



# news

of The Humane Society of the United States

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## U.S. Ends Poisoning of Predators

The federal government has bowed to the pressure of concerned citizens and organizations by ending its massive poisoning of predatory animals.

President Nixon announced on Feb. 8 that he was immediately banning the use of all poisons for predator control on all public lands and proposing legislation that will enable the states to conduct predator control by other means.

The Humane Society of the United States has placed major emphasis on getting the government to terminate the poisoning program. It began its thrust last March with the appointment of Hal Perry, 20-year veteran of the fight to halt predator control, to gather data in the field on the execution of the program.

It intensified its efforts in April by filing suit against Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton and the Department of the Interior to force them to terminate all predator control activities.

Primary target of the federal program has been the coyote, which sheep ranchers accuse of destroying large numbers of their stock. But in the process of trying to eradicate the coyote with a

bizarre warehouse of poisons, federal agents have also succeeded in killing hundreds of thousands of other wildlife, including endangered species.

In preparing litigation, HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden uncovered information that should be disturbing to any American citizen. Among the findings was evidence that the government (a) could not substantiate sheepmen's claims of massive losses from

coyotes, (b) had done little research to find a more humane and selective method of killing predators, and (c) was conducting the program largely to prevent sheepmen from taking matters in their own hands.

The HSUS also presented evidence that a state without a coyote population, Ohio, had as many lamb deaths annually as Wyoming, thus further exposing the myth that the coyote was the major cause of sheepmen's losses.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt disclosed some of these findings in a Senate hearing last December, and Senator Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), hearings chairman, used portions of it during his questioning of governmental and sheep raising spokesmen.

HSUS members were so incensed about the poisoning of wildlife after reading of it in a special mailing last October that they deluged the Department of the Interior with protest mail. An Interior official angrily threatened to

*(Continued on next page.)*

### Rhino Round-up Off In Wake of Protest

Lion Country Safari has cancelled the tours it had advertised as giving tourists a chance to "participate" in the round up of rhinoceroses in Africa.

The cancellation came in the wake of hundreds of protest letters from humanitarians to Lion Country Safari, after HSUS announced its disapproval of the tourist participation in the *January News*.

Executives of the exotic animal organization, which operates drive-through zoos in Florida, California, and Texas, said in a meeting with HSUS officials they were replacing the tours originally announced with tours that would involve no capturing of animals by either tour leaders or tourists.

Controversy over the tours as originally announced mushroomed when Jack

*(Continued on back page.)*



Perry in the field



Relieved, not pardoned

## POISONING (Continued)

take legal action against HSUS because of the letters.



Madden

The Humane Society has worked closely with other organizations to fight predator control, including Defenders of Wildlife and the Sierra Club, who jointly filed a suit protesting the wide-spread destruction of non-target and endangered species. HSUS, however, is the only organization that has been concerned with the humane aspects of the problem.

"While humanitarians have great cause for rejoicing in the President's action," Hoyt said, "we must now roll up our sleeves and finish the job."

He said HSUS would now concentrate on three follow-up aspects: (1) continued action to obtain a complete ban on the use of all poisons by states and individuals, (2) thorough enforcement of the President's executive order, and (3) the Administration's plan to step up the training of state employees and private landowners in the trapping and shooting of coyotes, as well as the killing of coyote pups in their dens, in preparation for turning over all predator control activities to the states.

Hunting, trapping, and denning were recommended as alternatives to poisoning



HSUS President John A. Hoyt examined a poisoned bait station in Utah a few days before President Nixon banned further use of poisons to kill predators.

The Cain Report included acknowledgement of the inhumaneness of killing animals by poison and calls for an ethic that would include sympathy for all species of animals, the soil, the water, and all other living things.

In a direct rebuke of the sheep interests, the committee stated that wildlife resources constitutionally belong to all the people. "This certainly includes coyotes and other predators," the report states, "The right of any limited segment of society to reduce or eliminate predators is increasingly open to question."

The report further states:

"To all of this must be added the fact that several hundred control agents today are the same persons for whom for many years the job requirements and measurement of an agent's success have been the

diction over the land after consulting with the secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and HEW and the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Cain Committee suggested as an alternate form of subsidy an insurance plan that would cover loss from all sources.

### The Actual Wording

Here is the substance of the President's executive order banning the use of poisons on public lands:

"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 program of mammal or 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."

killing of large numbers of predators and of personal, uncritical response to the complaints of stockmen. Agents are frequently long-time acquaintances, friends, and neighbors of the individuals demanding service."

The President's executive order provides for the use of poisons to kill animals on public lands in "emergency" situations. Such a situation can be declared to exist only by the secretary having juris-

"While humanitarians have great cause for rejoicing, we must now roll up our sleeves and finish the job."

by the Advisory Committee on Predator Control appointed by Interior and the federal Council on Environmental Quality, headed by Stanley A. Cain. The proposal will be sent to Congress for legislative action.

The Cain Committee also recommended that aerial shooting of predators be permitted "when conditions warrant."

"The coyote has received a reprieve, but he has by no means been pardoned," Hoyt said.

# Sealing: Good News and Bad News

Humanitarians are rejoicing over the Canadian government's decision to cancel the 1972 seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but their elation has been tempered by the prospects of the Antarctic being opened for sealing for the first time in history.

The Canadian action was taken as an interim measure while the government considers a study committee's recommendation that the hunting be entirely phased out by 1974.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence hunts have been the focal point of humanitarians' anger because it is there that the baby white harp seals are killed.

The prospect of opening the Antarctic to sealing developed during an international convention in London last month, at which participating nations, including the United States, agreed to permit the taking of 192,000 seals a year.

Although the U.S. Senate must ratify the agreement, observers are convinced that the agreement will be ratified by the number of nations necessary to put it into effect.

Nations participating in the convention are signatories to the Antarctic Treaty of 1961, which sought to establish conservation measures for that region. Advocates of opening the area to sealing argued that establishing annual quotas is a conservation measure because the lack of any quota has the effect of permitting any number to be taken.

S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, argues that the very fact that an international agreement to regulate the taking of seals exists will encourage nations to fill the quotas it creates.

But humanitarian and conservation groups find themselves on the horns of a dilemma, because they fear the lack of any agreement will result in the taking of seals far in excess of 192,000.

The Norwegians have already indicated they plan to conduct a hunt this year, probably in November, and it is likely the Japanese and the Russians will follow suit.

The only control measure in the agreement is a provision that there be consulta-

tion on enforcement procedures. Consequently, some observers believe a ratification of the document will open Pandora's Box to limitless seal slaughter.

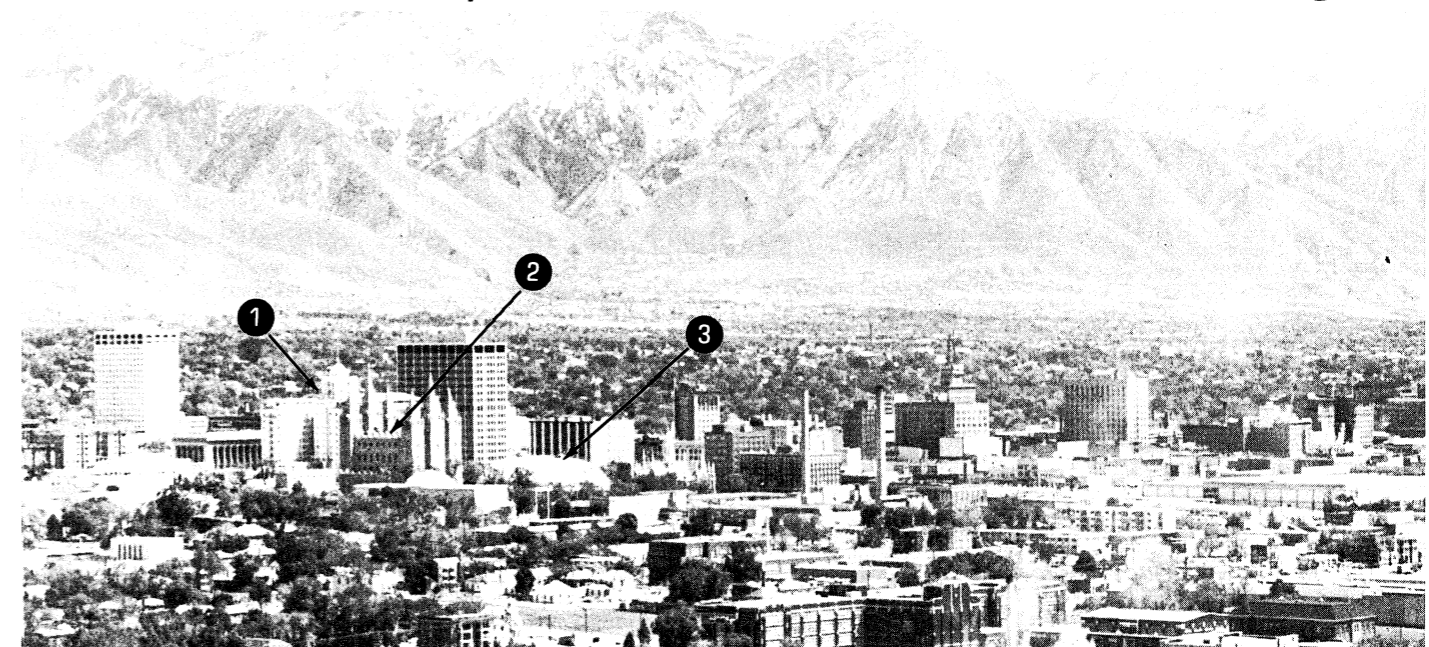
There are three kinds of seals involved in the agreement: crab eaters, which would account for 175,000 of the quota, leopards, 12,000, and weddells, 5,000.

Observers believe that the British fur industry, which processes 85% of the hair fur seal pelts in the world, was responsible for getting Britain to call the convention.

The Humane Society of the United States is talking with Friends of the Earth and other organizations about the best means of heading off or controlling sealing in the Antarctic. The best strategy will be largely dependent on indications from other nations of their intentions.

In the meantime, humanitarians may want to write to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to make known their endorsement of the recommendation to phase out sealing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Write him at Government House, Ottawa, Ontario 1.

## Salt Lake City Selected for Annual Meeting



HSUS will hold its annual conference amidst the beautiful Rocky Mountains in Salt Lake City on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Oct. 20-23. Meetings will be held in the majestic Hotel Utah (1), across the street from the Mormon Temple (2) and the Mormon

Tabernacle (3). Arrangements have been made for conferees to attend a rehearsal of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir on Thursday evening, Oct. 19. Major speakers and further details of the conference will be announced in the May News.

## It's Official: Big Cats Are Rare

The Department of the Interior has placed eight species of spotted cats on the endangered species list.

As of March 3, pelts and products of the following cats cannot be imported: leopard, cheetah, ocelot, jaguar, margay, snow leopard, tiger, tiger cat.

Although The Humane Society and other conservation organizations believe the action should have been taken long

Himalaya Mountains, it reported.

Interior estimated that no more than 2,000 cheetahs exist in the parks of Africa.

Although several foreign countries have banned the export of these pelts, poachers have found many means of getting the skins out of the countries. HSUS hopes that Interior's action will prompt European countries to take similar action.

### The Sad Box Score

As of today, worldwide

Tigers	..... 2,000
Snow Leopards	..... 400
Cheetahs	..... 2,000

ago, they hailed the action as positive and necessary.

The Committee on Humane Legislation reported that between 1968 and 1970 U.S. furriers imported the skins of 18,456 leopards, 31,105 jaguars, and 249,680 ocelots.

The Interior Department said that fewer than 2,000 tigers remain in India, a 90% reduction in the past 25 years. Only 400 snow leopards survive in the

## Polar Bear Ban Urged

Scientists from five countries with territory around the North Pole have agreed to recommend to their governments that the hunting of polar bears on the high seas be permanently prohibited next year.

The scientists, from Norway, Denmark, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Canada, met under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The group accepted estimates that only 10,000 to 20,000 polar bears are in existence. A ban of hunting on the high seas would provide considerable protection because many of the bears live on icebergs on the high seas.

## Snowmobiles Banned

President Nixon has banned the use of snowmobiles, dune buggies, motorcycles, and other off-road vehicles on all public lands except on designated trails.

The heads of federal agencies having jurisdiction over public lands are responsible for designating the trails. They have been ordered to locate them in areas in which there will be the least harassment to wildlife and the least disruption of wildlife habitats.

The Humane Society applauds the action as a major step forward in sparing wildlife the suffering produced by hunting and harassing animals from motorized vehicles.

### Disappearing Species

"During the past 150 years the rate of extermination (of mammals) has increased 55-fold. If the killing goes on at this pace, in about 30 years all remaining 4,062 species of mammals will be gone."

Dr. Lee M. Talbot  
Senior Scientist  
Council on Environmental Quality  
The Smithsonian Institution

# HSUS Urges Ban On Seal Killing

The Humane Society of the United States has called on the U.S. Senate to declare a 10-year ban on the killing of marine mammals and the importation of products from them while the government conducts a thorough study of humane slaughtering and herd population control.

In testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, HSUS President John A. Hoyt also urged the Senate to adopt guidelines that will permanently end the clubbing of seals on the Pribilof Islands and the killing of porpoises, which are now being killed as an adjunct to commercial fishing operations.

"The American people are clearly tired of senseless cruelties," Hoyt said. "Every effort must be made to find an alternative to killing."

He said the legislation (S. 2871) introduced by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) provides a reasonable alternative to the clubbing of seals by establishing a commission to seek more humane methods of controlling herds and taking any animals that must be killed.

"Testimony before the House of Representatives established the indisputable fact that little is known about the breeding habits, life cycles, or population figures of any of the marine mammals," Hoyt said. "Yet these creatures have long been pursued, harassed, and killed."

Strong legislation by the Congress of the United States would provide an inspiration to other countries to provide similar protection, he said.

# HSUS Continues to Spur Improvements in Zoos

HSUS's investigation of zoos last summer continues to produce progress in the quality of zoo concepts and facilities.

Although some of the zoos cited for need of major improvement were quick to make changes, others have found themselves entangled in local sentiments and politics.

HSUS's Mrs. Sue Pressman, who conducted the investigation, met recently with interested citizens and board members of the Kamper Park Zoo in Hattiesburg, Miss., to express her dismay that no improvements had been made in the zoo since she investigated it six months before.

The meeting resulted in the board's taking a step forward by agreeing to invite the director of the Jackson, Miss., zoo to survey their zoo and make recommendations.

Mrs. Pressman said that, whereas the decision to have a thorough study conducted indicated the board's willingness to re-examine the zoo, she felt it was necessary for the board to expand its

nounced he plans to take the operation away from the society because of unsatisfactory financial arrangements between the city and the society.

Last summer, Mrs. Pressman found the city-operated portion of the zoo unsatisfactory and the society-operated section excellent. The zoological society has spent \$7 million on zoo improvements in the past seven years.

Officials of the Beardsley Park Zoo in Bridgeport, Conn., have also asked for HSUS's help in a battle with city officials. Zoo personnel are eager to make improvements that Mrs. Pressman called for last summer, but city officials have expressed confidence that the zoo can meet requirements of the Animal Welfare Act, which went into effect last December.

HSUS was encouraged by prospects for effective action by the Animal and Plant Health Service of the Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for enforcing the Animal Welfare Act, when Oscar Clabough, D.V.M., who is in charge of the zoos and circuses section of the service, asked HSUS for a list of zoos found unsatisfactory during 1971 investigations.

Mrs. Pressman told Dr. Clabough she would be glad to work closely with him to ensure maximum effectiveness from the legislation.

### Sue Pressman on TV

HSUS's Sue Pressman will be featured on a segment of Bill Burrud's "Animal World" about zoos, on CBS-TV on Sunday, April 2. Check your local paper for the time and channel.

representation to include average, concerned citizens and someone with a zoological background.

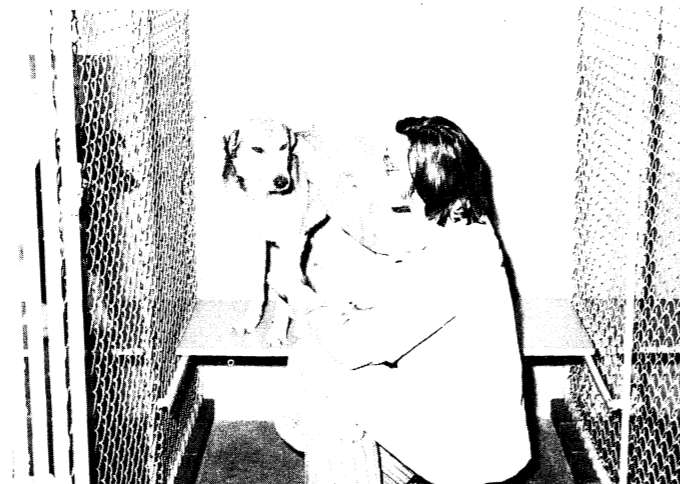
In the meantime, the Pittsburgh Zoological Society has asked for The Humane Society's help in preventing the city from taking over the portion of the city zoo operated by the zoological society.

The mayor of Pittsburgh has an-

## Tyler, Texas, Shelter Cited for Construction



HSUS officials consider the animal shelter in Tyler, Texas, owned and operated by the Humane Society of Smith County, to be one of the most modern, efficient, and humane shelters in the nation. Outdoor runs are covered to permit use in most types of weather and to prevent soaking during every rain-storm. Both indoor and outdoor runs are roomy, with



48 square feet indoors or out. Each dog has a clean, dry resting board for his comfort and safety. HSUS urges any humane society or municipality considering erecting an animal shelter to get in touch with the Humane Society of Smith County, Box 3151, Tyler, Texas 75701.





## Legislative Roundup

### Wildlife Studies

H.R. 6804 (Whitehurst)—would require Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive study of the polar bear, seal, walrus, and cetaceans for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures.

*Referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries*

### Research Animals

H.R. 243 (Whitehurst)—would establish Congressional policy that federal government is to take steps to develop new research methods to prevent use of animals whenever possible and to encourage other public and private research organizations to take similar steps.

*House Committee on Science and Astronautics*

### Steel Jaw Traps

S. 2084 (Bayh) and H.R. 8784 (Broomfield)—would ban interstate shipment and importation of fur or leather from animals trapped in state or nation manufacturing, selling, or using steel jaw (leghold) trap.

*Still pending action before Senate Committee on Commerce and House Committee on Interior and Foreign Commerce*

### Turtles, Rabbits, Chicks

H.R. 11953 (Sullivan)—to protect the public health by providing the Secretary of HEW with authority to regulate or prohibit transportation, sale or other distribution in interstate commerce of live creatures for use as household pets, if determined to be infected with serious diseases injurious to humans.

*House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce*

### Animals in Air Commerce

S. 209 (Weicker) and H.R. 267 (Murphy)—requires Secretary of Transportation to prescribe regulations for treatment of animals being transported in air commerce.

*Senate Committee on Commerce,*

*House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce*

### Animals in Transit

H.R. 6655 (Whitehurst)—amends federal law on care and treatment of animals to broaden categories of persons regulated to assure that birds in pet stores and zoos are protected and to increase protection of animals in transit.

*House Committee on Agriculture*

### Classroom Experiments

H.R. 3855 (Waldie)—would stop all federal funding to school systems that permit experimentation on live animals. (Waldie's similar bill, H.R. 9075, has been withdrawn.)

*House Education and Labor Committee*

### Soring Regulations

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued regulations to protect horses from soring, the painful and now illegal method of altering a horse's gait for Tennessee Walking Horse competitions.

The regulations are the guidelines for enforcing provisions of the Horse Protection Act of 1970, which HSUS supported.

Specifically prohibited are the blistering, burning, cutting, bruising, lacerating, using of tacks or nails, and the application of front heel pads that cause the length of the toe to be less than 1 inch greater than the height of the heel.

The regulations also prohibit the use of foreign material, such as grease, between the hoof and fetlock at horse shows. Horses may be booted only with hinged quarter boots and certain rubber and leather bell boots at shows.

The Animal and Plant Health Service of Agriculture is responsible for enforcing the regulations. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Service, USDA, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

## U.S. Pays Farms To Permit Hunts

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz has been attacked by The Humane Society of the United States for a plan to pay farmers for opening portions of their land to hunters.

Butz recently disclosed a pilot project to pay 5,000 farmers a total of \$1.5 million if they allow hunters, trappers, fishermen, and hikers to use land that the Department of Agriculture is already paying them to keep idle.

If the test proves workable, the department will expand the program to include millions of acres of farmland throughout the nation, Butz said.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt said it is "unfortunate that one of the first acts of a controversial secretary is to use taxpayers' money to subsidize the destruction of wildlife."

Hoyt warned that the program is not only detrimental to the expressed federal policy of protecting and preserving wildlife, but it is detrimental to domestic animals, as well.

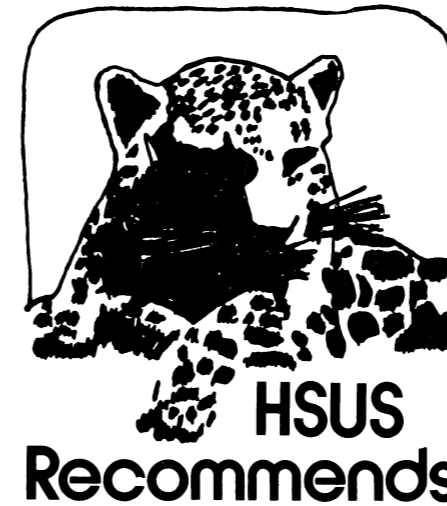
"Cows, sheep, dogs, and cats are bound to be mistaken for wild animals by hunters and to be caught in painful steel jaw traps," Hoyt said. "The farmer who participates in the program is likely to lose more money from livestock loss than he will get in federal subsidy."

Hoyt said it is a sad commentary that the Secretary would appropriate \$1.5 million for killing wildlife but appropriate only \$625,000 to the department's Animal Health Division for enforcing all animal cruelty laws.

The pilot program will be conducted during 1972 in five counties of each of the following 10 states: Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

### *Pet Going Abroad?*

*The Humane Society advises that before you take a pet overseas you check with the embassy or consulate of the nation you plan to visit to learn any requirements for taking the pet into the country.*



**UNDERSTANDING YOUR DOG, Dr. Michael W. Fox, (Coward, McCann, Gehegan, Inc., 1972, \$7.95)**

You may remember seeing a marvelous TV special on wolves a year or so ago. In it there was film of a scientist that was attacked by a male wolf because he had gotten too close to its mate. He described his experience as a "privilege." That's Mike Fox, and this is his book. It should be required reading for all humane workers, all dog owners.

Dr. Fox is twice a doctor—a veterinarian and a Ph. D. in psychology. He is an expert in canid behavior and extremely well suited to tackle this book. (He also serves with this reviewer on the board of directors of the planned Wild Canid Survival and Research Center, originally funded by the Elsa Wild Animal Appeal.)

Most of us live in the middle ages when it comes to animal behavior. We love our animals but our knowledge of them remains suspended somewhere between anthropomorphic nonsense and witchcraft. Dr. Fox's book goes a long, long way toward setting at least canine matters right. I cannot imagine a worker in the humane field, a dog owner or an animal lover not benefiting from the sense and information in this important new work. I know of no book better suited to our needs in this important area. Consider it a "must."

Roger Caras

**THE OPEN LOOK, Paul Goodman, (Funk & Wagnalls, 1972, \$5.95)**

If you like yourself enough to buy yourself a present I would recommend *The Open Look* by Paul Goodman with photographs by Stefan Congrat-Butlar. It is a perfect book for an animal lover.

Here is the caption for a photograph: "It is likely that for a cat intellect does not reside so much in the brain or senses as in the whole organism." And here's another: "Among familiar animals and human beings, it is especially cats that sit and wait and look outwards." Buy someone (even yourself) a copy of *The Open Look*.

Roger Caras

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Mr. Caras has just published the first books in a series of 24 volumes for children. Four books are now available: *Vanishing Wildlife*, *Animal Children*, *Birds and Flight*, and *Animal Architecture*. To be published soon are *Animal Courtship and Protective Color*. (Westover Publishers, Richmond, Va.; \$3.95 each, introductions by Roger Tory Peterson.)

**HIGH ARCTIC, AN EXPEDITION TO THE UNSPOILED NORTH, GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON (Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., New York, 1971, \$12.95)**

George Miksch Sutton, who is professor emeritus of zoology at the University of Oklahoma, has written or illustrated many volumes on birds and other aspects of nature. *High Arctic* is a delightfully personal account of a scientific expedition he made to Bathurst Island, uninhabited land about half way between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. Although Dr. Sutton's objective was to study and draw the birds of the area, he also found some of the most intriguing mammals in the world, including muskoxen, which have just achieved fame because of President Nixon's gift of a pair of them to the Peking Zoo during his China trip.

Dr. Sutton combines beautiful illustra-

### Consider Spay Clinics

The National Humane Education Center has published a brochure on the effectiveness of spay and neuter clinics in preventing surplus breeding of cats and dogs. It is aimed at the municipality or humane group interested in establishing a clinic.

For a free copy, write SPAY, the National Humane Education Center, Waterford, Va. 22190.



Muskox

tions of muskoxen with imaginative comments such as this: "How had the species muskox managed to survive? . . . Why had not the inexorable process of natural selection eliminated muskoxen long ago? . . . They were so obviously part of a bygone age—the smoldering embers of a fire that had refused to go out."

(HSUS zoologist Sue Pressman describes the muskox offspring, called a ramkin, as "possibly the most appealing creature in nature." He weighs about 15 lbs. at birth, has 2 ft. of long curly brown hair down to his ankles, and smells atrocious, she reports.)

Illustrations include the purple sandpiper, long-tailed jaeger, greater snow geese, rock ptarmigan, and sanderling. Humanitarians may disagree with ornithologist Sutton's practice of killing a specimen of the bird he plans to draw, but the knowledge of rare bird and mammal life that he gives us makes the book a superb addition to any nature lover's library.

K.N.

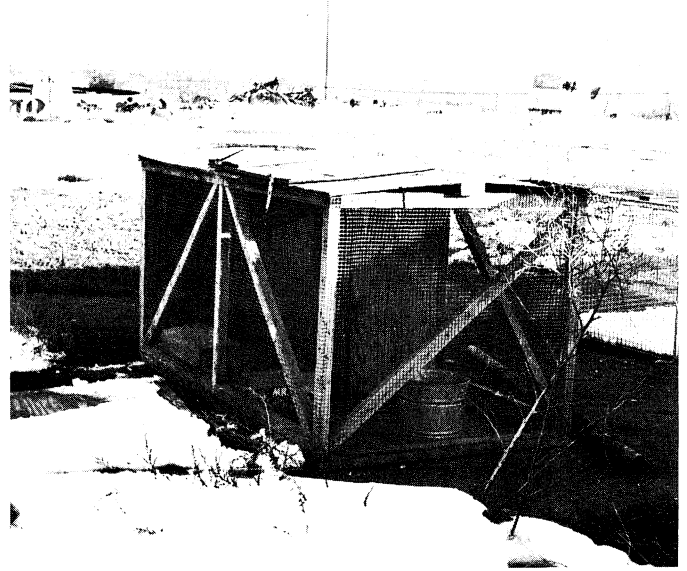
### New Education Materials

The National Humane Education Center, sponsored by HSUS, has printed a new brochure describing its classroom educational materials. For free copies, write KIND, Waterford, Va. 22190.

### Nominators Named

The HSUS Executive Committee has appointed the following HSUS members to the 1972 Nominating Committee: Dr. Amy Freeman Lee, San Antonio, Texas, chairman; Mrs. Robert W. Gilmore, New York City; Leonard Hall, Caledonia, Mo.; Dr. Hugh Hamilton, Claremont, Calif.; Jerry Anderson, Minneapolis; Mrs. Melvin Klafter, Chicago.

# Utah Branch Improves Inhumane Pound



Bullet holes on the back wall of the Vernal, Utah, pound give grim evidence to the euthanasia method used on unwanted dogs before the HSUS Utah Branch succeeded in reorganizing the pound. Cats were housed in the snow-surrounded cages at the

right in weather that often went far below freezing. Utah Branch officials have assisted concerned residents of eastern Utah in forming a new humane group that will provide humane care and disposal of surplus animals.

## RHINOS (Continued from page 1.)

Anderson learned of HSUS's protest and conducted his own investigation. Anderson reported in his syndicated column going to 650 newspapers that Lion Country Safari blamed the advertised concept of the tours on "an ever enthusiastic copywriter." The ad appeared in such publications as *Life* and the *Wall Street Journal*.

Another block to Lion Country Safari's plans came from the director of the Natal Province Parks Board in South Africa after HSUS notified him of the nature of promotion for the tour. After declaring that no such activities would be permitted in their parks, the director told Lion Country Safari he was "unable to be amused by what appears to be a comic-opera type of approach to a serious contribution we attempt to make to the cause of conserving wildlife in this part of the world."

Lion Country Safari executives and HSUS officials who met in Washington agreed that the two organizations should work together to improve the future for exotic animals and the conditions of animals in captivity.

HSUS officials are gratified that Lion Country Safari was willing to re-examine and change their plans.

## Tattoo Your Dog

HSUS recommends tattooing as one of the surest means of recovering lost or stolen dogs.

The National Dog Registry has been successfully reporting found tattooed dogs to its nationwide registrants since 1966. HSUS endorses the Registry's nationwide system, in preference to autonomous local registries.

Owners who register with the Registry have their Social Security number tattooed on the inside of their dog's right thigh. The tattooing can be done by experienced dog handlers or veterinarians and is relatively painless.

Once the tattooing has been done, the owner must register his nine-digit Social Security number with the National Dog Registry, 227 Stebbins Rd., Carmel, N.Y. 10512. There is a permanent registration fee of \$15.

If a tattooed dog changes hands, the new owner should have his initials tattooed behind the former owner's number.

Persons finding a dog with a nine-digit tattoo should notify the Registry at the Carmel, N.Y., address or call (914) 227-4485.

The Registry will provide free information on tattooing services in your community.

## Scouts, Society Unite In Projects for Animals

The Humane Society of Harford County, Md., has developed a program in cooperation with an Explorer Scout post that suggests excellent possibilities for other communities.

The initial project for Explorer Post 9041 with the society is developing 11 acres of society property into a wildlife refuge. Explorers are erecting fences and establishing nature trails and hope to develop a part of the refuge into a camping area.

HSUS Youth Division Director Dale Hylton believes the HSUS KIND (Kindness in Nature's Defense) program provides many opportunities for correlation with Explorer or other Scout groups. For further information on establishing such a program, write to Hylton at HSUS.

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