Airport Abuses Continue

Washington National Airport — Humane Society volunteers show up at the Capital's airport every day to check the incoming shipments of live animals. There are no special airport facilities or trained personnel to care for the animals in transit. They are received off the conveyor belt at the REA Express terminal like any other shipment. Having recognized that problems do exist in animal shipments, REA has donated space for the volunteers to store the supplies and equipment that they use to help these traveling animals.

Whenever possible the Humane Society volunteers remove animals from their shipping crates and exercise them. They also provide food and fresh water. They clean the crates and put clean shredded newspaper in them. These dedicated acts of mercy have saved many an animal's life.

Some of the animals in transit are puppies and kittens destined for pet shops. A large majority of the animals are headed for the National Institute of Health and other medical centers, to be used as experimental animals. These animals are sealed in their crates and the volunteers are not permitted to open the crates.

Not long ago five sealed crates of Capuchin monkeys arrived. Each crate measured 30 x 42 x 15 inches. The monkeys could not sit upright in the crates. Eight monkeys were in each crate. Although they couldn't open the crates, the volunteers could peer in with the help of a trouble light. There appeared to be dead monkeys in three of the crates.

Each crate was properly marked with a label that stated: "Please Rush. I will die if delayed." There was also a phone number and a message that said, "Call on arrival." A volunteer called The National Institute of Health and reported the monkey's plight. NIH said that they would send someone right over. But NIH called back later and said they couldn't get anyone to pick up the monkeys until 7 the next morning. The volunteer called REA at 8 the following morning. The monkeys were still there. The volunteer then called NIH again and they promised to dispatch a
Because of the many problems encountered in the shipment of live animals, The Humane Society has petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board to issue stronger regulations. We have asked that any airport receiving large numbers of live animal shipments provide veterinary care, food, water, and exercise space for these animals. We’ve suggested that if the shipment isn’t picked up within one business day after arrival, the animals should be boarded at the shipper’s expense.

We also want pilots informed whenever animal shipments are loaded on their planes. Lack of air in the cargo hold while the plane is on the ground is one of the major causes of suffocation. If a plane is delayed on the runway the pilot could open the doors to the cargo hold until the plane takes off. The Humane Society has also recommended that live animal shipments be given priority over all other freight within the same class.

As we go to press, Government hearings are being held on a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to regulate the transportation of live animal shipments by any common carrier, not just airplanes.

New Jersey Protects Pound Animals

No animals impounded in the State of New Jersey may ever again be sold for experimental purposes. The law signed by Governor T. Byrne, Jr. forever ended a vicious system in which commercial dog dealers were also dog wardens. In the past commercial dealers contracted with several towns to perform their animal control programs. Any animal not reclaimed by its owner was sold to laboratories for experimental use after it could be held in custody for seven days. The corrupt system brought double profit to dog dealers - payment for services from the towns they served, and money from the sale of animals to laboratories. Pet owners had no assurance a missing pet could be reclaimed under the system. And some dealers even refused to permit them to enter pounds to look for their pets. Little support was available from town officials because the nuisance of operating an animal control program did not exist, so long as they could contract it out to a dealer.

Scientists Try To Fool Mother Nature

Under continued pressure by sheep ranchers, the Department of Agriculture is trying a new gimmick to prevent coyotes from preying on sheep. The most objectionable study is based on feeding coyotes lamb meat laced with a chemical that makes the coyotes violently ill. The others are seeking to develop a chemical that will repel coyotes.

The chemical on the lamb meat appears to have had its desired effect on at least one coyote used in the testing. It cowered in a corner and trembled violently when a baby lamb was introduced into its pen. So far, information is not available on how scientists expect such an experience to have any influence on other coyotes not subjected to lamb meat laced with these chemicals. Apparently they expect to expose enough coyotes to the chemical over a sufficiently long period to affect the dietary preferences of all coyotes. It is possible that these coyotes will train their cubs to avoid lamb in their diet.

Wetlands Saved

A huge wetlands area 45 miles northeast of Charleston, South Carolina has just been donated to The Nature Conservancy by the Santee Club. The Club has kept this vast tract of land preserved in its natural state. They have donated the land to The Nature Conservancy to insure that it will always remain as a refuge for the many wildlife species that inhabit it.

The land adjoins the Francis Marion National Forest and the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. The intercoastal waterway runs north and south through the eastern portion of the land. The area attracts many forms of wildlife. It is the home of the American alligator and the Southern bald eagle - both endangered species. Other animals found in the reserve are osprey, anhinga, snowy and American egrets, white ibis, and Louisiana, little blue, black crowned, and yellow crowned night herons.

The area is the site of the oldest known egret rookery in the United States. It was once owned by Joseph Blake, a wealthy rice grower. It has been called Blake's Reserve because the rice planters built dikes blocking off the fresh water swamps to hold water in reserve for later use in flooding the rice fields.

The person in the photo is pointing to a 15½ inch crate that holds a 16 inch dog. This photo was taken at the New Haven, Connecticut airport by a Humane Society investigator. The investigator was called in to pick someone up. The ladies discovered that the puppies and one blue fox in the other boxes were in need of water and exercise. With the help of airport personnel, they exercised some of the animals in a small fenced in area.
Finally, there's a TV animal show that's really an animal show. It's called Walsh's Animals. And the show tells it like it is! Your host is John Walsh. His co-hosts are dogs, wolves, snakes, tigers, turtles, rodents, lions, horses, and lots of other creatures.

Mr. Walsh is a field officer for the International Society for the Protection of Animals. He's the man who coined the phrase “Extinct is Forever.” He's worked with the Massachusetts SPCA, set up a special feeding program for starving huskies in Alaska, directed emergency rescue missions for animals and people during Peru's earthquake in 1970, and led the rescue mission that saved more than 10,000 animals threatened by the rising waters created by a dam in Surinam, South America.

The first show in the 10 part series will be shown on Sunday, November 10 at 7:00 pm on PBS, the education stations. (Be sure to double check your local listings, just in case the time has been changed in your area.)

The Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education is providing some of the funds that make it possible to show the programs. They're doing this because they want you to know more about the creatures that share the earth with you. We're telling you about the shows because we want you to watch them. And we want you to write and tell us about the new things you've learned. We want you to tell your friends about the programs. We think the programs will make you want to find out more about some of the strange, as well as the common, animals that you meet, courtesy of John Walsh.

Viewing Walsh's Animals is a three month project. Here's your schedule:

November 10 — The Wolf in Your Backyard (dogs)
November 17 — The Three Rs (rats, rodents and their relatives)
November 24 — Pumas to Pussycats (all about felines)
December 1 — The Snake in Your Grass (all kinds)
December 8 — The Zoo Constant (chumping zoos)
December 15 — Birdwatch (all about birds)
December 22 — A Show of Horses (horses, zebras, ponies)
December 29 — Relating to Chickens (Poultry as pets)
January 5 — Fishstory (strange fish stories)
January 12 — A Hole in the Ark (endangered species)

Did you know that catfish talk? That a healthy wolf has never attacked a person in North America? There’s more! But you’ll have to watch to find out.

Review - Wildlife Management

VICTOR B. SCHEFFER

A VOICE FOR WILDLIFE

A CALL FOR A NEW ETHIC IN CONSERVATION

A veteran of 37 years as a wildlife biologist, Victor B. Scheffer is sensitive to all forms of life. His plea for understanding and preserving our great heritage of wildlife is rational as well as prophetic. Having dealt with this subject for so many years, he is, nevertheless, not satisfied with present systems of wildlife management. He explains some of the problems inherent in present management systems that seldom appear in print.

The author's insight into the changing attitude of public opinion is evident throughout the book. He gives us great hope for better wildlife management for the future. He calls the people who question our present systems the "new conservationists" and he shows great respect for their concern for animals.

Throughout the book the appeal is for more humane consideration of all life. Scheffer is also the author of: "The Year of the Whale", "The Year of the Seal", and "The Seeing Eye". Every humanitarian will appreciate this author's sensitivity and his optimistic prophecies for the future.

"In writing the book," says Victor Scheffer, "I have thought more about long-established attitudes of wildlife management than about methods. I have tried to see inside the new conservation movement — to recognize its weaker propositions and to focus on its elements of common sense and humaneness. I have tried to voice a popular feeling which, though diffuse and poorly organized, is growing in importance."

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.95

Animal Note Stationary

Note stationary is still available from KIND. Memo pads and note sheets are illustrated with different animals. You may buy a box or two at the member's price of $1.00 each or you can order in quantity for fund raising projects. Minimum quantities are 12 boxes. You may buy 12 boxes of any one style or mix and match for $9.60. KIND will pay the postage. Be sure to order by number only.

We have more too! Send for your stationary today.

See address on the bottom of page 2.
Parts of a Horse

Across

1. Parts of a Horse
2. "Look at the drawing of the horse. Do you know
3. the names of the numbered body parts? Some are
4. the same as human parts. But others are strictly
5. horsey. Answers are below.

Down

8. "Listen to the wild burros and got a two-page letter from the Dept. of the
9. Navy. They said since so many young people really
10. cared they were going to do something about it. So
11. I'd just like to remind everyone if they really care,
12. pick up a pencil and write a line or two. It will
13. never hurt and always do good in the aid of helping
14. defenseless animals that can’t help it if they are not
15. loved! Keep up the good work.

Dear KIND,

I am pleased to report that I am very happy to
be a member of KIND. I also like to fool around
with poetry, so here’s a little poem I wrote, on
how I feel about animals:

How About You?

Thousands are born and thousands die,
Yet man does not hear their humble cry!
Hunger and pain is all they know
Yet, no sympathy does man show!
Many of us don’t know how it feels
To freeze in the rain and go without meals.
Many of us don’t know what it’s like
To not have a home to go to at night.
We pass them by as if they’re not there,
But there’s still someone who sheds a tear.
I, myself, am one in a few,
How about you, my friend, how about you?

Elizabeth Hollmann, age 14

Dear KIND,

I would like to comment on something in ECOLO-
KIND about ticks. Our dogs always got ticks. We’d
sort of part the hair with our fingers to find them
and when we saw one we’d pour water on it and get
the area pretty wet. We’d pour salt over the tick
and the salt stuck. Before long, the ticks would
back off and fall to the ground. We found that
pulling them off made sores. This method left
no sore, didn’t bother the dogs at all, and we
could get rid of all the ticks at once and never
have to touch one.

Denise Sweet, age 18

Sounds like a good idea, Denise. Of course,
you’d want to be careful using salt around a dog’s
eyes or in its ears. Also, if your dogs are house
dogs the ticks will drop off and get in the woodwork.
I’ve heard a drop of clear fingernail polish will
make them drop off, too. — Ed.

Dear KIND,

I think when you put the address of where you can
write to help in the aid of some animals it helps
a bunch. For instance I always write and tell
them my concern. I wrote about the wild burros
and got a two-page letter from the Dept. of the
Navy. They said since so many young people really
cared they were going to do something about it. So
I’d just like to remind everyone if they really care,
pick up a pencil and write a line or two. It will
never hurt and always do good in the aid of helping
defenseless animals that can’t help it if they are not
loved! Keep up the good work.

Carolyn Hunt, age 15

Dear KIND,

I am pleased to report that I am very happy to
be a member of KIND. I also like to fool around
with poetry, so here’s a little poem I wrote, on
how I feel about animals:

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To not have a home to go to at night.
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But there’s still someone who sheds a tear.
I, myself, am one in a few,
How about you, my friend, how about you?

Elizabeth Hollmann, age 14

Editor’s Note: During the last 12 months KIND mem-
bers have contributed over $200 to the special fund to
help ban the steel jaw trap. State legislators often ask
representatives of The Humane Society to testify about
the trap and the suffering it causes. Your gifts have
helped send representatives to testify and to inform the
public on these cruelties. Since new bills are intro-
duced each fall, we’re starting the fund again this year.
David Dickerson’s letter to the editor is an especially
good idea, and one every KIND member could do. No,
the poodle isn’t caught in the trap, but was just posed
with the traps by the newspaper to go along with
David’s letter.

Would Ban Steel Trap

There is something going on in the United States
that is very cruel — the steel trap. Virtually every state
permits this barbaric method of catching animals. As
the pain becomes unbearable, many animals com-
pletely chew or twist off their own legs to free them-
selves. They then face death from loss of blood, gan-
grene or infection. At best, they will spend the rest of
their lives at the mercy of predators because of their
reduced mobility.

The catching of a mother in a trap is likely to result in
the starvation of an entire litter, and pregnant animals
are often killed, resulting in the useless destruction of
many animals.

The steel jaw trap is not selective. Because these
traps are not selective, your dog or cat, or child, may
become the next victim. For further information, write
for a free copy of a trapping report at this address: The
Humane Society of the United States, 1604 K Street,

The steel jaw trap is one of the cruelest devices
invented by man.

David Dickerson, X-10 Seminary Village,
Louisville, KY

From KIND

There is something going on in the United States
that is very cruel — the steel trap. Virtually every state
permits this barbaric method of catching animals. As
the pain becomes unbearable, many animals com-
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Humane Society of the United States, 1604 K Street,
N.W., Washington, DC. 20006.

The steel jaw trap is one of the cruelest devices
invented by man.
A bounty is still paid on 26 animals in different parts of the U.S. These animals are often called “pests” or “vermin”. Bounty payments vary from 5 cents for a starling to $80 for a bobcat. In 11 states payments are statewide. In 20 other states bounty payments are made by counties or commercial interests. Bounties are not paid in all 19 states.

Until 1965 Pennsylvania even paid a bounty on dogs. They felt it was necessary because of the many feral dogs that were attacking livestock. Two dollars was paid for each pair of dogs’ ears. Sometimes pets were shot for the bounty. It was finally outlawed after a coffee can full of dogs’ ears was delivered by mistake to a man in Florida. You may wish to learn if bounties are paid on any animal in your state and protest this archaic method of destroying “nuisance” animals.

Here’s a list of animals that still have a price on their heads — or ears — or feet:

- Black Bear
- Beaver
- Belgium hare
- Bluejay
- Bobcat (wildcat)
- Copperhead snake
- Cooper’s hawk
- Coyote
- Crow
- Fox, red and gray
- Gopher
- Goshawk
- Great-horned owl

- Ground hog
- Lynx
- Magpie
- Mole
- Mountain Lion
- Porcupine
- Rattlesnake
- Raven
- Sharp-skinned hawk
- Skunk
- Starling
- Wolf
- Weasel

The humane volunteers at Washington National Airport have helped literally thousands of animals just because they care. It isn’t like Kennedy Airport, where there is a proper Animalport. The REA officials didn’t have to give them space to store supplies and let them come in every night to help these animals. But they know they’ve got a problem. And, hopefully, with everyone cooperating, we can get the problem solved. But it needs to be resolved at the national level, either through regulations that could be issued by CAB, or through the enactment of a law by Congress. That’s because there are problems at every airport where live animal shipments arrive. There is a lot involved, like the extremes of temperatures travelling from one area of the country to another, and the colder air in the upper atmosphere.

Your editor was one of The Humane Society’s investigators who first made the discovery that dog dealers were concentrated most heavily in New Jersey. We put a red pin on a map on the wall at each place where we discovered there was a dog dealer. Soon the State of New Jersey was bright red with many pins. Next we listed reasons there were so many dealers there. One reason was that they were close to the many research laboratories that are concentrated in the northeastern states. But the second most valid reason was the double profit system of hiring dog dealers to collect a town’s stray dogs.

When we discovered one dealer knew or traded dogs with another, we tied a ribbon between the two pins. Before long we had a network of ribbons, all linking up with many other dealers. This information was given to Congress when we were invited to testify on the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act that now requires dealers selling dogs and cats to laboratories to obtain a federal license.

R. Dale Hylton — Editor