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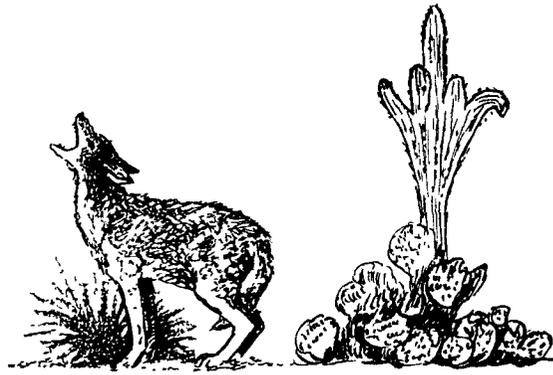


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THE PROBE



National Animal Damage Control Association

No. 19

February, 1982

ANIMAL HEADLINES, 1981

The NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION (Newsrelease 1/7/82) listed animals that made the news for 1981. Foremost was Donna the Duck, a female mallard found on a Las Vegas (NV) country club grounds with an arrow through her breast. She was caught, the arrow removed, and she was released apparently not too seriously harmed after she had been (dare I say it?) shafted. Then Nipper, a tame ferret, made it possible for the BBC to bring pictures of the Prince Charles/Lady Diana wedding to a breathless world when it made its way along a twisted underground duct dragging the line by which TV cables were eventually pulled to the outside of Buckingham Palace. Not as helpful was Alexis the baboon who brought 6 fire trucks to the scene when she pulled the lever on a fire alarm near a Baltimore research lab, probably expecting to get a banana. A 45-pound Alligator named Albert (what else?) escaped from his pen in Denver and made swimming a hazard in the park pond until he was captured 28 days later.

Snakes made the news when a cobra was placed as a guard inside a showcase containing the world's third largest star sapphire in London. That seems like a lot of cobra crap. An owl barbequed a snake in Klamath Falls (OR) when it landed on a hot line with a snake in its beak and knocked out electricity to some 5,200 homes. In a "snakescam" operation, a Georgia dealer sold a bag of eastern Indigo snakes in exchange for \$1,200 to a federal agent who videotaped the transaction and busted the dealer.

In scientific research, biologists at Athens, Ohio, transferred genes of rabbits to mice and then to their offspring - - a real breakthrough in genetic engineering that could lead to the transfer of traits from one species to another (what's so different about that? Cleveland Amory [*Fund for Animals*] already displays all the traits of the jackasses he's been taking out of Grand Canyon). On the other hand, a California brain surgeon sued the University of Oklahoma for \$2.75 million claiming he was permanently disabled when a chimp bit off the middle finger of his right hand while the Doctor was visiting their primate studies center.

Permissive sex among the lower beasts made the news when a Green County (WI) judge signed a court order restraining a bull owned by Glen Schmid from mating. The bull kept jumping the neighbor's fence. He impregnated 8 heifers for which the

neighbor had other commitments. Meanwhile, after importing Chia-Chia all the way from London to the Washington (D.C.) National Zoo, all the male panda did was use the shy Ling-Ling as a boxing bag instead of a sex object.

Finally, a bird watcher discovered a supposedly extinct bird in New Guinea - - the yellow-fronted gardner bowerbird. Ornithologist Jared Diamond heard a birdcall that sounded like "someone shoveling gravel". He then watched the male build a four-foot high bower of sticks and fronds in the shape of a maypole around a sapling. The bird stacked three piles of brightly-colored fruit in the bower, but after 20 minutes of pitching woo, the female ignored him. Dr. Diamond commented on the parallel between exotic birds and humans - - The males with the dullest plumage build the fanciest bowers. "It's like the dull young man with a fancy sports car..."

My neighborhood is so tough, any cat with a tail is undoubtedly a tourist.

THEY'VE HAD IT (Gordon Conklyn, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Jan. 1982. PO 516, Ithaca, NY):

"The chairman of the National Wool Growers Association, Wyoming rancher Don Meike, has brought some disturbing facts to the attention of farmers and ranchers all across the United States. Those facts relate to the explosion of predation, primarily by the coyote, that has forced thousands of sheep growers out of business over the past decade. This came about primarily because of a ban by the Environmental Protection Agency of a poison (called 1080) that had proved unusually effective against the coyote...Meike warns that the sheep growers still left "will search for solutions outside of the current program restrictions" in order to survive in business. That's a polite way to say they'll tell EPA to go jump in the lake, and kill coyotes any way they can.

All this reminds me of how the Department of Environmental Conservation has handled the Hudson Valley fruit growers in their battle against the pine vole. Ignoring the advice of its own experts, the DEC banned the use of endrin (still legal in other states) and sentenced Empire State fruit growers to the loss of thousands of girdled trees.

And out in Hollywood land, a moonbeam governor offered the agriculture of his state as a sacrifice upon the altar of political expediency. The medfly may temporarily help northeastern fruit growers by bringing massive problems to the California fruit industry, but all food producers (and consumers) bear the economic and policy making penalties imposed by Governor Brown's fiddling while the medfly roams. We Americans have apparently learned little from our experience with Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Some folks feel it's just fine to push our sheep industry on behalf of more coyotes...after all, we can import all the wool and lamb we want from Australia...Farmers and ranchers disagree...and are becoming more openly defiant of regulations imposed by upper-income lawyers safely ensconced in the affluent suburbs far from the battlefronts of food production. Don't expect any help from the social activists, food producers,...they are too busy trying to close down the nukes! When all is said and done, there is always more said than done. But surely the sheep producers of these United States deserve a better break than they've had from the federal people over the last ten years!" - *Thanks to Jim Caslick.*

I'm the only person I can get along with! When I die I'll have nobody.

WATCHING THE BIRDIES

Bill Jackson had some problems, but we finally got a copy of the *PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH BIRD CONTROL SEMINAR* held at Bowling Green State University, October 30 to November 1, 1979. The cost of this 337 page compendium is \$15.00 postpaid from Dr. W. B. Jackson, Environmental Studies Center, BGSU, Bowling Green, OH 43403. Here's the list of the goodies:

- Avery, M.L. - Review of avian mortality due to collisions with manmade structures.
 - Case, D.S. - Bird control and endangered species.
 - Conover, M.R. - Response of birds to raptor models.
 - Crabb, A.C. - A report on efficacy of methiocarb as an avian repellent in figs and results of industry-wide bird damage assessments.
 - Cunningham, D.J., E.W.Schafer, Jr., & L.K.McConnell - DRC-1339 and DRC-2698 residues in starlings: Preliminary evaluation of their effects on secondary hazard potential.
 - Erdman, S.S. - Setting up an effective urban blackbird roost control program.
 - Forsythe, D.M. - The attractiveness of shredded garbage to gulls and other avian species potentially hazardous to aircraft.
 - Kassa, H. & W.B.Jackson - Mesurol as a bird repellent on grapes in Ohio.
 - Lefebvre, P.W., etal - Developmental status of N-(3-chloro-4-methylphenyl)acetamide as a candidate blackbird/starling roost toxicant.
 - Martin, L.R. - Effective use of sound to repel birds from industrial waste ponds.
 - Schafer, E.W., Jr.- ASTM: Bird control testing standards.
 - Stickley, A.R., Jr. - Extended use of starlicide in reducing bird damage in south-eastern feedlots.
 - Stone, R.J. - Behavioural and physiological problems associated with the development of CURB.
 - Stout, J.F. & E.R.Schwab - Behavioral control of seagulls at Langley Air Force Base.
 - Temme, M. & W.B.Jackson - Cooling towers as obstacles in bird migrations.
 - Thompson, R.D., B.E.Johns, & C.V.Grant - Cardiac and operant behavior response of starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) to distress and alarm sounds.
- PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS
- Berry, R.L. & M.A.Parsons - Arbovirus surveillance in Ohio - 1979 update.
 - Gough, P.M., J.W.Beyer & R.D.Jorgenson - Public health problems: TGE.
 - McLean, R.G. & T.W.Scott - Avian hosts of St.Louis encephalitis virus.
 - Weber, W. - Pigeon associated people diseases.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

- Avery, M.L. - Food preferences and damage levels of some avian rice field pests in Malaysia.
- Bashir, E.A. - A new "Parotrap" adapted from the MAC trap for capturing live parakeets in the field.
- Bruggers, R.L. - Summary of methiocarb trials against pest birds in Senegal.
- Erickson, W.A. - Diets of the red-billed quelea (*Quelea quelea*) in the Awash River Basin of Ethiopia.
- Reidinger, R.F., Jr. & J.L.Libay - Perches coated with glue reduce bird damage in ricefield crops.

BLACKBIRD RESEARCH

- Besser, J.F., W.J.Berg, & C.E.Knittle - Late-summer feeding patterns of red-winged blackbirds in a sunflower-growing area of North Dakota.
- Bookhout, T.A. & S.B.White - Blackbird and starling roosting dynamics: Implications for animal damage control.
- Bridgeland, W. - Timing bird control applications in ripening corn.
- Bullard, R.W. - New developments in bird resistant sorghums.
- Clark, R.G., R.D.Titman, & J.R.Bider - Attitudes of Canadians toward the control of red-winged blackbirds.
- Cummings, J.L. - An evaluation of 4-aminopyridine for dispersing winter blackbird roosts in Colorado.
- Foster, T.S. - Crop protection with Xironet.
- Heisterberg, J.F. - Blackbird-starling winter roost survey in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1977-78.
- Johnson, R.J. - Dispersal patterns and habitat relationships of roosting and flocking red-winged blackbirds.
- Lustick, S. & M.Kelly - Effects of the roost site on the energetics of blackbirds and starlings.
- McNicol, D.K., et al - Seasonal habitat and sex-specific patterns of food utilization by red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) in eastern Ontario and their economic importance.
- Weatherhead, P.J., et al - On the feasibility of surfactants as a blackbird management tool in Quebec.
- Williams, R.E. - An experimental design for investigating winter bird depredation at south Texas feedlots.
- Woronecki, P.P., et al - Primary and secondary losses in corn following simulated bird damage.

CLINIC ON PIGEON CONTROL - J. Steckel, Moderator

Girls pretty enough to knock your eye out often have husbands who do.

KEEPING THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR

According to Nick Coleman (*Minneapolis Tribune*, 10 Dec. 81), this is becoming a serious problem in northern Minnesota as these are real wolves. Minnesota farmers have filed 49 claims totaling nearly \$40,000 since July making a total of \$117,000 over the four year program. Governor Quie told the Game Commission the federal government should give the State more help. "In the Nation they look at timber wolves as an endangered species, yet we have mounting costs."

The timber wolf is completely protected by the Endangered Species Act. It is believed to be increasing in numbers and expanding its range. Compounding the

problem has been the expansion of agriculture into northern Minnesota and the growing awareness by farmers the State will compensate them for losses. However, the farmers aren't getting rich off the payments as these are made only after State conservation officers have validated the kills and the value of the livestock killed has been estimated by the county agricultural agent. The USFWS program of trapping only within 1/4 mile after an animal has been killed and the depredation validated and the releasing of trapped pups on the premise they aren't doing the killing hasn't made the farmers in the area very happy. Neither environmentalists nor farmers are enthralled with a limited harvest approach. So another "Catch 22" situation has been set up by the impractical Endangered Species Act on the absurd bureaucratic notion that regulations can turn back the evolutionary process. - -
Thanks to Mark Worcester for keeping us posted on this problem in his backyard.

Once I promised to die for my wife - - now she wants to know when.

OL' TIMER'S CORNER

It was with deep sorrow we received a note from Ruby Presnall that Cliff Presnall had a stroke on October 5th, 1981. Four weeks later cancer was discovered in his liver and he died on December 16, 1981, one week after his 83rd birthday. Cliff had a long career in the government with the National Park Service and ending as Chief of the old PARC branch between Nobel Buell and Jack Berryman. He had a good sense of humor, a charming personality, and technical expertise in ADC. YE ED remembers him well for the time he stood up for Fitzwater when the Secretary of the Interior was a little unhappy about some taped remarks during an eagle talk. A living memorial has been established to carry on his standards - - the building fund of Coles Point United Methodist Church where he was a Sunday School teacher. - -
Ruby Presnall, Rt. 1, Box 50E, Hague, VA 22469.

We hadn't heard from Ernie Mills lately. In the early days he headed up all the ADC work east of the Mississippi. His daughter sent his latest address to Howard Merrill - Ernest M. Mills, Mountain View Health Care Center, 581 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, CN 06095. He'd probably like to hear from you.

George W. Johnston (Rt. 1, Box 11, Jacumba, CA 92304) sent us a bunch of clippings probably most of you have seen as they even made the Albuquerque papers. These were on the jackrabbit drives being held in Idaho. They brought back old memories to George - "...of the ones put on in Antelope Valley (CA) back in the 30's. We would go to a different ranch each Sunday in the spring of the year. And it really made a difference in crop damage...Seems like there is always something coming up to remind me that I'm and old man."

My wife is glad I'm not perfect. She loves to nag.

THE 1980 CONTROVERSY

On the following pages you will find Audubon Society's view of the 1980 hearings and a condensation of Milt Caroline's rebuttal:

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION MOVES TO RESUME PREDATOR POISONING

By Dede Armentrout
and
Dick Beamish

The Reagan Administration has taken another backward step toward the environmental dark ages in making clear its intention to revive use of Compound 1080 and resume the all-out chemical warfare against coyotes. Interior Department and EPA are both working to implement the registration of Compound 1080. The National Audubon Society is opposing registration of 1080 as a predicide (predator killer), and we anticipate that this issue will be a hot one in the coming year. Compound 1080 is one of the most lethal and broadly destructive poisons created by man. Its previous use resulted in the death of thousands of non-traget animals including eagles, hawks, bobcats, bears, badgers, foxes, raccoons and dogs, along with a great many nonoffending coyotes that did not prey on sheep. The poison was banned for use as a predicide in 1972 by the EPA.

The U.S. Department of the Interior has announced that it will seek authorization from the Environmental Protection Agency to permit the experimental use of 1080 in the toxic collar, a poison-filled pouch worn around a sheep's neck.

EPA has announced that it will be holding adjudicatory hearings in mid-March, preliminary to lifting the existing ban of 1080. The National Audubon Society is taking steps to be a party to the hearings.

One thing that concerns some of us about 1080 is the minute doses in which it can kill. To get some idea of what all the scientific jargon of "milligrams per kilogram" really translates to in practical terms, I took a shaker of salt down to the local university and weighed out the amount required to kill an average person (150 pounds), if that salt had been the controversial Compound 1080. I was amazed! About ten average-sized grains of salt weighed enough to equal a lethal dose of 1080.

Combine the fact that 1080 is deadly in such small amounts with the fact that it is odorless, colorless, and tasteless, and has no known antidote. You may understand why the potential for mistakes and the danger to humans as well as the wildlife is great.

An application to resume full use of 1080 baits has also been filed by the state of Wyoming, and supported by the National Woolgrowers Association. EPA turned down a similar request in 1978, for lack of new evidence. Russell W. Peterson, President of the National Audubon Society, issued the following statement:

"Before the ban, the fortunes of the wool growers had been declining for decades for reasons largely unrelated to predation: foreign competition, development of synthetic substitutes for wool and, in many cases, inefficient

management practices. The sheep raising business has continued to decline for these reasons, and coyotes continue to be the scapegoat for the industry's problems.

"There is no convincing evidence that the ban on predator poisoning has led to an increase in coyote predation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has found that the coyote population has not exploded, as alleged by the sheep ranchers. Moreover, most coyote "controls" have remained in effect; some 70,000 coyotes are still trapped and shot annually by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and an estimated 200,000 additional coyotes are now taken each year by fur trappers.

"Past experience with Wyoming and other states shows there is no way to curb the indiscriminate use of 1080 no matter how restricted or supervised its use is supposed to be. Widespread abuses prevailed in Wyoming and elsewhere before the ban. Enforcement was almost nonexistent. Federal

field agents living in wool growing communities were under too much peer pressure to resist bending if not breaking the 1080 restrictions. Even after the ban, in the winters of 1975-76, and 1976-77, the Wyoming Department of Agriculture defiantly put out carcasses laced with Compound 1080.

"Legalizing 1080 for predator poisoning will neither eliminate the coyote nor improve the wool growers' fortunes. What it will do is poison our public rangeland and needlessly destroy wildlife. Its use is economically unsound and ecologically idiotic. No substantial evidence justifying the 1080 use existed in 1972, when this poison was banned; none existed in 1978, when EPA refused to permit a return to predator poisoning; and none exists today."

We will keep interested members apprised of the issue. If you want to help, write us and get on our predator control hotline.

All-out chemical warfare: Neither 1080 nor all other tools in use prior to E0 111643 were intended to conduct an all-out war. Compound 1080 use was limited by location and quantity depending upon the situation where control was necessary.

1080 is most lethal and destructive: True; if prepared so as to result in a broad spectrum kill. 1080 at 1.6 g/100 lbs. is not "broadly" destructive.

Death of thousands of non-target animals including eagles: Bald eagles were rarely in the area where and at the time 1080 was in use. Golden eagles were not known to feed on stations. Their populations were on the increase where 1080 was used in West Texas. In addition neither species were susceptible to 1080 poisoning unless they were able to eat more than their body weight - an impossibility. Hawks: No evidence of injury. Resistance is similar to eagles. Bobcats: Possible effects but no evidence. In fact, in areas of high coyote populations, bobcats are scarce. Bears: These animals were in hibernation during 1080 season. Badgers: If one badger found a 1080 bait, no other one was allowed to feed. Badgers buried baits on rare occasions and fed upon them occasionally. No evidence of damage when bait remnants were dug out. Foxes: Not common in areas of high coyote populations. Raccoons: No evidence of injury. Dogs: We did not find dog feeding but if feral dogs were in the area they could have been affected. Non-offending coyotes that do not prey on sheep: Around sheep flocks all coyotes are actual or potential offenders. In such areas, at some times of the year, they must kill livestock in order to live. In calving areas, all coyotes are offenders just prior to birth and for at least 45 days after a calf has been born.

Minute doses in which it can kill (compared salt with 1080): The authors obviously know nothing of the appearance of 1080 nor that a comparison of salt and 1080 is akin to comparison of apples and giraffes. Powders must be of equal character and density in order to be compared. The lethal dose for a 150 pound person is a rough estimate of the amount of 1080 treated water (for rat control) that a person of a certain weight drank before succumbing. It is based upon the 1/2 ounce per gallon formula used for rat control. This is 14.17 gm of 1080 in 8 lbs. as compared to 14.17 gm of 1080 in 880 lbs. of bait used in coyote control.

Deadly in small amounts: True. Therefore, only a very small amount is required in a very large bait. This restricts the amount of chemical exposed.

No convincing evidence that the ban led to an increase in coyote predation: So long as the word "convincing" is used, the statement cannot be countered. The question is whether Audubon, et. al. will permit themselves or their employees to allow themselves to be convinced. It is difficult to talk in terms of field biology as it relates to the higher mammals, and to be understood, when you are speaking to a person whose professional training has been limited to snakes, toads and frogs. Such people may listen but they rarely hear. I am convinced they cannot understand.

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has found that the coyote population has not exploded: Population increases (explosions or irruptions) are reflected by an increase in damage. When damage is high, most persons assume, correctly, that the population is on a steady rise. If the authors are referring to reports of annual scent post studies, they are not using a reliable indicator as it applies to relatively small areas. Nor is it reliable as an indicator of possible effects upon livestock and poultry because many of the study areas were located where there was not nor was any damage expected.

Widespread abuses prevailed in Wyoming and elsewhere before the ban: In the case of Wyoming they may be referring to the highly publicized eagle kill which was attributed to 1080 but as the facts became known, it was found that thallium sulfate was involved. Thallium is effective in bird control but 1080 as used in coyote control is not used for birds. Thallium was replaced by 1080 for coyote control when the latter became available during the late 1940's. The use of the word "elsewhere" makes this a broad spectrum statement that gains further credibility each time it is repeated. I have never known of such abuses.

Enforcement non-existent: This is false. USFWS employees, such as those involved in the Etter dog case (free-ranging dog belonging to Etter of the *Defenders of Wildlife* was reputedly killed by improper placement of 1080), faced reprimand, transfer and possible separation in such cases. In this case, the State Supervisor was relieved of his duties.

Federal agents living in wool-growing communities were under too much peer pressure to resist bedding, if not breaking, the 1080 restrictions: This is an oft-repeated insinuation. Although it may have occurred in the case of some, I did not have that experience. On the contrary, I had to support some of my assistants who refused to be led into violation of any 1080 rules. I have also had considerable experience with Audubon, etc. representatives who insisted that we not provide assistance in accordance with our position description. In fact, I was threatened by some of their members with action that would lead to separation if I did not cease assistance to the sheep and goat industry.

1080 will not eliminate coyotes: True. Under no circumstances can 1080 or any other single method eliminate coyotes. It is also a fact that 1080, strychnine, coyote getters and all the other tools available prior to March 1972 and used in combination failed to "eliminate" coyotes. In fact, sheep-men were critical of what appeared to be a program failure even when this condition existed.

1080 will not improve the wool-growers fortunes: This is not true. It was intended and will serve to reduce the influx of coyotes into sheep pastures. Coyotes will still continue to invade these critical areas but not to the extent that they cannot be removed by other means.

1080 will poison public rangelands: Scientific evidence shows this to be false on either public or private lands.

1080 will needlessly destroy wildlife: Wildlife were not destroyed prior to 1972, nor will this occur when 1080 is used again. The facts of the matter are that it was a considerable benefit to most wildlife species in the area of use as stated by a Parks and Wildlife Biologist responsible for big game management in West Texas.

Use of 1080 is economically unsound: The cost of using 1080 is less expensive than any other method available. The current alternative, aircraft, is very expensive and a proven hazard to pilot and gunner alike.

Use of 1080 is ecologically idiotic: If 1080 usage is ecologically idiotic, then, too is it ecologically idiotic to harass endangered wildlife by capture, attachment of radio equipment and recapture -- all in the name of "recovery" of the species. It seems that the writers of this article could benefit from instructions which might lead them to understand relationships between the soils, plants and animals (domestic and wild)

in any one of the many ecosystems - - ecosystems which always include humans.

No substantiated evidence to justify 1080 use in 1972: We were not permitted to provide any evidence. The Cain report claims that we were. My name appears in the report but I never was consulted. The list of state supervisors was taken from the USFWS directory. You must understand that Reed, Train and some members of the Cain Committee had their minds made up and prevailed upon the President to sign the Executive Order. - Milton Caroline.

If ya want to lose the blues - - send them parcel post.

HOW'S THIS FOR OPPOSING POINTS OF VIEW ?

Kill the Industry, Not the Animals

The economic woes of farm animal growers, which The Post reported so vividly in a recent story ("Hard Times Keep Spirits Down—On the Farm," Dec. 16) represent only the beginning of an inevitable and highly predictable demise of the animal food industry. The end would come sooner, but for the generous welfare program provided to the industry by the federal government in the form of grazing rights, research and development programs, promotion and marketing services, tax writeoffs, low interest and insurance rates, loan guarantees and price supports.

Nevertheless, an industry that consumes up to 90 percent of all agricultural land, water, energy, and minerals for the sole purpose of gratifying our manipulated dietary preference has no chance or right to survive in the face of the growing worldwide shortages of these critical resources.

Although the personal tragedies experienced by animal growers are certainly regrettable, their short-

run losses represent the consumers' long-run gains. Phasing out animal food production would free vast amounts of land, water and energy for more beneficial uses, reduce substantially the stress on the environment, and bring an abundance of food, not only for ourselves, but for the starving millions in Asia and Africa as well. It may well bring about a dramatic reduction in the incidence of heart failure, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and liver and kidney failure—the "killer" diseases responsible for 1.6 million (or 7 percent of the total) deaths annually in the United States. Instead of perpetuating the monumental welfare program for the farm animal industry, which wastes billions of tax dollars and only postpones its doom, the Reagan administration should establish a re-orientation program to ease the transition of animal farmers and processors into socially useful occupations.

ALEX HERSHAFT

Coordinator,

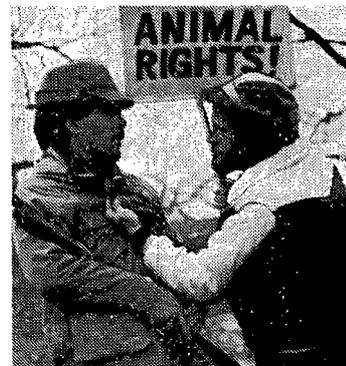
Action for Life, Farm Animal Task Force
Washington

Post. 5 Jan 82

Thanks to Johnny Jones for this D.C. point of view.

The WILDLIFE LEGISLATIVE FUND OF AMERICA (WLFA) believes every State should have a law to prohibit the harassment of hunters in the field. It has drafted model legislation to make the harassment of sportsmen, whether hunters, fishermen or trappers, illegal. This is written in a format that might easily be adapted to the requirements of any State. The WLFA will help sportsmen locate a member of their State legislature willing to introduce and work for passage of such a bill as well as helping in ways to deal with the media. Contact Rick Story, WLFA, 50 West Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215 or call [614] 221-2684.

To a bachelor a wedding ring is like a tourniquet - - it stops his circulation.



HUNTER HARASSMENT

The WLFA is Going to Stop It

Hunter harassment. Sabotage. The anti-hunting, anti-fishing, anti-trapping organizations have mounted a major campaign to torment sportsmen in the field and on the water.

The problem became so intense in Arizona that a law was enacted to make hunter harassment illegal. Hunter harassment is part of a national strategy conducted by heavily funded "Animal Rights" organizations. One anti-hunting group publishes a booklet, *Hints for Hunt Saboteurs*. The anti-sportsmen instruct members to stop hunting by whatever means necessary.

YE ED: William D. Fitzwater

For those of you new in NADCA, THE PROBE is normally issued every other month starting with the January issue. However, when YE ED feels the urge and has money and material, it may be issued in the alternate months such as this one.

Reenlistment has picked up very well. It appears we have enough for another year, but keep 'em coming, as we are still below our final figure for last year.

I intend to publish a directory with the next issue as Monte Dodson suggested. I would prefer to confine it just to members of NADCA, but Monte wants a complete directory of all associated with ADC. What do you think? I would like to pick up some real old timers like C.R.Landon and G.C.Oderkirk, but this means more work and I need more support.

**National
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Association**



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