the police or court system. Dantzler told the group that HSUS can advise and sometimes participate in action taken against dogfighters and suggested that local agents get in touch with our headquarters office if help is needed.

Planning and building

Gulf States Regional Director Bill Meade worked as an architect before joining the animal welfare movement. With his knowledge of building design and his experience with shelters, he has designed prototype models for shelters which are available in booklet form from HSUS.

In an afternoon session Meade went over these plans, explaining the need for each feature and the flexibility of design for shelters which, for financial reasons, must start small but hope to enlarge in the future. He showed slides of one shelter built to the specifications of the prototype plans.

Meade followed the presentation with a talk about how to build memberships and increase funding. For obvious reasons, this was a very popular session, because who doesn’t need more money for the job to be done?

Several workshop participants recorded the sessions so their co-workers back home could benefit from the experience.

Appreciation

Saturday’s program began with presentations of HSUS Certificates of Appreciation to three Gulf States citizens who had taken significant action to help animals. The last presentation became a highly emotional event for the gathering.

Charles Hadlock of KTBS-TV near Bossier City, Louisiana, was awarded the certificate for his reporting work in exposing the cruel treatment of animals at the Bossier City pound. With a hidden camera, Hadlock photographed pound employees beating several cats to death with metal pipes. When these same employees were interviewed in front of the camera, they denied knowledge or participation in any cruelty, even though other witnesses said these beatings were common events.

Although Mr. Hadlock was not present to accept the award, his televised report was replayed for the audience, who responded very strongly to the scenes of cats and kittens being brutalized and the bland denials of cruelty by those in charge of the facility.

There could be no stronger example of what the humane movement is up against in trying to protect animals, and no stronger impetus to our activity in the midst of these scenarios. Thanks to Charles Hadlock’s quality reporting and the further efforts of local citizens, the make from Bossier City is much better now.

Kathy Savesky watches as two volunteers from the audience role-play a situation familiar to most shelter workers.

Humane games

On a considerably lighter note, Kathy Savesky and Jacquie Mead addressed the assembly on the subject of humane education programs. They proved the effectiveness of their methods by using them on the audience.

Dividing the audience into four groups they directed a game of Pet Acquainted. Each group was given a list of six questions such as “Who in the group has the most pets? Who has a pet over ten years old? Who can name six local birds? Who has had their neutered?” Each group was to find a match among themselves for each round of questions. The group finishing first was declared winner.

This is a lively way of learning names and faces, and an effective starting conversations—especially in the classroom with younger children. As each group reports their answers, a teacher or humane educator can use the opportunity to make a few points about animals, like the importance of neutering pets or the special care older pets need.

Another effective idea dramatized for the group was role playing. Role playing, or acting out a conversation or confrontation between two or more people, is a way of practicing your responses to various situations. It is also an opportunity to get feedback from those observing the role playing and to see how you might modify or improve your response.

For instance, in this session two volunteers from the audience role-played a conversation between a local police officer and a dogfighter. The officer may ask the dogfighter to name the origins of some local citizens, the news from the spokespeople beating several cats to death with metal pipes. When these same employees were interviewed in front of the camera, they denied knowledge or participation in any cruelty, even though other witnesses said these beatings were common events.

Although Mr. Hadlock was not present to accept the award, his televised report was replayed for the audience, who responded very strongly to the scenes of cats and kittens being brutalized and the bland denials of cruelty by those in charge of the facility.

There could be no stronger example of what the humane movement is up against in trying to protect animals, and no stronger impetus to our activity in the midst of these scenarios. Thanks to Charles Hadlock’s quality reporting and the further efforts of local citizens, the make from Bossier City is much better now.

Julie Hodges, who took over the operation after the expose, has managed in the past eight months to turn it into a decent, humane facility—a shelter rather than a pound. She told the gathering the two employees shown on the videotape no longer work at the pound, and at least one has been convicted of cruelty to animals and fixed.

With the difficulty in getting a conviction in any sort of cruelty case, it seems less one involving animal employees, this is indeed a victory. The spirit of revived commitment to the welfare of animal welfare and more one involving animal employees, this is indeed a victory. The spirit of revived commitment to the welfare of animal welfare and more.

In an afternoon session Meade went over these plans, explaining the need for each feature and the flexibility of design for shelters which, for financial reasons, must start small but hope to enlarge in the future. He showed slides of one shelter built to the specifications of the prototype plans.

Meade followed the presentation with a talk about how to build memberships and increase funding. For obvious reasons, this was a very popular session, because who doesn’t need more money for the job to be done?

Several workshop participants recorded the sessions so their co-workers back home could benefit from the experience.
Especially for Educators

NAAHE has workshops, programs for teachers and humane educators.

It doesn’t take long for a humane educator to experience the gap between the rewarding ideal of “teaching the world to be kind” and the everyday frustrations of getting people to listen. The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the educational division of The HSUS, is helping educators to overcome these frustrations through a program of local and regional workshops and special individualized training sessions.

NAAHE firmly believes that if humane education is to become a viable force in the United States, it must become a common, well-integrated part of the standard school curriculum. Consequently, much of its workshop programming is directed at the classroom teacher. Working in cooperation with local school systems, colleges, or animal welfare groups, NAAHE staff members regularly conduct in-service workshops for elementary school teachers in communities throughout the country. Practical activities that use animal topics to teach both basic skills and humane values are the primary focus of these workshops. In addition, teachers are introduced to a variety of humane education materials and resources. Active make-it-and-take-it sessions, demonstrations, animal-related classroom games, and values clarification exercises allow participating teachers to learn more about the animal welfare message as well as how to communicate that message to children.

Other NAAHE workshops are designed for humane educators from local humane societies and animal control programs. These sessions are often held the day preceding a regional workshop in cooperation with state or regional humane federations. Sessions focus on such topics as techniques for working with teachers, publicity, developing classroom materials, using volunteers to conduct a junior humane group, and planning and evaluating local education programs.

The newest and most popular facet of NAAHE’s humane education training efforts is the Professional Development Program. Under this program, NAAHE member organizations are invited to send their education staff or representatives to the Association’s headquarters in Connecticut for a two-day intensive training/conference session. During their stay, the educators discuss their society’s needs and objectives, review an expanding collection of humane education materials in the NAAHE library and master file, and formulate plans for developing, improving, or expanding their local humane education programs. The emphasis is on the individualNeed’s needs with solutions to specific problems.

Professional Development Program participants travel expenses as well as a $500 consultation fee, which helps to defray the costs of duplicating/producing materials and staff travel expenses during the program. (Two or more individuals from the same organization participating at the same time need pay only one fee.) Special hotel rates are available if reservations are placed through the NAAHE office.

Any individual currently involved in humane education or who feels that promotion is an individual or volunteer level is welcome to participate. Because of its individual nature, the Professional Development Program offers as much to experienced educators as to the novice. To date, thirty-three educators from twenty-one organizations have participated in the program.

For more information on the Professional Development Program or NAAHE workshops, write NAAHE, 236 Golden Gateway, East Haddam, CT 06423.

Newest and most popular facet of NAAHE’s humane education training efforts is the Professional Development Program. Under this program, NAAHE member organizations are invited to send their education staff or representatives to the Association’s headquarters in Connecticut for a two-day intensive training/conference session. During their stay, the educators discuss their society’s needs and objectives, review an expanding collection of humane education materials in the NAAHE library and master file, and formulate plans for developing, improving, or expanding their local humane education programs. The emphasis is on the individual’s needs with solutions to specific problems.

Professional Development Program participants pay travel expenses as well as a $500 consultation fee which helps to defray the costs of duplicating/producing materials and staff travel expenses during the program. (Two or more individuals from the same organization participating at the same time need pay only one fee.) Special hotel rates are available if reservations are placed through the NAAHE office.

Any individual currently involved in humane education or who feels that promotion is an individual or volunteer level is welcome to participate. Because of its individual nature, the Professional Development Program offers as much to experienced educators as to the novice. To date, thirty-three educators from twenty-one organizations have participated in the program.

For more information on the Professional Development Program or NAAHE workshops, write NAAHE, 236 Golden Gateway, East Haddam, CT 06423.

1980 ANNUAL CONFERENCE Of The Humane Society of the United States

Animals.... it’s their world too!

October 16-18 Golden Gateway Holiday Inn San Francisco, California

Animals should have rights in their world, and it’s our obligation to protect those rights. That’s what HSUS’ 1980 Annual Conference is all about—an opportunity to learn more about animal problems and what can and must be done to protect animals from suffering. The schedule on the next page shows the scope of issues and topics to be addressed at our first conference of this new decade.

Setting the tone for the meeting will be Dr. Michael Fox’s keynote address on animal rights. Dr. Fox, director of HSUS’ Institute for the Study of Animal Problems, is a well-known author and columnist and always leaves his audience inspired to a new dedication to our cause.

Another popular and inspiring figure in the animal world is Roger Caras, the nation’s first full-time T.V. animal correspondent. Caras will serve as program chairman, presiding over three days of workshops, general sessions, and special events.

One very special event will be a concert by the Paul Winter Consort, a group well-known among jazz and blues fans and environmentalists. Paul Winter’s latest album, Common Ground, uses the sounds of wolves, whales, and eagles as part of the music. The San Francisco concert is being held partly to herald the release of the group’s newest album which is built around the sounds of marine mammals. The album is being sponsored by HSUS and five environmental groups, and HSUS will benefit from the concert along with the Living Music Foundation—Winter’s own vehicle for raising environmental consciousness. All participants registered for the entire three-day conference will receive free admission to the concert, to be held at a nearby concert hall on Friday evening, October 17.

On Wednesday, October 15, a preconference seminar on rehabilitation techniques for treating oiled birds will be open to a limited number of conferences on a first-come, first-serve basis. HSUS’ Director of Research and Data, Guy Hodge, will lead a tour of the International Bird Rescue Research Center at Berkeley. The group will attend a lecture on the care of oiled birds and will participate in a mock oil spill involving hands-on training with ducks. Only 15 people can be accommodated at the seminar, so be sure to send your registration coupon in early. There is a $6 registration fee to cover the cost of transportation to the Center. This fee will be refunded at the registration desk in San Francisco to those who cannot be accommodated at the seminar.

Another Wednesday event especially for humane educators is the all-day symposium sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education and the Western Humane Educators Association. See page eleven for more information and a schedule of sessions for this special meeting.

As always, the high point of the conference will be the Annual Awards Banquet on Saturday evening. At that time the Joseph Wood Krutch medal will be awarded to an outstanding humanitarian for “significant contribution toward the improvement of life and the environment.”

The site of the conference, the Golden Gateway Holiday Inn, is convenient to many well-known San Francisco sights and conferences should plan some time to enjoy this most picturesque city. Plan now to come to San Francisco on October 16-18 to attend what promises to be our best conference ever!

Golden Gateway Holiday Inn room rates for The HSUS conference are:

Single: $44
Double: $50
1980 HSUS Annual Conference Schedule

WEDNESDAY, October 15

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
NAAHE/Western Humane Educators Symposium
12:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Oiled Bird Seminar at the International Bird Rescue Research Center at Aquatic Park, Berkeley.

4:00 Evening
Registration
Evening
Reception/Get Acquainted Social Hour

THURSDAY, October 16

8:00 a.m.
Registration
9:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
Opening Remarks
9:30 a.m.
“Animals-It’s Their World, Too”
Dr. Michael Fox

10:15 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:45 a.m.
“The Language of Animal Rights”
Dr. Thomas Regan, Amy Freeman Lee

12:15 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

Coffee Break

2:00 p.m.-3:15 p.m.
Workshops

1) Animal Rights: Words & Actions
Dr. Thomas Regan, Amy Freeman Lee, Muriel Maddon

2) Communications: Getting the Message Across
Charles Herrmann, Carol Moulton

3) Accreditations: Does Your Society Measure Up?
Phyllis Wright, Dale Hylton

4) Exotic Pets: Hidden Cruelty
Roger Caras, Sue Pressman

5) Cosmetics: What Price Glamour?
Dr. Andrew Rowan

FRIDAY, October 17

8:00 a.m.
Registration

9:00 a.m.
General Session (Speaker to be announced)

10:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.
Mock Trial Demonstration: Cruelty on Trial

12:00 Noon-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

Coffee Break

2:30 p.m.-3:15 p.m.
Workshops

1) Sea Otters: What’s Their Future?
Patricia Forkan, Dr. Betty Davis

2) Spay/Neuter: The Emerging Scene
Phyllis Wright

3) Zoos: Quality vs. Quantity
Sue Pressman, Anna Faiman

4) Prosecution Techniques: Mock Trial Follow-Up
Frances Murner, Muriel Maddon

5) Horse Racing: Drugging for the Money
Marc Etholus, Bob Baker

3:15 p.m.
Coffee Break

3:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.
1) Animal Behavior: Understanding Cats & Dogs
Dr. Michael Fox

2) Architectural Design: Plans and Procedures
William Meade

Peggy Morrison

4) Investigations: Making the Case
Frantz Dantzler, Eric Salach

5) Society Management: Making It Work
Richard Avianatto, Charlene Dennison

Evening
A Celebration for Animals
Paul Winter Consort
HSUS/LMF Benefit Concert

SATURDAY, October 18

8:00 a.m.
Registration

9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon
Membership Meeting and Resolutions

12:00 Noon-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00-3:30 p.m.
Workshops

1) Animal Actors: Exploited Performers?
Sue Pressman

2) Cosmetics: What Price Glamour?
Dr. Andrew Rowan

3) Seals & Sealing: A Close-Up Report
Dr. Michael Fox, Patricia Forken

4) Euthanasia: Dealing With the Dilemma
Bill Sears, Mel Monre

5) Humane Education: Reaching and Teaching Children
Arafa Cofman, John Dommers, Kathy Savesky, Charles Herrmann

9:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.
Introductory Remarks, Overview
John J. Dommers, HSAAE

10:45 a.m.
Do Volunteers Really Work?
Developing Volunteer Programs
Kim Sturila, Peninsula Humane Society

11:00 a.m.
Alternatives in Humane Education Planning and Evaluation
Kathy Savesky, NAAHE

11:30 a.m.
Activities and Games in Humane Education
Education, Easy and Exciting Project Ideas
Charlotte Moore, Beverly Armstrong

12:00 Noon
Lunch (On Your Own)

1:00 p.m.
Funding For Humane Education Programs
John J. Dommers, NSAAE, Charles Herrmann, HSUS

NAAHE / WHEA Symposium Schedule

9:00 a.m.
Introductory Remarks, Overview
John J. Dommers, NAAHE

9:45 a.m.
Do Volunteers Really Work?
Developing Volunteer Programs
Kim Sturila, Peninsula Humane Society

10:30 a.m.
Break

10:45 a.m.
Alternatives in Humane Education Planning and Evaluation
Kathy Savesky, NAAHE

11:30 a.m.
Activities and Games in Humane Education
Education, Easy and Exciting Project Ideas
Charlotte Moore, Beverly Armstrong

12:00 Noon
Lunch (On Your Own)

1:00 p.m.
Funding For Humane Education Programs
John J. Dommers, NAAHE, Charles Herrmann, HSUS

HSUS Annual Conference Registration

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ____________________________
State __________ Zip ____________

Names of other persons for whom registration fee is included:

Cost Per Person

Vegetarian meal at banquet for (number) people: $20

Total Enclosed (make checks payable to HSUS)

Note: A hotel registration form will be mailed to you upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations prior to September 16 directly to the hotel.

Return this form to:
HSUS Conference, 2110 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

The Humane Society News • Summer 1980
It took the help of some human friends, but some would argue that the luck of the Irish found an Alaskan-born polar bear a new home. Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish spent most of his life in a cage at the research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he had been raised as a young cub. At age 10, he was transferred to a research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he spent most of his life. He was placed in a cage and fed on fish, but his health was not good. In 2004, he was transferred to the Alaska Zoo in Anchorage, where he was kept for several years. Irish was eventually transferred to the Rhode Island Zoo in Providence, where he was kept for several years. In 2011, he was transferred to the Alaska Zoo, where he is kept today. Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish spent most of his life in a cage at the research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he had been raised as a young cub. At age 10, he was transferred to a research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he spent most of his life. He was placed in a cage and fed on fish, but his health was not good. In 2004, he was transferred to the Alaska Zoo in Anchorage, where he was kept for several years. Irish was eventually transferred to the Rhode Island Zoo in Providence, where he was kept for several years. In 2011, he was transferred to the Alaska Zoo, where he is kept today. Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish spent most of his life in a cage at the research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he had been raised as a young cub. At age 10, he was transferred to a research facility on the coast of Alaska, where he spent most of his life. He was placed in a cage and fed on fish, but his health was not good. In 2004, he was transferred to the Alaska Zoo in Anchorage, where he was kept for several years. Irish was eventually transferred to the Rhode Island Zoo in Providence, where he was kept for several years. In 2011, he was transferred to the Alaska Zoo, where he is kept today. Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.

Irish is a 14-year-old polar bear who now resides in the Providence, Rhode Island Zoo. But getting him there from his former home at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was not an easy task. There is no shortage of problems finding new homes, but Irish proved difficult to place. Having been kept in captivity for so long, he couldn’t understand the human language. Even in his younger days, when he had been raised in a cage at the research facility on the ice floes, he would not be able to take care of himself. And while he is of breeding age, his mother, whom he has not seen since she was killed, is considered to be an endangered species. It looked as if Irish would have to be put to sleep, until Senator George McGovern of the Navy and Air Force.
The Other Side of Trapping

Documented Cases

- In Kent County, Michigan, a Samoyed got both front paws caught in a leghold trap and injured its mouth by biting at the trap to try to get free. The trapper was fined $75 for illegally setting a trap on private property without the owner’s permission.

This cat was discovered by humane society officials in a city in the midwest. Severe damage to the trapped paw is evident. The trapper commented that when he found dogs in his trap that weren’t already dead, he shot them and tossed the carcasses into nearby woods.

- The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Humane Shelter reports that in the last two months of 1979, it received four dogs and two cats caught in traps. All had to be euthanized because of the extent of the injuries or because the owners could not afford the lengthy veterinary treatment necessary to bring them back to health.

- In Seattle, Washington, a dog was killed in a baited trap. Unable to open the trap when the dog was found, the family took the trap home with the carcass. The local game officials told them trapping was legal in that area, and threatened them with a citation if they did not return the trap.

- In another incident in Michigan, a humane society team answering a call from a resident found a pointer with a trap on its paw. It had been on her paw for several days. It had been there so long the eat’s skin was starting to grow around it. The animal was euthanized.

- In Sunny, a dog in Kansas City, Missouri, chewed through her toes to get free from a leghold trap.

- In Harford County, Maryland, a couple took their dog for a walk through nearby woods. The dog was not on a leash but was in view. It was caught in a conibear trap set illegally in a creek and was killed instantly. It took the couple more than an hour to get the trap off so they could take their pet’s body home.

- A trapper in Whatcom County, Washington, said privately that when he set traps for coyote last year, he caught twelve coyotes—and five dogs.

- In Michigan, two dogs were found in traps set in a housing development by a fourteen-year-old. A total of seventeen traps were found in the development by humane society officials.

- Eatontown, New Jersey; Erie, Pennsylvania; and Lincoln, Nebraska—these and many other communities have reported cases of pets going through terrible ordeals because they stepped into traps. In Erie, a dog tore its own tongue out trying to get out of a leghold trap. In West Elmiria, New York, a dog spent three days running in unknown terror from the trap. In another incident, a dog with its paw in a trap. It was finally captured and saved.

- In Sunny, a dog in Kansas City, Missouri, chewed through her toes to get free from a leghold trap.

- In Harford County, Maryland, a couple took their dog for a walk through nearby woods. The dog was not on a leash but was in view. It was caught in a conibear trap set illegally in a creek and was killed instantly. It took the couple more than an hour to get the trap off so they could take their pet’s body home.

- A trapper in Whatcom County, Washington, said privately that when he set traps for coyote last year, he caught twelve coyotes—and five dogs.

- In Michigan, two dogs were found in traps set in a housing development by a fourteen-year-old. A total of seventeen traps were found in the development by humane society officials.

- Eatontown, New Jersey; Erie, Pennsylvania; and Lincoln, Nebraska—these and many other communities have reported cases of pets going through terrible ordeals because they stepped into traps. In Erie, a dog tore its own tongue out trying to get out of a leghold trap. In West Elmiria, New York, a dog spent three days running in unknown terror from the trap. In another incident, a dog with its paw in a trap. It was finally captured and saved.

Pets in Danger Throughout the Country

The issue is not new. A 1974 news article tells of a hunter whose dogs were caught in unmarked traps. One was shot by a trapper who was located and fined $50 for illegal trapping. However, the hunter himself started an anti-trapping organization as a result.

In 1977, the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal carried a front-page story on the increase in pets caught in traps because of the increase in the price of raccoon and other furs. A local veterinarian reported five cases in two weeks.

Harford County, Maryland, has about 150,000 people. The director of the Humane Society of Harford...
The bone in C.C.'s paw is exposed, probably due to his terrified struggles with the leghold trap that held him for almost sixty hours.

County, Warren Brodrick, said he could "easily cite one hundred cases of pets caught in traps during the trapping season, running from early September through March." About half these incidents involve dogs and the other half cats.

The Tompkins County SPCA in Ithaca, New York, surveyed area veterinarians on the number of pets they treated for trap injuries in the period between July 1, 1979, and January 1, 1980. The figures from this small community are another tragic indicator of the problem—66 dogs and 93 cats were treated for trap injuries. Six dogs and 26 cats had to have paws or whole limbs amputated, and eight pets had to be euthanized because of the extent of their injuries.

Several of these incidents occurred while owners were walking their dogs on their own property. And although traps with teeth in the jaws are outlawed there, at least one animal had teeth marks in its wound.

The HSUS New Jersey Branch reports that at least 1,000 pets were caught in traps in the state during 1976-1979.

C.C., the cat is in many ways a typical victim. When he didn't return home on his regular schedule, his owner searched for him, but wasn't able to locate him until some sixty hours after he had apparently stepped into a trap, according to a story in People and Pets magazine. The trap was set in a wooded area very near the owner's home.

In an article on the general issue of animal trapping, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals cites a study by the Denver Wildlife Research Center which found that more than two-thirds of animals trapped are non-target animals—including endangered species and domestic pets. Characteristically, trappers sometimes call these non-target animals "trash."

In view of case after case and study after study on the cruelty of trapping, it is all the more amazing that trappers continue to minimize the problem of pets caught in traps and, incredibly, even to accuse humane groups of harming animals themselves. A booklet distributed by the National Trappers Association, Inc., titled "A Trapper Tells the Truth," states: "There are strong suspicions that limbs have been amputated from healthy animals to further the cause of those who oppose trapping."

Outdoor Highlights, a magazine produced by the Illinois Department of Conservation, commented in 1978 on "anti-trapping groups, some of which on occasion have been found guilty of using contrived photographs and/or overdrawn or totally erroneous statements in over-

The Humane Society of the United States 1979 Annual Report
A Year of Progress

The Humane Society of the United States

Shelter, Sense, the department's bi-monthly public relations document, doubled its number of subscribers by the end of the year. By covering such basic topics as shelter sanitation and animal handling in the field and by reporting on successful programs at shelters across the country, Shelter Sense provided some important and useful information into the hands of the people responsible for the care of millions of annually.

In addition to serving as instructors at several seminars held by local and state humane groups, the department staff organized five leadership development workshops of its own. The workshops, which were held in San Antonio, Portland, Indiana, and Alabama, and Denver, provided an attendance of about one hundred participants, providing them the opportunity to get involved in classes and trainings offered by HSUS staff and to meet and work with each other.

Accreditation

The HSUS Accreditation Program for local animal welfare organizations continued to attract many applicants. In 1979, twenty organizations were evaluated and four accredited after two-day inspection visits from Accreditation associates, bringing the nationwide total of accredited organizations to sixteen.

The original standards for accredited organizations have been refined into categories, including separate standards for animal control agencies, animal shelters, and societies, and organizations that do humane education work only. Department accredited groups must be inspected and re-accredited annually, applications have been developed for reaccreditation to streamline the process.

The organizations already accredited by the HSUS have demonstrated a continuing high standard of performance. The pride with which each accredited local group has accepted and displayed its Certificate of Accreditation is an indicator of the program's continued growth.

Humane Education

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The Humane Society of the United States, took a major step in 1979 toward integrating education work only. Because accreditation of animal control officers, law enforcement officials, and specialists in animal welfare was under way, department staff was actively working with other HSUS departments and to broaden its range of service.

In September, NAAHE held its first Biennial Conference, offering two-day, individualized enrichment sessions for humane educators on the kindergarten level. In June, the Association gathered twenty-five of the country's leading educators who came from across the nation last year to help expose veterans for local animal welfare organizations. The conference produced a continuing professional development program, including a closer working relations with the Association.

Investigations

Crucible investigators for HSUS worked across the nation last year to help expose instances of animal abuse in areas as dogfighting, horse racing, and the federal government's handling of the nation's captive animals.

In addition to workshops in ten states, the NAAHE staff actively participated in several major education conferences.

Humane Education

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, the education division of The Humane Society of the United States, has accepted and displayed its Certificate of Accreditation Program will clearly be a stimulant to improved animal care and control in local communities.

Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

The Institute continued in 1979 to develop its role as a scientific resource for HSUS programs and to improve the contacts with the scientific community. Two major accomplishments were the start of a symposium series and the appearance of the first issues of the Interna­tional Journal for the Study of Animal Problems. The Journal covers all aspects of animal welfare science in a balanced fashion. The Institute has been providing the de­velopment on in-depth research and study of the welfare of animals frequently exist in the worst condi­tion to HSUS' zoo program.

The wildlife protection department also developed a closer working relation­ship with the AAZPA (American Associa­tion of Zoological Parks and Aquariums) and their committees on wildlife manage­ment, ethics, and legislation. Together, HSUS and AAZPA are working for such common goals as a study of the conserva­tion potential of using game reserves to preserve wild and rare animal species rather than promote hunting.

Captive Animals

All of the nation's major and secondary national zoos received visits from HSUS staff by the end of 1979. More than 50% of the inspections were actually re-inspections to what progress and improvement were being made. Many of these re-inspections were requested by zoos themselves. Major emphasis was placed on fighting roadside menageries where wild animals frequently exist in the worst condi­tion.

One of 1979's major projects was the development of a zoo white paper—a research and analysis of the effectiveness of HSUS' zoo program. This project has had a significant impact on zoos, govern­ment agencies, other animal welfare organizations, the media, and the public. The data from this study will be available through HSUS in 1980.

The wildlife protection department also developed a closer working relation­ship with the AAZPA (American Associa­tion of Zoological Parks and Aquariums) and their committees on wildlife manage­ment, ethics, and legislation. Together, HSUS and AAZPA are working for such common goals as a study of the conserva­tion potential of using game reserves to preserve wild and rare animal species rather than promote hunting.

Legal

The HSUS General Counsel's Office has been involved to some extent in most of the on-going activities of The HSUS during 1979, including continuing efforts to close loopholes in cosmetic and toxicity testing, and the drug­ping of racehorses. The office has been actively working with other HSUS depart­ments as well as with other organizations and animal welfare groups involved with the proposed drafts of legislation and model laws, and attempting to utilize and en­force existing laws so that they may pertain to the welfare of animals.

At the administrative level, the office was actively involved in the effort to per­suade the USDA to enforce more rigor­ously the Animal Welfare Act and the possi­bility of HSUS taking legal action against the department. The office con­tinued to block the efforts of the turf in­dustry to have the current ban on the domestic slaughter of pet carcasses lifted and also continued to oppose the National Park Service's proposals to eliminate the feral bison and Grand Canyon National Park.

A new model animal adoption con­tract was drafted for use by local societies and shelters, and model legislation on transportation and other important subjects was updated.

The general counsel's office also par­ticipated in various legislative actions in the states, including arrests for cockfighting, and weighing and transporting

A variety of promotional activities resulted in a substantial expansion of NAAHE membership in 1979. In addition, National Association for the Advancement of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

Packwood-Magnuson amendment which specifies the standards for humane transport of animals. An essay competition sponsored by the HSUS has continued to attract many applicants. In 1979, fifty organizations were evaluated for local animal welfare organizations. The first was on the use of animals in cosmetic and toxicity testing. The prob­lem has been a crackdown on illegal in­ternal trade of wildlife and wildlife products. In fact, several regulations were finalized for several important acts, including those for hunting and trapping. The HSUS has continued to ensure the strict govern the care, transportation, and housing for marine mammals protected by the Animal Welfare Act. On the state front, HSUS began drafting model laws on such diverse is­sues as dogfighting, trap­ping and the use of animals as prizes and sales of chicks for Easter.
Operating Income and Expenditures

**Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Dues</td>
<td>$410,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions and Requests</td>
<td>$1,969,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$138,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications and Materials</td>
<td>$65,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,584,834</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership and General Public</td>
<td>$490,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>$224,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Activities and Services</td>
<td>$606,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind Program</td>
<td>$106,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations and Field Services</td>
<td>$107,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services</td>
<td>$108,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Programs</td>
<td>$410,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Projects</td>
<td>$72,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts to Other Societies</td>
<td>$38,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and Management</td>
<td>$190,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Raising</td>
<td>$158,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,431,365</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Income over Expenditures** $153,469

The Humane Society of the United States meets the standards of the National Information Bureau (WGG 6/1/80)

Contributions to The HSUS are tax deductible

---

This stray cat was found in a trailer park in Lawrenceville, Georgia. It had been caught in the trap so long its skin had begun to grow over the steel jaws. It was humanely euthanized by the Gwinnett Department of Animal Control.

zealous, highly emotional attacks on the sport.

Can anyone really believe all the photos shown here and all the others on file at humane societies around the country are just trash photography, and in the emotional outrage felt by pet owners whose pets have been killed or crippled by traps inappropriate?

A group called FATE, Furs and Trapping Ethics, at the University of Minnesota, combined data from two studies of animal trapping and discovered that of 360 trapped pets studied, 112 had chewed their own limbs off to escape. Legs had to be amputated on 81% of these animals, and more than 8% of them had to be destroyed. Other studies have shown that up to 44% of animals caught in traps are permanently crippled.

Trapping enthusiasts have tried to show that trapped animals do not suffer by closing traps on their own hands at legislative hearings or for the benefit of news photographers. However, there is hardly any comparison between a person knowingly closing a small trap on his own hand and an animal suddenly finding itself immobilized by a set of steel jaws sometimes nearly as big as itself.

The animal suffers the initial force of the trap snapping shut and then the continuing pressure of the trap sometimes nearly as big as itself. In many cases it then struggles to free itself, often by the friction of its body on the trap, and in the starvation and thirst that result. The animal may struggle and die from exhaustion and dehydration, or be attacked and killed by other animals. Other studies have shown that up to 44% of animals caught in traps are permanently crippled.

This story was reported by the Associated Press which carried a story from Beatrice, Nebraska, on a fur buyer who was questioned about the purchase of domestic cat skins. He commented that he bought these cat skins because it makes bad public relations.

Another bizarre chapter to this tragedy was reported by the Associated Press which carried a story from Beatrice, Nebraska, on a fur buyer who was questioned about the purchase of domestic cat skins. He commented that he bought these cat skins because it makes bad public relations.

Another fur buyer in the area commented that it was his policy not to buy these cat skins because it makes bad public relations.

Some stories related here are only some of the incidents that have been reported to HSUS. A pet being caught in a trap is not a freak incident. It’s happening every day—and it could happen to any of our own pets.
The Black Notebook

The information and photos HSUS has received are being logged. In what we have come to call The Black Notebook. If you know of cases of pets being caught in traps, please send the details to us for the notebook. It will be circulated among federal legislators in support of anti-trapping legislation. You may also use the information in this article in support of anti-trapping laws in your community or state.

That the time is right to ban trapping as shown by a study of American attitudes toward animals conducted by Stephen R. Kellert, senior research associate in environmental perception at Yale University, with a government grant.

Kellert found that trapping is one of the top three most widely recognized wildlife issues, and that more than 70% of the public objects to the use of the steel leghold trap.

While trappers assert that people who get the facts on trapping will not oppose it, Kellert found that people who were well-informed on the issue were just as opposed to leghold trapping as people who were not as well-informed.

Until trapping bans can be put into effect, pet owners must be vigilant to protect their pets from an agonizing and terrifying experience that could very easily lead to their deaths.

Ironically, the trappers often offer this advice themselves, saying that it is entirely the fault of pet owners who let their pets roam that their animals are injured or killed in traps. But even the most responsible pet owner is not free—in San Mateo, California, a dog stepped in a trap while being walked on a leash!

Find out about the trapping seasons and regulations in your area from your local game warden. If you live on a large area of land, check frequently for traps—traps on private property without permission are not uncommon. Check with your neighbors to see if anyone has found a trap and warn them about the potential danger to their pets.

And above all, keep your pets under control at all times.

There is cruelty enough in the fact that steel leghold traps torture and kill millions of animals annually for the sake of the fur business. It is tragic that pet animals throughout the country are losing their lives, too—the innocent bystanders in a national crime.

New Danger for Lab Rabbits

More than 35 years ago, the Draize test was developed as a method of assessing the eye irritancy of chemicals by dropping the substance directly into the eyes of unanesthetized albino rabbits. This can cause extreme pain and suffering to the rabbits. Several federal agencies over the years have specified that albino rabbits must be used in eye irritancy studies, even though they provide very imprecise information on whether or not a substance will irritate human eyes.

Now the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has published a proposed new regulation in the Federal Register recommending the Draize test be used in what we have come to call The Black Notebook. If you know of cases of pets being caught in traps, please send the details to us for the notebook. It will be circulated among federal legislators in support of anti-trapping legislation. You may also use the information in this article in support of anti-trapping laws in your community or state.

That the time is right to ban trapping as shown by a study of American attitudes toward animals conducted by Stephen R. Kellert, senior research associate in environmental perception at Yale University, with a government grant.

Kellert found that trapping is one of the top three most widely recognized wildlife issues, and that more than 70% of the public objects to the use of the steel leghold trap.

While trappers assert that people who get the facts on trapping will not oppose it, Kellert found that people who were well-informed on the issue were just as opposed to leghold trapping as people who were not as well-informed.

Until trapping bans can be put into effect, pet owners must be vigilant to protect their pets from an agonizing and terrifying experience that could very easily lead to their deaths.

Ironically, the trappers often offer this advice themselves, saying that it is entirely the fault of pet owners who let their pets roam that their animals are injured or killed in traps. But even the most responsible pet owner is not free—in San Mateo, California, a dog stepped in a trap while being walked on a leash!

Find out about the trapping seasons and regulations in your area from your local game warden. If you live on a large area of land, check frequently for traps—traps on private property without permission are not uncommon. Check with your neighbors to see if anyone has found a trap and warn them about the potential danger to their pets.

And above all, keep your pets under control at all times.

There is cruelty enough in the fact that steel leghold traps torture and kill millions of animals annually for the sake of the fur business. It is tragic that pet animals throughout the country are losing their lives, too—the innocent bystanders in a national crime.

SEASON'S GREETINGS!

Christmas may seem a long way off, but now is the time to order cards that will carry your greetings to all your friends while supporting HSUS' work to help animals.

This year our card, shown in exact size above, features albino rabbits as they have been used in the Draize test. The black and white artwork is bordered in green and gold for a special holiday effect. Inside is Ceciley Alexander's famous quotation: "All things bright and beautiful, all creatures great and small, all things wild and wonderful, the Lord God made them all!" And, in larger letters, "Seasons Greetings."

The cards come in boxes of 25, with envelopes, at $5 per box. To be sure of getting the cards to you in time for your Christmas mailing, we must have your order by November 15.

This year, let your good will towards animals show with every Christmas card you send.

Make all checks or money orders payable to HSUS, and send with coupon or facsimile to: HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Orders will be sent by UPS, and must be delivered to a street address. Please do not use a P.O. Box.

Christmas Card Order Form

Please send me ___ boxes of HSUS Christmas Cards at $5 per box. 

I enclose $___________________

Quantity ___

Make all checks or money orders payable to HSUS, and send with coupon or facsimile to: HSUS Christmas Cards, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Orders will be sent by UPS, and must be delivered to a street address. Please do not use a P.O. Box.

Name ____________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________________ State ________ Zip _______

The Humane Society News • Summer 1980

18
From the Statement of Congressman Bruce F. Vento before the House, May 1, 1980

Racing's drugging policy could spell doom to the sport. A 1,500 jockey job is appreciated for two weeks or more...

Gambling is the life blood of race track business. Without it, the horses would come derived from betting, very few racetracks would be able to exist. The average bettor is very cautious of excessive or dangerous drug practices. In placing a bet, not only is the racing fan usually aware of the legal drugs in the horse, but the thrill and sense of victory becomes meaningless when the fan realizes that the horse is free from illegal drugs masked by approved medications in the bloodstream.

In addition, trainers can use drugs to manipulate their animals' time in the hope of increasing the odds on them the next time they race. Drugging makes the racing industry ripe for exploitation and that is something our bettors away in search of a fairer product. A 1974 survey by the National Commission on the Review of the National Policy toward Gambling underlines the lack of faith that bettors have in the integrity of racing. In mean ratings for the survey, all bettors state their convictions that horses were "fixed pretty often."

Mr. Chairman, it is essential that we prohibit the racing industry from curtail druging in horse racing. All Western countries that permit horse racing have laws that address druging. They have even hired outside experts to remedy existing abuses. However, while some states have taken action within their state against druging, others have not. The Humane Society News, in the latest edition, has brought out the issue of druging and the threat it presents to the integrity of racing.

My strong support of this legislation is based upon the experience we have had in the state of Arkansas. I am very proud that Arkansas has one of the most restrictive drug laws in the United States. We currently have a ban of all drugs with the exception of Lasix, and this drug can only be administered to confirmed sick horses. The ban was promulgated in 1960 to prevent horse racing from being a corrupting influence on the people. It is my hope that this legislation which I am introducing today will bring as much physical and emotional joy to the jockeys and spectators as it has to the horse.
show that stocks of whales, dolphins, and porpoise were healthy and that all deaths were humane? Would we then say it is fine to kill them? The growing sentiment is no first because there is no need for products from whales and second because they should have rights based on their potential intelligence and their specialness.

There were several Japanese scientists, philosophers, and whalers present throughout the meeting. Generally, they argued that ethics should apply only to human concerns and even then, due to cultural differences, ethics would differ. They defended whaling as a means to get food, saying it is no different than raising and slaughtering cattle in the West.

Several animal welfare advocates countered these arguments by pointing out that whale meat accounts for less than one percent of the total protein consumed in Japan. Also, the method of slaughter using the harpoon would be illegal under most countries’ humane slaughter laws. According to the few studies on the humanness of killing whales, the average time to death was five minutes and many times closer for smaller and non-explosive (cold) harpoon used for smaller whales causes the suffering to go on as long as several hours.

In addition, many participants argued that it was possible to define and adopt universal ethics. Where cultural differences exist, at the very least an exploration and exchange of information should be possible.

Such a meeting as this, even two years ago, would have been possible to most outside the “save the whale” movement. However, the notion of animal rights is gaining acceptance throughout the world, and there is growing scientific evidence that cetacean intelligence exists in cetaceans, and that the mind of a cetacean is a subject of human interest.

This watershed meeting finally made it acceptable for scientists to study forward with ideas about cetaceans’ potential as intelligent, sentient creatures.

The session’s primary goal was to bring together to explore the ethics of killing whales, dolphins, and porpoise. What made this meeting unique was that for the first time, scientists, philosophers, whalers, and animal welfare advocates were brought together to explore the possibility that cetaceans are intelligent and that it might be unethical to kill them.

Scientists, including neuroanatomists, presented evidence that the structure of cetacean brains suggests they have the potential for intelligence equal to or greater than humans. Brain weight and size relative to the body size was also discussed. Again, evidence points to great similarities between some dolph and humans and in that regard.

One of the key differences in brain structure between humans and other animals is the neocortex, also known as the “silent” area. That area is, among other things, the seat of thinking, imagination, and understanding. As it turns out, the silent area in some cetacean brains is proportionately as large as in human brains.

Scientists agree that evidence is very convincing regarding the potential for complex data processing capabilities in cetaceans. How they “think” or process data, or how they perceive things still remains a mystery.

Examples of sophisticated patterns of communication (humpback whale song), navigation (sonar), feeding, social interaction, and play were also offered as support of the contention that cetaceans not only have, but make good use of, their well-developed central nervous system. It was argued by those most familiar with these animals that such patterns of behavior were not automatic, but flexible and adaptive in ways strongly suggestive of what, in human beings, would be described as intelligence and resourcefulness.

The philosophers, taking the scientific evidence in hand, developed arguments about the ethics of killing whales based on the possibility of their sensitivity and self-awareness. Prior to this, ethical concerns had centered around either the endangerment of a species or humane killing. Much has been done to save whales from extinction and there is hope they will survive. The cruelty of the harpoon is still a problem and no humane method is on the horizon. But what if we could conclusively

Richard Ellis, whose work appears on this page and on the back cover, is an artist who takes an activist stance in the environmental movement. The best-known painter of cetaceans, he generously donates his talents to help save the whales, and works with a number of conservation and animal welfare groups.

The following pages are quotes representative of the ground covered in the four-day meeting. Although it was impossible to bring all participants to a single conclusion, it was agreed to recommend to the International Whaling Commission that they include further research into cetacean behavior and establish a working group of cetacean neurologists to discuss the function and significance of these animals’ large brains in detail.
"Consider their brains and our brains. How are we, in the structure of our brains, our nearest cousins, the apes (chimpanzee, gorilla, and orangutan)? The result is a near absence of a clear and extensive neurophysiological study of the apes. It is no longer decisive from the ages in the size of our cerebral cortex 'silent areas' as compared to temporal lobes. Silent areas have no direct input-output connections; they are automatic, pre-programmed processing (thinking, imagination, long-term goals, ethics, etc.). Without such areas, man is no longer a human as each of us conceive of being human.

The size of these cetacean brains has been known for many years. Only recently has microscopic analysis shown that they have the same as our own, and connections are quite as large and complex as ours. The fact that, the primate, is the proeminent thinker, doer, feeler of this planet is thus unrealistic."
California State Superintendent Acts on Violations

In the past, the West Coast Regional Office (WCRO) has dealt directly with the responsible superintendents and instructors of elementary and secondary schools when complaints of inhumane treatment of animals in schools or school-sponsored activities have been received. In recent months, however, the number of such complaints has increased dramatically, causing the WCRO to ask assistance from California Superintendent of Schools Robert D. W. Marshall, Inspector and Director of Education, Dr. Wilson Riles. Incidents reported to the WCRO have included surgical procedures and low level cancer research on rats and baby chicks, swine slaughter, and cutting tests potentially dangerous to animals such as donkey basketball games and greased pig chases.

The Department of Education has responded by issuing a directive to all county and district superintendents with a copy of California's Education Code requiring humane treatment of animals in schools and in school-sponsored activities. Violations of the code have lessened to a great degree since the directive was distributed.

The WCRO investigator Eric Sakach, wrote to Modesto Junior College president, Dr. Kenneth Griffin, urging the school to bring about the needed pieces of animal welfare legislation. The Great Lakes Regional Office has presented numerous workshops over the past several months. The Ohio Dog Wardens' Association has hosted a workshop on April 11 and 12, which featured Bill Smith, director of the Ohio State Veterinary College. Over forty wardens participated in the two-day event, which was attended by other humane societies and animal control organizations to work together toward shared goals.

The Humane Association of Miami Valley conducted a morning session devoted to discussion of education methods. Cindy Yager of the Indianapolis Humane Society led the afternoon session on shelter management, public relations, and other areas of concern involving the shelter operation. Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, respectively, were the site of a June workshop in which Dr. Tom DeCoster of Indiana University conducted a session for management personnel. The session was geared to help the participants better cope with time and stress problems. A special workshop for those involved in cruelty investigations was also held.

In April, Phyllis Wright traveled to Cleveland, Ohio, to evaluate the Cleveland Animal Protective League and the city animal control facility. The visit resulted in Wright's making numerous recommendations for improvement of both operations. Regional Director Sandy Rowland is currently serving on the board of the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region in Colorado. An investigation of the case has been opened by the WCRO and Stanislaus County SPCA.

Pre-nursing students alleged that the responsible instructor required them to use pilers to pull the heads of frightened 10-12 inch turtles from their shells, and then to smash their skulls open with a hammer. The basis for the experiment, according to the chairman of the Agriculture and Biological Division at the college, is to observe how nerve impulses govern the functioning of the heart. The students who contacted our West Coast Office complained that the turtles' eyes were gouged out and jaws are torn apart. The students believe the procedure to be a negative learning experience, not only objectionable, but also because of the cruelty involved, but because alternative methods of teaching exist. Other instructors have elected to show a film of the experiment instead. The outcome of the procedure is well documented.

WCRO investigator Eric Sakach, wrote to Modesto Junior College president, Dr. Kenneth Griffin, urging the school to bring about the needed pieces of animal welfare legislation. The Great Lakes Regional Office has presented numerous workshops over the past several months. The Ohio Dog Wardens' Association has hosted a workshop on April 11 and 12, which featured Bill Smith, director of the Ohio State Veterinary College. Over forty wardens participated in the two-day event, which was attended by other humane societies and animal control organizations to work together toward shared goals.

The Humane Association of Miami Valley conducted a morning session devoted to discussion of education methods. Cindy Yager of the Indianapolis Humane Society led the afternoon session on shelter management, public relations, and other areas of concern involving the shelter operation. Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, respectively, were the site of a June workshop in which Dr. Tom DeCoster of Indiana University conducted a session for management personnel. The session was geared to help the participants better cope with time and stress problems. A special workshop for those involved in cruelty investigations was also held.

In April, Phyllis Wright traveled to Cleveland, Ohio, to evaluate the Cleveland Animal Protective League and the city animal control facility. The visit resulted in Wright's making numerous recommendations for improvement of both operations. Regional Director Sandy Rowland is currently serving on the board of the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region in Colorado. An investigation of the case has been opened by the WCRO and Stanislaus County SPCA.

Pre-nursing students alleged that the responsible instructor required them to use pilers to pull the heads of frightened 10-12 inch turtles from their shells, and then to smash their skulls open with a hammer. The basis for the experiment, according to the chairman of the Agriculture and Biological Division at the college, is to observe how nerve impulses govern the functioning of the heart. The students who contacted our West Coast Office complained that the turtles' eyes were gouged out and jaws are torn apart. The students believe the procedure to be a negative learning experience, not only objectionable, but also because of the cruelty involved, but because alternative methods of teaching exist. Other instructors have elected to show a film of the experiment instead. The outcome of the procedure is well documented.

Ohio and Michigan Working to Reduce Slaughter

It appears likely that Ohio and Michigan will join the ranks of those states outlawing the use of high altitude decompression chambers for animal euthanasia. In Ohio, H.B. 854 has passed the House by a vote of 95-5 and is now being heard in the Senate. The Michigan legislation dealing with animal euthanasia is now in the House committee on public health. Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland urges members to write their state legislators asking them to support this important legislation, but plans are in the making for it to be added as an education center, perhaps with a nature center theme since the clinic is located on ten acres of wooded property.

HSUS Spars Action Over Starving Cattle In Louisiana

Another case of massive starvation of cattle faced the Gulf States Regional Office of HSUS in March. It was one of several similar cases recently where ranch owners make no attempt to feed starving livestock. This case occurred in Cameron Parish, Louisiana where Gulf State Investigator Rick Collard found over 600 dead cattle. Regional Director Bill Meade asked for both federal and state veterinarians to enter the investigation. The local district attorney has promised to turn the case over to the Grand Jury. Meade reports that, incredibly, many local officials feel they should not interfere with a rancher's operation even if he is allowing hundreds of animals to starve to death!

At the HSUS regional workshop in Little Rock, Arkansas in April, Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to Dr. Clifton Shepler of Tyler, Texas, Charles Hadlock of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Paul Wenske of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Both Hadlock and Wenske are reporters who used their skills to expose great cruelties to animals. Hadlock handled a grisly news story about a local city shelter where animals were being beaten to death. Wenske wrote an in-depth newspaper series for The Daily Oklahoman revealing that shoddy puppy mills where dogs suffer everything from freezing cold to malnutrition, while producing pet store "products."

Dr. Shepler, a veterinarian with the Texas Department of Health, demonstrated his concern for animals in his work with HSUS on a cruelty case involving the starvation of over three hundred horses. Poorly run shelters continue to be a major concern in the Gulf States region. In Wewoka, Oklahoma, the mayor threatened to close down their shelter and turn all the animals loose after the local health department said the shelter must be improved. Rick Collard met with local officials and humane society members and worked out an agreement to turn the shelter over to the local humane society.

Another shelter in Arkansas was found destroying animals by injecting them with insecticide. The substance contains nicotine, which results in painful convulsions and muscular paralysis. The Gulf States office is working with city officials to convince them that more humane methods must be used.

Dog Rescue Rates Commendation

An HSUS Certificate of Appreciation has been presented to a humane society officer who spent five hours last August rescuing a dachshund trapped in a skunk-infested drainage culvert.

Gary McMahan, an officer with the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region in Colorado, was presented with the commendation in recognition of his heroism and dedication to the cause of animal welfare, according to Doug Scott, director of HSUS's Rocky Mountain office.

The dog, "Trixie," had crawled 40 feet inside a drainage ditch behind her home in Colorado Springs. The culvert was filled with sand and reeked from rotting debris and dead skunks. Trixie could be heard crying faintly from the 18-inch-wide culvert when McMahan arrived, having been called by the dog's owner, Mrs. Charles McQuerry. McMahan had to clear away the debris in the tunnel as he crawled through it, in order to get to the dog. A local newspaper story quoted Mrs. McQuerry as saying that after several hours of this effort, "His hands, arms, elbows, and legs were bleeding...chafed raw from the sand and the friction caused by his crawling in and out. He worked for very short breaths of air and without hesitation and no
fear for his own well-being, he began to back into this mud and stinking tunnel to continue his digging and to give our little dog a chance to smell him.

The happy ending came at 3:15 a.m. when McManus finally pulled Trixie free from her underground prison.

The Colorado Association of Animal Control Officers held a spring training seminar in Fort Collins, Colorado in mid-May. The seminar featured hands-on work shops in animal handling and first aid. Doug Scott represented HSUS at the meeting with a presentation on euthanasia, dealing mainly with the attitudes people bring to euthanasia when they must perform it.

Maine’s Coyote Control Problem Draws Blasts From HSUS and Others

The New England Regional Office (NERO) has protested a Coyote Control Program initiated by Commissioner Glenn Manuel of the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game Department. Joining with Defenders of Wildlife, the Maine Humane Society, The Animal Alert Network, and Mainer’s for Wildlife, The HSUS asked Commissioner Manuel to stop the program which consisted of a five-month extension of the trapping season at the ‘proper’ time of year when coyotes pose a threat to deer and other wildlife.

In a letter of protest to Commissioner Manuel, HSUS Vice Presi­dent for Administration Pat Parkes said, “Our considerable experience in working with humane officials in many states always leads back to the same premise: coyotes and other species that are roundly condemned for losses become a target for trappers economically motivated by the going price of pelts and usually backed by hunters who fear there may not be sufficient population of game species for the hunting seasons. So what happens? Animals like the coyote are removed from the biosphere to be followed by a second species (like deer) that are killed by hunters. It makes little, if any, sense…”

Parkes further asked Manuel for details of the process by which the need for the control program would be developed and carried out following the federal policy set forth by the U.S. Department of Interior. In his response, Manuel told Parkes that the program was being developed and the first order was to get the herd by not feeding them properly. According to a story in the Dun­canville Paper, the herd of coyotes were not underfed, but were simply old range cattle that had recently left the field. Senator Mathews said he had them in the field to fattenn them. Dorothy Negley of the Citrus Coun­ty Humane Society, and J.D. Smith of the Marion County Humane Soci­ety, who worked together on the case, reported finding some of the cats dead and others in terminal condition from lack of food.

In the midst of the case, Florida cowboys from at least seven coun­ties showed up to support Mathews when he was due to appear in court. One explained that the show of sol­darity was to demonstrate that ranchers don’t want to be regulated by the government. “Our cattle have existed all these years without inter­ference from anyone. We call this type of thing harassment.” Another cowboy felt the charges could not be true from a common sense stand­point. “Don’t you think if there were a sign of trouble they would be stupid enough to let them die?” he asked. Mathews’ conviction in the case was a real victory for the two humane groups who handled the case.

Conviction Obtained in Florida Cattle Case

A complicated cruelty case marked the end of a Florida cattle case. Petes Mathews was convicted of a cruel act against cattle dead and others in terminal condition. Vomiting is common in field poisoning which are physiologically quite similar to coyotes. After running for 2 to 5 hours, the dog becomes overactive, and behaves in strange and uncontrolled ways. Adrenalin contractions followed by running and howling for a few minutes. The canine becomes overactive, and behaves in strange and uncontrolled ways.

Conviction Obtained in Florida Cattle Case

In the case of R.G. Mathews v. Florida, Mathews was convicted of a cruel act against animals with no discussion of the potential conflicts among my responsi­bilities. Many of these conflicts must be resolved within the mandates of Maine state and federal regulations, and always within the framework of sound biological and socioeconomic judgment.

The HSUS will continue to urge the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game to consider the needs of wildlife residents of Maine as living creatures with certain inalienable rights rather than as “crops to be harvested.”

Predator Control Hearings

Last November, Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus finally issued a memorandum to the Assistant Secre­tary for Fish and Wildlife, Robert Herbert, outlining new policy guidelines for the controversial An­i­mal Damage Control Program. The memo was signed to a committee. Finally, a bill is allowing testing of the device.

The 1080 collar, shown here, poisons any coyote which bites the neck of an animal wear­ing it. Andrus, reversing an earlier position, is allowing testing of the device.

original lawsuit which resulted in the ban of sodium monofluoroacetate, or 1080, eight years ago. Our posi­tion has not changed in that time. For this reason, our membership will not accept its use on federal lands in the future.

Not only has our position not changed, 1080 has not changed. It remains a lethal toxicant for which there is no antidote. Its chemical stability is still one which resists breakdown and, therefore, can contaminate water tables. When used in a baited situation, it is non-selective and has secondary poisonous effects.

“Our main objection to 1080 is one which will not change. This toxici­ty causes a lingering and painful death. I quote from a study done in New Zealand in 1977-78 on dogs, which are physiologically quite sim­ilar to coyotes. The effects of 1080 poisoning in the dog are heralded, 4 to 5 hours after ingestion, by continual barking and howling for a few minutes. The dog then becomes overactive and behaves in strange and uncontrolled ways as if terrified, but appears to be un­aware of its surroundings. There are involuntary convulsions (twitching, convulsions) followed by running movements. Vomiting is common in field poisoning which are physiologically quite similar to coyotes.

HSUS Legislative Associate Mar­garet Morrison, and Margarette Hoyt will present testimony in favor of the Andrus decision: “When Secretary Cecil Andrus issued his policy guidelines memo­randum, we were pleased to be able to offer our support. While there are men­tion of the policy with which we do not accept its use on federal lands in the future.

Legislation Pending

In our continuing effort to help laboratory animals, HSUS has been supporting legislative efforts to develop alternatives. Now, there is additional legislation, H.R. 1297, proposed by Representative Pat John Inman, to help stop this cruel experimentation as well. On page 13 of this issue of the News, Represen­tative Inman explains her approach to the laboratory animal issue.

Outlawing the leghold trap is a prime objective for HSUS. At House hearings on trapping, scheduled for next fall, HSUS President John Hoyt will present the HSUS’ position that the Lucia Bill (H.R. 1297, which would prohibit interstate commerce of any products from animals caught in leghold traps. Staff of the House Subcom­mittee on Transportation and Com­merce, which will be holding the hearings, report receiving thou­sands of letters, 98% of which are against trapping. To add your own view to this flood of protest, write subcommittee chairman Rep. James Florio at the House of Representa­tives, Washington D.C. 20515.

The introduction of The Corrupt Horse Racing Practices Act (H.R. 2940) gives a culmination of months of work by HSUS and other groups concerned with the welfare of horses. See pg. 20 for more information on this national effort.

On the state level, Maryland has enacted a bill prohibiting the use of horses within 24 hours of a race. HSUS staff members have testified at state race committees or meetings, and have lobbied a number of states, including Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Florida, Arizona, and California. Despite positive moves by some of the states, we still believe that federal legislation is the only route to a uniform, effective, and well-enforced ban on drugs at all racetracks.

Compiled by Patricia Forkan, Margaret Morrison, and Margarette Perkins.
**Law Notes**

**Victory Over D.C. Greyhound Initiative**

On May 6, 1980, voters in the District of Columbia emphatically rejected a referendum on legalized greyhound racing which would have permitted dog racing in the state. The HSUS joined with a group of animal welfare societies in mounting a campaign to show voters the cruelties that inevitably accompany this so-called “sport,” particularly the use of live rabbits in the training of these racing dogs. As an indication of how effective the campaign was, supporters of the initiative, in reversing the defeat, “bought” what one Council member called “the bunny and kitten people.” The HSUS congratulates the local humanitarians who worked so hard on this matter, and thanks them all for all of their fine assistance.

**Dogfighting Enforcement Efforts**

HSUS continues its campaign to obtain better enforcement of the animal fighting provisions of the Animal Welfare Act. Recently HSUS submitted information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice on the regional and nationwide involvement by the FBI and the Department of Justice in combating dogfighting. As a result of this continued pressure from The HSUS, both agencies are in the process of formulating a more aggressive enforcement policy in Washington which may include use of federal anti-racketeering statutes to charge dogfighters with felonies as well as misdemeanor violations of the Animal Welfare Act. In the meantime, HSUS is working with and urging U.S. Attorney’s offices to vigorously prosecute worthwhile individual cases.

**Grand Canyon Burros**

At press time, HSUS, in conjunction with the American Horse Protection Association, filed suit in Federal Court in Washington, D.C., asking to halt the National Park Service’s program to remove feral burros from the Grand Canyon National Park, (see HSUS News, Spring and Summer 1979). The suit alleges that the Park Service does not have sufficient evidence of adverse burro effects on the Grand Canyon habitat to justify the removal program, which commenced on May 19, 1980, and challenges the Park Service’s classification of burros as a species intrinsically compatible with the Grand Canyon ecosystem. The suit also alleges violation of the National Environmental Policy Act, contending that the Park Service’s final environmental impact statement, released earlier this year, was written in a manner intended to justify a predetermined course of action—removal of the burros—rather than an evaluation of other options of action objectively or to evaluate the environmental consequences of the removal program.

**Federal Court Extends New Protection to Damaged Waterfowl**

In a long overdue legal ruling, a Federal judge in Norfolk, Virginia, held that the State of Virginia and the Justice Department could recover for damages caused by the negligence of an oil company that was responsible for causing an oil spill in the Chesapeake Bay in 1976. The Court rejected earlier rulings that the company could not be sued because “no one owned the dead birds.” Relying on earlier rulings that limited recovery for damage to inanimate objects such as beaches and piers, Guy Hodge, HSUS’ oil field expert, had been one of the first volunteers to arrive at the scene of this oil spill in 1976 and assisted the government prosecutors in developing this successful suit and novel ruling.

**Virginia Court Enjoys Bow Hunt “Jamboree”**

In a uniquely vigorous enforcement of the state anti-cruelty and public nuisance statutes, the Attorney General of Virginia has successfully prosecuted a suit to stop a so-called “bow hunt” which would have involved the use of archery, arrows, rams, buffalos, turkeys, and other exotic and domesticated animals, so that members of the public, for a fee, could kill them with a bow and arrow. The complaint alleged that the defendants, in providing refreshments, transportation, lodging, sightseeing, and butchering service, would turn the whole event into a “circuit-like slaughter of helpless creatures.”

**The Humane Society of the United States Announces An ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY CONTEST**

**FOUR CATEGORIES: • Pets, black & white • Pets, color • Non-Pets, black & white • Non-Pets, color**

*Non-pets includes horses, cattle, and other livestock as well as wild animals, in captivity or out.*

A $100 Grand Prize will be awarded for the best of all categories

A $50 First Prize and a $25 Second Prize will be awarded in each category

Ten honorable mentions will be awarded in each category. Each of the honorable mentions and prize winners will receive, compliments of the Eastman Kodak Company, the best-selling photography guide The Joy of Photography.

**Entry deadline is November 1, 1980—so enter today!**

**MAIL ENTRIES TO: PHOTO CONTEST, HSUS, 2100 L. W., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037**

**Rules:**

1. All entries must be submitted by November 1, 1980. You may submit as many entries as you like.

2. All entries become the property of HSUS and will not be returned. HSUS may use the photographs in its publications, bulletins, materials, and assign permission to others to use them. The photographer will be credited when the photograph is used.

3. Black-and-white entries must be glossy prints measuring no less than 6” x 8” Thus, your entry may be glossy prints measuring no less than 5” x 7” and no more than 8” x 10”, or slide transparencies.

4. Each entry must be labeled with the name and address of the photographer and the category in which the photo is entered. In the case of prints, this information must be written on the back of the print in the upper right-hand corner. In the case of slides, the information should be attached to the slide frame.

5. Entries cannot be returned. All entries may be published and cannot be returned when published, and may not be returned when published, and may be destroyed after publication.

6. All entries must be the contestant’s original, unretouched work.

The entries will be judged by Mr. John Fish, Director of Consumer Publications for the Eastman Kodak Company; Mrs. Dick Darcy, Photo Editor for the Washington Post; and Ms. Caroline Despard, Picture Editor for Smithsonian Magazine.

A list of the winning photographers will be published in the Winter, 1981 issue of The HSUS News.

HSUS gratefully acknowledges the support of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Manning, which makes this contest possible.
Adventures of a Zoologist
Victor B. Scheffer (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980) $10.00

"What Moby Dick did not reveal, The Year of the Whale does—and on terms that can stand the comparison. The subject is a whale; the insight is into man," said Time magazine when Victor B. Scheffer’s best-selling book was first published. In Adventures of a Zoologist, the 1975 Krutch Medal recipient has published a personal account of his fifty years as a wildlife biologist specializing in marine mammals. Dr. Scheffer describes his experiences among the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands, manatees in Guyana, and sea otters along the storm-beaten coasts of the Aleutian Islands, the whales in Alaska, the dolphins of the Caribbean Islands, and his travels beyond the South Pole to the top of Antarctica. "This book is part autobiography and part history," says Scheffer. "It tells of my search for a career and, in the end, recalls its livelier moments..."

The early role of the zoologist is described primarily in terms of classifying species; whereas the curator turned his attention to the low-consumptive uses of wildlife and our coexistence in the ecosystem. The author reveals why scientists turn toward what zoologists and non-scientists alike must take responsibility for their environment. The text is enhanced by several black-and-white photographs and an excellent index.

Adventures of a Zoologist ends on an optimistic note. In his final chapter entitled "A Moral Ending" Scheffer writes: "I believe that we are turning toward what zoologists call low-consumptive uses of wildlife... we must turn toward bird-and-beast watching and looking at wildlife movies to purely entertaining the thought that animals are out there sharing the Earth with the rest of us."

—Ellen Songstad Arneson

Animal Rights: Stories of People Who Defend the Rights of Animals
Patricia Curtis (Four Winds Press, 1980) $8.95

In recent years, we have seen a new activism on the part of humanitarians seeking to establish animal rights as a basic tenet for all humans to observe. Therefore, Patricia Curtis’ book is very timely and appropriate.

Animal Rights is actually a collection of short stories of fictionalized persons who work for and with animals. A lawyer, veterinarian, college student, humane agent, and illustrator are featured in seven first person stories that all deal with various kinds of animal abuse.

Those unfamiliar with animal cruelty may read this book and consider it to be a biased exaggeration of the suffering visited upon animals by people. They may see Curtis’ stories as "emotional" and overstated. But animal welfare workers could undoubtedly relate stories of cruelty that rival and exceed those in the book.

The lawyer’s story begins with a case involving a family that disposed of a cat by tossing it out the window of a car near the edge of a highway. The lawyer talks with the father and learns that he thought he was doing the cat a favor. He didn’t want to take the cat to an animal shelter because they euthanize pets they can’t find homes for. The only unbelievable part of this tale is the fine meted out by the judge—$150! Rarely are fines that large on cruelty convictions.

Animal Rights is suitable for adolescents as well as adults. As a matter of fact, the book seems more suited to the young than it does their parents. If you buy the book for a friend who is unfamiliar with the various problems which necessitate the need for a humane movement, it would be well to provide other, non-fiction, reading materials that substantiate the fictional accounts in Animal Rights.

—Charles F. Herrmann, III

Order Now
- Purchase 1 calendar; just $6.50 postpaid
- Buy 3 or more; just $5.50 each, postpaid (This represents more than a 15% discount)
- Let us mail calendars for you to friends. Enclose names and addresses; we’ll do the rest; $6.50 postpaid

Enclosed is $... Please send the following calendars to:

Clip and mail to:
Bo-Tree Productions, Dept. HS
1817 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123

Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Make check payable to Bo-Tree.
The Cetaceans hold an important lesson for us. The lesson is not about whales and dolphins, but about ourselves. There is at least moderately convincing evidence that there is another class of intelligent beings on earth besides ourselves. They have behaved benignly and in many cases affectionately towards us. We have systematically slaughtered them.

It is at this point that the ultimate significance of dolphins in the search for extraterrestrial intelligence emerges. It is not a question of whether we are emotionally prepared in the long run to confront a message from the stars. It is whether we can develop a sense that beings with quite different evolutionary histories, beings who may look far different from us, even “monstrous,” may, nevertheless, be worthy of friendship and reverence, brotherhood and trust.

*Carl Sagan, The Cosmic Connection*