

T H E

Latham Letter

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FALL 2000

PROMOTING RESPECT FOR ALL LIFE THROUGH EDUCATION

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Animal-Assisted Therapy in a Residential Treatment Program for Girls

See Crossroads, Page Six



I • N • S • I • D • E

More on Clicker Training —

With dogs ----- Page 10

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The Latham Letter

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Balanced perspectives on humane issues and activities



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The Latham Foundation is a 501(c)(3) private operating foundation founded in 1918 to promote respect for all life through education. The Foundation makes grants-in-kind rather than monetary grants. Latham welcomes partnerships with other institutions and individuals who share its commitment to furthering humane education.

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Edith Latham's Mandate

*"To promote, foster, encourage and further
the principles of humaneness, kindness
and benevolence to all living creatures."*

Editorial

Expectations of a Deliberate Society



Hugh H. Tebault, III, President

Recent news reports told of hundreds of poisonous animals being seized by the police as they were being taken by protestors to the site of a political convention. The local zoo officials were the recipients of this large group of animals. A small group of protest “leaders” were held for teaching others how to injure and maim with gasoline bombs wrapped in chains. Those arrested claimed police had no reason to arrest them, and their rights were violated.

Gasoline prices continue to rise, taking a severe bite out of pocket books and consuming an ever-larger share of the GNP. Reports from Europe tell of strikes and protests toward the government for their taking over 70% in taxes on each gallon of gasoline. In the US we are “lucky” to have the government take only 40% in taxes.

Electric rates recently “deregulated” by the government went up over 200%. Government blames the industry, but is quiet about the part it played by 25 years of government direct management (via the Public Utility Commission and legislation) which denied several plans to improve the ability to generate electricity to meet the ever increasing demands.

These are a few highlights of what occurs when our society fails to work

together, tolerate and respect each other’s ideas, and work together to plan for our common future.

In order to function, a society must adopt a broad foundation of acceptable mores allowing the widest possible group of individuals to co-exist peacefully. The United States was established on such a foundation. Immigrants from Europe, Asia, and other continents have gathered here for nearly four hundred years to work together for a new and better life. The Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights were landmark documents outlining what this deliberate society covenanted. A core value in these documents was the belief that we agreed to forgo our individual liberty for the common good. Said another way, “my freedom to swing my arms extends to the end of your nose” because I violate your freedom if I touch you. You may be asking what does this have to do with humane education, and kindness to animals?

To accept the truth of kindness and humane education, a society must first agree on the fundamentals of individual and common responsibility – simply stated, how to co-exist in society. Without that common understanding, we can never come to an agreement and adopt the higher principals of humane education and kindness toward others that we at Latham advocate.

The *Latham Steps to Humane Education* illustration (see page eight) frames our core belief that starting with kindness to animals and growing through kindness to others can lead to great things, and indeed to world peace if taken to the ultimate level.

These Steps to Humane Education should be considered in light of the founding documents of our free society, The Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights, which are included in this issue on pages 16-20.

Consider how your kindness can be applied to everything you do – your interactions with your pets, family, and neighbors. Consider how you can discuss how to improve your town, school, or workplace by using kindness. Remember that your right to speak does not require others to listen. If you have an interesting story, some will listen. You cannot reach everyone with the same message at the same time. Latham continues to use new and evolving messages to reach a few at a time. We are honored by your listening to Latham’s message and helping keep kindness and compassion in the forefront of your lives.



Letters and Comments

To the Ft. Ross School Newsletter

Early in my career at Fort Ross, when I was teaching in the “old” portable, a wonderful poet would visit my classes as part of the “Poets in the Schools” program. I still keep notes from those days. I’ll never forget how that poet made a fresh salad seem so beautiful or how she introduced us to the delicious fruit in a William Carlos Williams poem. Well, that poet went on to spend a few years working for the Humane Society. In her own, sensitive, brilliant way, she managed to integrate her poetic skills and the impressions she absorbed from her work with the SPCA and develop a way to teach children about compassion.

The poet’s name is Pam Raphael and the result of many years of working with students is the book, TEACHING COMPASSION. As she says, the book is about teaching compassion “through the natural and remarkable connection between children and animals.” I’ve been using Pam’s book to help guide me through our second poetry project of the year.

Normally, I would write some piece in the last newsletter about our wonderful graduates and the legacy I hope Fort Ross School will give to our students heading into the world. Instead, I’d like to share some of the poetry inspired by Teaching Compassion and the lessons Pam generates. I hope you will be inspired by the compassion each poem conveys and rest assured that our young people have the heart-felt courage to extend the compassion they feel for animals to their human relationships and even to their relationship to this precious planet.

Sylvia Murphy, 7th & 8th grade teacher,
Ft. Ross, California

*Here are some of the
recently-written poems:*

Heart of the Forest

The bear lifts his paw,
Then the other,
As if in awe and worship
Of the world around him.
He reaches up,
As far as he can,
Toward the sky
And the trees,
The majestic trees.
The crisp air
Ruffles his thick brown fur.
And he brings his paws
Back to Earth,
Which he knows so well.

The Dogs Who Have Shared Our Lives

“The dogs who’ve shared our lives.
In subtle ways they let us know
their spirit still survives.
Old habits still make us think
we hear a barking at the door.
Or step back when we drop
a tasty morsel on the floor.
Our feet still go around the place
the food dish used to be,
And, sometime, coming home at night,
we miss them terribly.
And although time may bring new
friends
and a new food dish to fill,
That one place in our hearts
belongs to them ...
and always will.”

May 2000

Why Own a Pet?

To have something there,
to see it play and act silly,
to have responsibility for something,
and to try to give something a better life.

Because you love to see it resting,
because you love to feed it and make it
happy,
because you think it is the cutest thing on
earth,
because it deserves a wonderful life.

Maybe because you’re lonely,
maybe because you’re scared,
maybe because you’re bored,
and maybe because your life needs
improving.

Just because you want something to hold,
just because you respect the way it sees,
just because you need one,
just because it made your life better.

Maybe, just ... because.



Crossroads – An Intensive Treatment Program for Adolescent Girls

What makes Crossroads unique?

Crossroads is the first group home in South Carolina to use Animal-Assisted Therapy in the treatment of sexual abuse victims. Patterned after Green Chimneys in Brewster, New York, Crossroads is located on more than ten acres of land at the foot of the scenic Blue Ridge Mountains in Greenville, South Carolina. Established as a residential treatment center in 1993, the group home provides treatment for girls from 10 to 18 years old who have been physically, sexually, or emotionally abused.

The residents are accepted on the basis of the nature of their victimization, their motivation for treatment, and their medical and criminal histories.

A multi-disciplinary team assesses each girl's progress throughout treatment. Goals are met through an intensive therapeutic experience in a structured, secure residential setting. Interventions are developed according to each girl's needs and include:

- *Individual therapy*
- *Group therapy*
- *Animal-assisted therapy*
- *Horticulture therapy*

- *Expressive therapies such as art, music, creative movement, drama and journal-writing*
- *Recreational therapy*
- *Independent living groups*
- *Intensive education.*

Therapy for residents consists of a Recovery Group that addresses victimization issues; journal-writing therapy, which enables residents to express feelings surrounding their abuse, making a scrapbook, a fourteen-step program for sexual abuse victims, traditional



Executive Director Lorraine Turner

cognitive therapy, and behavioral modification. The residents also participate in a group focusing on sex education in an effort to alter misconceptions, and in a social skills group where they learn more appropriate ways to relate to others.

Family therapy is integrated into each girl's program by the treatment team and the clinical director. When appropriate, residents are allowed therapeutic leaves of absence to make reintegration into a family environment a successful, positive experience.

Crossroads' animal-assisted therapy partners include a variety of animals and birds that reduce stress and hasten recovery through their non-judgmental attention. These partners give residents a chance to increase their sense of responsibility. They offer a non-threatening outlet for physical contact and affection that is important for victims of child sexual abuse.

Residents take part in the daily routine of a working farm, including the care of more than 75 animals that live on the center's grounds. Groups address topics such as the habitat necessary for specific animals; the growth and development of animals; and their care, feeding, and training. When an appropriate level of responsibility is reached, residents participate in therapeutic riding programs and the special care of certain animals.

Crossroads strives to protect and heal two fragile yet very important populations: abused children and abused animals. Its program is based on the belief that healing for children who have been separated from parents and loved ones because of abuse is facilitated through healthy interactions with other living things, whether animal or plant. These interactions provide experiences that teach respect, foster creativity, instill self worth, encourage healthy attachments, and assist the girls in becoming whole again.



At Crossroads, nurturing experiences with animals significantly reduce barriers to healthy living. Therapeutic riding and individual riding lessons are included in treatment plans. In return, the animals receive excellent care and a lot of love.

Crossroads is especially proud of their rescued horses and other animals because many of the

animals have endured neglect and abuse similar to the girls. Through such experiences the girls learn that life is not always perfect, and they grow to understand that every living thing has value. Rescued animals that are not appropriate for interaction with the girls are nurtured back to health and placed in loving homes.

In conjunction with treatment, residents experience a therapeutic milieu while in a home-like setting.

The Crossroads vision is to alter maladaptive behavior and teach residents to take responsibility for their actions in order to prevent revictimization.

Aftercare for residents who remain in the area following completion of the residential component of the program is provided in cooperation with child placement agencies.

For further information contact the Executive Director, Crossroads Group Homes, P.O. Box 14939, Greenville, SC 29610. Phone 864-246-0266 Fax 864-246-0652



American Humane Association Announces "Free Farmed" Program



A new program certifying food as "Free Farmed" has the potential for benefiting millions of animals across the nation. Through a certification and labeling program, shoppers now have the opportunity to purchase products that come from animals raised humanely. Under pressure from major customers such as McDonald's Corporation, farms and packing-houses are acting to reduce the stress and suffering of the cattle, pigs, and chickens they raise and take to slaughter.

In September, the government helped the American Humane Association (AHA) launch the "Free Farmed" program. To oversee the project, AHA has created a new non-profit organization, Farm Animal Services. They will use the farm animal welfare standards developed with animal scientists and veterinarians to monitor and certify producers wishing to be part of the Program. Using a combination of strict record-keeping, on-site inspections, and the independent verification of the Agricultural and Marketing Services of the US Department of Agriculture, Farm Animal Services will grant the Free Farmed label only to those producers who are raising their animals in accordance with the strict animal welfare standards. For further information, contact the American Humane Association at www.americanhumane.org or see the Fall 2000 *Animal Advocate*. For additional information:

www.freefarmed.org

USDA — <http://www.fsis.usda.gov>

Temple Grandin, humane livestock handling authority — www.grandin.com

American Humane Association — americanhumane.org

See *EXPECTATIONS*, page four.



Insect Stories & Dreams

JOANNE LAUCK, author of the award-winning book **The Voice of the Infinite in the Small** (reviewed in the Fall 1998 *Latham Letter*) and champion of bugs and related creatures, is asking for stories and/or dreams of positive interactions between people and insects/spiders for possible inclusion in her new book ...

***The Grace of Small Things:
Stories Celebrating
the Insect-Human Connection.***

Contact Joanne for an overview of her book at jleafhobbs@aol.com
Fax 408-266-2843 or P.O. Box 8482
San Jose, CA 95155

Deadline for submissions is 12/31/00.

Upcoming Conferences and Workshops

NOVEMBER 2000

November 18 – Stopping the Fear: Creating Violence-Free Public Schools, California Teachers Association Regions 1 and 2. Vacaville, CA. Pamela Raphael, one of the authors of Latham's Teaching Compassion, will show teachers how to enrich the learning experience through animal-related lessons. Information: 916-723-2822.

November 30 – Introductory Euthanasia Training. The Marin Humane Society, Novato, CA 415-883-3522.

DECEMBER 2000

December 4-8 – Investigation and Prosecution of Child Sexual Exploitation. Santa Fe, NM, El Dorado Hotel. Presented by the American Prosecutors Research Institute's National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse. 703-739-321.

JANUARY 2001

January 8 – Pets Helping People: A Professional Pet-Assisted Therapy Conference. Bryant College, Smithfield, RI. For more information: P.O. Box 8993 Warwick, RI 02888; Phone 401-766-7509; Fax 401-463-3639; Email: clseneca@bryant.edu

January 22-26 – 15th Annual San Diego Conference on Responding to Child and Family Maltreatment, Town and Country Resort Hotel, San Diego, CA. Frank Ascione, Ph.D. For registration information, contact the Registration Coordinator at 858-495-4940 or cholmes@chsd.org For general information, contact Diane Martin, Conference Director at 858-974-8016 or dmartin@chsd.org

January 27-29 – Character Education Academy (a 3-day immersion in curriculum and teaching for character education) Sponsored by the International Center for Character Education, University of San Diego, Division of Continuing Education, Douglas F. Manchester Executive Conference Center, 5998 Alcala Park, San Diego, CA 92110-1491.

FEBRUARY 2001

February 1-3 – Annual Conference: Association of Professional Humane Educators (APHE formerly WHEEA), Pasadena, CA. For information contact Liz Baronowski 626-792-7151 x114 or Liz@PHSSPCA.org

February 2-3 – An Advanced Workshop for Management, Staff, Teachers, Therapists, and Volunteers of Humane Societies, Animal Care and Control Agencies, San Francisco. See page 12 of this Latham Letter for complete details.

February 12-14 – The 4th Annual Community Animal Health Program held in association with the 73rd Annual Western Veterinary Conference, MGM Grand EFX Theater. Speakers include Lynn Loar, Ph.D. on Feb 12: "Identifying and Responding to Abuse Allegations and Reducing the Risks of Abuse or Neglect." Email: info@westernveterinary.org

APRIL 2001

April 4-7 – Prairie States Conference, (Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin) Sponsored by the Wisconsin Federated Humane Society and regional representatives from the HSUS, ASPCA, and AHA. For further information, contact Jeff Davis at the Coulee Region Humane Society 608-781-4014.

SEPTEMBER 2001

September 13-15 – The 9th International Conference on Human-Animal Interactions, "People and Animals: A global perspective for the 21st Century." Contact Conference Secretariat: www.iahaio.org or www.afirac.org

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are glad to publicize relevant conferences and workshops when space and publication schedules allow. Send information to: The Latham Foundation, Attn: Calendar, 1826 Clement Ave., Alameda, CA 94501. Phone 510-521-0920, Fax 510-521-9861, E-mail orders@Latham.org

You Can Cross Over, But You Can't Cross Back

by Donna Duford



Donna and her dogs Chie & Jett

The term *crossover* has been used to describe a person or dog who has “crossed over” from traditional, command-based training to positive reinforcement-based clicker training. It is often challenging to cross over. Dogs who are used to command-based training will have trouble understanding that they can offer behaviors freely. They are used to waiting to be told what to do before being allowed to do anything, and, in fact, have often learned that offering behavior results in some sort of aversive consequence like a leash correction or verbal reprimand. People who cross over face the challenges of breaking old patterns, learning a new training system and facing peer pressure. They often also look at training and indeed their dog’s behavior in a completely different way. But once you have crossed over, you are there for good.

When I crossed over, I did it gradually. I started with my own dogs, experimenting along the way. When it was going well for me and I realized that this stuff could actually work, I introduced clicker training to some of my individual clients. Not all, mind you, as I didn’t think it was the thing for everyone. I loved what I was doing

with my own dogs and was committed to making my crossover complete – no corrections, yet I was not convinced that these same techniques would work with inexperienced people. I thought that people had to be somewhat dog or training savvy to understand clicker training and do it properly.

At first I found it simple to use one method with my own dogs and teach a different one to my clients. After all, they were inexperienced; it was reasonable to modify techniques to accommodate their lack of skill. Success is highly reinforcing, and the great results I got with my experienced clients motivated me to try clicker training with my novice clients. I started using it in private lessons only, as the thought of using it in group classes was daunting. I just couldn’t fathom inexperienced people learning this technique without the benefit of individual instruction.

What I discovered when teaching “non-dog” people clicker training was that it was no harder than teaching any other technique. In fact, inexperienced people often learned it more easily than their more experienced counterparts, most likely because they were not laden with the confusion and frustration of relearning. When I realized this, I had

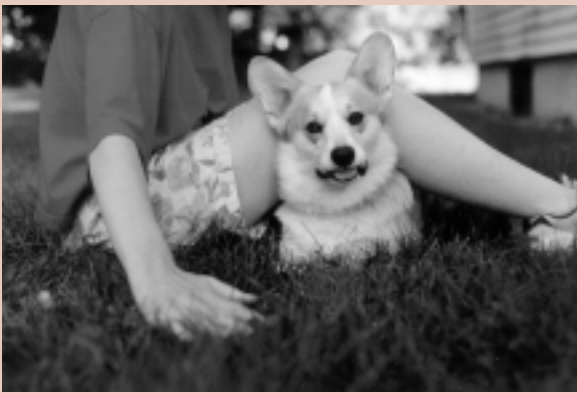
reached The Point of No Return. There was no turning back. I gave all of my students clickers and taught everyone – experienced and inexperienced, individuals and groups – to train their dogs with a marker signal and positive reinforcement. I did some experimenting along the way, but I never looked back.

I have known for years that I have no desire to go back, but I did not realize until recently that I can’t. This issue became clear to me when two of my colleagues and I recently started a pilot study with the Pryor Foundation on the difference in the speed of acquisition of learning a new behavior between traditional training and clicker training.

Each of us was to train a dog, one with command-based training, and the other with clicker training. We decided on a 10-minute session for each dog. To make sure we ruled out as many variables as possible, we decided to use shaping exclusively with half the dogs and physical manipulation with the other half. The clicker-trained dogs were rewarded with food, while the other dogs were given verbal praise and petting. The manipulation we used was mild. We either slid the front legs out to guide the dog down, applied

pressure on the shoulders with one hand, or used downward pressure in the collar. All three of us had used physical force of varying degrees in the past and felt comfortable using gentle pressure for the purposes of this study.

The clicker training sessions were fine. Some of the dogs caught on quickly and started to offer “down” on cue. Others didn’t get quite as far in the process. Regardless, they were relaxed and engaged with the trainer. The first thing we observed with the force-trained dogs was their stress. We noticed it early and watched it escalate quickly. We started with mostly exuberant, friendly dogs who within minutes were subdued, upset and socially disengaged. And none of them figured out what we wanted. In fact, a couple of the dogs who had followed a hand motion to the ground at the start of the session would no longer respond to it after a few trials with force. It did not surprise us that the clicker-trained dogs learned the behavior faster. We were overwhelmed, though, by the amount of stress we saw in the force-trained dogs.



Clicker trained dogs are happy and willing to do just about anything.

The techniques we used were gentle compared to some of the ones we had used in the past, yet once we got started we found ourselves agonizing over them. Though our agreed training period was 10 minutes, we each



wanted to stop training by five minutes into our session. We couldn’t wait for the timer to go off. We each tried to avoid using physical manipulation in a different way. One trainer contorted her body, without realizing it, in an effort to prompt the dog. Another endlessly petted and caressed her dog, prolonging the time between trials. I tried to convince the other two to shorten the time criteria. We became unsure of ourselves and stressed. Though we were once confident with and proficient at traditional techniques, we found it very uncomfortable to go back to them.

Why can’t we go back, or become what many in the dog training field call “balanced” or “hybrid” trainers? Largely, it is a matter of conscience. If you use aversive techniques because you believe they are in the best interest of the dog, you can justify their use. If, however, you know you can get the same results without them, it is unethical to do otherwise. Once you learn a more effective, more humane method, you can’t train any other way. Scientifically speaking, we don’t cross back because clicker training is reinforcing. It works. Not only does it work, but it is fun and the dogs love it. This is all very reinforcing to someone who loves dogs.

Clicker training creates happy trainers & dogs.

One of the products of clicker training is better observational skills. To execute a well-timed click we must pay close attention. When we do, we are attuned not only to our dogs’ behaviors, but to their emotional states as well. We see the signs of stress earlier and more clearly. It is more apparent to us when a dog is confused or frustrated. Because we can relate to these feelings we become more empathic as trainers. Our increased empathy prevents us from crossing back.



Clicker training helps dogs and people enjoy stress-free training and a special bond.

So what happens to our study? To continue the research we will have to find non-clicker trainers to do the force training. Our anxiety and discomfort disqualify us from that part of the study. We know now that we can’t cross back. We can’t even fake it.

Donna Duford is an internationally known dog trainer and behavior consultant who specializes in positive reinforcement techniques and clicker training. She has a special interest in child/dog conflicts. Donna is a faculty member with the Pryor Foundation and serves as a consultant to several canine rescue groups. She is the author of Agility Tricks for Improved Attention, Flexibility, and Confidence.





*Advanced Techniques for Programs Teaching
Gentleness with Gardens and Animals to
Children from Violent Homes and Communities*

*An Advanced Workshop for Management, Staff, Teachers, Therapists,
and Volunteers of Humane Societies, Animal Care and Control Agencies*

**February 2-3, 2001 • Firehouse Building
Fort Mason, Laguna and Bay Streets, San Francisco**

Topics include:

- *Evaluating Program Effectiveness – Designing and measuring gains; critiquing assessment tools and pre- and post-text instruments.*
- *Understanding the Value of Clicker Training for Animals and People – Teaching skills that generalize and transfer to other contexts.*
- *Including Parents in Programs – Improving parent-child relationships and cooperation, reducing the risk of abuse.*
- *Addressing Special Needs – Empowering children with learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, hyperactivity, impulsivity and aggression.*
- *Conducting Gentleness Programs in Difficult Settings – Teaching skills and empathy in dangerous neighborhoods, locked facilities, and during supervised visits.*
- *Helping Animals/Helping People – Achieving a balance between increasing adoptability of animals and addressing human needs.*

Speakers include:

BARBARA BOAT, PH.D. — DONNA DUFORD
LYNN LOAR, PH.D. — RANDALL LOCKWOOD, PH.D.
CAROL RATHMANN, R.V.T. — MORGAN SPECTOR, J.D.

Registration: \$95 - If received on or before 12/15/00
\$125 - After 12/15/00

For further registration information, contact Carol Rathmann at 707-542-0882 x 213



Volunteers from Southern Hope Humane Society, Powder Springs, GA and some of Sue Sternberg's four-footed workshop participants.

www.info@hopehumane.org



Report From Atlanta

Lynn Loar, Ph.D., LCSW and Judy Johns, M.S. conducted a workshop based on Latham's latest book *Teaching Compassion* at the American Humane Association's Annual Conference in Atlanta.

Latham's "Get a Clue Bijou" display won an award for humane education materials.



Latham's exhibit at the Doing Things for Animals (DTFA) Conference in Tucson, Arizona



Clicker training with at-risk families succeeds at the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley

by Marcia Mayeda

Earlier this year I participated in a pilot program introduced by Lynn Loar to teach clicker training to at-risk families. As the Director of Community Outreach for the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley (HSSCV), I was very excited about the possibility of identifying innovative and profound ways in which the Humane Society could affect issues of family violence in our community.

My role in this project was to supply volunteers with temperament-tested dogs. The dogs would serve each week as the initial models in introducing concepts of clicker training. By watching how the dogs learned, the participants would understand the new concepts being introduced and move on to using such behavior modification methods with each other.

As this was a pilot project I volunteered my own time, along with three of my dogs: Carlisle, a nine-year-old male Landseer Newfoundland; Montana, a nine-year-old German Shepherd; and Henry, a one and a half-year-old yellow Labrador Retriever. All three dogs had passed their Canine Good Citizen tests along with additional HSSCV screening protocols. Carlisle, a former shelter dog, had already served for several years as a regular visitor in our Kids & Kindness school enrichment programs, where he helped elementary school children learn the importance of respect for all living creatures.

There were three families in the initial pilot program group, consisting of the three mothers and five children. Many of the participants were initially

afraid of my dogs. Carlisle and Henry are very large, and Montana, a German Shepherd, frightened some of the participants due to the negative stigma of her breed. I realized that most of the experiences the participants had had with large dogs were negative ones – the dogs they were familiar with were guard or protection dogs and were not necessarily given to socialization.

One mother visibly panicked when Carlisle approached her. Carlisle's nickname is "Face" because it is his habit to walk up to people when they're seated and place his face in theirs, hoping for a pat or hug. However, I had to be mindful that Carlisle's gentle nature might not be obvious to others and guided him to other participants. This woman's son learned that Montana knew how to "speak" and began tormenting his mother with Montana's sharp barks. I had to end that as well. What surprised me was that the mother didn't instruct her son to stop this harassing behavior. It showed me that there were unwanted behaviors in that family that could be addressed through this program.

The children and other adults were enamored with the dogs and began petting them and asking questions about them. Their breeds, ages, weights, and repertoire of tricks were all of great interest. The participants were given brushes to physically interact with the dogs, who loved the attention. After everyone was introduced, we began handing out dog treats. Then we provided peanut butter and crackers for the people, and eventually the participants began giving peanut butter to the dogs. Watching dogs scrape peanut butter off the roofs of

their mouths with their tongues was a very effective icebreaker!

The dogs also served as excellent subject matter in discussing behavioral concerns. I was asked how I handled misbehavior in my dogs, and was able to give responses that could be translated into considerate ways of responding to misbehavior in children. For example, I was asked what I would do when my dogs barked at strangers at the door. Would I yell at them, throw things at them, or hit them?

I described how I understood it was in the dogs' nature to alert me to the presence of visitors, and to expect different behavior wasn't reasonable on my part. I explained that yelling, throwing, or hitting would not stop the dogs from barking. However, there were things I could do to prevent such occurrences, and that preventing misbehavior was much easier than correcting it once it had occurred.

I told the group that I took steps to ensure my dogs were "set up for success" to prevent annoying me unnecessarily. I know when the postal worker will deliver my mail, so I make sure my dogs are in the back area of the house at that time. When I order a pizza I lock the dogs in the other room to get my food quietly. The families realized there were things they could do to prevent unwanted situations in their homes as well, without resorting to anger or physical force.

Over the next eight weeks the participants grew in skill and confidence as they began clicker training the dogs and each other. The progression of their successes was well described in the last issue of the Latham Letter, but I would like to report on one boy's achievements in particular and how they illustrate the effectiveness of this program.

This five-year-old boy, whom I will call Max (not his real name), attended with his mother. His father, who had been extremely physically abusive to the mother, was in prison. Max was strongly bonded to his mother due to the abuse he had witnessed, and was unwilling to engage in any conversation or activity with the other participants or animals. He had problems focusing in school and was often in trouble with his teachers. He spent the first session sitting on a chair and staring at the floor in front of him.

The other participants began learning how to shape behaviors with the clickers and were thoroughly enjoying the activity. Max did not want to participate, even when the participants began clicking each other through activities whose rewards were generous amounts of candy. This continued for a couple more sessions.

Finally at about the third or fourth session Max began interacting with Henry. Henry is not your typical high-energy, active Labrador Retriever. In fact, he came to our home via Guide Dogs for the Blind. Originally bred to assist visually impaired clients at that organization, Henry was dropped from the program because he was too interested in food (or anything that resembled it) and playing, and not particularly attracted to physical activity. Guide Dogs also requires that their dogs weigh no more than 90 pounds. At the height of Henry's training when he was walking six to eight miles per day, six days per week, he was still 92 pounds. While this made him unsuitable as a Guide Dog, he fit perfectly into our home and this program.

Now well over 110 pounds, Henry's size could be intimidating. However, his gentle, calm nature and intense

interest in food made him approachable to Max. When Max asked Henry to sit, and Henry immediately complied, Max was ecstatic. This success was tremendously important for him. He had reached out to another creature and was immediately rewarded. His confidence was boosted and he had pride in his accomplishment.

After that, Henry was Max's favorite dog. At every session Max couldn't wait to see Henry and begin clicker training with him. During the second half of each session, when people

“Clearly, marker-based shaping of behaviors has great promise for at-risk families to find ways to replace negative behavior patterns with positive ones and help these at-risk families embark on healthier, more productive, relationships.”

clicked each other instead of the dogs, Max would hold Henry's leash or lie with him on the floor, using him as a cushion. Henry loved Max and knew he was there for him.

Even more heartening was seeing Max volunteer to join the rest of the group in the clicking activities. He allowed others to click him through the game, and even reached out by taking the responsibility to click others. He gained confidence and focus.

Max's mother told his teacher about the new activities Max was participating in. She asked his teacher to compliment Max on his good behavior, and ignore his bad behavior, consistent with the clicker training methodology. After several weeks the teacher reported that this approach worked wonders with Max and he had made a dramatic

turnaround in school. She reported that Max had taught himself how to stay focused, and would even “click” himself back on target. At home, Max had gone a record number of days in a row earning good behavior points.

At the last session, Max's mother told us how he was willing and able to attend his very first birthday party without her. He spent hours at the party, playing appropriately with the other children, and enjoyed himself. He has been able to join team sports that, due to previous behavioral problems he was not welcome to participate in. The last I've heard he is no longer in counseling because of the successful effect of this program, and he kisses the picture he has of Henry every night before he goes to bed.

Participating in this program showed me how successful clicker training can be in reaching others. Its nonverbal means of communication eliminate negative voice inflections and harsh words. The nonphysical aspects of the communication ensure that participants are not manhandled or treated with physical force. The families readily learned and participated in the program, and enjoyed it so much they played it as a game at home. Clearly, marker-based shaping of behaviors has great promise for at-risk families to replace negative behavior patterns with positive ones and help these at-risk families embark on healthier, more productive, relationships.

Marcia Mayeda has worked at the Humane Society of Santa Clara Valley for seven years. She currently directs the cruelty investigations, volunteer, community outreach, education, and animal behavior programs. She and her husband Vincent live in San Jose.



The Constitution of the United States of America

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose

their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing

Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in

every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the

President of the United States: If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; — And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles

exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE. II.

Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United

States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice.

In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

Section. 2.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE. III.

Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; — between a State and Citizens of another State; — between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder

of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE. IV.

Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention

for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of

America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Geo. Washington
President and deputy from Virginia
Delaware
Geo. Read
Gunning Bedford
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco Broom
Maryland
James McHenry
Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer
Danl. Carroll
Virginia
John Blair
James Madison, Jr.
North Carolina
Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu. Williamson
South Carolina
J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler
Georgia
William Few
Abr Baldwin
New Hampshire
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman
Massachusetts
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King
Connecticut
Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman
New York
Alexander Hamilton
New Jersey
Will Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona Dayton
Pennsylvania
B. Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt. Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris



The Bill of Rights

Ratified Dec. 15, 1791

AMENDMENT I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise hereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ANIMAL MIRACLES ***Inspirational and Heroic*** ***True Stories***

by Brad Steiger &
Sherry Hansen Steiger

Reviewed by Mary Tebault

In the tradition of *Small Miracles*, a national best-seller covering stories of miraculous coincidences, comes **ANIMAL MIRACLES: Inspirational and Heroic True Stories** by Brad Steiger & Sherry Hansen Steiger. This heart-warming hook contains an incredible collection of fifty true stories of ordinary animals that accomplish extraordinary feats: bold rescues, remarkable acts of heroism, and unselfish deeds of intervention.

Whether they are acting as angels on behalf of a higher power, or simply have a sense of responsibility, these animals – and their stories – can only be described as miraculous. The range and depth of these unique tales run in all directions including;

- *An endearing dolphin rescuing a woman from a deadly shark attack.*
- *Dogs, cats, and even pigs alerting their owners to dangerous fires.*
- *Horses who defend their riders from rattlesnakes.*
- *A rat that saves a coal miner's life.*
- *A parrot that alerts police to a missing helpless man.*
- *A flock of sparrows that thwart a kidnapper from taking two small children.*

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by Dr. Roger Abrantes

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Trap, Neuter, and Return: A Humane Approach to Feral Cat Control – A Training Video by Alley Cat Allies

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H C A B N E W S

Veterinary Hospice Opens

Washington State University's Veterinary Teaching Hospital has opened a hospice for veterinary clients.

Pet-owners whose beloved companions require extended hospital stays at Washington State University's (WSU) Veterinary Teaching Hospital can now reside at "The Lucas House" during the treatment period. The sanctuary is

similar to the "Ronald McDonald House," where families of ill children stay during their treatment. A local realtor founded the hospice to honor the memory of her beloved dog. The Lucas House will especially benefit people who travel hundreds of miles to WSU to obtain treatment for their pets. The rate is \$25 per day and 20 percent of all proceeds are donated to local animal services.

For further information, contact Charlie Powell at 509-335-7073.



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Pamela Raphael: Humane Educator, Humane Society of Sonoma County (1991-97) where she implemented classes on responsible and compassionate treatment of animals in elementary, secondary, and special education schools. Pamela is presently expanding this program to additional schools in Northern California. Published poet and Poet Teacher for California Poets in the Schools (1978-93).

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