Three of the 200 wild burros that the Navy wants to kill watch a visitor to the China Lake Naval Weapons Center in California. The HSUS West Coast Regional Office is trying to prevent the Navy from using a permit for the kill issued by the California Dept. of Agriculture.

Society Cites Dog Racing Cruelties

Dog racing is one of the cruelest American pastimes, largely because of the training methods used, which include the chasing and tearing apart of live rabbit lures.

Because legislation to authorize dog racing has been considered in several states this year, The Humane Society of the United States has undertaken a major effort to alert humanitarians about the evils of the so-called sport.

“Dog racing is nothing more than exploitation of animals for profit,” declared HSUS President John A. Hoyt. “The efforts to legalize the activity in California, Washington, Delaware, and the District of Columbia have convinced us that we must be vigorous and vocal in our opposition.”

HSUS’s most severe criticism is directed at the use of live rabbits as lures in training greyhounds, the dogs used in professional racing. Although most owners and trainers will not admit it, virtually all racing dogs are trained with live rabbits.

In a training event called coursing, a jack rabbit is released in an enclosed field and two or more young, hungry greyhounds are released to chase it, providing competition among the dogs.

In a recent article on dog racing, (Continued on page 4.)

HSUS Blocks Burro Killing

The Humane Society of the United States has succeeded in temporarily blocking a plan by the U.S. Navy to kill 200 wild burros living on the China Lake Naval Weapons Center in California’s Mojave Desert.

State Permission

The Navy obtained a permit from the California Dept. of Agriculture to kill the burros because weapons center officials believed the vegetation was not adequate to sustain the entire herd, estimated to number between 350 and 500.

But a personal inspection of the land by officials of HSUS’s new West Coast Regional Office in Sacramento revealed evidence of healthy, well-fed animals. West Coast Regional Director Herbert N. Martin and Regional Field Representative Mike Smith observed lush vegetation throughout the area on an April 3 inspection.

Requested During Drought

The Navy had requested permission to reduce the herd last November, before the end of a three-year drought that had reduced the food supply drastically. Navy and California Dept. of Agriculture officials predict that the lushness, which resulted from a spring rainy season, will be short-lived. As of July, vegetation will be sparse again, they claim.

The Humane Society contends that the burros, descendants of burros used by miners during the Gold Rush, are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.
HSUS Helps Close St. Louis Kennel

HSUS Chief Investigator Frank J. McMahon was instrumental in closing a kennel outside St. Louis that had sold distemper-infected dogs to area residents for many years.

Arcadia Kennels in Fenton, Mo., was ordered closed for 90 days following a hearing in the Jefferson County Circuit Court. The court also ordered that the kennel could be reopened only if a veterinarian visits the premises twice a week to inspect the facilities, gives necessary medical attention, and to make sure that each dog sold has a certificate signed by a veterinarian stating the animal is free of distemper.

The effect of the order, said McMahon, is to put the kennel out of business permanently. It would be next to impossible for kennel owners Roger and Rosemary Balmer to afford the required veterinary medical services, he predicted.

McMahon visited the kennel last October under the guise of seeking to buy a dog. He was appalled by the small cages, the lack of food and water, and the uncleanliness of the place.

To obtain evidence of the existence of distemper, McMahon purchased a live infected dog from the kennel last October under the guise of seeking to buy a dog. He was appalled by the small cages, the lack of food and water, and the uncleanliness of the place.

“arly last year I’ve seen a snake in such deplorable shape,” he said. “It’s a Dachau for dogs!”

McMahon met with Missouri Asst. Atty. Gen. William Cole and offered to assist in prosecution of the Balmers. He returned to Missouri in late April to appear as a prosecution witness in the case, along with customers who had purchased dogs that had died of distemper, officials of the Animal Protective Assn. of St. Louis County, Mo., and representatives of the Better Business Bureau, who said they had more complaints on the kennel than any other business.

McMahon testified that distemper is highly contagious and extremely difficult to control once it has broken out in a kennel or shelter.

HSUS Amnity Plan

The HSUS Amnity Plan offers a fixed annuity, payable for life that is particularly beneficial to those in upper age brackets. Under the plan, the investor transfers a sum to HSUS, the major portion of which will be used for philanthropic work. In addition, the donor will receive quarterly payments of a predetermined amount for his lifetime.

For further information, write HSUS ANNUITY, 1694 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

During a roundup, rattlesnakes are often thrown against the sides of a wooden holding pen (left), where they pile on top of each other, often causing the crushing or suffocation of snakes on the bottom. HSUS was particularly critical of the participation of children in roundups, such as in the butchering (right). Notice the blood on the boys’ coats.

The climax of a rattlesnake roundup is the cutting off of snakes’ heads with a large knife or machete. During butchering contests, HSUS investigators observed the tails of several snakes being cut off before the heads. The suffering inflicted at these roundups is inexcusable when directed at any living creature. The team, which included Gulf States Regional Director Douglas M. Scott and Field Representative Bernard M. Weiler, concluded that the primary purpose of the events is to attract tourists to the community and make money. The roundups, usually sponsored in Texas by the Jaycees, have all the trappings of a carnival, as well as dances and beauty contests.

Although the announced purpose of the snake milking was often the need to provide anti-snake bite serum to medical and research facilities, Burchfield said that two professional snake farms provide all the serum needed in the United States. “Somewhere or other, people have come to think of the rattlesnake as a worthless creature to be tormented and killed at will,” said Regional Director Scott. “Nothing could be further from the truth.”

(Continued on page 7.)
Allen Cowan of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) _Times_ described coursing this way:

"The unmuzzled greyhounds, who track by sight rather than scent, go after the rabbit. As the gap narrows and the rabbit senses the kill, it begins to beat a terrorized wall as it zigs and zags to escape. The dogs, heads to the ground, hear the cry and pur on a burst of speed. The greyhounds get closer, open their jaws wide. In an instant it's over, the dogs often yanking the rabbit among them, snarling over the spoils."

Cowan quoted a trainer as saying that maybe 1 out of 100 rabbits escapes.

**Rabbits Used on Track**

After a dog has participated in coursing three or four times, he is advanced to the schooling track, where he chases a live rabbit attached by his back legs to a mechanical lure.

"The rabbit dangles inches off the ground on the gliding lure, its eyes bulging, its chest pounding, bleating as it watches its killers in pursuit," Cowan reported. "As they (the dogs) approach the finish line, the lure slows and the dogs are allowed to catch the rabbit."

Frequently, the first group of dogs doesn't kill the rabbit and it is pulled around the track again as fresh dogs pursue the helpless, agonizing creature.

**Legal Action Taken**

As a result of a letter from HSUS Chief Investigator Frank J. McMahon requesting action on the published cruelties, Florida Atty. Gen. Robert Shevin requested that the state attorney at Ocala, where most of the training is conducted, investigate the reports. State Atty. Gordon Oldham responded by subpoening Cowan and the photographer who accompanied him to discuss their observations.

Following an official opinion from Shevin that rabbits qualify as "animals" under state law, Oldham said he would seek either an injunction to prohibit the use of live rabbits in training or a charge of cruelty to animals under the state's anti-cruelty statute.

Another aspect of dog racing that offends animal lovers is the necessity to kill all dogs that do not prove themselves winners. In Florida, where dog racing is most popular, an estimated 1,000 greyhounds are killed every year for this reason.

"If a racing greyhound can't run, he can't live," said HSUS's Guy R. Hodge. "Animals that are poor performers are banned from tracks and destroyed."

Because racing dogs are trained to chase anything that moves, they can't possibly be converted to pets. They will kill smaller animals and bite everything in sight, including people.

Approximately 50% of the greyhounds bred for racing are killed before they ever see a track because they fail to demonstrate competitive characteristics. Dogs that become successful contenders are killed after three- or four-year careers if they're not suitable for breeding.

Although private veterinarians and local humane societies in the vicinity of training farms report a high volume of greyhound euthanasia, HSUS suspects some breeders and trainers kill the animals themselves to save veterinary fees and to avoid chastisement by shelter personnel.

Besides Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas are popular areas for breeding and training greyhounds because of weak state anti-cruelty laws.

Earlier this year, HSUS was instru... (Continued on next page.)
The Program

Thursday, October 18

4:00 to 5:30 p.m. Miss Amanda Blake, Miss Kitty of "Gunsmoke," HSUS Director

8:00 p.m. Film Presentation and Lecture "Wild Africa Today" Roger Tory Peterson, Ornithologist, author of many books on birds, illustrator of books and magazines

9:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. Reception for Conference Participants

Friday, October 19

9:00 a.m. Opening Session
Amy Freeman Lee, Litt.D., Program Chairman, Author, artist, lecturer, HSUS Director

9:30 a.m. Keynote Address
"Of Man, Animals, and Morals" Ashley Montagu, Ph.D., Anthropologist, social biologist, author, editor

10:45 a.m. Forum: Wildlife
The Hon. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, U.S. Department of the Interior
Roger Caras, Naturalist, author, radio-TV personality, HSUS Vice President

Panel Reaction
James L. Naviaux, D.V.M., Director, National Wildlife Health Foundation
N. R. Jotham, Vice President, Canadian Association for Humane Trapping
Sue Pressman, HSUS Wildlife Specialist

2:00 p.m. Workshops
Animal Control Programs Phyllis Wright, HSUS Specialist in Animal Control Programs

2:30 p.m. Rodeos
Frank McMahon, HSUS Chief Investigator

Fund Raising and Community Relationships for Local Societies Jacques V. Sichel, HSUS Director
Society and Shelter Records
Herbert N. Martin, Director, HSUS West Coast Regional Office

3:45 p.m. Workshops
Investigation Procedures Franz Dantzler, Director, HSUS Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Use of Animals in Classrooms and Science Fairs
Barbara Orlans, Coordinator, HSUS Special Study Committee on the Use of Animals in Biomedical Research and Testing

The Legislative Process
Murdough Stuart Madden, HSUS General Counsel

Euthanasia Methods
Robert C. Bay, D.V.M., HSUS Staff Veterinarian

Dommers Receives Connecticut Award

John J. Dommers, director of education of the HSUS New England Regional Office, received one of Connecticut’s first Environmental Awards from Gov. Thomas Meskill.

The award was presented for “significant contributions to the improvement of the state’s environment.”

The citation read in part, "Many individual citizens have been involved in educational efforts for several years. Without extensive financial resources, these teachers have had a significant impact on the children of our state. One of these teachers is John Dommers of Madison. He has done extensive work with children in our state by developing educational programs which have received national recognition.

Dommers said the nature education programs he developed while with the Madison school system were built around a nucleus of humane education, which he defines as ‘helping children develop sympathetic and protective attitudes toward wildlife through direct experience.’"

In the Legislatures

Connecticut Environmental Education—bills are being enacted requiring that environmental education be incorporated in elementary and secondary school curricula. HSUS has been assured that the humane ethic will be included in such education.

Hunting—bills to legalize Sunday hunting, hunting with primitive weapons, and bounty on raccoons have been defeated.

Dog Racing—legalized by the Connecticut Legislatures.

HSUS’s John Dommers (right), director of education for the New England Region, recently received one of Connecticut’s first Environmental Awards from Gov. Thomas Meskill.

Living Memorials

The new HSUS Norma Terris Humane Education and Nature Center offers an ideal opportunity for humanitarians to memorialize deceased friends, relatives, or pets in a manner that will serve animal welfare on an ongoing basis. Write for MEMORIAL INFORMATION, Box 90, East Haddam, Ct. 06423.

The HSUS Norma Terris Humane Education and Nature Center, located on the interstate near the Madison school system, is serving as headquarters for the HSUS New England Regional Office, as well as a meeting place for workshops, regional meetings, and other humanitarian functions. It houses a humane education resource library, a special projects office, and an animal artifacts museum.

A wildlife sanctuary with nature trails and a pet cemetery will be located on the 30 acres.

The Center will be formally dedicated on Sept. 21.

A featured speaker at the dedication ceremony will be HSUS President John A. Hoyt. Other speakers will include Connecticut state officials, representatives of New England animal welfare, ecological, and conservation groups, and stage and screen star Norma Terris, who donated the land for the Center.

A balloon ascension and buffet luncheon are also scheduled on dedication day.

HSUS members and friends are invited to visit the Center at any time. Motel accommodations are available near the Center, which is located between Interstate highways 91 and 95.
HSUS Spurs Zoo Improvements

Pressure from HSUS has resulted in a proposal by the mayor of Springfield, Mass., to make $2 million worth of improvements in Springfield’s Forest Park Zoo. HSUS investigators threatened this spring to charge Mayor William C. Sullivan with cruelty to animals unless he took immediate and drastic action to correct unsatisfactory conditions at the zoo.

A few weeks later, Sullivan proposed that the city provide $1 million for improvements if the Forest Park Zoological Society can provide an equal amount. One of the zoo’s most serious problems has been the existence of a bovine strain of tuberculosis among the hoof stock. The strain was discovered after a Barbary sheep died from tuberculosis covered after a Barbary sheep died from tuberculosis.

HSUS wildlife specialist Sue Pressman blamed the zoo’s problems on the apathy of municipal officials and Springfield residents, who had failed to demonstrate the concern and financial support necessary to transform the zoo into a viable animal exhibition.

Mrs. Pressman visited the zoo at the request of John Dommers, education director of the HSUS New England Region, who found little improvement in conditions on several successive trips. She agreed with Dommers that the zoo is in flagrant violation of the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, which established standards and a licensing system for zoos. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture’s veterinarian charged with enforcing the law in Massachusetts refused to issue Forest Park Zoo a license and recommended to his superiors in Washington that it be charged with violating the act.

HSUS believes the first objective of any zoo must be to educate people about the habits and traits of animals.

LEGISLATION Continued

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“Legislation Continued

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LEGISLATION Continued

necticut legislature and signed into law, in spite of protests from humanitarians.

Maine

School Experimentation—a bill to permit the vivisection of animals in secondary schools was defeated. HSUS New England Regional Director James C. Shaw appeared by invitation before the legislature’s Education Committee to present HSUS’s opposition to such activity. Bounties—a bill to place a bounty on the Northeastern coyote was defeated. Hunting—a bill to permit hunting of moose was defeated. Rhode Island

Dog Racing—bills have been introduced to legalize it, and HSUS believes they can be defeated only if all animal welfare, conservationist, community preservation, and anti-gambling groups work together.

New England in General

Several states are exploring means of establishing a veterinary medical school in New England. Connecticut has appropriated money for a study of feasibility.

Saturday, October 20

9:15 a.m. Annual Membership Meeting

10:30 a.m. Forums

Humane Education

Stuart R. Westerlund, Ph.D., HSUS Director of Education Development, former Chairman, Department of Graduate Studies in Education, University of Tulsa

John J. Dommers, Director of Education, HSUS New England Region

2:00 p.m. Forum: Animals in Biomedical Research

Harry C. Rowsell, D.V.M., D.V.P.H., Ph.D., Permanent Secretary, Canadian Council on Animal Care, former professor,
Learn from Authorities

This is your once-a-year opportunity to learn of the latest developments in many areas of animal welfare and protection from foremost authorities. Whether you work for the benefit of animals through a local society or individually, the 1973 HSUS Annual Conference will be invaluable to you.

Humane Education Workshop

An additional feature of this year’s conference will be a one-day humane education workshop, scheduled for 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 18, before official opening of the conference. The workshop will include discussion and examination of new materials and techniques being developed by HSUS education officials. If you are interested in attending, check the blank at the bottom of the registration coupon to obtain additional information.

Make Your Reservations Today

Fill in the coupon below and mail it today. The $30 registration fee includes two buffet luncheons (vegetarian food included) and the Annual Awards Banquet. The hotel will bill you for your room when you check out.

Registration for 1973 HSUS Annual Conference
Mail to: HSUS, 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Please register ___________ persons in the following name for the 1973 HSUS Annual Conference.

[Name] [Address]

[City] [State] [Zip]

I enclose a check for $ ___________ for ___________ rooms (Make check payable to HSUS)

Note: Atlanta area residents may register for $5, which excludes luncheons and banquet.

Please reserve ___________ single rooms @ $21.00 ___________ double rooms @ $24.00 at the Atlanta American Motor Hotel.

Note: Hotel bills are to be paid to hotel upon check-out.

I plan to share my room with ___________ (Name of anyone registering separately)

Date of arrival ___________ Date of departure ___________

Please send me information on the humane education workshop.

Visit the HSUS web site at http://www.hsus.org for more information and updates.
Animals in School Projects

The Humane Society of the United States has issued guidelines to restrain the use of animals, nonhuman primates, and secondary school experimenters and distributed them to 9,000 members of the National Assn. of Biology Teachers.

The guidelines include the following recommendations:

- No experiment shall be performed on any warm-blooded animal that might cause it pain, suffering, discomfort, or otherwise interfere with its normal health.
- No surgery shall be performed on any living vertebrate.
- In biological experiments involving living organisms, such as plants, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, worms, snails, or insects should be used wherever possible.
- No experiment shall be performed on a vertebrate animal that might cause disease or other injurious reaction in either man or animal.
- A competent science teacher must supervise and give prior approval to plans of observation of animals.
- Vertebrate studies shall be conducted only where proper supervision is available (such as in a school or a research institution), not in students' homes.

Guideline 12 expresses the Humane Society's goal for all use of animals in school projects: "Respect for life shall be accorded to all animals, creatures, and organisms that are kept for educational purposes."

"These principles are by far the best ones available in the United States," said Barbara Orlans, Ph.D., coordinator of the HSUS Special Study Committee on the Use of Animals in Biomedical Research and Testing, which drafted the guidelines. The guidelines were approved by the HSUS Veterinary Advisory Committee, Robert C. Bay, D.V.M., chairman.

Many of the recipients of the guidelines have requested additional copies, often to distribute throughout an entire school system. A dissident voice in science education in Michigan wrote HSUS that he thought every school should have a copy of the guidelines. "There is an urgent need for these in our schools," he said.

The HSUS biomedical research committee has also compiled a list of 30 recommended biology project books for elementary and secondary classes. The books that were rejected included several that advocate amputation of animal surgery, as well as one that suggested placing pregnant animals in a refrigerator to see how many would be born dead or deformed and one that directed the use of lethal doses of radiation on animals.

(Copies of both the guidelines and the list may be obtained by writing on charge from HSUS headquarters.)

HSUS hopes its guidelines will give nationwide direction to school systems for the use of animals in classroom instruction as well as in science and other extra-curricular science competition. Blatant animal abuse has been the rule rather than the exception in youngsters' extracurricular projects. Despite repeated, forceful, and constructive protests, the International Science and Engineering Fair, which is the largest and most dominant science fair, continues to reward cruel animal experimentation conducted by juveniles, Dr. Orlans said.

Typical of these inhumane projects is one exhibited this spring in which a 17-year-old Trenton, N.J., boy subjected pregnant animals to refrigeration to limit the effects it would have on the mother and babies. Eight bottles of dead mice that had not survived this treatment were featured in the youth's exhibit.

The youth won the right to exhibit at the 1973 international fair, which was held in May, by pre-educating Greater Trenton Science Fair, which was sponsored by the Trenton Times and the Engineers Club of Trenton.

The International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) is conducted annually by Science Service in Washington, D.C. organization and is open to winners of affiliated state and local fairs. Taxpayers support ISEF because at least six federal government agencies are involved in providing prizes. Students compete in these competitions largely for prestige and the prospect of winning substantial monetary awards.

HSUS staff member Guy R. Hodge attended the San Diego fair held in May, and observed many exhibits that involved cruelty to animals. Among them were:

- Brain surgery on live rabbits.
- Subjecting live mice, which were harrassed together in pairs, to electric shock every minute for 24 hours, thereby causing ulcers, muscle damage, and loss of weight, as a means of showing the results of psychologi cal stress.
- Skin grafts on live rabbits and mice.
- Administration of lead and mercury to live mice to study symptoms of poisoning.
- Subjecting mice to constant noises, followed by killing and dissection. The Otake Family's rodents cause mice to have hypertension.

"Under no circumstances, should projects that cause suffering or slow death to sensitive animals be conducted by elementary or secondary school children," Dr. Orlans said. "Such activities are educationally unsound."

Dr. Orlans said there are many worthwhile animal studies that do not involve harming the animals in any way, which should be encouraged in place of the sensational and often unscientific projects that involve animal abuse.

"If science fairs adopted HSUS guidelines and took proper steps to enforce them, most of the current problems would be solved," she predicted.

Traps

S. 1637, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and H.R. 8065, Rep. Glenn M. Anderson (D-Calif.)—to require the Secretary of Interior to prohibit the use on public lands of any trap, net, snare, or other device that does not painlessly capture or immediately kill its victim; to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any trap that does not painlessly capture or immediately kill its victim.

Senate Committee on Commerce, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

This bill was co-sponsored by HSUS and Friends of the Earth. Sen. Bayh's introductory remarks were taken directly from the written testimony given by HSUS Legislative Director Guy Hodge before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Forestry, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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Endangered Species

S. 1592, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.)—to amend the Endangered Species Protection Act to provide for the conservation of species and subspecies of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction or likely within the foreseeable future to become threatened with extinction; and to extend the protection afforded endangered species native to the United States.

Rental Housing

H.R. 4345, Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.)—to prohibit federal assistance to the rental housing projects in which tenants are not allowed to have dogs or to local governments that do not permit dogs in rental housing.

House Committee on Banking and Currency

Animal Transport

S. 1706, Sen. Henry Bellmon (R-Okl.)—to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a cooperative research into the substantial losses of animals sustained through disease and injury while such animals are being transported to market and for other purposes.

Protection of Birds

Convention between the United States and Japan for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction. Approved by the Senate on March 27, 1973.

Humble Slaughter

H.R. 8055, Bill Gunter (D-Fla.)—to prohibit importation of meat or meat products slaughtered or handled inhumanely.

House Agriculture Committee.

Legislative Roundup

HSUS considers the following bills of interest and merit in meeting most aspects of the problems at which they are directed.

Spay Posters

"A Trip to the Spay Clinic Changed My Life" is the heading for new full-color posters printed by HSUS to promote spaying of pets. These posters are appropriate for school, clubs houses, stores, public buildings, shelters, or homes. Specify cat or dog. $1 each.

SNAKES Continued

be further from the truth, since the rattlesnake plays an important role in the ecosystem of the country, especially the Southwest."

"Besides, rattlesnakes are beneficial to man, among other animals, helping to keep them under control, so long as they do not disturb people."

The investigating team was appalled at the distorted information disseminated during the roundups, the most frequently repeated statement being that rattlesnakes have no purpose. Burchfield said some of the information on snakes’ traits was based more upon old wives tales than fact.

"I have heard as much misinformation as facts about the natural history of the snake at these affairs,” Burchfield said. He was critical of the way roundups personnel came in contact with the snakes to demonstrate their bravery. One in particular laid on the ground to be covered with snakes, while another walked barefoot through the snake pen.

They have such a wonderful opportunity to educate the public about the real value and danger of the rattlesnake,” he said. "But instead they lead observers to believe that they are harmless.”

Children participated in all events but were given special attention in learning. Such exposure can only distort a child's view of the value of other living creatures, Burchfield believes.

"Since rattlesnake roundups are so deeply ingrained it the tradition of some communities, we have a difficult task to change them."

Please Protest

Protest the exploitation of rattlesnakes in Texas communities. Signed by Broomfield, Dolph Boscoe, State Capitol, Austin, Texas 78711, and the Jaycees group in your community.
Acquitted

The owner of a pasture near Laramie, Wyo., where 20 riding stable horses died of starvation last winter (see April News), was acquitted on a charge of cruelty to animals by a Laramie jury.

"Incredibly, much of the evidence gathered by the investigators was not used in the trial," said Frantz Dantzer, director of the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, which handled the investigation for HSUS. "It appears that it is legal to starve horses in Wyoming."

HSUS's complaint was based on the autopsy report of two of the horses, which indicated they had died of starvation.

News of The Humane Society of the United States is published six times a year. HSUS headquarters is at 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Coleman Burke
Chairman of the Board
John A. Hoyt, President
Karl Nordling, Editor

The Humane Society of the United States
1604 K St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

PET OWNERS

VACATION ENDING?

LEAVE YOUR HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD.

NOT YOUR PET

ABANDONMENT OF ANIMALS IS AGAINST THE LAW. IF YOU MUST DESERT YOUR PET, CALL YOUR DOG WARDEN OR ANIMAL SHELTER.

HSUS on CBS, NBC TV Shows

HSUS has been featured on two network TV programs recently.

A segment of CBS's "60 Minutes" explored the problems of the pet population explosion, featuring an interview of HSUS President John A. Hoyt by Mike Wallace.

Hoyt was interviewed on NBC's "Today" show about the problems of shipping animals by air.