RODEO
THE FIVE STANDARD EVENTS

WINTER 1970
The Five Standard Rodeo Events

Even though the HSUS’s battle against cruelty in rodeos has been in progress for some time now, most people, including many HSUS-CB members, are rather unsure as to what part cruelty actually plays in the action that is seen in the arena.

Through the dedicated efforts of many, and especially Mrs. Elizabeth Sakach of Reno, Nevada’s Animal Welfare League, the HSUS-CB is compiling a booklet that will give the complete “low down” on the rodeo game when it is finished. One of the important parts of this booklet, the section describing the 5 standard rodeo events, (bare-back riding, saddle bronc riding, calf roping, bull-bucking, bull riding), is presented in this issue of HSUS-CB NEWS AND PREVIEWS, to fully acquaint members with the sad fact that rodeo is most assuredly COMMERCIALIZED CRUELTY!

BAREBACK RIDING

Bareback riding is comparatively new to the rodeo circuit (becoming official about the middle nineteen twenties.) It never was a part of ranch work, but came into being as a daredevil idea to make saddle bronc riding a little bit rougher.

In this event a minimum amount of equipment is used. There is no saddle, stirrups, bridle or reins. The standard bareback rigging is a 10" wide piece of leather with a handhold and is cinched around the horse. No bit of any kind is used on any backing horse. The leather strap is often referred to as a surcingle. Time for ride — eight seconds from the time the horse leaves the chute. One hand only may be used for the ride. The other hand must wave free of the horse or the rider’s body at all times. Rider must spur horse over the shoulder on each jump out of the chute. This is done in a raking motion.

A flank strap is a leather strap — may be sheepskin lined, or may be just a rope, and it is passed around the flank of a bronc or Brahma bull and is pulled tight as the animal leaves the chute. Rodeo Cowboys Assn. regulations require a leather-sheepskin lined strap. Most rodeos are not R.C.A. rodeos and therefore these regulations would not necessarily apply. At some shows a length of chain is attached to the trap to whip the animal in the belly area on each jump. Although sharp or cutting objects are prohibited on flank straps at R.C.A. shows, this is seldom policed. When cutting objects are placed in a strap this is called, “rigging” a strap. Few rodeo horses will buck without the use of a strap. But occasion-ally one will. This is because of the spurring, the pull out of the chute, and because the horse wants to get rid of the rider. It is usually a symbol of pain. It should be remem-bered that a contestant at a rodeo puts up an “entrance fee.” If the horse does not buck the rider will not end up in the money, and will lose his fee. Therefore, the flank strap is an “insurance policy” that the horse drawn will be a good bucker. The bucking action of a horse is greatly increased by use of a flank strap, and the increased frenzy of the animal often causes injuries. When the ride is over a pick-up man pulls along side the bucking horse, eases the rider off and unbackles the flank strap. The quieted horse is easily led from the arena.

SADDLE BRONC RIDING

Saddle Bronc Riding may be for 8 to 10 seconds depending on the discretion of the stock contractor. Here a saddle, stirrups and a braided rope are used. A plain halter is used. No bit of any kind is ever used on any bucking horse. Normally saddles are furnished by the stock contractor but contestants may use their own committee saddle if it follows association specifications. The saddle has a short horn and this is frequently sawed off to prevent injury to the rider. One hand only may be used for the ride. Free hand must not touch horse or rider’s body at any time. Rider must spur horse over the shoulder on each jump out of the chute. This is done in a raking motion.

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COVER PHOTO

Courtesy of Miss Peggy Jennings of La Jolla. This is the first of a series of drawings by Miss Jennings on the subject of cruelty to animals in rodeos. Other reproductions of her art work will grace the covers of future editions of NEWS AND PREVIEWS.

Calf Roping

Calf used should be between 250 to 400 pounds. Some shows will use them under 250 pounds. The smaller the calf the easier it is to throw. Maximum weight in R.C.A. rodeos is 350 pounds. An automatic barier is used. The head start given a calf is determined by arena conditions and is marked by a score line on the floor of the arena in front of the chutes. Roper must wait in an adjoining box. The barrier is triggered by a length of twine around the neck of the calf. As the calf crosses the score line the end of the twin falls, releasing the barrier. As soon as the rope goes over the head of the calf the horse starts to take up the slack. As the horse breaks to a stop the rider dismounts, runs along the rope, and the calf must have regained its footing before it can be thrown by hand. The roper can either flank the calf or leg him down. In flanking a calf the rider must literally lift the animal up and throw him down. In legging a calf the rider lifts a leg, tipping the animal over. The decision is up to the contestant considering the size of the calf to be thrown. A contestant is allowed two loops. If he misses the calf on the first loop he may at his discretion try again. Once a calf has been hand thrown the contestant wins a length of rope from his teeth (this is often referred to as "Piggin" strings,) and ties the two hind legs and a foreleg in a cross over. This tie must hold as the roper backs off from the calf until passed on by the judge. If the tie doesn’t hold and the gets to his feet the roper is marked no time. If the horse drags the calf a penalty may be assessed. A calf is not supposed to be “busted,” but most areas have no mandatory penalty for a bust.
Anv loop that will hold a calf until the rider reaches it is needed. This is called “catch as catch can.” In other words, if just a leg is caught it is permissible. Sometimes a rope is tightened over an eye blinding the calf. A calf running at top speed stopped by one leg often has a leg broken or disabled.

Calf roping takes tremendous coordination between the man and his horse and hours and months of practice must be maintained by the roper to keep him in top shape. These animals are in good condition. Goats are often used in place of calves.

As the rider starts after the steer, another rider called a “helper” pulls along the other side of the steer to keep it running in a straight line. As the contestant pulls alongside the running steer he slides from the saddle onto the neck of the steer and digs his heels into the ground for a stop. By twisting the steer’s neck he wrestles it to the ground. The whole action can be done in as little time as 1–2 seconds.

Cattle used for dogging should be a minimum of 400 pounds and a maximum of 750 pounds. Interesting R.C.A. rules governing this event state that there will be no penalty for breaking a horn, and that a contestant will not be required to compete on a crippled steer or a steer with a broken horn. If a contestant jumps at a steer, he accepts him as sound. This does not preclude the use of a crippled steer or a steer with a broken horn if the contestant agrees to work that steer.

Sometimes because of the force of landing on the steer’s neck, the animal is thrown before it has been twisted down. This maneuver is illegal but frequently happens. “Pegging” is also illegal. This is when a horn is twisted into the ground. Although illegal, both maneuvers are unavoidable at times. It should be noted that in wrestling a steer to the ground the steer’s head is sometimes twisted in almost a 180 degree angle before it will fall. If a short box is used to hold the steer at the start of steer wrestling, there may be no barrier and the steer is released without a head start on the wrestler. This is called “lap on.” In other words, the steer and rider are released at the same time.

Rule to check for calf roping.

STEER WRESTLING
(Bulldogging)

Steer wrestling is another modern day rodeo event that has no direct relationship to the early cattle industry. It came into being around the turn of the century and has remained as a flashy and daring event. Legends have it that around 1905 a man named Bill Pickett doused a steer by jumping from his horse and wrestling the animal to the ground. In doing so he supposedly hit the tender lower lip of the animal much as a bulldog would bite the lower lip of a bull. Thus the name, “bulldogging.”

In much the same manner as in calf roping, the bulldogger and the steer are in adjoining boxes. The steer is given a head start (predetermined by arena conditions) and must cross a “scoring line” in front of the box before the horse may start. As the rider starts after the steer, another rider called a “helper” pulls along the other side of the steer to keep it running in a straight line. As the contestant pulls alongside the running steer he slides from the saddle onto the neck of the steer and digs his heels into the ground for a stop. By twisting the steer’s neck he wrestles it to the ground. The whole action can be done in as little time as 1–2 seconds.

BULL RIDING

Bull riding is done with one hand holding the braided bull rope. Normally brahma bulls are used, but steers can be used. Animal may not be touched with rider’s free hand. A hotshot is not used on a bull after the rider sits down unless requested by the rider. Note this difference from bronc riding.

Rule to check for bull riding.

A flank strap is a leather strap and may be steel pin lined. At shows a shoulder strap may be used. It is passed around the flank of a bull and is pulled tight or may be left slightly loose depending on which would get the best bucking results from a particular animal. This pertains only to bull riding as the flank on a horse is always pulled tightly. Although sharp or cutting objects are prohibited on flank straps at R.C.A. shows, this is seldom policed. The reason for not using a pickup man in bull riding is obvious. The rider leaves the bull on his own and a clown or rider may distract the bull until the rider is out of its way.

Note: Spurring or the shoulder is not a requirement of bull riding. It is done in order to help the rider keep his balance. The spaces are different also. Ropes are generally locked so they only spin part way. The bull’s spurs are bent inward to allow a better gap on the bull. Bull hooks and thack and too much because of the flank strap which can be simply a loose rope; but because of the bell, the man on top, and the spurring motion of the rider. It should be noted that these animals are often well worked over before they leave the chute.

Bull riding is done for 8 seconds. A minimum of equipment is used. There is a bull rope which is a length of rope which goes around the bull and is fashioned with a bMJDA knot through which the rope passes and is tightened just behind the bull’s shoulders. A bell should be attached to the rope (like a cow bell). This rope may be pulled tight by the rider and will immediately slip off the bull when it is released. This rope should be pulled after the brand knot to allow the rider to get a hand hold. He then wraps the braided rope around his hand. The purpose of the bell is to further annoy the bull and make it buck and the weight of the bell helps to pull the rope away from the bull after the ride. Again a flank strap is used. Often only a rope is used depending upon the regulations of the particular rodeo. The flank on a bull may be pulled tight or loose depending on what gives the best action.

Bull riding is not a part of ranch work and never was. It was devised on a dare and was done just for fun.

Bulls are often teased, goaded and prodded before leaving, chute to insure an exciting ride for the crowd.

Canada’s Answer to World Protest

Last year, several leading magazines published pictures and articles of Canada’s annual slaughter of seals in the Canadian Gulf.

As a result of world-wide outrage and protest, the Canadian Government announced the adoption of new regulations governing the hunt. These new rules would, supposedly, bring an end to the cruelty involved in this yearly blood bath.

According to the regulations, seal pups under four weeks of age, (those with the white coats), would be protected by law; seals that are “humanely” shot, rather than bludgeoned to death; airplanes and helicopters would be kept away from hunting grounds.

We have received many letters from members who have questioned the Canadian Government’s recent action among them, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mooney of Los Angeles, who asked the Canadian Minister of Fisheries, Jack Davis, the following: “In the present era of plastics, petrol, man made products, cannot Canada’s wealth provide it’s native communities with a better future than a spring time mass clubbing of animals?”

The World Federation for the Protection of Animals has provided us with a copy of the open letter which was sent to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada:

The Right Honourable Pierre Trudeau,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

Dear Prime Minister,

New Regulations for Seal Slaughter in the Canadian Gulf

The new regulations appear to attempt to mislead the public into thinking that the Canadian Government has somehow acted in the interests of animal welfare. This, unfortunately, is not the case and we beg to put to you the following points and questions:

What training facilities are there to train 6,000 fishermen and landsmen into experienced marksmen? A direct hit on the upper part of the seal’s head is necessary. Seals cannot be killed quickly by a bullet in the neck or even into the heart as experience in Britain, and by the Germans on the North Sea coast, has shown.

Even with trained marksmen, firing in ideal weather conditions, wounded seals escape and are likely to die a lingering death. Thousands of less skilled seasonal hunters shooting in extremely uncomfortable conditions cannot fail to mutilate at least as many seals as they will kill.

How many men must suffer death or injury before the seal slaughter in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is banned outright? Will one or two accidents be sufficient or are these mishaps part of the routine risks of which poverty-stricken Canadian fishermen must accept?

Aircraft would not upset breeding, as you Minister of Fisheries claims, because the season will be over before the 1970 slaughter starts. Prohibition of aircraft is apparently intended to shield from independent observers the undisguised cruelty which will occur.

Surely, as your Minister states, most of the seal killers earn only $39 to $102 a year from seal-slaughter the
San Diego County Tragedy

Steel-jawed traps, (in all their cruel inefficiency), are systematically “wiping out” the predator population in this part of the State. As a direct result, the Esccondo Humane Society drafted a letter of protest to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, making them aware of the fact that “...the trapping is causing a serious imbalance in the wildlife population, and this, (Esccondo), Society is receiving complaints from ranchers of the increased destruction of their crops by gophers, rabbits and ground squirrels, which are the normal diet of the predators.”

The Esccondo Humane Society, in conjunction with the Humane Associates of Northern San Diego County, the San Diego Coastal Humane Society and the Oceanside Humane Society, have strongly protested this obvious lack of serious consideration and foresight on the part of the Board, and have urgently recommended that the Supervisors consult with competent ecologists to help solve their problem in a safer and more rational manner.

In a time when the ecological chain, (of which Man is only a part), is in danger of coming apart at the seams, it would be extremely prudent for those who claim to represent The People, to carefully consider their actions and policies, and their future effects on Man, and the world in which he lives, before proceeding. As increasing world concern points out, those policies which appear to be most convenient, may, in the long run, be the most lethal to Man and his neighbors.

LOCAL RESCUE OPERATION

“Little Orphan Annie” was a name bestowed upon a little dog that was living under a freeway overpass in downtown Sacramento. The Chihuahua-Dachshund mix had been living in the area for about six to eight months, subsisting on the handouts of retired railroad man, Ray E. Rogers.

After all attempts by local officials had failed, California Branch Special Investigator, Bernard M. Weller entered little Annie into a humane V-H-A-HART trap.

All attempts to find the original owners had failed — but that was no problem for Annie. She had long since decided to take up permanent residence with a member of the staff and his family. At present, Annie spends her days in Sacramento and is carefully supervised by our efforts in behalf of other animals less fortunate than herself.

COMPTON

Recently, Mrs. Arueda Sanborn happened to visit the offices of Compton’s Metropolitan Gazette, while looking for a lost animal. What resulted from the chance meeting, will certainly have far greater significance than the plight of just one animal. (She found the dog, by the way.)

On talking to office personnel, she discovered that there was an active interest among them concerning humane work — especially in relation to the Compton area’s animal problems.

HSUS-CB Executive Director, Herb Martin, contacted the publisher of the paper, Mr. Hillard Ham.

NEWS FLASHES

The Sacramento office has been engaged in informal discussions with officials of the Departments of Fish and Game, Parks and Recreation, and the Marine Research Committee. These talks are designed to create an open, friendly atmosphere of cooperation, and to keep these departments aware of our continued, active interest in their particular areas of responsibility.

In conjunction with these talks, investigations are being conducted to shed more light on certain obvious irregularities in wildlife management programs in several State and National Parks in California.

Investigations are also continuing in several municipal pounds throughout the State, in a program of close cooperation between local humane societies and the HSUS-CB.

Gray whales will not be an issue in the 1969-70 season, it appears. According to Mr. Martin Alverson, Acting Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington, D.C., no gray whales will be taken this year. In a letter to the Sacramento office, Mr. Alverson stated, “The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries does not plan to issue permits for collecting gray whales in the 1969-70 season. “For the immediate future, at least, we do plan to continue whale research with emphasis on improving techniques of visual counts and limited behavioral studies in Baja, California lagoons.”

Due to active interest in the matter by HSUS-CB members, and others, the gray whales have gotten, for the time being at least, a reprieve.

Public Awareness

Key to the 70’s

Rodeos, laboratories, auctions, pet stores, municipal pounds, local humane societies, State and National parks, Tule elk hunts, oil slicked beaches and islands, “slaughter houses,” animal farms, “preserves,” rodeos, cock-fights, dog-fights, endurance races, seals and other fur bears caught in the “fashion trap,” etc.

Wherever animals are in trouble, the HSUS-CB is there — because YOU are aware and care!

Help us to make Public Awareness the key thought of the 70’s in California.

Help us to awake California — and the Nation to the fact that we are facing serious animal problems — serious problems that directly affect you and I — not only in wasted tax dollars, but in the very future of Life as we know it, on this planet!!

Open your heart to help us open the eyes and minds of others. Give to the HSUS—California Branch fund for animals. Help us to help more. (See enclosed envelope)
Branch has opened the HSUS-CB Regional Office at 224 - 5th St., Suite A in Huntington Beach.

The office is a starting point for a proposed Humane Education Center, and will serve as a base of operations for field activities in the Southern part of the State.

The Sacramento office will continue as the HSUS-CB State Headquarters, coordinating Branch activities throughout the State, as well as keeping a sharp eye on the legislative scene in the State Capitol.

STAFF INVESTIGATIONS AND MEETINGS

The Yuba-Sutter League for the Protection of Animals, under the very able direction of Mrs. Jane Goetz (see enclosed photo and news story) is currently working in conjunction with the California Branch to help Sutter County Administrator Larry Cilley to clear up certain problems at the Yuba City-Sutter County Pound. This is the first step in a proposed long range program that will upgrade the pound to the benefit of the animals destined for this facility, and to the community it serves.

Recent investigation, (spurred by a letter from a Branch member), brought to light some little known problems in the area of interstate livestock transportation. The law states, \"with the California Branch to help\" (Public Law 340), that animals shall not be confined \"in cars, boats or vessels of any description for a period longer than 28 consecutive hours without unloading the same in a humane manner, into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least 3 consecutive hours \ldots\". Provided that, upon written request of the owner or the person in custody \ldots\ the time of confinement may be extended up to 36 hours.\" USDA officials in Sacramento have reported cases of animals being forced to remain in vehicles without the required food, water, rest, and unloading, for periods up to and including 50 hours! Even though such cases are in obvious and direct violation of the law, there were no prosecutions! It appears to be a case of \"Good law — poor enforcement. Investigations will continue, and the California Branch will be working in close cooperation with HSUS — Washington, to take a close look at the problem on the overall National scope.\"

The Meadow View Wildlife Preserve, in Marysville, Yuba County, has been attacked of late because of its raising of ducks specifically for hunting purposes. The ducks are trained by a variation of the Pavlovian method to fly to a certain area where hunters are waiting to blast away. (Sport??). The club has been under careful and continuous observation for some time. Repeated inspections by California Branch Executive Director, Herb Martin, and Mrs. Jane Goetz of the Yuba-Sutter League for the Protection of Animals, have found the \"preserve\" to be operating within the limits of the law. Frequent inspections will continue.

Hunting preserves have been popular in this country for quite a while, especially in the Eastern half of the country as a quick look in any outdoors magazine will show. On them, a hunter, (for a price), can get his \"limit\" of just about anything he desires: deer, all varieties of birds, even exotic game foreign to the United States. Several \"preserves\" in Texas, for example, are stocked with various exotic antelope and sheep from Asia and Africa, such as the Indian blackbuck and the African oryx. (It has been reported that there are more blackbuck in Texas than there are \"in their native India!!\"), the Cossack ram, the mouflon, etc.

The problem is indeed a National one, as there are over 600 commercial and 2000 private shooting preserves across the country, and the California Branch will most assuredly be working closely with HSUS, Washington, D.C. to determine what action may be taken etc. — at this point it looks like legislative action is badly needed.

Late Notes

Tennessee Walking Horse Bill SB-2543, was passed in the Senate in Dec. 1969, and was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the 19th, where it is now pending. After that, it is scheduled to go to the House for the final vote. Your letters are urgently needed to see that this sorely needed piece of legislation gets passed and inserted as a law. Write to YOUR men in Washington now!!!

The HSUS-CB has discontinued use of the BOX H address area. Our correct address is 2015 1st Street, Suite 7, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. Please direct your letters to this address.

The HSUS-CB offers a $500 Reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons stealing dogs for sale to research laboratories.

For further information on the new Tule Elk film mentioned in this issue, (Tule Elk Lands—Ravage or Refuge), contact The Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk.

SLOW DEATH BETWEEN JAWS OF STEEL

Mrs. Maria Lloyd of the Rancho Coastal Humane Society has produced an excellent film about the evils of trapping. For more information about this film, which is appropriately entitled \"TRAPPED\", contact the Sacramento office. The Rancho Coastal Society in cooperation with Mrs. Yolanda Fleet of Humane Associates of Northern San Diego County, the Escociddo and the Sonoma County Humane Society, also publishes Humane World, a newsletter, that is provided to local schools to help in their humane education programs.

HUMANE EDUCATION—FILM HIGHLIGHTS

The Kindness Club is in full swing throughout the State, but more Club sponsors are desperately needed. If you are interested in helping to instill humane values and knowledge in the minds and hearts of today\'s youngsters, (who are, remember, tomorrow\'s world leaders!!!), contact the Sacramento Office for further details.

Birds of a Feather is currently being aired in the Los Angeles area again. As a result, we have received a virtual avalanche of cards and letters requesting more information about the activities and programs of the HSUS-CB, literature about certain areas of cruelty to animals, films, etc. If you have any friends who are interested in anti-cruelty activity, be sure and tell them about your Society, and send their name and address to us.

The HUMANE EDUCATION KIT is currently being revised and updated with new information being collected and urgently needed, before we can really \"get underway\".

HSUS-CB President, Ron Sinclair (assisted by his lovely wife, Carol), has been working in cooperation with the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk, on a film review of the 1969 Tule Elk hunt in the Owens Valley area. Even though Mr. Sinclair is donating his services, other production expenses must be paid. Donations to the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk, 5502 Markland Drive, Los Angeles, 90022, will help bring this film before the public, which will aid in the termination of this uncalled for slaughter that much sooner. Please help NOW as there might not be a second chance!!!!
For Peace of Mind

A recent article in a leading Southern California newspaper had the following report on what can happen if no will is left: “A man and his wife were killed in an auto accident. They had planned to leave their money to build and operate a nursery home in the City in which they resided. But they had not made their wills. The result was a distant relative for whom the couple had little liking was the only relative. He got the entire estate and the nursery home got nothing.”

If you have any doubts about YOUR will, please send for our free booklet, A LEGACY OF KINDNESS. You can make your love and concern for animals stretch beyond a lifetime.

Open Letter—to the People of America

from Beula Edmiston, Secretary
COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE TULE ELK
5502 Markland Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90022

Will the bells toll for the Tule Elk, as Walter P. Taylor, foremost authority on the Deer Family asked when the 1969 kill-off reduced the “mini- elk” to 252 animals, or will the 70’s ring in a new era for the Tule Elk and other living things?

Though rough-shodded plunder, the plunder of wildlife and diabolous management schemes, people are waking up to the fact that the frontier with its bountiful wildlife is long gone, and that old ideas of exploitation have no place in this space and no space age.

We are beginning to realize that the spirit of man requires wide and tranquil open spaces of natural beauty with the wonder of nature’s infinite variety of interrelated living things.

The challenge of the 70’s is to reverse the trend to life, and total environmental destruction; to enjoy—and destroy. It can be done.

For the first time, the Nation saw the 1969 mechanized assault on the Tule Elk, called a “controlled hunt”, as it really is—and from coast to coast, people demand: HALT THE HUNTS —ESTABLISH THE REFUGE.

Identical bills in Congress—to study the desirability of a National Wildlife Refuge for the Tule Elk—S. 3028 by Alan Cranston and H. R. 14603 by George E. Brown, Jr. (and companion bills by Congressmen Waldie, Burton, Gubser, Sisk, and Tunney) closed 1969 with a ray of hope and a ringing challenge.

To all Americans who enjoy wildlife alive, we report briefly the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk’s part in this brighter outlook, and enlist your help.

We “told it like it is”—and like it could be at every opportunity, on every front, every day of the year. We answered over 500 student requests for educational material from 21 states and 2 foreign countries, as well as some 100 additional inquiries.

Superlatives only describe the reception of the hour long slide program presented to service clubs, church groups, garden clubs, outdoor organizations, professional and civic groups, nature clubs, conservation and humane organizations.

Educational exhibits ranged from the Sierra Club’s Biennial Wilderness Conference to a Boy Scout nature study conclave.

The Secretary addressed elementary, secondary, and college classes, participated in a number of educational panels, and presented the case for the Tule Elk in a score of radio, T.V., or press interviews.

Armed with facts and purpose, the Committee demanded a hearing and commanded respect wherever the fate of the Tule Elk was at stake.

Every American who loves the living land should see the Committee’s documentary motion picture of the 1969 Tule Elk Hunt and act as his own sense of decency requires.

The Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk’s observer team was joined by observers from the Humane Society of the United States—California Branch, who photographed the actual killing of Tule Elk. (The Committee’s observers had been barred from field observation.)

In 1969 the cause of the Tule Elk found many friends. The Mayor and City Council of Los Angeles, the Mayor and Board of County Supervisors of San Francisco, members of California Legislature, and members of Congress who introduced and who supported the Tule Elk Refuge bills. They realized, as Thorau observed over 100 years ago, “We must be the guardians, not the executioners, of our natural estate. And for the preservation of the Tule Elk, the time may very well be NOW OR NEVER.

To the individuals and organizations who participated in these vital events, in person, by photograph, or pen, and to the news media that told the ugly truth about the plight of the Tule Elk, we and generations yet to come, may well be grateful.

And to the “silent majority” whose gifts to the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk made its work possible, we are forever indebted.

We enter the 70’s with a giant challenge for the preservation of the Tule Elk and a spot of beauty for America. It requires more people and more money.

To become a part of this crusading non-profit, fully tax-exempt educational organization; for showing of the Tule Elk Hunt documentary motion picture; or for more information, contact:

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE TULE ELK
5502 Markland Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90022

The living heritage you help to save is your own.

What about the proposed recount of the remaining Tule elk? Our letter of November 10th, 1969 to Governor Reagan—in which the HSUS-CB offered its services to help conduct an ACCURATE count—had been completely ignored. Maybe the Governor and the Fish and Game people don’t care. You might write and ask him about that.

CHANGE OF OPINION

On December 9th, Piers Anderton of KNBC’s (Los Angeles) VIEW POINT aired a program entitled “The Rodeo Clown.” As a result of this feature, HSUS-CB Vice President, Dr. Hugh Hamilton wrote to Mr. Anderton to point out the cruelties involved in the “sport” of rodeo. Before Mr. Anderton had a chance to “recover” from this letter, a member of the Orange County Regional Committee, Mrs. Mary Rose Bruce, visited KNBC’s studios, and presented Mr. Anderton with a copy of the HSUS –60 second rodeo “spot” film, with several anti-rodeo pamphlets, as well as a copy of HSUS President, Mel Morse’s book “Ordeal of the Animals.” Within a few days, Dr. Hamilton received the following letter from Piers Anderton:

Correct Investigative Procedures

Bruce Richards, Executive Director of the Humane Society of Pomona Valley, has produced some excellent tips for humane investigators, which the reminder that the uniformed “Sherlock Holmes” types do more harm than good.

Think — Rationalize — Act with Caution

Each case must be approached with an open mind — NOT determination to prosecute. Phone calls and letters of complaint may be far out of proportion with the actual circumstances with the case.

Visit — Evaluate — Decide — Act

Each investigator should have a list of “problem possibilities” to check while conducting the investigation.
PET STEALING STILL A PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA

Is your pet missing? Here are some facts that might be of some interest to you: San Francisco Chronicle, November 29, 1969, HOME OWNER DEMAND FOR GUARD DOGS "... businessmen and homeowners across the country are buying dogs in response to burglaries and robberies. Others, conscious of the sharply increasing crime rates, are not waiting to be victimized, they are buying guard dogs in the conviction that they are acquiring legal, economical defense weapons." The result has been that the demand for dogs—mostly German Shepherds and Doberman Pinschers—is far outrunning the supply.

"The spiraling demand has resulted in shortages and long waiting lists, mostly for German Shepherds, Dobermans, though Airdales, Great Danes, Boxers and Giant Schnauzers are also sought."

"The short supply has driven up prices. Depending on locale and dog type, untrained watchdogs for the home sell for $150 to $500, up $75 in the last few years; trained guard dogs sell for $900 to $2900, up about $200 in the last year. The rental of trained dogs ranges from $35 to $100 a week."

With prices going ever upward, it might be a good idea to tell your friends and neighbors to keep better tabs on their dogs. Between the demand for guard dogs, and the market for laboratory animals, it’s getting harder and harder to keep good pets at home.

(With this thought in mind, the HSUS plans to change the sound track of its PET STEALING film ‘spot’ in the near future, to better indicate where many stolen pets end their days.)

Pet stealing on the rise in Orange County. The L.A. Times reports: "In recent weeks scores of dogs have been stolen from Orange County owners — 5 within a few days in Costa Mesa — and in most cases the pillared pets have been German Shepherds, according to Mr. Billee Wilson, of Corona del Mar, a professional trainer."

To help solve the problem, the HSUS-CB Orange County Committee, in cooperation with the National Dog Registry, plans to set up a tattooing clinic in the near future. Watch for further announcements.

State Conference at Santa Barbara

The 1969 State Conference and Annual Membership Meeting was hosted by the Santa Barbara Humane Society.

The affair, which was held at the Miramar Hotel, gave attending members a chance to hear of HSUS-CB progress and of programs to come.

One of the high points of the event was the luncheon session, at which HSUS, President, Mel Morse introduced Humane Education as the topic of discussion. Dr. Virgil S. Hollis, Superintendent of Marin County Schools, spoke on "The Community’s Use of a Humane Education Center."

Dr. Hollis was followed by Stan Frieze, Assistant Supt. of Marin County Schools, who carried on the theme of humane education, the child and the community. Mrs. Margaret Chance captivated the interest and attention of everyone with her talk and slide presentation of actual humane education programs now existing within the Marin County school system. The programs aid in teaching students how and why, to take care of their pets, as well as helping them to relate to, and understand, the ecological chain, of which they are a part.

Dr. Ferren McIntyre, currently at the U.C. Santa Barbara campus, investigating the chemical makeup of the surface of the ocean, gave a scientist’s view of what science has discovered about the Tule Elk; and the generic damage that results from “over-management” of endangered wildlife species.

Dr. McIntyre also participated in an open panel discussion, and a question and answer free-for-all, in which he spoke on some of the things he has discovered in his studies of the ocean in relation to the DDT/Pesticide Control question. It was generally agreed that this particular issue is one of the most important that is facing Man at this hour.

Three new members were elected to the Board of Directors, thus bringing the number to thirteen. They are: Mr. Donald Couglan of Santa Barbara, Prof. Tom McKnight of Los Angeles; Mrs. Thomas Lynch of San Francisco. A short biography of each of the new Directors will be published in the next issue of NEWS AND PREVIEWS.

A vote taken among the members present at the Meeting effecting changes in the By-Laws, (to coincide with a similar change in HSUS-National By-Laws), annual dues for non-voting members were raised to $5.00 annually, and $10.00 annually for voting members. (See enclosed envelope.)

Dr. J. James Lavanus, Director of the National Wildlife Health Foundation, gave a slide presentation showing the damage caused by last year’s Santa Barbara oil disaster. He and his organization were responsible for saving the lives of many innocent animals caught in the GOOey tragedy. The efforts of the Foundation have been commended by many, many leading officials throughout the State and Country.

Stricken animals were treated, and when possible, were immediately released. More serious cases were given medical attention and were under observation until they were healthy enough for release.

Further information regarding the activities of this worthy Foundation may be obtained by writing to: National Wildlife Health Foundation, 450 Boyd Road, Pleasant Hill, California 94523.

The INS-CB gives special thanks to the staff and members of the Santa Barbara Humane Society for their exceptional jobs in hosting the affair, and for the guided tour of the Society’s animal shelter-facilities; to Mr. Scott K. Roberts, President of the Santa Barbara Society for his warm welcoming address; to the lovely ladies of the Women’s Auxiliary who, so everyone, feel completely at home. It was this overall warm and friendly atmosphere that helped make the Santa Barbara Meeting a success in every way.

State Conference at Santa Barbara

KICK-OFF FOR HUMANE EDUCATION CENTER FUND DRIVE

The formal phase of the HSUS-CB Orange County Regional Committee drive to raise money to build the Orange County Humane Education Center, will soon get under way. Special announcements will be forthcoming from the Committee. A large affair is planned to kick off the drive, at which time a complete eight page plan of the proposed Center will have a premiere showing during the affair, and will immediately thereafter be on permanent display in various public buildings in Orange County.

Copies of ORDEAL OF THE ANIMALS” by HSUS President Mel Morse are still available!!! Cost: $5.00 per copy, (plus $1.50 handling). Order one for yourself, and place one in your public library. Order from: HSUS-CB, 215 John Street, Sacramento, 95814.

Announcing

The 1970 State Conference and Annual Membership Meeting is set for Sept. 19-20 at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena.

The HSUS-CB would like to publicly thank Los Angeles channel 9, KHJ-TV, for their very generous cooperation in “airing” HSUS public service announcements. KHJ-TV’s TEMPO, with Baxter Ward, “aired” the premier showing of our rodeo film during an interview with HSUS-National President Mel Morse.

KHJ-TV very graciously donated more than $5,768.00 in “air time” to the presentation of these public service announcements. HSUS-CB encourages its members to voice their appreciation to Baxter Ward and the general management of KHJ-TV, 5515 Melrose Avenue, Hollywood, 90038.
How to Communicate with your Legislature

I think letters have an effect on numbers of Congress. Everybody's votes count in America, but how are we counted and write letters is more effective than a letter which reflects both an understanding of a personal viewpoint based on a heartfelt letter... August 1963

Your letters to a legislator in the State Capital, to the Governor, a member of Congress, or you by mail, has a definite influence on the legislator. He may be for or against the public policy. If the majority of the mail is against this public policy, it is very likely that he will vote his conscience in favor of the majority. If the public policy is in favor of this public policy, it is very likely that he will to favor the majority. If the public policy is in favor of this public policy, it is very likely that he will vote against the majority.

The Humane Society of the United States

December 24, 1969

The National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare has issued a bulletin dated December 2, 1969 charging that The HSUS has blocked a New Jersey bill, S 518, that would stop impounded animals going to research laboratories.

The HSUS has not blocked this proposed bill and has not opposed it. It is said to think of valuable humane money being wasted on the mailing of so inaccurate and misleading a bulletin.

The HSUS and its New Jersey Branch, far from opposing S 518, have been working actively for enactment of the bill. The Society believes that the latter legislation will achieve far greater relief for animals suffering in New Jersey.

This bill is much more comprehensive and protective than S 518 which deals only with the impoundment of impounded animals. S 518 is aimed at correcting abuses in the state dog wardens' system. It would tighten up licensing and inspection of dogs and animal shelters' systems. It would have a significant effect on the keeping and the keeping open of pounds at reasonable hours for public visits. It would attack the growing problem of pit bull terrier. It would require better record-keeping of impounded animals. It would provide for the humane care of animals which would be destroyed. It would provide for the humane care of animals which would be destroyed. It would provide for the humane care of animals which would be destroyed. It would provide for the humane care of animals which would be destroyed.

S 518 provides for the impoundment of animals by return to their owners, adoption, humane societies, or for means similar to the local governing body. The Society believes that humane societies can support this provision in good conscience and successfully fight any attempt to send animals to laboratories at the local level. In doubt, humanitarians are urged to support both bills.

As everyone knows, the HSUS has always fought the release of impounded animals to research institutions. As recently as December 17, 1969, The HSUS New Jersey Branch President Fred L. Stovall strongly opposed a specific provision suggested at a meeting of legislators, animal welfare societies, and research groups to send animals to state-approved laboratories. HSUS opposition on that occasion, as on many others, prevented adoption of the proposal.

The record of HSUS opposition to animal sacrifice speaks for itself. It is hoped that no humanitarian will be misled by erroneous charges from other sources. It is also hoped that well-meaning but misinformed humane societies will check their facts before issuing costly and inflammatory bulletins that help no one, least of all suffering animals.
“The most effective single thing an individual can do to combat cruelty and suffering is to join himself with others of like mind. United the strength of two is fourfold”

—Henry Bergh