Wildlife Expert Named to Staff

Noted Southwest wildlife authority Hal Perry has been appointed wildlife representative of The Humane Society of the United States to direct the Society's expansion of activity into wildlife problems.

Perry, who has been field representative for Defenders of Wildlife for the past year, has campaigned for some 20 years against the predator control program conducted in the Southwest by Wildlife Services of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife within the Department of the Interior.

For most of those 20 years he worked single-handedly, while running a successful general engineering business of his own in Phoenix.

The Southwest predator control program will be a major target of the Humane Society's new thrust into wildlife problems, which will include other wildlife concerns, such as preservation of the wild horses of the Southwest and West.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt announced that the Society has a threepronged objective in the area of wildlife: (1) to prevent cruelty to all wild animals; (2) to preserve all species still in existence; (3) to help restore the balance of nature that man has thrown out of kilter.

Perry's opposition to the program began when he learned that the federal government was killing animals on public lands by inhumane methods. When Perry

(Continued on next page.)

HSUS Asks Federal Court To Stop Poison Program

The Humane Society of the United States and its California Branch have jointly asked the U.S. District Court in Washington, D. C., to permanently enjoin the Department of the Interior from continuing its predator control program.

The predator control program, operated by Wildlife Services within the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, has gained notoriety in recent years because of its widespread use of poisons and mechanical killing devices in southwestern and western states.

Although the program in those states is aimed primarily at killing coyotes, HSUS Wildlife Representative Hal Perry has concluded that it is on the verge of wiping out entire species of wildlife in that region.

Perry reports that in a recent 5-year period Wildlife Services used 1,160 tons of bait treated with a lethal poison known as "compound 1080" in the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

During the same period, Wildlife Services used over 3 million strychnine tablets and nearly half a million cyanide charges that were exploded in cyanide guns.

In the process of killing coyotes, which have been dubbed "predators" because they sometimes attack cattle and sheep, the Department of the Interior has also killed a large percentage of the skunk, raccoon, bobcat, badger, and fox population in those states.

Pets, People, Killed

It has also killed a large number of domestic animals and pets and several people, who have accidentally tripped mechanical killing devices or eaten poisoned meat.

"Furthermore," Perry said, "we can only guess at how much 1080 has been washed into streams and rivers and absorbed by the root systems of grass that is eventually eaten by cattle and sheep."

In its legal action to stop the program, The Humane Society charges that the predator control program is "a systematic, self-perpetuating program of indescribable cruelties, willful torture and gratuitous destruction of thousands of animals."

Upset Ecological Balance

Through the indiscriminate and promiscuous use of lethal toxicants and traps, the program causes the needless suffering and death of masses of animals, HSUS charges.

(Continued on next page.)
The Humane Society further charges that the program as it is presently being executed is upsetting the ecological balance by drastically reducing the predator population. This lack of balance is evidenced by periodic increases in rodent population, the elimination of significant plant growth from large areas of land, and the pollution of water and atmosphere by lethal toxicants.

FINANCED BY TAXPAYERS

"Perhaps the largest insult of this entire program," Perry said, "is the fact that it is taxpayers' money that is footing the bill to kill taxpayers' animals on taxpayers' lands."

By putting poisons on large areas of public grazing land, Wildlife Services has violated sections of the Taylor Grazing Act that provide for the full management and enjoyment on those lands by the public and domestic animals, the suit charges. The Humane Society also charges that Wildlife Services is putting poison on private property without the consent of the owners.

FAILS TO JUSTIFY NEED

HSUS contends that Wildlife Services has failed in its responsibility to gather information that justifies the extent of its program and that it has failed to conduct research to find selective and humane methods of controlling predators. It also charges that employees of Wildlife Services conduct and expand animal control activities on their own initiative, without previously determining a need and through active solicitation of operators of public and private lands, which is directly in violation of departmental regulations.

In investigating the program, The Humane Society has learned that Wildlife Services has failed to keep adequate records on the number of coyotes killed, the type of control activity employed, and the number of wild horses or burros that stray onto public lands.

The Humane Society concluded that Wildlife Services' program is directly in violation of departmental prohibitions and that it has failed to keep adequate records of the predator program and that it has failed to keep adequate records of the predator program and that it has failed to keep adequate records of the predator program.

PERRY CONTINUED

learned of the government's 1090 poisoning campaign to kill coyotes and other predators by the hundreds of thousands, he began compiling detailed records of the predator program and undertook his own crusade to drastically alter the program.

Besides working on the staff of Defenders of Wildlife, Perry recently represented the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, and Nature Conservancy on the Animal Damage Control Board of Wildlife Services. He is also field representative of the Arizona Wildlife Research Council. As the head of The Humane Society's new threat in wildlife problems, Perry will operate out of Phoenix, while maintaining an office at HSUS headquarters in Washington, D.C.

In an article in the Washington Post, an official of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife said that Interior Department seeks to eliminate "only those species which get in people's hair."
Humane Society Presses Interior
To Halt Blackbird Killing Plans

HSUS is pressing the Department of Interior to halt any mass killing of blackbirds until the authority and need for such action has been thoroughly reviewed.

The Society became involved after it was learned that Interior planned to kill some 60,000 blackbirds at Milan, Tenn., by spraying them in cold weather with solutions that would cause their feathers to lose the capability to retain heat.

In response to a letter from HSUS and in behalf of the Sierra Club, the Animal Welfare Institute, and the Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Acting Director J. P. Linduska of the Division of Wildlife Research within the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife said the Tennessee program has already been abandoned.

No Pledge of Change

However, he defended the authority and procedures of the division in considerable detail and gave no indication of willingness to change the present course of the program.

Blackbirds need to be controlled because of three problems, he said: (1) their droppings provide a medium for a predator, whether it is known what or not the blackbird has been designated a predator, whether it is known what effect mass killing of blackbirds will have on ecology, and what other methods of killing have been tested and with what results.

Investigator Appointed

Guy R. Hodge has been appointed field representative for HSUS to act as a trouble shooter and investigator and to provide assistance to local societies throughout the United States.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt said the appointment of Hodge, to work out of the Washington, D. C., headquarters, is part of The Humane Society’s program to increase the professional services available to local societies from HSUS.

Hodge is a recent graduate of Temple University, where he received a bachelor’s degree in business administration. He worked as a volunteer with local societies in Philadelphia. Hodge has also been appointed to act as a trouble shooter and investigator and to provide assistance to local societies throughout the United States.

HSUS Begins Efforts To Stop TV Bullfight

HSUS has notified the New York-based promoters of a closed circuit television bullfight from Spain that it is in the process of taking legal steps to block the telecast.

The ”sporting event” is being promoted by the same group that promoted the Muhammad Ali-Frazier fight. Management Television Systems, Inc., former Federal Communications Commission Chairman E. William Henry is chairman of the board.

The drawing card for the bullfight is El Cordobes, Spain’s leading matador. The promoters have announced that the event will be shown in Madison Square Garden and at least 99 other theaters on June 13.

The Humane Society and other humane organizations are determined to stop the torture and killing of animals from becoming the newest form of American entertainment.

In related action, both chambers of the Florida Legislature voted to repeal a law passed last year that authorized ”bloodless” bullfights.

Among some 150 humanitarians testifying in favor of repeal was Dr. Fredrick L. Thomsen of St. Petersburg, President of Humane Information Services, Inc.

”The entire purpose of bullfights is the torture and torment of an animal for pleasure and profit,” he told the committee.

State, Federal Bills Introduced To Save California’s Tule Elk

Humanitarian groups throughout the United States are working against a dead line to save the few remaining Tule Elk.

Less than 400 of the species, also known as the Dwarf Elk, are still in existence, all of them in the Owens Valley of California, east of the Sierras and west of the Inyo-Whites.

Although the Tule Elk is protected under California law, the California Fish and Game Commission, which has jurisdiction over the Owens Valley, has concluded that the grazing lands can support only 250 elk. Last year the commission allowed hunters onto the grazing range to shoot 90 elk, and it has planned to repeat the action this year.

Under the leadership of the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk, however, the planned hunt has been postponed while the commission reconsider the situation.

Meanwhile, California State Sen. Peter H. Behr introduced a bill (S.B. 722) that would protect up to 2,000 Tule Elk.

In the U.S. Senate, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) has introduced the Nature Protection Act (S. 249) to protect all rare and endangered species, including the Tule Elk. A similar measure (H.R. 3844) has been introduced in the House by Reps. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.) and Paul McGee Jr. (R-Calif.).

Cranston has also introduced a joint resolution (S.J. RES. 84) to establish the Tule Elk National Wildlife Refuge in the Owens Valley, comprising.

Enjoy Newport in October

Beautiful Naragansett Bay at Newport, R.I., is the setting for the 1971 Annual Conference of The Humane Society of the United States, Oct. 15-17. Meetings will be held at the new Colonial Hilton Inn on Goat Island (left foreground). HSUS officials are scheduling nationally known speakers and discussion of new directions for the Society. Details will be announced soon.

Bill Would Protect Animals in Transit

Rep. G. William Whitehurst (R-Va.) has introduced a bill (H.R. 6655) to increase protection for animals in transit, ensure that birds in pet stores and zoos are protected and broaden the categories of persons regulated by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

HSUS considers the bill very important and encourages all societies and individual humanitarians to actively support it.

The proposal covers areas involving large numbers of animals, areas which are not presently covered.

Of particular significance are provisions dealing with standards for terminal areas used by any common carrier licensed under the Animal Welfare Act.

HSUS has found that conditions under which animals are held in terminals are often inhumane and, in fact, that many animals have died because of present conditions.

It is now the policy for animal shipments to be held several days at these terminals without food or water. Enactment of the Whitehurst bill would establish humane standards for their care during waiting periods.

Supporters are urged to write their U.S. Senators and Representatives and W. R. Poage (D-Texas), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, to request favorable action on the Whitehurst bill.

HSUS has also joined with the American Dog Owners Association to attack the problem of airline shipment of animals. Association President Duncan G. Wright and member of the House Agriculture Committee, to request favorable action on the Whitehurst bill.

HSUS has also joined with the American Dog Owners Association to attack the problem of airline shipment of animals. Association President Duncan G. Wright and member of the House Agriculture Committee, to request favorable action on the Whitehurst bill.

TWA officials expressed willingness to initiate new corporate rulings for animals in shipment upon the submission of recommendations by HSUS and the Association.
Society Testifies for Prohibition On Aerial Shooting of Wildlife

HSUS has submitted testimony in behalf of a proposed prohibition on the shooting of all birds, fish, and animals from aircraft over public lands and is urging all humanitarians to write in support of the bill.

In behalf of The Humane Society of the United States, Representative, said, "The House bill is being considered by the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), chairman. The Senate bill is under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on the Environment, Committee on Commerce, Sen. Phillip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman. The amount of land necessary to maintain the shooting of all birds, fish, and animals from aircraft over public lands is 10,000 Rabbits Clubbed

Humanitarians throughout the United States were angered by the recent clubbing of some 10,000 rabbits in Idaho. The outing was a civic affair, in which entire families helped herd the rabbits into a V-shaped fenced area, where they were clubbed to death. Men and boys used live rabbits for balls in baseball games. Hot chocolate and doughnuts added to the festivity.

Dog Dealer Convicted

Dog Dealer John Seward of Greensboro, N. C., has been convicted in Pennsylvania on four charges of improper business procedures and faces a hearing by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on suspension of his license. Seward was arrested in Harrisburg, Pa., while transporting 108 animals from North Carolina to a delivery point for laboratory animals. He was charged and pleaded guilty to not having a Pennsylvania dog dealer's license, transporting animals without ventilation, food, or water, not having certificates of health for some of the dogs, and not having bills of sale for some of the dogs. When Seward was arrested, some of the animals were dead and others were in such bad condition that they had to be destroyed.

Six Firms Charged In Zoo Ship Deaths

The federal grand jury has indicted a New York shipping line and five other defendants on charges of shipping exotic animals to the United States from Africa under unethical and inhumane conditions.


First Use of Old Law

The indictment is believed to be the first prosecution under a federal statute enacted in 1909 that prohibits the shipment of animals under inhumane and unhealthy conditions. The little-known law was discovered by officials of the International Society for the Protection of Animals, who worked with the U.S. Department of Justice to obtain the indictment.

Indicted were: States Marine Lines, Inc., New York; States Marine Steerage Agency, the chartering agent; T. Carr Hartley and Sons, Ltd., and the Kenya Farms Association Ltd., Kenya, which shipped the animals; James S. Murray, captain of the ship New Westminster City, which was chartered by States Marine for the voyage; Read & Smith Lines, Ltd., owner of the ship.

Not Isolated Case

HSUS officials consider the conditions aboard the ship as fairly typical of the conditions under which all exotic animals are shipped.

They believe a major first step toward remediing the problem would be passage of House Concurrent Resolution 232, now before the Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution urges the federal government, acting through the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, to take steps to initiate establishment of international standards for the humane treatment of animals.

Texas Seniors Begin 1971 Education Series

HSUS leaders have conducted three successful seminars on humane education and shelter management at San Antonio and Tyler, Texas, and Waterford, Va., in recent weeks. The Texas meetings are the first in a series of two-day regional seminars being conducted throughout 1971.

HSUS and regional humane officials are now making specific plans to hold seminars in Connecticut and Chicago. The program for the meetings was developed by Miss Phyllis Wright, executive director of The National Humane Education Center, sponsored by HSUS. It covers a broad field of information necessary for the efficient operation of a humane society and an animal shelter, ranging from cruelty investigations to publicity and fund raising.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt spoke at the two Texas seminars in early April.

HSUS Assists Nelson In Trapping Bill Draft

The Human Society has been working closely with Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), an HSUS director, to draft a bill that would effectively stop the use of the steel jaw trap for animal trapping. The legislative work coincides with a massive response to HSUS's recent special report on the cruelties involved in wild animal trapping.

Many individuals who responded to the HSUS report indicated they were previously unaware of the problem. The knowledge that hundreds of thousands of animals die by starvation, freezing, and as a result of painful injuries after being caught in leg-hold traps has brought cries of alarm from throughout the United States.

The Humane Society and Senator Nelson are determined to find legislative means of stopping this inhumane practice.

Six Firms Charged In Zoo Ship Deaths

The federal grand jury has indicted a New York shipping line and five other defendants on charges of shipping exotic animals to the United States from Africa under unethical and inhumane conditions.


First Use of Old Law

The indictment is believed to be the first prosecution under a federal statute enacted in 1909 that prohibits the shipment of animals under inhumane and unhealthy conditions. The little-known law was discovered by officials of the International Society for the Protection of Animals, who worked with the U.S. Department of Justice to obtain the indictment.

Indicted were: States Marine Lines, Inc., New York; States Marine Steerage Agency, the chartering agent; T. Carr Hartley and Sons, Ltd., and the Kenya Farms Association Ltd., Kenya, which shipped the animals; James S. Murray, captain of the ship New Westminster City, which was chartered by States Marine for the voyage; Read & Smith Lines, Ltd., owner of the ship.

Not Isolated Case

HSUS officials consider the conditions aboard the ship as fairly typical of the conditions under which all exotic animals are shipped.

They believe a major first step toward remediing the problem would be passage of House Concurrent Resolution 232, now before the Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution urges the federal government, acting through the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, to take steps to initiate establishment of international standards for the humane treatment of animals.

Texas Seniors Begin 1971 Education Series

HSUS leaders have conducted three successful seminars on humane education and shelter management at San Antonio and Tyler, Texas, and Waterford, Va., in recent weeks. The Texas meetings are the first in a series of two-day regional seminars being conducted throughout 1971.

HSUS and regional humane officials are now making specific plans to hold seminars in Connecticut and Chicago. The program for the meetings was developed by Miss Phyllis Wright, executive director of The National Humane Education Center, sponsored by HSUS. It covers a broad field of information necessary for the efficient operation of a humane society and an animal shelter, ranging from cruelty investigations to publicity and fund raising.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt spoke at the two Texas seminars in early April.

HSUS Assists Nelson In Trapping Bill Draft

The Human Society has been working closely with Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), an HSUS director, to draft a bill that would effectively stop the use of the steel jaw trap for animal trapping. The legislative work coincides with a massive response to HSUS's recent special report on the cruelties involved in wild animal trapping.

Many individuals who responded to the HSUS report indicated they were previously unaware of the problem. The knowledge that hundreds of thousands of animals die by starvation, freezing, and as a result of painful injuries after being caught in leg-hold traps has brought cries of alarm from throughout the United States.

The Humane Society and Senator Nelson are determined to find legislative means of stopping this inhumane practice.

Legislative attempts to put an end to the inhumane slaughter of wildlife on private game preserves in the State of Washington such as Safari Island appear to have blocked. Rep. Harold S. Zimmerman of Camas, Wash., chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the State House of Representatives, has notified HSUS that a bill prohibiting private game preserves will not be reported out of committee.

I think that the consensus of the committee is that there is a need to consider the whole subject of hunting and the protection of exotic animals, he said. "As more people come onto the land, there will probably be more and more managed game farms."
The legislation that would result in the inhumane slaughter of wildlife on private game preserves in the State of Washington such as Safari Island appear to have blocked. Rep. Harold S. Zimmerman of Camas, Wash., chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the State House of Representatives, has notified HSUS that a bill prohibiting private game preserves will not be reported out of committee.

I think that the consensus of the committee is that there is a need to consider the whole subject of hunting and the protection of exotic animals, he said. "As more people come onto the land, there will probably be more and more managed game farms." He concluded his pessimistic letter to HSUS with this comment: "As long as man is a meat eating person, he must recognize a certain inconsistency in man's concern for animals."

Inhumane slaughter of wildlife on Safari Island generated concern and interest throughout the nation after Walter Cronkite reported it on CBS.

The private game preserve on an island in Puget Sound is stocked with exotic animals, some on the endangered species list. Hunters can choose the animal they want to kill, and, upon payment of a fee, the animal is turned loose. On a small island, he cannot run far.

In reply to Zimmerman's letter, HSUS Director of Investigations Frank J. McMahon said that the issue of hunting in general is one thing, but hunting under conditions such as those that exist on Safari Island is completely another.

McMahon made this statement in response to Zimmerman's concluding statement: "Certainly, there is a great deal of difference between eating meat which has been humanely slaughtered under the Federal Humane Slaughter Act and the killing and maiming of animals simply so that someone can obtain a trophy to please his own vanity."
Effective Bill Sought To End Seal Killing

Public outrage over the annual killing of seals for the fur industry has produced a record volume of activity on Capitol Hill aimed at stopping the slaughter.

Several bills to stop or reduce the killing have been introduced in both the Senate and the House, some with considerable national publicity. HSUS legislative experts have studied all the bills and found major weaknesses in them.

HSUS representatives have been working with Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Rep. G. William Whitehurst (R-Va.) to draft a bill that will effectively fulfill all the requirements desired by The Humane Society.

All HSUS members and supporters will be notified of the bill as soon as it is introduced.

Perpetual Support

Have you made any arrangements for continuing support of HSUS after your lifetime? The needs of animals will continue long after you have gone.

HSUS will be happy to provide you with literature suggesting ways that your money can support humane activities for many years to come.

McMahon Says Pennsylvania Dam Would Kill 353 Wildlife Species

The Humane Society of the United States has publicly opposed the Tocks Island Dam Project in Northeastern Pennsylvania because it threatens to reduce or destroy 353 species of wildlife.

HSUS also opposes the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area, a companion project, because of its plan to preserve game wildlife in order to provide game for hunters.

In testimony submitted to a public hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives, HSUS Director of Investigations Frank J. McMahon said The Humane Society has learned through experience that thousands of animals will be strangled on islands as the water behind the new dam rises.

Will be Inundated

“These animals will be on lands that will eventually be inundated and many thousands will, of course, perish,” he said. “No governmental agency can evaluate the ecological damage that will be caused if this dam is built.”

McMahon also scored plans contained within the Tocks Island project for “control of wildlife which is dangerous or a nuisance to the visitor.”

“It may involve elimination of rabid individuals, control of potentially dangerous species such as skunks, poisonous snakes, raccoons, bear, and deer in areas of intensive public use, and control of species which may damage facilities or annoy visitors, such as porcupines, beavers, woodchucks, etc.,” the plan states.

License to Kill

If approved, this aspect of the project would give carte blanche to the National Park Service to “control”—and, once again, the word control means absolutely no more than to kill any species of animal it so desires, McMahon said.

“Every single species involved, including the poisonous snakes, are native to the Delaware Valley and are an essential part of the environment and ecological balance of nature in the Delaware Valley,” he said. “The time is long past due when some of our governmental agencies involved with wildlife and animal control stopped attempting to play God and depended more on the natural balance of nature.”

McMahon said the Tocks Island control program would be added to a long list of infamous control programs elsewhere, including the killing of literally every form of wildlife in the Southwest with 1080 poison, the recent clubbing of rabbits in Idaho and Utah, the clubbing of seals on the Pribilof Islands, and the freezing of blackbirds.

Commenting on the proposed wildlife refuge as part of the recreation area, McMahon said HSUS believes there is no justification for spending vast sums of the taxpayer’s money to establish a government game preserve when hunting is a primary objective.

In opening the hearing, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (R-N.J.) said in the past few years there has been “a tremendous awakening among public-spirited citizens as to the need to protect and conserve our physical environment from the ravages of a technological society.”

“This awakening has produced profound skepticism as to the essential worth of governmental projects which hitherto have been approved almost as a matter of course,” he said.

HSUS members and supporters in the State of New York are urged to help defeat proposed legislation to legalize cockfighting.

Assembly bill 5780 would nullify the existing ban on this inhumane sport. It has been referred to the Codes Committee for consideration.