Department of Interior Considers Cruel Seal Harvest a Full Use of Resources for the Public Welfare

Every year in early summer an estimated 60,000 seals are clubbed to death in the Pribilof Islands. The skins are shipped to an American fur company which, under contract to the U.S. Government, processes them. Subsequently, the pelts are sold at public auction and the proceeds go to the U.S. Treasury to pay for the Aleut communities on St. Paul and St. George Islands and to finance herd management and research. The processed pelts end up finally as fur trim or expensive sealskin coats, carrying an average price tag of $2,300 per coat.

In a report on last year's harvest, HSUS observer Brian D. Davies, Executive Secretary of the New Brunswick SPCA in Fredericton, Canada, estimated that over 12% of the clubbed seals required multiple blows before dying. Another observer placed the figure at 15%. Davies pointed out that the multiple blows caused prolonged fear and suffering. He also reported that the animals were driven to exhaustion in being moved to the killing areas.

All this is being done under the supervision and management of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

With the approach of summer and the 1968 seal harvest, The HSUS protested strongly to the U.S. Department of the Interior, condemning the harvest as "primitive and barbaric." The Society recommended measures, based upon the Davies 1967 findings, to ameliorate the (Continued on page 3)

Bill Affecting Rodeos Introduced in New York

A bill that would outlaw use of bucking straps and similar devices on horses and other animals used in rodeos, circuses, and similar exhibitions has been introduced in the New York Senate.

Patterned after the Ohio anti-bucking strap law, the proposal is identified as Senate bill No. 2305 and is before the Committee on Agriculture and Marketing.

THE MAKING OF A FUR COAT

This is how seals are killed in the Pribilof Islands. Long, heavy clubs are used to smash their skulls. The lucky ones die quickly. Interior Department justifies the cruel hunt as necessary for good wildlife "management."
The 1968 HSUS National Leadership Conference will be held on October 4-6 at the Marriot Motor Hotel in Saddle Brook, New Jersey.

The site was chosen because of its central location, at the junction of the Garden State Parkway and Interstate 80, just 10 minutes from the George Washington Bridge connecting New York with New Jersey. Easily accessible by automobile, there is hourly limousine service to Newark Airport in New Jersey and frequent transportation to Kennedy and LaGuardia airports in New York.

The Marriot Motor Hotel offers spacious, comfortable rooms and excellent meeting facilities. There is a resort-like atmosphere, with an air of gracious living that promises to make the 1968 meeting the best ever.

The HSUS New York Branch, celebrating its tenth anniversary, will host this year's conference. Plans are now being made to develop an interesting and informative program. An animal slaughter and abuse conference is planned for the first time, to focus attention on the need for humane legislation.

The Branch meetings will open with an address by Mr. D. G. Dowling, state commissioner of Education, and will concentrate on the new humane education act now before the New Jersey legislature.

The Branch reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The HSUS New York Branch reports introduction of an excellent bill in the state legislature to protect and control pets. The Branch has approved the proposed legislation and most humane groups and humanitarians are expected to support it.

A progressive piece of animal control legislation, the new bill declares cats and dogs are personal property and requires pounds and shelters to stay open a minimum number of hours daily as a help to persons seeking lost or stray pets.

It seeks to control surplus animal breeding by requiring that a female dog in heat be confined except for planned breeding. Higher licensing fees are established for unspayed female animals, and owners who permit pets to roam at large can be issued a summons.

The law, if enacted, would be enforced by the state Department of Agriculture.

Pribilof Seal Hunts Labeled as Barbaric (Continued from page 1)

The proposed law would interfere almost by reflex action. They contend that the proposed bill is meaningless and unenforceable and would have only the ill effect of adding to the carnage.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish newspapers in New York and New Jersey. Reportedly, one of the major problems of the proposed bill is that the speed rate of the Pribilof Islands establishment of flat killing areas, which would also help to prevent unnecessary suffering of conscious animals.

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter.

The Branch has approved the proposed legislation and most humane groups and humanitarians are expected to support it.

A progressive piece of animal control legislation, the new bill declares cats and dogs are personal property and requires pounds and shelters to stay open a minimum number of hours daily as a help to persons seeking lost or stray pets.

It seeks to control surplus animal breeding by requiring that a female dog in heat be confined except for planned breeding. Higher licensing fees are established for unspayed female animals, and owners who permit pets to roam at large can be issued a summons.

The law, if enacted, would be enforced by the state Department of Agriculture.

Study Undertaken to Develop Holding Pen For Small Animals

Pribilof Seal Hunts Labeled as Barbaric (Continued from page 1)

The proposed law would interfere almost by reflex action. They contend that the proposed bill is meaningless and unenforceable and would have only the ill effect of adding to the carnage.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish newspapers in New York and New Jersey. Reportedly, one of the major problems of the proposed bill is that the speed rate of the Pribilof Islands establishment of flat killing areas, which would also help to prevent unnecessary suffering of conscious animals.

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.

Branch Reports New Pet Protective and Control Law Before Legislature

The ASPCA of New York City has retained a Cambridge, Mass., research firm to study ways of developing a humane pen for positioning sheep, cattle, and calves prior to ritual slaughter. A very similar humane slaughter project has been developed and is in use in packing plants in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California.

Availability of a small-animal pen would remove the last remaining excuse of ritual packers for not ending the cruel shackle and hoisting of conscious animals (at which the bills would not be a concern) and a moderately used packing house practice unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud.

The opposition is appearing mainly through the editorial pages of the Jewish Press.
Enforcement by State Officials

**Law Against Cockfights**

They constitute a widespread national evil, held together by such national institutions as The Gamecock, The Law Against Cockfights. Because they are attended by sadistic audiences with gambling laws. Direct action has been taken by The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the leading national humane group, to prevent the repeal of the anti-cruelty law.

Cockfighting was also in the news in Oklahoma where legislation is before the Senate to amend the state’s anti-cruelty law to include fowl. The legislation—Senate bill No. 695, introduced by Senator Selman—would make it a misdemeanor for any person to instigate or encourage, for a bet or reward, any fight between animals or fowl. It is receiving effective support from humanitarian and humane groups within the state.

Ohio Affiliate Gears Work to State Needs

The Animal Charity League of Youngstown, Ohio, an HSUS affiliate, is extending its program statewide to meet the demands of that fast growing state. The society, rated one of the best in the country, is an outstanding example of how a competent organization can carry out effective animal welfare work without operating an animal shelter. The HSUS has also reported cases to the United States Department of Agriculture because of probable violation of federal gambling laws.

Some events have been cancelled or their locations changed because of alerted local officials, but in most cases there has been no report of legal action being taken against the promoters and participants in the cockfights. The HSUS has also reported the case of the United States Department of Justice because of probable violation of federal gambling laws. Direct action has been taken by The HSUS when available manpower and resources permitted. Even in some such cases, word has leaked to promoters who quickly changed the cockfights to another secret meeting place.

In February, the Society advised Gov­ernor Ronald Reagan of California, a state which specifically outlaws cockfighting, of a series of fights to be held in Barstow on March 9 and 10 and in April and May. The Society also asked Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller to take action against spectaculars scheduled in his state.

Governor Reagan pledged that action would be taken, and Governor Rockefeller promised to look into the matter and “a solution will be found.” Mr. Rockefeller’s promise was found wanting, however, when a check by The HSUS before this News went to press uncovered that cockfighting is still going on in Arkansas and a full series of these events was scheduled for March 11-15 at Oaklawn in Hot Springs.

*Photo shows cruel, steel gafts used in cockfights. The devices are bound in place over the bird’s natural spurs. Ripping, tearing action of fighting roosts causes injury and death.*

The HSUS has also reported cases to the Department of Health and Education in many areas, sometimes with the knowledge of state police and local authorities. Hundreds of organized cockfights, attended by sadistic audiences with betting and free-flowing liquor at pitide, are held in the United States every year. They constitute a widespread national evil, held together by such national institutions as Grit and Steel, The Gamecock, The Feathered Warrior, and others.

These events not only do what you give us the means to do and we can do more if we want to provide for help to suffering animals. Will you help us to help even more suffering animals? Will you give us the ammunition we need to intensify the fight against cruelty? May we ask: “Why don’t you use the coupon below today?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Humane Society of the United States</th>
<th>1145 Nineteenth Street, N.W.</th>
<th>Washington, D.C. 20036</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you want to provide for help to suffering animals in your will, a free booklet available from The HSUS will tell you how to Stretch Your Humane Society Dollars and How to Write a Will, it also explains how to judge if a humane society deserves your support. Address your request to Mr. Mel L. Morse, President, The HSUS, 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME: _________________________________________________________________________________________</td>
<td>I _________________________________________________________________________________________</td>
<td>_________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREET: _____________________________________________________________________________________</td>
<td>CITY, STATE____________________ ZIP CODE__________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Public Law 89-544 is not doing the job of stopping petnapping as intended by Congress," HSUS President Mel L. Morse stated in a recent interview in Washington. "It cannot do so because the wording of the law and the interpretation of some of its provisions have left weaknesses in areas important to the welfare of animals. There are too many escape holes in the law, as written. It is not the fault of the Department of Agriculture. That agency can only administer and enforce the law as passed on to it by Congress."

Morse explained that HSUS field agents have found that huge numbers of cats and dogs are being bought by biological supply houses for sale as dissection models to beginning biology classes. He said that the animals are purchased, dead or alive, with no questions asked and many may well be stolen animals. He explained further that this unrestricted and unlicensed trade was made possible outside the scope of Public Law 89-544. Adequate funding, even though it won't help in the areas we have discussed, will ensure effective enforcement and administration of the many other strong provisions relating to suppliers of animals to research facilities.

Morse also pointed to another section of the act as an escape hole through which pet thieves could still operate. He said that many dealers do not have to be licensed because they are not selling animals in interstate commerce for research purposes as specified in the act. This enables the dog dealer who, for example, collects animals in his backyard to sell to a bigger, licensed dealer. The latter must then comply with the law by holding the animals purchased for five days; but, in doing so, he establishes himself legally as the first dealer and owner. In thus breaking the chain of commerce through the five day holding period, the backyard dog dealer is freed of the requirement to be licensed and is free to collect animals again, many of which could be stolen.

"Sooner or later," Morse said, "the law will have to be amended to strengthen these and other weaknesses. In the meantime, it is hoped that humanitarians across the country will support efforts to obtain an adequate appropriation for Public Law 89-544. Adequate funding, even though it won’t help in the areas we have discussed, will ensure effective enforcement and administration of the many other strong provisions relating to suppliers of animals to research facilities."

Top Educators Visit NHEC, Appraise and Discuss School Study

HSUS officials met with Dr. Virgil S. Holli, Marin County (Cal.) Superintendent of Schools, Assistant Superintendent Stanley Friese, and Dr. Stuart Westerveld, of the U.S. Office of Education, in late February to discuss plans for integrating the Marin County humane education program for schools with the National Humane Education Center.

The educators, who are the principal academic supporters of the HSUS program of introducing humane education into school curriculums, visited the working animal shelter, the facility to be used for training humane workers. It is hoped these preliminary talks will lead eventually to extension of the Marin County school project into the Virginia school system.

Dear Mr. Morse:

I am pleased to report that very satisfactory progress has been made toward obtaining additional protection for laboratory animals in research facilities.

Since there is no law at the present time protecting laboratory animals during research, I continue to be hopeful that we can in this session of the Congress provide such protection with the passage of the Rogers-Javits bill.

I think it would be helpful if humanitarians were to advise the President of their views on this proposed legislation.

Kind regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Morse

File: HR-13168

The note reproduced above, received recently, needs no comment from the HSUS. It presents, more succinctly and clearly than could a 500-word editorial, the view of many humanitarians. We agree.
Networks Turn Sunday Into “Savage” Day with Cruel, Brutal Programs

The major television networks seem bent on turning Sunday into a day of viewing cruelty and brutality to animals on television.

The American Broadcasting Company leads the parade with its barbaric The American Sportsman, almost a case history of senseless and sadistic massacres of helpless wildlife. In one recent program, for example, the cruel coursing of rabbits was shown in gory detail even though it is an activity forbidden by anti-cruelty laws in almost all states. This entire program attempts to glorify hunting and killing, making the killing of animals (much of which is on the endangered species list) seem glamorous and pleasurable.

The National Broadcasting Company also gets in its competitive bid for the irrational segment of the viewing audience which likes violence and brutality. In a recent Wild Kingdom program, viewers were treated to a prolonged scene in which a cougar fought for its life in the rushing torrents of a mountain stream.

No wild animal could be trained to put up such a terrified struggle for survival in the jagged, rock-filled rapids shown on the program. So obviously cruel was this particular episode that it was a matter of concern at a recent meeting of wildlife organizations in Washington attended by representatives of The HSUS.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has, of course, its Lassie series which is not without scenes of serious abuse to the dog. Viewers who have seen the episodes showing the dog’s adventures when lost will remember the many realistic (and probably real) obstacles put in the way of its return home.

The HSUS has protested to the sponsors of these programs and to the networks. Copies of the protests to the networks have been lodged with the Federal Communications Commission. The Society urges individuals who protest to send copies to the Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and The HSUS.

It is essential that the FCC be kept appraised of viewer objections to this type of television fare. It is the most effective way at present to work for the cancellation of animal cruelty programs.

The objectionable programs mentioned here and many others would not exist if the Code by which the motion picture and television industries are supposed to regulate themselves was enforced. The Television Code, for example, states that “the use of animals, both in the production of television programs and as a part of television program content, shall at all times, be in conformity with accepted standards of humane treatment.” Such a clearcut statement leaves no doubt that cruelty to animals used in television is prohibited and could be eliminated entirely if the provision were enforced.

The HSUS intends to continue working to remedy the situation.

**Bullfight Programs Under Attack Nationwide; FCC Confirms Right to Protest**

Humanitarians across the nation continue to protest the telecasting of bullfight programs which bring the brutality, gore, and cruelty of the bullring into American homes. Many individuals are now sending copies of their letters and telegrams of protest to the Federal Communications Commission and The HSUS. The letters to FCC are expected to be considered when a station’s broadcasting license comes up for renewal and the burden is placed on the station to demonstrate that it is operating in the public interest and for the public welfare.

There have been recent indications that stations telecasting this type of program are sensitive to protest. Attorneys for station KPAZ-TV, Channel 21 in Phoenix, Arizona, warned a protesting humane group, the Animals’ Crusaders of Arizona, Inc. that legal liability is incurred by persons who knowingly contact advertising sponsors causing them to break their contracts with television stations. The demand was made that members be requested in the future not to contact station KPAZ or its television sponsors.

The remarkably arrogant demand was brought to HSUS attention by the local humane organization. Prior correspondence with the Federal Communications Commission had already brought notification from FCC that individuals should make their views known to television stations, networks, and sponsors. The relevant FCC comment read:

“... the Commission expects its licensees to attempt to ascertain and to satisfy the programming tastes, needs and desires of the audiences which their stations are licensed to serve. It is for this reason that the Commission has urged concerned persons and groups to make their views known to the stations, networks and sponsors involved in the broadcast of material which they consider objectionable ...”

It would seem that this statement confirms the right of individual protest against objectionable television fare and humanitarians may object therefore when something as inimical to the public interest as bullfighting is telecast. Obviously, too, the public in general and humanitarians in particular have the right to question the licensing by FCC of any station which fails to operate in the public interest as evidenced by heavy protest from a segment of the viewing audience.