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THE PROBE



National Animal Damage Control Association

JUNE - JULY, 1986

NUMBER 64

AMORY ANNULLED

Unfortunately not permanently, but his FUND FOR ANIMALS (FA) suffered a recent setback in Oregon courts. The FA filed for a temporary injunction against 3 timber companies who were killing black bear that were damaging their trees. After an hour of argument over whether the black bears are predators under the law, whether it was important who hired the trappers and other issues, Judge Frank Knight said he did not have the authority to proceed unless the USFWS was heard.

The FA attorney, husband of the FA plaintiff (they keep it in the family), said he didn't want to sue the USFWS (He'll probably be shocked when he finds out it is the USDA instead of USDI he's facing. In situations like this USDI generally rolls over and plays dead.) because they might argue it could be sued only in federal courts while the timber companies' claim they can be sued only in State courts. Furthermore, the next date before Knight's court was June 24 and the program was scheduled to end June 28. Amory who put his oar in was frustrated because the timber companies would not allow FA to try "pellets which mimic the sap the bears are seeking..." There is no scientific evidence at present on the value of the pellet feeding program, but on the surface this appears as valid a suggestion on Amory's previous one about transporting numbers of Yellowstone Park buffalo.

One timber company estimated a single bear can damage \$20,000 worth of timber

in a year. There were also some legal stumbling blocks in Amory's way. The timber companies question whether FA had legal standing to bring the case to court, which, if any, court has jurisdiction, and whether there is a valid claim that the public is damaged by killing the bears. RDI Bill Nelson

Learn to forgive your enemies. It will drive them up the wall.

TEXAS TALL TALES

Jerry Falke can really set a conibear trap for exotic game. He recently caught a 30-inch, 20 pound yellow catfish in his set.

A little old lady telephoned Mary Kae Hvizdos to ask for assistance in dealing with a wild animal. She said she had picked up a book on animal tracks and was sure she had a javalina in her attic. Thought we had a flying pig there, but Mary finally convinced her it was an errant 'possum.

Could there be a cause and effect here that ADC detractors overlook? Virgil Parsons and Gary McEwen talking to the manager of the Beukiss Turkey Farm found they had lost 1500 turkeys to predators during 1983. In that year 60 coyotes were taken off the farm. In 1985 less than a hundred birds were lost to predators.

Jim Winnat reports that using a coyote howling tape through a siren amplifier, they have been very successful in locating coyotes. It should be a useful

tool particularly where ranchers use sirens to call cattle for feeding. TEXAS TRAPLINE for June, 1986.

If you want a place in the sun you've got to put up with a few blisters.

SOMEBODY ELSE HAS BIRD PROBLEMS

For a number of years, migrating hawks, storks, pelicans, and eagles have posed a serious threat to the Israeli air force. A four-pound stork can hit a jet fighter traveling at 500 mph with a force of thousands of pounds. The severity of the problem comes from Israel's geographical and political predicament. It is a small country with little air space and one of the world's largest air forces. It also happens to be in a main corridor for birds migrating from Europe and Asia to Africa and back.

In 1983 the air force sought assistance from the country's birdwatchers, many of whom happen to be Arabs. These found that each species arrives at almost the same time and through the same air corridors every year. The Israeli airforce labeled these "Bird Plagued Zones" and has instructed pilots to avoid flying in them below the 3,000 foot level.

Life is what happens while we are making other plans.

MONKEY BUSINESS

That is the title of an article by Robert Fulford (SATURDAY NIGHT (Canadian Publication) Jan. 1986, p.5-7). It describes a typical action by the Animal Rightist groups that should serve to warn the saner components of our society that these people are persistent and serious. Their cause celebre was a University of Western Ontario laboratory baboon known as Debbie. Debbie was restrained in a plexiglass chair during a medical study of cholesterol and related substances in the primate body. Three catheters had been surgically implanted in Debbie so the food could be monitored as it worked its way through her system. She had to be restrained so she couldn't pull the catheters out.

That was the way the ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF), an underground AR organization, found her when they broke into the lab. They took pictures of her which got on Global television (these people are very good at getting media attention). She looked very unhappy and agitated on the tape and in the still photo she was holding her hand over her eyes as if she was in pain. Whether her discomfort was caused by the restraining chair or the sudden presence of a group of strangers pointing lights at her wasn't clear. Dr. Rapley, the lab vet, claimed she had never seen an animal so upset. Dr. Rowsell (Director, Canadian Council on Animal Care) suggested they might have shown her a rubber snake which zoo keepers sometimes use to scare a baboon from one cage to another.

Her cause was taken up by Ark II, another of the loony organizations. Vicki Miller (National coordinator of Ark II) and some friends staged a hunger strike for 30 days (water and herbal teas) to achieve Debbie's release without success. Then on New Year's Eve, 1984, the activists broke in a second time. But the University had shifted Debbie to another location and they couldn't find her. They stole 3 cats and a rhesus monkey which haven't been seen since. LIFEFORCE brought a civil suit against the researcher (endocrinologist, Bernard Wolfe) and Dr. Rapley. Then began a 7-month campaign of harassment for the two as the movement published their phone numbers.

Vicki Miller came up with another money-raising scheme. She solicited contributions to buy Debbie, and ship her back to Africa where veterinarians would nurse her back to health and turn her loose in the wild. However, the experiment was concluded that January and by August Debbie was examined, found fit, and sent to an undisclosed zoo to live out her life. When the case finally went to the court, 7 days into the trial, LIFEFORCE withdrew their charges claiming that the animal was freed and they had won. The judge (John Menzies) wasn't too happy with the way his court had been used. He stated that

on the evidence presented, the case was groundless, "This trial was brought for other purposes." LIFEFORCE admitted, "We succeeded in focusing the public eye on this practice." While Wolfe & Rapley who were doing their work in a legal manner had become victims of a Canadian publicity machine and an extensive international movement.

Sir George Duckett, Society for Abolition of Vivisection, in 1875 set down the case against animal research in Victorian England: "The practice of vivisection is horrid and monstrous, and goes hand in hand with Atheism. Medical science has arrived probably at its extreme limits, has little to learn, and nothing can be gained by repetition of experiments on living animals."

As a prognosticator, he would have put his money on Carter to beat Reagan in '60, because in 1875 medicine was a bungling fraud. The elite status of medicine today was achieved on the findings of numerous animal experiments since then. Few drugs and serums we know now could have been developed without animal experimentation. Without those experiments, we wouldn't have heart surgery, anaesthetics, artificial hips, cataract operations, etc. And as far as the future, a cure for AIDS will undoubtedly require extensive use of animals.

The antivivisectionist movement grew to great power in the Victorian era, in fact Queen Victoria was one. However, as medicine grew in prestige, public support for antivivisection faded away. A resurgence started in 1973 under a new prophet, Peter Singer. He brought out the view we treat nonhuman animals as things to be used rather than beings with lives of their own. Singer's words were sweetly reasonable and carried the implication that animal liberation would eventually win the day by persuasion. His timing was all too good. In the 70's radicalism was dying out as causes disappeared. Thus by the end of that decade, a new activism arises. However, Singer's followers were not so reasonable and began resorting to illegality and intimidation.

Somewhere along the way "pets" became an "Uncle Tom" word to be replaced with "companion animals." Singer also introduced the word "speciesism" as parallel to racism and sexism. These parallels are the basis of the movement's bible. Thus one should no more experiment on a baboon than a child. This breaks down when one asks, "Is there a difference between an animal and a child?", an argument the Animal Rightists refuse to recognize. For all its high sounding ideals, they don't want us to eat chickens reared with kindness. They don't want us to eat chickens at all! They want to bring into human-animal relations the same ethic we like to think governs human relations. They want a world in which strong humans do not exploit weak animals, the ultimate stretching of the liberal philosophy. They ignore the fact that since the dawn of animals, creatures have eaten each other. "Animal liberation, as now conceived, could have been born only among humans profoundly disappointed by their own species." Thanx to Dr. Harry Rowell Director, CANADIAN COUNCIL ON ANIMAL CARE, Ottawa, Canada.

IN MEMORIAL

Stephen L. Barton, Tom Nichols' assistant in Oregon, died May 31st in Oregon City, OR. He was only 40 years old. Steve graduated from Humbolt State (CA), served time in the Navy, and then entered ADC in Texas about eleven years ago. He transferred to Oregon in 1979 as a District Supervisor in Pendleton. Then in 1983 he came to Portland as Assistant State Supervisor. RD Bill Nelson

HOW SWEET IT IS !

The deed has already been did. Fred Christensen hung it up on May 29th after 33 years. The "Ol' Gunner" has been State Supervisor in Wyoming almost ever since I can remember. Sorry we didn't get this news to you sooner as Fred has been a "good ol' PARC boy".

Ray Trimble (Kerrville, TX) has decided to take a disability retirement. He hurt his back several years ago and

riding over rough ground in a pickup hasn't helped matters much. We'll certainly miss his expertise. Bob Sims is being transferred to cover the Kerrville area and Martin Mendoza is being transferred to take over Sims' area though his headquarters will be on the Texas A&I University campus with the Kleberg Wildlife Institute.

"Ki" Faulkner will be retiring on August 2nd after forty years of service. No matter where Ki went, and he did go as far west as Minneapolis, he just never lost that Maine accent. Well we hope that USFWS' loss will be NADCA's gain as Ki has been a staunch supporter of ours over the years even when he got farmed out for a while.

Erwin (Bud) Pearson retired in May from the Denver Wildlife Research Center. He worked mainly on the problem of controlling birds around airports during his career which included collaborating with Johnson Neff, the pioneer bird control specialist in the Service. Incidentally, the only way I learned about his retirement is when I recently got his change of address card from the Denver area to Fruita, CO. I would really appreciate being kept better informed on personnel changes.

Jimmy Beavers (Uvalde, TX) is retiring (July 23) after 40 years of ADC service.

Some people not only keep you from feeling lonely - they make you wish you were.

COMIN' UP

PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST & ORCHARD ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL CONFERENCE - Oct. 28-30, 1986 in Wenatchee, WA. For further details contact: Dr. Leonard Askham, 131 Johnson Hall, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6412.

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON URBAN WILDLIFE - Nov. 3-6, 1986 in Chevy Chase, MD. Contact: Dr. Lowell W. Adams, Natl. Insti. for Urban Wildlife, 10921 Trotting Ridge Way, Columbia, MD 21044.

52nd NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE & NATURAL

RESOURCES CONFERENCE - Mar. 20-25, 1987 in Quebec City, Canada. Contact: James E. Miller USDA, Extension Service, Washington, DC 20250

The person who starts by saying, "Maybe I'm wrong", is often right.

READING

Chuck Cadieux, a PARC'er from way back, is going to have two new books out, BOTH has been chosen for the Outdoor Life Book of the Month Club. SUCCESSFUL GOOSEHUNTING by StoneWall Press should be ready for mailing (\$24.95 + \$2.00 postage and handling) by mid-August. PRONGHORN by Stackpole Books, Inc. should be ready for mailing (\$24.95 + \$2.00 postage and handling) by September 1st.

However, have we gotta a bargin for you ! You can order direct from Chuck (8209 Harwood NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110) before the above publication dates and get either book for \$20.00 postpaid. If you buy both books in advance from Chuck, the price is a total of \$35.00 postpaid. Chuck would even autograph each book, if you don't think it will lower the value at your next garage sale (only kiddin', Chuck).

Jerry Clark sent me a copy of the newly-expanded edition of the CALIFORNIA VERTEBRATE PEST CONTROL HANDBOOK. This is an excellent handbook that covers in great detail species of obnoxious vertebrate pests of interest over a wide area. It is available for \$15.00 from the Calif. Dept. Food & Agric., 1220 N. Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

All you ever wanted to know about urban pest management and more is in the new book by Gary Bennett and John Owens (ADVANCES IN URBAN PEST MANAGEMENT - Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., NY, price \$49.95, 397pp). This deals with all aspects of urban pest control, but outside of Rex Marsh's excellent chapter summarizing vertebrate pest problems in urban situations, Boyd Marsh's discussion of sanitation in commensal rodent control, and Keith Story's monitoring of rodent populations, there is little of value to ADC specialists so it will not replace

Bob Timm's PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WILDLIFE DAMAGE (Univ. Nebr.). It is an updated review of the state of the art in pest management, however.

Of less interest to most of you is Charles Magel's A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ANIMAL RIGHTS AND RELATED MATTERS, University Press of America (Lanham, MD) which brags about 3,200 entries to give you some idea of how active these — (I'm sorry this is a family newsletter) are.

The same Company is pretty busy as it is also issuing S. R. Kellert/J. K. Berry' A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HUMAN/ANIMAL RELATIONS. This appears to have slightly better balance on this subject than the above book.

FIELD & STREAM's review of LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER when permitted publication in the USA in 1952 was as follows: Although written many years ago, LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER, has just been reissued. This pictorial account of the day by day life of an English gamekeeper is of considerable interest to outdoor-minded readers as it contains many passages on pheasant-raising, apprehending of poachers, controlling vermin, and other chores of the gamekeeper. Unfortunately, one is obliged to wade through many pages of extraneous material in order to discover and savor the sidelights of management on a Midland shooting estate. In this reviewer's opinion it will not replace J.R. Miller's PRACTICAL GAMEKEEPING. (Damn, I'm going to have to read that again as I never noticed the rat-catching.)

If you give weeds an inch, they'll take a yard.

JOURNAL STUFF

B. D. Leopold & P. R. Krausman, DIETS OF 3 PREDATORS IN BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEXAS, J. Wildl. Mgt. 50(2):1986. Scats collected from this area in 1972-4 and 1980-1 showed mountain lions ate deer during the first period and smaller prey during the latter one. Bobcats worked on lagomorphs during both periods. Coyotes primarily ate insects, birds, reptiles, and lagomorphs. All 3

predators consumed more deer in 1972-4 than in the later period probably due to a significant decline in the desert mule deer population between the two sampling periods. RD John C. Jones

I couldn't go on an elephant hunt as I got a hernia from carrying the decoys.

SAME OLD RAT TALES - NEW LOCATION

Sometime back I ran across the story of a rat "control" measure in the Philippines where rats were being caught, mungo beans (never did find the size of these) were shoved up their anus, and the rectum sewed together. This was supposed to make them very unhappy so that they would attack other members of their kind and drive them off. This tale has now surfaced in Java (WALLACEANA W 42 Dec. 1985 - a global newsletter on tropical ecology published by Univ. Malaya - thanks to Rex Marsh) where they are using plastic string for the same purpose. In addition, President Soeharto has called out the army to join in the fight and more than 62,000 rats were killed in the Lumajang District, East Java in 3 weeks. The government is encouraging the use of rats as human food or animal feedstuffs. The University is plugging pellets made from rats as cheaper and more nutritious than pellets made from fish.

He who laughs last didn't get the joke.

RABIES UPDATE

Pennsylvania is one of the rabies hot spots, at least in the East, with 449 reported cases. These were distributed among the following species: raccoons (285 - 63%), skunks (81 - 18%), bats (44 - 10%), cats (10), dogs (3) (dogs & cats 3%), cows (4), goats (2), horse (1) (livestock 1.5%), groundhogs (7), fox (9), opossum (1), squirrel (1), and rabbit (1). The large number of bats is somewhat surprising as are groundhogs. The writer of the article (PA GAME NEWS 57(6):19-21 (1986)) is a microbiologist and discusses in some detail current procedures. Vaccines are available for horses, cattle, dogs, and cats. Don't use a dog or cat vaccine on a pet skunk or raccoon as it might give them a case of active rabies. Treatment for rabies

costs between \$500-1200, but it is not as formidable as it once was with 21 abdominal shots and potential side effects. The new treatment is 5 shots in a 28-day period and 1 shot of Rabies Immune Globin with few side effects. Still not a pleasant prospect.

A short cut is the longest distance between two points.

THE EASTERN COYOTE

Al West (THE TRAPPER, March 1986, p53) reports that the eastern coyote has had a population explosion in the past 10-15 years so that it has become common in most northeastern states and is spreading to the deep south. These are larger and longer legged than western specimens. They average 35 pounds but look heavier. The fur is coarser and a blend of black and tan very similar to a German shepard. The bellies are gray-white.

They are bad actors in traps as they pump stakes out of the ground and pop the jaws with ease. He feels eastern trappers should pay more attention to western methods. Instead of #1.5 or #2 coilsprings, they should be using #3 double longsprings with offset jaws, a sturdier chain, and proper swivels. West feels coyotes are not always the problem they are accused of being. Most kills of healthy adult deer is done by free-ranging domestic dogs.

However, a flowery article in typical WASHINGTON (DC) POST style (THE CRY AT NIGHT - Thanx to RD Johnny Jones) indicates that the sheep industry in Virginia is getting hit. Sheep bring in \$7 million a year to Virginia. There are plans to open up the first U.S. automated lamb-processing plant in the Shenandoah Valley which will double or triple the sheep flocks in the area. When asked about the potential damage to the sheep industry, Virginia Game Commission Biologist, Dennis Martin, stated, "There has been an overemphasis on the coyote problem in the West. Although individual coyotes can be very troublesome for a sheep-raiser, domestic livestock is not a major part of the coyote diet. It's been shown that

coyote predation is actually a small percentage of sheep loss in the West. Where coyotes settle in the East, the agricultural community will have to adopt new sheep management strategies." Undoubtedly, the East does not have the vast acreage of rough terrain on which to range large herds, but given the adaptability of the coyote and resistance to the use of toxicants in heavily settled country, one wonders what Martin's opinion will be ten years from now ?

Progression of a woman's ambitions:

- To grow up*
- To fill out*
- To slim down*
- To hold it in*
- To hell with it*

LETTERS TO YE ED

"In regards to that acid treatment of traps, that was used back in the early forties by Bob Roberts. If you use Newhouse traps be sure and put a strip of zinc plate around each trap spring as some Newhouse trap springs would break when cleaned with acid, however, it didn't bother other brands of traps. Wear safety glasses and a respirator when mixing the acid. Radiator shops no longer use acid as a cleaning flux but I don't know what the new solution consists of. Bob Roberts used to cut out the top of a galvanized hot water heater tank to put his acid solution mix in. He kept a separate one for the baking soda solution. People who chrome plate iron use this acid treatment to clean up rusty iron before they plate. No matter how you clean traps, they soon rust out here in these acid and salt soils." Wiley Carroll APHIS, East Ely, NV

"What's this about defacing Mother Nature ? You were born about 10,000 years too soon. You are now seeing what may become historical memorabilia. If you consider what kind of graffiti we now see and deplore as being defacement then you should take a trip to a roadside park west of Ft. Davis which is known as the Rockpile. There you will see defacement caused by Kit Carson and others of his ilk. Also if you go to

Paint Rock (TX) call Ben Sims, Bill Sims' brother. He will open a gate for you so you can see paintings left by Indians many years ago. Graffiti ? When Amistad Lake was built, crews of paleontologists, etc., crawled all over the bluffs and cliffs looking for Indian graffiti. They photographed what they found and it is now cataloged in the UT museum.

So, you don't like National Monuments established to commemorate someone's initials ? Did you ever carve your initials and that of a current sweetie in the bark of a beech tree ? It fought back, didn't it ? So, it's no longer there to see. But you done it, no ? If ya' never carved up a tree, then ya' ain't got no sentiment. (Guilty of lack of sentiment, but besides the scarcity of trees, the switch blade I carried while growing up in Brooklyn was never meant to carve up tree bark) In all seriousness (and the above wasn't) you have a good point. We don't need any changes in our environment that have no future value. The only thing we need to accept is the change in scenery brought about by natural conditions. KILROY WAS HERE." RD IV Milt Caroline

"Re your reprinting of "Defacing Mother Nature", I share your dislike of graffiti, however, historically it has some merit. I have, for example, enjoyed seeing George Washington's carved initials at the wonderful Natural Bridge in Virginia. Re Mount Rushmore, we're doing the same thing albeit on a smaller scale. At Peggy's Cove, Nova Scotia, an artist is carving a frieze of fishermen on a huge rock. Enclosed are a couple of articles you might enjoy (see SOMETHING FISHY and NOT ALL FURS COME FROM WOLVES). P.S. I am able to read THE PROBE because I am employed by the CANADIAN COUNCIL ON ANIMAL CARE where Dr. Rowsell receives it." Ann McWilliam.

You're never too old to learn except at 19.

TWS ADC - ALPHABET INDIGESTION

The article on the transfer of ADC from USDI to USDA in The Wildlife Society's

(TWS) publication, THE WILDLIFER (Jan.-Feb., 1986) drew some flack from RD IV Milt Caroline (30 Apr 86):

In response to the statement, "Wildlife Society staff will monitor ADC program funding and activities closely to urge that wildlife be carefully considered." Milt wrote, "I wonder why TWS now takes an interest in ADC funding and programs when it apparently did not do so when ADC was in USDI. I feel that TWS should have taken a position other than, or in addition to a mere policy statement. If it had and if there was anyone in headquarters competent to do so, surely TWS would have questioned some of FWS policy and programs as they applied to ADC.

The situation now will most likely be as it was described by APHIS Administrator Burt Hawkins to the National Woolgrowers Association during its convention at San Diego in January. He made it clear that ADC operations would consider the effects upon all forms of wildlife and that research would be enhanced. He told the audience that the Washington staff would most likely not exceed six and that the Regional Offices would be decreased to two. This means that the amount of money available to the program would be increased without any increase in appropriations. What he did not know was the amount of money and positions that FWS-Washington had used to pay for positions at headquarters that were not related to ADC. I understand that those people are in real trouble because funds were removed for use in ADC.

In view of these facts I can see no reason for TWS to be overly concerned. However, if it is felt to be necessary, then TWS should employ a monitor who has a knowledge of ADC administration, of managing funds, and of supervision and direction of programs. Perhaps such a person is on the job; I do not know.

Regarding my comment that the transfer should not have been necessary, I would like to add in addition that ADC programs and persons working in the program were treated as second-class citizens. Some of it may be overlooked; but when it continues for over 20 years,

it is a bit too much."

Political bedfellows share the same bunk.

IT'S A DOG EAT DOG WORLD

A paleontologist, Univ. of Rochester (NY) Carlton Brett, has recently found evidences of predation some 460 million years ago. He found fossil shellfish with holes drilled in their shells by equally ancient snails, a technique used by some snails today. Brett says his work pushes back the date of predation about 230 million years, indicating that other forms of predation may have arisen much sooner than has previously been thought. ALBUQUERQUE (NM) TRIBUNE.

Nowadays, a rare steak is one that is the same price as last week.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY !

There is nothing like early advertising for a birthday but I think the Pittman-Robertson Program people are beating their breasts a little too soon. The Pittman-Robertson Act, putting an excise tax on sporting goods to be used as state-matched funds in restoring wildlife, was signed into law by FDR on September 2, 1937. Federal Aid has already come out with some slick-looking publicity flyers on all the good they have done in wildlife restoration. Well, they are the white hats and when ADC's 50 years came up a little while back, USDI was very reticent to even acknowledge we were a part of USFWS. After all, it is more positive to say that in 1920 there were 100,000 elk, 500,000 white-tailed deer, 25,000 pronghorns, and that hunting of wood duck was banned as they were feared to

be extinct. While 50 years later, elk now number 500,000, white-tailed deer 14 million, pronghorns 750,000, and wood duck have become the most common breeding waterfowl in the East.

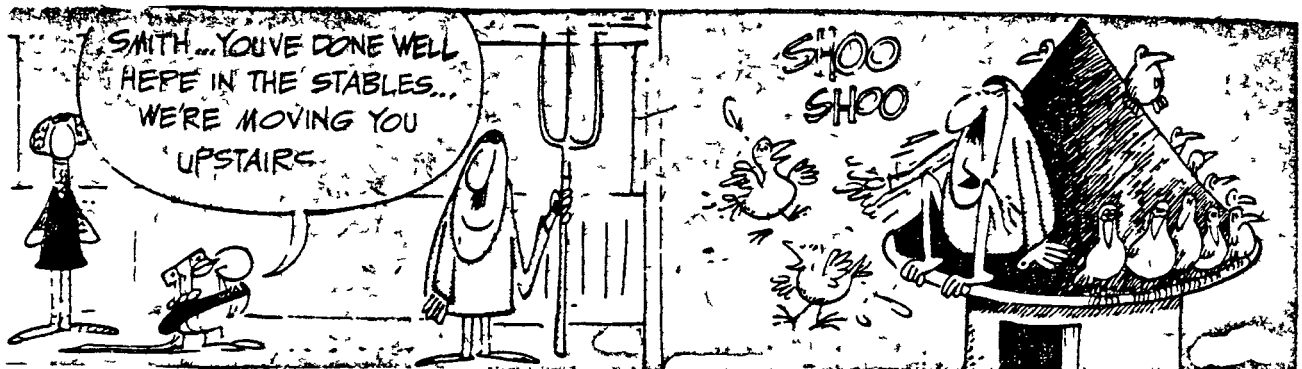
What can we say? Coyotes are probably more numerous than in the twenties and have spread to almost every state on the continent. Norway rats and house mice are at least holding their own. Starlings who were a rare European import that thrilled bird watchers in the Northeast at that time have become a serious problem in every state. We have done pretty good on prairie dogs though as now they are setting up refuges for them. Wolves and grizzly bear are now confined in threatened numbers to only a few contiguous states. Kangaroos and camels are no real problem in this country today.

Conscience is a small inner voice that doesn't speak your language.

NOT ALL FURS COME FROM WOLVES

Where once fur coats were given to the fairer sex by males with ulterior motives, more and more women at increasingly younger ages are purchasing furs as items of their own wardrobe and paying for them out of their own pockets. Thus the fur market in Canada is booming. Total Canadian sales jumped 15% to \$357 million last year to the benefit of the Canadian fur industry. Imports are low, about \$26 million in 1985, as Canada supplies 92% of its own market. Exports are increasing significantly with \$133-million going to US alone.

The average age of fur coat buyers has



dropped from 50 a decade ago to 26 today. These young buyers are considering furs as a practical necessity rather than a status symbol, thus they are not as worried about the Animal Rights publicity as before. The favorite fur is still mink with raccoon, fox, coyote, and beaver popular runnersup. Thanx to Ann McWilliam and TORONTO GLOBE/MAIL 12 May 86.

The persons hardest to convince they're at the retirement age are children at bedtime.

GRIZZLY BEAR UPDATE

The grizzly bear population in the Yellowstone Park area appears to be leveling off. According to bear experts, only one adult female grizzly can be killed by man each year to keep the population stable. Last year that goal was reached due to separation of humans and grizzly bears and other methods such as restrictions on outfitters. The total bear population for the Yellowstone area is estimated to be about 200. Last year, six bear deaths were linked to human activity from poaching to a car accident. Thanx to RDIII Norton Miner and THE BILLINGS GAZETTE, 1 June 86.

A friend in need is often a nuisance.

THEY'LL PROBABLY MAKE ASSES OF THEMSELVES

Interior and Agriculture Departments have established a Wild Horse & Burro Advisory Board to advise Department Secretaries on the management of feral horses and burros. Let's hope I'm all wet, but to make any real progress on the program there must be some legislative changes.

The members appointed for the first two years are:

Norman B. Livermore, San Rafael, CA
Helen Reilly, Reno, NV
Dr. Laurence R. Jahn, Washington, DC *
Brad Little, Emmett, ID
William E. Towell, Southern Pines, NC
Dennis White, Denver, CO
James M. Magagna, Rock Springs, WY
Dr. Terry Swanson, Littleton, CO
Dr. Michael Pontrelli, Reno, NV

*Apologies to Dr. Jahn, but that was too good a headline to overlook.

The worst kind of reducing pill is the one who tells you how she did it.

SOMETHING'S FISHY

Fish skin fashions are catching on in Canada. Everything from tanned skins of sharks to salmon are being made into shoes, purses, and jackets. As the skins cost between \$1 to \$1.50 a square foot and sell for more than ten times that amount you can understand the commercial interest in this fashion. As one entrepreneur puts it, "Lizards are disappearing and so are many of the species used for exotic leathers. But we've got so many different kinds of fish. We could have a year of the sea bass, the year of the salmon, the year of the marlin - we'll never run out of years." (Would you buy the 'year of the sucker'?) Thanx to Ann McWilliam and the TORONTO GLOBE/MAIL, 12 May 86.

Starting from scratch is easy. Starting without it is tough.

ENDANGERED SPECIES VS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

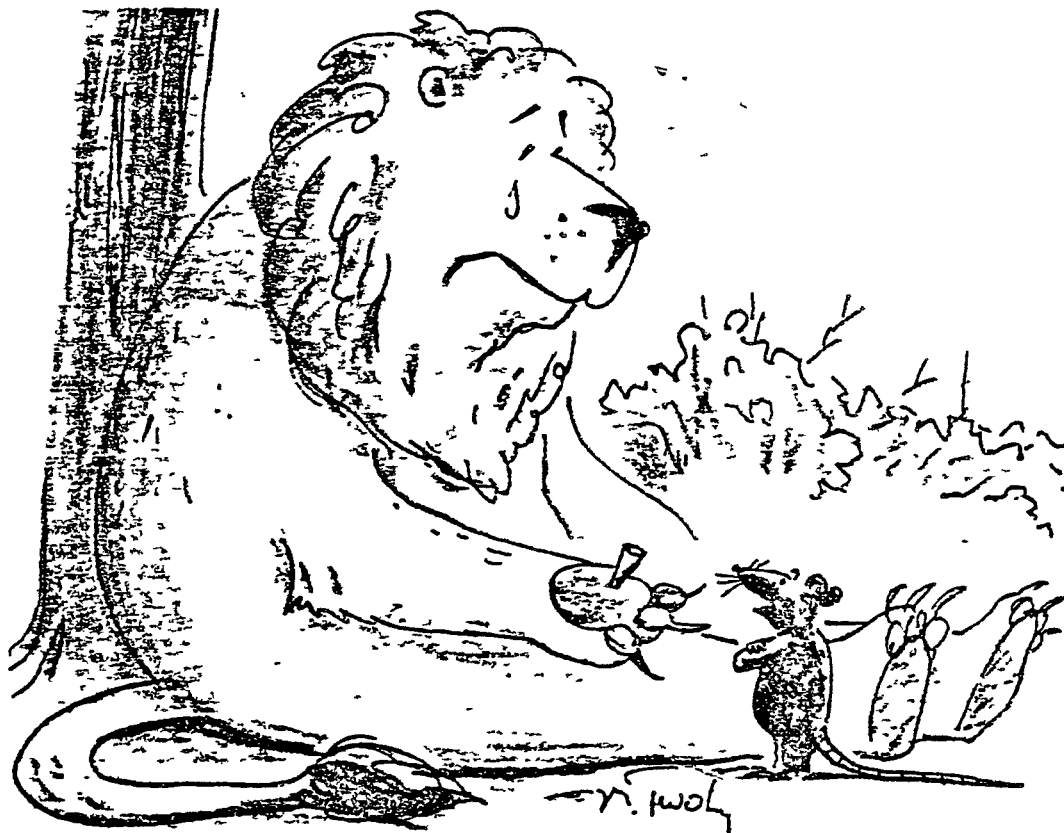
Frank Dunkle, new Director of the USFWS, promised stockgrowers that he would block reintroduction of wolves to the Northern Rockies unless landowners are allowed to kill wolves that stray from designated federal lands. There is a strong effort on the part of the Park Service to reintroduce wolves to the Yellowstone Park system, but Dunkle inferred that this would come under the endangered species act. Thanx to RDIII Norton Miner and THE BILLINGS GAZETTE, 30 May 86.

Some folks get credit for being energetic when they are only fidgety.

THIS PUBLICATION IS INTENDED AS AN INFORMAL NEWSLETTER TO MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS OF NADCA. IT IS NOT AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF NADCA POLICY OR A CONSENSUS OF OPINION IN ALL INSTANCES.

YE ED - William D. Fitzwater





"Sorry. I lost my insurance."

**National
Animal
Damage
Control
Association**



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