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Nixon Halts Predator Poisoning

'DEDICATED TO PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS"





VOL. II

MARCH 1972

NO. 2

Sage Advice Is Good Old Horse Sense

Calling the Branch's new Garden Grove office for help gets results. Ask HSUS-CB'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.

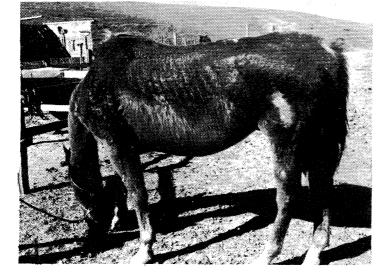
In one instance, our officer encountered a horse that had been completely neglected by its young owner for three months. With little natural fodder available, the horse was seriously ill and near starvation. The animal was immediately taken into protective custody.

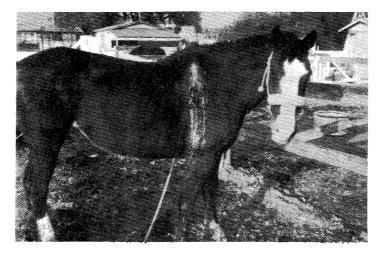
While the horse received necessary medical attention, the owner and her mother received some on-the-spot instruction in the basics of proper horse care.

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







Poison Use Halted On Federal Lands

The Humane Society of the United States and its California 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 toxicants for the purpose of killing predatory mammals or birds; (2) restrict the use on such lands of chemical toxicants which cause any 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 that may be authorized by law. All such mammal or bird damage control programs shall be conducted in a manner which contributes to the maintenance of environmental quality; and to the conservation and protection, to the greatest degree possible, of the Nation's wildlife resources, including predatory animals.

FEDERAL OFFENSE

The President further announced that it would become

cruelty, willful torture and destruction of thousands of animals.

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 lard 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 "eoyote 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

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. Adamant 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

(Continued on Page 8)

WILD MUSTANGS? Not quite. Just / the results of careless ownership. See accompanying story. -Staff Photos

a federal offense, subject to criminal penalties, to harm animals listed as endangered species, and extended legal protection to species headed for the endangered list.

The HSUS and its California Branch had filed a complaint in April of 1971 attacking the Department of the Interior's Predator Control Program, with special emphasis on the unspeakable cruelties involved. The predator program amounted to a systematic, self-perpetuating program of indescribable

(Continued on Page 8)

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION

1972 SESSION

AB-83 - CORY GAME BIRDS: TRAINING DOGS Requires a person to obtain permit, on prescribed conditions, from the Department of Fish and Game to break, train, hold field trials with, or practice dogs on wild game birds between specified dates during the closed season on such birds and provides for unspecified fee for such permit.

AB-112 – LACOSTE CRUELTY TO ANIMALS Requires every person who transports a live animal to a slaughterhouse shall provide such animal with adequate food and water while in transit.

AB-152 – CHAPPIE REGISTER: DOGS & CATS Requires any person who purchases for resale any dog or cat to prepare and maintain for at least one year a register of the description of such dog or cat received by him, the date on which such dog or cat was received, and the name of the person who delivered such dog or cat.

AB-318 – CHAPPIE BEAR SKINS Makes it illegal to sell, commercially purchase, tan, or manufacture into articles for sale any bear skin or any bear lawfully taken in the state. Permits tanning for personal use.

AB-345 – RYAN WHALES Makes it a misdemeanor to import, possess with intent to sell, or to sell within the state the dead body or any part or product thereof of whales.

AB-377 – LEWIS EXPERIMENTS IN SCHOOLS Requires presence at any experiment with live animals in public schools of a trained life 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 - BEEPETSGives state income tax deduction for expenses incurred in treatingpets.SB-400 - GRUNSKYEUTHANASIACalls 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-64 – 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 Nejedly'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 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 nongame 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 legislators feel that they have helped will they be willing to introduce needed legislation in the future.

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NOTICE

Articles appearing herein, written by persons other than the Staff and Directors of this Society, do not necessarily reflect the opinions nor policy of this organization.

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MARCH, 1972

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Bequests Process Described

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 bequests especially 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,

In making your will, kindly California Branch, Inc., "for the

2000.

Senator Beilenson was the author of a law which now prohibits the importation into California of the carcasses (or parts thereof), of sable, 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 AGREE? DISAGREE? CONCERNED?

A telephone call to your State Senator or Assemblyman's regional office gets your message across quickly and effectively. To find your representative's *local* number, ask your INFORMATION OPERATOR. 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 ______ dollars (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 given gladly.

HSUS-CB Moves to Open Spay-Neuter Clinic

HSUS-CB, under the leadership of its Executive Director, control agencies to emulate. 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, unforseen 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 75,000 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 the Branch out of a bequest left to the Society. We have come a long way, yet have such a long way to go before the Center will be fully operable.

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



Services to be offered are as follows:

1. EMERGENCY VETER-INARY 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 phase of the Center's program is 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.

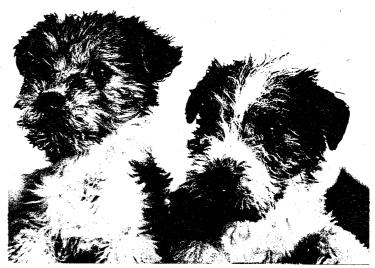
3. INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY COMPLAINTS

A State Humane Officer is ter to not only investigate and resolve cruelty complaints. but to assist in animal rescue work. In addition, his role in at local schools will be extended. (This phase of the program has been in operation the Orange County area.) ADOPTION REFER-PET

RAL

A service wishing to place pets provided by the Center. A card file on pets available and 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

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 now working out of the Cen- 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 humane education programs 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 for more than two years in 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 in new homes is already being purchase of a specific piece of equipment, such as:

1.	Operating tables (2) each \$350
2.	Examination and treatment tables (2) each 165
3.	X-Ray and dark-room set-up
4.	Autoclave (sterilizer) 350
5.	Operating room light
6.	Treatment room light 185
7.	Oxygen equipment 80
8.	Surgical instruments (2 sets) 400
9.	Recovery cages (34 units) 900
10.	First-Aid equipment and cages 450
	for Animal Rescue Vehicle
11.	Bathing room equipment 600
	(clippers, dryer-cage, etc.)
12.	Laboratory equipment

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 \$
□ Toward the purchase of
□ In memory of
Where the need is greatest.
\Box 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)

<u>COMMENT</u>

Informed Concern Our Best Weapon

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-ofthe-problems" philosophy.

Since 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.

Apparently 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," and 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 misinformed humanitarians ... a so-called Spay Law was passed. A law totally inadequate that has 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 uninformed - make opinionated and inaccurate statements, the harm is done. It not only harms the humane movement, but proportionally increases animal suffering.

What can be done when the news media picks up and disseminates erroneous information to millions of unsuspecting people who love animals? What can be done when emotionalism and sensationalism are substituted for logic and responsibility? One thing that must be done is this: The HSUS-CB, the leading

One thing that must be done is this: The HSUS-CB, the leading humane organization in the state, must take a giant step backward, spending valuable time, money and energy trying to correct the half-truths, and incorrect statements.

Public personalities, whose names alone can do so much to help a cause, can do much more good by taking the time to do a little research BEFORE addressing themselves to the news media. For the animals' sake.

`CHECKERS' CHECKED BY HSUS MEMBERS' ANGER

Seen Checkers the cat yet? Chances are that you won't — thanks to some angry HSUS members, and a note to the Ralston Purina Company from the Society's California Branch.

Checkers, by the way, is the name the Ralston Purina people gave to a cat which they used in a recent advertising campaign.

Capitalizing on their carefully patented Checkerboard Square image, which is carried on the majority of their products, be it cereal or pet food, someone felt it a good idea to paint some black squares on a white cat. The cat would, of course, call the public's attention to a particular brand of cat food. Anything for a buck. Responding quickly, the Branch pointed out the serious ramifications of the ostensibly innocent advertising campaign. On the 8th of November, the Branch's Sacramento office received official notice from J.

E. Corbin, Director of the Purina Cat Care Center, saying:

"We have decided to not only discontinue this initial campaign, but drop the advertising agency's plans for a full scale television and follow-up magazine campaign built on the checkered cat theme. We will be replacing this advertising with a new series of Purina variety

USDA Issuing Regulations to Protect Horses from Soring

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 (APHS).

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 APHS Deputy Administrator) and reveal them to APHS when requested; take active steps to keep sored horses from competing in shows; and inform APHS of horses that were entered in competition but excused because they were sored.

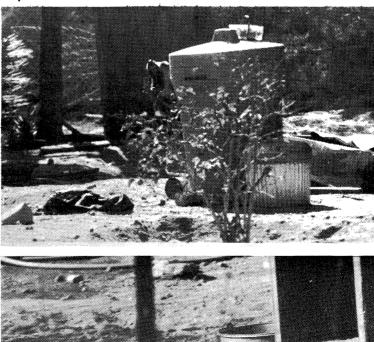
Any person violating any provision of the Act or the regulations is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 or criminal penalties up to \$2,000 and 6 months imprisonment for each violation.

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, tacks or nails, and front heel pads that cause 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 fetlock and may be booted only with hinged quarter boots, and certain rubber and leather bell boots Since proposed regulations

under the Horse Protection Act first were published on July 1, 1971, the Department has received more than 2,000 inquiries and comments. A major concern dealt with the respective responsibilities of show management, show judges, and official show veterinarians in preventing sored horses from competing.

'SORED HORSES,' such as this one, can no longer be shown in competition.



DOG FOUND HALF-SKINNED

A 40 pound German shorthair was found in its cage at the Sutter County Animal Shelter alive but half skinned by two persons who entered the complex through the roof.

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

The animal was destroyed soon after Cook found it.

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 shorthair dog which was found half skinned but alive in the Sutter County Pound.

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 information 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 a \$100 reward and several individuals are offering rewards of unannounced amounts, according to June Goetz, a local humane society

officer.

menu ads that we trust you will find more appropriate."

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

HELP KINDNESS GROWWWW HSUS-CB Gift Memberships 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.

SPAY? NEUTER?

Los Angeles Says...

Citizens Say...

I am writing this as a spokesman for a group formed in Santa Clara County, California, known as Birth Control For Pets. We have been aware for several years of the problems concerning overpopulation of cats and dogs. There have been several previous attempts at establishing a public low cost spay and neuter clinic; 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 groups. We have also had great success and response from requests made to national organizations. Cooperation is a key 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 first phase, and perhaps the most difficult, was contacting interested individuals. We were fortunate to have been supplied with a mailing list from one of the 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 agencies, etc., stimulated interest and showed concern. We feel the largest single obstacle has been the Veterinarian Association. Although they have not publicly taken a negative stand on the clinic proposal, the information coming from the individual veterinarians is very biased. Information has been misrepresented and figures misquoted. The most frustrating part of fighting the Veterinarian Association is the subtle, backdoor 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 not by any means degrading private veterinarians as there are many sympathetic to the need for low cost spaving. I am condemning the political machinery of the Association which seems to have a leverage of unproportional strength upon the individual members and the misleading and fallacious information which the association is maliciously "feeding" the individual veterinarians and the public. If you receive no cooperation from your local vets, head for the government officials involved with animal control. I cannot stress enough the necessity of talking and explaining the situation to the officials

(City Councilmen, Board of Supervisors, etc.).

Our experience has been hardlearned. While patiently waiting for the Veterinarian Association to take a formal stand, we were very careful not to initiate any actions that would antagonize them. We were hoping for their cooperation. However, it now appears that while we have been gingerly approaching the battlefield, they (the Veterinarian Association) have invaded the governmental officials. Our obstacle now is one of discounting the "Advisory Committee's' recommendations to our Board of Supervisors. Our committee is 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 solely as strategic maneuvers to pacify the public and their representatives. It is pathetic that their offers are not of meaning and in a sincere attempt to rectify the increasing animal population problem. To limit the use of a clinic to welfare recipients only is added cost to taxpayers without consideration to the average citizen. A main point to remember is 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 which will be nominal and yet cover the base cost for operation of the clinic. By being selfsufficient, the clinic will not be a burden to the taxpayers of the county. The initial costs can be reasonable through amortization and proper budget controls. Of course, it will take numerous clinics to noticeably reduce the numbers of stray and unwanted animals. At this stage, we would recommend pilot programs. There should be less opposition when you speak in terms of trial programs.

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

Sincerely,

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 overhaul were packaged in a five-point program drafted by the department's general manager, Robert I. 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 a City Council appropriation to be expended in the current fiscal year for veterinary purposes.

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 out moded licensing program for dogs, cats and equine.
- Automation of information systems to facilitate identification of impounded animals and the accelerated return of stray animals to their owners.
 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 have been 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 concur that some bold new 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 readied for Council consideration.

Immediate upgrading of the veterinary program within the department has been cited by Rush as "most urgent." The Council will be asked to provide funds this fiscal year for the establishment of Veterinary Treatment Units in each of the city's six District Animal Shelters. Currently in only two shelters are there medical facilities of limited capabilities, according to Rush.

The newly proposed units would provide prompt humane treatment of sick and injured animals; implement preventive: disease programs for animals held for redemption 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 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, 1,435 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 outmoded.

"Construction of the animal shelter system dates back to 1928. The system, with the exception of the new West Valley Animal Shelter, is in no 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 self supporting commencing with the 1972-73 fiscal year. The current operating budget of the department is \$1,818,000. Estimated revenue for the coming fiscal year will be approximately \$2,507,200. 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...

Following 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.

Following a great deal of makes for quality of animal life ainstaking study, consultation, rather than quantity. To this end md in-depth discussion, the we reiterate the following:

> 1. Pursuit of every possible means of non-surgical sterilization to the end that unwanted pregnancies can

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

Birth Control for Pets 467 Pamlar Avenue San Jose, California

QUESTIONS and COMMENTS to HSUS-CB's NEWS & PRE-VIEWS are welcome. Please direct all correspondence to: EDITOR, HSUS-CB NEWS & PREVIEWS, 2015 J Street, Suite 4, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. "The California Veterinary Medical Association recognizes, and is sympathetic to, the problem of a surplus dog and cat population in California.

"In the interest of 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 endorse, community policies and laws establishing responsibilities for domestic pet ownership. Responsible ownership safely, easily, and economically be prevented. We go on record as vigorously advocating this because we believe it is for the public good and for the benefit of our pets.

2. Higher license fees for dogs and cats to provide more funds for our animal 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. Stringent leash laws for dogs and licensing laws for dogs public to the responsibilities of pet ownership.

5.

Until such time as nonsurgical methods of sterilization become a reality, we urge that surgical means be used. We realize that this surgery is an ineffective means for mass animal population control. However, until a more economical and efficient 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.

LEGISLATOR DISCUSSES 'CONTROL' OF PREDATORS

By Assemblyman John F. Dunlap

During the past few years, conservationists and sportsmen have become increasingly alarmed over the heavy use of poisons in both publicly and privately sponsored and financed predator control programs. These poisons have included lethal, non-selective poisons such as thallium sulfate, cyanide, strychnine and sodium fluoracetate (1080).

The latter, 1080, is not only deadly but also extremely persistent. All poisons may, in the first instance, be consumed by an animal not intended to be the recipient. Thus, unintended effects may result. 1080, however, kills its original victim and also persists in the body of this victim resulting in secondary poisoning, another unintended result. The bird which eats the dead carcass of the poisoned coyote or squirrel may itself be poisoned. Or the mouse or worm which eats the bird whichate the coyote may in turn be poisoned.

Although poisoning has received a great deal of recent publicity, it is not the only problem in current predator control programs. The use of the trap is equally subject to abuse. Like poison, it is indiscriminate in choice of its victim. The wrong animal may easily, and often does, end up in the trap.

The trap is also inhumane. It takes very little imagination for a sensitive person to come near experiencing the pain, anguish, and frustration which trapped animals almost inevitably must go through before death. Human compassion demands that there must be a better way.

The background of the socalled "predatory animals" deserves consideration. They have by some been labeled the "evil creatures" of the animal kingdom. This term has developed over a period of years and "animal lovers" themselves are partially responsible. Through lack of real understanding of nature, they were appalled by the manner in which the predators survive. Both the domesticated cat and canary may be the victim of an undomesticated predator.

Pet owners have understandably been upset. However, the bulk of this character assassination stems from those who have lost domesticated sheep, cattle and chickens to predators. They have a strong economic interest at stake.

It is interesting to consider that man himself is a predator. indeed threatened by predators (i.e., the small rancher in a wild land). Unfortunately, our traditionally developed attitudes toward predators are slow to change — this being true despite the fact that a wealth of current research demonstrates the vital role which predators play in the balance of nature.

For instance, the coyote today is looked upon as one of the most serious natural enemies of domestic stock. On the other hand, those who would destroy the coyote have not given consideration to the entire natural wildlife in which it is involved.

Although some coyotes tend to molest sheep, they also tend to control the raccoon population. The absence of coyotes usually results in an increase in raccoons, and raccoons are harmful to grapevines. Thus, by protecting sheep from coyotes with the use of poisons, one may bring about unintended adverse results to the vineyard.

Alternative methods of protection of sheep from coyotes may result in a preservation of both the sheep and vineyard. Nature's natural balance need not necessarily be upset.

Research by the University of California concerning the protection of goats in Modoc County has indicated tentatively that coyotes will keep their distance if a certain substance is placed on the goat's ear. 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 maintain irrigation ditches and levees, and for other agriculturally related purposes, we have become involved in vast expenditures of both public and private funds for poison as a means of predator control.

Many environmentalists desire to call an immediate halt to the use of poison for predator control. I share their concern, but in view of the background outlined previously, I believe that such a move would unquestionably be politically unfeasible and could also have unintended adverse economic results.

Research funds are certainly being spent on predator control. For the most part, however, they are being spent on developing more efficient ways to kill or capture. This direction of research will continue to exist so long as it is conducted or influenced by those who have a vested interest in present methods (chemical companies and others who make their living through current practice). As a step toward a more rational program, last year I introduced AB 2906. In its final form, it provided that not less than 10 percent of all state and local government money expended on "mammal damage control" be allocated for research into alternative methods of control. This bill was, unfortunately, defeated. In 1972, I will again introduce similar legislation. It will also

HOW TO BE HEARD IN THE CAPITOL: SIX BASIC STEPS

In addition to the certainty of death and taxes, which Ben Franklin noted, there is a third certainty in life in Sacramento: that many people spend much time and money to get the

provide for the 10 percent minimum for research and will require studies and findings relative to the environmental impact of current control methods. It will also call for the study and development of alternate methods of control. These methods may include programs designed to protect without damage to the predator. They may also be calculated to apprehend the specific depradating animal, the culprit, instead of attempting species annihilation.

In designing AB 2906, I attempted to place these research funds under the control of a committee totally independent of the vested predator program interests. The bill indicated that the committee should consist of the "Dean of the Conservation and Forest Department at the University of California at Berkeley, the Chairman of the Wildlife Biology Department of the University of California at Davis, one representative of the Department of Fish and Game, and the Chairman of the State Environmental Quality Board as created by Assembly Bill 1056 of the 1971 Regular Session of the Legislature."

Of course, AB 1056 itself did not pass the Legislature in 1971. Tying membership on the Field Research Committee to another bill was probably a mistake. I also believe that the Field Research Committee members would not necessarily have been representative of all areas of the State of California.

It is my plan that the 1972 bill will include on this committee a representative of the State Department of Fish and Game and representatives of state colleges and universities in various sections of the state who are most likely to be aware of both wildlife cycles and economic interests in different locations.

The Commiteee may, for instance, include representatives of the appropriate biological science departments of Humboldt State College, the University of California at Davis, Fresno State College, University of California at Berkeley, and San Diego State College.

These details are now, and perhaps for a while should remain, flexible. I would be pleased to have suggestions from readers for improvements to better accomplish my objectives. I consider this proposed legislation one positive step toward a rational control of "predator control." However, I recognize that it may again be faced with strong opposition. Last year, vested interests indicated that they would oppose anything which would dilute current programs. They did. They were effective. Legislation in 1972 will be successful only if we develop broad public support. I invite readers' support and comments.

attention of the California Legislature.

With over 500 registered lobbyists and thousands of constituents, each legislator is the recipient of hundreds of requests, pleas, questions, complaints and suggestions. This barrage is concomitant with office holding and no one, least of all the legislator, is surprised; however, it is a fact which should always be kept in mind by those who aim to raise an effective voice in the capitol.

Whether you appear in the capitol or present your views in writing, the following guidelines should help you to be instrumental in the passage of good bills and the defeat of bad ones:

1. Coordinate your efforts.

This precept is of special importance to humane organizations. As you well know, associations to sustain or improve the humane treatment of animals abound. Further, new organizations are continually forming and old ones proliferate.

In light of this proliferation, you stand a much better chance of being effective if you coordinate your testimony or letter writing with other humane organizations. This coordination may require some compromise on the part of each group, but compromise is the name of the legislative game.

Remember that we are talking about legislative sessions which embrace more than 5,000 bills and innumerable hours of committee hearings. Faced with a long agenda, the committee members quickly tire of repetitive 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 spokesman can cite the number of persons and organizations he represents.

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

Since you are his constituent, you should make your opinion known to your own legislator. If he is a member of the committee which will hear the bill you are interested in, so much the better.

Often organizations appoint one person to advise the membership when and by what committee a bill will be heard. If your group follows this procedure, you can find out the committee membership from this person. If not, call the office of the bill's author and ask to what committee the bill has been assigned. Then contact each

one house.

3. Contact the committee consultant.

The committee consultant is a major player on the legislative stage. Find out who he is. Since he writes an analysis of each bill, which is given to all the committee members, let him know who you are and who your organization represents.

Tell him prior to the bill's hearing why you oppose or support the measure. Explain what you see as the effect of the bill. This can be most important because what you see as the effect may differ drastically from the author's intent or from what the consultant planned to state in his analysis.

4. Be clear and concise.

Whether you make a telephone call, write a postcard or appear before a committee, eschew generalities. In your letters identify the bill you are referring to by number and by subject, for example, "SB 500 relating to endangered species." Don't make the legislator guess which one of the 5,000 bills you are concerned with.

In testifying before a committee 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 homework. Try to anticipate what questions a committee member might ask and have the answers ready. Statistics en masse are boring, but if they answer a legislator's question, they become effective.

Often in a committee hearing a person will testify on the need for a bill. One of the committee members will then ask, "Well, what is the current law?" If the person does not know, his effectiveness is diminished. The legislator would be hard put not to feel that this person is less concerned than he says he is.

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

6. Be businesslike.

Hearing rooms are not the place for histrionics, let alone true tears. This caveat is especially important in the humane field where the subject matter lends itself to emotionally charged discussions. A play upon the committee members' emotions is demeaning to both the legislators and your organiza-

In our original state, we were hunters and gatherers. As hunters, we were certainly predators in the classical sense of the word. Now that we have domesticated our animals for slaughter, we have "civilized" our predatory instincts, but most of us remain carnivores and are still essentially predators. Drawing this comparison may tend to overcome the opprobrious connotation which the word "predator" has left in many minds.

There may have been a time and a place when survival was member of that committee.

This is a key strategy under the current system where a bill must hurdle the committee before it can reach the floor and be voted on by the entire house.

Do not be lulled into assuming, however, that one personal visit or letter or telephone call is all that is necessary for success. You must follow up and remind these legislators of your interest. Remember, too, that a bill must clear committees in both the Senate and the Assembly. Do not relax your efforts just because a bill has been passed by tion.

You can indicate your depth of feeling by being sincere and purposeful in your letters and testimony.

Finally, be courteous. Don't threaten or harangue. Remember that no legislator owes you an "aye" or "no" vote. What he does owe you is the careful consideration of your problem. These guidelines should help you receive this consideration. Further, you will enhance the legislative standing of humane organizations



FIVE TULE ELK have been given to the State of Jalisco, Mexico, by California.

ELK PRESENTED TO MEXICO

As reported in the Owens Valley Progress-Citizen, December 9, 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 west central Mexico where they will go on display near Guadalajara, capitol of the State of Jalisco.

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 Californias, an international agency. Department of Fish and Game Director, the transplant is part of a continuing program to maintain populations of the animal that nearly became extinct before the turn of the century. It is believed that the Tule Elk was down to a single pair in 1874. Stocking the animals on game refuges led to the gradual increase in their numbers.

According to Ray Arnett,

There are approximately 500 tule elk now in the state, roughly 300 in the five herds in the Owens Valley, 140 in the Cache Creek area of Lake and Colusa counties, and 32 in the Tupman Elk Reserve State Park in Kern County.

The small elk have also been distributed by the DFG to zoos in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fresno, Oakland, Phoenix, Tacoma and in West Germany.

FEAR OF WILDLIFE PERIL SPURRED LAWMAKERS INTO ACTION IN 1971

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

Fear that some species of wildlife may be in peril spurred the California Legislature this session to pass some landmark legislation to preserve them.

Wildlife that stand to benefit are — to name a few — the tule elk, mountain lion, seal, bear, sable, antelope, wolf, zebra, whale, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey and kangaroo.

The issues of whether to curb the hunting of the mountain lion or the tule elk which once roamed the Central Valleys in large numbers, kicked up the most fuss during the record session.

A new law bans shooting the tule elk until their number now around 300 — reaches 2,000 statewide. It also provides for moving some of them to establish new homes in the state once the herds in Inyo County's Owens Valley reach 490.

SMALL HERD

Lawrence H. Cloyd, state deputy director of Fish and Game, said it would be five years before the Owens Valley herds top 490 — the year 2000 before the number reaches 2,000.

Spokesmen for Fish and Game and sportsmen's groups failed to stop the measure banning mountain lion hunting in California for four years. In cases where the cats have caused damage, they could still be slain under special permit.

Spokesmen for DFG, the California Fish and Game Commission and sportsmen's groups argued that recently tightened state rules make the law unnecessary to preserve the mountain lion.

Assemblyman Behr and conservationists countered that there are fewer than 600 lions remaining in the state, although first reports on a DFG study indicate there may be more.

During the four year moratorium, DFG experts will endeavor

knew nothing of the gift. Mexican border authorities knew nothing. Nesbitt couldn't name any Mexican officials with whom he had dealt ... only the name of a wealthy individual. Maybe the Mexican government never knew anything about the maneuver. Maybe nobody told them anything about it. Maybe the elk weren't to be given to the Mexican government after all. Perhaps they were a gift to the wealthy landowner.

The whole affair takes on the

to determine for sure the number of the big cats and whether they are endangered.

SEASON BEGINS

The 1971-72 mountain lion hunting season is under way in California. And it will continue even though Governor Ronald Reagan signed into law the legislation to ban it.

The season began November 15 and ran until February 29. The legislation signed by Reagan did not take effect until the 61st day after the legislature's final adjournment.

Fish were not forgotten by the legislature.

Anyone who builds an irrigation canal drawing water from a stream in which salmon and steelhead run will have to protect them from being sucked into open fields to die by building fish protection screens.

But legislation requiring persons and governmental agencies damaging salmon and steelhead resources to pay for remedying it, was shelved by the legislators.

Also rejected was a measure that would have allowed fishermen to catch all the kokanee salmon they wanted to help stabilize the population at Lake Tahoe.

And a proposal to ban the use of leg-catch traps died in the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.

Other new wildlife protective laws would:

-Prohibit importation, for commercial purposes, carcasses or parts of sable, antelope, wolf, zebra, whale, cobra, python, sea turtle, colobus monkey and kangaroo.

-Repeal provisions allowing dogs to be trained by pursuing bears off-season.

-Ban the use of animal noises sent over electronic equipment as a hunting lure.

-Make it unlawful to chase or herd birds or animals from any motorized land, water or air vehicle.

Another new law designates the Farallon Islands a state game refuge, where it will be unlawful to shoot animals and birds and catch fish within a mile of the islands in the Pacific Ocean off Marin County.

Special Committee Outlines Programs

*

The Special Committee to Improve Animal Care and Control in California is gamely tackling a list of animal

Pet Care Classes To Open

What is THE major contributing factor in cruelty to animals? Is it intentional mistreatment, carelessness, or merely lack of knowledge? By and large, the society's files point to the last ... lack of knowledge. Simply stated: many pet owners really don't know how to properly care for their animal charges.

For many years, the larger pet food manufacturers have helped in this area by publishing pet care brochures. Distributed free of charge by veterinarians, pet stores, humane organizations, including the HSUS-California Branch, they have helped answer some of the basic questions with which pet owners are faced. To be sure, these have been of great help, however, something more has long been needed.

In the rural areas of the state, 4-H Clubs have sponsored animal care programs through group projects and in some areas through the school system. By the very nature of 4-H, though, these courses have dealt primarily with livestock, and the proper raising thereof for financial gain. The HSUS-California Branch will expand on this basic program, replacing the financial incentive with a more socially constructive incentive of practical humanitarianism.

The HSUS-CB program is based upon lessons learned from the successful Pet Care classes conducted by The Humane Society of Marin County, California, and The National Humane Education Center, in Waterford, Virginia. The classes will concentrate on one type of animal per course, and all the factors that contribute to its well-being: diet, medical attention, proper maintenance, grooming, training, owner responsibility, etc.

Through its newly opened facilities in Garden Grove, the California Branch is preparing to launch its Pet Care program on a local basis for field-test purposes. As soon as all of the "bugs" are worked out, the program will be extended, and course outlines will be made available to local humane societies in all parts of California.

At this time, we would like to

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 left us in a bit of a quandary. Neither knew anything about the governor's "gift." A call to the Department of Fish and Game was almost as fruitless. They knew about the "gift" but didn't want to talk about it. It would be best, they said. to call Ray Nesbitt.

Mr. Ray Nesbitt, member of the California Wildlife Conservation Board and of the Commission of the Californias, admitted responsibility for the project. He said the tule elk were going to a wildlife refuge near Guadalajara. As we talked on, other interesting facts came to light. The elk weren't going to a 100 acre refuge as stated in the governor's press release. Rather, they were to go to a 7 acre plot of privately owned land, as a "taxbreak" type scheme. Seems that the owner of the land was told by the Mexican government to use some part of his vast holdings for "the good of the public." So, what better idea than to declare 7 surplus acres as a "zoo," (refuge, if you

prefer), and stock it with a few rare elk from the good 'ol U.S. of A.? Right.

Mr. Nesbitt couldn't tell HSUS the name of the Mexican official 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, once 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 six elk 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 Visalia. Never got to sunny Guadalajara. Stopped at the border by Mexican Immigration authorities. Seems they didn't know anything about the Guv's gift.

Looking back over the whole fiasco, everything seems to fall into place. Mexican Consulates appearance of a botched up attempt to hustle some rare tule elk out of California for a specific reason. They can't be hunted in California, nor in all of the U.S. if pending federal legislation is passed. They could, however, be hunted in Mexico. Even Nesbitt admitted, "If this transfer is successful, we hope to send more down to other conservation minded ranches along the border."

Perhaps, if the 'transfer' had been successfully pulled off, tule elk hunters might have had another chance to "bag their limit" ... south of the border. problems as long as its name.

The Committee, as was reported in the last edition of News and Previews, was formed last May under the auspices of State Senator John Nejedly (R-Contra Costa), in an attempt to resolve this state's pet population question. Since then, the committee has stretched its wings and has broken all affiliation with Nejedly's office.

Working against a clock that ticks away animal lives instead of minutes, the committee is working on legislation that will effectively and humanely curb the pet population. invite interested persons living in Orange County to participate in the field testing on a volunteer basis. Arrangements can be made by contacting HSUS-CB, 12911 Haster Street, Garden Grove, (714) 530-7781.

NEED PUBLICITY? The National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, offers a free booklet entitled 'If You Want Air Time." Send for your copy today.

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., gives special 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 Clausen, Secretary; Mr. Robert McKenzie, Treasurer.

The society announced the introduction of two special programs this year: the Marguerite 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 CENTER, moving forward with its Adult Education - Community Service Series, announces some of the 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 Behr (Wildlife & the Law); II. Turtles & Tortoises of the World

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.

- Dr. Gary Boreo; III. Marine Mammals - Dr. Judson VanDevere (Focus upon the Sea Otter); IV. Endangered Species Bruce Keegan (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 Care.

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

*

WILDLIFE HEALTH FOUNDATION ... under the guiding 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. After helping injured and oil covered fowl in the 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, the Foundation was well prepared to handle the disastrous 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 "Aftercare of Oil Covered Birds."

PET MEMORIAL **RESCUE FUND** Handsome certificates, suitable for framing, are now available to members who donate \$10 or more to this active fund. A wonderful memorial to a departed pet, and a working gift

NIXON BANS DAICAN

to aid suffering animals.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES CALIFORNIA BRANCH, INC.

mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

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.

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- Combats surplus 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 brutalities 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 progress 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 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 *

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SUBSTANTIAL TAX BENEFITS CAN BE REALIZED THROUGH GIFTS TO THE **HSUS-CB:**

According to the Internal Revenue Code, Tax Reform Act of 1969, a taxpayer can deduct OUTRIGHT GIFTS of up to 50% of his contribution base.

Rather than pay taxes on capital gains made from the sale of REAL and/or PERSONAL PROPERTY, gifts to the HSUS-CB will allow for a charitable deduction to be made based on current market value.

Specific questions relating to benefits derived from making large contributions to the HSUS-CB may be directed to Norma L. Mark, CPA, in care of the Sacramento office.

You can do your share to help end cruelty and suffering, and derive valuable tax benefits at the same time, by giving generously to The Humane Society of the United States, California Branch, Inc.

Junior Membership \$ 5.00 Voting Membership 10.00 Donor 25.00 Patron	Supporting \$ 50.00 Sustaining 100.00 Sponsor 500.00 \$1000
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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

GIVE US A HAND

California seems to be a Mecca for all types of animal lovers. From dogs and cats to boas in the bathtub, and pumas on the patio, Californians love 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 to find 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 segrenated?

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 above mentioned animals are doing fine. In each case, HSUS officers followed up to see if the horses were being properly cared for. Reports show that wounds have been healed, and that once-starved horses have filled out.

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

UISUN USE

(Continued from Page 1)

200 adult humans.

If President Nixon had not voluntarily given up the predator killing program, legal action brought against the government by the HSUS, 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!

Are sick and injured animals segresated?
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.