(No. 20) -- Rapid Decompression in High Altitude Chambers--Humane or Cruel? (Part I)

Humane Information Services, Inc.

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Few things connected with the operation of humane society animal shelters have given rise to more heated controversy than the use of the high altitude chamber, or rapid decompression, in disposing of surplus dogs and cats.

Many humanitarians consider rapid decompression to be cruel and inhumane. All know the myths and rumors about the "chamber of horrors" are extant. The following description of what may be seen in the chamber during its operation, taken from a report of a panel of the American Veterinary Medical Association, throws some light on why these stories have been circulating:

"Some uneasiness and awareness may be manifested by the animal. In one or two seconds the animal's labors for breath, falls to its side, and goes into opisthotonus resembling the convulsions of strychnine poisoning. Our outcry is usually heard above the sounds of the equipment, but soon appears through the open mouth of the animal, and it usually defecates and urinates. The skin rapidly becomes bloated, obscuring the natural outlines of the animal's body."

Although this is somewhat misleading description and does not distinguish between what happens before and after unconsciousness, its "official" nature lends credence to the more exaggerated rumors.

As a result of all of this criticism the use of decompression chambers in the United States has discontinued its use. And the general manager of a large Canadian society writes: "In Canada, the only decompression chamber which I know is in use today is in the Vancouver City Pound. A number of soci­eties in Ontario did have chambers some ten to 15 years ago, but these were all decommissioned. A second chamber would take a great deal of bad information to produce the decisions which led to the scrapping of the equipment." But the management of some of the large shelters and pounds in the United States has not discontinued their demand by concerned animal lovers that they abandon the chamber.

The chamber is a convenient and economical means of "putting the animals to sleep". The deaths occur out of sight of shelter personnel, and handling of the animals is a disagreeable, disheartening task, is avoided. For these reasons the management and personnel of the larger shelters and public pounds much prefer the decompression chamber to other methods of euthanasia, and have defended it as humane and efficient. They have been backed up by the American Humane Association, which has been closely associated with the large-city humane societies for whom the chamber offers the most obvious practical advantages.

Frustrated and angry humanitarians have resorted to various methods of trying to force the management to abandon the high altitude chamber, including lawsuits, the formation of rival humane societies pledged to use some other method of euthanasia, publicity campaigns in the local new media, and in one case even the addition of an essential part of the equipment!

In such an arena of organizational rivalries, heated controversy and intransigent opinions, it could be expected that statements of fact and of and against the high altitude chamber would be notable more for passion and prejudice than objective consideration of the related facts.

Having read many evaluations of the high altitude chamber that have appeared in humane society organs, newspapers and other publications, and having listened to many discussions at society meetings and privately, the editors of this report cannot recognize a single case which was complete and verifiable, and apparently based on full consideration of the available scientific evidence.

**AVMA Opinions**

*One exception to the general "rule of intransigence" is the American Veterinary Medical Association. About 1965 a panel of that organization prepared a report on "Animal Euthanasia". About 1965 a panel of that organization prepared a report on "Animal Euthanasia" which was published early in 1975. This new report by the revised panel states: "This method (decompression) is rapid, humane, suitable for euthanasia of a large number of animals, and presents little hazard to the operating personnel... Rapid decompression is an acceptable procedure for euthanasia, provided that the equipment is properly constructed, maintained, and operated."* Presumably this drastic change in the evaluation was based on either the addition of new evidence relating to the effects of rapid decompression, or a more thorough review of the already-existing evidence and a consequent change in the opinions of the panel members. Since practically all of the evidence now available for such an evaluation also was available in 1965, it would seem a reasonable presumption that the differences in the two reports represent almost entirely a difference of interpretation of the available facts by the members of the two panels. It is possible that this changed opinion was a partial result of representa­tions by some humane societies and others favorable to the high altitude chamber that the previous opinion was wrong.

In any event, the second panel obviously benefited from a more thorough review of the scientific evidence. It is difficult to understand how the second panel could have made any real re­view of the then-available scientific literature. The second panel also may be guilty of over-simplification, and some loose and unsupported statements, as will be brought out in later sections of this analysis. After reading such statements by veterinarians and so-called experts, we tend to question the confidence which we should be able to reposit in their views. Repeatedly, we have encountered a statistical analysis relating to rapid decompression which can be readily refuted by reference to the published scientific literature.

If a panel of veterinarians can reach an admittedly erroneous conclusion in 1965, it is obviously possible that another panel limited to essentially the same facts may be guilty of another misinter­pretation ten years later. Of which of these two conflicting panel opinions is correct?

**USDA Committee's Report**

A United States Department of Agriculture veterinarian's "committee on Mass Animal Euthanasia" recently recommended the use of decompression chambers for disposing of pet animals in pounds or humane society shelters. The circumstances surrounding this pronouncement were reviewed in Report to Humanitarians No. 19 (March, 1975), where we do not lend much confidence in the conclusion.

**Few Opinions Change**

We have encountered no societies which have abandoned the high altitude chamber for euthanasia. A very good and knowledgeable friend read the first draft of this analysis. He wrote: "I haven't detected any real errors in your writing. I see BROWNER/REDON, page 2, column 4."

**Rapid Decompression in High Altitude Chambers - Humane or Cruel? (PART I)**
DECOMPRESSION— from page 1—

statements. But I don't think that too many ordinary humanitarians will be able to di-
gest it."

As always, the first draft has been re-
duced in length and many of the technicali-
ties eliminated. But the analysis still re-
quires careful reading.

Every effort has been made to save space and improve readability.

The High Altitude Chamber

The facilities of many small and medium-sized altitude chambers are often underused because the work that is being done in them is not usually well publicized. Some of these laboratories are situated far from the centers of scientific activity, and the people working there may have difficulty in getting their work published. This is one of the reasons why the altitude chamber has not received the attention it deserves.

HIS Research on Euthanasia

Hume Information Services for a number of years has been conducting research on methods of euthanasia for different kinds of animals. Although much of this research has never been published, we have been kept closely informed of many of the results of our work. Our director, Mr. Arthur E. Brainerd, has traveled thousands of miles in connection with this project, and conducted much library research. The project has been under the immediate super-

 EFFECTS OF DECOMPRESSION

The effects of decompression may be di-

vided into three groups: (1) anoxia (anox-

emia, hypoxia, hypoxemia), which includes the different conditions resulting from the normal flow of oxygen to the tissues of the body; (2) expansion of gas-reservoirs normally contained in the body,- such as lungs or cavities in the body; (3) psychological factors.

Anoxia

All of the organs and tissues of the body require oxygen. The body obtains its oxygen from the air, from which it is transferred by the lungs to the hemoglobin of the blood. If the lungs cannot supply a sufficient amount of oxygen to the blood, and hence to the organs which they compose, anoxia results.

Oxygen deficiency, or anoxia, as a means of producing an animal's death may be accom-

plished in various ways. (1) by decompression; one of which is rapid decompression. In fact, anoxia is the basic cause of death with number of the methods or agents used or pro-

posed for destroying animals, including car-

bon monoxide and chloroform. Decom-

pression is referred to scientifically as the hypoxemic type of anoxia; the histotoxic type is that in which tissues are poi-
ned, as for example by cyanide, and are therefore unable to make proper use of the oxygen in the blood. Further, the use of curare and some other drugs, the respiratory system is paralyzed, resulting in oxygen deficiency through muscular paralysis.

Anoxia by Decompression

The ambient (surrounding) air pressure in effect measures the amount of oxygen in the air breathed in by the lungs, and available for transfer to the blood. Rapid decompression quickly reduces the availability of oxygen to the tissues, and finally to the tissues. This reduces the efficiency of the organs which the tissues

(Continued in column 3)
**NEW WARNING ABOUT FLEA COLLARS**

Consumer Bulletin, published by Consumers' Research, Inc., Washington, New Jersey 07936, reports that Dr. George N. Muller has stated in an article in the American Veterinary Medical Association's Journal that veterinarians are treating an increasing number of dogs and cats for flea collar dermatitis, a skin condition caused by the chemicals in these collars.

According to the article, the disease starts with skin redness or rash in the neck area, and is often accompanied by itching. If not treated promptly, the disease progresses to become a member.

Humane Information Services is a national, non-profit educational humane society with members in every state and a number of foreign countries. All dues and contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

**THE CRUELTY OF THE CHAINED DOG**

WITH LOVE . . . FROM A LONELY DOG

I wish someone would tell me
What it is that I've done wrong.
And be left alone so long?
They seemed so glad to have me
When I came here as a pup.
There were so many things we'd do
While I was growing up.
The Master said he'd train me
As a companion and a friend.
The Mistress said she'd never fear
To be alone again.
The children said they'd feed me
And brush me every day.
They'd play with me and walk me
If I would only stay.
But now the Master "hasn't time!"
The Mistress says I shed.
She doesn't want me in the house.
Not even to be fed.

The children never walk me.
They always say, "Not now!"
I wish that I could please them.
Won't someone tell me how?

All I had, you see, was love.
I wish they would explain
Why they said they wanted mine.
And then left it on a chain?

Edith Lassen Johnson

From "Kindness Club NEWS".

published by The Kindness Club of Australia.

The Chaining of Dogs...

If you must chain occasionally, have him on a running chain. You want a ring at the end of the dog's chain, so that it runs on a long piece of strong wire. This can be fixed in a yard or garden. This is far better than a prisoner on a short chain. It is most important the wire has a stop (some fixture on the wire -- like a knot) on the opposite end to the kennel. If the stop is not there, the dog will get his chain round and round of the end post and so become fixed. This is, of course, only an arrangement for summer -- providing the weather is good. The dog needs a good big kennel to get into, out of showers and strong sunshine. In winter the dog needs comfortable indoor accommodate, up out of drafts and plenty of exercise, both summer and winter.

"I like animals. They don't lick your hand one day and bite you the next."

-- Actress Kim Novak

**VACATIONS PRESENT SERIOUS HUMAN PROBLEMS**

Many people take their pets with them on vacation, then find that keeping an animal in a travel trailer, tent, cabin or motel involves more inconvenience than expected. In a great number of cases the animals are then abandoned, to suffer the cruel fate of strays.

In university towns many students keep pets in their rooms or apartments during the school year, then abandon them when it is time to leave for the summer or holidays.

Here are some of the humane problems which any person can help to correct. It does not necessarily require the action of a humane society.

1. Any individual can think about the situation in his own community, plan appropriate action, and then do what he can. In some situations the local police may be called upon to enforce the anti-cruelty laws.

2. Places offering overnight accommodations for travelers, including motels and parks, should be willing to post notices in their establishments or on bulletin boards urging that pets which cannot be taken home be left at the nearest humane society shelter. The message should include road and street directions to the shelter.

3. People living in university communities should write letters to the editors of their student publications, and to general newspapers in the area, urging the editors to call the attention of their readers to the plight of these pitiful abandoned animals, the improbability of their finding new homes, and the desirability of taking the animals to a humane society shelter before the students leave the campus. The more letters like this received by the editors, the more likely it is that attention will be given to the problem.

**NEWS ABOUT ANIMALS**

PUBLISHED BY  
Humane Information Services, Inc.  
4501 South 5th  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33705

Miss Emily F. Gleckler,  
Executive Secretary

Vol. 1, No. 2

Can't Wake Him Up?

Photograph courtesy of Gordon N. Converse,  

NEWS ABOUT ANIMALS is designed to give the reader some general information about the world of animals and hopefully to evoke his interest in the welfare of animals in addition to his own pets. Humane Information Services is concerned about all animals, wherever they may be -- in animal shelters and pounds, in slaughter houses, in experimental laboratories, in zoos, in pet shops and breeding kennels, and in the wild; and its sole objective is to alleviate as much as possible the suffering of our fellow creatures.

This publication yearly touches on animal care and welfare. Humane Information Services also publishes a quarterly Report to Humanitarians, containing in-depth analyses of humane problems. If you would like to regularly receive Report to Humanitarians, for which there is no charge or obligation, please write to the coupon to us at the address shown in the masthead above.

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Ethics of Animal Welfare

There is confusion in the minds of some people that animal welfare is something altogether divorced from human welfare. Questions are raised as to why animal welfare should be undertaken when so much yet remains to be done for human welfare. The "Times" of London has answered this question beautifully when it says: "Once we realize that cruelty is as bad for the cruel as for the victim, it becomes clear that those who work for the protection of animals against man are working also for protection of man against himself. And since far more cruel things are done through ignorance and insensibility than through a morbid love of inflicting pain, the champions of animals may be discerned as doing for man a very valuable work of education. When cruelty to animals has disappeared from earth, insensibility to man will have disappeared with it."

From "Animal Citizen", official organ of the national Animal Welfare Board, India.

The Supreme Betrayal

(Letter to the Editor, Seattle Times)

By special permission

I intend this to be an open letter to the characters who abandon unwanted pets on country roads.

The truth: Your little abandoned dog ran panic-stricken up and down the road, dashing toward every car in the frantic hope that YOU, nice, kind YOU were coming back-the human it loved.

You were "too kind" to take your pet to the Humane Society to put it out of its misery because you didn't want it. You were "kind" enough to give it a chance to survive among people (kinder than you, unfortunately) in the countryside.

So you dropped a little dog off on a country highway.

You should have been there to see what a chance you gave it for survival. The truth: Your little abandoned dog ran panic-stricken up and down the road, dashing toward every car in the frantic hope that YOU, nice, kind YOU were coming back-the human it loved.

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DOGS USE ESP, BODY LANGUAGE

Michael Fox, a 39-year-old British-bom veterinarian, claims that some dogs have ESP just the way some people do.

Fox, who holds a doctorate in psychology from London University and is currently associate professor of psychology at Washington University, says, "There have been cases of dogs who started bowing at the same time their masters died many miles away and dogs that have gone on incredible journeys to find their masters. There was one, in World War I, I think, who swam across the English Channel and found his master in a trench."

Fox, also an author, has recently written a book called "Understanding Your Dog" and submitted "Everyday you want to know about your dog but haven't been able to ask him". His experience with animals includes even the personal hand rearing of timber wolves, coyotes, coys (a cross between a coyote and a beagle), jackals and Arctic foxes.

Many dogs Fox sees suffer from emotional problems, an area in which he claims veterinarians have been extraordinarily lax.

"Dogs," he says, "may suffer from paralysis of the limbs, asthma, even epilepsy. Dogs have hang-ups like people, and many of them suffer severely from depression."
EDITORIAL

The world has come a long way since the days when people commonly were tortured for religious or political reasons, or to extract "confessions", and animals were sacrificed in cremations to placate the gods and appease the populace.

But these sadistic practices still are followed. In war, soldiers torture prisoners to extract information or confessions. In Asia, animals still are sacrified on alters. In America, where the Pilgrims landed so that they might be able to live up to highly-motivated religious beliefs, all kinds of brutal spectacles continue to furnish evidence that our civilization is only a thin veneer, and that beneath the skin of our declared moral rectitude we are as primitive and brutal as ever.

Let's briefly observe a few examples, selected and described in a way which should avoid undesirable psychological impacts even on the young reader. Many thousands of dogs and cats in the United States annually are subjected to cruelly-inflicted torture, sometimes killed, and used for purposes which have not been proved to be of any value. Research, indeed, has suggested that animal experimentation is not necessarily effective in providing insights into the behavior of humans.

Millions of food animals still are slaug-hered by methods which cause in cruel or inhumane ways. Millions of female cats are carried to death, burned, beaten, and subjected to all kinds of cruel and inhumane acts. Millions of wild animals are trapped for furs under frightful conditions described earlier in this publication. Millions of food animals still are slaugh-tered by methods which compare in cruelty with the torture racks of ancient times. Millions of male baby chicks are slaughtered to death in vast, into which bearing chemicals sometimes are poured. Sterilization and other cruel and unsafes parties are used to destroy rats, and incidentally by accident many cats and dogs, although human and safe parties are readily available. And all over the land, people cram and cheer at "entertainment" offered by rudos and other spectacles in which innocent calves, horses and other animals are subjected to abuses which vie with the most heinous torture devices of ancient times.

Do you think we are exaggerating? On the contrary, we could cite many instances even worse. As we said, we wish to avoid offending the sensibilities of our readers, especially youth. But if we are not informed about these things, they will continue to go on, because those who are responsible for these inhumane conditions will not voluntarily reform. Only the pressure of an informed public opinion will correct these abuses of animals.

We encourage all to accomplish this by joining the members of Humane Information Services, using the coupon found below. Associate membership is only one dollar, patron membership five dollars or more. It does not obligate you in any way. But, if you wish to do so, we hope that you will do your part by reading our factual, objective, in-depth Report to Humanitarians, mailed quarterly to our members and to non-members who wish to receive it.

RETURN COUPON

To: Humane Information Services, Inc., 4502 Fourth Street South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33705

I wish to become a member of Humane Information Services, Inc., a non-profit national humane society, without any obligation whatever except for membership dues as noted below:

$ (1.00 to $.99) for Associate Membership for one year.

$ (5.00 or more) for Patron Membership for one year.

I wish to make a contribution to help in your work and enclose $...

I do not wish to become a member or make a contribution at this time but would like to have my name put on the mailing list to receive your quarterly Report to Humanitarians, for which I understand there is no obligation.

Mr. Mrs. Miss

Full Name

Street and Post Office Box Address

City and State Zip Code

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The Monkey's Viewpoint

There three monkeys sat in a coconut tree. Discussing things as they're said to be done...one to the other. "Yes, listen to me, there's a certain rumor that can't be true - that was descended from our noble race.

The very idea is a disgrace.

"No monkey ever deserted his wife, strangers her babies, and raised her life. And you've never known a mother who - to leave her babies with others to bank or find work for others. I'll tell you who is their mother.

And another thing you'll never see - a monkey build a fence round a coconut tree, and let the coconut tree to waste. Forbidding all other monkeys to taste...why, if I'd put a fence around a tree, starvation would force you to steal from me!

The Kindness Club News

From "Kindness Club NEWS", published by the Kindness Club of Australia.

What, no sell?

A postman reported to the postmaster that a dog had bitten him on the leg that morning.

"Did you put anything on it?" asked the postmaster.

"No," the postman replied. "He liked it just as it was.

-Matt Weinstock

An unforgettable story of mother love

In Memory of a Wild Cat

by W. J. Wessels

A cat nursing her young always tempts me to put out my hand, stroke the mother apologetically, and say, as I did on one occasion many years ago, "I am sorry, kitty, terribly sorry.

I have never told the story. I could never trust myself even to try, but I always intended putting it in writing without revealing my name, for I still ashamed of what was always to be associated with me. It was a Saturday afternoon, many years ago. I was a young man then, not long out of school, and I had just started farming on my parents' property, a farm at the foot of a rocky, wooded moun-tain.

It was a Saturday afternoon, and the native labourers, wanting to get away, had finished feeding the horses, and milling, much and thoroughly. Nothing to do and do, and be so. I took my 22 rifle and went for a walk along the base of the mountain. There was still a fair amount of snow in these parts. Mountain hares came down to nibble at the young grass, daisies warmed themselves in the late afternoon sun, and game were found, sometimes in fairly large flocks. Wild cats were sometimes met with, but these were shy and seldom seen.

I do not remember what I saw on this walk, but I do know that I did not find anything of anything coming to a shoot about two miles from the homestead. It was a fine day, caused a fairly clean field, and I had shot body and protecting her dead kittens against the cold. She had finished lifting her head and spit, for I had feared her in her.-.

From the open mouth there was a rush of frothy blood. Her head strangled back and the hind legs kicked fiercely against the dead kittens. Her whole body spasmed with struggling pains and then slowly the legs straight back. After a few minutes the whole body shivered and was still. She had run from her from a bullet through her lungs and - and I fired the shot.

I wonder if there was hate in her eyes? I did not look. I was afraid of what I might see. I put my hand on the dead one. I closed my eyes for a long time. For a long time.

Poor, poor kitty. I am sorry. But, I always interided putting some time too late. ran some distance in which the

-Belle Wheele Wilcox

From "Kindness Club NEWS", published by The Kindness Club of Australia.

Animals are possessed of a divine spark, and when we learn to think of dogs, horses, cats, birds and other creatures of God as our brothers who are handicapped in the race of life, the world will be the better for it.

- Bila Wheeler Wilcox
DECOMPRESSION—from page 2—
a pressure (or vacuum) corresponding to 
the rate of ascent in the altitude chamber, which 
we do not believe is responsible for the 
seemingly inconsistent evidence of life beyond 
4,700 feet.

Observers repeatedly have stated that the 
animals in the altitude chamber, in which 
hundreds of experimental animals "explosively decompressed" to 4,700 feet or more, then 
quickly recovered, were only recoupled.
This evidence shows that there is no single altitude, rate of ascent, or decompression pressure which could be a result of any one of the above-mentioned factors.

1939, established scientific reports, including that of the AMA panel, and observations by reputable people, could be a result of any one of the above-mentioned factors. Hence, the alleged rate of ascent in the altitude chamber, which we do not believe is responsible (1)

The observations on which the foregoing basis were made were, in fact, the symptoms of decompression sickness which result from decompression.

Following our previous Report to Humanitarians, in which the campaign to ban the leghold trap in Florida was explained and members were urged to write letters, there have been a number of important developments.

First, we are pleased to be able to report that our readers evidently acted. The executive director of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission said that they had received a large volume of mail from interested people.

Second, the hearings held around the state in connection with the campaign and the agenda for its meeting, held in Flamingo, on the southern tip of the Florida peninsula, were widely publicized. There was a round trip of over 700 miles of automobile travel, to be used as alternatives to the leghold traps. He made the humane trap more dangerous to Florida's reputation among potential tourists and retirees, and the public image of the state.

The representatives present had been the only ones to speak, a vote in favor of the ban might well have ensued. Unfortunately, no such vote was taken, but we made very effective presentations in opposition.

(Continued in column 2)

DECOMPRESSION—from page 3—

"Where anoxia is induced very suddenly ... the subjective symptoms are much more pronounced than in more protracted anoxia. The subject is aware of immediate symptoms of drowsiness, dizziness, dizziness, dizziness, and has a distinct sensation of suffocation." The present is considered a "severe anxiety attack" or "anoxia in situ," is a highly significant cause of death for some .

In any event, however, it would appear from all of the evidence that the anoxia itself does not cause any internal or external disease processes and that nearly all anoxia decompressed in the chamber feel no pain or death. Only those with a history of drowsiness or even euphoria, represent wishful thinking. It is true that some aviators equipped with decompression chambers at nodes and ascent rates not compatible with those in the chamber have experienced the pleasurable sensation of "alcohol intoxication," a manifestation, so frequently cited, has no more significance than other claims that may be made, such as:<br/>

Another "News About Animals"

After many promises to readers who have distributed to the public copies of our News About Animals, there is still no new issue, and we have found the time to prepare Vol. 2, No. 2, which is enclosed with this newsletter. We have received a number of requests for copies, and we have decided to divide the newsletter into two parts.

News About Animals, of course, is an entirely different kind of publication than our Newsletter. It is a technical, designed to interest anyone who lives animals but knows nothing about human health. The articles present the need for action to alleviate animal suffering, but do not go into any detail which has been ignored by the FBI. The appeal is to the emotions more than to the intellect. In contrast, the appeal is to the emotions for people who already have a real interest in helping animals, and want to know more about helping them.

We hope you find this newsletter as informative as possible, and that you will send us your feedback or opinions.

This is Important!

For some readers who do not yet realize how important this is, the name Humane Information Services may be known to his only a private organization publishing an interesting newsletter, but a full-fledged, non-profit national humane society, one of the largest and most influential in the country. Our work is practical and to the point. We appeal to animal lovers and as well as their emotions. Next time you send $5 to one society you may have known longer, and at least you'll play the part of that.

did some good.

We believe that the result of any further consideration of the ban by hunters or wildlife organizations will solidify the opposition to the ban on leghold traps. A drastic change in the strength of the campaign is not foreseen. In order to retain the support of hunters' and so-called wildlife organizations, we should demand outright banning of the traps. As Dr. Thomas showed, such action would seriously affect only a handful of commercial trappers who are the most vocal against the ban.

What can our members do now? Re-read the article on trapping in Florida, pp. 19, and write as indicated to the Commission asking for a complete ban on any kind of traps. The Commission will not act on such action, although it will be up to a fine line.

For one thing, we will look into the banning of "live" traps, and other European countries where the steel trap has been banned, as suggested by the only member of the Commission who seems sincerely and unreservedly against trapping, Mr. O. L. Peacock, Jr., of Fort Pierce, Florida.

Already this movement to stimulate action by the ban on leghold traps has spread to Florida, where the Department of Conservation has the power to ban the traps.

We suggest that Missouri humane organizations try to do some good . We believe that the result of any further consideration of the ban by hunters or wildlife organizations will solidify the opposition to the ban on leghold traps. A drastic change in the strength of the campaign is not foreseen. In order to retain the support of hunters' and so-called wildlife organizations, we should demand outright banning of the traps. As Dr. Thomas showed, such action would seriously affect only a handful of commercial trappers who are the most vocal against the ban.

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