

THE C.A.S.H. COURIER

THE COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH SPORT HUNTING

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Spring/Summer 2016

MISSION STATEMENT:

The mission of C.A.S.H. - Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting - is to accomplish what its name says in the shortest possible time. Understanding that abolishing hunting entails a process, a series of steps taken and not a single action that would effect our goal overnight, a time frame cannot be established. We hope for building a succession of wins, and if not wins immediately then at least a succession of stirrings of consciousness. We hope to encourage those who are still silent to speak out, awakening community after community about the heavy hand of state and federal wildlife management agencies. We hope to alter whatever belief still exists that sport hunters are conservationists and champions of the environment to a realization that they are destroyers of wildlife and ecosystems in the narrow and broad sense. Where the natural feeling for wildlife doesn't exist, we strive to engender among citizens outrage that their own rights are violated by legal hunting and their quality-of-life diminished.

Luke A. Dommer was the founder of the Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting. He was its president from 1976 until his passing in August 1992. Mr. Dommer's research and publications served as the foundation for the anti-hunting movement. He remains, through this organization, an invaluable and dedicated warrior in the battle to save wild animals, the environment, and general public from the silent economy that encourages and preys on the passion of a few to kill the wildlife that belongs to all.

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C.A.S.H. COURIER

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CHANGING THE CRITERIA FOR DECIDING WHO IS HUNTED

BY PETER MULLER

In a recent article, "Making Decisions for White-tailed Deer Buck Hunting in New York State" (February 2016) there is an **astounding confession: namely that hunter satisfaction outranks the health of the New York deer herd as its prime motive in allowing certain practices.** Simply put, the Department of Environmental Conservation has decided that not all deer hunters in New York State are satisfied with the



TO KILL OR NOT TO KILL, THAT IS THE QUESTION

way in which the New York deer herd is being managed, which is allegedly for the health of the herd. This is the usual explanation that the DEC gives for its management of wildlife – that it's for the good of the species or the health of the herd. In other words, the DEC pretends to be solely concerned with the health of the animals and to maximize the health of the entire aggregate of animals hunting must be done. All rules and limits of hunting allegedly follow that prime rule.

Now the DEC has introduced a new criterion for managing wildlife, namely the satisfaction that the hunter derives from his sorry task of keeping the heard "in balance." The

DEC proclaims in this article:

"Although many hunters have voiced a desire to reduce yearling (1.5 years old) buck take to have a greater chance of taking an older buck with larger antlers, many hunters also prefer to have the freedom to choose which buck they harvest and to practice restraint voluntarily."

In other words, hunter satisfaction is now an additional criterion for which some animals are to be hunted and other animals allowed to live for another year or more regardless of the effect of this policy on the health of New York's deer herd.

The DEC states explicitly:

"Changing the way that hunters

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

As you may have heard, hunters whooped themselves up at the pep rally known as the NRA Hunters' Leadership Forum Dinner which was held in Louisville, KY, in late May. As they always do, they got themselves all riled up by uniting behind a common enemy (those who respect wildlife) and pledged to "go after extremists" for not supporting their violent hobbies. They pledged to fight the growing movement for the protection of wildlife by conducting surveys on the public's view of animal rights and by spreading their anti-wildlife agenda on social media. Basically, they pledged to do the same things they have been doing in the past that have been met with failure after failure, as membership in the hunting fraternity plummets toward nothingness.

Aside from the usual scare tactics, some very interesting things were said at the dinner. **NRA Executive Vice President Wayne LaPierre said, "We've got to stop hunters from being ashamed,** and we have to infuse this generation of young people under 35. They're leaning our way. We just have to connect with them. Come September a thematic platform will be the foundation of

everything we do as we fight and win this battle to save hunting."

A m a z i n g . Absolutely amaz-

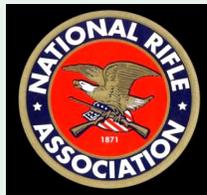


donors that hunters are ashamed of themselves (as well they should be) and that because people under the age of 35 aren't interested in killing animals for recreation, they fear that hunting will go the way of the Edsel. What's an Edsel? That's exactly my point.

Expressing similar alarm, **NRA President Alan Cors explained that hunting is being challenged as never before and he cautions that without a reversal in course, hunting as an institution will not be saved.**

Those who champion needless violence are understandably concerned. ABC FOX Montana reported "According to a new survey, hunting across the U.S. is declining. The survey shows 40 years ago a third of the population hunted or lived with someone who did. However, numbers are now less than half of that."

This is real, this is significant, and



ing. Here we have **the NRA's head fear-monger admitting to their well-heeled**

this worries the hunting cartels. The rate of attrition in the hunting industry is shocking them and we may soon reach a tipping point from which they may never recover – if we've not already done so. **But before you get too comfortable, understand that there's big money at stake and the hunters will not go quietly into the night. They will continue to lobby their cronies in statehouses and in Congress to introduce legislation support hunting and make access to hunting, trapping, and fishing easier than ever before.**

History is unfolding and **their efforts will ultimately fail, but only if we remain steadfast in educating the public, promoting peaceful forms of wildlife-related outdoor recreation, and encouraging our members to oppose cruel bills as they are introduced.**

We've been doing a good job of beating them back to their caves where they belong – let's keep up that good work until we've seen the last of them.

For all wildlife,

Joe

WHAT WE'VE BEEN UP TO

- School projects! C.A.S.H. has done several. One interview has been published in this issue of the *C.A.S.H. Courier*. We often **help students by providing facts and figures.**

- We're **maintaining a vibrant presence on social media.** Stop by our Facebook page for nearly endless discussion and don't say we didn't warn you!

- C.A.S.H. sent **comments** to the Seven Hills, Ohio, mayor and City Council **about bow hunting and humane forms of deer damage control.**

- C.A.S.H. **posted almost 60 new hunting violations** to our website. You will see lawless animal killers here: <http://www.all-creatures.org/cash/accident-center.html#v>

- Our **hunting accident database grew** by more than 600 hunting accidents since the last issue of the *Courier*. Check out the Accident Center at <http://www.all-creatures.org/cash/accident-center.html>

- C.A.S.H. **supplied information** to an activist in California **regarding the state legalizing GPS collars on hunting dogs.**

- C.A.S.H. sent **comments** to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the USDA **regarding Beaver Damage Management** in South Carolina. Please contact us to see the comments.

....AND MUCH MORE!

A SENSE OF ENTITLEMENT IS NOT THE SAME AS ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC

FROM THE BLOG OF JIM ROBERTSON

A friend asked me how I would respond to someone who wrote this: "Hunters started the conservation movement in the early part of the last century, and in the United States are the largest financially contributing group to Wildlife Restoration and Conservation."

My answer? The only reason hunters got involved is that they'd overhunted so many species practically to extinction and they wanted to save their sport. John Muir and others were around in the 1800s, selflessly speaking for wildlife and against hunting.

And, as another commenter to this blog just pointed out: "The stark reality is this: National Wildlife 'Refuges' were originally set up to serve as 'duck factories' for the hunting & trapping industries, along with opportunities for livestock grazing."

Before hunters go around tooting their own horns, they should consider the motives behind their actions. If they're ultimately self-serving, they are not necessarily all that praiseworthy.

Don't let hunters 'shit you, an overblown sense of entitlement is not the same as a selfless environmental ethic.

PLEASE READ MANY MORE GEMS IN JIM ROBERTSON'S BOOK:

"*Exposing the Big Game: Living Targets of a Dying Sport* challenges



the archaic, yet officially endorsed, viewpoint that the primary value of wildlife in America is to provide cheap entertainment for anyone with a gun and an unwholesome urge to kill. Portraits and portrayals of tolerant bears, loquacious prairie dogs, temperamental wolves, high-spirited ravens and benevolent bison will leave readers with a deeper appreciation of our fellow beings as sovereign individuals, each with their own unique personalities. Above all, this book is a condemnation of violence against animals, both historic and ongoing. It explores the true, sinister motives behind hunting and trapping, dispelling the myths that sportsmen use to justify their brutal acts.

Exposing the Big Game takes on hunting and defends the animals with equal passion, while urging us to expand our circle of compassion and reexamine our stance on killing for "sport."

From the Amazon website
<https://www.amazon.com/Exposing-Big-Game-Living-Targets/dp/1184694808>

CHANGING THE CRITERIA

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pursue and take bucks is not necessary for the health of New York's deer herd, but it might better satisfy hunter desires in some portions or the state."

To accommodate the various wants and desires of the hunters the DEC, with its friends at the New York Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit at Cornell University, produce what they call Structured Decision Making (SDM), which is a way of analyzing the problem and evaluating buck harvest strategies. This has led them to come up with seven BMZs (Buck Management Zones) for the state.

In what amounts to a confession, the DEC goes on to say:



Most Desired Victim: Animal with Large Antlers

"Because buck harvest management is primarily a social tool, we placed most of relative importance on

hunter satisfaction (75% of decision) followed by population management (15%) and costs (10%)."

This gives very little hope that there is much truth in the often asserted proclamation that hunting regulations are based to produce a healthy and vibrant community of animals – it's all done for the health of the herd. They have spilled the beans that wildlife management is done for short-term hunter satisfaction and for their bottom line derived from hunting license fees and excise tax on firearms and ammunition.

Peter Muller is the vice president of C.A.S.H.

UNCLE JOE SENDS ANSWERS TO A STUDENT FOR HIS SCHOOL PROJECT. IF YOU KNOW A STUDENT, PLEASE LET THEM USE THESE FACTS:

C.A.S.H. often fields inquiries from students looking for information for their wildlife-related school projects. The questions submitted to us are sometimes slanted toward the pro-hunting point of view, but we hope that the information we provide will get young people thinking that perhaps there's another side of the issue – the one that has fact, reason, logic, and compassion as its strong points.

Eleven-year-old “Dan” recently contacted us with some very good questions. We were happy to provide him with answers. Some questions were unique, and others were the kinds of things you’ll see addressed in our FAQs. We thank Dan and his parents for their open-mindedness and their consideration of a different point of view.

Here are Dan’s questions, and our answers:

Approximately how many deer are there in the United States at this time?

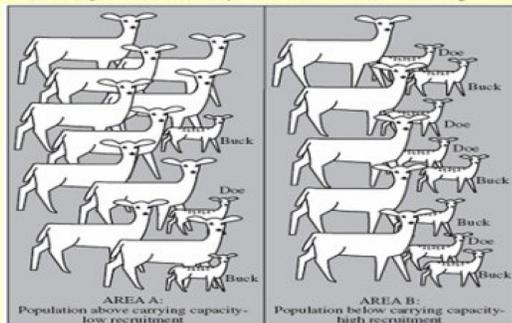
You will find different numbers from different sources, but a safe estimate on the number of whitetail deer nationwide is around 30 million.

For how many years has there been a record of the deer population?

Many states began keeping tallies of deer populations in the first two decades of the 1900s. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates there were only about 500,000 deer nationwide at that time.

Have deer populations increased or decreased?

Can Hunting Permanently Control Wildlife Populations?



When deer populations are **above carrying capacity** the number of **fawns born per doe** is reduced. When populations are kept **below carrying capacity**, available nutrition is increased and **more fawns** are born per doe. In Area A, only three fawns per 10 does are born annually. In Area B, more than twice as many fawns are born each year from HALF as many does. **The optimum sustained yield** is that harvest level where the population is kept below carrying capacity and recruitment is at its highest. Note that both populations shown above have an equal number of deer.

Source: The University of Tennessee Knoxville — Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange
PB 1643 – Quality Deer Management – Guidelines for Implementation

State fish and wildlife agencies are constantly manipulating deer populations to suit the purposes of hunters. They seek to create not only an abundance of deer, but an abundance of older bucks with majestic antlers to satisfy trophy hunters. Problems occur when they grow deer populations beyond biological carrying capacity – the number of deer that can be supported by a given tract of habitat. At that point, the numbers are reduced, but then they are allowed to increase again so hunters can be satisfied. The deer pop-

ulation is constantly in flux.

Why have deer populations grown since the 1900s?

Regulated sport hunting is responsible for growing the deer population to where many will say it is overpopulated. Because 75 percent of a state hunting agencies funding comes from an excise tax affixed to weapons and ammunition. Hunting agencies have increased deer populations to maximize hunter participation and maximize their income.

What months do most deer get killed?

Depending on the state, October and November are the months when most deer are killed by hunters.

How many different strategies are used to curb illegal deer hunting?

There are many ways wildlife enthusiasts will act to prevent illegal hunting activity, and catch poachers once they have acted.

One of the simplest ways to tell hunters that they are unwanted is to post your land with “No Hunting/Trespassing” signs. These signs are available at every hardware store, or can be printed at home and put into ziplock-type bags to keep them weather-safe.



Other property owners, as well as fish and game agencies, will set game trail cameras to catch poachers, with the images often being used as evidence by law enforcement officers.

Deer decoys are a very effective way to stop poachers in their tracks. Mechanical deer are set near the side or roads and police nab poachers as they shoot at the robots from their vehicles.

Word of mouth is also an effective way to thwart illegal hunting. If you see something, say something.

What has been found to be most effective to decrease the killing of deer?

Educating people on ways to humanely live with deer has been the best way to date to get people to change their minds and hearts. For instance, property owners who have problems with deer eating their landscaping can be encouraged to plant the kinds of greenery that wildlife will not often eat. When local governments install better roadway lighting, headlight reflectors, and speed humps, the number of wildlife/vehicle collisions is reduced and this in turn reduces the demand for hunting. Lowering speed limits and better signage have the same effect.

Approximately how many people died during deer hunting accidents either directly or indirectly in 2015?

This is not an easy question to answer. The numbers of

Please see UNCLE JOE SENDS ANSWERS Story, Page 5

UNCLE JOE SENDS ANSWERS

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fatal hunting accidents are widely disputed because no one can agree on what a "hunting accident" is. C.A.S.H. considers a hunting accident to be any injury or death that occurs during a hunt or immediately prior to or after a hunt if the activity is directly related to that hunting trip. For instance – we consider all of the following to be hunting accidents: someone falling and breaking a bone while dragging a deer; someone falling from a tree stand; an accidental weapons discharge just before or just after a hunt; someone slipping and falling into a ravine while tracking an animal, and other types of mishaps. Using our definition we were able to find almost 200 fatalities last year, but the actual number is undoubtedly much higher since we cannot monitor all news outlets all the time and not all accidents are reported. Other organizations claim it's only a hunting accident if someone is injured while shooting at an animal, so the numbers you'll hear from them are much lower than ours.

Which states have the highest number of deer killed by sport hunters?

The states that kill the most deer are Texas, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Does C.A.S.H. find any form of



hunting okay (like survival hunting)?

Let's identify the distinction between hunting for "sustenance" and recreation, and being a "subsistence" hunter. Hunting for sustenance means that you eat what you kill, while subsistence hunters hunt for survival. The great majority of hunters are recreational hunters. Thankfully, there are very few people in the United States who need to hunt to survive since most everyone has access to a grocery store. When someone has the means to purchase weapons, ammunition, permits, fuel to drive to and from hunting areas, specialized camouflage, etc., they cannot be said to be subsistence hunters.

C.A.S.H. is 100 percent against sustenance/recreational hunting since it is nothing more than killing animals

because it is pleasurable to do so. We don't support killing wildlife to eat them, but we don't focus our attention on the tiny percentage of hunters who would perish without hunting. In our 40 years of advocating for wildlife we've never met anyone who fits that description in the United States.

If I, as a student, were to start a project on minimizing preventing deer hunting, how should I approach it?

Find an audience that you'd like to address and find out their reasons for hunting. Then go through each of the reasons and find humane alternatives for what they seek to achieve by killing. Arrange to hold a debate in an ethics class, or have a group discussion during a science class. Present reasoned, fact-based information on how and why hunting should be abolished.

Write an article for the school paper, or for the opinion page of your local newspaper. Contact a reporter and ask them to cover the issue. Beware of falling into the trap of social media – it's been our experience that few minds are changed through posts on Facebook or Twitter. Stick to more traditional outlets for disseminating information and you'll be more successful in your efforts.

MY PRECIOUS BOY

PHOTO AND TEXT BY ANNE MULLER

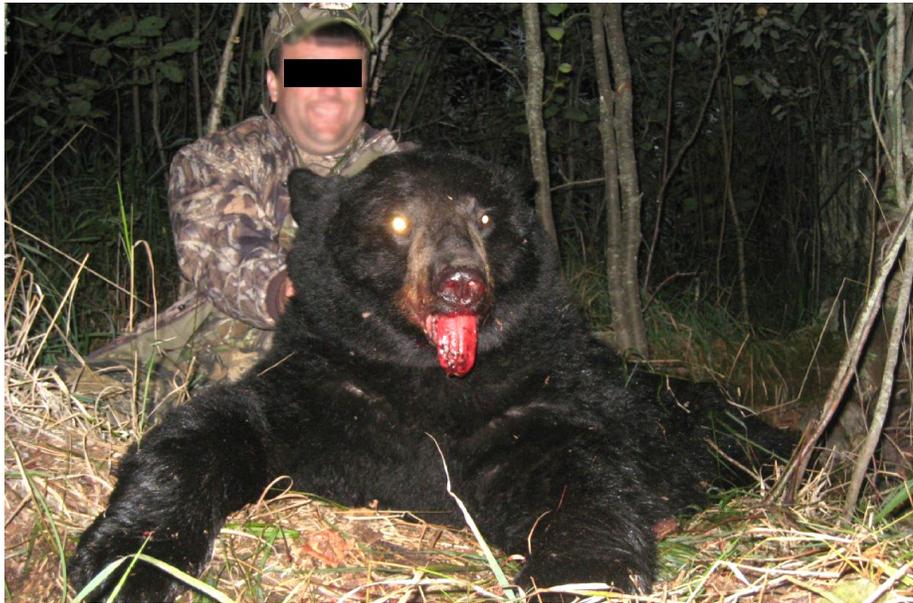


Always with a hint of angst, I've been watching these two precious siblings grow up from the time they were young fawns. Although our house is on a relatively quiet road, there are still too many cars, and an occasional driver who thoughtlessly speeds for fun. More than cars, I live in dread of hunting season, which is only a month away. I had some early relief when the piebald deer started to grace our property, as I thought "he" was a "she." My heart sank at the first indication that he was male. His sex appeared in the form of two little protrusions from his head. Since then, it seems that his antlers have dramatically increased in size every time he visits. What a healthy, beautiful and gentle boy. Please pray for his safety.

We know that one day the killing of these gentle souls will be recognized as the atrocity it is. Meanwhile, we can only pray for their safety from the brutal hunters who hope to be the one to reduce him to a taxidermied trophy.

BEAR STATS BELIE HUNT EFFICACY

BY JANET PISZAR



In 1988, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) estimated a bear population of only 150, yet aggressively attempted to reinstate recreational bear hunts.

Since 2000, bear behaviors are documented as: Category I—a perceived threat to a human or costly property damage; Category II—an annoyance to a human/property; Category III—observations of innocent/typical bear behaviors.

Since 2010, the DFW's primary justification for hunts was that bears would become more fearful of humans, lessening their risk to the public. Also, that a reduced population will bring fewer complaints. The stats compiled by the state, however,

believe the efficacy of their pledges.

Beginning in December 2015, New Jersey's bear hunt expanded territory and extended the season. January 2016 bear statistics, compared to the statistics of January 2015, **increased by 19 percent** despite the slaughter-removal of 510 bears the previous month.

The summary of categorized bear activity from January 1 through April 20, 2016—four months after the expanded hunt — increased from **218** in 2015, to **231** in 2016. While a 6 percent increase may not seem significant, the DFW assurance of **reduced** bear complaints constitutes a compounded failure.

Throughout New Jersey's history, there has been a notable absence of any

bear-caused human fatality. The (presumed) bear killing in 2013 occurred after three annual bear hunts.

Reduced populations of bear, deer, and game animals cannot insure a decline in negative impact. Bag limits and season lengths are calculated for maximum sustainable yield; the DFW insures continued excess inventory and shootable surplus for hunters' success, satisfaction, and retention.

The DFW systematically abuses its power via absolute autonomy over all wildlife. It can tweak, contrive, reveal, or conceal information. Even after validated failures, the DFW is allowed to continue with more of its failed plans. The DFW is aware that failures create the perception that further expanded hunts are needed to achieve goals.

Is the DFW the only New Jersey agency never held accountable? The fact that wildlife is a publicly owned natural resource makes this egregious, deplorable and intolerable.

Where is our governor's oversight? As a stakeholder of New Jersey's publicly owned wildlife resource, call Gov. Chris Christie (609) 292-6000 and tell him the public has a right to his response.

Janet Pizar is founder of **PUBLIC TRUST Wildlife Management, est. 2011**

NO BEAR HUNTING THIS YEAR IN FLORIDA!

Thanks to an amazing effort by animal protection activists, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has called off the 2016 bear hunt!

Activism is so essential to keep exposing the fabrications and concocted rationales for hunting. The truth is that hunting is a business that benefits the firearms industry and their agents who serve only a small minority of hunters and do nothing for the public –

and worse than nothing for wild animals. All of the DNRs, DEC's, and fish and game agencies have insinuated themselves into government offices for the primary purpose of providing a continuing supply of wild animal targets to hunters. Taxes on firearms and ammunition are what keep the firearms manufacturers in business. This self-serving and truly vicious circle has got to end.

Hitting the nail on the head, **Chuck**

O'Neal, an Apopka Democrat running for the state House, said his Seminole County group **Speak Up Wekiva** is working on a pair of citizen-led state **ballot initiatives that would require Fish and Wildlife Conservation commissioners to be elected rather than appointed by the governor.** That will give the voters control over wildlife management agencies.

Visit the *C.A.S.H. Courier* to read more here

<http://www.all-creatures.org/cash/cc2015-fa-wi.pdf>

Journey's End

BY ANNE MULLER



Photo by Anne Muller taken at a Lowe's parking lot! "What is this all about?" she asked the man who had chosen the spot as the release site. "Will they be okay?" He shrugged.

In 2012, PETA did a 15-month investigation into pigeon racing across five states and reported the following:

<http://www.peta.org/features/pigeon-racing-investigation/>

"In many races, which can be as long as 600 miles, more than 60 percent of the birds get lost or die as a result of extreme weather, predators, electrical lines, hunters, or exhaustion. In one such race in Queens, New York, only four out of 213 birds returned. At the 2011 American Racing Pigeon Union Convention, only 827 out of the original 2,294 birds survived training flights, only 487 of whom completed the 325-mile race by nightfall.

*Birds who aren't considered fast enough and aren't wanted for breeding are typically "culled"—killed by suffocation, drowning, neck-breaking, gassing, or decapitation. PETA documented one world-renowned racer as he admitted that he generally has to buy 12 pigeons for breeding before he finds one he can use in his loft and just kills the others and their offspring. **Another racer told investigators that when starting out in pigeon racing, "The first thing you have to learn—how to kill pigeons."***

Pigeon racing is all about gambling. PETA penetrated racing organizations in which a quarter of a million dollars is bet on a single race and discovered that pigeon racing generates an estimated \$15 million a year in illegal gambling proceeds and involves felony violations of federal gambling, racketeering, and tax-evasion laws. The high stakes also lead some flyers to cheat: Investigators found

that several racers' birds tested positive for illegal performance-enhancing drugs, and one racer admitted to shooting federally protected raptors."

Periodically, Wildlife Watch gets calls from folks who have found pigeons they describe as not being able to fly. Our first question is whether or not the pigeon has a leg band. Ninety-nine percent of the time, the answer is "yes." Their next question is how to return the bird to the owner.

Wildlife Watch advises them to not return the bird. We recommend that they NOT try to find the "owner," as the person is engaging in a cruel sport. We let them know that the bird is the victim of a racing operation and may have traveled hundreds of miles away from "home" until s/he finally dropped from exhaustion and was lucky enough to have been found by the compassionate caller.

We let them know that the pigeon's need is for rest and relaxation, food, water, and shelter as they are quite vulnerable while on the ground and unable to fly. All callers agree with this assessment.

Sadly, there are no sanctuaries for racing pigeons, but I know of cases where these intelligent birds have chosen to stay with the folks who've found them, and not continue on their journey back "home."

I was curious about the handwritten description on the metal box that had about 30 pigeons crammed into it. What did it mean to say, "Journey's End"? Was he mocking the birds who were about to go on a panicked journey to fly back home from hundreds of miles away to where they had been transported?

I Googled the meaning of "Journey's End" and found that there are many interpretations. The meanings are varied: some interpret it as the beginning of a new life, some see it as the end of life. In my search, I found the poem here by Tolkien. Tolkien didn't help to settle the question of the meaning of "journey's end." In fact, it has added more nuances. For the birds who find a compassionate home, it's a new beginning; but for those who drop from exhaustion, hit power lines, starve, die a death that's long and drawn out, we pray that Tolkiens' vision of a journey's end is theirs.

Journey's End

BY J. R. R. TOLKIEN

In western lands beneath the Sun
The flowers may rise in Spring,
The trees may bud, the waters run,
The merry finches sing.
Or there maybe 'tis cloudless night,
And swaying branches bear
The Elven-stars as jewels white
Amid their branching hair.
Though here at journey's end I lie
In darkness buried deep,
Beyond all towers strong and high,
Beyond all mountains steep,
Above all shadows rides the Sun
And Stars for ever dwell:
I will not say the Day is done,
Nor bid the Stars farewell.

ON GRAND ISLAND: RESIDENTS ACT TO BAN TRAPPING

The Buffalo News reported that Grand Island, New York, residents **Nicole Gerber** and **Dave Reilly** found leghold coyote traps concealed three feet off their posted Grand Island property, next to paths where they walk their leashed dogs.

When they visited the Town Hall to notify authorities about the traps, they discovered that **hobby or sport trapping is permitted on all town-owned land on Grand Island.**

Nicole is a sixth-generation Grand Islander whose family donated Alt Boulevard to the town. Thanks to Nicole and Dave's concern, the town board acted about two weeks later to ban trapping on George Alt Boulevard, the undeveloped road next to the Reilly-Gerber property. That wasn't enough for Nicole and Dave. **They wanted the board to ban sport trapping on all town-owned land.**

They argued that traps on town land prevent residents and visitors from safely using the land and were quoted as saying, **"The moment you set a trap on any land, you exclude other uses of that land. If it's town land, and there are people who want to take a walk or a hike, you have prohibited that. It's just not fair for the town not to address this on a community-wide level."**



See credit on E-Courier

The article then included the perspective of a 16-year-old Grand Island resident who had placed the traps on Alt Boulevard to catch animals whose pelts he sells. The news report quoted him as saying that he was within both the law and his rights to set his traps on town land. "I've been trapping for five years, and I've never had an issue like this," he said. "I thought I would eventually come across someone like this, but I never thought they would change town code."

To follow the details of the battle, start with this link:

<http://www.buffalonews.com/city-region/grand-island/grand-island-residents-move-to-ban-trapping-on-town-land-20151229>

[Trappers number less than 1 percent of the population. Please see the gruesome details of skinning the animals. We can only pray that the animals are truly dead before this process begins, though we've heard otherwise.]

Following the vote of the board, Dave and Nicole reported:

"We are incredibly disappointed that the Town officials did not vote with consideration of what the residents, local community, and organizations have been requesting for months. It was not a factual or evidence-based vote, such as considering the research and realities behind lethal wildlife trapping, or the public's request to end this cruelty, or the public's request to not have to be concerned when recreating in town lands.

A minor victory in some aspects is that there is now a law that requires a permit to sport trap on public lands, which was not in place before. As Grand Island has sport trapping supporters on both the Conservation Advisory Board and the Town Board, the law definitely does not do anything to stop sport trapping, and animals will still continue to be subjected to the cruelties of trapping. We as the public can request permitting information to identify what is happening in public land surrounding our neighborhoods. We look forward to continuing to work for a positive change for Grand Island's wildlife, residents, and tourists."

THE TIMES THEY ARE A CHANGIN': TOWNS NEED TO GET WITH THE PROGRAM!

As society is quickly moving in the direction of humane, non-lethal methods of resolving human-animal conflicts, towns should enact new codes to address human conflicts with wildlife humanely, and be mindful of the risks posed by recreational trapping to those enjoying the outdoors, children, and companion animals.

We are including just a few photographs and accounts of trapping to bring home the nightmarish consequences of allowing "recreational" trapping to continue. This will enable a graphic understanding of what the victims of trapping endure, whether they are direct or indirect targets.

This little raccoon could be the poster boy for all things wrong with trapping. Each front paw was trapped off at two different times. He was named "Rackus" by the woman who found him when he came to her back door to beg for food.



Please see **GRAND ISLAND Story**, Page 9

GRAND ISLAND

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As we can imagine, the front paws of raccoons are as critical to their lives as our hands are to ours. On trapping sites, trappers brag when they find animals without limbs in their traps as they were more successful at capturing the animal than the trappers before them.



This photo is of a young red-tailed hawk who would have been considered “by-catch” or “trash” by most trappers. Both of his legs had been trapped off. The trapper who found him brought him to a wildlife rehabilitator where the hawk was hand-fed for a number of days. Sadly, he died due to his injuries.

Then there was Valentine. Valentine was rescued by Meg Massaro in Texas where she was found along the side of a road, skinny and afraid. Meg brought her back home to Albany, New York, where she became strong and healthy. Valentine paid back by joining her rescuer in

marathon races to raise money for children’s health causes. One day, while Meg was jogging, Valentine wandered a bit off the path in Albany and was caught and killed in a conibear trap.



Meg wrote: “*I Meg Massaro and Valentine came to learn that trapping in recreation areas in New York State was perfectly legal. Further, I found that trappers have a name for untargeted prey like my precious Valentine. They call them ‘trash animals,’ and no valid records on how many such incidents occur are kept because the state does not mandate that such incidents be reported, and no incentive exists for trappers to do so. In time I was to learn of other bereaved dog owners whose dear companions died in a hauntingly similar fashion.*”

<http://www.oocities.org/heartland/Valley/4235/massaro.htm>

Once we shift the focus from the pleasure of the trapper to the displeasure of the public, from the fun of the trapper to the pain of the victim, from the financial benefit to the trapper to the cost to the public, we should see the inequity of permitting sport trapping versus banning sport trapping.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR, PUBLISHED IN THE LOCAL PAPER

Grand Island should ban trapping on all public land

While it’s a step in the right direction that the Grand Island Town Board has banned recreational trapping on George Alt Boulevard, for the protection of both wild and domestic animals the ban should be extended to all public land.

Sadly, there are many documented cases of wildlife and domestic dogs and cats losing their limbs or their lives because of legally placed leghold traps, and residents should not have to fear for the safety of their four-legged family members whenever

they choose to enjoy a day at the park or just a walk down the road.

Contrary to the opinions of inexperienced trappers, leghold traps indeed shatter the bones of animals smaller than those who are targeted. Countless owls and other birds of prey fall victim to traps each year, as any wildlife rehabilitator can attest. Leghold traps are like land mines for animals, and these relics of a more violent time have no place in a modern society that should have evolved past their use a long time ago.

Leghold traps are currently legal but the law is not a static entity; it is subject to change as society changes around it, and the time to change the town’s liberal trapping laws has certainly arrived.

Grand Island need not be a dangerous place for wildlife to live and for domestic animals to enjoy an afternoon with their caregivers, and a trapping ban on all public land would make Grand Island a safer and more welcoming place for all.

—Joe Miele

In case our members don't read the New York State 2016 *Hunting and Trapping Regulations and Guide*, we thought you'd like to see the "Message from the Governor."

“NY OPEN FOR FISHING AND HUNTING”



“Dear Conservationist, I am pleased to share with you the new *Hunting and Trapping Regulations and Guide*, featuring all the information you need to plan and enjoy a productive season.

Inside are changes that reflect the results of many years of field study, input from sportsmen and sports-women, and dedicated work by many people on behalf of New York's natural resources. Thank you for purchasing the licenses that help support this work and make habitat improvement projects possible. Without this great support from you, we simply would not have the rich diversity and abundant wildlife populations and habitat we all enjoy. Certainly, you are all partners — anglers, hunters and trappers, in this important work.

New York has some of the best hunting and trapping areas in the nation and, in 2013, hunters in the state spent approximately \$1.6 billion dollars on all hunting-related expenditures. Under our NY Open for Fishing and Hunting Initiative, this year's budget provides \$8 million for State land access projects, which builds upon the \$6 million provided last year for 50 new projects to improve access to approximately 380,000 acres of existing State lands for recreation, including boat launches,

Please see NY OPEN FOR FISHING AND HUNTING, Page 11

TRUMP'S SONS ENJOY KILLING

A year ago, Donald Trump Sr. was in Scotland for the women's gold competition at his Turnberry course and was questioned about his son's hunting.

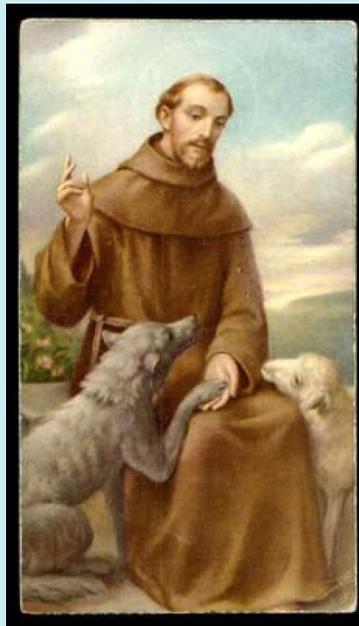
He said his sons “love to hunt” and are proud members of the NRA. “I am a big believer in the Second Amendment,” Trump Sr. said.

To see a nightmare of similar photos of other magnificent animals his sons wantonly killed, visit this website:



I BELIEVE

BY DEBRA MUCCI



I believe that every one of the Lord's creatures deserves respect and the right to live life in peace without the harassment of mankind.

I believe that all of the Lord's creatures are created equal and that no man has a right to consider himself superior.

I believe that Noah was ordered to have two of each animal board the Ark so that animals could survive. Not so that mankind could hunt or destroy animals at will.

I believe the idea behind the Ark was that mankind was to share the earth with all of the Lord's creatures and that all were to live in peace.

I believe that no man has a right to mistreat or abuse any animal no matter how upset, angry, or confused the person may be.

I believe that every creature has as much right to live in peace as mankind.

I believe we can make this happen. Please do your part and report animal cruelty and abuse.

Debra Mucci has been engaged in battles over the presence of Canada geese with her homeowners' association for years. She has reported that a woman used a bullwhip to harm Canada geese, and other neighbors used other tactics that should have resulted in criminal charges if only there were laws protecting wild animals.

C.A.S.H. believes that regardless of our religion, the people who really see the essence of animals share a belief that animals have God-given rights. If that doesn't work for you, how about Nature-given rights. Whatever you believe, can we all agree that they need legal rights. Please visit LOHV.org.

NY OPEN FOR FISHING AND HUNTING
From Page 10

bird-watching areas, trails and hunting blinds.

In addition, the 2015–16 budget creates a new capital account which, along with federal Pittman-Robertson funds, will be used to manage, protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and to improve and develop public access for fish and wildlife-related recreation.

This year, New York State is launching the ‘New York Young Forest Initiative,’ a multi-year effort to ensure at least 10 percent of the forested landscape on each Wildlife Management Area is kept as young forest in perpetuity. New York will dedicate 18 new DEC biologists and foresters to the initiative which will be good for wildlife, and for those who enjoy hunting, trapping, bird watching, and wildlife photography.

Thanks to New York’s active sport-

ing community, game species are thriving, and we are dedicated to making it easier than ever to go afield and enjoy hunting and trapping.

Hunting and trapping are traditions that are often passed on through the generations. To introduce the next generation to pleasures of the sport, New York State will once again host a Youth Deer Hunt over Columbus Day Weekend, October 10–12, 2015. More information on New York’s youth trapper and hunter programs is on Special Seasons Designated for Young Hunters. By teaching a new generation to enjoy the outdoors, we will continue New York’s strong conservation legacy.

Best wishes for a safe and successful season,

Andrew M. Cuomo
 Governor, State of New York”

From the NYS hunting rules and regs:

To take—means to pursue, shoot, hunt, kill, capture, trap, snare or net

wildlife and game—and all lesser acts that disturb or worry wildlife—or to place or use any net or other device commonly used to take wildlife.

To trap—means to take, kill or capture wildlife with traps, deadfalls and other devices commonly used to take wildlife, including the shooting or killing of lawfully trapped animals. It also includes all related activities such as placing, setting, staking or checking traps or assisting another person with these activities.

<http://www.eregulations.com/newyork/hunting/message-from-the-governor/>

Gradually, we are seeing change. Hunting is falling out of favor with a lot of the public. As we get to know the peaceful animals who grace our lawns and communities there’s less call for killing and more for protecting. High profile wildlife killing is beginning to affect the perception of hunting in general. More news media are portraying hunters in an extremely negative light.

Supreme Court Justices Antonin Scalia and Elena Kagan Went A Huntin... An Impartial Court?



Antonin Scalia poses with an animal he killed.



Antonin Scalia, Elena Kagan (center two)

EL PASO — An El Paso source close to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia tells ABC-7 that the 79-year-old died in his sleep after a day of quail hunting at Cibolo Creek Ranch outside of Marfa, Texas.

<http://www.kvia.com/news/breaking-supreme-court-justice-scalia-dies-during-hunting-trip-in-marfa/37981652>

Is it clear that **Jan Haagensen’s** challenge to the constitutionality of the hunter harassment laws didn’t stand a chance? Jan, a brilliant attorney, saw her case rejected twice by the U.S. Supreme Court. To read more, visit: <http://www.all-creatures.org/cash/cc2008-wi-14.html>

Along with many other individuals and organizations, C.A.S.H. was shocked and greatly saddened to learn about the passing of **Dr. Jay Kirkpatrick**. We asked his dear friend **Priscilla Cohn Ferrater-Mora** to share her remembrance and are honored to publish it below.

Dr. Kirkpatrick's groundbreaking work will continue through the **Science and Conservation Center** in Billings, Montana. You can visit the organization's website at: www.sccpzb.org/

MEMORIES OF JAY F. KIRKPATRICK



With the death of Jay F. Kirkpatrick, Ph.D. on December 16, 2015, the world became a poorer place. Jay was responsible for the development of a fertility control vaccine, the immunocontraceptive Porcine Zona Pellucida or PZP that could be used instead of lethal means to control animal numbers. No longer would killing animals be accepted as inevitable just because someone said there were too many. The use of PZP meant that at last some of those animals unfortunate enough to live in zoos, as well as wildlife such as deer, horses, and elephants—to name just a few—could avoid being killed, culled, hunted, or relentlessly chased and harassed. It also meant that people did not have to fear that they themselves, their children or their companion animals might be injured or even killed by a razor tipped arrow or a stray bullet.

Jay was an unusual scientist, indeed an unusual human being: his love of science was accompanied by a keen interest in the humanities, especially ethics. He was an innovative and creative person, who used his knowledge to benefit both human and nonhuman animals, a loyal, faithful, and supportive friend, a generous man with a keen sense of humor. He did not seek his own self aggrandizement, but rather spent his life trying to lessen the suffering of others, our fellow

inhabitants of this beautiful planet.

As Jay himself told the story, it was in 1971 that he was visited by two “cowboys” from the Bureau of Land Management who asked him if he could prevent horses from reproducing. This was a strange question because reproductive scientists were not often, if ever, asked to eliminate or lessen reproduction, but rather to increase or enhance it. Jay was keen enough to realize then that his two visitors foresaw the future accurately: that with the passage of the **Free-Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act**, the time would soon come when the public's adoption of horses could not keep pace with the natural increase in the horse population and that the U.S. government would be forced to deal with wild horses at a tremendous cost. That visit changed his life.

I met Jay in 1987 when he presented a paper at the first conference on wild life contraception in Philadelphia. Scientists were just beginning to learn that many of the hormonal contraceptives previously used were having harmful effects on at least some animals, particularly felines. At that time, however, I saw fertility control as a panacea, a scientific gift, a wonderful method that would please everyone, from those who did not want to see deer in their suburban yards eating their hostas to those who wanted to reduce the so-called “burgeoning herds” and could see no other means to do so except by shooting them—something that frightened much of the public. Was I ever naive!

Shortly after the conference I learned that Jay had changed the direction of his research for the last 15 years and was now successfully working with horses using the non-

BY PRISCILLA COHN FERRATER-MORA
hormonal contraceptive PZP. Would it also be effective with deer? No one really knew. I asked Jay if he could find out. He could, he said, but first he had to inform me that while I hated recreational hunting (killing for fun) and hoped that PZP would replace lethal means of controlling deer herds at least in those areas where hunting was too dangerous or the public disapproved, he himself was a hunter. I don't know how Jay thought I might react to this fact for at that time he could not have known how stubborn I was. What I said was that we were not hiring him on the basis of his personal life, but that a scientist who hunted might enjoy even greater credibility among some groups than one who did not hunt. Thus was born a friendship that endured until his death.

Although Jay was not naive, I don't think that even he could have imagined the bitter opposition to the use of PZP that arose. As a scientist, he believed in evidence, in data, in reasoned argument. Although he was a very patient and tolerant man, he did not have much patience with those who tried to express their subjective and often self-interested and biased views as if they were based on facts. In his many articles and talks, he was always careful to corroborate what he said by referring to data and to the evidence in refereed journals.

In October, 2006 without any personal compensation other than his actual expenses, Jay travelled from Montana to Pennsylvania where he talked to at least nine different groups of people scattered throughout the state about fertility control. He would end each talk by saying, “It works. It works well,” often adding that the

Please see **JAY F. KIRKPATRICK Story, Page 10**

JAY F. KIRKPATRICK

Continued from page 12

opposition to fertility control was based on political, social, or cultural ideas.

Jay's personality was clearly revealed in a letter that he wrote for publication in the *Bucks County Courier Times* as a response to a letter published by that newspaper on January 15, 2007, written by Jerry Feaser, who was then the press secretary for the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Feaser's letter had concluded that "for the game commission, the choice is clear: hunting costs communities nothing, and is the best option when compared to an unproven, experimental procedure that is cost prohibitive." Jay was told by the newspaper that his response was too long and had to be shortened if he wanted it to be published. Not believing in what he called "sound bites," he refused and gave me permission to put his letter in its entirety on the website PZPinfo.org.

In the beginning of the letter Jay wrote: "Please keep in mind that journalism regarding this subject has been, for a decade or more, embarrassingly shabby, inaccurate and misleading and for the most part reflects a lot of passionate opinions and theories but little of factual substance."

Following his criticism of journalism, Jay made two successive points both of which would sound familiar to anyone who has ever heard Jay talk about fertility control, although in this particular case he was referring to deer. He said, "First, I do not advocate the use of contraception for deer, at Tyler Park or anywhere else. I merely convey facts, data, and scientifically-supported conclusions. Urban and suburban deer problems are local issues and it is not my domain to

advocate any management approach outside my home city here in Billings. The Tyler deer are someone else's deer and someone else is responsible for decisions about their management. Second, I do not deal in opinions. I deal only in facts, derived from controlled studies, appropriate analysis and peer-reviewed published data."

After making these two points Jay showed that what Feaser said was at best misleading, inaccurate, or misinformed. He did not hesitate to point out—indeed seemed delighted to point out—that what Feaser repeatedly called sterilization is quite different from contraception with which Jay was concerned. Next, Jay demonstrated the falsity of Feaser's claims. Where is your evidence asked Jay, who then proceeded to give the evidence for his own assertions concerning, for example, the proven safety of PZP. He made his point in a paragraph that is so dense, so full of scholarly references that it would seem to be a joke. It would be amusing if the same false assertions were not repeated constantly by those who fear that PZP might disrupt their "life style," their bloodlust and love of killing.

In the conclusion of his letter, Jay asserted that "I am not dismayed by the passion that accompanies this subject.... What does upset me, is knowingly manipulating information, hyperbole, attempts to frighten people with skewed information and an anti-intellectual approach to debates that excludes facts and data and substitute opinion."

I have quoted from this letter because it revealed so well not only Jay's honesty, but also his refusal to give in to the monumental and crushing forces that opposed the use of

anything other than lethal methods. His sense of humor was also displayed at the carelessness of his opponents in trying to discredit his work. Sometimes his sense of humor was sorely tried. Nevertheless, Jay was willing to spend his own life in acknowledging the value of other lives so often trivialized and in trying to prevent suffering that was often not only ignored, but unrecognized. I believe that in his heart of hearts Jay knew he was, as they say, "on the side of the angels"

Jay's life was not only a gift to animals, but also to the many people who believe that justice does not involve the killing of animals for human convenience. If anyone deserves to rest in peace, it is certainly **Jay F. Kirkpatrick**.

Priscilla N. Cohn is Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at Pennsylvania State University. She is the associate director of the **Oxford Centre for Animal Ethics**, and co-editor with **Andrew Linzey** of the Centre's *Journal of Animal Ethics*. She is an animal rights advocate, and taught one of Spain's first animal rights courses at Complutense University of Madrid in 1990. She has a particular interest in wildlife and is a former board member of the Fund for Animals.

Cohn is the author, co-author, or editor of several books, including *Etica aplicada* (Applied Ethics, 1981) with José Ferrater Mora, *Contraception in Wildlife* (1996), with Edward D. Plotka and Ulysses S. Seal, and *Ethics and Wildlife* (1999). Bio from Wikipedia.

Memories of Jay Kirkpatrick

In a memorial statement, **Return to Freedom's American Wild Horse Sanctuary** founder **Neda Stram** said that as she and Dr. Jay Kirkpatrick were driving through a vast area, a range manager shot a mother coyote. "Jay went silent until we got back to the

lodge. He was deeply disturbed, stating emphatically that the shooting was not true conservation, that the death of that coyote mama meant a den of pups would suffer as they starved to death."

<http://www.animals24-7.org/2015/12/23/wildlife-contraceptive-researcher-jay-kirkpatrick-75/>

ASK UNCLE JOE



BY JOE MIELE

GOT A QUESTION FOR UNCLE JOE? YOU CAN E-MAIL IT TO CASH@ABOLISHSPORTHUNTING.ORG. WOULD YOU RATHER SNAIL MAIL YOUR QUESTION? SEND IT TO:

**ASK UNCLE JOE,
P.O. Box 13815, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO 88013**

UNCLE JOE GETS A LOT OF MAIL SO DON'T BE OFFENDED IF HE CANNOT ANSWER YOUR QUESTION IN THE COURIER.

LETTERS ARE PRINTED AS RECEIVED. THEY ARE UNEDITED.

We're going to mix it up a little for this edition of the Uncle Joe column. We were recently contacted by someone who's interested in becoming a wildlife rehabilitator and wanted to know what to do to get her career started. Our reply to her was lengthy, and it takes up the entire space that's usually devoted to snarky answers to stupid questions. We think this is important, especially this time of year when rehabbers are stretched to their limits with animals to care for.

Don't fret, Uncle Joe will be back to his old self for the next issue.

Dear Uncle Joe:

For years I have had an interest in rescuing animals and caring for backyard wildlife, and I think I'm interested in becoming a wildlife rehabber. I see so many animals who need help but I don't know where to begin. Do I need to be a vet or vet tech first?

Melly

Albuquerque, NM

Dear Melly:

Thank you so much for your interest in helping wildlife. Being a wildlife rehabber is hard work. You'll be up all hours of the night feeding babies, changing bandages, and fielding phone calls, but you'll be doing a service that is of great importance to the community and the animals who call the area home.

Wildlife rehabilitators are licensed by their states to take orphaned and injured wildlife from the public—not from the wild. The goal of wildlife rehabilitation is not to keep the animals captive, but to get them beyond their troubles and ready for release back to their outdoor homes. This isn't like rescuing cats and dogs who'll be rehomed—those animals need hands-on care, while wildlife needs to be hands-off as much as possible.

You'll need to determine which situations require your attention and which don't. We were recently called to help some baby birds who'd fallen out of a tree. Instead of running the babies to a rehabilitator, we had the homeowner drill some holes in a small Tupperware container and fill it with twigs, leaves, and lawn clippings. We instructed the homeowner to use heavy twine to tie the container as high in the tree as she could, and then to put the babies inside and watch for mama. Within 30 minutes, mama returned and

sat on her babies to keep them warm. Not every situation requires professional intervention.

You will however, need some sort of medical knowledge for the species you'll be caring for, though wildlife rehabilitators are not veterinarians and you'll have to consult with vets who are knowledgeable about wildlife if antibiotics or other medications are needed. You should, however, learn simple skills such as how to reset a broken bone in a wing, how to flush out a maggot-filled wound, or how to drain an abscess. You will not be able to perform surgery and will need the assistance of a veterinarian for that kind of treatment. And while you're not a vet, it'll be important for you to study up on wildlife biology, ecology, wildlife conservation, veterinary medicine, and related sciences.

Being able to euthanize sick and injured wildlife is a requirement of the job. It's something you'll face if an animal's injuries are life-threatening. Will an animal be able to die peacefully on their own or does the dying process need to gently be hastened? Will an unreleasable animal be OK living in captivity or will they be miserable, lonely, depressed, and frightened? You'll be making life-and-death decisions as a rehabilitator and need to be comfortable with that and able to accept and live with your decisions.

Having good "people skills" is also very important. You'll have to convince the public that there are things they can do themselves without your help, or that they may need to bring the animal to you since you'll most likely not be able to leave the premises for more than a few minutes at a time. You'll need to be a bit of a detective, ask questions, and draw out information. Someone might say, "I found a baby squirrel," but it's the details of the story that will let you know how to proceed. Be prepared to deal with rude people who'll threaten to kill an animal if you don't immediately drop everything you're doing to get them. How you handle each situation could be the difference between life and death.

Understand that you cannot charge anything for your services because the wildlife you handle are "legally" owned by the people of the state. Your operation will be run entirely on donations from the public and from your own pocket. If you think you'll be able to make a living doing this, go to vet school instead.

You'll also need to know the laws and regulations of the state you're licensed in. Be prepared to obtain the necessary permits, provide proper facilities which are subject to inspection 24/7 and without notice, and keep detailed records on the animals you're treating, where they're coming from, where you've been releasing them, and everything else. The permits you need will depend on the kind of animals you want to help. If you want to help birds you'll need a permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in addition to anything you need from the state. A good resource to consult is wildlife-education.com. There, you'll find links to each state wildlife agency and their requirements for wildlife rehabilitators.

Take advantage of the wildlife rehabilitator training courses made available through large international wildlife groups. You'll need to fill your brain with a lot of information, and you'll need to be able to do it quickly and in stressful situations.

Being a wildlife rehabber means hard work, long hours, no days off, and constant dipping into your own pocket to pay the bills and to purchase equipment (everything from towels and bowls to incubators, syringes, feeding tubes, and specialized enclosures). You'll shed many tears over animals who desperately wanted to live but couldn't be saved. You'll sacrifice time with family, friends, and companion animals to tend to wildlife. You'll need basic business skills as well as basic construction skills unless you have the means to hire people for that kind of work. Fundraisers? Yes, you'll be doing that too, unless you're wealthy.

You'll have to learn what to do if an animal is hit by a car, falls out of a tree, or is poisoned. You'll need to know how to clean fight wounds, puncture wounds, and bullet holes. You'll become familiar with different kinds of traps because you'll have to remove them from an animal's leg or back without causing further damage and without being bitten. Yes, you should get pre-exposure rabies shots.

Being a wildlife rehabilitator is a huge responsibility and we encourage you to volunteer at the nearest wildlife-rehabilitation center or with the nearest rehabber to become immersed in the world of rehabilitation. Through your volunteer time, we're sure you'll determine if the career is right for you.

C.A.S.H. CATALOG

A Voice in the Wilderness

Videotape approximately 20 minutes.
\$12.00 and \$8 for members.

This video is an expose of wildlife management by **Luke Dommer**, founder of C.A.S.H. It was produced by **Focus on Animals**, CT. **Esther Mechler** of Focus has generously given C.A.S.H. the right to sell this videotape. Copies have been generously donated by **Nancy Gordon of HAVE**, an audio-visual company in Hudson, NY.



Luke Dommer

CASH HAT

Neon Orange, one size fits all. \$7.50



C.A.S.H. T-SHIRT,

X-LARGE,
BRIGHT ORANGE—\$12.00



Front of shirt

HOW YOU CAN HELP US DO MORE:

√ Become a member
√ Include WILDLIFE WATCH, INC. in your will (you may earmark bequests for C.A.S.H.). If you have general questions about leaving a bequest in your Will to Wildlife Watch, or making Wildlife Watch the beneficiary of life insurance or other assets, you can contact Frances Carlisle, Esq. at 212-213-0172. Frances Carlisle is a trusts and estates attorney with expertise in advising clients about bequests and other types of disposition to charitable organizations.

√ Donate shares of stock, avoid capital gains and get a tax deduction! Notify your broker or the company whose stock you hold. Ask them to transfer stock to Wildlife Watch, Inc. Federal Tax Identification Number: 13-3076705

A copy of our latest annual report may be obtained from Wildlife Watch, Inc., or from the Office of the Attorney General, Charities Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271.

PETER'S HUMOR? C.A.S.H. apologizes if you are not amused

By PETER MULLER, VP, C.A.S.H.

A big-game hunter went on safari with his wife and mother-in-law. The couple stayed in one tent about 50 feet from the mother-in-law's. One evening, while still deep in the jungle, the Mrs. awoke to find her mother's tent empty. Rushing to her husband, she insisted on both trying to find her mother. The hunter picked up his rifle, took a swig of whiskey, and started to look for his mother-in-law. In a clearing not far from the camp, they came upon a chilling sight: the mother-in-law was backed up against a thick, impenetrable bush, and a large male lion stood facing her. The wife cried, "What are we going to do?" "Nothing," said the hunter husband. "The lion got himself into this mess; let him get himself out of it."



Three old blind pals went hunting together. Having had no luck in the

blind, they decided to walk around the leased land and see if they could sense anything to kill, agreeing to meet back in two hours. A couple of hours later two of the pals were back, tired and irritated at discovering no signs of life. Then, hearing some noise in the brush, one of them took a shot. They were horrified to hear their buddy scream out in pain as the bullet hit his arm. A few hours later in the emergency room the doctor came out into the waiting area shaking his head. Their friend was dead. "How can he be dead?" asked the first friend, "It was only a flesh wound!" "Well, boys," drawled the doctor, "it's true the wound didn't amount to much. But you really shouldn't of field dressed him."



Q: Why can't a hunter dial 911? A: he can't find the eleven.



Fans of Pete's Humor

www.ebaumsworld.com/pictures/view/557305/#

Your generous contributions will help us to do much more.
Thank you for your support. Please visit:
www.abolishsporthunting.org

As always,
we are grateful to
The Mary T. and Frank L. Hoffman Family Foundation
for hosting the C.A.S.H. website!



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