Dolphins Drown in Tuna Nets
134,000 Killed in '75
President's Perspective

A Call to Personal Action

By John A. Hoyt

One of the frequently asked questions communicated to me by HSUS members is: “What can I do personally to assist in preventing cruelty to animals?” It is not always easy to give a specific answer to that question. Often many of the conditions and situations affecting cruelty to animals are so remote to individual humanitarians or so complexly interwoven within governmental or industrial policies that direct personal action is virtually impossible. It is for these reasons that it is vitally important that strong organizations such as HSUS exist.

On other occasions, however, the action of the individual, when added to that of millions of others, will be much more effective than the actions and protests of any organization. I am quite convinced that the tuna-porpoise issue is just such a case.

On page 12 of this issue of The Humane Society News you will read about the incredible cruelty and suffering being inflicted upon porpoises by the tuna industry. Literally thousands upon thousands of these sensitive creatures are being brutalized and destroyed each year to accommodate an industry that is presumably catering to the needs and desires of the American public.

There a comes a point when the price to be paid in animal exploitation and suffering can no longer be tolerated in the interest of man. We believe that threshold has now been crossed by the American tuna industry. Consequently, HSUS calls upon you as a concerned humanitarian to refuse to buy any tuna products, either for personal consumption or as gifts for pets. More than our consideration for animals, the inhumanity, callousness, and inexcusability of this industry and the federal government that have resulted in failure to correct and eliminate those practices and procedures that can only be described as abominable and indecently inhumane cannot be tolerated in this day and age.

While it is clear that certain tuna products, specifically “white” or albacore tuna, are not obtained by the purse seineing method that results in the suffering and destruction of porpoise, it is not always certain that this distinction can be made by the purchaser. Consequently, a refusal to buy all tuna products will ensure the effectiveness of your protest.

I further urge you to express your protest by writing to the presidents of the major tuna canners listed on page 13. I know for certain that copies of this letter and hopefully any of concern to commercial enterprises and are not casually dismissed.

Also, write to Robert Schoning, Director, National Marine Fisheries Services, Washington, D.C., urging that quotas affecting the incidental killing of porpoises as a result of purse seineing for tuna be fixed immediately at a level which will require the industry to alter its fishing methods.

Your voice and action are greatly needed in regard to this critical issue. Indeed, it is your opportunity to personally participate in a campaign to reduce, and hopefully eliminate, cruelty and suffering to one of the most intelligent and sensitive creatures who share life with us on this planet.

Cover: Our cover photo stands as a reminder to all those who care about the other animals that share this planet with us. It is a reminder to avoid all tuna products, as well as publications and guidelines by HSUS that recommend the consumption of tuna.

Cruel? The Humane Society of the United States has asked Lake County, Ind., prosecutor John L. Paylo to formally charge Gary, Ind., Mayor Richard Hatcher and the entire Gary City Council with cruelty to animals. HSUS made the request on March 3, after inspecting the Gary Dog Pound for the fifth time in 3 years and finding animals suffering in inhumane conditions, despite repeated HSUS recommendations for its improvement.

After inspecting the pound, HSUS Great Lakes Regional Director John Inman and HSUS Investigator Philip Steward concluded that no changes had been made to improve treatment or housing conditions for the animals. Inman said that when he first entered the kennel area of the pound that he was “almost knocked over by the extremely foul odor of excrement. We found animals wallowing in their own urine, vomit, and feces, most of which had been left to cake up in the cages for God knows how long.” He said that when Steward protested the filth a German shepherd was lying in, the kennel worker grabbed the dog by the back of the neck and threw him, yelping and struggling, into a clean cage.

Steward said that the speech and movements of the kennel worker indicated that he may have been under the influence of alcohol.

In one cage the investigators found a puppy that had been dead for some time. Many animals appeared to be very sick, including one dog with a bloody discharge coming from his eyes and nose. Other animals were housed in cages so small that they could not stand up. More than half the cage doors in the pound were broken, with sharp strands of wire protruding inward toward the animals. There was no food or water for many of the animals, and one dog was observed trying to quench its thirst from a bowl in which ice had formed.

After their inspection, Inman and Steward met with John Lawshe, an official of the Gary Health Dept, which is responsible for operation of the pound. When asked why no improvements had been made at the pound, Lawshe said, “I just can’t get the money from the mayor and city council.” Through Lawshe’s statements, Inman and Steward confirmed that the mayor and the city council have been aware of conditions at the pound since May 1973, when they were informed of HSUS’s first investigative report on its inhumane conditions. Since then city officials have received other investigative reports on the pound, as well as publications and guidelines for improvement, but have failed to act upon them.

In a letter to Prosecutor Paylo, accompanied by his investigative report, Steward said HSUS would no longer tolerate the cruel treatment of animals at the pound. He charged that the pound is in violation of Indiana cruelty laws and asked that it be closed immediately until improvements can be made. He also asked that the mayor, Gary Health Dept. Director James Hedrick, and city council members be charged with cruelty to animals for knowingly operating the pound in an inhumane and unlawful manner in total disregard for the welfare and safety of the animals.

At press time, Paylo had not yet acted upon HSUS’s requests. HSUS fears that political considerations may result in a further prolonged inaction and is considering filing a civil suit to stop the continuing cruelty.
Alaska Wages War on Wolves

Alaska has decided that money from out-of-state moose hunters is more important than preserving America’s wolves and has undertaken a massive and cruel campaign of killing wolves from helicopters. The Alaska Fish and Game Dept. has undertaken the slaughter in spite of protests and legal action from a long list of organizations, including HSUS. The Fish and Game Department’s sole objective seems to be to permit a major increase in the moose population, on which wolves prey, in order to offer trophies for the hunters who flock to the state annually.

Many of the wolves being killed are wearing radio transmitter collars that were placed on the animals by wildlife biologists seeking information that would enable them to help preserve America’s declining wolf population. The state began the wolf shooting program on Jan. 28 in several game management areas covering some 10,000 square miles of the state near Fairbanks and Anchorage. The objective is to completely exterminate wolves in one area and kill up to 80% of the wolf population in others. Game officials said they would continue shotgunning wolves, weather permitting, until their quotas had been met.

In addition to stabilizing the population of herbivores, wolves are very important in maintaining the health and vigor of their prey species since they will kill only the weak, sick, or injured members of the herd. If wolves are artificially eliminated, the weaker moose survive in greater numbers, thus lowering the general health and vitality of the herd.

The killing of winter-weakened Alaskan moose by hunters using 40 mph snowmobiles has been dramatically increased in recent years. In fact, the numbers of moose taken by hunters has been reported heavy enough to account all by itself for the decline in the animal’s numbers. In 1973 (the last date for which figures are available), 1,500 hunters took 1100 moose out of a population of 3,000 to 4,000 animals in the Tanana Flats area near Fairbanks. Trapper Jen Smith, who lives in the area, described hunters’ excessive slaughter of moose as unbelievable. "One would have to be out here to observe the number of carcasses. I have observed hunters traveling into this area in hordes, literally running down moose with machines, like cowboys. Cows, calves, and bulls alike. Any idiot could guess as to the prospects of a future moose population," said Jen Smith.

Hunting in the Tanana Flats, Robert Hiram, game supervisor for the area, said, "Our hoo-hoo was in not amending the {animal} hunting laws and repugnant to the dignity of a major federal action." Soon after the court’s decision the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service withheld federal wolf control funds from the state pending preparation of an environmental impact statement. The Defense Dept. followed by prohibiting wolf hunting on a military reservation near Fairbanks. But this did not stop the state. HSUS urges members and friends to write President Ford demanding that he stop the mismanagement and abuse of the Alaska timber wolf and moose by a hunting minority, as well as institute an ecologically sound management policy to ensure the survival of the species.

Balance of Nature Threatened

... the state has ... given the hunters an opportunity to eliminate their competitor.
"We felt so helpless. Oil-covered birds were being brought in by the boxful. All we could do was attempt to clean and dry them, then watch most of them go into convulsions and die." Guy R. Hodge, HSUS director of research and data services, made these comments last February after returning from the scene of the worst oil spill in Chesapeake Bay history. He and HSUS investigator Philip Steward were among scores of people trying the lives of thousands of waterfowl that became mired in tar-like crude oil after a barge sank in the bay during a severe windstorm.

The barge, owned by Steuart Petroleum Co., leaked 250,000 gallons of industrial oil into the bay, blackening 90 miles of shoreline near the mouth of the Potomac River in southern Virginia. An estimated 20,000 wintering water birds suffered a slow and agonizing death after being covered with the oil that hardened like asphalt on their feathers.

The spill occurred at the worst possible time because the population of migratory ducks that make their winter homes in the marshes of the bay was at its peak. Among the more than 12 species of birds affected were the American coot, horned grebe, loon, canvasback duck, and the rare whooping swan.

The U.S. Coast Guard officially designated the disaster as a "major spill" and privately employed workers to clean up the oil. Detergent was spread over bay waters, and oil-soaked sand was shoveled into barrels and dump trucks. Warning devices were placed along the shoreline in the hope of scaring the birds from their nests.

As the birds flew into the bay, oil and icy water washed over them destroying the natural waterproofing and insulating properties of their feathers. No longer able to shed water or search for food, they became cold, hungry, and exhausted as they struggled to remain afloat. In addition, most of the birds ingested oil while attempting to preen their feathers.

When the helpless birds washed onto bay beaches, disorganized volunteers and shoreside residents who knew little about how to capture or clean the birds were forced to attempt to clean the oil from the birds. The HSUS immediately issued a press release to the local news media providing instructions on recovery techniques for cleaning the birds, as well as urging volunteers to transport the birds to several local animal shelters equipped to give them special care.

Hodge and Steward met with local government officials, private citizens, and the U.S. Coast Guard to discuss the use of an abandoned Army building, which was transformed into a waterfowl rescue center in coordination with local shelters and private homes. HSUS called David Smith of the International Bird Rescue Research Center in Berkeley, Calif., to the rescue center for technical assistance in the cleaning of the birds. In addition, HSUS obtained food and equipment to care for the birds.

Volunteers in each of the rescue centers worked 12- to 14-hour days for a week, washing the birds and feeding them with a mush made from commal and bits of minnows. However, they had limited success, with fewer than 5 out of 100 birds surviving the oily ordeal.

"It was terribly frustrating," said Steward. "We were trying to keep them alive, but we lost almost everyone that came in." Hodge said that it became more and more difficult to return each morning to the rescue center because most of the birds that he had cleaned had died during the night. But despite the apparent futility in cleaning the birds, a strong band of camaraderie developed among the volunteers in their determination to make amends for what man had done to the birds. One volunteer said, "I feel an obligation to help these birds. Some people have an obligation to make oil, and others have an obligation to clean up their mess."

In an effort to review the waterfowl rescue operation, HSUS and the American Petroleum Institute jointly convened a meeting on Feb. 21 with representatives from state and federal wildlife agencies and several private wildlife conservation groups. The participants concluded that state and federal wildlife management officials failed to implement a pollution contingency plan for the bay that could have reduced casualties among the birds. The tri-state plan, which gives the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state game departments bordering the bay responsibility for decisions affecting wildlife, was largely ignored during the disaster. Inaccessibility of beaches, an inadequate number of volunteers, and lack of equipment and supplies were also factors limiting success of the rescue effort.

As so often happens after a major disaster, others follow in its wake. On March 7 an Amtrak Auto-Train derailed and plunged into Quantico Creek in northern Virginia spilling nearly 1,000 gallons of diesel fuel into the water. The accident occurred near the Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge, where many water birds were feeding. After learning of the spill, Hodge and Refuge Manager Dick Anthony set up a bird rescue plan that subsequently ended without loss of wildlife. "I think the response to this spill demonstrates what can be accomplished when we receive the cooperation of the Fish and Wildlife Service and provide staff who have the expertise to develop a proper waterfowl rescue plan," Hodge said.
Economic interests working through the U. S. Dept. of Commerce are seeking to block a Dept. of Interior proposal to put sea turtles on the endangered species list in order to continue exploiting them for their meat and hides.

HSUS has joined other animal welfare and conservation organizations in supporting Interior’s plan to declare the loggerhead, Pacific ridley, and green sea turtles endangered. It argues that, as a result, it should be given authority to de­termine what species are protected from hunting, Dr. Archie Carr, executive director of HSUS, has joined other conservation orga­nizations in supporting Interior’s plan to declare the loggerhead, Pacific ridley, and green sea turtles endangered. He argues that, as a result, it should be given authority to determine what species are protected from hunting.

One of the economic interests that stands to lose money if sea turtles are protected is Mariculture, Ltd., which collects thousands of sea turtle eggs annually from the beaches of Dutch Surinam and hatches them at its turtle farm on the British Island of Grand Cay­man. With export of turtle meat as its objective, Mariculture claims it has already succeeded in getting a substantial number of turtles to reproduce and, conse­quently, agrees that the 1980 projection is unrealistic.

“Turtle meat is a delicacy that very few people indulge in.”

Because sea turtles must be approx­i­mately 11 years old before they can reproduce, it is a long process to establish­ment enough breeding pairs in captivity to replace the need for taking eggs out of the wild. It’s not like this operation was necessary to provide protein to the starving people of the world,” Mrs. Pressman said. “Turtle meat is a delicacy that very few people indulge in. Why should the world’s population be threatened with the future of the turtles in question? ‘For our govern­ment to grant its feet in the effort to save them or to act to leave their number not critical to other species of any kind which would be anachronistic and shameful,’ he said.

HSUS wildlife expert Sue Pressman, representing Monitor, a consortium of animal welfare and conservation orga­nizations, inspected the Grand Cay­man turtle farm in March to gather in­formation on the operation. She con­cluded that Mariculture has not yet succeeded in getting a substantial number of turtles to reproduce and, conse­quently, agreed that the 1980 projection is unrealistic.

“Turtle meat is a delicacy that very few people indulge in.”

HSUS has joined in a federal lawsuit asking that the National Marine Fish­eries Service immediately halt the activity of issuing a permit to allow the importation of 19,000 South African cape fur seal pelts into the United States. The legal action was initiated by Monitor, a con­sorium of environmental and animal welfare groups including HSUS, after learning of NMFS’ decision to waive the ban on the importation of seal pelts imposed by the U. S. Marine Mammal Protection Act.

HSUS wildlife expert Sue Pressman called the NMFS decision to lift the ban an inci­dental contract with the United States for the New York Zoological Society, on behalf of Monitor, urged the federal government at a March hearing to keep sea turtles on the endangered list. King expressed fear that the Mariculture operation, coupled with other consumer uses of sea turtle products and the incidental taking of sea turtles by shrimp fishermen, would seriously threaten the worldwide sea turtle population. He also urged that sole responsibility for the status of sea turtles be given the Dept. of the Interior, instead of being shared jointly by Interior and the Dept. of Com­merce as it is now.

In a statement before the same hear­ing, Dr. Archie Carr, zoology professor at the University of Florida and one of the leading authorities on sea turtles, expressed fear that vested commercial interests are threatening the future of the turtles in question. “For our govern­ment to grant the effort to save them or to act to leave their number not critical to other species of any kind which would be anachronistic and shameful,” he said.

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This suit asks the U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C., to bar NMFS from issuing the permit, a final step needed before actual importation can take place, on the grounds that the seals were killed inhumanely.

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Development Officer and Program Coordinator Join Staff

HSUS President John A. Hoyt recently announced the addition of two staff members to serve in capacities not previously designated. Paul G. Irwin, vice president in charge of development, will broaden the impact of HSUS through membership cultivation and financial support. Ms. Patricia Forkan, program coordinator, will direct and coordinate the ever-growing number of humane issues confronting HSUS.

Irwin, a former United Methodist minister, has broad experience in fund raising and membership development projects. He has provided leadership for two YMCA capital fund campaigns and other community action programs. He appeared regularly on two Boston, Mass., radio programs and one of Boston’s commercial TV channels. He served on the hospital ship Hope in northeast Brazil and has conducted tours in Israel and Greece.

Irwin will be awarded a doctorate from Boston University upon publication of a professional education project. Ms. Forkan, for the past 6 years the national coordinator for the Fund for Animals, has a wide range of talents to bring to HSUS. She is knowledgeable in all aspects of the humane movement and has served the cause of animal welfare both in this country and abroad. One of her most successful campaigns was on behalf of saving the whales.

Ms. Forkan was an originator of the boycott against the products of countries which have persisted in slaughtering whales. She has represented the World Federation for the Protection of Animals at the International Whaling Commission’s meetings in London since 1973. Legislation has always been an important aspect of her responsibilities. She has on numerous occasions responded to requests to appear before legislative committees on a wide range of topics including marine mammals, trapping, and greyhound racing. Ms. Forkan believes that teaching and living according to a humane ethic is one of the most valuable contributions anyone can make to all life. These feelings and interests are not surprising, since her parents were the founders of an animal shelter in their hometown.

As part of her work with the Fund for Animals, Ms. Forkan hosted her own radio talk show, “All About Animals” last year in Palm Beach, Fla.

In welcoming Ms. Forkan and Irwin to the HSUS staff, Hoyt said: “I am confident that through the leadership of these outstanding persons HSUS will expand and increase its effectiveness in preventing cruelty and suffering to animals. Both bring to us a rich heritage in helping to create a society in which animal life is accorded a place of respect and compassion.”

Cruelties of Trapping Featured in New Awareness Kit

HSUS has produced an Awareness Kit on the Cruelties of Trapping to help individuals and organizations educate the public on the need to ban the steel jaw trap and to not buy fur products. The kit, which sells for $4.50 postpaid, contains the items pictured above: 10 “Don’t Get Wrapped in a Fur That’s Been Trapped” buttons, 10 bumper stickers with the same slogan, 10 posters of two bobcats in a trap with headline “Fashion Doesn’t Justify This Cruelty. Don’t Wear Fur.”; 10 handout fliers with the same slogan; 10 special reports for $1.00; 100 bumper stickers for $7.00; 10 posters for $0.01; 100 fliers for $2.00; 10 special reports for $1.00; 1 set of public service scripts for radio; 1 set of sample letters to the editor; 1 hard plastic “Posted. No Trapping” sign; 1 model state law to ban the steel jaw trap; 1 sample sheet for pledges to not buy fur.

Most items can also be ordered individually in large quantities but only in the amounts listed below: 100 buttons for $8.00; 100 bumper stickers for $7.00; 10 posters for $0.01; 100 fliers for $2.00; 10 special reports for $1.00; 1 set of newspaper ads for $2.25; 1 set of newspaper photos for $2.25; 1 “No Trapping” sign for $5.00.

Make checks payable to HSUS and allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Photo by Gary Lazarh
More than 134,000 dolphins, considered one of the most sensitive and intelligent members of the animal world, were mutilated or killed by tuna fishermen last year in their efforts to bring in record tuna catches. In spite of the requirement in the Marine Mammal Protection Act that the tuna industry was to reduce dolphin deaths to near zero by 1974, tuna fishermen killed even more of these marine mammals during 1975 than in 1974. And, because of the industry’s success in convincing federal officials that they can’t comply with the law, there is no reason to believe there will be fewer victims this year.

While some effort has been made by the industry and the federal government to develop improved technology to reduce dolphin deaths, many others are trapped and slowly oppressed as the tuna is hauled out of the net. When the tunaboat captain spots the mammals, he sends speedboats out to encircle them and move them into an area adjacent to the parent vessel. One of the speedboats then pays out a gigantic 3/4-mile long net attached on one end to the fishing boat. The net is towed completely around the dolphins and attached to the other end of the fishing boat. The top of the net is buoyant, while the bottom is weighted to fall 300 feet below the surface. When the bottom of the net is drawn shut, as on an old fashioned purse or laundry bag, the tuna are trapped. Then, as the top is drawn shut, the dolphins that have not swum out of the encirclement are also trapped. Many of these sensitive, intelligent creatures get their fins and snouts caught in the net. Many others are crushed to death, suffocated, or drowned as the net is hauled on board. Still more are injured by the poles that members of the ships’ crew use in an attempt to get the dolphins out of the net during the hauling-in operation.

In joining with the Animal Welfare Institute, the Sierra Club, and other environmental organizations for the campaign, HSUS leaders call on members and supporters to immediately cease the purchase of all tuna products. While it is only the yellowfin tuna that swim with schools of dolphins, and they are normally labeled as “light” tuna, the campaign is aimed at reducing sales on all tuna because any attempt to differentiate in the boycott might not have the desired effect.

While there are several subspecies of porpoise and dolphins, it is the spinner porpoise, the spotted porpoise, and the common dolphin that are being slaughtered by the Pacific tuna fleet. Ironically, it is these creatures that have made tuna fishing a lucrative industry in this country. Tuna fishermen discovered long ago that yellowfin tuna swim beneath pods of dolphins, which are easily spotted because the marine mammals swim on the surface and leap gracefully out of the water. When the tunaboat captain spots the mammals, he sends speedboats out to encircle them and move them into an area adjacent to the parent vessel. One of the speedboats then pays out a gigantic 3/4-mile long net attached on one end to the fishing boat. The net is towed completely around the dolphins and attached to the other end of the fishing boat. The top of the net is buoyant, while the bottom is weighted to fall 300 feet below the surface. When the bottom of the net is drawn shut, as on an old fashioned purse or laundry bag, the tuna are trapped. Then, as the top is drawn shut, the dolphins that have not swum out of the encirclement are also trapped. Many of these sensitive, intelligent creatures get their fins and snouts caught in the net. Many others are crushed to death, suffocated, or drowned as the net is hauled on board. Still more are injured by the poles that members of the ships’ crew use in an attempt to get the dolphins out of the net during the hauling-in operation.

Even for the survivors, the future is bleak. The injured mammals become prey for sharks, and the entire social order of this highly organized species is thrown into disarray by the death of their fellow creatures. This purse seining method of tuna fishing is so profitable that one canning company, Van Camp, has just had three mammoth purse seines constructed, each costing approximately $5 million, according to the Animal Welfare Institute.

When the U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act was passed in 1972, humanitarians thought their battle to protect dolphins had been won. But the tuna industry has conducted a highly successful lobbying effort to convince the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) that it cannot meet the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act requiring it to reduce to “insignificant levels” the number of dolphins incidentally killed in purse seining operations. NMFS has required the tuna industry to comply with terms and conditions of an annual permit for incidental taking of dolphins. However, that system appears to be worthless. Robert W. Schoning, NMFS director, disappointed humanitarians and conservationists last November when he announced that a quota for dolphins being taken in 1976 would be established only if the number taken by May exceeds 70% of the 1975 total. The November statement considerably modified an earlier proposal that would have set a ceiling on the number of incidental kills and would have required a federal observer on every boat in the fleet.

In light of these developments, HSUS and other environmental and humane groups have concluded that the only hope for stopping the senseless slaughter of these creatures is to convince the tuna industry that the public will not tolerate this abuse. In addition to not buying tuna products, consumers are urged to write letters of protest to the presidents of the major tuna canners.

On DOLPHIN DROWNED IN TUNA NETS

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Del Monte Corp., Box 3573, San Francisco, CA 94119
Castle & Cooke (Bumble Bee, Cloverleaf), Astoria, OR 97103
H. J. Heinz Co. (Star-Kist), Box 57, Pittsburgh, PA 15230
Ralston-Purina (Chicken of the Sea), Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, MO 63188

At Press Time—On May 11, U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey issued a ruling which declared the incidental killing of dolphins, as now occurs in current tuna fishing practices, to be illegal; and, requires the Federal Government to comply with the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Unfortunately, this does not necessarily mean the end of the legal battles to stop this cruel and inhumane practice, and the boycott is still urgently needed.

Photo by Gary Laurish
Which is it, Dolphin or Porpoise?

Which is it, dolphin or porpoise? Even marine biologists can’t agree on which common name to call this friendly, intelligent marine mammal. Generally, both names are interchangeable, and it is your choice. Unless you prefer the more specific Latin names. In that case, the types caught in tuna purse seine nets are from the Genus Stenella and the Genus Delphinus. No matter what you choose to call them, we know for certain that they are not fish but air-breathing mammals with a highly developed communications system and sonar that even the Navy can’t simulate.

Amanda Blake Stars in “Personalized” TV Announcement

Actress Amanda Blake stars in the second in a series of TV public service spots that HSUS has produced for local animal welfare groups. Miss Blake, who played Miss Kitty on “Gunsmoke” for 18 years, is an ardent animal lover and a HSUS director. In the 60-second color spot, Miss Blake describes the work of local animal welfare groups and appeals to viewers for their support. The spot will be personalized for each purchasing organization by the addition of a visual listing of the group’s name, logo, address, and phone number at the end of the spot.

Groups wishing to purchase the spot will be required to buy one spot for every commercial TV station in their viewing area, up to a maximum of five. If there are more than five stations, the spots for the additional stations will be supplied at no additional cost. The first spot will cost $49, the second $35, and all remaining spots $25 each. If the ordering group did not buy the first spot, “Be A Responsible Pet Owner” (see winter 1975-76 issue of The Humane Society News), there will be a one-time art cost of $35 for personalizing the spot. No spot will be sold without this personalized identification. Compute costs using the chart below:

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<td>$194</td>
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*Subtract $35 if you ordered the first spot.

Hello, I’m Amanda Blake. Today, I’m not playing the role of Miss Kitty. Today, I’m speaking to you as a director of The Humane Society of the United States. This is my dog Sato. He’s been a member of my family for some time.

Lots of dogs and cats aren’t so lucky. They don’t have families.

Animal welfare groups across this country have become the foster families for unwanted, homeless, and mistreated animals.

They’re housing, feeding, and caring for unwanted animals.

They’re finding families for homeless animals. And, they’re investigating and preventing cruelty to animals.

When kindness becomes a way of life, they can close their doors.

They’d really like to go out of business. Until then, you can help by supporting their efforts.

Help your animal welfare group go out of business. For us—and for the animals!

Because of the high costs of film editing, there can be no changes in the spot itself. The only mention of Amanda Blake. Today, I’m speaking to you as a director of The Humane Society of the United States. This is my dog Sato. He’s been a member of my family for some time.

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Amanda Blake, who played Miss Kitty on “Gunsmoke” for 18 years, is an ardent animal lover and a HSUS director. In the 60-second color spot, Miss Blake describes the work of local animal welfare groups and appeals to viewers for their support. The spot will be personalized for each purchasing organization by the addition of a visual listing of the group’s name, logo, address, and phone number at the end of the spot.

Groups wishing to purchase the spot will be required to buy one spot for every commercial TV station in their viewing area, up to a maximum of five. If there are more than five stations, the spots for the additional stations will be supplied at no additional cost. The first spot will cost $49, the second $35, and all remaining spots $25 each. If the ordering group did not buy the first spot, “Be A Responsible Pet Owner” (see winter 1975-76 issue of The Humane Society News), there will be a one-time art cost of $35 for personalizing the spot. No spot will be sold without this personalized identification. Compute costs using the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of TV Stations</th>
<th>Total Cost, Including Art Charge*</th>
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Because of the high costs of film editing, there can be no changes in the spot itself. The only mention of HSUS in the spot is the statement printed above in the narrative. Send your order, accompanied by a check made out to HSUS, to: Personalized Public Service Announcements, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Allow 4 to 5 weeks for delivery.
Follow-up on Two Florida Zoos: One Good—One Bad

On a return trip to two major animal exhibitions that she had found badly in need of improvements 4 and 5 years ago, HSUS zoo expert Sue Pressman discovered that one of them had implemented all of her recommendations and the other was continuing a mediocre operation with little change.

At Lion Country Safari in West Palm Beach, Fla., Mrs. Pressman found that discrepancies she noted in a 1972 investigation had been corrected to the letter. But at Dade County’s Crandon Park Zoo in Miami she found that the same personnel problems that plagued the zoo in 1971 were still in evidence.

Mrs. Pressman’s earlier investigation of Lion Country Safari had received major attention from the Florida press and prompted General Manager Richard Huhn to put the zoo “just one of many organizations concerned with animal welfare. If we listened to everyone that thinks they’re an animal expert, we wouldn’t be able to operate.”

Huhn was quoted as telling the Palm Beach Times. He made it clear that he had no intention of implementing all Mrs. Pressman’s recommendations. “But Huhn is no longer with Lion Country Safari, and his successor, William F. Haythorn, apparently recognized the validity of Mrs. Pressman’s criticism. In 1972 Mrs. Pressman found several lions crowded into 28 x 30-foot cages for the night, no separate facilities for sick, injured, or isolated animals, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Today, the park has new cages 3 times as large to house a smaller inventory of lions. Each cage has running water and drains for easy cleaning and a new hospital, nursery, and isolation ward have been constructed.

On her earlier visit, Mrs. Pressman called for a full-time veterinarian instead of merely a part-time one. The park went even further, however, by hiring a full-time veterinarian and keeping the part-time one as well.

Four years ago Mrs. Pressman was shocked to find the animals had only polluted water from a canal for drinking. Today, pipes have been installed to bring sanitary drinking water to all animals. She also found that the staff structure has been revised to upgrade all positions in the park.

“I think this park deserves a pat on the back,” she said after completing her inspection. “It took a long time to get these improvements, but the important thing is they’ve been made. That isn’t to say the job isn’t perfect, but the park is well on its way to meeting all HSUS standards.”

Mrs. Pressman was particularly impressed that the park had undertaken major expenditures for improvements at a time when almost all drive-through zoos are experiencing serious financial problems, owing to a drop in popularity among the public.

“This is a critical period for all drive-through parks, and HSUS intends to watch them very closely to make sure animals don’t suffer the consequences,” she said. “The concern we voiced a few years ago about the proliferation of these parks is now proving to be well valid.”

The Crandon Park Zoo, on the other hand, has shown such a total lack of improvement that the HSUS Legal Department is considering taking action to force Dade County to make drastic changes.

“I have never seen such falling-down, ramshackle displays anywhere,” Mrs. Pressman said. “The children’s zoo is undoubtedly one of the most depressing exhibitions I’ve seen.” She was shocked to find that a very rare echidna, one of two egg-laying mammals in existence (the other being the platypus) is still living in the packing box out of public view where she found him 5 years ago. Two other echidnas owned by the zoo have died.

She encountered poor attitudes and ignorance in several zoo keepers and was horrified by several of them to listen to horror stories of the treatment of animals.

“The citizens of Dade County had better make a decision right now as to whether they want to have a good zoo or none at all,” Mrs. Pressman said. “As far as HSUS is concerned, there are no alternatives in between.”

Hints for Helping Orphaned Wildlife

By Guy R. Hodge

Each year HSUS receives hundreds of requests for assistance and information concerning the proper care and handling of orphaned wildlife. The following guidelines were developed by HSUS in counsel with the American Veterinary Medical Assoc. to assist humanitarian in the rescue and treatment of orphaned animals.

1. Do not remove the animal from the area in which you find it unless it is injured or in immediate danger. Watch the animal periodically from a distance for several hours to ascertain if its parents return to care for it. Birds that have fallen from their nest should be returned to it as soon as possible. Contrary to popular belief, adult birds will not reject their young after they have been handled.

2. If the animal requires medical care or protection, its most immediate need will be warmth and shelter. Place the animal in a cardboard box with a cloth-covered heating pad set at a low temperature. A hot water bottle or several glass jars filled with warm water may be used as a substitute. Orphaned birds will also require a nest. Place a small plastic food container filled with ruffled facial tissues in the box.

3. Feed and care for the animal’s special needs. Consult a veterinarian, local zoo, nature center, animal shelter, or local wildlife organization for suggestions on the diet and special needs of the animal. Songbirds should be fed at approximately 2-hour intervals. Most mammals will eat less frequently. If necessary, force feed animals with a plastic medicine dropper by gently prying open their mouths with your thumb and index finger.

4. Avoid unnecessary handling of the animal. Remember it is a wild creature, and it is your responsibility to prepare it to return to the wild. Handling may cause injury, or may result in the animal becoming accustomed to humans and pets, resulting in lack of caution toward man and predators once it is returned to the wild.

5. If you are unable to keep or care for an orphaned animal, ask your local animal shelter, zoo, or nature center to accept it. If one of these facilities cannot help, they may be able to direct you to an individual who is experienced in caring for orphaned wildlife.

Every declared humanitarian should read this book and then decide how far one is guilty of "speciesism". A British animal liberationist, when he arrived at Harvard University, found a few of like mind already enlisted in the battle against the relatively few humans who use animals for the service of man? Why, for example, haven't we been able to do more to help—or to eliminate the use of—these millions of creatures used so routinely, so dubiously in research laboratories and in livestock production.

The 30-year-old Oxford-educated Australian philosopher became aware of "speciesism" and the evils it encloses 17 years ago when he met Oxford-centered animal liberationists. When he came to the U.S. to teach at New York University and the Harvard University, he found a few of like mind here, too. His widely acclaimed critique in the New York Review of Books of his British friends' "Animals, Men and Morals" led to his own book.

I have read it three times. Rarely has there been a case presented so well. For the scholarly, Singer enhances—without hysteria—the horror (but not the delusions) that many have caught up in their minds, and political savvy to eliminate suffering and fear inflicted on animals. It is not easy to become a vegetarian. Singer makes clear, (and this reviewer conurs) it is not difficult. And when he offers excellent protein-rich recipes to make it easier.

Also Singer looks for a louder, well-organized demand for the elimination of non-animal substitutes in research. His book was published just prior to the first international Academy of Science aids animal experiments, an over the fearful hemorrhage of reality in research laboratories and in livestock production. He takes us behind the scenes into these two particular areas of animal exploitation, and he asks why we have been unable to do more to help—or to eliminate the use of—these millions of creatures suffering so needlessly, so obviously in the service of man.

Theペンギンの特徴は、ニホンペンギンと類似しているという謎が残っている。この特徴は、ニホンペンギンの存在が、地球温暖化対策のための重要な役割を果たしているという仮説を支持している。

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Legal Roundup

Compiled by The HSUS Legal Department, Murdash Stuart Madden, Jennifer Las, and representatives of other concerned groups met with Kleppe on Feb. 25 to argue against lifting the ban. The representatives urged Kleppe to consider adopting the Kansas plan.

The Senate and the House have agreed on the final language of legislation to expand the authority of the Animal Welfare Act to ban dog fighting and protect animals shipped by air, rail or truck, and being used for experiments in federal laboratories.

The Florida Supreme Court has dismissed the appeal of a case that would have produced a definitive decision on whether the use of live rabies vaccines in the training of greyhounds is prohibited by the state's anti-cruelty statute. (See “The Florida Supreme Court Reverses a Reporters

The conference is open to anyone

On March 23 the U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments in Montana v. New Me­nas, which challenges the constitu­tionality of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, which declares wild horses and burros owned by the federal lands under the protection of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture.

The case originated in January 1974 when a rancher in New Mexico complained to the State Agricul­ture Department that 19 wild burros had wandered from federal land onto his ranch and were molesting his cattle and crops. In response, agents of the Live­stock Board went onto federal land, to which the burros had returned, rounded up the burros, and sold them at auction. Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has demanded the return of the an­imals to public domain. The livestock Board responded by filing suit to enjoin the law's enforcement, claiming it en­croaches on traditional notions of state control of resident wildlife and state sovereignty.

This case has the potential of decid­ing which government, state or federal, possesses the ultimate constitu­tional power to control or protect the resident wildlife on the vast federally-owned lands in the western states and elsewhere. However, the justices put opposing attorneys dur­ing oral arguments in March to agree that the court will seek to avoid any broad pronouncement on relative state/federal powers over wildlife and instead focus on the issue of right to injunctive relief.

The provision to protect animals being shipped by air in interstate commerce for shipment, racing, shipping, cats, dogs, food, water, ventilation, temperature, and veterinary care. In C. F. C. F. C., the shipper of dogs for ship­ment, where many of the abuses take place, the shipper will be required to guarantee in writing the padding, feeding, and watering arrangements and the air carrier's additional expenses for care if the addressee refuses to accept delivery.

In the dog fighting provision, any one shipping animals for dog fights will be subject to a maximum penalty of $500. The shipment of cocks for fighting is also banned but only to states in which cock fighting is legal.

The conference retained the Heck­ler amendment of the House bill that will authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to decide if after 10 years the program has not been effective, he should be removed from office. The House bill had established the type of legislation to stop dog fighting and protect animals shipped by air, rail or truck, and being used for experiments in federal laboratories.

The provision to protect animals was brought up in the House Committee on Agriculture. Rep. Edward Koch (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill that would establish a Commission on the Human Treatment of Animals to study a variety of animal protection issues, including humane handling practices, laboratory research, the domestic pet industry, zoos, wildlife protection, animal shipment, sale and transport­ation of animals, and trapping.

The commission would be composed of 11 members, appointed to 7 of whom are to be appointed by the President, who is supposed to make sure that relevant interests of the animal welfare, scientific, medical, and political communities of the U.S. are represented on the commission. The bill, H.R. 8774, requires the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to review annually the effectiveness of the program and report to the President on the program each year.

The U.S. House of Representatives recently passed H.R. 1092, which would authorize $30.5 million to continue programs to preserve endangered species of animals and plants during the next fiscal year. The bill has been sent to the Senate for action.

Rep. George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Cal.) has introduced two similar bills, H.R. 8774 and H.R. 8765, which would mandate the importa­tion of meat not slaughtered by humane methods. These are especially signifi­cant because the ban is now exempt from the protection of federal humane slaughter standards.

H.R. 8765 would impose fines upon domestic violators of the humane slaughter standards estab­lished by the Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1958, while H.R. 9564 would mandate the Federal Meat Inspection Act to provide for the condemnation and destruction for food purposes of inhumane slaugh­tered meat. H.R. 9564 would, in effect, give the Secretary of Agriculture the same legal status as adulterated meat.

The Senate and the House have agreed on the final language of legislation to expand the authority of the Animal Welfare Act to ban dog fighting and protect animals shipped by air, rail or truck, and being used for experiments in federal laboratories.

AGENCIES OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE have stopped an attempt by a Chi­cago man to export two peregrine fal­cons as a gift to the head of the United Arab Emirates. Anthony Angelos was fined $250 and ordered to forfeit the purchase price of the birds.

APHS has also charged Mrs. J. C. Wood of La Plata, Mo., with keeping in­sufficient records and transporting ani­mals in substandard crates. She is found guilty by an administrative law judge. Mrs. Wood stands to lose her in­cense permit or license.

In another action under the Animal Welfare Act, APHS has suspended for 10 days a Colorado man who is the dealer licensee for Okla., kennel owner, W. Edward Davis, who was charged with shipping an Irish setter puppy while ill.

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News Briefs

Computer Action Alert System Launched

HSUS launched a new Action Alert system earlier this year to prevent neglect of animals in the pet department inventories of the W. T. Grant stores when that chain declared bankruptcy and closed its doors. The system was developed as part of a new in-house computer service that is making it possible for HSUS to vastly improve the efficiency of its communications to members and supporters. The W. T. Grant Action Alert was put into operation because of reports to HSUS that animals had been mistreated in a few stores after bankruptcy was announced. HSUS sent its alert, in the form of a small computerized postal card, to all local humane societies, urging them to check on the status and condition of animals in any W. T. Grant stores in their vicinity. Many societies reported their findings to HSUS and expressed their appreciation for being alerted to the situation.

Dantzler Testifies To Save Horses

HSUS Director of Field Services and Investigations Frantz L. Dantzler, testified before a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives last January in opposition to legislation that would reduce restrictions on the use of mechanized vehicles to capture wild horses. Dantzler told members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that HSUS stands firmly opposed to H.R. 2935 because it would be tantamount to turning wild horses over to unscrupulous profit-seekers to finally eliminate the wild horse from public lands. "It is indeed a paradox that, since the use of mechanized vehicles to capture horses drove these animals to the brink of extinction, use of these methods would once again be considered," he said.

Dantzler reminded the Congressmen of a 1973 incident in southeastern Idaho in which ranchers used snowmobiles and aircraft to chase many wild horses over a cliff to their death.

Animal Control Agents Hear HSUS Staffers

Several HSUS representatives participated in the Second Annual Animal Control Personnel Development Conference held recently at Texas A&M University. More than 130 animal control personnel heard addresses from President John A. Hoyt, Gulf States, and HSUS Representative Bernard M. Wellir, and Director of Animal Sheltering and Control Phyllis Wright. Objectives of the week-long conference included providing training for animal control personnel in human relations, pet population control, better recognition of animal diseases, and improved animal control administration.

HSUS Testifies on Movie Cruelty

Frantz L. Dantzler, HSUS director of field services and investigations, was invited to testify before the California and Massachusetts legislatures earlier this year on bills aimed at preventing cruelty to animals in the motion picture industry.

In January, Dantzler appeared before the California Senate Committee of the California State Legislature in support of Senate Bill 788, which specifically prohibits any person from killing or abusing an animal for the purpose of making a motion picture for exhibition. The bill also calls for a state commission that would investigate and prosecute violators of the proposed law. At the request of the legislature, HSUS provided information for drafting the bill. The bill has been approved and voted out of committee.

Dantzler testified in March before the Massachusetts State Legislature in support of House Bill 1587. The bill would prohibit the distribution and exhibition of motion pictures in which the actual killing or abuse of animals took place during production of the film.

HSUS Participates in Dog and Cat Control Meeting

Several members of the HSUS staff, including President John A. Hoyt, were among more than 150 people attending the National Conference on Dog and Cat Control held last February in Denver, Colo. Conference members gave their attention programs that would result in more responsible pet ownership, such as education on the values and limitations of pet ownership, strict animal regulations and laws, reproduction control, and animal control officer training.

The conference was co-sponsored by HSUS, the American Kennel Club, the American Veterinary Medical Assn., and the American Humane Assn. It was a follow-up to the National Conference on the Ecology of the Surplus Dog and Cat Problem held in 1974 in Chicago.

Copies of the speeches, conclusions, and recommendations are now being printed. Information on how to obtain them will be included in the summer issue of The Humane Society News.

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NAAHE Publishes New Manual "Humane Education: An Overview"

A definitive manual on humane education is now available to educators and local humanitarians through the National Assn. for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE). "Humane Education: An Overview" was compiled by Eileen Whittlock, E.D.D., NAAHE's executive secretary, and from her 2 years of extensive research toward the first doctoral dissertation on humane education in the nation. It includes information on the definition, rationale, history, and philosophy of humane education and its relationships to environmental, conservation, outdoor, and humanizing education.

Copies are available for $3 to members of NAAHE, $5 to non-members and $10 to non-members for institutional use. For more information write to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Humane Education, 6000 South College St., Tulsa, OK 74104.

Dog Standards Book Available

HSUS is making available free of charge to all animal shelters and municipal animal control agencies a copy of the hardbound book "Dog Standards Illustrated." The 330-page book contains illustrations and descriptions of the 121 American Kennel Club-recognized breeds.

HSUS has mailed copies of the book to all animal shelters on its mailing list. Other shelters and municipal animal control agents may obtain a free copy by requesting it from HSUS headquarters on their letterhead. Individuals and other organizations may purchase the book for $10.

Fight to the Death With Shark is Planned by Film Producer

America's "Jaws:" Hungry public is snapping up tickets to电路-circuit TV telecast of a live "fight to the death" between a 3,000-pound great white shark and an Australian skin diver. Preying upon the public's enthusiasm for the movie "Jaws," Hollywood film producer Bill Sargent told HSUS that the sales for the May 3 telecast are "great." The film will be transmitted via satellite to public entertainment arenas throughout the world.

Sargent promised diver Ben Cropp a $1 million payday if he manages to kill the shark during the fight which will take place in an underwater sea cage off Western Samoa. Cropp plans to starve the shark for 48 hours prior to the fight, then stun it with a rifle bullet before moving in for the kill with a spear gun.

After Sargent received official approval by the Western Samoa government to stage the fight, HSUS President John A. Hoyt sent a formal letter of protest to the Samoan chief of state asking him to prevent the cruel event. The HSUS investigations and legal departments are also exploring every possible means to keep the fight from being staged. But HSUS fears a predicted multi-million-dollar profit from the event virtually assures it will take place.

When asked why he was staging the fight, Sargent said, "I know this is a sick thing, but someone's going to do it, I don't, so I may as well be in on the money.

New HSUS Member!

Your affiliation with HSUS reflects your personal commitment to stop animal cruelty and abuse. To become a member of HSUS, fill in the coupon below and mail it with your dues to the address at the top of the coupon.

The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

☐ Contributing Member—Under $10
☐ Single Voting Member—$10
☐ Voting Member's Family—$15
☐ Donor—$25
☐ Patron—$100 or more

(Write checks payable to HSUS.)

Name ____________________________________________
Street ____________________________________________
City ______________________________________________
State ____________
Zip  ____________________

INHUMANE WHALE CAPTURE—The capture of five killer whales in Puget Sound, Wash., for exhibition by Sea World brought a surge of public protest and legal action that resulted in the release of all whales earlier this spring. HSUS and other organizations protested the use of cherry bombs and other inhumane means of rounding up the whales, as well as the taking of a species whose population is threatened. Sea World, which operates commercial aquariums in three locations, settled out of court with the federal government and the state of Washington by agreeing to release the whales and to never attempt the capture of others in Puget Sound.

Becoming a HSUS Member!

Yours for a lifetime, your HSUS membership can mean the world for animals and the environment.

With your membership, you will join the thousands of HSUS members who are working each day to create a kinder and gentler world for animals. If you are ready to join the fight for an animal-friendly world, fill in the coupon below and mail it today.

The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

☐ Contributing Member—Under $10
☐ Single Voting Member—$10
☐ Voting Member's Family—$15
☐ Donor—$25
☐ Patron—$100 or more

(Write checks payable to HSUS.)

Name ____________________________________________
Street ____________________________________________
City ______________________________________________
State ____________
Zip  ____________________

"I will put the HSUS logo and mission statement on the label on all my products," said Bob Siegrist, president of Siegrist's Apparel and Specialty Products in Salt Lake City, Utah. “As a manufacturer and retailer, I feel it is my responsibility to be aware of, and support, the efforts to improve the lot of animals.”

"It was a real pleasure working with the HSUS staff and I strongly recommend this program to others," said Mary Ann DeLisle, the executive director of the Oregon Humane Society in Portland. "We've already had several inquiries from other animal welfare organizations interested in adopting the program."
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Development Officer and Program Coordinator Join Staff
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Dolphins Drown in Tuna Nets
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