University of Nebraska - Lincoln
DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

The Probe: Newsletter of the National Animal Damage Control Association

Wildlife Damage Management, Internet Center for

5-1-1981

The Probe, Issue 13 - May 1981

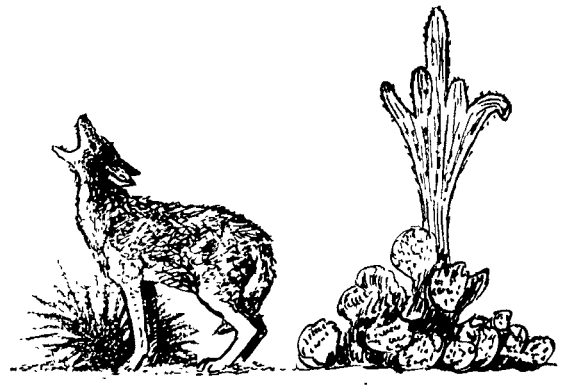
Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdmprobe

Part of the Environmental Sciences Commons

"The Probe, Issue 13 - May 1981" (1981). *The Probe: Newsletter of the National Animal Damage Control Association.* Paper 256.
http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/icwdmprobe/256

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Wildlife Damage Management, Internet Center for at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Probe: Newsletter of the National Animal Damage Control Association by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

THE PROBE



National Animal Damage Control Association

No. 13 May, 1981

PREXY'S CORNER

I want to thank those retired members who accepted appointments as Regional Directors. We now have a full compliment of officers to cover the seven regions and Washington, D.C. This does not preclude the appointment of assistant Regional Directors to help out in each region. I also want to thank Ms Susanne Johnson for auditing the Association's fiscal records [Ed note: Surprise ! The books balanced !!]

From what I have seen of the new Administration, it appears the White House, Congress and the Secretary's office are more responsive to the "people" than we have seen before. That does not include the anti-ADC attitude that still exists in the USFWS. The Acting Directorate, during the changing of administrations, took advantage of the temporary lack of leadership in the Department and tried to abolish the ADC program by not funding for FY 1982. It looks like the ADC Act of 1931 still has not been read by Hester, Spears, Myshack, Gilmore and company. It seems strange a Senator's office has to be called upon to obtain an answer from our public servants in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, but it did. I appreciate Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) getting an answer from the Director (USFWS) to my request of February 9, 1981 concerning the ADC policy review conducted by Messrs. Watson, Gilmore and Beers. Senator Domenici's office contacted the "appropriate authorities" on March 16, 1981. I received a reply postmarked March 18, 1981. Someone had better read the "ten working days' time limit" to make a reply to an FOI request.

The new President and Secretary have asked for help in identifying "...unnecessary and burdensome regulations and restrictions which are now frustrating the balanced management of all of our national resources." I think this includes persons who, for biased reasons, are stiffling the conduct of an efficient ADC program. The names of people I think are roadblocks will be furnished to the Secretary and the new USFWS Director.

In response to the NADCA Executive Board resolution sent to Secretary Watt on February 4, 1981 asking for the Andrus' ADC policy to be recalled, we received [March 13, 1981] the following answer from C.F.Layton, Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks:

"Thank you for your letter of February 4, 1981, regarding the implementation of former Secretary Andrus' policy on Animal Damage Control (ADC).

This Administration recognizes the importance of an effective and efficient ADC program so as to reduce wildlife losses to livestock and agricultural producers. The ADC program will have this as a goal and we are committed to see that the necessary resources are available to achieve these ends. At the same time the Administration is committed to end unnecessary and burdensome regulations and restrictions which are now frustrating the balanced management of all of our Nation's resources. In the months ahead the Department will be examining not only former Secretary Andrus' decision but other directives and policies to determine if they constitute an unnecessary restraint on the effective administration of the ADC program or on the public. It is our intention that regulations and policy be truly responsive to this Nation's needs and assist in its economic recovery."

Another proposal we made to the New Secretary was abolishing of the Office of Aircraft Services (OAS). The Secretary has wisely ordered OAS not be funded beyond this fiscal year. Now we must inform the Secretary why those displaced OAS personnel should not be absorbed by the USFWS. If they were no help to us in Boise, they will be of no help in the USFWS.

One of the objectives of the Association is working with Mr. Kurt Lohbeck of the House Interior Committee appointed by Representative Manual Lujan, Jr. (R-NM). Mr. Lohbeck will be assigned to check all programs of the Interior Department to determine which can be eliminated. Mr. Lohbeck will be made aware of the area office empire building during the Greenwalt era. The Committee will be asked to determine if the area offices' budget and personnel ceiling allocations are consistent with the testimony given by Mr. Greenwalt when he first proposed the concept. Efforts are still progressing to move the ADC program from Interior to Agriculture.

I attended Region 6 Area and State ADC Supervisors' meeting in Denver on March 24, 1981. I only stayed for one day and if the remainder of the program was as lively as the first day it was a good meeting. I appreciated the invitation to attend and discuss NADCA - *George S. Rost*

Many brag about having an open mind when it's only a hole in the head.

DISNEYWORLD, D.C.

EPA is charged with carefully reviewing the benefits and risks associated with a pesticide's use and taking testimony from all interested parties before deciding on registration, restriction or cancellation. How then does one explain this EPA telegram to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo:

"Registration of Ethylene Di-Bromide for use in the post-harvest fumigation of citrus fruits will be cancelled by EPA as of July 1983. Federal Register notice on this cancellation is expected to appear in the next several weeks."

Question ? If EPA knows the final answer why is it going to take three years at considerable taxpayer expense to go through the formality of the "review" process ? [Parity Foundation Newsmagazine, 22 February 1981, page 10]

Nothing keeps a family together like having one car in the shop.

GEE ! BOOKS ON ADC

The books devoted to our field are few and far between so I am thankful to Bob Schmidt for letting me know about Judith Harding's *An Animal Damage Identification Guide for Massachusetts*. This deals with 33 common mammals of the East. Under each animal is a description (sometimes photos and line sketches) of the type of damage it causes, physical identification of the animal, beneficial traits, control recommendations (somewhat skimpy in places) and ecology (life history habits). It's worth the two bucks it costs. Send money to: Massachusetts Cooperative Extension Service, Bulletin Distribution Center, Cottage A-Thatcher Way, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Rex Marsh sent me a notice on another one which I am going to write for:

> *Bird Problems in Agriculture* - Edited by E.N.Wright, I.Inglis & C.J.Feare
> Monograph No. 23 - £ 15 overseas
> British Crop Protection Council Publication Sales
> "Shirley", Westfields, Cradley, Malvern
> Worcestershire WR13 5LP England

From the brochure, it is the proceedings of a symposium on understanding agricultural bird problems. Papers deal with such topics as "How many wild birds should farmland support","Biological factors affecting control strategy", "Bird damage and the law","Starlings as agricultural pests", "Bird scaring and chemical bird repellents", etc.

Show me a home where the buffalo roam and I'll show you a rug with deep pile.

LET'S HIT THE ANTIS WHERE THEY LIVE - - Right in the Legislature !

is the title of an article by Richard Starnes [*OUTDOOR LIFE*, February, 1981]. As Starnes points out there are bills affecting hunting, fishing and trapping in many State legislatures and most are vindictive, harmful and counterproductive. Their proponents are not your "little ol' lady in tennis shoes" but a sophisticated group with an annual bankroll estimated at between $30 and $50 million.

Starnes has high praise for the hardnosed professionalism of the Wildlife Legislative Fund of America (WLFA) under Jim Glass. Mr. Glass, a former director of the National Wildlife Federation, was troubled by the growing tendency of national outdoor-oriented organizations to broaden their membership base with environmentalists at the expense of the interests of hunters, trappers and fishermen. He organized WLFA to combat the Cleveland Amory attempt to outlaw leghold traps in Ohio in 1974. Instead of relying on unpaid (and often ineffective) volunteers, WLFA hired a small cadre of professionals who analyzed the bill and instructed sportsmen in the State on the approach to be taken with the legislature. They were able to beat down that bill.

As WLFA points out, "anti-trapping" is only the tip of the iceberg. The Antis are violently opposed to all hunting and fishing, but they figure trapping is their most saleable product having fewer supports and vulnerable to cruelty charges. But the bottom line is when trapping falls, hunting and fishing will not be far behind.

The attempt in 1974 was beaten in committee so the antis tried in 1976 to get a State constitutional ammendment passed. WLFA spent $1.1 million to counteract the $1.6 million spent by the antis. Eight weeks before the election, the polls showed the antis ahead 7:3, but the professional use of the media by WLFA turned the final vote into a 2:1 loss for the antis.

WLFA then went National, lending their expertise in the Oregon fight as well as in California, Georgia, New Jersey and South Dakota. There are two associated organizations - WLFA and Wildlife Conservation Fund (WCF) [actually these two are split only for IRS purposes as they have the same staffs]. The WLFA is the lobbying arm while the WCF does the research and education thus entitling it to receive tax deductions to large donors. WLFA/WCF has about 10,000 individual members. Jim Glass feels the staff will stay small but they've proved they can organize the vast resource of sportsmen to bankroll lobbying needs. As Glass points out: "...Amory even told one audience he's forming a 'Hunt the Hunter's Club' and Jacques Costeau told television audiences sport fishing is a 'perversion'. The antis are frankly proclaiming that by the turn of the century, all sport hunting will be forbidden."

For all his success in battling bills in the legislature, Glass feels the battles in the future will be fought in the courts. You can become a member to this worthwhile organization by contributing $15 to either WLFA or WCF at 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215. They may be helping sportsmen but ADC will benefit from their efforts.

Seems all this Nation sees of the dove of peace is the bill.

OREGON REVISITED

As we wrote in the last issue, the battle for Oregon was won but the war still goes on. Tom Nicholls (State FWS Supervisor) sent us the latest roundup of bills proposed for the Oregon legislature by the *Defenders of Wildlife:*

SB 420 - Prohibits expenditure of moneys received by a state agency to aid or oppose any candidate, measure or referendum - *hidden in there is the cutting off of outside funds like WLFA to educate the public.*

SB 465 - Prohibits the import, export, purchase or sale of skins of mammals that were not bred or raised in captivity - *effectively doing away with all trapping for profit.*

SB 790 - Sets up a predatory animal and rodent control fund that shall not exceed $40,000 per year and can be used only for non-lethal preventative controls of wildlife damage with no more than $2,000 to be expended for an individual land-owner - *does the word "non-lethal" strike a familar note ?*

SB 814 - Sets up restrictions on posting, marking and checking traps every 72 hours (or within 36 hours on request) - *they have a double standard though as gopher, mole, ground squirrel and mouse (what about us rat trappers ?) are relieved from these regulations. Isn't that kind of them ?*

THE OREGONIAN [one of the filthy rags, DW claimed lost the last campaign for them] very "wisely" observes that no more than 200 trappers derived a substantial income

from furs thus ..."It is not an industry that needs to flourish in Oregon at wildlife's expense. The loss of $1.2 million in fur sales is worth the gain in wildlife preservation." #&$¢%¢#&#*?/ I get so mad when I read such stupidity I can't hit the right keys. All the bills were sponsored by Gardner and/or Hallock. Any Oregon voters should put them high on their hit list.

When yure old ya don't believe in miracles, ya rely on 'em.

WLFA - UPDATE

Other legislation to be wary of according to the WLFA newsletter [March, 1981]:

Colorado - HB-1217 would prohibit the leghold trap.

Maine - A series of bills by *Defenders of Wildlife* are aimed at bear hunting: LD-502 would restrict the season; LD-435 would outlaw bear trapping; LD-22 would further restrict the season on bear; LD-91 would outlaw hunting of bears with bait.

Nebraska - LB-539 would transfer control of wildlife management from the autonomous Game & Parks Commission to direct control by the governor.

New Jersey - SB-671 would prohibit the leghold trap.
SB-1074 grants any "member" [meaning a contributor to any animal rights group] the power to arrest persons they regard as guilty of animal mistreatment. Money from the fines go to the organization represented by the arresting member. Damn smart fund-raising gimmick.

New York - *Friends of Animals* have selected New York as their anti-trapping battleground for 1981. AB-2683, AB-3617 and SB-2049 would outlaw the leghold trap and require public hearings every year on what other traps should be outlawed or permitted.

Utah - SB-149 would permit a humane organization to appoint enforcers in each county with powers of a deputy sheriff. These volunteers would enforce hunting, fishing and trapping laws. Veal production and other confinement rearing of animals and poultry would be illegal. Furthermore, sportsmen would be required to plead they are "licensed to cause pain, suffering, terror, mutilation, or death."

U.S.A. - HB-374 "only" outlaws the export of pelts from any State that has not outlawed leghold traps, effectively outlawing trapping in all the U.S.A. HB-1002 to outlaw trapping on all federal lands is a repeat of the bill that was defeated last year.

Easiest way to remember your wife's birthday is to forget it once.

PORK CHOPS ON THE LOOSE

To most of us swinetime is pieces of crisp fat on the breakfast plate, but it hogs the show for ADC types in some places. The problem with feral pigs in San Benito County (CA) is explored in a recent interview study of landowners [R.H. Barrett & D.S.Pine, *History and status of wild pigs, Sus scrofa, in San Benito County, California.* Calif. Fish & Game 67(1):105-117 (1980)].

Approximately 7,000 wild pigs of either domestic or wild boar ancestry ranged over 54% of the county in 1976 as compared with less than 1,000 and only 8% of the county in 1955. The annual kill is at least 2,200 pigs. Most landowners considered wild pigs as pests because of pasture damage (69%), crop damage (50%), water source damage (33%), potential disease reservoir (4%), predator of livestock (3%) and general nuisance (57%). Controls, hunting along with some trapping, were considered successful in substantially reducing pig densities in less than 10% of the pig range.

The spoils of war is whats served in army mess halls.

DR. DONALD A. SPENCER, Regional Director VI

You would really think the man is ancient when you consider the productive time he put in ADC work:

34 years with the USFWS studying wildlife problems throughout the country. The last ten years he was in charge of screening candidate chemicals for their biological action on native mammals at the Denver Wildlife Research Center.

5 years with USDA as Chief Staff Officer (Animal Biology) in the Pesticide Regulation Division before hysteria and incompetency took charge when it became the Environmental Protection Agency.

14 more years as a consulting ecologist mainly for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

but he hasn't lost any of the enthusiasm that so impressed me the first time I met him - - he had Senator Byrd's manicured hand in a cage full of orchard mice while expounding on what they were doing to the Senator's fruit trees.

Don got his AB at the University of Denver in 1926, MS from University of Chicago in 1930 and his PhD from University of Colorado in 1958 all in addition to his hectic work schedule. He has represented the U.S.A. in several overseas assignments, served in honorary capacities for the government, including the National Academy of Science, and has written many techical papers. Don brings to the NADCA Board a wealth of field expertise and practical experience that can only add to the stature of the Association.

We can't all be heroes. Somebody has to sit on the curb and clap as they pass by.

MILTON CAROLINE, Regional Director IV

The other new director needs no introduction to most NADCA members affiliated with the USFWS. Milton graduated from the University of Missouri in 1942. He started out as an Assistant Wildlife Refuge Caretaker at Shade Swamp Sanctuary in Connecticut until promoted to Game Technician at Litchfield-Morris Wildlife Refuge. He raised woodducks, ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail, pheasants, raccoons and rabbits in captivity and in the wild. After a stint in the U.S. Naval Reserve in WW II, he went to work for the Predator and Rodent Control Division (USFWS) out of Lafayette, Indiana. From there he transferred to Texas in 1950 as assistant to C.R.Landon and then to State Supervisor in 1958. He served in that

capacity until retirement in 1979. Since then he has been a Public Relations Consultant for the Texas Animal Damage Control Association.

Milt has a very enviable record as a strong leader, trainer and biologist. He has been foremost in ADC work in hiring and training minorities - - blacks, hispanics and women. He has trained many field technicians who are now scattered over this country as well as several continents carrying out effective ADC research and operational activities. He has initiated programs such as, research into the nutria problem, predator-prey relationships, alternatives for the "coyote-getter", expanding the use of "new" toxicants and snares in control work, urban wildlife extension specialists in Texan metropolitan areas, red wolf research and protection (for his efforts here he was made a Director of the San Antonio Zoological Society in 1963), etc. Milton was listed in the *Who's Who in the Southwest* in 1967-8. He is an energetic, articulate, dedicated person who is a most welcome addition to the NADCA Board.

Destiny shapes ends but middles are our own chewsin'.

GULL-ABLES TRAVELS

Mike Harrison sent us a mimeo report that might not be available generally [J.M.Baines (Maryland-National Capitol Park & Planning Comm.) *A Study of the Foraging Habits of Gulls at the Montgomery County Landfill, Rockville, Maryland.* July 1980, 10pp]. The gulls for the study were caught in three shots of a cannon net. They were unsuccessful baiting gulls into position in front of the net until the trapping was done on Sunday when trucks dumping fresh garbage were not present. The 478 gulls captured were banded, marked with a pink dye (Rhodomine B) and released. Some of the gulls marked on the first shot were back feeding on the bait before the second shot of the day. The best method of marking was for one person to hold the gull and the other to mark it with a spray bottle. The dye was not completely satisfactory as it faded rapidly in the sunlight and after the birds landed in water. The net was baited with refuse from a local restaurant which had a number of paper cups and boxes in the debris which assisted in keeping the gulls on the ground sorting through the material.

The study showed the marked birds wandered over a considerable territory - - Baltimore, Maryland to Norfolk, Virginia, a distance of over 160 miles. No more than 5 marked gulls returned to the landfill at any one time indicating there is a large turnover of individual birds within the flock feeding at the landfill. As the gulls were also observed feeding at other landfills in the area, they do not selectively feed at one "preferred" site.

Swallow a dime and the Doc'll have ya coughin' up ten bucks.

HARVEY O. EDWARDS - - MEMOIR

Harvey O. Edwards who worked for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in Nevada and Oregon until his retirement in May, 1970, died of emphysema February 28, 1981, in Portland, Oregon. He was 69.

Mr. Edwards was born and raised in Fairfield, Idaho. His work career began with the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (Carbarton, ID); U.S. Forest

Service (Fairfield, ID), and the Department of Interior's Grazing Service. He supervised CCC enrollees in rodent control, noxious weed control and spring development.

Harvey served in the U.S. Navy during World War II in the Pacific Theater. Upon his return from military service, he immediately went to work in Nevada handling beaver damage complaints and transplanting live beaver to more suitable habitat. Much of his later career in the USFWS was in supervisory and administrative fields. He held positions of State Supervisor in Nevada and Assistant State Supervisor in Oregon. Of his 35 years of Federal Service, 28 was in ADC. During this tenure he received an incentive cash award for developing a method of advance location and recording of lethal bait stations for coyote control to better utilize manpower and to better inform land users and the public.

To his friends and co-workers, Harv was well known for his sincerity, honesty, and fairness - - on the job and off. He was also known for his thoroughness and exactness, no matter how minimal the task.

Harvey is survived by his wife, Anne, who plans to stay in the Portland area, and three grown children: Beverly Anne Coltharp, Bossier City, LA; Marva Dee Carroll, Reno, NV; and Harvey J., Attorney-At-Law, Salem, OR.
Homer Ford, Bill Nelson & Pink Madsen

To say the right thing at the right time - - keep still most of the time.

WHICH RISKS ARE ACCEPTABLE ?

Dr. Thomas H. Jukes, University of California, gave this talk to the American Industrial Health Council. He pointed out environmental groups have gradually transformed from outdoor movements dedicated to preserving the wilderness to a broad-based anti-technological movement led by professionals. Their long term objectives are the elimination of advanced technology, especially chemical technology,and reduction of world population.

Dr. Jukes mentioned the cranberry scare by the politically ambitious and thoroughly unscientific Arthur Flemming (Eisenhower's Secretary of Health-Education-Welfare). Small traces of amino triazole were suspected in less than 0.34% of the cranberry crop, but practically the whole crop was destroyed one Thanksgiving when Flemming took to the air warning the public about contaminated cranberries even though the "contaminated crop" had an anti-thyroid effect no greater than cole slaw.

"The remarkable thing about the current negative attitude towards acceptable risks is that this atmosphere of public paranoia has been created by imagination rather than measurable effects." He points out the nutritionally essential daily intake of selenium, chromium and arsenic (all classified as carcinogens) is not within "safe levels", but is dangerous and "...the price we have to pay in order to stay alive." The theory by EPA that one molecule is capable of causing cancer is mathematically ludicrous. Each cell contains many millions of molecules of potential carcinogens. Therefore,the "cancer threshold" is not overcome until enormous numbers of molecules are present.

On the subject of diethylstilbestrol (DES) he points out that three levels of estrogens exist. The first is the no-effect level such as natural estrogens normally present in meat. Second is a physiological level, corresponding to

the normal production of estrogens by the human body. The third level is excessive quantities such as DES used in pregnancy for medical purposes. This is the only level that presents a risk. The amounts of DES that reach consumers beef products is at the no-effect level. On the benefit side, the ban on DES costs the consumers $503,000,000 because of increased meat prices due to less efficient production. Also the fat content of beef from animals receiving DES is lower than the controls. As animal fat in the diet increases the chances of cancer in the lower bowel, the increased fat intake could result in a single additional case of cancer per year which would far outweigh the risk from DES used in meat production. Dut as Dr. Jukes concludes: "My conclusion is that in the case of DES in meat production, there is no acceptable risk, even if there is no risk at all."

It's just as well money can't buy happiness. At today's prices who could afford it ?

MALE CALL

"Dear Mr. Fitzwater: 21 March 1981

I. like Sally Erdman, have felt picked upon nearly everytime I read PROBE, a publication I greatly value. I start out reading with the hope of gaining some insight on what's new in the constant battle with the antis only to find myself feeling like an outsider when I come across those little witicisms you feel are necessary to add demeaning women. Where does the battle stop ? Aren't the issues involved in PROBE too important to interject comments like that, no matter how cute? You'd be surprised at the number of women dearly devoted to and supporting our cause.

For the 28 years I have been a woman, it hasn't been easy living in a world dominated by men. Entering a field of work out of doors that was formerly possessed by men is a dream I've had for a long time and have finally accomplished. Now I am employed by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture as a Rodent and Predator Control Officer and supervise a crew of 5 gals outside Lusk, Wyoming ridding ranchers of those pesky little prairie dogs by use of toxic grain. Even though men have suppressed me for years I have to give thanks to the good ones. I greatly appreciate and give thanks for the support and guidance of Larry J. Bourret, Commissioner of Agriculture and Lyle A. Crosby, Predator Control Administrator for the State of Wyoming, who I'm proud to say are on my side.

But back to you...hell, I wouldn't want to see you stop adding those clever little italicized cuts directed toward my sex. It might make men appear on the same sensitive, intellectual level as women if you did. Then I wouldn't have anything to bitch about, much! I have no doubt that men find it hard to understand women, it takes a little studying to understand any field or subject matter so complex and over your head.

I do plan to become an active member of NADCA (if you will have me) as soon as I get my pay check, (which I earn stompin' gophers). I also intend to go on hutning and trapping, fightin' antis, defending my rights, and in my spare time, loving men.

Sincerely, Krisjon L. Pettijohn

P.S. I hope you realize much of the content of this letter was written in a facetious manner and not with the intent to persecute you. I am on your side, keep up the good work!"

"Dear Ms Pettijohn: 24 March 1981

Retribution finally caught up with me. I have sailed serenely along in a male-oriented world finally to be sunk by a member of the "opposite" sex [I never use the term "weaker"]. Your criticism is just. There are a number of women working in ADC today. We have 43 enrolled in NADCA [however, 35 are wives whose husbands bought extra memberships to help swell our rolls]. You must also allow for my deprived upbringing. My forestry college had an enrollment of about 400 but it wasn't until my senior year that we had a female freshman (freshperson ?) in the student body. Thus I have a long history of dealing primarily with only male types.

You must also realize that I'm not clever enough to think up those asides. They are all stolen and needless to say from a male writer. Your accusation caused me to tally the comments in this years' PROBES [Nos. 10-12 - I didn't have time and anyway was afraid further search might upset favorable statistics]. Of the 31, 12 should be considered non-sexist, 8 were directed at old age [you can see what really occupies my attention], 6 [plus one environmentalist - - and I'd use more of these if I could find them] were directed at Congress, lawyers and other shady characters. That leaves only 4 that can be construed to be sexist comments. Of these one could go either way so it ended up 2 to 1 in favor of the male ego. Now that really isn't bad is it ? I admit the placement of those two around Sally's bio was conspicious but that was on purpose. The only comment that really hurt in your letter was the use of the word 'cute". I had a writing instructor [yep! a lady] tell me one of my troubles was being 'too cute'. I've tried, but it still sticks out, doesn't it ?

I really appreciated your letter and viewpoint. If you want to reread it, check PROBE no. 13 as it will be reprinted there. Controversy is good for the soul (and sells newspapers).

Sincerely, Bill Fitzwater

P.S. We would welcome you as amember of NADCA and contributor to the PROBE.
P.P.S. I hope you have lots of "spare time"."

The sequel to the above is we now have a new NADCA member and more dough (feminine for bucks) in the treasury.

What should a girl give a man who has everything ? Encouragement !
(I didn't say I'd reform did I ?)

SEX AND THE ELK

Game & Fish agencies are encountering more problems with illegally killed elk being poached just for their antlers. Powdered elk and moose antlers are selling for $66 an ounce when they are shipped to the Far East for use as an aphrodisiac. Originally rhino horn was the chief source of these magical powers to rejuvenate sexual desires. But the disappearing rhino has made it necessary to find "substitutes" in this lucrative market so the horns of several *Cervidae* are getting the Madison Avenue treatment. When we were in New Zealand we visited a red deer farm where the owners claimed they could make $6000 off a set of antlers - - much more than the meat was worth. I was also at the Jackson Hole (WY)

Elk Refuge auction a few years back and was astounded at the prices paid by Orientals for cast elk antlers. So if the price of coyote pelts drops further, get into elk antlers.

Do these powders make one want to do more than just look at *PLAYBOY* centerfolds ? There is no scientific evidence supporting this belief. From my personal experience I have carried a stag-handled jack knife in my pocket for the last ten years and it hasn't done me a bit of good [NRA Newsletter, 8(4):4 (1981)].

Wise husbands know it's better to have a clothes horse than a nag.

FINALLY GOT THE COWBOYS ON OUR SIDE

Excerpts from the draft policy document by the Chairman of the National Cattlemen's Association Animal Damage Control Subcommittee:

Recommendations for an effective ADC program: Transfer the ADC program to the Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There is an inherent conflict of interest between wildlife enhancement and ADC functions within the Department of the Interior. As a result of this conflict USDI has placed far greater emphasis on wildlife enhancement than on meeting agricultural needs.

Pending such transfer, however we recommend that the Department of the Interior:
1. Rescind the ADC policy announced by Secretary Andrus on November 8, 1979 and the subsequent ADC Implementation Plan. This policy and plan are not based on established fact and competent professional judgment, therefore this prohibits an effective ADC program and conflicts directly with the ADC Act of 1931.

2. Rescind Presidential Executive Orders 11643, 11870, and 11917. These orders have prevented the ADC program from properly carrying out its responsibilities.

3. Immediately reinstate all effective ADC practices and methods and provide sufficient funding to support and carry out a program commensurate with agricultural needs.

4. Cancel the directive of December 8, 1980 which transferred all FWS aircraft and related personnel to the OAS. This constitutes a cumbersome and unnecessary requirement that will increase the cost of the control program and reduce its effectiveness.

5. Realign the Administration of the ADC program to delete area office responsibilities and functions and transfer those funds and positions to the operational program...since the area offices serve no useful ADC purposes.

6. Request the Environmental Protection Agency to abide by the provisions of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, with regard to registration of essential agricultural pesticides.

7. Immediately develop and implement an effective bird and rodent damage control program.

8. Request Congress to immediately increase funding for research to provide

data on economic losses and develop additional effective control methods. Such funding should also include support for the development of information for agricultural needs, ADC program costs and benefits, and public education.

9. Recognize state's rights to manage resident wildlife as required by state and local needs, and not as dictated by the federal level. Also recognize the rights of individuals to protect their persons and property if government is incapable or unwilling to do so.

10. Request revision of the following laws, treaties, and international agreements, to permit a reasonable, realistic, and effective ADC program: 1) Airborne Hunting Act, 2) CITES Treaty, 3) Bald Eagle Act, 4) Migratory Bird Treaty, 5) Wild Horse and Burro Act, 6) Endangered Species Act.

The reason worry kills more people than work is more people worry than work.

YE ED - William D. Fitzwater, Sec/Treas NADCA

Got this out a little early as RD Johnny Jones and Ye Ed are planning to attend the Aspen-Coyote Symposium in Logan, Utah the end of the month and don't know when we'll be back. Adios -

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ALBUQUERQUE, N M
PERMIT NO 1005

National Animal Damage Control Association

3919 Alta Monte, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED