HSUS to Safeguard Movie Animals

Film Code No Longer Protects Animals

The Humane Society of the United States, in cooperation with other national animal welfare organizations, has taken steps to force motion picture producers and directors to stop the cruelty to animals that is now permitted in the making of feature motion pictures and films for television.

The Humane Society has become increasingly concerned about the number of films in distribution that show obvious cruelty to animals. It is even more concerned about the evidence of cruelties that take place during filming. Many films that have involved extreme cruelty to animals have subsequently received the film industry's seal of approval.

The situation has deteriorated rapidly since 1966 when the old motion picture production code was

(Continued on next page.)

Zoo Tour to Highlight Annual Conference

A tour of Chicago's Brookfield Zoo will open HSUS's 20th anniversary Annual Conference at Oak Brook, Ill., Oct. 10.

The conference, which will be held through Oct. 13 at the Drake Oakbrook, will also feature workshops on new humane education materials and techniques, how to achieve trapping reforms, abuses in the pet industry, and the use of cameras in investigative work.

The Brookfield tour will be conducted by HSUS zoo expert Sue Pressman on Thursday afternoon, prior to formal opening of the conference on Friday morning. All registrants will receive information on

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As the buffalo reaches the end of the length of cable, his front legs are jerked back, causing him to be flipped into the air. Notice that the bands are still attached to his midsection. If the animal is lucky, he will receive only minor injuries and shock. If not, he may have to be destroyed.
It's circus season again, and humanitarians need to be on the alert for any sign of neglect or cruelty to the animals that make money for this traditional American entertainment.

HSUS investigators visited the animal quarters of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey and its new competitor, Circus America, where both shows were in Washington, D.C., in April. Although HSUS is totally opposed to all exploitation of animals, circuses are big business and are legal in all 50 states. It is important, therefore, HSUS believes, to make sure circus animals receive the adequate treatment and care now required by the Animal Welfare Act of 1970.

HSUS Chief Investigator Frank J. McMahon inspected the transportation and holding quarters at both circuses and questioned animal handlers about methods and frequency of care. HSUS wildlife specialist Sue Pressman accompanied McMahon to Ringling Brothers.

No evidence of neglect or cruelty was found at either circus, and all animals appeared to be in excellent condition. Mrs. Pressman said the good care and treatment could be largely attributed to the fact that the owners of the animals travel with both shows.

Both investigators emphasized, however, that the animals are constantly caged and suffer from the stress and trauma of travel from one city to another. Basically, the only exercise the animals receive is when they are performing.

"There is no way you can drag an animal around and still maintain him at the highest level of condition," Mrs. Pressman said.

HSUS Chief Investigator Frank McMahon (right) questions an employee of Circus America about the show's methods of caring for animals during performances in Washington, D.C., this spring. Although HSUS officials concluded that Circus America and Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey take good care of their animals, they warned that animals are bound to suffer from stress and trauma because of constant travel.

McMahon and Mrs. Pressman stressed that these two major shows bear little or no similarity to the smaller traveling tent shows and roadside circuses, known to circus people as "mud shows."

"The smaller shows frequently use inferior, diseased, and even injured animals," McMahon said. He urged HSUS members to be particularly alert for evidence of neglect or cruelty to animals in these shows.

Any indication of poor treatment should be reported immediately to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, which is in charge of enforcing the Animal Welfare Act. Address your information to: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Div., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal Center Bldg., Hyattsville, Md. 20772. Offensive cruelty should also be reported to local or state officials as violations of cruelty to animals ordinances and laws.

Dept. of Agriculture officials have welcomed HSUS's participation in circus investigations and have promised to take action against any violations brought to their attention.

Valenti made it clear that it was up to the humane groups to ensure the safety and well-being of animals used in motion pictures.

This horse has been trained to fall, as evidenced by the fact that it is falling on its side instead of being flipped forward. Stunt horses are much less likely to be injured, but many producers and directors don't use them because they are expensive.

AHA is trying to enforce a code that "no longer exists," observed Hoyt. "And the worst part of the situation is that the public thinks that AHA is doing the same job it did 20 years ago."

Early this year, HSUS officials decided they must take action to improve the situation within the film industry. At their request, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Assn. of America, agreed to convene a meeting and discuss the situation. That meeting was held in Valenti's Hollywood office on March 14.

Representing HSUS were President John A. Hoyt and Executive Vice President for the West Coast Mel L. Morse, who at one time served as AHA's Hollywood representative. Represented by AHA, the Fund for Animals, the Assn. of Motion Picture & Television Producers, the Screen Actors Guild, and the Code and Rating Adm. also attended.

At that meeting, Valenti made it clear that it was up to the humane representatives to be on the alert for any film production planned in their jurisdictions and to make sure no laws are broken.

The humane representatives came out of the Valenti meeting with the agreement that any prosecution of individuals or companies for animal cruelty would be widely publicized.

"Americans should be made aware of abusive animal practices before they pay their money to see a film," Morse said. "By publicizing such acts, we intend to serve notice on film producers that we do not accept this kind of animal treatment."

HSUS's Sue Pressman watches a Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey animal handler tend horses between shows in Washington, D.C.
No Federal Action In Wild Horse Case
Fifteen months after a herd of wild horses was illegally rounded up and shipped to a dog food company, the federal government has taken no action against anyone involved in the roundup and has yet to rule on the disposition of the surviving horses.

Twenty-five wild horses were killed during the roundup in Idaho in February 1973 or died as a result of injuries and shock suffered during their trip to a Nebraska packing plant. HSUS investigators, who arrived at the scene of the roundup shortly after it took place, found the badly mangled bodies of seven horses and an aborted colt at the bottom of a steep cliff.

Five of the horses had been "choked down," a method of reducing a horse's breathing by clipping C-shaped "hog rings" to their nostrils. Only 18 of the horses, plus a colt born during captivity, survived. After 15 months of frustration and bureaucratic delays, the Humane Society and the American Horse Protection Assn. have at last achieved three initial victories in behalf of the horses and all other wild horses. They are:

- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) has announced that his Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will conduct oversight hearings on the U.S. Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act on June 24.
- A federal court ordered the U.S. Dept. of the Interior and Agriculture to make available to The Humane Society of the United States and the American Horse Protection Assn. the results of their investigations of the Idaho roundup. The organizations went to court to seek access to the information to help them in preparing their suit against the agencies for failure to enforce the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.

- Among the revelations contained in the government's 200-page investigation report, according to the Washington Post, was the fact that after three of the horses got their hooves caught among boulders the ranchers slit their throats, sawed off their legs, and threw them over the cliff.

- The Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board, established by the wild horse act, went on record as saying that the "abnormally high" death rate on the Idaho roundup was a "problem that needs to be solved immediately." The board said it would be willing to help in the investigation.

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Hoyt said he was appalled that plans for the roundup were not presented to the board and that in more than a year since the roundup the board had taken no formal action to seek to prosecute the people involved. He said HSUS's own investigation had uncovered these facts:

1. Only oral permission was given by federal officials to the ranchers, in spite of the fact that the Dept. of the Interior's own directive requires written permission.

2. No grazing permits had ever been issued for these animals, as is required for all privately owned animals using public lands. (The ranchers claimed they owned the horses.)

3. No valid proof of ownership was ever submitted.

4. Helicopters and snowmobiles were illegally used in the roundup.

5. At least 18 of the horses were killed in transit. Although citizens were elated by the Idaho roundup, the lack of action by the board has resulted in a cruel hoax being perpetrated on the public by leading them to believe the law is now being effectively enforced," Hoyt said.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt (right) talks with Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) about the need for better protection of America's wild horses during a reception in the Capitol given by the American Horse Protection Assn. Senator Metcalf is a member of the Senate committee that will conduct oversight hearings on the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act.

Caras to Begin Study Of Central Park Zoo
HSUS Vice President Roger Caras has been appointed by Edwin A. Weisl, Jr., New York City commissions and cultural affairs, to conduct a one-year study of the Central Park Zoo and three other New York zoos.

The Central Park Zoo, built in 1866, has been criticized severely in recent years for its antiquated and inhume exhibits. HSUS has called for major improvements on several occasions.

"I'm determined that all zoos in the city of New York will be educational and, above all else, humane," Caras said after the appointment.

His study will include the role and function of the zoo in the city, the future selection of animals, the part the zoo plays in the city's educational process, and necessary changes in the housing of animals. Some of the improvements included in the study are the Central Park Children's Zoo, the Prospect Park Zoo and Farm in Brooklyn, and the Flushing Meadow Zoo and Farm in Queens.

Caras is the author of more than 25 books on wildlife and animal conservation and is the executive producer of a regular CBS radio program, "Pets and Wildlife."

He has made many trips to Asia and Africa to study wildlife.

World Animal Congress
The World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA), of which HSUS is a member, will hold its World Congress for Animal Protection in Strasbourg, France, Sept. 8-10.

HSUS members are invited to attend and participate.

The Congress, which is held every four years, will deal with transportation and slaughter of livestock, animals in laboratories, animal control, wild animals, fur-bearing animals, and farm animals.

Registration blanks are available from HSUS headquarters.

HSUS Loses Round In Coyote Litigation
HSUS has received a temporary restraining order in a new coyote poisoning program authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Judge Thomas A. Flannery on March 29 denied HSUS's request for a preliminary injunction that would have suspended the use of sodium cyanide for coyote control in 44 Texas counties. HSUS, which originally filed in March 4 in order to consider the HSUS request.

The legal action was taken by HSUS upon the filing of a federal complaint charging EPA with not abiding by the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the U.S. Endangered Species Act, and the Federal Environmental Protection Control Act. The suit is not expected to come to trial until sometime in the autumn.

The suit seeks a temporary restraining order. The complaint, filed by HSUS, states that the new program is experimental, HSUS is convinced that it is the first step in reversing President Nixon's policy of de-regulating the treatment of wildlife in the U.S.

The EPA program permits the use of the M-44, a mechanical "coyote killer" filled with a charge of sodium cyanide, until June 1, 1975.

In the course of preparing for the suit against EPA, HSUS learned that the state of Texas has been conducting its own poisoning program in 210 counties. EPA was unaware of the state program.

Changes Ordered In Animal Flights
The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) ruled that airlines cannot disclaim liability for the loss, death, sickness, or injury of live animal cargo.

The CAB said that airlines had required that anyone shipping live cargo sign a waiver of liability absolving the airline of any responsibility for the animals.

The CAB report stated that the liability provision was "unreasonable on its face, since it would exclude recoverers from liability for loss or damage resulting from their own negligence."

The ruling, issued on April 9, was communicated to all major air cargo carriers.

On March 11, the Federal Aviation Adm. (FAA) announced that it planned to require airlines to provide "safe stowage for live animals being shipped in cargo compartments.

The proposed regulations would require airlines to (a) secure animal cargo to the bulkheads of the compartment, (b) isolate it from other types of cargo to prevent them from coming into contact with other cargo, and (c) locate it within the compartment in such a way as to prevent obstruction of flight operations.

In announcing the proposal, FAA stated that the action was prompted by the information obtained last year during the hearings on the shipment of animals conducted by the House Committee on Government Operations. HSUS presented lengthy and detailed testimony on those hearings. The FAA statement read, in part:

"A review of the reports of death or injury to animals being transported by air in cargo compartments indicates that conditions were found to exist, in many instances, that may have contributed to the deaths of some animals. In some instances, the animal containers were not secure, permitting the container to shift during flight and ground operations. In other instances, other cargo in the compartment was not always tied down securely, creating a risk that shifting bags or boxes might crush an animal container or block off the animal's air supply."

"In light of the foregoing, the FAA has concluded that, while other current programs to care for the humane care of animals are in the planning or research stage, it can go forth with this limited proposal..."
Research Aimed at Reducing Road Deaths

The Federal Highway Admn. (FHWA) has announced a new project to reduce the number of animals killed on highways and to explore the potential for converting highway rights-of-way into refuges and breeding grounds for wildlife. The FHWA research project is designed to assist the state highway departments that build, maintain, and operate the nation’s principle highways.

Wildlife biologist Robert Belichick has been appointed to the FHWA staff to oversee administration of the new program. In commenting on the growing problems that have led to the annual highway slaughter of millions of animals, Belichick said: “The wildlife crisis arising in the face of intensified land use and burgeoning human populations is already manifest in rapidly increasing populations and even extinction of some species. The need to improve and construct new highways must be balanced by a need to preserve native ecology.”

Other efforts are already underway to offer assistance to highway departments. Biologists and highway engineers are considering a variety of measures to control wildlife along highways, including road fencing, chemical repellents, animal underpasses, lighting, and illuminated signs for motorists.

This fox is one of many thousands of wildlife killed on U.S. highways annually. HSUS is cooperating with the Federal Highway Admn. to find means of keeping wildlife and domestic animals away from the nation’s busiest highways.

Independent studies into methods of reducing wildlife-vehicle collisions have already been undertaken in several states, including Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Texas. Unfortunately, many of the control measures studied, such as lighted animated deer crossing signs, have proven ineffective in field tests.

The use of fencing in the control of hooved animals such as deer and elk is an interesting study into the complexities of wildlife management and control. Deer were found to jump fencing placed along the perimeter of woodlots in order to reach the rich grazing land that borders highways. In an effort to make grass accessible to deer, the fencing was moved closer to roads, where it proved to be a hazard to motorists. Complicating efforts to assist the deer was the fact that fencing of sufficient height to fully

How to Aid Animals Injured by Cars

Would-be Samaritans face a variety of problems and frustrations in trying to aid the injured in distress. In the first place, injured animals may bite persons attempting to help them. Secondly, veterinarians in many states can be sued if they give extensive unauthorized treatment to domestic animals whose owners are unknown. In addition, few veterinarians have the training or facilities to handle extensive treatment of injured wildlife. Even if humanitarians succeed in overcoming these hurdles, they are faced with the costs of veterinary treatment and the need to provide care for the animal during its convalescence.

The following guidelines for the rescue and emergency treatment of injured animals found along highways were developed by The Humane Society of the United States in consultation with the American Veterinary Medical Assn.

- Remove the animal from the highway. Right-of-way. Put a blanket or coat over him to calm him and protect yourself from biting. If there is no evidence of bleeding from the nose, make a muzzle from a scarf, women’s hose, or a strip of cloth. Loop it around the mouth, knotting it beneath the jaw and tying it behind the neck. To avoid aggravating internal injuries, move the animal only with the aid of a litter. You can use a board, a flattened cardboard box, a coat, or a blanket. Slide it under him as gently as possible.
- Stop the bleeding. If an artery has been severed (indicated by bright red blood and irregular flow), apply pressure between the heart and the wound. If a vein has been severed (indicated by slurred and regular flow), apply pressure below the wound. On other cuts and wounds, press a clean cloth tightly against the source of any blood flow until it stops.
- Treat for shock. Symptoms are a weak pulse, shallow breathing, and pale gums and dilated pupils. Put a blanket or clothing on the animal to keep him warm. Avoid movements and noise that will excite the animal.
- Get medical attention. Call a veterinarian when a and report to the police department, the telephone operator for help. If the animal is severely injured and veterinary aid is not immediately available, the most humane act may be to have the animal destroyed. Most states permit police officers to destroy any injured animal in the opinion of the officer and two witnesses the animal is beyond recovery.
- Keep the animal under observation by a veterinarian as soon as possible.

The Humane Society of the United States

RESEARCH Continued

Prevent encroachment was economically impractical and the fencing often actually injures wildlife. Researchers are now focusing on a one-way deer fence that impairs vehicular flow while providing a V-shaped exit for the safe departure of intruding animals. An investigation by HSUS has uncovered some private industrial companies that have developed apparently effective chemical repelents for use on deer. The repellents simulate a natural glandular odor that deer give off when alarmed or in danger and serve as a warning to other deer to move away from the danger area. HSUS has made this information available to FHWA, which is now exploring the practicality of utilizing it along roadways.

Interest in repellents, fencing, and other control agents is not confined to roadway use. Conservationists are hopeful that such products can be applied in other wildlife control programs, as they have the advantage of maintaining rather than destroying wildlife populations.

The FHWA study is an important step in the protection and preservation of native species. It presents a dramatic departure from the traditional exploitation and development of land at the expense of the environment.

AID Continued

Aid continued

Wolves

S. J.R. 184, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.)—to direct the Secretaries of State and Commerce to determine and report to Congress on action which might be taken to obtain Japanese and Russian compliance with international conservation measures for the preservation of whales and other marine mammals.

Senate Committee on Commerce.

Animal Shipments

H.R. 14075, Rep. Warren Rose (D-Cal. )—to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue any regulations prohibiting the interstate shipment of dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and birds by §/O.D.

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Research Methods

H.C.R. 40, Rep. William Whitehurst (R-Va.)—to require the federal government to take appropriate steps to determine if new research methods are needed and if a federal research program is the complement or current methods involving the direct or indirect use of animals.

House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Importation Prohibitions

H.R. 10755, Rep. William Gunter (D-Fla.)—to prohibit the importation into the United States of meat or meat products from livestock slaughtered or handled in connection with slaughter by other than humane methods.

House Committee on Agriculture.

Legislative Roundup

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

Trapping

S. 1637, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and H.R. 10865, Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Cal.).—to require the Secretary of Interior to prohibit the use, on public lands, of any trap, net, snare, or other device that does not painlessly capture or immediately kill its victim; to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any trap that does not painlessly capture or immediately kill its victim.

Senate Committee on Commerce.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House hearings may be held in late June or in July.

Zoo Accreditation

S. 2774, Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and H.R. 12047, Rep. William Whitehurst (R-Va.).—an updated companion bill—to establish a National Zoological Park and Aquarium Corporation to set standards for the voluntary accreditation of zoos and aquariums and to provide technical assistance, loans, and grants to such facilities for modernization, research, and training of professional staff.

House Committee on House Administration. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. House hearings may be held in July.

Animals in Air Transit

S. 399, Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.).—to regulate U.S. airlines in persons and animals in transit.

Re. 1264, Rep. Whitehurst—to regulate terminal facilities, including airports, used by common carriers licensed under the Animal Welfare Act, and to amend the Animal Welfare Act to include birds in pet stores and zoos.

Senate Committee on Commerce. House Committee on Agriculture.
NOW YOU KNOW ABOUT ANIMALS, a multi-sensory teaching program (Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation, $49.50 to schools and libraries)

Preschool and elementary teachers, as well as librarians, who are planning an animal unit in a home economics, home management education program will find that this contemporary teaching program brings the animal kingdom to life in an exciting way for their students.

Through a combination of sight and sound materials, non-readers can now follow a reader to read the text as they page through five illustrated full-color books. Developing readers, from my personal observation, can make it through the easy-to-understand language, along with the soundtrack. When each book is completed, a child can flip over theodette or record to hear enrichment material that develops the theme of each book in greater depth by means of a dialogue on the animal's successes attempts to capture various species.

The larger question arises, of course: can one justify the taking of wildlife? It is a question that the zoological parks and are animal-collecting expeditions strictly for profit.

Her answer answers these questions well. He argues, firstly, that if any species is to benefit from captivity, it must be represented in sufficient numbers to serve as an educational model for the general public. Zoos and other establishments could almost become self-supporting by captive breeding and good, humane management. This, in turn, would stop the continued drain on increasingly depleted wild populations.

From a profit point of view, the author’s African journey was a disaster. He found it impossible, upon his return to England, to regard any animal as less than a commercial animal, and humane captured as a piece of merchandise to be sold to the highest bidder. Instead, he would like to see an end anywhere without being certain it would go to a sympathetic establishment.

John D.ommers is HSUS director of legislation and information.

OKAVANGO ADVENTURE, Jeremy Mallinson (W. N. Norton & Company, $6.95). OKAVANGO ADVENTURE is an account of the author’s adventures in southern Africa on an animal-collecting expedition. Its major task was to gather data on the endangered rhinos of the world. It followed the efforts of wildlife he found in the little known Okavango region of Botswana. Delightfully written, the book is replete with fascinating, amusing, and informative experiences about the animals of wildlife in natural habitat and the author’s efforts to stimulate a program of animal welfare.

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John D.ommers is HSUS director of legislation and information.
Animal Control Tops Cities' Complaints

The nation's mayors and city councilmen get more complaints about animal control problems than about anything else, according to a recent survey conducted by the National League of Cities. The survey results, printed below, were based on the responses of 519 mayors and 512 city councilmen of communities of all sizes from all parts of the nation.

HSUS suggests that humanitarians use this information to convince their own municipal officials that animal control is of highest importance to their constituents. HSUS will be glad to supply literature and assistance to any community interested in improving its animal control program.

WHAT DO CITIZENS FREQUENTLY COMPLAIN ABOUT? (Percentages of Mentions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Complaint</th>
<th>Mayors</th>
<th>Councilmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dog and other pet control problems</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Traffic control signs &amp; lights, parking</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rezoning problems</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Potholes in streets</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tax rates</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sewer service</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cleanliness of streets, neighborhoods</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Water service</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Fire protection</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Rodeo Handout

HSUS has printed a rodeo handout for use by organizations and individuals protesting rodeos in their communities. It can be used as a mail flyer, a street handout, or a poster. Stamp your organization's name on the bottom of it. 50c.

HSUS Spurs Hill Action

The HSUS Special Report on Abuses in the Pet Industry, issued earlier this year, has brought Congressional action on one aspect of the problem.

Rep. Warren Rose (D-N.C.) introduced a bill (H.R. 14075) that would direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit the use of C.O.D. shipments of dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and birds. Congressman Rose's office said the bill was drafted after the Congress­ man learned from the HSUS report that animals often die in return shipments when a C.O.D. delivery is refused.

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HSUS Annuity Plan

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

For further information, write: HSUS ANNUITY, 1004 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

NEW LITERATURE LIST—HSUS has just published a new list of its litera­ ture and films, which supersedes all previous lists. Send for your copy today. With the publication of the new list, HSUS now requires advance payment for all orders of litera­ ture or films.

Registration for 1974 HSUS Annual Conference

Mail to: HSUS, 1004 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Please register persons in the following name for the 1974 HSUS Annual Conference.

Name________________________(Address)________________________

(City)________________________(State)________________________(Zip)

(1) I enclose a check for $__________ @ $10 per person. (Registration fee includes two luncheons, Saturday banquet.)

(2) Make check payable to HSUS.

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

Please reserve the accommodations checked below:

________ Single room (one person) @ $21
________ Double room (two persons) @ $26
________ Twin room (two persons) @ $26

Please Note: Hotel reservations will be held only until 6 p.m. unless guaranteed. All hotel reservations must be made through HSUS by Oct. 1. Hotel bills are to be paid to hotel upon check-out.

Date of arrival________________________Date of departure________________________
Pressman Criticizes New Las Vegas Zoo

HSUS zoo expert Sue Pressman investigated the 4-month-old Las Vegas Zoo this spring and concluded that it is a model of obsolescence.

Calling the zoo "stymied and stagnant," Mrs. Pressman said the zoo must have professional zoo management and a master plan before it can achieve satisfactory standards.

The zoo layout is a "hodgepodge" with absolutely no educational objectives, she said.

The blame for the zoo cannot be placed on the zoo director because he was pressured into taking the position, Mrs. Pressman said. Acting Zoo Director David Langdon agreed with the bulk of her criticism, saying he neither had the desire nor the qualifications to be the zoo director or to formulate a master plan.

The Clark County (Nev.) Humane Society, under the leadership of Mrs. Barbara Scarantino, has been actively working to improve the fledgling zoo.