**Sage Advice Is Good Old Horse Sense**

Calling the Branch’s new Garden Grove office for help gets results. Ask HSUS-CA’s State Humane Officer. In the last two months alone, Society representatives have been directly responsible for preventing further suffering of some 47 head of horses.

In one instance, our officer encountered a horse that had been completely neglected by its owner for three months. With little natural fodder available, the horse was seriously ill and near starvation. The animal was immediately taken into protective custody.

While the horse received necessary medical attention, the owner and her mother received some on-the-spot instruction in the basics of proper horse care. Before he was able to leave the scene, our officer came upon six other horses that were in the same starved condition. Before the end of the day, that situation had also been taken care of.

The owners had been contacted; the animals had been checked by vets and placed on proper diets.

**SORE SPOT**

As the result of another call, Society representatives found themselves staring into a festering shoulder wound. As they more closely examined the horse, its indignant owner arrived and demanded to know why strangers were so interested in her horse. Admitted in her refusal to let the horse be checked and treated by a vet, our Field Representative identified himself as a State Humane Officer. The twinkle of his badge and some sound common sense got results. Ask HSUS-CA’s State Humane Officer. In the last two months alone, Society representatives have been directly responsible for preventing further suffering of some 47 head of horses.

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The Humane Society of the Branch scored another victory recently, when President Nixon issued an executive order banning the use of poisons to control predatory animals on federal land.

Section 1 of the Executive Order stated:

It is the policy of the Federal Government to (1) restrict the use on Federal lands of chemical toxics for the purpose of killing predatory mammals or birds; (2) restrict the use on such lands of chemical toxicants which cause secondary poisoning effects for the purpose of killing other mammals, birds or reptiles; and (3) restrict the use of both such types of toxicants in any Federal programs of mammal and bird damage control.

The complaint stated that the Interior Department was not properly carrying out its duty to develop new and more humane methods of predator control. The lethal compounds and pellets being used can kill humans and domestic animals ... including pet dogs and cats that accidentally eat the poison or trip the killing devices.

The most formidable weapons in the Department of the Interior’s biological arsenal are compound 1080 (no antidote), cyanide guns, and strychnine pellets.

**CYANIDE GUNS**

During the past 10 years over 6 million sugar and hard-coat strychnine pellets have been sown over public lands covering an area four times the size of Texas.

In addition, several hundred thousand cyanide guns ... called “coyote getters” ... have been placed in the ground. When triggered, these fiendishly accurate devices shoot a cyanide charge into the mouth, eye, or hand of its unfortunate victim, causing agonizing death.

Countless numbers of animals, including pets, have been killed by this instrument of “predator control.” Compound 1080 (a favorite of wildlife managers), is so deadly that a single ounce can kill over 20,000 coyotes and canines, around 70,000 cats, or...
AB-345 — RYAN

WHALES
Makes it illegal to sell, commercially purchase, tan, or manufacture into articles for sale any bear skin or any bear by-product taken in the state. Permits tanning for personal use.

AB-377 — LEWIS

EXPERIMENTS IN SCHOOLS
Requires presence at any experiment with live animals in public schools of a trained scientist, or licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian.

AB-426 — SEELEY

TORTOISES
Amends Fish and Game Code to protect all tortoises, not just desert tortoises.

AB-892 — BEE

PETS
Gives state income tax deduction for expenses incurred in treating pets.

SB-400 — GRUNSKY

EUTHANASIA
Calls for elimination of decompression chamber for animal euthanasia after 1974.

SB-516 — HOLMDAHL

PET SHOPS
Provides for licensing of pet shops, and sets up enforcement provisions for proper treatment of animals being sold.

SB-641 — DILLS

DOGS
Provides that attack dogs may not be kept on business premises during business hours.

AB-346 — RYAN

WHALES
Prohibits sale of whale by-products in California.

SB-664 — RODDA

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS
Prohibits vivisection of animals in public.

NEW CALIFORNIA LAWS

The Farallon Islands is now a State Game Refuge thanks to passage of Senator Mark's SB-297.

No longer is it legal to use records and tape recordings of animals' distress calls to lure game for hunting purposes, due to Senator Needy's SB-701. This does away with animals being made to suffer in order to reproduce sounds of their distress.

Tule Elk are protected by passage of SB-722. Senator Behr's bill allows for a more biologically sound number of Tule Elk in California, namely 2000.

Senator Bellenson was the author of a law which now prohibits the importation into California of the closed season parts thereof, of aable, antelope, wolf, zebra, whale, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey, and kangaroo.

Assemblyman Dunlap was at least partially successful in his attempt to protect California's vanishing mountain lion. The governor signed into law AB 660 which bans hunting of the animal for four years.

Assemblyman Ryan's AB 1162 prohibits the killing of seals in California waters — that's ONE step in the right direction.

Passage of the Night Hunting Law, Senator Ketchum's AB 2408, means that there will no longer be any categories of non-protected birds or mammals. Night hunting of non-game mammals, such as coyotes, bob cats, and kit fox, can be prohibited in certain areas by DFG commission regulations.

If one of the above legislators is your representative, do drop him a note thanking him or phone his office in your district. Only if the legislator feel that they have helped will they be willing to introduce needed legislation in the future.

Bequests Process Described

In making your will, kindly bear in mind that the corporate title of our Society is "The Humane Society of the United States, California Branch, Inc.", that it was incorporated in California in September, 1968; that it has no connection with any other similar society in California; that it receives no aid from the Federal Government, State, City, or United Fund Groups. Any bequest you specially intended for the benefit of the Animal Care Center and the Animal Birth Control Clinic, in Orange County, should, nevertheless, be made to The Human Society of the United States, California Branch, Inc., "for the use of the Animal Care Center and Birth Control Clinic," as the Center is not incorporated but is the property of the HSUS-CB and is operated by it.

FORM OF BEQUEST
I give to The Humane Society of the United States, California Branch, Inc., the sum of $ . (or, if property, describe property). Specific questions relating to making out a will may be directed to O. J. Ramsey, HSUS-CB Legal Counsel, in care of the Sacramento office. Information and advice will be gladly given.

AGREE? DISAGREE? CONCERNED?
A telephone call to your State Senator or Assemblyman's regional office gets your message across quickly and efficiently. To find your representative's local number, ask your INFORMATION OPERATOR.
HSUS-CB Moves to Open Spay-Neuter Clinic

HSUS-CB, under the leadership of its Executive Director, Herb Martin, is now completing the final phases of a two year program to establish a model emergency animal care center and low-cost birth control clinic in Orange County. This new facility, the first of its kind in California, is being developed on Branch owned property in Garden Grove. Remodeling of existing structures is almost complete, and it is expected that the facility will be open to receive the first animals by April 15th.

While original plans called for opening the Center in mid-January, unforeseen difficulties placed progress 90 days behind schedule. If all goes according to plan, the California Branch will soon be implementing a major part of its program of animal welfare in Southern California. Other facets of the program will get under way as additional funds are made available.

The Center’s unique service-program will be of great benefit to animals and their owners throughout Orange County, and selected parts of Los Angeles County. Spaying and neutering will at last be available to the public at a price they can easily afford.

The facility is presently being outfitted with modern medical equipment and stainless steel and fiberglass animal cages. This equipment will fill but minimum needs for the present. Additional cages and equipment are urgently needed to fully equip the Center for maximum use and serviceability in caring for homeless, sick, and injured animals.

A veterinarian has been engaged as a regular staff member, and will be available on a daily basis to treat emergency cases and to perform spay and neuter operations. Negotiations are also under way to hire a second vet for after-hour duty, and for additional spay-neuter work.

The new Center’s intricately designed program is geared to fill the gaps in existing animal welfare and control programs in the area, and to fully take over where these programs leave off. Contrary to speculation, the HSUS-CB will not be competing with veterinarians or other humane organizations in the Orange County area. The Center WILL be in competition, however, with the euthanasia rooms at city and county animal shelters. In these rooms, some 76,000 cats and dogs were killed last year.

All of this is a long sought-after goal of the HSUS-CB, to further help animals and their owners in Southern California. No tax monies will be used. The entire operation is being financed by donations, bequests, and the nominal fees paid by those utilizing the Center’s facilities.

Donations received thus far have helped with part of the initial cost of remodeling buildings at the Center, and with the purchase of some medical equipment. The difference between contributions and expenditures has been paid for by those utilizing the Center’s facilities.

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The Emergency Animal Care Center and Birth Control Clinic will allow the HSUS-CB to further implement its well-rounded program of animal welfare. What’s more, the Center will serve as a model for other humane and animal control agencies to emulate. Services to be offered are as follows:

1. EMERGENCY VETERINARY CARE FOR SICK AND INJURED ANIMALS
   The veterinarian on duty will handle extreme emergency cases for those persons unable to contact a private vet, persons on limited income, as well as all animals brought to the Center by the Society’s Animal Rescue Vehicle. All service charges will be based on actual cost. No animal will be denied medical attention due to its owner’s inability to pay.

2. LOW-COST SPAYING & NEUTERING FOR DOGS AND CATS
   The primary objective of this card file on pets available and to provide a humane, effective and economical way for pet owners to help reduce California’s overpopulation of unwanted puppies and kittens. The private citizen will at last be able to play a direct part in keeping thousands of animals out of city and county death chambers.

3. INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY COMPLAINTS
   A State Humane Officer is now working out of the Center to not only investigate and resolve cruelty complaints, but to assist in animal rescue work. In addition, his role in humane education programs at local schools will be extended. (This phase of the program will be extended for more than two years in the Orange County area.)

4. PET ADOPTION REFERRAL
   A service wishing to place pets in new homes is already being provided by the Center. A card file with the names of people desiring pets is being maintained at the Center. This referral service will be extended to include placement of pets out of the Center, once the clinic program is under way.

5. CENTRAL REGISTRY FOR LOST AND FOUND PETS
   Already in operation, with the help of staff and volunteers, this valuable service has already reunited many a lost pet with its owner. The service will be expanded in the near future to include stainless steel ID tags for dogs and cats, as well as a card system to enable the return of lost pets on a larger and more efficient scale.

6. EDUCATION PROGRAMS
   One of the most important phases of the overall program at the Center will be its expanded program of humane education. Not only will HSUS-CB staff and volunteers continue to work with local schools, but printed information made available to the public will aid individuals to take a more active part in stopping cruelty where it begins in the home. It is hoped that Pet Care Classes will be operating by late summer.

The California Branch is making final arrangements for such necessary items as: X-Ray and dark-room equipment, medicines and supplies, emergency first-aid equipment for the Animal Rescue Vehicle, cages, runs, etc. These are just a few of the fundamental articles that must be purchased. The more expensive equipment will have to be obtained on a lease-purchase arrangement. To help meet these heavy, initial costs, your Society is offering a Pledge Program, whereby members and friends can pledge a few dollars each month. Once the Center is fully operational, public use will in time make it self-supporting.

Another way of helping would be to donate toward the purchase of a specific piece of equipment, such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating tables (2)</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination and treatment tables (2)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Ray and dark-room set-up</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoclave (sterilizer)</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating room light</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment room light</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen equipment</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical instruments (2 sets)</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery cages (34 units)</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-Aid equipment and cages</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Animal Rescue Vehicle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing room equipment</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(clippers, dryer-cage, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory equipment</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost for equipment and structure remodeling (excluding the cost of the property) will be approximately $42,000.

YES, I WANT TO HELP!

Please find enclosed $ , to be used:

☐ Toward the purchase of

☐ In memory of

☐ Where the need is greatest.

☐ I pledge the monthly sum of $  

Gifts of $25 or more will be recognized with a plaque inscribed with the name of the donor (or in memory of a departed loved-one), which will be affixed to the equipment specified, or to a large plaque in the Center’s lobby.

(All contributions are tax-deductible)
Informed Concern
Our Best Weapon

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of Agriculture is issuing regulations to protect horses against soring — the use of painful methods to affect a horse's gait.

The regulations deal with enforcement of the Horse Protection Act of 1970, which prohibits any person from showing or offering to show any sored horse, horse show exhibitors from entering sored horses; horse show management from allowing sored horses to compete; and horse transporters from transporting sored show horses. Enforcement will be carried out by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Service (APHIS).

Covered by the Act and its regulations are all horse shows and exhibitions. Among other provisions, show sponsors or their designees are required to keep specified records for 90 days (unless reduced by the APHIS Deputy Administrator) and reveal them to APHIS when requested; take active steps to keep sored horses from competing in shows; and inform APHIS of horses that were entered in competition but excused because they were sored.

Any person violating any provision of the Act or the regulations is subject to a civil penalty of up to $1,000 or criminal penalties up to $2,000 and 6 months imprisonment for each violation.

The regulations spell out devices and treatments that horse owners and their employees may not use because they sore the horse. Specifically prohibited are blistering agents, b urns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, chemical agents, ticks or nails, and facilities which increase the length of the toe to be less than 1 inch greater than the height of the heel. At shows, horses may not have foreign material (such as grease) applied between hoof and fellock and may be booted only with hinged quarters. In addition, rubber or leather bell boots are not allowed.

Since proposed regulations under the Horse Protection Act first were published on July 1, 1971, the Department has received 18,000 inquiries and comments. A major concern deals with the respective impossibilities of show management, show judges, and official show veterinarians in preventing sored horses from competing.

DOG FOUND
HALF-SKINNED

A 40 pound German shorthaired dog was found in this state of the Sutter County Animal Shelter alive but half skinned by two persons who were not complex through the roof.

 Crawford Poundmaster Larry Cilley said Deputy Poundmaster Edgar Cook found the animal when he reported for work on June 14. The dog was the only animal harmed in what Cilley called a "sadistic, inhuman, barbaric act."

The animal was destroyed by Parks Office for Cook.

Poundmaster Henry Phillips said "footprints on the roof" indicated two persons were involved.

Phillips said that the 4 year old dog was taken from a pen holding four other dogs.

"I can't figure out why anyone would go to all this trouble," Phillips said. "I can't believe it."

Reward Offered

YUBA CITY — Rewards totaling more than $600 have been offered in the investigation of an attack on a German short-haired dog which was found half skinned but alive in the Sutter County.

Michael Smith of the Sacramento office of the Humane Society of the United States speculated the Monday night attack may be connected with a "drug, witch, cult" which has been responsible for similar attacks in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The California Branch of the Humane Society of the United States based in Sacramento has offered a $500 reward for infor mation leading to the apprehension and conviction of the attackers. The reward is offered through the Yuba-Sutter League for the Protection of Animals.

The Two Cities Kennel Club is offering $10 reward and several individuals are offering rewards of unannounced amounts, according to June Goetz, a local humane society officer.

Our entire organized fight against cruelty.

enthusiasm in the humane ideal. Let's take their stand. We are always pleased to find more interest and education to the public of the animal-human relationships and problems that exist in our society. We have carried out this program of education believing that only an informed public can seek solutions to the almost insurmountable problems we face.

Apparent we have done our work well. More and more people are becoming concerned, and are saying so. But instead of joining together with established organizations, such as The HSUS-CB and others, which already have programs established and functioning, many people quickly decide that "nothing has been done," that they will take the "ball" and run.

As well as educating the public to the surplus animal problem in California, HSUS-CB has sponsored pilot projects to cope with the situation on a community level. In 1970, we were the first organization to publicly declare the need for a state-wide network of low-cost spaying and neutering clinics, and to ask for state legislation on the subject. In the resulting confusion — caused for the most part by misinformation on the part of irresponsible animal lovers — the Spay Law was passed. A law totally inadequate that not only caused more problems than we had before, but has become an embarrassment to the entire humane movement, and the Senator who sponsored it.

Our past record has been one of helping local organizations, and encouraging them to start their own sterilization and animal care facilities, to better serve their communities. We have not had a philosophy of discouraging new groups, but when new ones suddenly pop up and, by being misinformed — or proportionally increases animal suffering.

What can be done when emotionalism and sensationalism address themselves to the news media. For the majority of their products, be it menu ads that we trust you will make ideal presents for family and friends alike.

When you contribute to The HSUS-California Branch, where do your dollars go? They go to help stop animal suffering and cruelty. Your financial cooperation enables us to save lives, alleviate pain and suffering. Please. Dig deep. We've enclosed a stamped return envelope for your convenience.}

HELP KINDNESS

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USDA Issuing Regulations to Protect Horses from Soring

E. Corbin, Director of the Purina Cat Care Center, saying: "We've decided to not only discontinue this initial campaign, but drop the advertising agency's plan of a full scale television and follow-up magazine campaign built on the checkerboard cat theme. We will be replacing this advertising with a new series of Purina variety menu ads that we trust you will find more appropriate."

"So much for painted cats. Wonder what it will be next time?"

UNITED WE STAND ... divided we are mired in chaos and confusion. Who suffers? The animals we seek to protect, and the entire organized fight against cruelty.

We welcome the new groups and individuals who have decided to take their stand. We are always pleased to find more interest and enthusiasm in the humane ideal. Let's take a look, though, at some of the serious failings of the "let's-start-a-new-group-and-solve-all-of-the-problems" philosophy.

In its inception, the HSUS has concentrated on informing the public of the animal-human relationships and problems that exist in our society. We have carried out this program of education believing that only an informed public can seek solutions to the almost insurmountable problems we face.

Apprently we have done our work well. More and more people are becoming concerned, and are saying so. But instead of joining together with established organizations, such as The HSUS-CB and others, which already have programs established and functioning, many people quickly decide that "nothing has been done," that they will take the "ball" and run.

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When you contribute to The HSUS-California Branch, where do your dollars go? They go to help stop animal suffering and cruelty. Your financial cooperation enables us to save lives, alleviate pain and suffering. Please. Dig deep. We've enclosed a stamped return envelope for your convenience.
I am writing this as a spokesman for a group formed in Santa Clara County, California, known as Humane California. We have been aware for several years of the problems concerning over-population of stray dogs and cats. There have been several previous attempts at controlling these problems with low cost spay and neuter clinics; however, they have been unsuccessful. Upon studying previous efforts, it became obvious that a part of the failure was due to lack of public support. There are numerous organizations helping animals, but there is a definite lack of unity. Our contention, therefore, was to gather these factions to form a united front toward a mutual goal.

Our group now consists of about 300 individuals representing a goodly portion of the animal welfare community. We have also had great success and response from requests made to national organizations. It is not a question of word in trying to organize any group. We are concentrating on a public clinic for the benefit of the animals and anyone interested in assisting is welcome.

Our group is the most difficult, was contacting interested individuals. We sent out letters to have been supplied with a mailing list from one of our local groups. We then began circulating petitions and writing. Letters are important! Also advertising — although this is expensive. We ran ads in the free newspapers and also a paid advertisement in our large commercial paper. Letters to the editor, Board of Supervisors, Animal Control agency, and the public in general have a greater influence. The most frustrating part of fighting the Veterinarian Association is the hurdle, back-door techniques they seem to use. Through our experiences, I think I would favor some sort of a showdown type of technique. Try to free a definite answer from your local veterinarian association. I am by no means degrading private veterinarians; as there are many sympathetic to the need for low cost spaying surgery. I am referring to the political machinery of the Association which seems to have a large amount of influence and strength upon the individual members, and the misleading information which the association is misleadingly "feeding" the lay public — individual veterinarians and the public.

If you receive no cooperation from the Board of Supervisors, or the government officials involved with animal control, I cannot emphasize the need of talking and explaining the situation to the officials (City Councilmen, Board of Supervisors, etc.).

Our experience has been hard-learned. We patiently waited for the Veterinarian Association to take a formal stand, were very careful we didn't antagonize any of its members for their cooperation. However, it now appears that while we have been gongingly approaching the battle-field, they (the Veterinarian Association) have invaded the governmental officials. Our obstacle now is one of discounting the "Advisory Committee's"

We are comprised of veterinarians and a couple of Animal Control Agency individuals. The Advisory Committee meetings are entirely closed and there is no representation by low cost clinic adversaries.

The offers by the Veterinarian Association thus far look meaningless and sound as if they are the efforts of meaning and in a sincere attempt to rectify the increasing animal population problem. To limit the use of a clinic to welfare recipients is added cost to taxpayers without consideration to the average citizen. A main point to remember even if a person does have financial means to afford the normal fees charged for spaying and neutering a pet, if he won't due to exorbitant cost, the problem continues. There must be public facilities available for use by any and all choosing to avail themselves of the services. A fee structure can be established to be realistic and fair and yet cover the base cost for operation of the clinic. By being self-sufficient, the clinic will not be a burden to the taxpayers of the county. The initial costs can be reduced by a non-profit amortization and proper budget controls. Of course, if numerous clinics to noticeably reduce the number of stray and unwanted animals. At this stage, we would recommend pilot programs. There should be no opposition when you speak in terms of trial programs.

Cooperation — Petitions — Letters! We have to talk for the animals! Why should they be born to suffer and die? Good luck!

Sincerely,
Birth Control for Pets
277 Pamir Avenue
San Jose, California

A broad program, encompassing long range and immediate objectives aimed at modernization of the Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation, has been announced by Mayor Sam Yorty.

The Mayor said long range improvements and overnight surgery packaged in a five-point program drafted by the department's general manager, Robert L. Rush.

A June, 1972, General Obligation Bond Issue is proposed as a means of financing the extended plan.

On an urgent level of immediate need, particularly in the area of animal medicine, the Animal Regulation Department will seek an appropriation to be expended in the current fiscal year for veterinary services.

The long range master plan, described by Yorty, as realistic and essential, involves:

1. Improvement of the department veterinary medical program.
2. Expansion of the public low cost spay and neuter program.
3. Automation of the outmoded licensing program for dogs, cats and equine.
4. Automation of information systems to facilitate identification of impounded animals and the accelerated return of stray animals to their owners.
5. The establishment of effective animal service centers and a centralized animal hospital through a bond fund proposal to be submitted to the electorate in June, 1972.

The first two phases of the five-point program were submitted to the City Administrative Office for report and recommendations. Yorty said the program will be submitted to the City Council at an early date.

"I have studied the proposals for Animal Regulation Department improvements, and I consider that some of the steps must be taken to meet the realistic challenges imminent in animal care and control," Yorty said.

Cost factors, relating to the improvements and the bond fund, are being studied by Council consideration.

Immediate upgrading of the veterinary program within the department has been cited by the establishment of Veterinary Treatment Units in each of the city's six District Animal Shelters. Currently, in these shelters are there medical facilities of limited capabilities, according to Rush.

The newly proposed unfunded would provide prompt humane treatment of sick and injured animals; implement preventive disease programs for animals held for reorientation or for sale; provide a medical profile of each impounded animal; and provide capabilities of euthanasia for some animals by injection method.

The requested appropriation would also provide funds for a four additional veterinarians to the department's medical staff. If permanent facility improvements could not be realized as part of the city's 1971-72 Construction Projects Program, Rush proposed the use of temporary type structures which would satisfy immediate requirements until bond fund goals were achieved.

In the field of animal control, Rush emphasized the need for expansion of the public low cost spay and neuter program. Since the pilot clinic opened in February, 1971, at the Ann Street Animal Shelter, 1,438 surgeries have been performed with no attrition.

"The pilot program has been successful," Rush said. "It promises to be self-sustaining in the near future, and expansion of the program is not only feasible, but I believe necessary.

Rush said automation of the dog, cat and equine licensing system would mean added revenue to the city and better control of the existing animal population.

Yorty said the Animal Regulation Department facilities had served their purpose, but now were outdated.

"Construction of the animal shelter system dates back to 1928. The system, with the exception of the new West Valley Shelter, serves a way geared to cope with the unprecedented increase in the Los Angeles animal population. The department is virtually running out of space."

Yorty said the department will be immediately made to run with the 1972-73 fiscal year.

The current operating budget of the Animal Regulation Department is $1,818,000. Estimated revenue for the coming fiscal year is expected to exceed approximately $527,500. The estimate includes revenues from adjusted animal tax and fee schedules.

"Pet owners will be paying the total cost of the department's operation," Yorty said. "Those persons, receiving services, will be paying for the services rendered. They are entitled to the best service for the expended dollar."

The CVMA Says...

The following is a great deal of painstaking study, consultation, and in-depth discussion, the members of the California Veterinary Medical Association, through its house of delegates, has voted to accept the following position regarding the surplus animal population in the State of California.

The California Veterinary Medical Association recognizes, and is sympathetic to, the problem of a surplus animal population in California.

As citizens serving the public, we desire to assist, as always, in determining a workable solution. The California Veterinary Medical Association has endorsed, and will continue to study, community policies and laws establishing responsibilities for domestic pet ownership. Responsible ownership makes for quality of animal life rather than quantity. To this end we reiterate the following:

1. Pursuit of every possible means of non-surgical sterilization to the end that wanted pregnancies can safely, easily, and economically be prevented. We go on record as vigorously advocating this because we believe it is for the animal's good and for the benefit of our pets.

2. Higher license fees for dogs and cats to provide more funds for effective control agencies. This would enable them to spend more time on education and prevention rather than just policing. Even higher license fees for all intact animals.

3. Stingent leash laws for dogs and licensing laws for dogs and cats. These laws should be strictly enforced and violators should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

4. We urge that all media and means be used to educate the public to the responsibilities of pet ownership.

5. Until such time as non-surgical methods of sterilization become a reality, we urge that surgical means be utilized. With this type of surgery is an effective means for mass animal population control. However, until a more economical and effective method of sterilization is developed, animal population control clinics can best be implemented, developed, and staffed by local veterinary medical associations where such clinics are needed.

The CVMA Says...

SPAY? NEUTER?

Citizens Say... Los Angeles Says...
in addition to the certainty of death and destruction. At first glance, Franklin noted, there is a third certainty in life in San Francisco: time and money to get the Shortly after publication of the 10 percent minimum, Fish and Game, and the Calif. 4. Be courteous. Don't threaten or harass. Remember you represent a new member of the public and that the person knows the law you are attempting to affect and how it applies.

5. Be businesslike. Hearing rooms are not the place for stereotypes, let alone true terrors. This caveat is especially relevant to the human species, where the emotion lessens itself to the subject of the discussion. The main issue is, simply, to feel that this person is less condescending than you.

Lesson: If you advocate the amending of a current law or the abolition of a new one, be certain that you know the law you are attempting to affect and how it applies.

Thehow to be heard in the Capitol: six basic steps

1. Coordinate your efforts

This precept is of special importance to organizations. As you well know, associations to support or oppose a bill, you may require some compromise on the part of the legislators, or compromise is the name of the legislative game.

Remember that we are talking about legislative sessions which take 800 to 2,000 individual, hour-long and innumerable hours of committee meetings. Faced with a long agenda, the committee members quickly tire of repetitious testimony. So, rally your forces and fill up the hearing room, but have your most effective speaker present the testimony for several organizations, in his testimony your spokesmen can cite the number of persons and organizations he represents.

2. Contact your own legislator and each member of the committee.

Since you are the constituent, you should make your opinion known to your member of both state in his analysis. The committee consultant is a major player on the legislative agenda, the committee consultant is a major player on the legislative agenda. The committee consultant is a major player on the legislative agenda. The committee consultant is a major player on the legislative agenda.

It is interesting to consider that man himself is a predator. In our original state, we were hunters and gatherers. As hunt-

ers, we were certainly predators in the truest sense of the word. Now that we have domesticated our animals for slaughter, we have domesticated our own indifference to the prey. The bird which eats the worm or mouse which eats the bird which吃s the worm etc. is looked upon as one of the most serious natural enemies of domestic stock. The other more serious natural enemies of domestic stock are not usually results in an increase in the population of both the sheep and vineyard. Nature's processes need not necessarily be upset.

Research by the University of California, Davis, relating to the protection of goats in Modoc County has indicated tentatively that coyotes will keep their distance if a certain substance is placed on or near both the sheep and vineyard. This method needs perfection, but it certainly has the potential of control without the use of either poison or trap. This is an example of an alternative type of predator control.

At the present time, in order to preserve sheep and cattle, to prevent crop losses and losses of home livestock, various persons and agencies are partially responsible. Through lack of real understanding of the predator problem and by the manner in which the predators survive. Both the domesticated cat and canary are the victim of an un-domesticated predator. Pet owners have understandably been upset. However, the bulk of the so-called "predator animals" descendent of species which have by some been labeled the "will creatures" of the animal kingdom. This change in the predator problem has developed over a period of years and the number of agencies who are partially responsible.

Many environmentalists desire to have their wills bated to the use of poison for predator control. This is the case. The committee may, for instance, include representatives of the appropriate biological science departments at hundreds of State colleges and universities in the West. These representatives are most likely to be aware of the environmental impact on economic interests in different locations. The Committee may, for instance, include representatives of the appropriate biological science departments of the University of California at Davis, Fresno State College, University of California at Berkeley, and Stanford University.

These details are new, and perhaps for a while should be in the forefront of testimony. It is pleased to have suggestions from readers for improvements to both the committee consultant, the legislators, and other interested organizations.

I consider this proposed legislation not only as a step toward rational control of "predator control." However, I recognize that the entire committee is anything but objective. I am pleased to have suggestions from readers for improvements to both the committee consultant, the legislators, and other interested organizations.

This is a key strategy under the current system where a bill must have hearings before it can reach the floor and be voted on by the entire house. Do not forget that you are appearing as an "eye" or "no" vote. What he wants is to hear from you. So use this opportunity to bring pressure to bear on your legislators who are organizing your representatives.

Tell him prior to the bill's formal introduction that you will support or oppose the measure. Explain what you see as the effect of the bill. This can be most important because you see what you want. Statistics on mays are not as effective, tell it to the person who made the proposal.

4. Be clear and concise.

Whether you make a tele-

phone call, issue a letter or appear before a committee, es-

tially, you must identify the bill you are referring to by number and by subject, including any existing laws relating to endangered species. Don't make the legislator guess which one you are concerned with.

In testifying before a com-

mittee identify yourself and your organizations and then come to the point. The legislator wants to know why you support or oppose the bill. As simply as possible, tell him just that.

5. Arm yourself with backup information.

Even though your testimony is brief, do not neglect your home-

work. Prepare in advance what questions a committee member might ask and have the answers ready. Statistics on mays are not as effective, tell it to the person who made the proposal.

Often in a committee a hearing person will testify on the need for a bill. One of the committee members will then ask, "Well, what's wrong with the person does not know, his effect-

iveness is diminished. The legis-

lator wants to know what you see as the effect of the bill. This can be most important because you see what you want. Statistics on mays are not as effective, tell it to the person who made the proposal.

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Lesson: If you advocate the amending of a current law or the abolition of a new one, be certain that you know the law you are attempting to affect and how it applies.

Finally, be courteous. Don't threaten or harass. Remember you represent a new member of the public and that the person knows the law you are attempting to affect and how it applies.
FIVE TULE ELK have been given to the State of Jalisco, Mexico, by California.

ELK PRESENTED TO MEXICO

As reported in the Sacramento Bee, Saturday, December 4, 1971.

One way or another California is finding ways to dispose of surplus tule elk without making anyone too unhappy.

This week the Governor's office reported that five surplus animals will be shipped to western central Mexico where they will go to live on a wildlife refuge near Guadalajara.

The animals, two males and three females, will roam a 100-acre reserve in the lush, mile-high country and, under an agreement, will not be hunted and can be withdrawn by the state at any time.

The transplant was arranged with officials of the State of Jalisco by the California Wildlife Conservation Board and a member of the Commission of the California, an international agency.

ELK TRANSFER ACTUALLY SOMETHING OF A FIASCO

The release from the governor's office sounded too good to be true, so we did some checking.

Calls to the Mexican Consulates in Los Angeles and Sacramento yielded a bit of a qualified quaver.

Neither had anything to say about the governor's "gift." A call to the Department of Fish and Game was almost as disappointing. The agent whom he had dealt with, only the name of a wealthy individual.

The Mexican government never knew anything about the transfer. Neither had any Mexican officials with whom he was supposed to have made arrangements. In fact, the only name he did seem to know was that of the owner of the 7-acre zoo, Curious.

Further, Mr. Nesbitt couldn't guarantee that the offspring of the initial five animals would be protected from hunting. In fact, when they were in Mexico, it appeared that not much could be guaranteed at all...after all, who was going to check them?

After several false starts, and a couple of dead elk, things began to move. Some elk or six or so were killed during initial capturing attempts by drug overdose. Remember, now, these are the experts.

December 31 and off go the tule elk to sunny Guadalajara, and their 7-acre "refuge." January 6th; tule elk are back in California to get what they wanted, namely what the Guv's gift.

Looking back over the whole fiasco, everything seems to fall into place. Mexican Consulates...
California's Independent Humane Societies

Editor's note: This column is published as a public service by The Humane Society of the United States, California Branch. Material published herein does not denote affiliation with the HSUS-CB, nor are the opinions expressed herein necessarily those of The HSUS-CB. Those wishing to contribute material should contact the Editor.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, Inc., director thanks to Alice A. DeGroot, DVM, of Chino, and Bruce Richards, Executive Director of the Humane Society of Pomona Valley, for their participation at the society's second annual membership meeting.

Newly elected officers of the organization are: Dr. Harold R. Chandler, President; Mrs. Susan Dawson, Vice President; Mrs. Dorothy Clauzen, Secretary; Mr. Robert McKenzie, Treasurer.

The society announced the introduction of two special programs this year: the Margarette A. Smelser Humane Education Fund, to carry out the goals of the late San Bernardino naturalist; and the Animal Emergency Fund, to provide veterinary care for injured animals.

* * *

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MARIN COUNTY - HUMANE EDUCATION FUND, moving forward with its Adult Education - Community Service Series, announces some special programs being offered to Marin County residents during the coming year.

In cooperation with the College of Marin, the Marin Society is presenting: I. Strategy for Survival - Senator Peter Barry, (Washington, D.C.); II. Turtles & Tortoises of the World - Dr. Gary Boreo; III. Marine Mammals - Dr. Jedediah VanDevere (Focus on the Sea Otter); IV. Endangered Species - Bruce Koppen (S. F. Sierra Club Rep.); V. Wildlife Involved in Environmental Disasters, and Injured Wildlife - Dr. James L. Naviaux.

In cooperation with the Dominican College, a 3 unit course is being offered in Outdoor Environmental Education.

In cooperation with the Novato Unified School District, summer school courses are offered in Animal Management.

A science program for junior high school, now being held at the society's Humane Education Center. This is a credit course. The subject matter is environmental education, wildlife preservation, and general animal care.

* * *

WILDLIFE HEALTH FOUNDATION - under the personal hand of its founder, Dr. James L. Naviaux, has done much to promote the effective care of injured wildlife since the Foundation's inception in 1968. The Foundation is helping injured and oil covered fowl in the 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, the Foundation was well prepared to handle the disaster after effects of a collision between two oil tankers in San Francisco Bay. Lessons from Santa Barbara were well learned. Compared with Santa Barbara's tragic survival rate, 5%, San Francisco witnessed the increased rate of 25%. The disasters were not without some benefit. The Foundation has developed a new cleaning method which will allow birds to be released within 24 hours, something which should help lower the mortality rate tremendously.

These and other findings are set forth in the Foundation's recently published book, entitled "Allcare of Oil Covered Birds."

Sage Advice
Is Good Old Horse Sense

(Continued from Page 1)

advice worked wonders. A veterinarian was quickly called to the scene.

Back on the road again. This time nine horses were reportedly starving and up to their ears in manure. Happily, things weren't quite that bad. While the horses were a little thin, they were all strong and healthy.

Sanitation was a problem, however. The owner wanted to cooperate, but didn't know what to do. That was quickly remedied when officers told him exactly what was needed and how it could be done.

BACK CALLS

We are happy to report that all of the sanitation for the animals is being done. In each case, HSUS officers followed up to see if the horses were being properly cared for. Reports show that grounds have been cleared, and that once-starved horses have filled out.

Isn't it amazing what a little bit of horse sense can do?

NIXON BANS POISON USE

(Continued from Page 1)

200 adult humans. If President Nixon had not voluntarily given up the predatory killing program, legal action brought against the government by San Francisco Defenders of Wildlife and the Sierra Club, would have forced the cancellation of the program only after a long and bitter court struggle. On behalf of our surviving animal friends, we thank you, Mr. President!

The purpose of the California Branch of The Humane Society of the United States is to oppose, prevent and resist cruelty to any living creature; to advance, through education, man's acceptance of responsibility for the other forms of life around him.

From its headquarters in Sacramento, and its Regional Office in Garden Grove, the HSUS-CB:

- Fosters pound and animal shelter improvements.
- Combats the breeding of household pets, emphasizing through education that millions of homeless domestic animals annually suffer agonizing deaths from disease, injury and starvation.
- Invokes legal and moral sanctions against brutality committed to animals in the name of public entertainment.
- Investigates and prosecutes cruelties of statewide significance; cases that may establish judicial precedents useful to all humane organizations.
- Sponsors and coordinates programs toward improved humane legislation in cities and counties throughout the state.
- Is developing a model Humane Education-Animal Care Center, with programs implemented to avoid and prevent all animal suffering, and a sterilization clinic to help curb the uncontrolled proliferation of dogs and cats.
- Each program is linked with the Society's program of public education. Through publications, films, radio and television broadcasts, a climate of informed compassion is being cultivated.

Those wishing to know more about the HSUS-California Branch, in becoming members, or merely supporting its many activities, should write:

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
CALIFORNIA BRANCH
2015 J Street, Suite No. 4, Sacramento 95814

GIVE US A HAND

California seems to be a Mecca for all types of animal lovers. From dogs and cats to boa in the back yard, California loves to have pets. Catering to this fond affection for 'critters,' many chain-stores now offer animals for sale in their pet departments. We can't check them all, nor even a small portion without your help. So, the next time you go shopping, take this page along with you and write down what you see. You'll be helping us in finding ways of solving a problem that is costing thousands of lives each year.

Name and address of store

Manager of Pet Dept.

Types of animals sold

Are the animals clean?

Are the cages clean?

Is ample living space provided?

Are sick and injured animals segregated?

Are the animals checked regularly?

Who takes care of sick/injured animals?

Who cares for animals when store is closed?

Are sales personnel familiar with basic needs of animals?

What are your recommendations?

Note: Request pictures of facilities when exceptionally bad conditions are observed.