(No. 40) -- The Humane Movement Should Be Ashamed

Humane Information Services, Inc.
The Humane Movement Should Be Ashamed

Now let's look in on another humane society shelter that also kills the unwanted animals with carbon monoxide. We have seen, with our own eyes, a large top-opening box in which the dead animals are left, one on top of the other in neat rows, like sardines stuffed in a can. The box can be emptied only once or twice weekly when it becomes full, at least during cold weather! Actually, such a box has its good points. This arrangement allows the generalized suffering which in some cases is more so than many others to be found in shelters and pounds.

The SPACE VEHICLE!

Let's move on to another humane society shelter also using a carbon monoxide method. The box is large and located in the main storage cabinet. We were told that the gas was filtered and cooled in a water tank through which it passed from an old automobile motor. Nevertheless, when the door to the chamber was opened, it belched blue and black fumes, and the attendants sprang back to get out of the way.

THE TOP-OPENING BOX

To cite an example, we have been informed that one organization devotes substantially all of its efforts to publicizing and denouncing the baby seal kill on the ice. In the last year, when it was zero, they have raked in about a million dollars a year. There is little doubt that other societies combined have considerable funds from eligible humanitarians and spent at least an equal amount on this up-to-now mostly futile crusade against the killing of baby seals.

That is many times greater than the amount spent by these same societies on other humane efforts, valid, important, and needful, such as the protection of the penguin and the shark.

The Humane Movement

The humane movement, which for decades has been notorious for creating much commotion but little accomplishment, outdid itself during the past year or two. Never before has such a large and well-organized group spent so much money and exerted so much influence in an effort to put pressure on the government to accept the need for careful, even rigorous control of all aspects of seal hunting.

We doubt the publicists will report that they don't want "control," but complete abandonment of the seal hunt. The actual eye appeal of the babies, are taken.

The Eye Appeal

Much of what has been said about baby seals is accurate in the sense that the animals themselves are appealing. Most of the best arguments for killing such animals have been derived from the eye appeal of the babies, are taken.

The reluctant public, however, is less likely to be impressed with the argument that most of the animals are not worth saving. Humane societies have been pushing so vigorously during the past few years, that in all cases the cute little babies are involved, but fails to deal with realities.

In some cases--perhaps a fifth of the sealers, but considerably more than that in others--these popular animal causes involve a great deal of emotional claim not based on facts, please don't accept the need to destroy some of the stray animals with carbon monoxide. We have seen, with our own eyes, a large top-opening box in which the dead animals are left, one on top of the other in neat rows, like sardines stuffed in a can. The box can be emptied only once or twice weekly when it becomes full, at least during cold weather! Actually, such a box has its good points. This arrangement allows the generalized suffering which in some cases is more so than many others to be found in shelters and pounds.

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ASHAMED--FROM PAGE 1

We went over to the water tank and opened the bib at the bottom. What came out was something like molasses. Inquiri among the attendants elicited an estimate that the tank was emptied, and refilled with fresh water once every month or so.

Far from being grateful to us for discovering this defect in the operation of the pounds, some of the attendants appeared to be incensed, and to resent our suggestions for improving the operation.

THE ELECTROCUTION DEVICE

On up the pike a good piece is a small public pound. It destroys the animals in deceased by means of a rusty metal clamp to the dog’s lip, and another to his flank. The other end of this contraption is wired electric connection, which plugs into the electric current. Zzzzzz.

The animal’s body rises in the air and then crashes against the wall of the current. It is not a first pass through the animal’s brain to provide immediate unconsciousness, which must take place if electrocution is to be considered humane. Only the local dog warden knows how long this dastardly device has been in use at this shelter. Such devices have been used for years in some processing plants to kill chinchillas, the cute little animals whose skins wind up on the backs of my coat. But this is not so glamorous as the setting for the baby seal killing, so has received practically no attention.

THE MIRACLE DRUG

At another county shelter a “miracle drug,” succinylcholine chloride, was used for “euthanasia” until recently. By this time, we had heard that this drug, a synthetic curariform agent, provides probably the cruelest deaths to be found in widespread use in this country by veterinarians. When an officer and active literature extolling the merits of this drug, a synthetic curariform agent, provided probably the cruelest deaths to be found in widespread use in this country by veterinarians.

Mrs. Edward F. Kopecky, of Cedar Rapids, has been incensed, and to resent our suggestions for improving the operation.

Recently we heard from a member in Iowa who reported that the use of succinylcholine chloride as a method of “euthanasia” is rampant in that State. Mrs. Edward F. Kopecky, of Cedar Rapids, has been incensed, and to resent our suggestions for improving the operation.

That is the only way we can find out which ones of the thousands of shelters and pounds that own this device (we do not have sufficient funds to send a field man to each shelter and pound to get this information, as we would like to do). We have received letters that ask us to send this information, and some have responded nobly, but from others—only silence. Is there really no weapon to which you would not use this information? (we do not have sufficient funds to send a field man to each shelter and pound to get this information, as we would like to do). We have received letters that ask us to send this information, and some have responded nobly, but from others—only silence. Is there really no weapon to which you would not use this information? (we do not have sufficient funds to send a field man to each shelter and pound to get this information, as we would like to do). We have received letters that ask us to send this information, and some have responded nobly, but from others—only silence. Is there really no weapon to which you would not use this information? (we do not have sufficient funds to send a field man to each shelter and pound to get this information, as we would like to do). We have received letters that ask us to send this information, and some have responded nobly, but from others—only silence. Is there really no weapon to which you would not use this information? (we do not have sufficient funds to send a field man to each shelter and pound to get this information, as we would like to do). We have received letters that ask us to send this information, and some have responded nobly, but from others—only silence. Is there really no weapon to which you would not use this information? (we do not have sufficient funds to send a field man to each shelter and pound to get this information, as we would like to do). We have received letters that ask us to send this information, and some have responded nobly, but from others—only silence.

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THE DECOMPRESSION CONTROVERSY

We have saved for our last horrible example the device used in many of the large-city and county shelters and pounds, and in some of the smaller ones. That is the “high altitude” or “rapid decompression” chamber.

This device has been the focus of most of the activity by individual humanitarians to ban inhumane methods of destroying animals. There has been no other visible means of destroying these young animals, which almost surely would have resisted even the most comprehensive they had received, and now condemn the use of any curariform drug for so-called euthanasia.

Yet, succinylcholine chloride still is in widespread use in this country by veterinarians. It is used in most shelters and pounds, sometime this fall, and we have furnished her with materials for this purpose.

HUMBANE LEGISLATION

Our sister society, the American Humane Association, has been for years in the forefront of efforts to ban inhumane methods of destroying animals. We have saved for our last horrible example the device used in many of the large-city and county shelters and pounds, and in some of the smaller ones. That is the “high altitude” or “rapid decompression” chamber. This device has been the focus of most of the activity by individual humanitarians to ban inhumane methods of destroying animals. There has been no other visible means of destroying these young animals, which almost surely would have resisted even the most comprehensive they had received, and now condemn the use of any curariform drug for so-called euthanasia.

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The particular pound referred to above is located in a county whose officials did not realize they were conducting an inhuman operation. When we sent them a strong letter, a member of the Humane Legislation (our sister society) worked with us to obtain this report. This appeared in two parts in our Report No. 36 (June, 1976) and a follow-up in Report No. 36 (June, 1976).

NOT THE BENDS

Nearly everyone has heard about the very painful “bends” to which deep-sea divers and caisson workers are subject if they quickly reach normal atmospheric pressure after being subjected to greater pressure than normal pressure. The bends are associated with the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the blood and other nitrogen-containing tissues of the body.

However, the bends have been found to occur after time intervals which indicate that in most of the cases that humans destroyed in the decompression chamber would have become unconscious before the bends would have time to occur. Of course, if there are differences in the reaction times of humans and animals, the variability in both species in time intervals before the clinical effects of the bends become operative.

For adult dogs, it is unlikely that any significant number suffer from the bends during decompression. But young animals, puppies and kittens resist anoxia. One investigator found that the respiratory center in the newborn animal continued to function 17 times as long as in the adult. This alone could account for the testimony of humanitarians who claim to have witnessed individual animals arising from a batch removed from the chamber after ten or 15 minutes at “high altitude.”

Undoubtedly, in such cases, the surviving animals do experience pain, and perhaps even the extreme pain of the bends. Other painful effects of decompression, such as internal pressures experienced when gases cannot rapidly escape from body cavities, also would be intensified.

YOUNG ANIMALS SUFFER

Young animals never should be destroyed in a decompression chamber. Yet, the latter cases equipped with a attached small chamber which is decompressed right along with the big one used for adult animals, and apparently is intended for young animals as well as cats. In many in instances that you have observed have there been any other visible means of destroying these young animals, which almost surely will suffer pain when decompressed? Those
Sled Dogs in Greenland Hanged by the Neck
And Otherwise Brutally Treated

Humanitarians will have to go a long way to find anything like the cruelty to which sled dogs in Greenland are subject­ed. (The nearest, probably, would be several thousand miles away in the United States, where many more thousands of dogs are killed annually in ways which have much the same effect as hanging—see article in this issue, "The Humane Movement Should Be Ashamed.")

As the reporter for England's Sunday People wrote, in the dramatic style common to these sensational tabloids:

"The jaws are open in a hideous smile. But the eyes brile with pain and terror... Another old luckly is being hanged by the neck until it is dead... It's only crime? It grew too old to work. And that's the way they end a dog's life in Greenland.

"It is horrible. It is cruel. For it can take more than five minutes for a dog to die at the end of the rope."

"I watched revolted as the creature fought for life, convulsing for five or six minutes before death... The dog clawed fancifully with its forepaws in attempts to escape from the noose, jerking and rotating, its eyes bulging. "Hanging is a commonplace thing in Greenland. That is the way they put their dogs to death."

And the reason for this barbaric practice? "They hang their dogs so that the fur will stand out during the death struggle-literally in hair-raising agony. The skins of dogs killed in this way, with long raised patches, are more valuable than ones with flat hairs."

But even this hanging until death does not satisfy those with a nice regard for the finer points of pet improvement. Some are said to hang the dog until unconscious, then lower him to the ground, wait until the animal regains consciousness, then hang him again. This may be repeated—three, four or even five times. Each hanging in effect is used as a convenient way of providing "anesthesia" for the tooth extractions!

During the summer months the mature dogs are tethered in the surrounding meadows with steel chains about four yards long. The dogs remain so chained until winter snows fall, being fed usually once a week with dried fish. They become so hungry that they may kill and eat people who are not careful in approaching them.

Some of the dogs get loose and roam the streets of nearby villages and towns. Police shoot them on sight, a relatively merciful end. The Greenland sled dogs are used only for pulling, and are almost never kept as pets. To the Greenlander, the dogs are merely motor power, akin to a gasoline-driven snowmobile. The fact that they are cruel to the dogs never seems to enter their minds. They are utterly insensitive dogs as living creatures.

The almost incomprehensible part of this situation is that Greenland is under the political jurisdiction of Denmark, one of the most advanced countries in the world from the standpoint of treatment of animals. Why does not Denmark do something about it? First, the Greenland authorities deny that dog hangings and the other practices described by the Sunday People are more than isolated instances, despite an impressive array of evidence presented by the reporters. And, secondly, the Greenlanders are an independent, stalwart kind of people, and no doubt would not take kindly to being told by Denmark how to conduct their daily lives. Mass protests have occurred in Denmark by humane organizations there, and if anything can be done to halt the practices cited, Denmark is likely to do it.

Our main reason for running this article is not to promote action by American humanitarians, which probably would amount to little more than the usual form of boodoggling anyway. What we want to do is point out that the baby seals kill is only one of many instances in this broad world of animal abuse, and that we could spend all of our time as humanitarians running from one thing like this to another, merely because they represent conditions which are easily sensationalized. Meanwhile, far greater numbers of animals are abused in equally reprehensible ways, right here under our very noses in the United States, even in our own humane society shelters and publicly-operated pounds. The Greenlanders are not the only people who are "insensitive to dogs as living creatures."

(Photograph from Sunday People.)

RODEOS BANNED—FROM PAGE 5

are naturally different from ours. Perhaps we could use the same type of approach in combatting the opinions of veterinarians on many other subjects, such, as euthanasia. The vet who defends the use of succinylcholine chloride as humane because it works so rapidly is no more capable of making such a decision than a layman who says it is inhumane because the pain, although for a short time, is intense. The difference in interpretation necessary is subjective, once the physical effects of the drug are known. And one person's interpretation is just as good as another's.

The vet's authoritarian public image in such matters will lose much of its glamour if these points are forcefully called to the attention of others who are long-time members, and we admire the zeal with which he attacks all kinds of cruelty to animals.

As we go to press, an attempt is being made by rodeo backers to persuade Council to rescind its decision to ban rodeos in St. Petersburg. This effort is not expected to succeed. An agreement already had been made by the City for a rodeo next February, but the Council will try to ab...
human movement should be interested in finding and using only methods of "eutha-

nasia" which have been accepted, or seem possible, by both public and profession-

ally. They might expect some paid managers or em-

ployes of humane society shelters and public pound personnel to be interested with conve-

nience, costs of operation and volume of busi-

ness than with the humanness of their clients. Why so many of them fight against efforts to require

sterilization of all animals adopted out of the shelters. They believe it would reduce their "volume of business." Likewise, they don't shy away from the possi-

bility that "euthanasia" may be painful for a pro-

portion of adult dogs and cats with incurable

HUMAN ANIMAL RELATIONS: No. 31, Humane Information

Services to the specific points raised by those who

ment would not be made to look like a con-

vict, that no animal can suffer a lot in only a few sec-

s. And veterinarians, experience has taught us, frequently seem to be as hard-

ned to understand these conditions as the pa-

r

They know who butters their bread, who

stands behind them in opposition to low-cost euthanasia. It might look like the "emotional little old ladies" whose ideas sometimes get in their hair. So they list-

en to the old-line shelter managers who resist compassion, who believe the name of euthanasia is a mis-

od of euthanasia. We believe this is one reason for the 1972 AVMA committee report approving decompression and the other humane methods of euthanasia. What bet-

ter defense than to persuade the AVMA to come out with an endorsement?

The vets learn little or nothing about euthanasia methods in vet school, and 

their professional responsibilities for alleviating the possibilities of pain from any condition 

if it is of short duration. In his daily practice he is frequently confronted with 

pain, unavoidably creating much of it. He 

inevitably becomes hardened to pain. 

Can we expect him to have sympathized about the brief period of an animal's suffering in 

measuring it's end? Of course, there are some methods which he has limited use for. 

We at Humane Information Services think 

we really understand these conditions which make it possible for many respect-

able people and humane societies to do business with decompression chambers are either "animal 

 rents" who can't look at the thing ratio-
\nnally, or mountebanks trying to take advan-

tage of emotional old ladies with sen-

e.

Regardless of the reasons, it is a fact that paid employees of our humane society shelters, and the staff of the American Humane Association (AHA), with whom many of them are affiliated, as well as the large public pounds, aggressively defend the decompression chamber. Thus, we have the sad spectacle of big humane society shelters in opposition to decompression. The latter is easy to use, and pays well, a far better trade-off than the least possible. We can understand why they may think we are concerned about the suffering of animals, especially in the decompression chamber are either "animal 

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that we also do something to save the ba-

fingers off a check for $25 to the rip-off artist who is out to take advantage of just such altruistic souls.

Now, if this same animal lover receives a Report to Humanitarians dealing with eu-

thanasia and planning to introduce decompression chambers to the shelters in his area, 

is much more technical and hard to under-

stand than just writing a letter to the Canadian ambassador urging him to have his government ban the killing of seals. And the Report urges her to find out what 

methods of euthanasia are used in the lo-

cal shelters (and how much money has been spent on the various methods of euthanasia), and the 

manager might not appreciate such an inquiry, and the 

more kindhearted people are, the 

less likely they are to support such a request. 

So, she fires off a nice letter to Humane Information Services, enclosing her check for $25, and we hope that we are doing for the animals, and suggest-

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fingers off a check for $25 to the rip-off artist who is out to take advantage of just such altruistic souls.

hen the animals have to die, anyway so what differ-

enices? Those who have voted to ban the chamber probably were, in most cases, merely bowing to what the public considered to be uninformed public opinion.

"SAVE-A-LIFERS"

What we cannot understand is how and why so many members, directors and unpaid representatives of larger humane societies, and in gen-

eral animal-loving public should see it as so indifferent to the suffering by mil-

ions of dogs and cats during "euthanasia-

s. The only legitimate defen-

s of euthanasia are the "save-a-life" phenomena as the kindhearted old lady who harbors 50 cats in her home under excruciating conditions for marginalized animals. And the public, through the "save-a-

life phenomenon" is paying so much money to "save the baby seals," "save the wild burros," "save the wolves," "save the baby humpback whales," etc.

We might expect some paid managers or em-

ployes of the larger humane 

society shelters ,l and the staff of the 

mittee which did no research and seemed 

ashamed -
Rodeos Banned in St. Petersburg

Some Lessons For Humanitarians

On May 19, 1977, the St. Petersburg (Florida) City Council banned rodeo from St. Petersburg, thereby halting all rodeos in a few Western states which are not at all typical of those held in other parts of the country. The Rodeo Cowboys Association has different rules and considers these pamphlets as inaccurate, and by doing so it impaired the credibility of all the pamphlets which are considered humane. Exaggerations and misstatements of fact hurt rather than help any cause. Human literature and advertisements: those we are trying to persuade as callous, cruel, etc., may please the Rodeo Cowboys Association, and bring the society more members and contributions, but is not effective in promoting our cause with others. The fact is that most of the people who oppose us do not think that rodeo is inhumane. We do not gain anything by calling them names.

This is illustrated by the great difference between the ordinary humane society rodeo literature and the brief talk made by Dr. Frederick Thomsen before City Council. This council was interested in making the situation a little more hopeful. What really won the battle was the rodeo information literature, and the SPCA of St. Petersburg which is not the rodeo.

So, when some local humanitarians suggested that Humane Information Services lead another campaign against the rodeo in 1977, they were refused, saying that the matter was not decided. The City also wants to provide tourists with entertainment. So, it continues to pursue the Rodeo Cowboys Association. The city manager's office has known what inhumane meant before. "The only real question before you: Is or is not the rodeo humane.

"Some people say it, some say it is not. I notice that those who defend the rodeo most have never been in some financial or personal interest involved. So where can we turn for a strictly unbiased opinion? Webster's dictionary, of course. The dictionary says that 'inhumane' means 'not humane.' And it defines 'humanity' as follows: Marked by compassion, sympathy or consideration for other human beings or animals."

"Is the cowboy who violently twists the tail of your dog?" Webster's dictionary says that 'inhumane' means 'not humane.' And it defines 'humanity' as follows: Marked by compassion, sympathy or consideration for other human beings or animals."

"Is the cowboy who uses the flank strap which goes around the neck of a little calf, upending the animal and crashing it to the ground, compassionate and considerate? Would you let someone put your horse in that corral?"

"Is the cowboy who pulls as tight as possible the flank strap which goes around the most sensitive part of the anatomy showing compassion? When I appeared before City Council two years ago, I asked if any of the council that was considering the rodeo simply has a different set of subjective standards, a different definition. Because of the respected position of the veterinarian, he is simply an expert in regard to the physical effects on animals of different conditions, the veterinarian is an expert. Veterinary definition of 'inhumane' is that which causes suffering or pain to an animal."

He Won A Battle To Ban Rodeos

MARK ALBRIGHT

Welsh

After three years of arguing and pleading, Dr. Frederick Thomsen has finally persuaded the City Council to ban rodeos from the Bayfront Center.

Dr. Frederick Thomsen has finally persuaded the City Council to ban rodeos from the Bayfront Center.

"We won!"

The American Humane Association (AHA) supported the enterprise. The SPCA was persuaded to change its position.

In 1975, the National Association for Human Information Services, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida 33713

... continued using and recommending the cruel drug succinylcholine chloride.

... and, therefore, our point in getting completely at odds with them. Rodeo is one example.

... thinking about whether or not the rodeo is humane is whether or not there is physical injury to the animal. So, the relevant question is what happens to the animal; what they do not agree on is the significance of this in reference to the definition of humanity.

So, Humane Information Services recommends resort to this approach, rather than the elusive search for some kindhearted veterinarians to give testimony offsetting that of the vets hired by the animal-using industries whose definitions of humanity

... constant, and usually unsuccessful, fight to humanize the rodeo. In the face of such persistent, overwhelming opposition, the Rodeo Cowboys Association has finally persuaded the City Manager to support the enterprise.

... where it bites and kicks its pen mates, is he showing compassion? When I appeared before City Council two years ago, I asked if any of the council that was considering the rodeo simply has a different set of subjective standards, a different definition.

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So, Humane Information Services recommends resort to this approach, rather than the elusive search for some kindhearted veterinarians to give testimony offsetting that of the vets hired by the animal-using industries whose definitions of humanity

... constant, and usually unsuccessful, fight to humanize the rodeo. In the face of such persistent, overwhelming opposition, the Rodeo Cowboys Association has finally persuaded the City Manager to support the enterprise.

... what the rodeo is humane. We do not gain anything by calling them names.

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DOLPHIN-KILLING TUNA INDUSTRY AT IT AGAIN!

As we go to press it appears that a re­newed effort by the tuna fishing industry to continue killing the dolphins may suc­ceed. The $500-million, 140-vessel tuna fishing fleet, after being laid up in port for months due to restrictions on killing dolphins, suddenly put to sea, apparently after receiving assur­ances from Congressman John H. Murphy, of New York, that he had the votes to assure House approval by June 1 of his bill, hastily introduced, to legalize the por­poise hunt.

His way of fulfilling this pledge was to introduce H.R. 6970 and persuade the full House to pass it. This bill, which is called “mark-up” the bill after only a few hours of consideration, and without opportunity for the many humane societies spending so much money and time in persuading the House to offer amendments. Congressman Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., of California, proposed five hastily-drafted amendments to the bill which would have greatly modi­fied the adverse effects of the Murphy bill, but as this is written the whole matter seems to be so complex that nobody now knows whether the final language of the bill. The whole objective seems to be to push through this legislation before the pub­lic, including humane societies, knows what is going on. Humanitarians have won­dered why they never can seem to elicit comparable speed in consideration of hu­mane legislation, frequently are far from being humane. Rep. ED HUMMEL (D-Md.) will have an analy­sis of this matter in a future issue.

The final result of all this should be humane societies, including the Amer­ican Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, the National Association for Humane Legislation, to get out a bulletin sug­gesting letters by its members. As noted earlier in this article, this humane information Services has not been enthusiastic about humane so­cieties spending so much money and time in fighting to save the lives of comparatively­ly small numbers of animals which have re­ceived some attention in recent years, while neglecting far more important sources of animal suffering right here in our own backyards. But we believe we have made it plain in the past that this does not apply to the dolphins destroyed id tuning fishing.

Dolphins (porpoises) are very intelli­gent animals (see article, “Why People are Cruel to Dolphins,” Humane News­Letter No. 21, June, 1973), with a highly­developed nervous system. If there are any animals that deserve our sympathy and help, they are the dolphins. Aside from their direct destruction of millions of dolphins, it is unnecessary, since the fishing boats could use small-mesh nets and other methods which would not injure the dolphins. Congress would be right to consider such a decision. What price cruelty? The al­mighty dollar nearly always seems to win when the humane societies battle the op­eration of tuna boats as well as in the operation of pet animal shelters by humane societies.

“GUARD DOGS” FOR INDIVIDUALS

The tremendous increase in home bur­glaries, rapes, vandalism and other crimes committed against persons while at home has caused protection by keeping a dog on the premises.

A common term applied to such animals is “guard dog.” This is a misnomer. To avoid confusion, the term should be applied only to dogs that have been carefully­ selected and professionally trained, and which are used by professionals who know how the dog should be handled and cared for.

Guard dogs are used by the police can­ine corps, by professionally-operated guard dog services which in effect “rent” the dogs to business establishments and other private clients, and by those indi­viduals or companies operating estates or other estates to protect their property and to­ward having their own guard dog kennels.

Conditions under which these profes­sional guard dogs are kept and used, with the exceptions required by law, are generally far from being humane. Re­port to HUMANEINUERVICE will have an analy­sis of this matter in a future issue.

This article is about dogs owned by ordi­nary householders living in private homes or apartments, primarily to provide pro­tection against criminals.

The acquisition of a dog for this pur­pose frequently results in great disap­pointment. The irresponsible guard dogs problems which were not anticipated when the house­holder made the decision. To avoid these unhappy results, some definite precautions must be taken.

First, the householder should investi­gate before taking action. He should ask people make the decision to take on the responsibility of a “guard dog” on the spur of the moment, after reading about some householder being attacked or robbed, or when they are offered a dog or puppy by somebody in the neighborhood, or when they see a puppy in an open window, or read a classified ad offering to sell or give away a dog. “Ideal for protecting some child or adult is likely to get bit­ten. And do those lawyers charge for de­fending damage suits? And does it cost to have the dog impounded to see if rabies disease.

For those living in an apartment, the “guard dog” type can be an even bigger headache. One solution is turning it into a “guard dog training” for a big dog, or expect him to remain 24 hours a day in an apartment. So, the dog must be handled a day, unless his owner doesn’t mind him suffering for hours from a full bladder: Either the owner must watch him, or he can’t just be let out at the curb, and isolates his owner’s home from friends and neighbors. Sooner or later some child or adult is likely to get bitten.

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money from our members for these vital purposes. It is a life line, and just one of these “save-a-life” organ­izations does in a year.

We are not a “delicate flower” from this article that we are just a jealous, back­biting group which has failed, and is tak­ing this out on our competitors for the animal lovers’ contributions. On the con­trary: we have succeeded in our work far beyond our original expectations. We be­lieve we have provided a new and better way to reduce animal suffering than any other national humane society. Our mailing list financial support.

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We raise these questions and expose methods of euthanasia which are possible for individuals or companies operating estates or other estates, primarily to provide pro­tection against criminals.

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Humane Slaughter Bill Progressing

The "Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1977," otherwise known as the Brown bill, H.R. 1464, is expected to be considered at hearings of the House Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Grains sometime this summer. Chances of a favorable mark-up by the subcommittee, and likely passage, depend on the legislation; have given considerable attention to this bill, but much of the humane movement has ignored it, or given such brief mention to this effort as to pass unnoticed.

According to the office of Congressman George E. Brown, Jr., of California, the bill's sponsor, the two things that now seem to offer the best possibility to final passage of the bill are:

(1) By the time the House (hopefully) acts on the bill, it might be too late for Senate action. Since the American Humane Organization (our sister society), as well as the office of Congressman Brown, who is the Senate sponsor of a companion bill which could be at least considered by the Senate Agriculture Committee preceding passage by the House, thus shortening the total time required.

(2) The only real opposition to the bill, so far, other than platitudes that has come from kosher packers who move indirectly through the Orthodox Jewish rabbi who are the gatekeepers of the kosher meat and other foods. This kind of opposition is hard to pin down. It usually consists of a word quietly dropped to the leaders of some Jewish organization, or to a Congressman from the same state. These, in turn, quietly let it be known to members of the Congressional committee.

Actually, any such opposition, if it exists, is based upon lack of understanding of the provisions of the bill. They would affect kosher slaughtering. Ritual slaughter would not be affected in any way.

But some of the kosher slaughtering plants also do non-kosher slaughter. Would this require any changes in the slaughtering line, adding to costs or preventing these plants from engaging in non-kosher slaughter for the gentile trade? To summarize:

Ritual slaughter would not be affected in any way. But some of the kosher slaughtering plants also do non-kosher slaughter. Would this require any changes in the slaughtering line, adding to costs or preventing these plants from engaging in non-kosher slaughter for the gentile trade?
THE NEED FOR MORE COMMUNICATION WITHIN THE HUMANE MOVEMENT

One of the most common themes found in the many welcome letters we receive (and are delighted to share) is the need for more communication within the humane movement, less inflighting and backbiting, and more instances of working together to achieve a common goal. In fact, we are in the process of reaching out to different humane societies that are notorious among other groups, such as legislators, for being "unable to agree on anything." This severely limits the potential accomplishments of the humane movement. People will all觀 these on what are the most humane and feasible methods of euthanasia for different types of animals. We firmly believe that working together will effect a general shift to humane methods of dealing with them.

The elements of humane problems and alternative methods of dealing with them are not so different in all instances, and in all cases, they do nothing, or make wrong decisions. It can be said about the continued breeding of millions of surplus dogs and cats. This could be stopped in a few years if humane societies and legislators join together, decide upon an effective pet animal control program, and then put on a unified campaign to get it adopted. Together, they could come up with public opinions and testimony before city councils, county commissions and state legislative committees that are directly conflicting, about things which should be a matter of scientific fact. How can the public, shelter boards of directors, legislators and humane society representatives be expected to choose among these conflicting statements? They do not know the truth. They do not have the correct information about the facts, and the only facts are what is held in the various offices of both so-called information services and the Humane Society of the United States, and Dr. H. H. Haney, president of the Humane Society of the United States, despite differences of opinion regarding some major as well as minor problems, has been making a genuine effort to get together on as many issues as possible, to meet with each other frequently, and to work together for the elimination of animal suffering.

An example of this was a recent all-day conference of representatives of Human Information Services, in St. Petersburg, of John A. Hoyt, president of the Humane Society of the United States; Dr. W. H. Thoemen, president of Humane Information Services. The discussions covered a wide range of topics and alternative methods of dealing with them. This was one of many such meetings that have been held in the offices of both societies in the past year. We appeal to anyone interested in everything, and disagree only on priorities and and how our resources can be most effectively used.

The important point is that our disagreements are not among humane organizations, but with non-humanitarian organizations. We have called upon them with the hope of exchanging frank and constructive views about our mutual problems. We have invited them to participate in our work and to see our programs as a possible model for their own. We hope that they will try to take advantage of some of their own.

The most likely explanation is that Humane Information Services is viewed as a dangerous competitor for members and contributions, and they might give out information which would be helpful to a competitor. The founders of Humane Information Services were alsos viewed as, and sometimes viewed as, a "dangerous competitor" for members and contributions. They don't make--but actually lose--money by doing humane work. If at any time we were convinced that some humane society was capable—or even as capable—of doing the kind of national humanitarian work that we believe in, we would propose a merger and definitely assist in the promotion of the merged society. We try hard not to view other societies as adversaries or competitors. We don't hesitate to criticize if that is required, but try to make such criticism objective and constructive. If a merger would succeed. Some mutual irritation is bound to arise. But we still stand by our original maxim, "real friends are not dangerous competitors." We must have a genuine hope for an era of more cooperation between groups that share our desire for more communication and cooperation within the humane movement to meet them with open arms, minds, and hearts.

This has worked very well as between the Humane Society of the United States and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which far from perfectly, partly because staff members do not always reflect the good intentions and efforts of the society's leaders. We salute John as a scholar, a gentleman, and a good cooperater. May our communication and cooperation continue.

PETS LEFT IN HOT CARS

After all of the publicity in recent years about not leaving pets in autos in warm weather, few pet owners have not heard of the need to keep their pets cool. Those who do not believe the warnings. The only way to reach these people is to let them know what others think of them. A brief typewritten note, or a brief letter, can have immediate influence than a printed leaflet. You may wish to type the message given below, making several carbons, and keep them on hand for when you see a car containing a pet which appears to be too warm. It was kept in the suitcase, and give your message on the phone. We would like to know your reaction to this new approach.

THE PET ANIMAL YOU LEFT IN YOUR CAR SEEMED TO BE SUFFERING FROM THE HEAT.

THOUSANDS OF PET ANIMALS ARE KILLED OR REQUIRE VETERINARY TREATMENT WHEN LEFT IN HOT CARS.

IF THE TEMPERATURE IN THE CAR WOULD FEEL ONLY WARM TO A PERSON, IT MAY BE UNNECESSARY NOT FOR AN ANIMAL.

GUARD DOGS FROM PAGE 6

into plenty of burglary insurance, good locks, and burglar alarms. Those who own dogs primarily to protect against burglary may bejewel them against criminals that fail to take into account the feelings of the dog. So many so-called "guard dogs" are not trained and cruelly mistreated that many humane society shelters will not permit anyone to adopt as a companion dog, rather see the dog humanely destroyed than as a "home" of that kind. They have seen too many instances of cruelty to animals as "guard dogs." Does this mean that a household must deny himself the protection afforded by having a dog on the premises? By no means. He must merely go about the whole thing in a different way. If he is anxious about the joys of having a dog as a pet and member of the family to love and be loved by, if he can't feel that way about a dog, he had better forget it. If protection is all, or the acquisition of a dog to get out of the dog, it will cost him more than it is worth.

Second, the householdier should give intelligent thought to selection of the dog. In order to be properly protected, the dog must not be a fearful animal. Master dog does not have to be a beastly which snarls at every stranger. A small dog that yaps is just as likely to be a source of serious injury as one with a deep—voiced bark. The householdier should select the kind of dog that appeals to him as a pet, but the kind he mistakenly thinks will scare a tresspasser.

And he should follow the suggestions of experienced humane society people in acquiring a dog that is suitable in many respects to human variations. And he should follow the suggestions of experienced humane society people in acquiring a dog that is suitable in many respects to human variations.