(No. 34) -- Can Anything be Done to Stop Rodeos?

Humane Information Services, Inc.
**REPORT TO HUMANITARIANS**

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**Humane Information Services**

**a non-profit national humane society for the prevention of animal suffering**

**4495 Ninth Avenue North**

**St. Petersburg, Florida 33713**

**Dues and Contributions Tax Deductible**

**HIS and NAHL Fight Rodeo in St. Petersburg**

Rodeos are bad, from two standpoints: (1) they involve cruelty to and suffering by animals; (2) they teach the droves of children who attend and participate, and who see snatches of rodeo performances on TV, that adults find it amusing, exciting and acceptable to inflict suffering on animals.

**RODEO IS A MAJOR "SPORT"**

According to the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), "more than 3,000 commercial rodeos are held in the US every year." The American Humane Association (AHA) estimates "more than 2,000 performances held each year." By anybody's guess, it is a very large number.

The AHA reports over 13 million paid rodeo admissions in a year, compared with about the same number of paid collegiate football admissions and attendance at major league baseball parks of 16.6 million. Whatever the actual figures, it is evident that rodeo no longer is just a traditional holdover from frontier days in the West. Rodeo is an important commercial enterprise found in states from coast to coast. It is big business.

Hundreds of thousands of animals are used in these performances, and in the training of performers, and thousands of animals are injured and killed annually.

**CHILDREN PARTICIPATE**

For every kid who comes into contact with "humane education" of any kind there are thousands who attend rodeos or view them on TV. Not only have the commercial rodeo shows increased greatly in number in recent years; rodeo clubs have been formed as an extracurricular activity at many schools and colleges, with the participation of thousands of minors.

As evidence, we cite the existence of the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association and the National Little Britches Rodeo. The latter, started as a county fair event in 1952, by 1965 had 4,292 contestants representing 40 membership circuits in 13 states, and no doubt has extended its activities further since then. The contestants are aged eight through 13 in the junior division, and 14 through 17 in the senior group.

Each year, in some states, high schools compete in the various rodeo events. State championships then come into the National High School Rodeo.

And shades of women's lib! Girls as well as boys are encouraged to and do participate. Some are trained on poor little goats (see photo). (We apologize for the generally poor quality of the photographs, which were selected to illustrate certain points, not for their clarity.)

**Can Anything be Done to Stop Rodeos?**

Some of the propaganda against rodeo has been exposed and countered by the defenders of rodeo to counteract the claims of its critics. It is always best to lean over backwards in rebutting propaganda, since it can be proved to be false or exaggerated.

(1) The use of cattle prods. When the animal is to be subdued, the rodeo people ask why humanitarians object to pulling the rope of a horse to the ground when they must treat it in a prone position. Probably the flank strap usually is not pulled tight enough to cause real injury to the animal. It makes the horse or bull buck because it is uncomfortable and irritating, a psychological stress element which the animal tries to get rid of by its contortions. This may be called "torment" by a humanitarian, but others may consider the word overdrawn.

It is one thing to write a humane society brochure on rodeo, and quite another to stand up before a legislative body and successfully make such claims with a rodeo Cowboys Association representative or veterinarian present, ready to give what sounds like an authoritative rebuttal.

For example, the RCA booklet entitled Facts! Professional Rodeo is Humane to Its Animals quotes Patrick Parkes, of the HSUS, as follows: "The buck is put into horns and bucks by yanking or excretating tightness, a strap that cuts into the scrotum," while quoting an SPCA official: "They (HSUS) should take a lesson in anatomy." Perhaps that official should look at the accompanying photo of a bucking bull. Not the scrotum, certainly, but how about the prepuce?

The undoubted fact, which the rodeo people cannot deny, is that the animal bucks because it is under stress from being in the narrow chute, the preliminary preparation (Doe saw one horse which (See RODEOS, page 2, column 1)

![Dee Moore signaling finish of goat tie at Canby Girls Summer Jackpot.](image-url)
It is claimed that the bucking strap does not physically injure the animal, but it surely must be painful (Photograph courtesy of The Humane Society of the United States.)

 kilograms violently and went down in the chute merely in response to placing the bucking strap...around the rear end of the bucking bronc and bull riding.

The Rodeo Cowboys Association is a non-profit organization of professional rodeo contestants, with a membership of more than 2,000 individuals. The RCA, founded in 1945, is one of the oldest and most influential organizations in professional rodeo. It is responsible for setting the rules and regulations for rodeo events, as well as providing supervision and enforcement of those rules.

The RCA approves rodeos on the basis of the conditions under which the animals are treated. The RCA has a number of rules that govern the treatment of animals in rodeos. For example, the RCA rules require that animals be handled and treated in a humane manner, and that they be provided with adequate food, water, and shelter.

If an animal is injured during a rodeo event, the RCA rules require that the animal be removed from the arena and taken for medical treatment. The RCA also requires that animals be observed and examined by a veterinarian before they are allowed to participate in a rodeo event.

The RCA has also established a number of programs to promote the humane treatment of animals in rodeos. These programs include education and training programs for rodeo clowns and other rodeo participants, as well as training programs for rodeo riders and other rodeo workers.

In conclusion, the RCA is dedicated to promoting the humane treatment of animals in rodeos. The RCA is committed to ensuring that all rodeo events are conducted in a humane manner, and that all animals are treated with care and respect.

This is a "convene" which the RCA rules require for removing injured animals from the arena. Well, it's better than hauling them off at the end of a rope! (Photograph courtesy of The Humane Society of the United States.)

The RCA-approved rodeos undoubtedly represent a substantial improvement in the treatment of rodeo animals. It is harmful rather than helpful to claim otherwise, as many humanitarians do in the heat of battle.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION COOPERATES

The Cowboys Association works closely with the American Humane Association, which monitors rodeos for officials or employees of its local member societies to "supervise" the rodeos. To ensure compliance, the ACA monitors mostly by inspecting the rodeo stock to detect any obvious injuries or disease which would disqualify them from being entered in the performances under RCA rules, and sometimes to see that the rules of the RCA applying to execution of the various rodeo events are not being violated.
NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN REDUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

Symposium Gives Scientists’ Views About Reducing Use of Laboratory Animals

The Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the Assembly of Life Sciences of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences (yes, that’s a mouthful, representations like this are necessary in order to lure good scientists into the profession) has made a valiant effort to demonstrate to humanitarians that (1) animal models are necessary in biomedical research and testing, and (2) that they already are making all possible efforts to diminish the use of animals in their experimental design and to reduce as far as possible the use of animals. In Report to Humanitarians No. 33 (June, 1975) we quoted the claims made by the Woodrow Wilson to this effect. The occasion reported in this issue in effect a documentation of these claims for the biomedical laboratories as a whole.

This effort took the form of a Symposium on The Future of Animals, Cells, Models and the Preservation of Human Animal Interaction, Education, and Testing, held in the magnificent auditorium of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C., October 22 and 23, 1975. Dr. Frederick L. Thomsen, president of Humane Information Services, attended.

ORGANIZING GROUP

The organizing group for this symposium consisted of seven scientists and a lone humanitarians, Mrs. Christine G. Stevens, president of the Animal Welfare Institute. They seem to have made a real effort to obtain speakers of genuine professional competence to discuss the various subjects concerning which humanitarians themselves are often critical. The quality of the papers reads was generally excellent. The speakers knew what they were talking about.

WE TRY TO OPEN THE GIFT HORSE’S MOUTH!

It is not polite to look a gift horse in the mouth. We hope the scientists responsible for presenting this gift to humanitarians will not object to a rather frank but objective description of what we observed when we opened the horse’s mouth.

Symposium Chairman, according to the viewpoint of humanitarians present, was that the speakers were not talking directly to the audience. Rather, the whole event seems to be viewed by the organizers as a means of answering questions that humanitarians or others who have taken up the cause of reducing the use of animals in research have variously put to humanitarians. The speakers were therefore expected to present themselves as the scientific community of dragging its feet in the development and use of these new techniques. It was a defense of animal research and use in which compromises were to be expected. The speakers knew what they were talking about.

REDUCTION MORE IMPORTANT THAN REPLACEMENT

From the standpoint of decreasing the numbers of animals used in biomedical laboratories, Humane Information Services for many years has tried to point out to humanitarians that “reduction” has more possibilities than the “replacement” of laboratory animals by other models such as cells, tissue and organ cultures, and computer models. This continues to be the case. The symposium presented by Dr. Newton was, in effect, a blunt challenge to those who take advantage of mathematical models and other statistical techniques, plus technical aids like the computer, and who are content with experimental design, increase the usefulness of the results, and decrease the numbers of animals used.

When the papers by Dr. Newton and others become available (probably sometime after April, 1976), it is hoped that in Report to Humanitarians, we will publish in future issues those parts of the presentations which are not too technical for understanding by the humanitarians. With our comment on their statements.

REDUCTION OF NUMBERS USED

The organizing group for this symposium consisted of seven scientists and a lone humanitarians, Mrs. Christine G. Stevens, president of the Animal Welfare Institute.

We have tried to point out the following:

1. The number of animals used in the biomedical laboratories, Humane Information Services for many years has tried to point out to humanitarians that “reduction” has more possibilities than complete “replacement” of laboratory animals by other models such as cells, tissue and organ cultures, and computer models. This continues to be the case.

2. A statistician from the school of business administration or department of statistics in arts and sciences, qualified to evaluate experimental design and statistical requirements of the experiment? AAWHA! I can’t say anything about that.

THOMSSEN: In other words, most of the experiments are planned and conducted without expert evaluation or guidance with respect to the most efficient features? AAWHA! No direct answer, but Dr. Newton’s general demeanor indicated to Dr. Thomsen that he was unable to do so.

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RODEOS — FROM PAGE 2 —

The AMA has been severely criticized by the humane societies, who are adamantly against rodeos in any form. "How can you supervise cruelty?" they ask. Our own observations lead us to agree that the AMA’s supervision is as much above and over that provided by the Rodeo Cowboys Association. Any additional good will accumulated by the AMA, in our opinion, is far more outweighed by the use which has been made of the NCA of this implied endorsement to encourage more. The AMA’s latter’s “supervision” has been repeatedly by the rodeo promoters in defending rodeo and counteracting efforts of other humane groups to end rodeo altogether.

Nevertheless, humanitarians who would be fair about this effort to eliminate rodeo roder over many years have gotten practically nowhere; and if it is true that ro­deo will continue as a national “sport,” it might be better to accept half (or even a tenth) of a loaf rather than none, by working with the AMA to improve rodeo con­dition, giving every ad in the use of judgment, and Humane Information Services disagrees with the AMA. But that does not justify accu­scing the AMA to participate in this supervision because it is venal, corrupt, or contemptuous of animal suffering. Un­deniably, many humane individuals and organiza­tions can and do agree with the AMA that supervision is better than nothing.

VETERINARIANS APPROVE RODEO

Among other important supporters of rodeo are the veterinarians. The Rodeo Cowboys Association has reported, previously cited, offers statements in full support of rodeo from four prominent veterinarians. If it would be possible to obtain letters disapproving rodeo from one percent of the veterinari­ans that are to be found, it would be a good idea.

PAST ATTEMPTS TO STOP RODEO

Sometimes we wonder if humane societies that have published so much literature against rodeo really have expected to ac­complish any result, or whether they have merely used this rather spectacular example of cruelty to animals as a means of obtaining new members, contributions and subscriptions. No doubt the response has been great.

These thoughts derive from a frank ac­knowledgment that our efforts have been aimed against the opponents of rodeo: the im­plied endorsement of the AMA and many of its members, the clearly stated health of g waking given rodeo by most veterinari­ans; the artilful and effective public relations work of the Rodeo Cowboys Association; the fact that seems to be a larger and larger portion of humane societies can spend on this project; the support of civic, church, community and political groups that sponsor rodeos and benefit financially; the lack of response to requests for help from churches and other organizations sup­porting humane activities; the lack of support of tourist interests, as in Flori­da and some Western states, where rodeo is the main event; the lack of news stations and newspapers; the lack of effort to stockpile evidence and furnish a form of entertainment for those who would come anyway; the livestock and showmanship that our group is not capable of.; and finally, the support of rodeo by the stock-handling industry.

We do not wish to argue that rodeos are necessarily cruel, or that all rodeo offers or modifies itself as ineffectual. Any humane society proposal such an approach to the problem must be supported. We hope that credit from potential contributors more than offsets the cost of helping the animals.

STATE AND LOCAL ACTION

The only partially successful action to deal with rodeo was through act passed by the Ohio legislature in 1963, and a few instances in which humanitarians have been able to obtain local (county or city) ac­tion.

The Ohio act essentially consisted of a ban on the use of bucking straps and elec­tric prods. It believed that all bucking broncs and bulls are the pièce de résistance of rodeo, this would so reduce the entertainment values of the “sport” that rodeo people would have a hard time making up.

To our regret, we have not followed de­velopments in Ohio since this act was passed. We have no information to this extent.

The City of Baltimore, Maryland, passed a similar ordinance. Our files, still not in good shape, do not indicate whether the City has been using the bucking straps and bulls for the purpose of steer bust­ing. However, we do know that rodeo and affiliated interests later changed the act to the legislature, and we understand the act was either repealed or modified as to be in­effective. If any of our Ohio members has information to the contrary, please write us.

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INHUMANE A LOSER!

Rodeos Get Ridden Out Of Pinellas

More Commission News, Page 8-B

By B.D. FEDDERSON

Times Bureaus

CLEARWATER — The Pinellas County Commission Wednesday, May 18, 1966

...
RODEOS—FROM PAGE 4

Thomson and Arthur B. Brainard, representing
NAHL's Miss Emily F. Gleockler, repre­
sentating IS; Dr. Harold F. Albers, presi­
dent of the Missouri County Veterinarians Association; Matt C. Dryden, the rodeo
stock contractor; Duwayne Martin, execu­
tive manager of the Professional Rodeo
Cowboys Association; and representatives
of the City's auditorium management. No­ody representing the SPCA of St. Peters­
burg, which loan­
ed its facilities for the rodeo pamphlets
were distributed, and much of the time of
the meeting was taken up by a de­
bate between Doc and the Cowboys Associa­
tion's Thomsen and Arthur B. Brainerd, represen­
ting the claims made in those pamphlets.

Things seemed to be going very well for
the humane society, for no one was will­ing to say that it is inhu­
mane. And not one will­ing to say that it is inhu­
mane to get them to write a letter saying that
they would not endorse rodeos; but the damage already
had been done. These two letters, together with the re­
presentations of RCA rodeos, should find a "more
fitting" family event, Mrs. Gleockler

In an appeal to the St. Petersburg City Council to stop a
scheduled rodeo, Dr. Frederich L. Thomsen, president of the National Associa­
tion for
Humane Legislation, said the exhibitions depend
entirely on cruelty, thus erasing the last cloud that hung over
the city's first indoor rodeo. The SPCA initial­
ly had de­


dorment of RCA rodeo (despite quotations
done everything ·p ossible -to make the per­
sonal appearance of the executive head of the
Cowboys Association shows how much of a
"stink" had been raised by NAHL, and how
serious the protest was taken by the rodeo
people. NAHL was able to show an excellent col­
or motion picture of the rodeo taken at
the Cowtown in 1966 just before the rodeos were abolished. This film is the property
of the SPCA of St. Petersburg, which loan­
ed it to the City Council, just to show some of the claims made in those pamphlets.

"Things seemed to be going very well for
the humane society in Jack­
sorrow, and another long-time director of the Jack­
son Hole Humane Society, and another long-time director of the Jack­

"Those people who are 'pro rodeo' are 'pro cow­
men,'" said everything looked 'peachy dandy,'
and even in the arena, from whence we were
witnesses, we were stunned by a uniformed policeman who seemed
guidance, thus erasing the last cloud that hung over
the city's first indoor rodeo. The SPCA initial­
ly had de­

Councilman Harry McCormick told Thomsen that
he has never refused to vote against a rodeo,
because of a very painful strap . . . that puts pressure on
the animal's anatomy. McCormick is said to have asked Thomsen to do
_cruel and inhumane," - the use of a "bucking strap" and
"the most tender parts of the animal's anatomy." McCormick added that he has never refused to vote ag­
ainst the City!

Councilman Harry McCormick told Thomsen that
he has never refuse­
dance, that rodeo work keeps youths "off the
gaining from rodeos as humans do from sports.

"It's all poppycock that they are wild, vicious bucking
bucking bulls, and another long-time director of the Jack­
sorrow, and another long-time director of the Jack­
them with the repeated references to the AHA implied en­
forcement of 3CA rodeo (despite quotations
expressing disapproval of rodeo by the ex­
ductive director of AHA offered by Dr.
Thomsen, the president of the AHA, neither took part in the meeting but appeared to be animals radicals re­
fusing to recognize "facts." In any
such a problem, it is the duty of the humane
society and others to press the rodeo people to do more.

However, we are not veterinarians! The
vet­erinarian for the SPCA of St. Peters­
burg also attended. The St. Petersburg police gave the SPCA some evidence for the follow­ing:
"After inspecting the rodeo ani­
mals, Dr. James Cochran, SPCA veterinari­
an, said everything looked 'peachy dandy,'

"I gather that the contract for the show has been signed, referred to the committee where they will find a way to have every vet­

COUNCIL MEMBERS appeared unwilling to risk a

time, as other people intend it to be," Martin
"Cruel and inhumane" is the phrase commonly
coined by animal rights advocates. While
it is widely acknowledged that a rodeo must be cruel, the phrase is often
misunderstood, especially by the general public.

The administration's report on whether rodeos are
proof of cruelty, as defined by the American Humane Associa­tion,
which圣José with cruelty to animals.

For the rodeo to be considered "cruel and inhumane," it must meet certain criteria:
- Pain and suffering for the purpose of entertainment
- Use of animals in a way that is not consistent with their welfare
- Indiscriminate treatment of animals

However, these criteria are often difficult to prove in a court of law, and the
consequences of a finding of cruelty can be severe.

The AHA has taken several legal actions against rodeos in the past, including
suing the city of St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1975. The case was ultimately
settled out of court, and the city agreed to stop hosting rodeos.

The arguments presented by the AHA and other animal rights groups
have been met with strong opposition from rodeo organizations.

In the end, the decision to host a rodeo rests with the local community,
and it is up to them to weigh the potential benefits and drawbacks of such
activities. While some may view rodeos as a form of entertainment,
others may see them as a form of animal cruelty.
LABORATORY ANIMALS — FROM PAGE 3—
clearly showed that the computer is merely a tool to aid in storing the data in a readily-available form and in the solution of the mathematical equations which constitute the model. Before setting up these equations, there must be some hypothesis or theory to indicate which equations are appropriate for testing. This means that there usually must be some observed relationships in vivo (observations of life) which are evident to serve as the basis for the hypothesis. That usually means some preliminary, at least, observations of animals. Usually you don’t just jump up and pull a hypothesis out of thin air. When sufficient observations in vivo (that is, at hand with which to form) a theory or hypothesis, sufficient specific quantitative data representing all available observations must be programmed into the computer. You can’t get anything out of the computer, in the way of facts, that has not been put into it. The only additional data that can be obtained represent relationships among the data programmed into the computer. These relationships are represented by the mathematical equations which constitute the mathematical model. The computer can interpolate and extrapolate values of the variables, i.e., forecast what the variables V most likely would be if the variables X, Y, etc., had certain values. This means an additional interpolation or extrapolation from the data originally programmed into the computer.

In biomedical research, all of the observations which must go into the computer necessarily are from either human or animal studies conducted beforehand. After the computer does its work, the results may or may not be reliable, depending upon the sufficiency and accuracy of the original data, the appropriateness of the mathematical equations constituting the model, and the reasonableness of the interpolation or extrapolation which the computer performed. For example, if observations representing the effects of 3, 7, 10 and 13-gm doses are used, and the computer is asked to give the probable effect of an 18-gm dose, the extrapolated figure may be far from the true one, since the relationship between the doses and effects may be curvilinear. So, after the equations are solved and the results are at hand, I will step back and ask if anyone is to have confidence in the findings. They must be tested on humans or animals. Since people do not wish to be used as guinea pigs for such tests (although they sometimes are without knowing it), this means making tests in the laboratories with the living body.

Dr. Newton, although a leader in this field who probably knows as much about the subject as anyone, repeatedly emphasized that these points, which require no such emphasis for persons trained in the use of mathematical models. Other speakers did likewise. Perhaps, in some cases of the naive statements about "replacement" by mathematical models and computers that have appeared in the antivivisectionist and humane literature, this emphasis, which might appear to a knowledgeable person to be unnecessary defensively, was justified.

Dr. Newton’s paper showed that mathematical models and computers can contribute a great deal as a team approach to biomedical problem-solving. But it also should convince the reasonable humanitarian that a major study must be being complete substitutes for animal models.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF IN VITRO SYSTEMS

Dr. Yoo-Chul Hsu, a professor in the Department of Biology, University of Texas, Houston, opened the discussion of the use of cell, tissue and organ cultures (in vitro systems, as opposed to the use of whole, live animals, which is termed in vivo) in biomedical research and testing. Dr. Mary Dawson, of the Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland, dealt with the use of in vitro systems in basic research rather than in medical research. Possibly she was invited to participate in the symposium, coming from such a great distance, because researchers in Great Britain are believed by some humanitarians to be far advanced over American researchers in this field.

Dr. Terry F. Flood, professor of Anatomy, Department of Anatomy, University of Saskatchewan, Canada, was called on to discuss the use of in vitro systems in medical research.

The last paper in this series dealt with the application of in vitro systems in drug testing, etc. It was given by Dr. Ted A. Loomis, professor, Department of Pharmacy, University of Washington, at Seattle, gave “A Review of the Validity of In Vitro Systems for Drug Testing.” It was given by Dr. Ted A. Loomis, professor, Department of Pharmacy, University of Washington, at Seattle, gave “A Review of the Validity of In Vitro Systems for Drug Testing.”

Slaughter Bill Number Changed

The National Association for Humane Legislation (NAHL) informs us that the humane slaughter bill described in the September issue of Report to Humanitarians has been revised, making it much stronger. The new sponsor is Representative George E. Brown, Jr., of California. Representative Brown recently circulated the new bill among other members of the House of Representatives, offering an opportunity to cosponsor the bill. The new bill will be contained in a Humane Legislation Digest to be mailed to its members, probably early in January (post office regulations prohibit sending mail mid December because of the volume of Christmas mail).

RIPOFFS — FROM PAGE 8—
evaluate what is most important, what really is wrong and what happened to participate in the symposium, coming from such a great distance, because researchers in Great Britain are believed by some humanitarians to be far advanced over American researchers in this field.

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AN EARLY CHRISTMAS PRESENT

In a recent issue we mentioned our great need for an unabridged dictionary. No sooner said than done! Ms. Nadine E. Hunter, of Gassville, Arkansas, sent us, mailing charges pre-paid, just what we needed, thus saving us a good deal of money which we can now use for helping the animals in other ways. It makes a most appreciated Christmas present. Now, if one of our St. Petersburg, Florida, 33713

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

We reserve this issue for a few of the many nice letters received from members located in foreign countries.

“I personally receive your HOST informative newsletter with eager anticipation, and read every word immediately, and file them for future reference. I find your communications are both practical and down to earth. I have asked our offices to send you copies of our bi-monthly human Viewpoint on a regular basis.” — Mrs. Stephanie Bowden, The Toronto Humane Society, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

“Your point of view is easily understood and accepted. We are very interested in receiving your reports, hoping to develop the living body (man) working in harmony with the principles of progress and protection societies throughout the world.” — George Jacobson, Chairman, Norges Dyreskyttelseforbund, Oslo, Norway.

“For years I have read your report and have been enlightened on so many subjects. Mrs. Arnold H. Redman, Stove Hill, Bermuda.

“I am particularly impressed by the careful evaluation of priorities in your paper; I wish we had something like it here!” — Mrs. I. Cook, Director, Canadian Veterinary Association, for the Welfare of Animals, Rye, Sussex, England.

“I believe so implicitly in your ideas, that I am using the neemt as a Bible.... I’m often asked for an opinion. so, with...
HUMANE INFORMATION SERVICES FIGHTS TO OBTAIN ADOPTION OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of our readers seem to have the impression that Humane Information Services is a highly-specialized organization devoted only to research on humane problems and the writing and distributing of materials on the subject. In the last few months we have obtained a great deal of publicity for our work through various media and the lateness of these events has caused our HIS pledges to continue its policy of seeking the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and the chips will fall where they may. (2) Research and program development should be a part of all the work of a society, not something to be set aside or only used when needed only when it meets the preconceived notions of the "operating" departments or staffs.

RESEARCH NOT EVERYTHING

But this emphasis on research and the development of more effective humane programs to meet specific problems of Reps. To Humanitarians is not the sole function of Humane Information Services. We are engaged now, and will be to a much greater extent in the future, in many other humane activities.

You may have noticed recently the campaign by a major manufacturer to bring home to automobile owners the idea that it is not just engaged in the business of producing cars, but in operating "full service" stations offering a variety of products and services. During its early years, HIS may have been a "limited service" organization in human work, but it is now branching out into the work of implementing its suggested programs. Although we like the idea that America may yet be a "full service" national humane organization, we are rapidly becoming such because:

(1) There is a strong desire to expand new programs and procedures, based on our research, is not enough. Society will heed the recommendations. We must actively work to secure their adoption.

(2) There is such a demand from individual humanitarians for us to become more active in the field that the need has become self-evident.

CAMPAIGNS TO IMPROVE EUTHANASIA

The case of the Florida county that continued to use succinylcholine chloride despite the efforts of local humanitarians to stop it by citing our recommendations of this. Only when we sent a representative to the county commissioners was a change in policy achieved.

We do not pretend at present to have sufficient staff to carry out such activities in many places, but that will come only when humanitarians really understand the unique but effective approach to research which is suggested and give us more financial support. Meanwhile, except for the relatively few occurrences of these at unusual important events, we must rely largely upon correspondence. But this can be very effective.

As evidence of this, we present the case of Gary, Indiana. A brief item in the Human Society of the United States (HSUS) Newsletter the other day dealing with the deficiencies of the Gary pound, found on a visit by Miss Phyllis Wright and John Inman of the HSUS staff was the use of succinylcholine chloride to kill the animals. To the protest by these HSUS staff members, the city officials said that no changes could be made, for budgetary reasons.

Following publication of the article on succinylcholine chloride in Reps. To Humanitarians No. 33, one of our members, Mrs. Marjorie King, of La Porte, Indiana, wrote to the Indiana Animal Protection Institute of America, visited the health department and showed them the copy of the article. She wrote us on October 7 as follows:

"I immediately (after reading Report to Humanitarians No. 33) called on the city health department and asked what the procedure was in charge of the pound operation, and they have agreed to discontinue the use of succinylcholine chloride.

Mrs. King sought our help in suggesting a substitute method of euthanasia for the local authorities, which is the form of a detailed letter which we attempted to tailor to the Gary conditions. Since then we have had several phone calls and letters from both city and county officials in Gary. We are particularly interested in hearing from you about what happened.

We are writing you this letter to suggest that the experience in humane work of those who hold positions of responsibility in animal areas is of far greater value than the various organizations which have been heard of only a few years ago.

THE HIT-OR-MISS APPROACH

Take, for example, euthanasia. Shelters and pounds put millions of animals "down", which are not utilized and observed in a few shelters they had been able to visit, or based upon incorrect methods which are used because of their use in small or underfunded humane organizations. Such hit-or-miss choice and use of inappropriate methods has caused untold suffering and cruelties, or really do something about it.

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Third article in a series

In two previous articles in Report to Humanitarians we have dealt with some of the candidates for the ripoff label. Here we consider the question of deciding whether or not some particular humane society is what is popularly called a "ripoff." We discussed salaries, advertising, publicity, overpaid executive directors, and other aspects of the business of animal welfare agencies, having a bearing on this question. Most of these furnish an inexcusable basis for reproach, and many are due to the fact that some aspects of animal welfare are characteristic of both good and bad societies. There are few humane societies which do not operate animal shelters, and their main function should be to be designated as "ripoffs." It is the combination of circumstances that must govern the evaluation.

OBVIOUS RIPOFFS

The organizations which most obviously deserve the name of "ripoff" are well known to the managers of other societies. For example, an official of one structured and conducted as a business in the same way as the larger, better-known national ones. Its funds are distributed to local and national in a very remunerative operation.

THE PERSONALITY-ORIENTED SOCIETY

Still other candidates for the ripoff honor, in the opinion of some humanitarians, are the societies which attempt to obtain the services of personalities who are able to obtain a large sum of money to the movement by their activities, which is raised by paying large salaries and bonuses to the people engaged in these activities. These personalitites have not the personal inclinations or the dedication to their work which is required for the most effective and potentially effective activities.

LOCAL SOCIETY RIPOFFS

Other candidates for the ripoff label are the numerous local societies which operate animal shelters. The general category includes all the different types of shelters that have been described border on the personality-oriented society.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP IS THE PROBLEM

What justification do we have for saying that the whole humane movement is a ripoff? Briefly, after over a hundred years of organized humane activities the amount of cruelty and suffering has increased for practically every important factor of the problem. The only possible reason for this is the fact that expressing such a pessimistic conclusion will not be faced with it, and the fact that the humane movement has failed to provide the leadership required to deal with the whole humane problem.

THE UNMUNICATED REPORT

The answer, we believe, is that those who have been calling the humane movement into a very remunerative operation.

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In general, there is a great need in the humane movement at this time for leaders who are able to be more humane. The pioneer work was forced to be harsh in dealing with an early issue, and to avoid any controversy. Now, we know that we will receive quite a few letters criticizing us for making such a statement, and asking us to qualify it. We have discussed the analysis of more specific situations which have been discussed in previous sections of this article, may cause some confused animal lovers to withhold contributions from any organization which comes across their desk. We can only hope that the whole humane movement will be able to recognize the situation and to deal with the facts and do something to change the situation. Only by dealing with the facts can we hope to make the conclusion itself obsolete.

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