A THOUSAND ADOPTIONS

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE)’s Adopt-A-Teacher program got a tremendous boost from the Michigan Humane Society (MHS) when it became the first organization to “adopt” one thousand teachers. The Adopt-A-Teacher program enables individuals and humane agencies to provide classroom teachers with humane-education materials every month during the school year. Each adopted teacher receives a Kids In Nature’s Defense (KIND) Club packet, complete with student identification cards and materials to help turn the classroom into a KIND Club. In addition, each adopted teacher receives a year’s subscription to Children’s Animals magazine and Kind News, the official children’s newspaper of the KIND Club. Kind News is delivered in bundles of thirty-four copies. Individuals or organizations that participate in the Adopt-A-Teacher program may adopt any number of teachers they wish. Each adoption costs $17.95. When organizations adopt one thousand or more teachers, they receive a special benefit: their name and address are printed on the front page of each copy of Kind News and may reach up to thirty-four thousand homes. In this way, humane organizations receive publicity while expanding their humane-education programs. As David Wills, MHS executive director, explains, “Through Adopt-A-Teacher, we know that one thousand classrooms are going to have continual reinforcement of humane values on a daily basis. No visiting humane-education specialist, no matter how efficient, could reach that many classrooms so consistently. I would strongly urge other shelters and humane societies to participate in the Adopt-A-Teacher program.” For more information on the Adopt-A-Teacher program, contact NAAHE, PO Box 362, East Haddam, CT 06423.

Shelly Rosenfield, the first teacher adopted by the MHS, receives an adoption certificate from Ron Blauet, MHS director of education.

YES, I’d like to help the animal shelter in my community. Please send a one-year Shelter Sense subscription to:

SHELTER NAME
SHELTER ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP

IF YOU DON’T KNOW THE ADDRESS, JUST GIVE US THE SHELTER NAME, CITY, AND STATE—we’ll do the rest.

MY NAME
MY ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP

I’ve encased my check or money order for $8.00. Make checks payable to The HSUS. Please return this coupon to Companion Animals Dept., The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20007, along with your payment.

You Can Help the Animal Shelter in Your Town... Even if you never go there.

You can help your local animal shelter care for unwanted animals even if you don’t work or volunteer there. How? Buy a subscription to Shelter Sense for the shelter staff. Shelter Sense gives shelter workers the information they need to provide the best care for the animals. Use this handy coupon.

CAMPAIGNS

“Be a P.A.L.” Winners Named Pet-overpopulation programs flourish

Be a P.A.L.—Prevent A Litter—The HSUS’s most ambitious and comprehensive pet-overpopulation campaign to date—concluded 1988 with the judging for its “Be a P.A.L.” awards program (see the Winter 1988 HSUS News). This incentive program was open to all individuals, humane groups, and municipal and nonprofit animal shelters that developed unique, effective programs to combat pet overpopulation at the community level. We were repeatedly struck by the spirit of cooperation seen in people working together to provide solutions to the problems of pet overpopulation. Not only humane groups but also members of the general public—students, Girl Scouts, mayors, councilmen and women, media, and senior citizens—became involved in all-out efforts to promote responsible pet ownership. One community passed a spay/neuter ordinance in a collective decision to ensure a better life for its animals. Others undertook cooperative efforts with veterinarians: many entries reported that local veterinarians offered reduced fees for spay/neuter surgeries, and many actually helped promote April as “Present A Litter” Month. The HSUS judges looked for projects that promoted the spay/neuter message. Entries were restricted to projects beginning January 1, 1986, or thereafter. Because The HSUS wanted to involve organizations and shelters at every level, five separate categories were established: 1) communities with human populations of under 50,000; 2) 50,000–100,000; 3) 100,000–300,000; 4) 300,000–500,000; 5) 500,000 and up. A sixth category was created to award an individual who, working without the assistance of an organization, mounted an effective pet-overpopulation campaign in his or her community. Selection of all winners was based on the creativity and effectiveness of programs. The individual award goes to Joy Goldschmidt of Los Angeles, California. Ms. Goldschmidt formed the Cassidy Foun-

The Ft. Wayne Department of Animal Control in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, put together a winning program for the community.
December 31, 1987

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

**Assets**

- Trust Corpus 12/31/86
- 1,350,540
- Less: Distribution of 1986 Income
- (789,391)
- Investments—Securities at Book Value
- 1,350,540

**Disbursements**

- National Equestrian Defence League, Caltagirone, Italy
- 60,158
- Seattle Humane Society, Seattle, Washington
- 1,678
- 1,678
- Total Disbursements
- 79,564

**Receipts**

- Total Receipts
- 1,350,540
- From the Humane Society of Tom Green County, Del Rio, Texas
- 1,350,540
- Total Receipts
- 1,350,540

**Organizations Receiving Aid from Alice Morgan Wright—Edith Goode Fund 1987 Trust Income**

- The International Society for Animal Rights, Inc., Clearwater, Florida
- 1,200
- 1,200
- The Missouri League for Humane Progress, Inc., St. Louis, Missouri
- 1,200
- Washington Humane Society, Washington, D.C.
- 1,200
- The Society to Provide Assistance to Animals in Need, Inc., New York, New York
- 1,200
- Animal Hospital for Animals, London, England
- 1,200
- 1,200

**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>1,350,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Disbursements</td>
<td>79,564</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Income from Investments—Net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Balance 12/31/87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Distribution of 1986 Income</td>
<td>(789,391)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments—Securities at Book Value</td>
<td>1,350,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balances 12/31/87**

- Balance 12/31/87
- 1,350,540
- Less: Distribution of 1986 Income
- (789,391)
- Investments—Securities at Book Value
- 1,350,540

**Address**

City State Zip

Mail in confidence to: Murtha C. Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037

**Reflect for a moment...**

how can I help animals even when I no longer share their world...?

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States.

We will provide for animals after you're gone.

Naming The HSUS demonstrates your lasting commitment to animal welfare and strengthens the Society for all future needs.

We will be happy to send information about our animal programs and materials which will assist in planning your will.

Please send: will information

Name

Address

City State Zip

Mail in confidence to: Murtha C. Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037

The Humane Society News • Spring 1989
Area that would provide pet sterilization at a reduced fee. The Alliance put together a call for a list of veterinarians in the Bay post’s posters, and billboards. Its own press kit, the Alliance took on the control of Los Angeles, the second winner in public sheltering agencies serving Los Angeles County are participating. During the first twenty-week-long campaign, more than 7,300 pet owners dialed spay/neuter hot-line numbers after discovering the service through public service ads on television and radio and in buses, bus shelters, newspapers, and flyers. The second twenty-week campaign has a target of ten thousand calls. Volunteers man the hot lines 120 hours each of the twenty weeks. The coalition has agreements with sixty-six veterinarians and eleven shelter spay/neuter clinics in Los Angeles County, and it recently expanded to include Orange and San Diego counties.

The work of three groups in Philadelphia rounds out Category V’s winners. The Women’s SPCA of Pennsylvania, the Morris Animal Refuge, and the Pennsylvania SPCA are commended for their well-organized, thoughtful outreach program, beginning with last year’s “Be a P.A.L.” promotion in April. In its list of goals, the Women’s SPCA included “premote good will between veterinarians and humane societies.” Thirty-one veterinarians agreed to participate in the “Be a P.A.L.” effort by offering 25 percent discounts throughout April, and almost all agreed to participate again. School and community programs during March and April focused on pet overpopulation and spaying and neutering. Mayor W. Wilson Goode proclaimed April as “Prevent a Litter” Month in Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Electric Company building’s crown of lights lit up with the Alliance’s messages, “Prevent a Litter” and “Call your SPCA”; public-service announcements were written and distributed throughout the area.

The “Be a P.A.L.” campaign was designed to encourage partnerships that could more effectively help animals by building ties together and sharing ideas, talent, and resources. The results of those efforts translate clearly into a better life for companion animals. LARGELY as a result of public pressure. Industry has developed a number of potential alternatives to animal testing, particularly the Draize Test. Several of the most promising of these are being studied to determine their most effective.

One of the most heartening developments was a January 1989 announcement by the Novell Corporation, maker of Nonoxema and Cover Girl and Clarion cosmetics, that it will screen new cosmetics and skin-care products for safety by applying them to tissue cultures in laboratory flasks rather than in rabbits’ eyes. This non-animal test, the Agarose Diffusion Method, was previously scientifically validated to screen the toxicity of plastics in medical devices; now, after two years of study, the test is being applied to eye irritants. According to a letter from Novell to the HSUS, the company expects this substitution to reduce its use of the Draize Test by 80 to 90 percent.

A growing number of companies has avoided animal testing altogether. The HSUS recently revisited its Humane Shopper’s Guide, which lists ninety “cruelty-free” manufacturers. Unlike other manufacturers of cosmetics, personal-care products, and foods, these companies rely on careful formulation rather than on scientifically questionable animal tests to ensure the safety of their products. They use the safety data generally recognized as safe, often of “food-grade” quality. These products may have been sold at health food stores and food cooperatives, but they are becoming available in more mainstream outlets such as grocery stores, drugstores, beauty salons, and department stores.

In January 1989, The HSUS convened a meeting several cruelty-free cosmetics manufacturers to explore common interests and mutual goals. The companies explained their insurance practices and expressed a willingness to work with The HSUS to expand consumer awareness of animal testing and cruelty-free alternatives. The HSUS has also been involved in legislation to reduce or eliminate animal tests. At the federal level, Representative Barbara Boxer has introduced a bill that would ban the traditional LD50 Test and compel federal regulators to reevaluate and justify periodically any regulations that encourage animal testing. In May 1988, The HSUS prepared and submitted testimony in support of this bill. Rep. Boxer will probably reintroduce the measure during the current legislative session.

Several state bills that would ban the Draize and/or LD50 tests, either across the board or for particular types of products (e.g., cosmetics), were also introduced. In 1988, The HSUS testified and lobbied for bills in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Other legislative and lobbying efforts are underway in these states and in Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Although none of these federal or state bills has passed, the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was able to pass a bill banning the Draize and LD50 tests.

Much remains to be done. Through its educational and legislative efforts, The HSUS will continue to work to eliminate the Draize and LD50 tests and promote cruelty-free alternatives. Copies of the updated Humane Shopper’s Guide, along with fact sheets on the Draize and LD50 tests, are available from The HSUS (Laboratory Animals Department, 2100 L St., NW Washington, D.C. 20037) upon request.

FARM ANIMALS

Improving Kosher Slaughter New systems eliminate need for shackling hoist

Because religious slaughter of animals for food is exempt from the U.S. 1958 Humane Slaughter Act, the barbaric practice of shackling and hoisting fully conscious animals (i.e., kosher) or Msdom slaughter remains legal in this country thirty years after Dr. Paul H. Albert published a scientific paper showing that workers wear football helmets for protection.
available in the United States, thus the ex-
emption of religious slaughter from hu-
mane standards. All other livestock
slaughtered for food must be rendered un-
conscious prior to shackling and hoisting.

Devices that hold the animal in an up-
right position during religious slaughter
are now available for all species. The
ASPCA pen for large cattle was developed
in the early sixties. In 1980, the V-
conveyor restrainer was adapted for kosher
slaughter by the addition of a head holder.
This apparatus makes it possible for very
large kosher slaughter plants to eliminate
shackling and hoisting. Today, approxi-
ately 75 percent of the large cattle
slaughtered in kosher plants are held in
either the ASPCA pen or a V-conveyor
restrainer. Shackling and hoisting of large
cattle has declined since 1980, partially
due to the invention of the modified V
restrainer.

Until recently, all calves and sheep were
shackled and hoisted prior to religious
slaughter because appropriate restraining
equipment was not available for these
smaller animals. However, over the last
two years, a new system that eliminates
shackling and hoisting for sheep and

SHACKLE HOIST

ACCIDENT WORKING DAYS

Lost
Kicked knee 82
Shackle fell on person's head 21
Kicked hand 21
Strained shoulder 1
Kicked hand 1
Total 126

DOUBLE RAIL RESTRAINER

ACCIDENT WORKING DAYS

Lost
Hand injury 2

Total 2

In a newly developed small-animal system funded by the Council for Livestock Pro-
tection, calves ride quietly on a conveyor prior to slaughter.

calves has been developed and tested in
a commercial calf-slaughter plant. Funded
by the Council for Livestock Protection,
which is a consortium of national humane
organizations that includes The HSUS,
the new system was researched initially
at the University of Connecticut. My com-
pany, Grandin Livestock Handling
Systems, Inc., developed and invented
many parts of this system.

Calves enter the slaughter plant and ride
astride a moving double-rail conveyor.
The calf rides quietly, seldom struggling,
until it reaches the end of the conveyor,
where a yoke attached to the bottom of
two angled poles descends to hold the calf's
head. The animal is then shackled together
in religious requirements (see photo and
diagram, below).

The plant equipped with this system
slaughters less than 30 percent of all kosher
slaughtered calves; all other plants
still shackle and hoist calves prior to kosher
slaughter.

Although the invention of the modified V
restrainer contributed to declining use
of the shackling hoist in large-cattle opera-
tions, so did increasing concern about
employee safety. Slaughter plant operators
want to avoid insurance premiums and
lawsuits from injured employees, and,
for this reason alone, upright restraint
equipment has made sense.

The table above graphically illustrates a
big reduction in accidents after the new
double-rail restrainer system was installed
in the calf plant described earlier. The data
was accumulated eighteen months prior
to installation of the shackle hoist and eighteen
months after installation of the restrainer.

Dramatic reductions in accidents in large-cattle plants
when the shackle hoist was replaced
with the double-rail restrainer were
documented by the University of
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double-rail restrainer system was installed
in the calf plant described earlier. The data
was accumulated eighteen months prior
to installation of the shackle hoist and eighteen
months after installation of the restrainer.

There have been similar dramatic re-
ductions in accidents in large-cattle plants
when the shackle hoist was replaced
with the double-rail restrainer. The University
of Connecticut has developed a small
restrainer that costs less than $1,000 for
most small-slaughter systems. Small
slaughter operations can no longer cite
economics as an excuse not to follow
proper restraint methods of religious
slaughter. It is now time for the United States
to get out of the Dark Ages and require the use of proper restraining
device.—Temple Grandin, Grandin Live-
stock Handling Systems, Inc.

COMPANION ANIMALS

End of the Animals Farm Home
McCarthy pleads guilty to animal cruelty

The single largest case of animal cruelty in the United States began in
November 1987, when Justin McCarthy, owner of the Animals Farm
Home, was indicted for animal cruelty and charged with cruelty to animals
(see the Summer 1988 HSUS News). McCarthy, owner of the Animals Farm
Home, was indicted for animal cruelty and charged with cruelty to animals
(see the Summer 1988 HSUS News).

More than 1,000 animals were found on
the farm, including almost 500 dogs. Hun-
dreds of dogs were locked in dark, stench-
filled rooms with no food or water. Most
were suffering from mange and were ex-
tremely emaciated. Many had resorted to
cannibalism to survive.

A second warrant was issued to impo-
und the animals on the premises and give
humanity officials the authority to enter
the farm to care for them. Under the
direction of Samantha Knullen of the New
York State Humane Association (NYSHA),
a massive photo-identification and
treatment program was launched by the
Ulster County SPCA, NYSHA, and
The HSUS. Dr. Lawrence Bartholf
headed a team of veterinarians that ex-
thanatized the most seriously ill animals
and started medical treatment for the sur-
vivors. HSUS staff worked with local
groups monitoring the conditions at the
farm and caring for the animals.

Ulster County District Attorney
Michael Kavanagh brought the case before
the grand jury in April of 1988. Mr.
McCarthy was indicted on twenty-five
counts of animal cruelty in May.

The HSUS New England Regional Program Coordinator Frank Ribudzo organized "Opera-
tion Cooperation" to help find homes for the last 125 dogs remaining at the Animals
Farm Home. Only neutered animals were offered for adoption.

The case turned into a murder trial when the judge
ruled that both judges allowed Mr. McCarthy to
keep 23 personal pets.

In the civil action, New York State Su-
preme Court Justice Vincent Bradley
permanently closed the farm, including almost
500 dogs. Hundreds of dogs were locked in dark,
stench-filled rooms with no food or water. Most
were suffering from mange and were extremely emaciated. Many had resorted to
cannibalism to survive.

A separate civil suit was filed charging
Mr. McCarthy with animal cruelty.

As part of the agreement, Mr. McCar-
ty has agreed to pay the HSUS, the
Ulster County SPCA, and The HSUS for
medical fees, and legal fees.

The status of Mr. McCarthy's personal
pets will be closely monitored.—Barbara A.
Cassidy, HSUS director, animal shelter-
ing and control

mals to starve to death and engage in dog-
ights and cannibalism over a two-year
period. Mr. Kavanagh, the New York State
Humane Association, and The HSUS
urged the courts that Mr. McCarthy not
be permitted to retain any animals.

As part of the agreement, Mr. McCar-
ty is "permanently enjoined from own-
ing, operating, or being associated in any
manner with an animal shelter or in any
related business whatsoever." He is fur-
ther "permanently enjoined from soliciting or accepting charitable contribu-
tions for the care, maintenance, or sup-
port of animals." Mr. McCarthy's wife,
Cathy Marinaccio McCarthy, is similarly
enjoined for as long as the relatives with
her remains married to Justin McCarthy.

The Animals Farm Home will be sold and the
proceeds used to pay off the debts in-
curred by the Ulster County SPCA for
care of the animals, operation costs,
medical fees, and legal fees.

Justin McCarthy was sentenced to three
years' probation by Judge Francis Vogt.

As part of the sentencing, Mr. McCarthy
must abide by the agreement entered into
in a newly developed small-animal system funded by the Council for Livestock Pro-
tection, calves ride quietly on a conveyor prior to slaughter.

In a newly developed small-animal system funded by the Council for Livestock Pro-
tection, calves ride quietly on a conveyor prior to slaughter.