

The Latham Letter

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Photo courtesy of San Francisco SpCA

Pet Behavior Specialists Modify Misbehaviors

Robert M. Andrysko, Ph.D.
Peggy Trimble

Does your dog knock visitors down when they arrive at your door? Does it make puddles in your living room? Or chew your favorite slippers into unrecognizable blobs? Does your kitty use your Oriental rug as the world's most expensive litter box? The Pet Behavior Specialist should be the first resort for owners of pets that are misbehaving.

This Specialist is a professional who has evolved within the newly developing field of Pet Behavior Management to assist the pet owner in modifying specific troublesome behaviors in his or her pet.

Since the field is in its infancy, fewer than 200 persons throughout the country profess to be Pet Behavior Specialists. And less than a dozen run a full-time practice, that is to say, actually earn a living solely through such work.

One must be aware that no specific higher learning program for the education of Pet Behavior Specialists exists today. Neither certification programs, training sessions or licensing are available anywhere in the world. The

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Out of Sight ... Out of Mind

Janice Borzendowski

For over six thousand years, horses supplied the perpetual motion for our developing civilization. Before the automobile, people rode or were pulled by horses. They carried us singly on their backs, in chariots, small carriages or large buses. Horses propelled our fire engines, farm equipment, and river barges. They hauled the materials that became our homes. They carried our soldiers into war and transported their supplies and weapons. When we went Westward, horses took us there. They brought our mail and threshed our wheat. They brought the coals for our fires out of the mines on their backs. The list is endless.

But in the process of improving our lives, horses were used, abused and used up. Literally worked to death, horses were thought of as a disposable commodity, even to the point of being

slaughtered and eaten when they served no other purpose.

Today, a lot has changed, but surprisingly, horse abuse continues, although most of us aren't aware of it. Horses, out of sight to us in our daily lives, have slipped out of mind.

In the Beginning

The earliest traces of the horse date back to 50 million years ago. Fossils of *eohippus*, or dawn horse, are remarkably similar to the skeleton of the modern horse although it was much smaller — about the size of a fox — and had large feet with four toes on each front foot and three on each back. The tip of each toe had a tiny hoof.

Horses as we know them appeared in North America about three million years ago. They were first tamed around 3500 B.C., and once tamed

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The Latham Foundation
*Promoting Respect For All
Life Through Education
Since 1918*



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A Message from the President

Far too often that part of our human community comprised of those incarcerated for social wrongdoing, is, in the public's introspective thinking, considered to be an enigmatic, worthless and faceless society. By inference, all humane responsibility in their behalf, is deemed discharged simply by incorporating the softening words, "reformatory," "rehabilitation" and "correctional" within the formal names of detention facilities, (i.e., prisons). Though, in most cases, in place of inferred socially constructive programs designed to reform, rehabilitate or correct, there exists only "warehoused" punishment.

Under no circumstance is it suggested that individuals who have demonstrated an inability to abide by the basic rules of society, should not be held accountable. We do insist however that the present (and historic) management of antisocial humans is socially unproductive, economically unrealistic and individually demeaning. Thoughtful consideration of the alarming percentage rate of national recidivism attests to this contention.

Latham's declared concern "For All Life" most certainly mandates empathy for our fellow human beings, regardless of their situation. In concert with that charge and as part of its efforts to promote the establishment of socially constructive prison programs, the foundation has produced a number of films

documenting proven rehabilitative activities involving the human - companion animal bond. These include the outstanding programs conducted at Ohio State's Lima institution for the criminally insane, Washington State's Women's Purdy Prison and those activities conducted in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Land Management at California and Colorado penal facilities. In each case, Latham's motivating purpose was, and is, to facilitate the circulation of information which encourages replication of productively uplifting activities. In this latter respect it is suggested that individual humane societies can provide a compatible agency for the promotion of such programs in their individual communities.

This issue of *The Latham Letter* includes the frankly introspective expressions of Mr. Stephan H. Johnsrud, an inmate at the California State Medical facility at Vacaville, California. Mr. Johnsrud discusses that institution's socially constructive Volunteers Of Vacaville program, in which he has spent "a good part of seven years...in a tiny booth, recording books-on-tape for the blind and visually handicapped." And, more particularly, what his participation as a reader, means to him. We are indebted to Mr. Johnsrud for sharing this insight into his world.

Hugh H. Tebault



Atencion: La Fundacion Latham Presenta En Espanol

In 1976, the Latham Foundation completed the necessary translation and extensive re-editing of thirteen half-hour television programs and fifteen educational films to accommodate use with a Spanish language sound track for commercial and classroom distribution. The delivery of twenty-eight Music and Effects tracks with audio sync-tape back-up material and internegative production for television and educational usage was time consuming. The translation itself was complicated. It was necessary to obtain a generic Spanish that would be acceptable and useful to all — from the Cuban-Americans in Florida to the Mexican-Americans in California.

The name of the program series was WITHIT. The end result was a hundred or more Spanish television outlets nationally, every week reaching about 3 million viewers. The video tapes with dual sound tracks of

Spanish and English were made available as language arts programs in the schools to some half million Spanish-speaking students.

Presently there are 52 half-hour programs in the WITHIT series; half of them are in Spanish. Usage over commercial television continues, for the Hispanic, for the Anglo, for all people. Fifty-eight school districts in 15 states are currently working with an estimated three million Spanish-speaking students to the end of teaching these young people about the world around them — the interrelationship and interdependence of all life.

This is yet another opportunity to bring a vital lesson about life to many young people. Latham looks forward to more completely fulfilling its mandate by brightening the lives of millions of children.

Richard L. Burns



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Latham's New Film

Latham's Executive Film Producer, Dezsoe Nagy, is pleased to announce that the department is in the final stages of completing a new and much needed film. Tentatively titled *The Importance of Your Humane Organization*, produced as a long overdue public information vehicle, will be available for fall delivery. The presentation is specifically designed to tell of the significant and essential services which each humane organization provides its community.

Segments of the new production, filmed throughout the nation, document and deal with virtually all aspects of the numerous services which a humane organization's staff and volunteers regularly perform for their communities. Included is their valuable humane education outreach, as is the much needed promotion of spay and neuter programs, the investigation and abatement of animal abuse as well as valuable pet animal adoption programs. Also highlighted is their participation in the many growing and appealing community activities involving the human/companion animal bond which benefit children, the infirm and elderly. There is an especially poignant segment concerning the tragic but, all too often, necessary for euthanasia, which is tactfully addressed.

The Importance Of Your Humane Organization will fill the need for all humane organizations to broadcast their messages to their home community. Mr. Nagy anticipates that it will prove particularly effective when viewed by public service groups and clubs. And further, that it will provide a helpful visual support for those speaking engagements which are so essential for an organization which relies on its community for financial and volunteer support.

A second and, as yet, untitled film project, slated for production later this year, is expected to be of particular value to those within the medical community. It will highlight the benefits, both mental and physical, of companion animal facilitated therapy for a relatively new medical phenomena, the young infirm. The presentation will document a successful, ongoing program which addresses the problems of the ever-growing population of terminally ill patients. And, it will provide the basis for programs which can be replicated at distant locations.

Latham's film library contains numerous titles which document

various beneficial human/companion animal bond programs. Three of the latest listed being:

Dolphin..Swim. Those professionally concerned with handicapped children will find much of substance in this unusually interesting film which documents an investigative program wherein autistic children are paired with dolphins. Filmed on location in Florida, the therapeutic effects which swimming and interacting with dolphins are engrossingly detailed.

Prison Pet Partnership documents a successful behind-the-scenes program conducted at a State of Washington women's prison. Homeless dogs, provided by a local progressive humane society, are first obedience trained by inmates after which the more promising animals receive additional instructions to qualify them as assistance dogs. The others are returned to the humane society where an unfulfilled listing is maintained of families who want to adopt an obedience trained dog. In addition to the obvious benefits to the humane society and their dogs, the film explores the beneficial aspects for the women involved. Inmates speak favorably about the changes they see in themselves in increased self esteem and vocational training.

Wild Horses, Gentled Inmates chronicles programs conducted at two state penitentiaries, one in California and the other in Colorado, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Land Management. The latter supplies surplus mustangs which are humanely "gentled" (not "broken") to saddle by inmates. The resulting manageable horses are then made available for adoption as equestrian animals. In an interesting segment, inmates compare themselves before entering the horse training program and after, seeing themselves as becoming more empathetic and cooperative.

Many other titles of general interest are available. The Latham library also contains a series for the use of school districts at no charge. For those who wish information about the subject matter available together with loan and purchase policy, please write and ask for the film/video catalog or classroom *WITHIT* series brochure. Film/video catalogs more than a year old may not contain a complete listing.

Hugh H. Tebault



Colgate Palmolive Responds

Editor
The Latham Letter

Thank you for your comments relating to the use of animals in the safety testing of consumer products.

At Colgate-Palmolive, concern for the welfare and humane treatment of animals is a high priority. The Company's management is committed to the objective of further reducing, and indeed ultimately eliminating, the need for animal testing; furthermore, Colgate is already well recognized by many involved in this important field to be among the leading companies to have achieved advances toward that goal. Animal research is undertaken at Colgate-Palmolive only if alternative methods of testing are unavailable, or are inadequate to assure the safe use by consumers of the Company's products.

"... specified tests on animals must sometimes be done to determine if warnings or cautions are required on labels."

Some of the facts and activities relevant to Colgate's effort are summarized below:

- The number of animals used in our tests, either at our own facilities or at those under contract, has been reduced by more than 90% over the last five years.
- Colgate policy, in practice for some years, prohibits the standard Draize test, the Classic LD 50 test, and the use of primates.
- Alternative methods are used whenever possible; these include the use of computer data banks and, in particular, the CAM (Chorioallantoic Membrane Assay) Test which was discovered by Colgate sponsored research and further developed in our own laboratories.
- Colgate has devoted significant laboratory space and employs scientists at its own facilities to achieve further advances in alternatives research
- Colgate was the first company to sponsor individual fellowships devoted solely to the search for al-

ternatives — an initiative that other companies are beginning to follow.

- We continue to fund and provide active support for research projects at medical colleges, including the Johns Hopkins Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing.
- We provide financial support and scientific input for research projects being sponsored by The Cosmetics, Toiletries and Fragrances Association (CTFA), and the Soap and Detergent Association (SDA).
- Colgate has an active program to make available to others the results and progress of its alternatives research, whether undertaken independently or in partnership with other organizations. Presentations are made to Government regulatory agencies, as well as to organizations and companies interested in putting into practice, or independently validating, the benefits of this work.

It is important to point out that, contrary to popular belief, there are government regulations in existence which require proof that a product is safe for consumers, and specified tests on animals must sometimes be done to determine if warnings or cautions are required on labels. The government does not permit, as is frequently suggested, uniform warning labels on all products without animal testing.

We are aware that a number of companies have announced their intention to terminate research involving the use of animals and that others already market products under a "cruelty-free" (non-animal-tested) label. For Colgate this too is a goal, represented by a commitment to maintain the search for means whereby animal testing can not only be further reduced, but eventually eliminated. At the same time, it is our view that research into alternatives and, importantly, validation of these new methods, is not yet sufficiently advanced to allow testing to be completely terminated without impairing the requirement that a responsible manufacturer must provide products that are safe for human use.

I trust that this letter answers the points that you have raised. Please be assured that Colgate-Palmolive management understands and shares your concerns about this important issue.

The L'Oreal and Cosmair Policy on Animal Testing

L'Oreal's primary mission has always been to provide consumers with the highest quality products which are safe and can be used with complete confidence. We care deeply about the continuing trust of the people who use our products, and we take pride that millions of consumers around the world demonstrate that confidence every day by buying our products.

We share with many of our consumers a genuine concern about animal testing, which has long been used to help assure the safety of personal products. As such, we have made a corporate commitment to reach a point where none of our marketed products will be tested on animals.

We are currently working vigorously to reduce the need for animal tests and to assure that the limited tests which are conducted use techniques which cause the least discomfort to animals.

We have strengthened the role of our ethical committees which were established fourteen years ago in every research center and have re-emphasized that their role of monitoring animal testing procedures and assuring that our laboratories develop alternative testing methods.

Our current corporate policy forbids animal safety tests at L'Oreal unless our safety officers review all possible alternatives and ascertain that an animal test is absolutely necessary to meet such essential needs as:

- to satisfy the legal requirements of national regulations regarding product safety,
- to prevent any risks to the child who might accidentally ingest our products,
- to ensure the safety of salon professionals,
- to minimize the risks of allergies.

This program has already resulted in a major reduction in the use of such tests: in fact, five years ago, 50% of our existing products had been tested on animals but at present, less than 5% of our new products are tested in this manner. Furthermore, these tests are conducted only on rodents, rats and mice. No testing is done on rabbits or other animals.

Those efforts are part of a long-standing L'Oreal commitment to

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Excerpts from further replies received:

Jergens:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the use of animals in product testing programs. We are very pleased to inform you that The Andrew Jergens Company can now announce that the use of animal testing for our cosmetics has been discontinued. Additionally, our current plans do not include the use of animals in the development of new or existing cosmetic products.

The Andrew Jergens Company has been working toward this goal for many years. From the beginning, we have supported our industry's research program at The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland as well as our trade association's research program at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio. We have also supported the Cosmetic Ingredient Review program (CIR), which is a panel of independent scientists and physicians which reviews safety information on cosmetic ingredients. Founded in 1976, this program alone has saved literally thousands of laboratory animals.

We have not only been active in industry efforts to find alternatives to animal testing, but our independent efforts have been outstanding. First, in 1987, we began working on a cell culture replacement test, and we hope to be able to publish the results of this research in early 1991. Second, we have also been working towards the application of computer modeling for the replacement of animal testing.

Houbigant:

We are happy to tell you that Houbigant does not use any animals for testing purposes. It is our policy to use a combination of alternative test procedures and literature searches to verify the safety of our products.

Thank you for taking the time to write us and we want you to know we share your concern.

Noxell:

Noxell Corporation implemented a non-animal safety screen test in place of the Draize eye irritation test effective January 1, 1989. Through June 30, 1989, the agarose diffusion method has been 100% successful at screening the potential for ocular irritancy of product formulations. No animals have been used by Noxell Corporation for safety tests since January, 1989. Noxell has undertaken additional research to investigate the agarose

method in three key areas: 1) dose-response; 2) Draize skin irritancy testing; and 3) the effect of pH level on the agarose test.

Research has been completed to determine the sensitivity and accuracy level for the agarose diffusion method at various dose levels for known ocular irritants. The data is now being analyzed to determine if the results are meaningful. The agarose diffusion method is being investigated using keratinocyte (human skin) cells to determine the feasibility of the agarose diffusion method to provide a reliable non-animal skin irritancy screen test. Recognizing that safety data for future new product formulations may not exist, a non-animal skin irritation screen could reduce the potential need to conduct Draize skin irritation tests.

The pH of a product formulation may impact the ability of the agarose method to predict ocular irritancy and work is underway to define the pH limits within which the method will yield accurate results.

The agarose diffusion method is being further evaluated for use in other product categories as part of the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association study underway at the Battelle Memorial Institute.

Noxell met with the Food and Drug Administration in December, 1988 to

review the two years of research data supporting use of the agarose diffusion method as an ocular irritancy screen. This earlier research, which has been published in the Journal of Cutaneous and Ocular Toxicology Part I 6(4), 239-250 (1987) and Part II 7(3), 187-194 (1988), demonstrated a 90% correlation for tested formulations between the agarose method and Draize test results.

Estee Lauder Companies:

We are pleased to report that all four of the Estee Lauder Companies (Aramis, Clinique, Estee Lauder and Prescriptives) have ceased animal testing.

As of [February, 1990] the Estee Lauder Companies no longer use animals in the testing of their products nor do they have animal testing conducted on their behalf by anyone else. In recent years any testing involving animals has been minimal.

Product safety, which has always been a top priority at Estee Lauder Companies, is ensured through state-of-the-art testing methods which include, among other things, a series of at least three in vitro assays utilized by the companies' Research and Development team to ensure eye safety. Volunteer human subjects have always done the majority of skin irritation product testing and will continue to do so in the future. ♣



L'Oreal

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reduce and eventually eliminate animal test on our products.

We have eliminated the Draize test on the eyes of rabbits, replacing it by HET-CAM combined with other in-vitro tests and data banks.

We do not use the LD 50 acute toxicity test.

As in the past, we will continue to actively participate in the financing and research of international programs to develop alternative testing methods. Indeed, we have pledged millions of dollars towards this important effort over the next five years.

L'Oreal is working hard to deal fairly and compassionately with the difficult ethical issues surrounding animal testing. Our overriding quest with product innovation and product quality, coupled with our desire not to run any unnecessary risks with consumers' safety, requires that we move deliberately and carefully on these issues.

All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.
— George Orwell

The Gillette Company's Product Safety Testing

Gillette products are used by hundreds of millions of consumers around the world. The Company has a moral and legal responsibility to insure that all Gillette products are safe both for employees to make and for consumers to use. Furthermore, the Company has an obligation to its stockholders to continue the development and marketing of safe and effective new products in order to maintain and strengthen its competitive position.

Gillette products face worldwide regulatory concerns. All major markets have laws to protect people from the potential hazards associated with product manufacture and use. Gillette and all other manufacturers are obligated to provide assurances of safety and must, therefore, use the most reliable scientific methods.

Presently, tests using animals are often the only scientifically accepted way to substantiate safety. Although important progress has been made and the effort is continuing, the total replacement of animals in safety testing is not a realistic expectation for the near future. When asked whether there existed any non-animal alternative test methodologies to replace the

Draize eye-irritancy and other acute toxicity tests, Dr. Frank E. Young, Commissioner of the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), stated in April 1989, "At the present time and in the foreseeable future, the answer is no." Officials from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Maryland and Massachusetts Poison Centers have made similar statements regarding present test methodologies. However, several companies, including Gillette, continue to work on non-animal screening tests which, although not replacements for the Draize eye test, may lessen the need for its use.

Efforts to minimize the use of animals in testing and to refine the methods used in safety evaluation include: (1) participation in the industry-sponsored and FDA-sanctioned Cosmetic Ingredient Review Program, (2) maintenance and use of a computerized safety information database, (3) maintenance and use of a computerized product formulae database, (4) computerized search and review of worldwide medical literature on ingredient safety and (5) support of the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association program to develop alternatives to animal testing.

"... the total replacement of animals in safety testing is not a realistic expectation for the near future."

As already mentioned, Gillette makes maximum use of computerized product files to avoid unnecessary animal test duplication. For example, more than two-thirds of the Gillette products that were given medical safety clearance during the past five years involved no animal testing.

The Company is conducting tests with the Eytex System to validate its use as an in vitro (non-animal) screening test to prevent eye irritancy. If scientifically validated, and if approved by the FDA, the Eytex System would further substantially reduce the use of the Draize eye-irritancy test.

The Company's medical review officers routinely screen all proposed ingredients through the computerized systems referred to above and reject



Scientists Help Save 80 Oil-Soaked Otters in Alaska

Scientists from Redken Laboratories adapted nearly 30 years of scientific research into products for human hair and skin to develop products which helped save more than 80 oil-soaked sea otters who were the victims of the 10.9 million gallon oil spill in Alaska on March 24.

In addition, the company is currently working on cleansing products and procedures in the event of another oil spill, and for other victims of the Alaska spill, as the area affected by the oil enlarges.

Dr. Lee Hunter, Vice President of Research for Redken Laboratories, hearing initial news reports about the "hair problem" that killed sea otters after they were cleansed of the oil, mobilized Redken's research staff to try to find an answer.

"The scientists in Alaska took immediate action to clean the oil off the sea otters," Dr. Hunter said. "But, there was not a procedure to 'condition' the fur and skin, which had to replenish the natural oils in their skins, which is necessary to save their lives."

Dr. Hunter and his staff collected all available research about sea otters and their hair and skin, and immediately started working in their Canoga Park, California, laboratories with existing hair conditioners to see if adapting products used on human hair might work.

"We had to find a way to treat the skin after cleaning," Dr. Hunter said. "An otter has to groom itself to re-establish his coat, and, thus, survive." More than 2,000 sea otters were killed as a result of the oil spill, as the oil started spreading from the bay at Valdez. "As we watched and read the news reports, we knew there had to be an answer," Dr. Hunter said. "The intentions were the best when it came to cleaning off the oil, but it only had a short-term benefit. The otters were still dying."

He decided the only way to truly adapt what the researchers were formulating would be to go to Alaska. "So many companies had products they wanted to try out," Dr. Hunter said, "and the officials in Alaska were, of course, skeptical." Finally, through the Sea World Research Institute, Redken was given permission to work with the dying sea otters.

Arriving in Valdez, Dr. Hunter immediately went to a converted school gymnasium, which became the "Otter Recovery Center." Instead of recovering sea otters, however, were scores

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Dr. Lee Hunter, Rick Thornton, of Anchorage, and a Valdez volunteer, begin 'reconditioning' the fur and skin of "Shadow." Shadow became one of seven sea otters returned to the sea on May 15. Photograph courtesy of Redken Laboratories

of dead otters. Dr. Hunter went to work on an otter pelt to apply the findings he developed in Redken's San Fernando Valley laboratories.

"We began experimenting on the pelt, and it was a very frustrating experience. After the cleansing (with dishwashing detergent), water is absorbed into the skin, and does not come out. Sea otters, which are naturally 'hydrophobic' (the skin repels water) become 'hydrophilic' after they are oiled and then cleansed, and the water is retained. We needed to do what we do with human hair — a 'reconditioning' procedure — to return the sea otters to their normal state," Dr. Hunter explains.

"Once we could do that, the veterinarians and marine biologists could go to work to treat the toxic effects of the oil the sea otters had ingested," he continued.

Dr. Hunter says the tragedy, unfortunately, could happen again; so Redken wants to be prepared. In California, for example, there are only about 2,000 sea otters, and they are close to becoming an endangered species. "We need to be ready to go into action immediately," Dr. Hunter says. Redken is currently devoting lab space and personnel to developing a cleaning product for sea otters, which will remove the oil from a spill, without depleting the natural skin oils.

In addition, Redken is currently providing its formulas to the newly-es-

tablished Animal Rescue Center in Seward, Alaska. Seals and sea otters from new areas the spill is affecting are being brought to the Animal Rescue Center for treatment.

"The goal is to allow the animals back to their natural habitats," Dr. Hunter concludes. "But, without returning their skin and fur to their natural states, the treatments for the toxic effects of the spill cannot even begin. We are glad we are able to use our knowledge and experience to provide hope for some of the wildlife in the area."

Steve Cowper, Governor of the State of Alaska, has commended Redken Laboratories and Dr. Lee Hunter, Redken's Vice President, Research, for the company's contributions to saving sea otters, seals and other wildlife affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

In a letter to Dr. Hunter, Governor Cowper thanked Redken for its "generous contribution" toward the goal of fully recovering from the oil spill, and wrote, "Companies such as Redken will be leading the way." The Governor also said, "I wish to express my gratitude for the work you and your staff did during the oil spill. I understand that, due to this research, some of the affected sea otters and seals, which might have perished, survived the cleansing process."

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those which are unsuitable for employee exposure or use in consumer products. Nevertheless, when otherwise safe ingredients are combined in new compounds, animal testing is sometimes necessary to establish that the new compounds also are safe

"Presently, tests using animals are often the only scientifically accepted way to substantiate safety."

When animal testing was performed in Gillette laboratories, humane testing methods were used to avoid pain and suffering in the test animal whenever possible. Although all animal testing is now done by outside testing laboratories, the same high standard is met. All outside laboratories are legally required to comply with Federal Animal Welfare Act regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture and all other federal, state and local laws concerning animal care. In addition, Gillette retains only those laboratories that have met the stringent accreditation standards of the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.



It is not surprising that lambs should bear a grudge against birds of prey, but that is no reason for blaming birds of prey for pouncing on lambs.

— F.W. Nietzsche



Doris Day Animal League Policy Statement Regarding Animal Testing

The Doris Day Animal League opposes animal testing for the purpose of the pre-market evaluation of consumer products. We are working to promote legislative initiatives that will reduce or replace animals for this purpose at both the state and federal level. The initiatives we are working on currently include:

The California bill to ban the use of the Draize eye and skin irritancy test for evaluating cosmetics and household products; and

The federal Consumer Products Safe Testing Act that would require all regulatory agencies encouraging or recommending the use of animal acute toxicity tests to evaluate their regulations and, unless they can justify the continued use of their tests, to switch to non-animal alternatives.

"We were ridiculed and labeled as 'anti-intellectual' or 'anti-science'."

The League has focused in the area of product testing because it is one in which the cruelty is substantial, the necessity is negligible and the end, (that is to put a new product on the market) cannot justify the means.

When I first began working on this issue over six years ago, the animal rights community was alone in legislative forums arguing that alternatives were available and that the inherent cruelty to animals involved in these tests could not be justified by the need for a new mascara or floor cleaner. We were ridiculed and labeled as "anti-intellectual" or "anti-science."

Now, five years later, several major corporations have joined us in de facto proclaiming the use of animals in testing unnecessary and several exciting "alternatives" corporations have gained more and more success in encouraging the switch to non-animal alternatives. What now stands before us as a block to progress is not legitimate medical concern, not liability questions, not a frustration that the tests are cruel but that no alternatives exists, but rather the inherent inertia of the bureaucracy.

This inertia has become a force against more humane treatment of animals. In the face of corporations proclaiming the lack of need for

animals and technologically-advanced entrepreneurs developing tests to replace the outdated animal model, the federal bureaucracy sits grasping onto its decades-old animal data base

"The League has focused in the area of product testing because it is one in which the cruelty is substantial ..."

With the rationale that it's not up to the government, it's up to individual enterprise to come up with alternatives, the government has turned away from even the most cursory exploration of the potential for non-animal data bases. Industry understandably is hesitant to commit its time and resources to a technology that the federal government has chosen to ignore. It is clear that without some spark of initiative on the part of the federal government that this issue will stagnate into one in which corporations with some sense of humane ethic and a sense of an ability of some risk taking will endeavor to change its methodology.

As we move to the 1990's, the animal rights community has the ability to stimulate the debate, to cajole corporations into risking government disfavor through consumer actions and demanding through the legislative process that the government take a responsible approach to this growing consumer as well as animal welfare problems. Without a strong and responsible initiative on the part of those concerned with animal protection, literally thousands of animals will die in this decade simply because the government has failed to act.



The question is not, Can they reason? nor, Can they talk? but, Can they suffer?
— Jeremy Bentham (1789)

"The Exxon Valdez oil spill, while a major catastrophe, has brought an outpouring of support from across the nation and the world," Governor Cowper's letter continues. "People, such as you and your staff, have unselfishly donated time, money and moral support. Without these kind contributions, I'm sure the impact of the spill would have been felt more severely."

"We will not conduct any animal tests, nor have any tests conducted on our behalf in the future."


Dr. Hunter, upon his return to California, was pleased to report that, of the first seven sea otters returned to the Alaskan waters following cleansing and treatment for the toxic effects of the spill, two were otters on which he personally worked.

Dr. Hunter's work, and that of his staff was financed entirely by Redken Laboratories.

Redken Laboratories, Inc. has again reinforced its long-standing commitment to animal welfare in the personal care industry. In addition to its many past accomplishments in this area, Redken recently signed the "Statement of Assurance" created by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA).

The statement signed by Redken Founder Chairman Paula Kent Meehan, reads:

"We the undersigned company do not test our products on animals, nor do we contract out any animal testing. We will not conduct any animal tests, nor have any tests conducted on our behalf in the future."

Redken, which has not tested on animals for years supports efforts to develop and validate alternative test methods and to end all animal testing not necessary to protect human health and ensure product safety. 

One should not destroy an insect, one should not quarrel with a dog, without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

— William Shenstone (1764)

Estate Planning for Animals

Frances Carlisle

As a trusts and estates lawyer, I occasionally find clients concerned about estate planning for the care of their companion animals. More often, I get a frantic call from the deceased's neighbor or friend, who is worried that the animals left behind will be taken to the pound.

One call, for example, concerned a woman who had lived with her 15 dogs and a caretaker. She had assets of more than \$1 million, but her will left everything to a relative who lived abroad. The relative arranged for the sale of the woman's property, and gave notice to the caretaker that he and the dogs had 30 days to vacate.

Another call came from a friend of a Manhattan woman who died leaving more than 20 cats in her apartment. Her will left her estate to a child who had no interest in the cats.

Both of these women were devoted to their companion animals, but neglected to plan for them in their wills. Careful estate planning is critical to ensure that your companion animals are properly cared for after your death.

Here are 10 tips on estate planning for your animals:

- Find friends or relatives who are willing to take your animals and give them a good home if you should die. Then ask your attorney to draft your will, leaving the animals to the caretaker you have selected. Name alternate caretakers in the will in case the first-named person is unable to take the animals.
- The law does not allow you to leave any part of your estate directly to an animal, but you may leave a sum of money to the person taking your animals, along with the request that it be used for their care. Selecting a caretaker whom you trust is important, since that person has no legal obligation to use the money for the purpose specified.
- Leave only a reasonable amount of money for the care of your animals. If you leave a large sum of money, relatives are more likely to challenge the will and the court may invalidate the bequest for your animals.
- If you cannot find friends or relatives to take your animals, look for a charitable organization whose function it is to care for or place companion animals. A humane society or shelter might agree to

accept your animals along with a cash bequest to cover expenses. Find out what kind of care your animals would receive (for example, they should not have to live in cages). If the organization is to find home for your companion animals, get detailed information about the adoption procedure.

- Your state may allow you to make a "conditional bequest," in which you would leave your animals and a sum of money to a beneficiary who must use the money for the care of the animals.
- In some states, an "honorary trust" for animals is legal as long as the trust does not exceed 21 years. The trustee you name can use the funds in the trust to care for your animals. You should name a separate person as the guardian or caretaker if the trustee cannot take physical possession of your animals. Select your trustee carefully, since the trust is only valid as long as the trustee chooses to follow its terms.
- Since the executor may have to care for your animals before they go to a new home, include a provision stating that the costs of food, veterinary care, transportation and other expenses incurred by the executor will be paid as an estate administration expense.
- If you want a provision in your will stating that your animals should be euthanized upon your death, be aware that courts have invalidated such provisions. To avoid this problem, specify that the animals go to the executor or friend, who will care for them for a period of time and attempt to find them a good home, and if no home is found, take them for euthanasia. A court is less likely to overturn such a provision.
- Your will can state that your companion animals may not be used for medical research or product testing under any circumstances.
- Have your will properly drafted by a qualified attorney.


Frances Carlisle is a trusts and estates attorney with the New York law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, and is a long-time attorney member of the Animal Defense Fund.

Continued on next page


Estate planning

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Reprinted with permission from The Animals' Advocate, Winter 1990, the quarterly newsletter of the Animal Legal Defense Fund.

[Ed note: Within the same issue, was an article entitled "Do-it-yourself cruelty investigations." Mention was made of an investigative guide, "The Animals' Advocate: Investigating Animal Abuse." We obtained a copy of it and found it to be a very comprehensive guide to laws, federal and state, addressing animal abuse. In addition, it provides suggestions for conducting a rational investigation, complete with an investigative outline, and tips for talking to legislators, the press and attorneys. This valuable guide is available for \$2.50 through the Animal Legal Defense Fund's national office. To order, write: ALDF, 1363 Lincoln Avenue, San Rafael, CA 94901] 

Gingivitis Linked To Congestive Heart Disease, Kidney Disease in Pets

Pet owners may help to prevent congestive heart disease and kidney disease in their dogs and cats by providing proper dental care for their animals, according to Kathleen T. Neuhoff, D.V.M., co-director of the Magrane Animal Hospital in Mishawaka, Indiana. Gingivitis, commonly known as gum disease, is a strong contributing factor in kidney disease in cats and congestive heart disease in dogs. Dr. Neuhoff recommended that pet owners brush their pets' teeth with veterinary toothpaste using either a Q-Tip or gauze sponge. "Ideally once a day, but once per week is okay," she advised. "Anything less than that, though, is probably not worth the effort." If the pet strongly objects to having its teeth brushed, Dr. Neuhoff recommended using a chlorhexidine oral cleaning solution which can be squirted into the animal's mouth. "Fluoride can be toxic and pets are likely to swallow toothpaste, so I wouldn't advise using human toothpaste," Dr. Neuhoff warned. "Besides, the taste of human toothpastes or rinses really bother animals." 

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Elder Abuse:

A Growing Concern for the 1990's

Katherine Kosmos
Carol George

Prior to the 1960's, domestic violence resulting in physical, psychological or financial injury was essentially ignored. Strong values protecting family privacy discouraged individuals from outside the family from intervening in threatening situations. As a result, individual family members frequently accepted maltreatment as one form of family interaction.

Recognition of individual rights, and concern for the physical and psychological well-being of maltreatment victims, though, slowly changed our views of domestic violence. In the 1960's, our concern, awareness, and protective legislation focused on children. In the 1970's, society's focus extended to violence against women, in particular, battered wives.

The 1980's were marked by a growing awareness of a new group of abuse victims — aging adults. According to the results of a 1986 study conducted by the U.S. House Select Committee on Aging, one out of every twenty-five older adults was found to be abused. By 1989, the incidence of elder abuse increased to affect one out of every twenty older adults. Population projections for the year 2030 suggest that 87 million Americans will be over the age of 65. Clearly, elder abuse should be one of major concern in the 1990's. This concern is compounded by the fact that ageism and our cultural fear of growing old has made elder Americans the most invisible segment of our population.

Professionals have identified four major forms of elder abuse. The most prevalent form is physical abuse, defined as inflicted bodily harm that results in evidence of physical injury. Common indicators of physical abuse include bruises, cuts, cigarette burns, rope burns (resulting from being tied down), welts and punctures. These injuries are often easily camouflaged or hidden by the abuser or the victim. More severe forms of physical abuse include over-medication, violent shaking, choking and attempted murder.

A second prominent form of elder abuse is neglect, defined as the failure to provide necessary care for an individual. Neglect cases include failure to provide medical care, food and clothing, or shelter. It often occurs in

situations that are also characterized by other forms of abuse. Warning signs of neglect include a pervasive absence of family assistance for the older adult. Changes in the behavior of the elderly such as disorientation, sudden isolation, clinging to others, or expressing feelings of shame are also notable warning signs of neglect.

In extreme case of physical abuse and neglect, the result is a "failure to thrive." This syndrome has been associated most frequently with infants who stop growing as the result of physical and psychological deprivation. More recently, however, older adults have been found to show similar symptoms of weight loss and increased susceptibility to infections as the result of malnutrition and dehydration.

A third form of elder abuse is financial abuse, defined as a misappropriation of the assets of the older individual. Financial abuse ranges from stealing money or personal belongings to forcing the elder to relinquish his or her bank accounts or property. Frequently elders are forced to relinquish control over their finances or property with threats of placement in nursing homes or mental institutions.

A fourth form of elder abuse is psychological abuse, defined as inflicted mental injury that interferes with an individual's psychological well-being. This form of maltreatment is the most difficult abuse to detect because it does not leave observable marks on the victim, nor does it result in the identifiable depletion of property. Psychological abuse can take the form of chronic degradation or embarrassment, yelling, insistence that the elder interact with others only in the presence of the caregiver, or enforced isolation. It is also important to note that although often not identified, psychological abuse always accompanies other forms of elder abuse. Warning signs of psychological abuse appear in the form of marked changes in elder behavior. Elders are likely to become ambivalent, ashamed, anxious or helpless. Severe psychological maltreatment often results in depression, as indicated by insomnia, loss of appetite and sexual disinterest. If depression persists, accompanying feelings of guilt, shame and despair may result in attempted suicide. Studies conducted by the U.S. House Select Committee on Aging have found that the incidence of successful

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suicide has increased dramatically in men and women over the age of 65.

Who is at risk? The highest risk group is individuals over 74 years of age. Demographic research suggests that women are more frequently victims than men. Older adults who suffer from moderate impairment appear to be at greater risk than those who are either in good health or who have severe physical or mental disabilities. Moderately debilitating impairments such as problems with walking, hearing and visual difficulties, or mild senile dementia appear to require more intensive forms of family caregiving than more severe impairments. Because of the high cost of nursing home care and in-home assistance, many families are forced to provide care for the ailing elder themselves. There is also a paucity of respite resources for family caregivers. The result is usually one caregiver, often a daughter or younger female relative, who must assume all responsibility for the elder.

Who should report elder abuse? In most situations older adults will not or cannot report abusive treatment themselves, often because they fear retaliation. It is imperative, therefore, that individuals who visit or interact frequently with elders take steps to intervene. Simply confronting abusive caregivers has not been found to be effective. Contacting other family members or the victim's physician has been found to be effective and can result in therapy and counseling for both the victim and abuser.

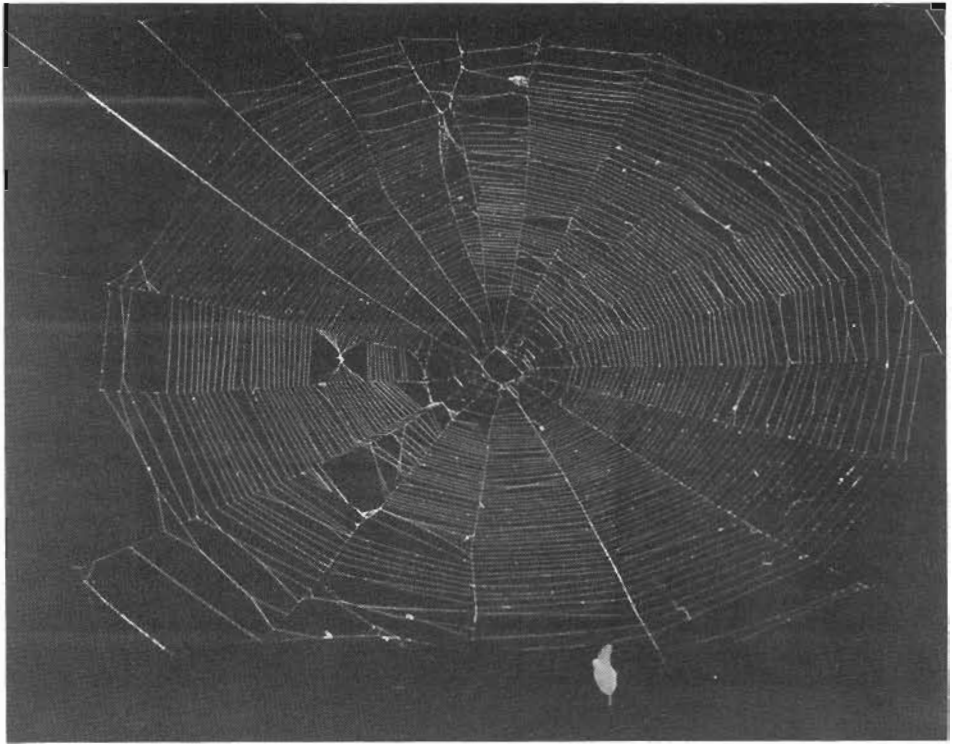
The National Domestic Violence Foundation has established a 24-hour, toll-free hotline (1-800-333-SAFE) that provides anonymous callers with information about all forms of domestic violence. This hotline offers support regarding suspected elder abuse and assistance with counseling referrals and legal advocacy. In emergency situations, the foundation will make provisions for temporary refuge for the victims.

Dr. Carol George is currently Assistant Professor of Psychology at Mills College, Oakland, California. Her education in developmental psychology and interest in life-span development have been directed toward the study of intergenerational relationships. This focus has led to research regarding maladaptive relationships and family violence.

Katherine Kosmos has a B.A. from Mills College and will be going on to graduate school to study life-span development.

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Webs

Stephan H. Johnsrud

Charlotte's Web by E.B. White remains a very popular classic and most people have read it. For those readers who are unfamiliar with it, Mr. Johnsrud's references will be confusing. Wilbur, a pig who was a companion for a little girl had to be relocated to a farm when he became too big. He arrived at his new home seriously depressed and lonely. Charlotte, a spider, introduced herself and the other farm animals to Wilbur and offered their friendship to him. When Wilbur learned of his impending fate, becoming bacon and hams, Charlotte spun a web incorporating the words "Some Pig!" It was perceived as a most unusual occurrence and the news of it caused Wilbur to become famous. It was necessary for Charlotte to spin three more webs to effect a permanent change for Wilbur's future. The result was that Wilbur would be able to live out his life in peace, security and friendship.

I identify with Wilbur in his pen striking up an unusual affinity with a much different species, a spider, known as Charlotte. When Charlotte gave of herself in spinning the web declaring Wilbur "Some Pig!," things were never quite the same. A lady chaplain read that E.B. White classic, *Charlotte's Web*, to us in San Quentin Prison. I wondered about its meaning

In 1983, I learned my Associate Arts degree from the College of Marin, Kentfield, California, thanks to the California Department of Corrections. I worked full-time in the prison education department in the daytime and attended classes at night. Programs were dwindling rapidly and I was very grateful for this opportunity. Receiving the diploma in the mail, I wondered what it meant.

December 15, 1983, having been transferred to the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, I turned in my first book recorded on tape for the Volunteers of Vacaville. A few weeks later, I became a full-time Reader and continue to this day. 4,666,200 recorded feet later. 833.33 hours per million feet. (I'll let you do the math.) A good part of seven years of my life have been spent in a tiny recording booth recording books-on-tape for the blind and visually handicapped. I am privileged to have my own anonymous Charlottes out there, spinning me many interesting webs. One, for example, sent me a *Textbook in Radiology*. Great! I went absolutely wild on biology and life sciences earlier. She not only wanted to read, she wanted every single medical, chemical, physiological term s-p-e-l-l-e-d. A book full. OK. Can do. It just took awhile.

Another Charlotte is a seminarian in Southern California at what I'd call a rather Fundamentalist-type institution.

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(I'm either a Catholic or a Lutheran; I can't quite decide.) Now here something fascinating happens. Has anyone ever taken Koine Greek (New Testament) 101, 102, 103, in 1969 at Golden Valley Lutheran College, Lutheran Bible Institute . . . and suddenly had to remember it and use it? I only earned C's and B's from Reverend Loddigs but out came the awful declensions "ho hay to, too tay too, ton tan ton" (phonetic). When word of this got around to other readers, suddenly I was the "Greek Expert." Going through a text in Systematic Theology, by a German theologian, well, by golly, that humble quarter of German at GV [Golden Valley] also came in handy.

The next Charlotte might send *The Mystical City of God*, annotated version, by Mary of Agreda. Here, my Catholic experience and studies could be used, and as mystifying as this dated genre of writing seemed, I was no longer afraid of, and could sort of be one with, it as I read. In other words, keep my personal biases out of the text and not be a censor to my clients beliefs and faiths.

"A good part of seven years of my life have been spent in a tiny recording booth recording books-on-tape for the blind and visually handicapped."

Sure enough, the next style of spirituality might be from Billy Graham, the Evangelist, or Ellen White.

Whatever comes across our desk from clients, we divide up and read it. *The Complete Works of Chuang Tzu*, Modern Library Edition to *The Complete Works of St. John of the Cross*, Institute of Carmelite Studies. 43 tracks, that is hours of listening in English, Latin, and the poetry in Spanish *Con mucho gusto!*

And, of course, there have been many books in other fields, such as *Federal Tax Manuals and Schedules*. Every single chart! And there was a humongous law book, *Agency and Principle*, 2nd Edition, or was that vice-versa? There were even two volumes of a *U.S. Navy Diving Manual* for a client with dyslexia; it had numerous

oxygen-gas charts. Thank you U.S. Navy for earlier making texts of this kind familiar.

"The motto of the Volunteers of Vacaville is 'Fiat Lux.' Let there be light."

Some of these books have come to us because no one else in the entire reading-for-the-blind establishment has TIME. And it is not too difficult to imagine that people in prison have a lot of Time. Most of the time is completely squandered. Programs are almost non-existent, and would there be any motivation for them, even if they existed?

I feel like it is a very small pen and a very small web and feel almost selfishly grateful for this rare opportunity. I don't know if it can be expanded or duplicated or "catch on." I do notice that many outstanding volunteers in the community who have served as Braillists and transcribers for years are aging and do not seem to be replaced.

But let me return to a more subjective approach to my place in this human ecology. Some years ago I discovered I have manic-depression. After being hospitalized and prescribed Lithium, I returned to my reading booth, motor functions a bit clumsy, and discovered a book from the Latham Foundation, *Dynamic Relationships in Practice*. A photograph of a little girl in a wheelchair and holding a dog was on the cover. And I was sitting there, teary eyed, reading it for some unknown person or persons who were blind. Those were some pretty big psychoanalytical terms for a fellow fresh out of the hospital. Yet, we all managed to piece our various dysfunctions together into a marvelous web that worked. Later, I read an updated version, *The Loving Bond*. Once more, the idea of this unusual human ecology tugged at me. Professors twenty years ago, Navy instructors, nervous instructors (understandably) who came in to San Quentin at night, all have said something to illuminate just one special page, perhaps, so maybe the young woman at the seminary can say to her professor, "luo tov doulon" (I loose the slaves).

We have appeared on the TODAY show, on other television programs, and have the support of our Warden,

but for supporting us he really doesn't get the community credit he deserves. Twenty some years later, we are sort of old news. We do have trouble finding readers who meet the literacy requirements. We have trouble keeping them when we do find them. Well-intentioned people tour the facilities sometimes, even from other correctional facilities, and think it would be a fine idea. To date, their programs have not succeeded. The motto of the Volunteers of Vacaville is "Fiat Lux." Let there be Light.

I hope I have focused my light on the many Charlottes who need the books of their choice to be read for them, whether by inmates or free people at recording guilds on the streets. The nature of volunteerism in service to the blind is time-consuming and the new high-tech items are often not affordable for the average person.

And after all, someone read Charlotte's Web to me, a long time ago, and she did all right for someone with mild dyslexia. It's "Some Web!"

Ed note: Just as we were going to press with this issue, we learned that Mr. Johnsrud has been released. We congratulate him and wish him well.

¶

Latham Foundation Computer Services

The Latham Foundation will announce the release of the most comprehensive electronic database in the field of Humane Education and Human/Companion Animal Bond in the next issue of *The Latham Letter*.

The Foundation's leadership in the fields draws many requests for information from around the world. To better serve the informational needs, the Latham Bulletin Board System will soon be available to provide you electronic access to the vast library of information.

The new service will provide full text of hundreds of papers and articles in the field with full key word searching capability, allowing selective extraction of just the information needed for research use. Additionally there will be the option to send in files to Latham to be shared with others.

The telephone number, hours of operation, and technical information will be provided in the Fall issue of the newsletter.

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What Every Horse Lover Wants To Know But Is Afraid To Ask

As a passenger leaving Vancouver on an East bound Canadian train, I briefly observed a rail side corral containing hundreds of horses jammed together shoulder to shoulder. At the time, I didn't understand what I had seen — now I know. We are indebted to Joyce Nichols, who supplied the following information.

**“... several hundred
thousand horses are
purchased ... for slaughter.”**

The method most frequently used to facilitate the transfer of horse ownership is by means of auction. Many caring owners accommodated by this means, are, however unaware of the interim handling and or ultimate disposition of their animal and some prefer not to inquire. Every year in the United States, several hundred thousand horses are purchased through auctions and transported to distant locations for slaughter. Their transportation is accomplished under conditions which cause great and unnecessary suffering.

Some of the auctioned horses are old and infirm, but most are young, healthy animals, thoroughbreds, quarter horses and mustangs — even mares in foal. The majority are simply “unwanted” by anyone willing to pay more than the \$500 to \$600 needed to price them above that paid by the slaughterhouses.

After purchase, the unfortunate horse begins a long journey fraught with pain, terror, hunger and thirst. Loading up to a fifty horses into a giant two-tiered trailer is difficult enough for professionals, but truckers inexperienced in dealing with horses often use prods and whips, which panic and terrorize the confused animals. Once loaded into low-ceiling vans designed for cattle, the horses are unable to raise their heads, and spend the entire journey with their necks bent in an agonizingly unnatural position. Neither bedding nor special footing materials are provided and shod horses are unable to steady themselves on the metal floors. Crowded together, those that slip and fall remain down for the entire trip. Animals transported from California spend a minimum of thirty-six hours in such conditions with no stops for rest, food or water.

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Conference Points to Animal Abuse Link in Reducing Human Violence

A conference on the theme, “The Faces of Humane Violence” was held February 2nd in Tacoma, Washington, and brought together representatives from animal care and control, human services, law enforcement, the courts, education, public health and concerned citizens, who examined the link between animal abuse and other violent behavior.

The conference was a project of the Humane Coalition Against Violence, formed in the Puget Sound area last summer after a particularly brutal rape and mutilation of a young child by a man whose neighbors say repeatedly tortured animals as a juvenile. Ironically, the conference took place as the trial was being conducted. The man was convicted one week later.

Several citizens' action groups and a governor-commissioned state task force were established after the crime, demanding stronger punishment for violent assaults against humans, greater protection for the public, and

Paradoxically, the appalling situation described here is the result of a 1988 California law enacted for the specific purpose to ensure that horses are humanely transported to slaughterhouses within the State. Its unfortunate result however, was to cause the California slaughterhouses to refuse to accept horses resulting in the present inhumane transport of horses to Texan, Nevadan and Canadian slaughterhouses. All such inter-state transport is regulated by Federal Laws, which provide insufficient protection for the animals. As an example, U.S. Code Title 45, Chapter 4 Section 71, the so called “28 Hour Law,” mandates care, treatment and rest periods for livestock shipped by rail or boat, but exempts those in trucks.

Caring persons who acquire a horse must realize that in so doing they, as is the case with all animals, have assumed a lifetime moral responsibility for the well-being of a sensitive creature. If the horse must be sold at auction (or otherwise), the owner's continuing obligation requires that s/he take whatever action necessary to ensure that it is acquired by another caring, suitable owner or that it is humanely euthanized. All who are concerned with stopping the inhumane transportation of horses, must address letters to the legislators of their respective states as well as their federal representatives. ♣

more treatment programs for victims. But this group sought a different approach — to formulate solutions based on the recognition that animal abuse is an inseparable part of the cycle of violence (as reported by Lockwood, Kellert, Felthous, ten Bensel and others), and on the realization that presently agencies are not working cooperatively to take advantage of this connection. Early intervention and treatment are vital, especially since, where animal abuse is occurring, child abuse may also be occurring.

Many recommendations came out of the conference:

- increase cross-training between police and animal control officers, as well as between animal control and children and family services;
- standardize reporting systems and establish categories or levels of abusive behavior;
- lobby legislators to make severe animal cruelty a felony;
- coordinate misdemeanor/felony records;
- require animal cruelty reports to go to social service agencies;
- recognize the different sources of and reasons for abuse;
- provide community awareness programs on the significance of animal abuse and the need to report it;
- use animals during counseling sessions with students;
- document the connection locally through comparisons of agency files;
- develop courses of action for teachers to take when students show or describe abusive treatment of animals;
- develop more animal-related lessons in empathy and building self-esteem;
- direct treatment toward severe repeat abusers;
- link the treatment goals of multiple agencies; and
- establish a national task force to implement these and similar recommendations. ♣

There is no crime without a precedent.

— Seneca
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Pet Pals

Julie J. Purcell

June 1989: A new resident at a nursing home is keeping nurses out of her room by throwing things at anyone who enters. The Pet Pals volunteer walks in, unharmed, to place a puppy on the woman's lap. Soon, the nurses are able to come in and calm the woman.

September 1989. A Pet Pals volunteer visits with a blind man who claims not to be interested; but as soon as he's stroking the puppy, he launches into a 20-minute story of a dog he raised as a child.

October 1989: A young girl in the psychiatric ward silently strokes a puppy, crying. Then she hugs the Pet Pals volunteer, saying, "Thank you for loving me."



Photo courtesy of Humane Society of Indianapolis

"Sarah" is a resident at an Indianapolis nursing home. She always enjoyed her monthly visits from Humane Society volunteers and their shelter puppies. Sarah usually was the first resident to snatch a puppy and place it on her lap.

No matter what the animal's size, age, or activity level, Sarah would hold the pup and stroke it. Soon the dog would be lying calmly in her arms, licking her chin or gazing attentively into her face.

Last year, however, when Sarah became despondent and bedridden, the pet visits didn't stop. The Humane Society volunteer took the visiting puppies to Sarah in her room. During those visits, Sarah became her old self

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— talkative, alert, and always ready with a story of her own about a canine friend from long ago.

The Pet Pals program of the Humane Society of Indianapolis was created to provide the human-animal bond to those, like Sarah, who don't normally have the chance to interact with animals.

Animals make no distinction between the sick and the healthy, or the young and the old. A hearty tail-wag or a lick on the cheek from a puppy can brighten anyone's day. An animal's love is unconditional — and that's what the participants in the Pet Pals program want and need.

Now in its tenth year, the Pet Pals program began as a six-month feasibility study to determine if a pet therapy program could be of value in the Indianapolis area. Lindsay Smith-Grasso, Pet Pals founder, incorporated the pet facilitated therapy studies of Dr. Boris Levinson, of Yeshiva University, and Dr. Samuel Corson, of Ohio State University.

The six-month trial was a success, and the Society wanted to continue Pet Pals as one of the shelter's available services. The program needed outside funding and sponsorship to grow, but that money was not readily available. The Society decided to continue the visits as a volunteer-operated, donor-funded service.

Throughout the decade of Pet Pals existence, the only setback has been the demand from those area special care facilities who want to participate. While the program includes more than 30 organizations, such as hospitals, nursing homes, and daycares, there is a waiting list of at least 30 more facilities who want to become involved.

"I'd like to get to the point where we can meet every request for a regular pet visit immediately," said Shelter Volunteer Coordinator Julie Easton. "If we can find enough volunteers, there is no reason why we couldn't be doing 80 Pet Pals visits each month.

The Humane Society of Indianapolis is preparing for the grand opening of its new 2.5 million dollar shelter this summer. The state-of-the-art facility will provide many new and expanded services to the community. "The Pet Pals program must expand to meet the growing needs of the community," said the Society's Executive Director Marsha Spring. "We have a limitless opportunity for service, and we must make the most of it."

One of the unique characteristics of the Pet Pals program is the fact that one-third of the visiting volunteers are under the age of twenty. "The residents, especially the older ones, seem to react well to the younger volunteers," said Easton. "Their energy is contagious."

The Humane Society of Indianapolis cooperates with a local high school to recruit young volunteers, but also utilizes senior volunteers for this special program. One of the Society's most dedicated volunteers, Rose Baker, makes a weekly visit to a children's psychiatric unit. Rose is 66.

Among the new challenges for the Humane Society's Pet Pals program is the planned expansion which will initiate pet visits to AIDS patients and to "halfway" houses for the mentally challenged.

Shelter Director Spring said, "This is a program that we have continued for ten years. It is time for us to do further research and expand the program so we can truly offer its benefits to everyone interested."

Julie J. Purcell is the Public Relations Coordinator of the Humane Society of Indianapolis. For further information on the Pet Pals program, she may be reached through the Society located at 7929 N. Michigan Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46268



Photo courtesy of Humane Society of Indianapolis

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The Wisconsin Humane Society Visiting Companion Program

Kathryn Haydon

His massive body rolling with each step, Romeo padded silently down the corridor, going with his mistress into first one room and then another, visiting patients in the nursing home. At one door, he paused. An old woman lay on the bed — she had not spoken or even focused her eyes on anything for a full year. The great Newfoundland dog slowly and deliberately moved to the bed where he gently laid his massive head on the woman's arm. For the first time in a year, she focused on something — Romeo's beautiful, calm face. On Romeo's next visit, his arrival was announced from the doorway, and the woman turned her head to look at him and watched as he made his way toward her. His third visit brought laughter to her lips and tears to the eyes of all the nurses who witnessed this small miracle.

Perhaps this sounds familiar. For a number of years Pet Facilitated Therapy programs have brought joy into the lives of nursing home residents and reached those who have been thought unreachable.

The current Visiting Companion Program of the Wisconsin Humane Society had its start in 1988 with 15 volunteers who visited a total of 22 facilities a month in Milwaukee County. In 1989, the number had grown to 26 volunteers who traveled to 33 facilities a month. By February of 1990, the program had attracted 37 volunteers and was serving 53 institutions.

Jo Ann Maloney, Supervisor of the Visiting Companion Program, had set her goal for 1990 at reaching 50 facilities, a number which has already been surpassed. Although the program reaches out to a great variety of facilities — nursing homes, halfway houses, child care centers, senior care centers, Alzheimer care centers, hospital oncology units, and centers for disturbed and disabled youth — the goal for 1990 is to go into drug and alcohol rehabilitation centers in an attempt to reach teenagers in these and other institutions.

The Visiting Companion Program differs from others of its kind in many ways. First, the program's name — the Visiting Companion Program — indicates the true purpose of the program: to foster a bond between human being and animal. Another significant difference is the use of volunteer-owned adult pet dogs rather than puppies and kittens from the shelter's adoption ward. A former program used these

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Photo courtesy of Wisconsin Humane Society

young shelter animals but it soon became apparent that visits to nursing homes had a negative effect on the animals: the stress of the visits left the puppies and kittens exhausted and traumatized. Very young animals are not housebroken, are not under the control of their handlers and, worst of all, are easily frightened.

The orientation and training of Visiting Companion volunteers differs from other programs too. Although most volunteers for this program usually contact the Wisconsin Humane Society looking for a way to be of help, the Volunteer Center of Greater Mil-

waukee, Inc. has been a source of many new volunteers, also the Volunteer Center sends information on this program to large companies and businesses in the area in order to promote interest in the Visiting Companion Program and other Wisconsin Humane Society activities. Prospective volunteers are interviewed by the Volunteer Manager, Jacalin Leslie, who offers them a number of possible program placements within the Wisconsin Humane Society. Mrs. Leslie gives those who select the Volunteer Companion Program an orientation which

*Continued on next page
Page 15*

includes information about the Wisconsin Humane Society, its function and its mission, as well as a tour of the facility itself. Since all volunteers who meet the public are, in however small a way, representatives of the Wisconsin Humane Society, it is vital that they be well informed about the organization.

The next step in preparing volunteers for this program is to have their pet dogs evaluated at the Wisconsin Humane Society by a professional dog trainer who is also a volunteer. The evaluation determines the suitability of each dog to participate in the program. The dog's friendliness, stability, lack of aggression, lack of extreme dominance, and the ability of the owner to control the dog are closely scrutinized. Dogs who are deemed unsuitable are not taken into the program. Those who would be suitable temperamentally, but whose owners cannot control them properly, are retested at a later date after they have overcome their particular problems. The trainer offers suggestions to solve their problems — ranging from how to teach a dog to sit on command to pointing out the need for obedience classes.

"Animals don't consider our sociological classification important and won't question our background or past mistakes."

The new volunteers whose dogs have passed the evaluation must present a veterinarian's statement attesting to the sound health of the animal. They are then brought to the Wisconsin Humane Society, with the Volunteer Manager and Program Supervisor present, for a session to familiarize the dogs with such objects as wheelchairs, canes, and walkers. Even the dog who is wary of someone "clomping" toward him with a walker quickly adjusts and becomes used to such unfamiliar sights and sounds. The trainer-evaluator is also present to assist and to give such added hints as "Take your dog to busy places and let strangers pet him," and "Place rags scented with Lysol and rubbing alcohol around your home to familiarize your dog with the odors of hospitals

Page 16

and nursing homes." These suggestions are meant to further prepare the dogs for the upcoming visits.

The Volunteer Manager sends letters to many facilities around the city, offering them the opportunity to participate in the program. Those who are interested must fill out a request and a release form.

"God bless you for making the sun shine on the Saturdays you come to visit us."

A release form is signed by an Administrator of a facility to release the Wisconsin Humane Society and volunteers of any liable acts. The request form gives the Wisconsin Humane Society and volunteer information about the facility that is interested in our program. This form tells about the residents, how many, types of disabilities, etc. Each volunteer then chooses three of these facilities to visit on a regular basis, usually once a month. It is stressed that the volunteers be reliable and go each month at the same time. Volunteers must also wear a special jacket and name pin which identify him or her as part of the Volunteer Companion Program of the Wisconsin Humane Society. A staff member from the particular facility accompanies the volunteer throughout every visit to ensure that each resident or patient wishes to be visited by the dog. At the end of each monthly visit, both staff members and volunteer must fill out an evaluation card to be promptly mailed to the Wisconsin Humane Society in order for the Program Supervisor to correct any problems immediately.

What is the result of all this time and effort? The facilities which the program serves are unanimous in their praise. They see positive changes in the people that the dogs visit; they see long term memory stimulated in the elderly; and they see others — the lonely, the disturbed, the mentally ill, the substance abusers — reach out to the unconditional love and acceptance of an animal. In the words of the activity coordinator at a treatment center for adult addicts: "Animals don't consider our sociological classification important and won't question our background or past mistakes. But they will respond immediately to our

presence, our love or our fear. This is why we appreciate them and the volunteers who make it possible." An activity director at a nursing home wrote: "Each visit brings more residents to our social room. Many of them had dogs at home and seeing Sam (a small dog in the program) brings back old memories. They cuddle and love Sam. He opens voices and hearts that have been closed for years."

Her letter summed up what so many have expressed since the program's inception: "This is an excellent program. The Wisconsin Humane Society is a caring, listening group that interacts with both residents and staff, ever mindful of the rights involved. God bless you for making the sun shine on the Saturdays you come to visit us."

Kathryn Haydon is a Visiting Companion volunteer as well as the dog evaluator for the program. She has been teaching dog obedience classes for the ARKO dog training school in Milwaukee for seven years.

The Wisconsin Humane Society has started a networking group of volunteers from shelters all over the United States. United Humane Societies Networking Volunteers produces a newsletter and offers information on different programs, fund raising, recruiting, etc. For more information, contact Jacalin Leslie, Manager Volunteer Program, Wisconsin Humane Society, 4151 North Humboldt Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53212.



Latham Invites Your Articles

Latham welcomes submission of material for possible publication in future issues. The materials should be addressed to: The Latham Letter, Latham Plaza Building, Clement & Schiller Sts., Alameda, CA 94501.

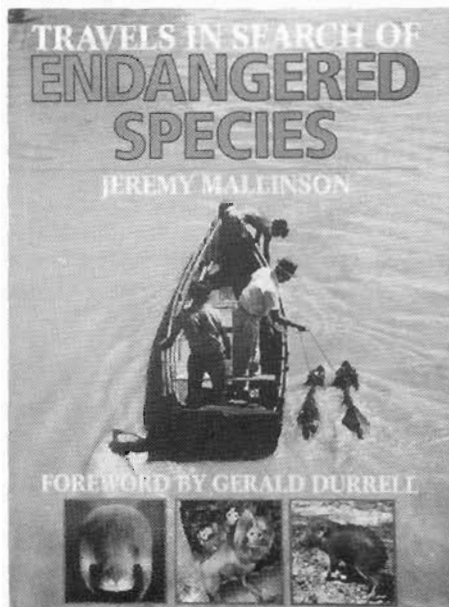
It is not the policy of Latham to provide monetary payment for articles, however, full credit will be given to the author/authors.

If academic, research agency, etc., affiliation is given, it is the responsibility of the author to obtain clearances from the affiliation mentioned. The material should include a brief biography of the author.



The Latham Letter, Summer 1990

Relevant Reading



Travels In Search Of Endangered Species

Jeremy Mallinson
Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.
387 Park Avenue South
New York City, NY 10016
160 pages, over 100 photographs
1989, hardback \$24.95

There are many different sorts of travel writers, some dull who weigh their readers down with a mass of unwieldy statistics, others replete with romantic superfluity. In Jeremy Mallinson's treatise however, one finds a writer who presents an important subject in an unusually humorous, self deprecating and informative manner.

Travels In Search Of Endangered Species describes an increasing awareness around the world of the plight of critically endangered species, such as the *pygmy hog* of the Himalayan foothills, the *lion tamarinds* of southeastern Brazil, and the *harpy eagle*, who are powerless to halt man's destruction of their native habitats and hunting grounds. While asserting the looming threat of extinction to some species, the author emphasizes that if animals and their habitats can be protected, their numbers can stabilize and even increase.

This outstanding book will appeal to a wide range animal lovers, conservationists and especially to those who understand the vital importance of the interdependence of all life.

The Latham Letter, Summer 1990



When Animals Die

CEN/SHARE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

When Animals Die Grieving The Loss Of Animals In Our Lives

CEN/SHARE
University of Minnesota, Media Distribution
Box 734 Mayo Building
420 Delaware St., SE
Minneapolis, MN 55455
45-minute videotape, \$170.00 - 1/2" VHS, Beta 1, or beta 11
\$195.00 - 3/4" U-Matic, (14-minute Previews \$15.00)

Here is a professionally produced, informative videotape that belongs in the media library of every major humane organization. One which needs to be shown at membership meetings and reviewed periodically, by staff. Also, CEN/SHARE's production holds great and significant relevance for those professionals who deal with and counsel grieving individuals.

Most people understand, in varying degrees, that the loss of a pet causes grief. Why is the grief of some owners more severe or prolonged than others, and what variations in human attitudes are there towards utilitarian, service and companion animals?

Grieving The Loss Of Animals In Our Lives, provides understandable answers to these questions as it thoughtfully examines the spectrum of human responses to animal loss.

Presented in a visually rich documentary form, "*Grieving*" presents a model for the human response to animal loss developed by a social worker after five years of pet loss counseling experience and extensive research. The videotape concludes with valuable suggestions concerning how to help those in grief, through compassionate, supportive interaction.

ANIMAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES DIRECTORY

\$24.95

1990-91

4th Edition



Compiled & Edited by Kathleen A. Reece

Animal Organizations & Services Directory

Edited: Kathleen A. Reece
Animal Stories
3004 Maple Avenue
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
325 Pages, paperback, \$24.95

It is hard to imagine a more complete directory of animal organizations and services. Compiled and edited by Kathleen Reece, it contains an alphabetical listing of organizations that operate on a national level, state level and even has sections devoted to those organizations that are concerned with specific animals. As if that information wasn't valuable enough as a resource, Reece goes further by listing sources of pet health insurance, behavioral consultants, periodicals, clubs, zoological and oceanic societies and more. This directory is not limited to those organizations in the United States alone, she has thoughtfully included those in Canada as well.

It does fill a gap in available resources. If you need to find a specific group or category, *Animal Organizations & Services Directory*, now in its 4th Edition, is the book to consult.

4

Pet Behavior Specialists

continued from page 1

reason for this void and its probable continuance in the near future is that few knowledgeable educators are qualified to teach the subject.

Pet Behavior Specialists are self-proclaimed behavior authorities who come from several walks of life. Most are professionals in another related field, usually one peripherally involved with animals or psychology in some form or another. Many are veterinarians, psychologists or social workers.

Current society usually looks upon them benevolently, allowing them to drift undisturbed into this new area simply because they are highly educated professionals, usually with doctorates.

Changing Society's Willingness to Discard Animals

Hundreds of thousands of animals are destroyed each year by American humane societies. Countless others are heartlessly abandoned along roadsides to fend for themselves. Obviously uncared for animals can be found roaming in the heart of our cities. Contrary to belief, few are capable of feeding and protecting themselves and die cruel, needless deaths.

"The Pet Behavior Specialist should be the first resort for owners of pets that are misbehaving."

A full 90% of these animals are destroyed or abandoned because their human owners are unable to cope with such common misbehaviors as incorrect elimination habits, aggression, excessive noise or chewing.

This need not happen to your pet. Solutions are available and relatively easy to execute with a bit of persistent consistency and patience.

Veterinarians, though capable, caring and concerned professionals, have been trained to address the physical ailments of animals, rather than behaviors. The cures of veterinary medicine rarely can solve behavioral problems.

Pet Behavior Specialists, on the other hand, can help modify pet misbehaviors. If you are having such behavior problems with your pet, consult a local Pet Behavior Specialist.

Cat on a Couch: A Misleading Concept

Often, the layman will hear a Pet Behavior Specialist referred to as a pet psychologist. This expression, however vivid with visions of a pet reclining comfortably on a couch telling tales of woe to its psychiatrist, is totally inaccurate. Experts in the field prefer the term Pet Behavior Specialist, as it more correctly describes the profession.

Psychology is defined as the study of the mind and the behavior characteristics of an individual group as related to a particular area of knowledge or activity ... widely viewed as the psyche's capability of understanding oneself.

The Specialist cannot help a dog or cat to know itself!

Nor is it the Specialist's purpose to change the personality of the pet. Owners like their pets' personalities exactly as they are. They wish only to change destructive or annoying behavior characteristics.

The Pet Behavior Specialist treats a pet to alter its behavior. This is *behavior management*, as opposed to pet psychology. The term pet psychology, however, has been used for some time, and it will likely take awhile before it disappears from use.

Specialists Aim to Modify Behaviors — Both Pet and Human

Modification of pet misbehaviors is the key term in this idea. The Pet Behavior Specialist works to change the behaviors of the pet, but to do so, he or she must also tactfully modify the pet owner's behavior. And this is a mammoth task, because human habits are very difficult to break.

It is actually the owner's responsibility to change their pet's misbehavior. It is the Pet Behavior Specialist's responsibility to educate the owner regarding the best way to do this.

Changing a specific behavior in an animal is, of course, impossible to accomplish without involving the owner in changing his or her responding behavior. To accomplish this, the owner must be willing to cooperate completely. One cannot simply pull the pet aside and say "Hey, look now Napoleon, you have to change what you're doing." Teaching the owner how to change behavior will, in turn, result in the animal's behavioral change.

The Specialist uses no secret tricks or absolute solutions to correct pet misbehaviors. All the techniques I recommend are tried and tested and have been found successful over a great number of years.

The techniques used differ from the old wives tales many owners have already tried and, by the time they approach me, they have attempted many old standards. If the first method we undertake together to modify the pet's behavior does not work or is inconvenient for the owner, then we turn to an alternate technique.

Common Sense Approach to Solutions

Most owners, when directed how to manage their pet, recognize that the solutions I offer are a common sense approach. Yet, making people believe a suggested solution will work and convincing them to carry through with the exact stated actions are two totally different things. Consistent follow through is the most difficult job of the two by far.

What is common sense to humans may not be the same common sense to pets. Cats and dogs do not think and learn like humans do. Yet when a person brings a young pet home, they treat it in the only manner they know — like they would a human being.

For example, pet owners strive to make a kitten's litter box and surrounding area smell nicely by purchasing cat litter with all the new odor killing (hiding) ingredients added. Few owners realize that when a cat needs to urinate, it seeks its own urination odor to determine the proper place. And the sweet scented litters only mask their own odor. These scented litter fillers may be aesthetically pleasing to the master of the house, but they simply act to confuse the cat!

The solutions to curing pet misbehaviors lie in perfect cat and dog sense, but cat and dog sense must be taught to people!

Robert M. Andryscio holds an M.S. in the fields of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology and earned a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1982. To earn his unique doctorate, he concluded a three year one-of-a-kind program, the first of its kind in the nation. He was responsible for the program's design and selection of course work, which combined the fields of Veterinary Medicine, Psychology and Psychiatry. Dr. Andryscio may be contacted at P.O. Box 12410, Columbus, OH 43212 (614) 486-9861.



The Latham Letter, Summer 1990

Out of Sight ... Out of Mind

continued from page 1

Photo courtesy of Golden Gate Fields

quickly became the unchallenged center of the human world, supplying labor, sport, entertainment and companionship for their demanding stewards.

"In fact, horse abuse is so widespread that each area of mistreatment is a story unto itself."

It was witnessing the unrelenting abuse of a horse that finally compelled the ASPCA's founder Henry Bergh to give up an admittedly easy lifestyle for a life devoted to halting the thoughtless abuse of animals.

Although horses have always been used for sport and entertainment, it wasn't until the industrial revolution that replaced them with machinery that their fundamental use changed from laborer to entertainer, sports vehicle to pet.

Along with that change in status came more subtle forms of abuse, generally visible only to those working directly with horses. Who of us, wrapped up in the excitement of a western movie thought about the horses galloping ceaselessly across hot deserts? Or falling when their riders took them into rocky terrains? How many of us wondered how they got Mr. Ed to do all the things he did? And what about horse racing? We have all heard stories about drugs and inhumane methods of training. But we don't see it every day, so we forget. The same is true for the rodeo, and circuses, polo, the Olympics, and bullfights. Until recently, who thought about horses in big cities pulling those ever-so-picturesque carriages in the crush of traffic through all kinds of weather?

Then there are those of us who do see horses everyday in our back yards or the yards of our neighbors. They languish there forgotten as our busy lives tarnish having the horse we always wanted since we were kids. Does the horse have shelter? When was the last time he was groomed? And his feed has been forgotten one too many times and now his ribs stand out for all to see. But who really sees?

Seeing is Believing

In fact, horse abuse is so widespread that each area of mistreatment is a story unto itself. That this



abuse is mostly unchecked is a result of its behind-the-scenes nature. Progress has been made in two major areas of abuse — the carriage horse trade and horses used in movies and television. In New York, thanks principally to the efforts of Councilman Bob Dryfoos, the ASPCA and the Carriage Horse Action Committee, strict regulations protecting carriage horses are now in place. It is hoped that eventually the carriage horse trade will be outlawed all together. Other cities are following suit. Some cities have banned the admittedly lucrative, but nonetheless inhumane, tourist attraction while other have instituted comprehensive laws. The trade is being called into question wherever it exists.

Horse protection in American movies and television, according to Betty Denny Smith of the Hollywood office of the American Humane Association, is now under strict guidelines and well-controlled "Horse tripping," she says, once the source of many horse injuries during filming, "has been outlawed since Jesse James' horse went over a cliff to his death." Moviegoers, Smith says, can usually tell if a horse is tripped by the way it falls. "If it falls on its head, the horse was probably tripped; if the horse was trained to fall safely, it falls on its side." Smith does caution viewers against assuming abuse where none exists. The magic of

movie making can fool many people. She refers to scenes of long distance running where horses appear to be literally run into the ground. Actually, she says, these segments are usually the result of many takes over several hours or days in combination with careful editing, and horses are not overtaxed.

Going For the Gold

In other areas of entertainment and sports, however, much remains to be recognized and alleviated. Attend any circus, rodeo, fair exhibition, racing, polo, jumping event or bullfight, and chances are, whether it's obvious to you or not, there are horses being treated inhumanely. The "backyard" horse, too, requires attention; and the handling of wild mustangs and horses at auctions has been called unethical and cruel. Rental stables, riding academies, dude ranches, horse shows, and so-called "suicide" rides are all sites of horse abuse. As Holly Cheever, D.V.M., point out, "Whenever making money is involved, practices tend to get abusive." And unnecessarily so, she is quick to point out. For example, the draft horse pulling contests traditional at local fairs are not inherently abusive, Cheever says. "Draft horses enjoy pulling and don't need to be forced to do it, but owners, anxious to win prize money

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Out of Sight ... Out of Mind

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will hide spiked boards in the palm of their hand to slap the horse to make it move faster."

And horse racing, Cheever says, with its popularity and preponderance of races for two- and three-year-olds, is founded on abuse. She explains: "Any developing mammal has open growth plates that are not supposed to be stressed until fully grown. To have a horse ready at two or three means heavy training and riders on at one year." These horses, she says, become production units for their owners, and are often forced to run under the influence of pain-killing drugs when they are lame. "If they (the owners) can get one more race, one more purse out of a horse, many don't care if it has to be put down immediately afterward." Drugging is probably the most well-publicized abuse to horses. And with good reason. The American Horse Protection Association, Inc. in Washington, DC, estimates that approximately 80 percent of horses racing in the United States today are drugged.

Patty Whalers routinely witnesses racing's rejects, and other horses used up and then given up. As president of H.O.R.S.E. of Connecticut (Humane Organization Representing Suffering Equines) in New Milford, she takes in and rehabilitates abused, neglected

Photo courtesy of Professional Rodeo Cowboys Assn.



Photo courtesy of San Francisco SPCA



and abandoned horses whatever their background.

Cash was a typical former racehorse. Permanently injured in a starting gate accident, he could not be rehabilitated to run again. Slated to be destroyed, Cash came to Whalers unable to be ridden. After six months, 90 percent of his injuries had successfully healed.

But the worst case Whalers has seen was Country, a "backyard" horse. Thirteen years old, and 16-hands high, the bay was so badly neglected that at 600 pounds, he weighed only half of what he should have and had to be carried to the trailer. Whalers says that "backyard" horses comprise a good number of the abuse cases she sees. "People just don't realize how much work and money is involved in having a horse. They buy one for their kids or because they always wanted one and have no idea about its needs. Anyone who has the money to buy a horse can get one," says Whalers.

Which is precisely why, when adopting out rehabilitated horses Whalers is more than just a little particular. A three-page form must be filled out, interviews completed, and

The Latham Letter, Summer 1990

Another Success!

visits from Whalers or one of her staff are made on a regular basis.

Unfortunately, Whalers conscientiousness is not universal, and public awareness of horse abuse must be the first step toward correcting the problem. On the Chinese calendar, 1990 is the Year of the Horse. Hopefully if we're all more observant, it will be.

Reprinted with permission from the Spring 1990 issue of ASPCA Report, newsletter of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In a related section of that report, people who observe cruelty to animals are asked to report it. A list of organizations was included. The list follows here:

ASPCA Education Department

441 East 92nd Street
New York, NY 10128
212/876-7700 ext. 3414
Michael E. Kaufman,
Director of Education Programs



American Horse Protection Association, Inc.

1000 29th Street, NW
Suite T-100
Washington, DC 20007
202/965-0500
Robin C. Lohnes,
Executive Director



American Humane Association

9725 East Hampden Avenue
Denver, CO 80231
303/695-0811



Carriage Horse Action Committee

P.O. Box 1280
New York, NY 10023



H.O.R.S.E. (Affiliate of H.O.R.S.E. of Michigan)

348 Litchfield Road
Route 202
New Milford, CT 06776
203/350-9551

The Latham Letter, Summer 1990



Richard Brodie, President of the COUNCIL assisting at the information booth. Photo courtesy of the Council on Pet Assisted Therapy

Under the guidance of its President, Richard Brodie, New York's Council on Pet Assisted Therapy (PAT) leaves no stone unturned in promoting and providing its ongoing services. PAT's most recent and notable accomplishment took place on March 2nd, in conjunction with the 6th Annual International Cat Show, which was held at Madison Square Garden. During the show, PAT presented a panel of outstanding speakers as part of its own, well attended "New Directions In Pet Assisted Therapy" seminar. They also staffed an information booth throughout the duration of the event and had their efforts rewarded by the written requests of over one hundred and fifty individuals who expressed a desire to become volunteers in PAT's new project – providing support services and pet food to pets of frail, homebound and elderly individuals.

Founded in 1984, the COUNCIL is a statewide coalition of organizations, founded in 1984 by a group of prominent, innovative and compassionate health care professionals, animal behaviorists, veterinarians, educators and scientists. Its membership consists of some of the most prestigious New York organizations representing those fields. PAT's stated primary goal is to nurture pet

assisted therapy, as a very special branch of medicine, into a viable, valuable, and professionally regulated therapeutic alternative. To achieve that objective, it promotes the development and implementation of high quality pet assisted therapy programs; offers guidance and consultation to nursing homes and other types of health care facilities wishing to establish pet assisted therapy as a part of their ongoing services; and assist governmental agencies in the formulation of regulations for the use of animals in pet assisted therapy programs.

Congratulations and best wishes from Latham!





**Marie is quite mobile
in her wheelchair, "I
follow them all
around."**

**"We got a Christmas
present of a photo of the
dogs and when someone
asks me is that my dog, I
say YES! I love them."**



The Assistant Activity Director says, "They cheer up the residents. They look forward to the visits and watch the parking lot for the people with the dogs."



Several convalescent workers would wander into the sitting room and chat with the dogs and the residents.

These photographs were taken at Regency Hills Convalescent Home in Pittsburg, California during one of the many ongoing pet visitation programs conducted by several member/volunteers of the Mount Diablo Dog Training Club.

✍

BIZARRO / By Piraro



The "Bizarro" cartoon by Dan Piraro is reprinted by permission of Chronicle Features, San Francisco.

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