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ANIMAL CAVAT

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MAY/JUNE 1972

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

The staff of ANIMAL CAVALCADE had the privilege of attending the 39th annual meeting of the American Animal Hospital Association which was held from April 10 - 14.

When this association was founded, its objective was to upgrade the medical facilities in which animals were being treated and to also upgrade the medical care and treatment being offered these animals. This small group set up minimum standards required for membership in the area of medical procedures and care as well as standards for the physical requirements of their hospitals.

Starting with only a handful of members at the first meeting in 1933, the association now has over 3,000 members, associates and affiliates in the profession throughout the United States and Canada. This year's meeting was attended by over 3,000 people from all over the world including Belgium, France, England, Australia, the West Indies, Hawaii, Alaska and Canada. The intense interest of all those attending was evident throughout the meeting. There were special papers presented and many in-depth seminars which started at 8:00 AM and continued to 11:00 PM in such areas as cardiology, anesthesiology, radiology, orthopedics, urology, neurology, and clinical pathology as well as many sessions on hospital management and clinical procedures. Needless to say, the American pet owner has many of the most competent, best trained and dedicated veterinarians to call upon for the most up-to-date knowledge and techniques in veterinary medicine.

The educational institutions should also be complimented for sending to this meeting their best trained and capable medical and surgical teams to demonstrate and instruct those attending on the most modern advancements in surgery and medicine. These individuals are also dedicated to continuous educational progress so vital to the practice of veterinary medicine.

There were over 150 exhibitors demonstrating the latest pharmaceuticals, surgical instruments, pet foods and office management equipment. These people, with their tremendous resource facilities and their excellent scientific staffs, are lending their untiring efforts and their research dollars to bring the veterinary profession the latest discoveries so that animals can be given the best medical care.

The next time you see your veterinarian, thank him for attending these meetings, and tell him that you realize he is doing so in order that you, the American pet owner, may have the most modern veterinary care available.

William Riddell, D.V.M.

ANIMAL CAVALCADE

Official Journal of the Animal Health Foundation on animal care and health.

MAY/JUNE 1972

Volume 3 Number 3

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DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Readers with health and other pet problems are invited to send in their questions to ANIMAL CAVALCADE. Those with the greatest reader interest will be handled on this page by Dr. J.F. Smithcors, D.V.M., Ph.D., who is technical editor of American Veterinary Publications, Inc.

MANGE TRANSMISSION

Q. My dog has developed mange. Is there a risk of my cat also developing this disease?

A. The two more common species of mange mites of dogs, those causing sarcoptic and demodectic mange, are unlikely to cause serious disease in cats. If a cat should acquire them the disease is usually mild and of short duration because the cat is not a natural host. The mites of otodectic mange (ear mites), however, are easily transmitted from dog to cat and vice versa, although many more cats than dogs are affected, and the usual source is another cat. Ear mites can cause ear infection, and any time your cat shakes its head and scratches its ears persistently you should have it examined.

SEASONAL SHEDDING

Q. We have come to expect heavy hair shedding by our cat in the summer months, but this past winter she has been shedding considerably as well. What can be the reason?

A. Ordinarily a cat kept outdoors will shed its winter haircoat in late spring, but cats kept indoors will shed to some extent the year round. Winter shedding might therefore be in response to the particular climatic condition the cat is exposed to, especially if it is fairly uniform. Patchy shedding about the head is also often a normal condition, but there are

several causes of hair loss that require attention. Otodectic mange, caused by a species of mite, causes temporary hair loss, as can various drugs and excessive vitamin A intake, or nutritional deficiencies. If the loss seems to be excessive and is not being replaced by new hair, I would suggest you consult a veterinarian.

HEARTWORM INFESTATION

Q. Years ago we rarely heard of heartworm in dogs. Now it is on everybody's tongue. What happened?

A. When I was a student 25 years ago we learned that heartworm disease was restricted almost entirely to the southeastern U.S., and whenever we saw a hunting dog that tired easily we always asked if it had been worked in one of the southern states—and it usually had. Since that time we have become a much more mobile population, and we take our dogs with us. Maybe some of the mosquitoes that transmit the disease (heartworm larvae) by feeding on an infected dog and then biting others have migrated too, but any local mosquito population will do. Another reason is that we are more conscious of heartworm as a disease, and we know what to look for.

TRAINING PROBLEM

Q. When you want to leave a dog in the house for a long time and expect him to wet on paper, how can you train him to do this? Our female Schnauzer is so well housebroken that she will positively not go even if left for 12 hours.

A. The problem here is that you don't want your Schnauzer to give up her good habits, and you certainly don't want to punish her for something she doesn't do. I would suggest that you try to get her to go on some newspaper outside, so she will recognize the odor, and then place this in the garage (with her) when you will be away for some time. In this manner she might learn that the garage is a proper place to go, and then you could try a slightly soiled paper in her usual place in the house if she is restricted to a certain room while you are gone. The paper should always be put in the same place so she won't get the idea that any paper is fair game.

ANIMAL HEALTH NEWS

FISH TOP SELLERS IN U. S. PET INDUSTRY

A doggie in the window has great appeal but in a \$3 billion annual pet industry, fish are outselling them. So states S. E. Herbert, of San Francisco, a leading figure in the pet dealers supply industry. "Fish are number one pets now," according to Herbert. "It's a tossup, now, whether dogs, kittens or birds come next." The first "Homey Pets" in the San Francisco Bay area was founded in 1849 during the gold rush when one A. W. Robinson dumped a pail of goldfish, newly arrived from China, into a horse trough and set up a hand-lettered for-sale sign, according to Herbert. "I can't explain why goldfish sold except that every person has a yearning for a pet. The goldminers took the fish away in any small glass bowl or container they could lay their hands on. "Today, apartment owners have many restrictions - even children, dogs and cats are out. Some won't even allow a bird. So aquaria are enjoying an unprecedented boom".

CANINE REJECTIONS BY ARMY STAND AT 40%

Only 40% of the canine candidates for military service can pass the rigid physical and psychological examinations. The remaining 60% must be rejected because of hip dysplasia, defective teeth, heartworm disease, over- or underweight, or unsuitable temperament.

Maj. Roland C. Olson, an Air Force veterinarian, reported to a meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association that candidates are usually subjected to two examinations, the first before they are accepted for presentation at the induction center, and the second at the center. Approximately 66% of the dogs are rejected during the first examination because of hip dysplasia, and another 50% are

continued on page 8

EXCESSIVE BARKING
ENDLESS BARKING
CHRONIC BARKING
NUISANCE BARKING
BARKING BARKING
BARKING



BARK-TRAINING COLLAR

Barking is good and absolutely necessary. But excessive barking is simply a nuisance. Neighbor relations can be strained to the breaking point resulting in legal action or possible harm to the barking dog.

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keeping KITTY looking her best

By Hilarie Edwards

Spring and early summer bring out the dust pans and brooms in all of us! Time to spruce up, we say. Cluttered closets and messy drawers fall victim to our housekeeping urges. But what about Kitty? As an important member of the family, she deserves a bit of special attention, too!

Some pet owners believe that cats don't need their help to stay well groomed. But the fact is that even the most fastidious of felines can't do it all by themselves. Perhaps, the most important aspect of good grooming is brushing and combing—particularly important for long-hair cats, but good for short-hairs, too. A few minutes of daily brushing will reduce shedding, promote a healthy and handsome coat, prevent hair balls (large ones can be serious and make your cat very ill) and minimize fleas.

For a long-hair cat, use a strong metal comb with close-set teeth. If the hair should become matted (a stubborn burr or a wad of chewing gum could also be a problem), you may need to cut it out with small scissors. If you do, direct the point away from Kitty and cut with the direction of the hair, rather than across it. Short-hair cats will need a brush with strong bristles. (Pay special attention to the area between your cat's shoulders. It's a place where he cannot properly clean himself.) After combing and brushing, you may want to use a smoothing cloth or glove to bring out the luster of your pet's coat.

If summer has brought an invasion of fleas, you may decide to invest in a flea comb. Try dipping it in alcohol and comb against the direction of the hair. (You'll need to dip it with each stroke.) If you use a commercial flea preparation, be sure it's one especially made for cats. Others, like those containing DDT, may be harmful—even lethal for Kitty. Another tip you might want to try. Give your cat some B₁. (Nutritionists say it affects the taste of a cat's skin and isn't enjoyed by fleas.) Brewer's Yeast is a good source of this vitamin, so sprinkle ½ teaspoon on Kitty's daily ration.

Don't forget to de-flea the furniture, carpets and your cat's bedding when you are getting rid of his fleas. If all else fails, you may wish to take

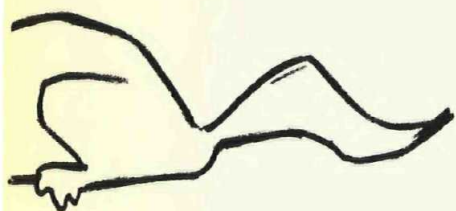


Kitty to your veterinarian for a flea bath.

Usually your cat won't need a bath if brushing and combing are done on a regular basis. (The exception is a show cat who will always be bathed and groomed before shows.) However, emergencies will arise. If Kitty should run through a mud puddle, make contact with some grease under your car, or knock over the syrup jar on his tail, he may need a bath. Try using this procedure. Prepare all the bathing materials in advance. If your cat is not a water buff, though some are (there are those who enjoy romping in the backyard sprinkler, or on the kitchen sink or even in the shower stall with the spray on), this will reduce the trauma for you and Kitty. Try bathing in a double sink or in two tubs; one for soaping and one for rinsing. A bathtub full of water may frighten a water-shy feline! Fill the tub with 3" or 4" of lukewarm water. Use a mild soap—NO DETERGENTS—or a specially prepared shampoo. A tiny dab of mineral oil placed into the corner of each eye will help keep the suds from irritating. A rubber mat or rough towel in the bottom of the tub will give Kitty a foothold and prevent slipping.

Since cats catch cold easily, make sure your pet is thoroughly dried after rinsing. Terrycloth towels will do the job nicely. Many cat owners prefer to bathe their pets in the evening, keep them in overnight, and not let them out until morning. Kittens under six months should not be bathed unless it's absolutely essential.

The advent of warm weather will prompt many a cat owner to wonder if his pet feline should have his coat clipped or thinned. Indoor cats shed year around, though more so in spring. Outdoor cats shed depending on the season. The longer days of spring and summer bring on more shedding; in winter, there is less. The answer—according to many veterinarians—is *not* to clip. Cats are psychologically upset by clipping. The advantages of less hair on a hot day will be less significant than the humiliation of being "barbered." Your best bet in warm weather is to groom your cat conscientiously every day.



In case you're wondering about whiskers, remember that they're meant to be viewed, not violated. They serve to help a cat in his sensory perceptions and should *not* be trimmed or clipped.

Most indoor cats will tend to be hard on upholstered furniture if their nails aren't clipped. Clipping will not interfere with their normal scratching needs nor with their ability to climb. If clipping is being done at home, be sure to use clippers especially designed for cats. Trim only the tip of the nail. A novice may prefer to ask his veterinarian for a lesson. All indoor cats can benefit from professional nail trimming at regular intervals. A cat's ears are very sensitive. If you suspect ear mites (which look like small black specks and can cause your cat considerable discomfort), take him to your veterinarian for treatment. Best to just wipe the flaps and not poke inside.

Tartar will build-up on your cat's teeth. You can cut down on the amount by feeding your adult cat some dry food and by giving kittens a large bone to chew on—NEVER poultry, rib or chop bones which can splinter and cause real trouble. It's a good idea to have your veterinarian check for tartar at regular intervals. While you don't need to clean your cat's teeth, it's a good idea to occasionally massage his gums with salt water to help reduce mouth odors and keep in check the growth of bacteria.

When you look into your cat's eyes, they should be clear and bright. A cold or illness may cause mucus to form. If this is the case, contact your veterinarian.

Not every cat will welcome his grooming hour. Some may purr throughout—especially through brushing and combing. With other felines, two people might be needed for the job! But if you'll start grooming your cat regularly from kittenhood, chances are he'll become accustomed to the process and keep the objections to a minimum.

Remember, the attic or basement may survive a once-a-year Spring cleaning—even the linen cupboard. But Kitty needs his grooming on a regular basis. The rewards are better health, a lustrous cat and a friskier disposition!

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rejected for the same reason during the second examination.

The second most common defect found in prospective military dogs is defective teeth (14% incidence), and the third most common cause of rejection is history of heartworm infection (5% incidence).

HORSE ZOO PLANNED IN CONNECTICUT

Plans are under way to establish a major equestrian center in Bethany, Connecticut. The purpose of the center will be to attract equestrian enthusiasts to the environment where activities relating to horses will be featured and the qualities of the breeds will be highlighted, according to Christian F. Rendeiro, director of the Community Services Division of the Regional Planning Agency of South Central Connecticut. Rendeiro said one of the main features of the proposed center would be a zoo-museum where live horses representative of their breed would be shown along with talks and published information on their history, use and important characteristics.

NATIONWIDE TRAFFIC IN WATCHDOGS BARED

Thieves all over the country are increasingly stealing large dogs and having them sold as watch dogs to crime conscious residents in distant cities, the head of the Indianapolis Humane Society has reported. Col. Bernard B. Beck said the thieves typically ship Indianapolis dogs to Chicago, and Chicago dogs to Philadelphia, for example — so they are hard to trace, and the dogs cannot easily run home. He blames a large part of the problem on dog owners who violate the law by letting their dogs, unleashed, go off their property, and who do not take the trouble to have dogs tattooed with an identifying number on the inside of thighs. "They used to be tattooed on the ears, but a lot of one-eared dogs began showing up in laboratories," he stated.

HORSE OWNERS REASSURED IN VEE VACCINE

Further studies just completed should reassure horse owners about the vaccine used to protect horses against Venezuelan equine encephalo-

myelitis (VEE), the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Studies to determine the effect of VEE vaccine on the central nervous system of horses were conducted at Denver, Colorado, and Ames, Iowa by the Veterinary Sciences Research Division (VSRD) of USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS).

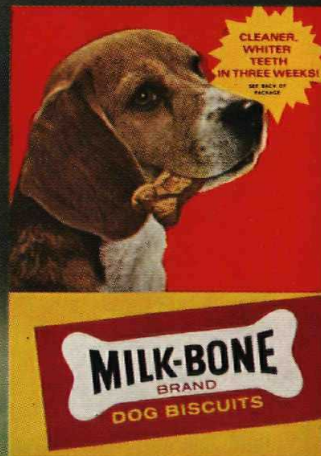
"These tests confirm our findings in the field last year when 2.8 million horses were vaccinated in 19 states and the District of Columbia," Dr. Francis J. Mulhern, Administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Service (APHIS) said. "With these favorable results with the vaccine tests under controlled conditions, we again urge all horse owners to vaccinate for VEE, because this virus could break out anywhere in the country."

Use of the VEE vaccine, available through veterinarians, is the only means of protecting horses against infection. Vaccination for eastern and western types of encephalitis does not provide protection against VEE. VEE is spread from horse to horse and from horse to humans principally by the bite of mosquitoes. Animal Health officials urge that all horses not vaccinated last year be vaccinated before mosquitoes emerge.



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PET DRUGS DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN

Medications prescribed for pets can be dangerous to children, according to the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

The warning appears in the latest supplement to "Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products", a standard reference book on the toxicity of some 17,000 household products manufactured in the United States. The book is compiled jointly by the departments of pharmacology of the UR and Dartmouth.

The recent supplement points out that veterinarians often give pet owners medications for their animals in envelopes, bottles, and other containers marked only with directions for use. Parents of young children may not realize the potential hazards of these drugs and may handle them more casually than is warranted.

ANTISORING REGULATIONS INCLUDE ALL HORSES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced plans to include all breeds of horses under a law prohibiting the practice of soring in training them for performances and show rings. Soring involves the use of weights or other devices on a horse's hoof or leg to cause pain, thus forcing the animal into a distinctive way of walking. The plan modified a proposal made last July that singled out Tennessee Walkers for anti-soring regulations under the Horse Protection Act of 1971.

FEDERAL REGULATION FOR TURTLES

Data amassed by S. H. Lamm, of the Epidemiology Intelligence Service, of the Center for Disease Control suggests that pet turtles may cause one-fifth of all salmonella infections in the U. S., *Medical World News* reports. Involved is the source of the original contamination, the retail distribution of the food the turtle eats, or the way young children handle their pets. In nearly half of the cases studied by the Health Department of Hartford, Conn., the turtle had been brought in within two weeks preceding the onset of salmonellosis. Checking his experiments with two other parts of the country, he found that 16% of all infections in Utah were turtle-associated and in Santa Clara County, California, the comparable figure was 28%. Dr. Lamm thinks federal regulations are necessary to control the problem.

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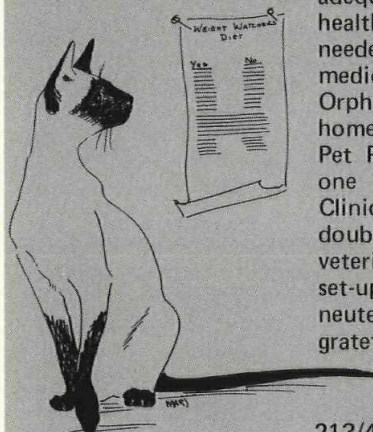
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THE PET PRIDE PEOPLE

The Pet Pride People who started to work for the betterment of CATS in July 1961 have come to an interesting and important conclusion about the care of cats. Because of the nature and personality of the Cat it is paramount that every cat have at least one person who will look after his needs and offer him companionship. On this premise the Pet Pride People are now in the process of establishing their first Shelter-Clinic in Los Angeles on a small piece of zoned property. One person who has energy, strength, enthusiasm and a love for cats can adequately take care of 25 cats when all are healthy. Besides this service, one veterinarian is needed 8 hours a day to take care of their medical needs. These 25 Pet Pride Cats are Orphans waiting to be adopted into permanent homes. As one is placed, another is taken in; the Pet Pride People expect to place 45 cats from one Shelter-Clinic a month year round. The Clinic part of our project (in the space of a double garage) is at present pending. Any local veterinarian who wants to give us advice on the set-up and equipment of our small clinic (for neutering, spaying, grooming only) will be gratefully received.



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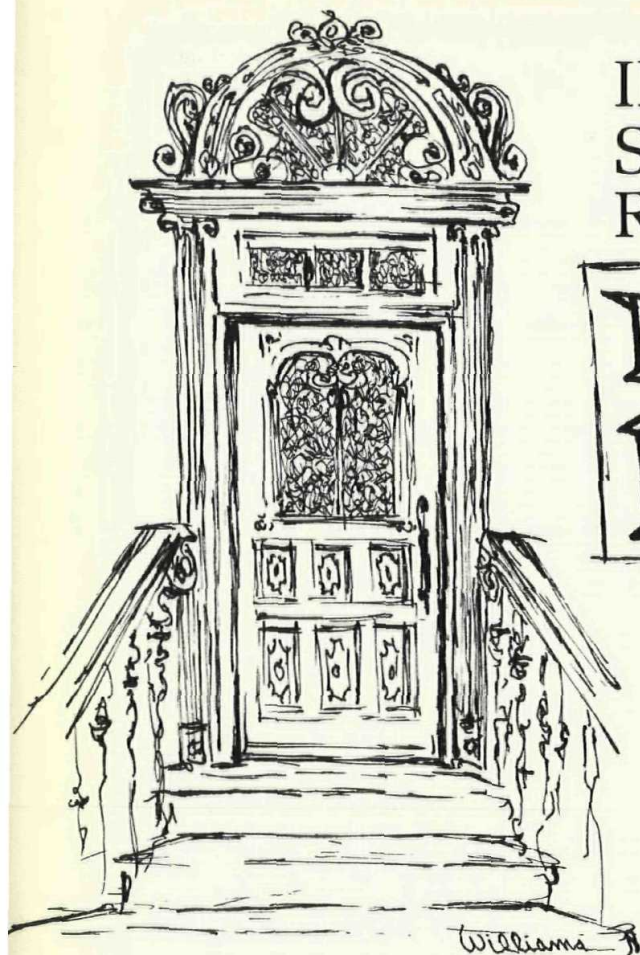


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IF THE
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CHANCES ARE YOUR
LANDLORD WILL
NOT OBJECT TO A
GUINEA PIG OR
HAMSTER

By Norene Harris

A change in Dad's job has moved the family from a suburban house to an in-town apartment. The children's pet dog or kitty, as a result, has been given to a friendly neighbor. But after a few weeks, Junior and Sis are beginning to clamor, "Why can't we have a pet?" How can parents please their children and at the same time obey apartment house rulings against pets?

As an increasing number of apartment complexes spread throughout the United States and with them signs which read "no pets", the question is no longer an isolated one applicable to only a few. Most parents recognize that pet ownership is a source of joy for children and an opportunity, on their part, to teach responsibility through caring.

One solution which can, and frequently does, work is to select a pet which will *not* meow or bark, chase a ball across the driveway or eat the daisies. Many landlords who refuse a dog or cat will bend the rule on a Guinea Pig or Hamster. The following may well be just the ammunition you need to convince a wary apartment owner that his "pet" worries are groundless.

Though only on the pet scene a relatively short period of time (all pet hamsters are descendants of ONE litter which was discovered in Syria in

1930), the Golden Hamster has become amazingly popular. The reasons are simple: 1) He does well in small quarters, 2) he is usually free of fleas and other parasites, and 3) he is odorless. If you take good care of a pet hamster, he will usually be around to enjoy for 3 - 4 years.

A tiny animal - only 6" to 7" long and about ¼ lb. in weight - he will be happy in a small cage (about 24" long, 12" high and 12" wide). Cages purchased in pet stores usually come equipped with a wooden platform and an exercise wheel. (If you're a light sleeper, tie the wheel at night, or you're likely to hear it whirring around at 3:00 in the morning!) A hamster can also live happily in a small aquarium or wire bird cage. Wood cages are risky as hamsters are able to gnaw their way out. It's a good idea to use a flat metal tray which can be easily lifted out of the bottom of the cage and washed about once a week. Line the tray - which is serving as the cage bottom - with sawdust, wood shavings or finely torn newspaper; any of these can be easily changed daily to insure a clean and odor free environment for your little pet. Don't use grass as it's likely to be damp.

The only special investment you need to make (and one can be made) is a gravity flow water bottle. It should

be fastened upside down to one side of the cage so that your hamster can sip his water - one drop at a time. A small container left underneath will catch any drippings. If you make your own container to hold water, run a small copper or glass tube through a rubber cork that will fit any bottle. Make sure, whatever bottle you use, that it is filled with fresh water at *all* times. DON'T give your hamster water in a dish; he will walk into it.

Hamsters are easy and economical to feed, and they eat a relatively small amount. It's a good idea to feed them once a day at the same time; they'll come to learn the routine and be ready and waiting at mealtime. (It's also easier for children to care for pets when the routine is the same every day.) Special hamster food is available at pet stores and at many markets. In addition, hamsters enjoy a little milk once or twice a week, but don't let it get sour; carrots, green vegetables, dry cereals, raisins, sunflower seeds, raw sweet potatoes, apples, bananas, parsnips, grapes and rabbit pellets are also good for their diet. An occasional drop of cod liver oil is helpful. Be sure to wash all fruits and vegetables before serving.

Hamsters *are* prolific. They breed even faster than mice! A female will deliver a litter only 16 days after she's mated - and litters range from 3 - 12 babies! However, some families want their children to experience a litter before they stop their hamsters from breeding. If this is the case, place the female into the male's cage and leave her there for about a week. (Make sure they aren't fighting before you do this.) The babies will be ready for weaning at about 3 weeks and at that time males and females should be separated. (The males have a tapered, elongated rear end and the females are rounded and blunt.) A drop of wheat germ oil on a scrap of bread is good for mother and babies.

Tame hamsters don't attack their young, so play and handle them at least once a day. If Sister comes running up to you claiming one of the babies is missing, assure her that the mother can carry her babies in a mouth pouch!

If you can't accomodate the litter after it's weaned, there are several options open. Best, of course, is to make sure you have homes **BEFORE** you permit breeding. Another possibility is to contact the nursery and elementary schools in your neighborhood. Hamsters are often kept as room pets. Some pet stores will also accept baby hamsters, though you may have to call several.

A few hazards to watch for: When you pick up a hamster, do so with slow and gentle movements, and make sure he's awake. A short-sighted

animal, he may bite if startled. If you permit some playtime outside his cage, be sure there are no sharp objects lying about. He may hoard them in his cheek pockets and do himself some serious harm. NEVER allow him to roam on table tops or other high places without supervision. Hamsters are excellent climbers, but poor judges of height; they are likely to walk into space with DISASTROUS results.

One big advantage to hamsters (and Guinea Pigs) is that given the proper care, they will have few health problems. However, it is important to keep the cage temperature at about 70° and make sure that the cage is not in the way of a draft. Hamsters are susceptible to colds. For anything more serious than this - broken teeth, injuries, diseases - be sure to consult your veterinarian.

Guinea Pigs resemble hamsters in many ways. They're both small mammals, they require a minimum of care, and the care they do require involves little time and effort. However, there are some differences which are important to note in order that you may select the pet best suited to your family's needs.

The Guinea Pig (also called a Cavy) has been around much longer than the hamster; he was first tamed by Peruvian Indians who discovered that he loves attention and responds gratefully to it. Larger than a hamster - about 1 to 3 lbs. - he will need a more spacious cage. Keep this in mind if your apartment space is at an absolute minimum. (A Guinea Pig pen should be about 18" high, 2' wide and from 3' to 6' long.) Guinea Pigs are very active and need room to exercise. A wire mesh bottom over a metal tray will permit droppings to fall into the tray. Like hamsters, their trays, food and water should be changed *daily*.

Guinea Pigs are easy to feed; Guinea Pig pellets are available in pet stores and in many super markets. They eat often, and you will need to keep food available at all times. In addition to pellets, provide a little milk, green vegetable leaves, carrots, rolled oats and a salt block. Guinea Pigs are susceptible to scurvy without green vegetables and dry skin, scaling and hair loss may be caused by a deficiency in fatty acids. One owner in Pennsylvania claimed that her pet Guinea Pig, Harold, was getting progressively *bald*. Her veterinarian prescribed a fatty acid supplement to correct the problem.

Guinea Pigs and hamsters are rodents and like all rodents their teeth grow all the time. To keep them from growing too long, provide a piece of clean, *unpainted* wood to chew on. Hard puppy biscuits will serve a similar purpose.

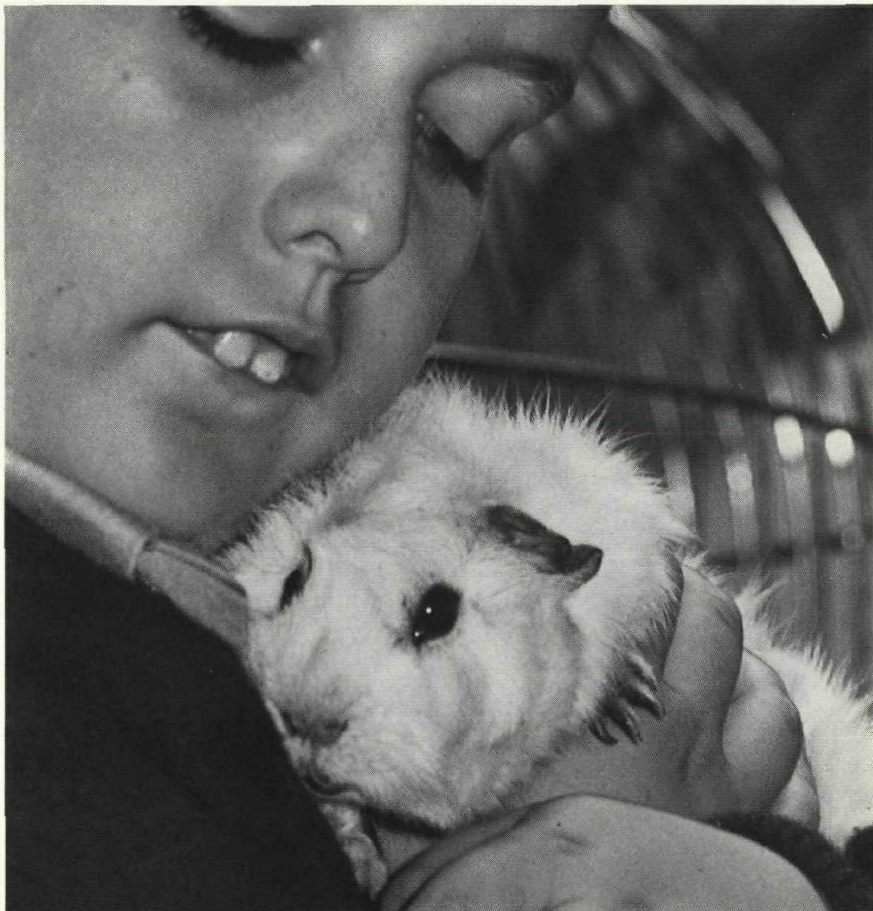
When lifting a Guinea Pig out of his

cage, put one hand on his shoulder and the other on his rear end. He will enjoy gentle handling, but resists roughness. Give him a toy or a ball of string to examine, and the entire family will be entertained by his playful curiosity.

If your children are given the responsibility of caring for hamsters or guinea pigs, insure that they maintain

a daily schedule of cage clean-up and proper feeding and watering. And remember that good care includes gentle handling and affection.

So, when the sign reads "No Pets", see if you can't convince the landlord that a Guinea Pig or Hamster will not violate his property and at the same time, you'll be giving your children the joy and delight of pet ownership.



Guinea Pigs enjoyed being "cuddled"; when you pick them up, do so with a firm, but gentle touch.

Photos : John Bright



Hamsters are easy to care for and take up a small amount of space; wood shavings or shredded newspapers make ideal floor coverings for their cages.

in the swim

by Felicia Ames
Author of
The Dog You Care For

*Your dog will enjoy a good run late
in the day or early in the morning*



The mercury registers 95°, beach towels and picnic lunch are piled high in the back seat of the station wagon. The family is off for a day at the beach - happily, Bowser's been invited too! Or, perhaps, your destination is a nearby lake or Cousin Ed's swimming pool. Keep in mind a few doggie swimming tips to insure your pet enjoys his outing as much as you.

Beach bound (and make sure the beach of your choice permits dogs), you'll need this gear for your dog's protection and comfort: a sturdy beach umbrella, a grass mat, a large jug of fresh drinking water - a thirsty dog who drinks salt water gets pretty sick - and a supply of dog biscuits.

It may seem like a grand idea to challenge your pet to a race along the

beach, but unless it's very early in the morning or late in the day, resist the temptation. Dogs suffer more intensely from the heat than humans, and this much exertion can cause heat prostration - particularly in short muzzled dogs like pugs, St. Bernards, Pekingese and Boxers.

While your pooch may spend a good part of his day under the umbrella, he

may want to take a swim. Some dogs don't enjoy ocean swimming, but if your dog is one who does, let him. Just make sure he's supervised and wash him off thoroughly in fresh water before returning home. Dirty, matted hair will cause him to scratch and can lead to skin irritations.

Whatever type of swimming excursion, use cotton swabs to take out any excess water from your dog's ears. (Water which remains deep in the ear can cause infection.) Also try to prevent your dog from swallowing sand; it can make him seriously ill. If he does, however, a good emetic will usually help. If not, for advice in this area, please call your veterinarian immediately.

Courteous beach manners are a *must*! One family didn't win any good neighbor points when they permitted their 90-lb. Malamute to race along the beach - when it *wasn't* deserted - stopping along the way to "affectionately" lick a group of children, kicking up a trail of sand over everything to the right and left of his run and terrifying smaller pups who didn't realize the romp was just for "fun"!

Even if you own a swimming pool, your dog should never be left unattended near a pool nor be permitted to roam loose in a neighborhood with an unfenced pool. (Keeping your dog on leash when he's away from home will automatically avoid the latter hazard!) On a hot day, he may decide to jump in for a cool dip or just lean over to get a drink. Should he fall in unexpectedly, he could panic - this is true even for dogs who are experienced swimmers. The usual reaction is a wild scramble to get out. But since the sides of most swimming pools are too steep for him to do so, his attempts usually fail. (Unfortunately, some dogs have even drowned in this situation.) Avoid the problem by maintaining an "off limits" policy unless you're there to supervise.

It's a myth that all dogs instinctively love water, although certain breeds, such as retrievers and spaniels, almost always seem to enjoy it, even at their first exposure. Some dogs become quite apprehensive at the sight of an ocean or lake - and of even a swimming pool. If it's your pup's first encounter with water - outside of the backyard sprinkler - and he seems a bit distrustful, help him to develop confidence. Wade into the water slowly and encourage him to follow. The likelihood is he will take your lead and do so. But *don't force him*. Tossing or pushing a dog into water (as with a small child) will only terrify him further and may instill a lifetime fear of water. Also, don't take him beyond his actual depth. Some dogs will enjoy retrieving a ball or stick you've thrown

into the water, though don't toss it into the deep end until he's become a veteran swimmer. Each time when training a dog in the pool, train him to enter and exit the pool at the step end, so he will become accustomed to getting out of the pool alone.

Some dogs eventually feel completely at home in a swimming pool. One named Max in Philadelphia always dives in but prefers to leave by the ladder!

Many of the same swimming precautions you observe for your children apply to Bowser. Don't let him go swimming either right after meals or when he's hot or tired. He's as apt to get a cramp as Junior. And in an ocean

or lake, be on the alert for strong currents or undertows.

Swimming accidents can happen even with careful pet owners. If your dog needs resuscitation, hold him by his hind legs, letting the water run out. Then, place him on his side and press down on his ribs with a slow, regular in-and-out motion until he revives. Keep him warm and quiet until he regains his strength.

Generally speaking, Bowser will enjoy a summer dip as much as you. Remember the do's and don'ts of canine swimming safety to avoid mishaps. Then, go right ahead and enjoy a good splash - and let Bowser enjoy *his*, too!



It can't be time to leave already!



Don't forget to brush out the sand from Bowser's coat before leaving the beach
(Photos courtesy Dave Mangone, Friskies)

COPY THE CAT

By Tilde Merkert

Humans could very well emulate the cat. This charming creature possesses characteristics and a temperament of a rare kind. Neither time nor circumstance have affected either. Despite those periods in history when the cat received man's lavish worship to those in which he was subjected to unbridled torture, *Felis Catus* has displayed an astonishing ability to survive and remain himself.

Mr. Cat exhibits much wisdom and discretion. He does not tell all he knows. He plays it "cool" and keeps others guessing. (Some call this cat-upmanship!) His consistent inscrutability adds to an aura of mystery. As a result, humans credit him with untold intelligence — a belief he tries to maintain.

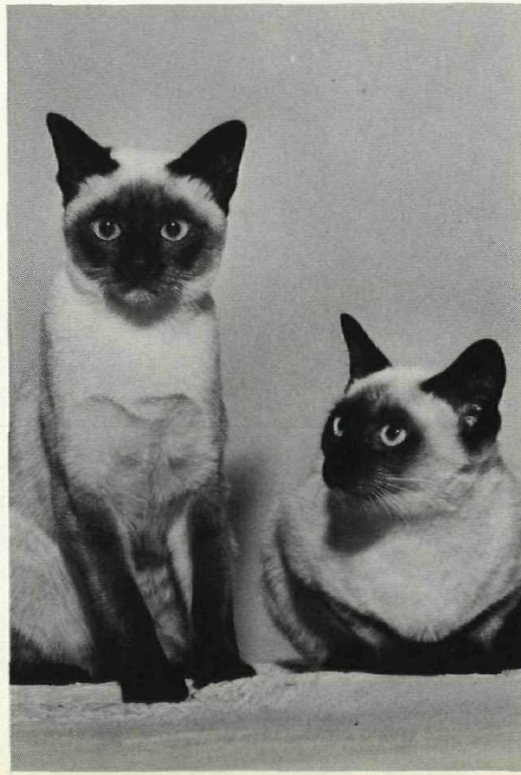
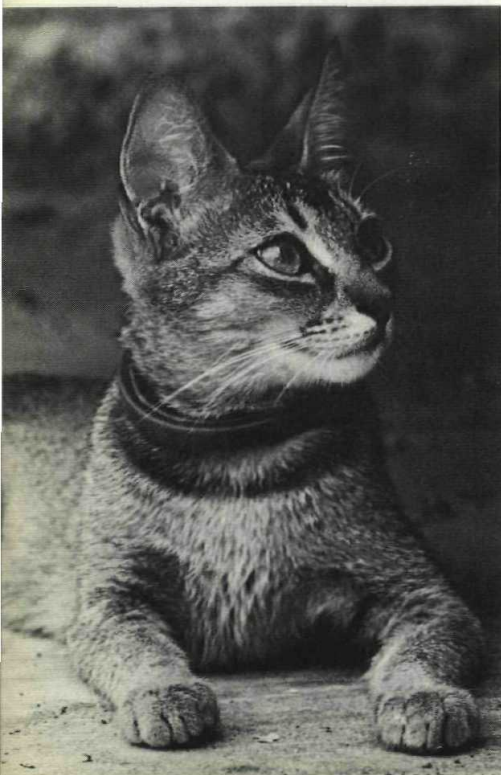
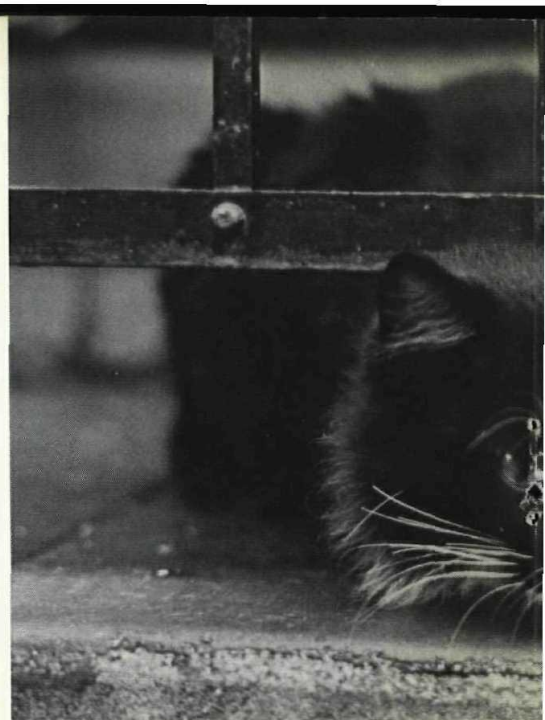
A cat watches calmly from the sidelines at the frantic scurrying of his two-footed companions. He perceives that much of their effort is directed toward self-assigned activities based on a false sense of duty or from obligations assumed for the purpose of gaining material security or fleeting fame.

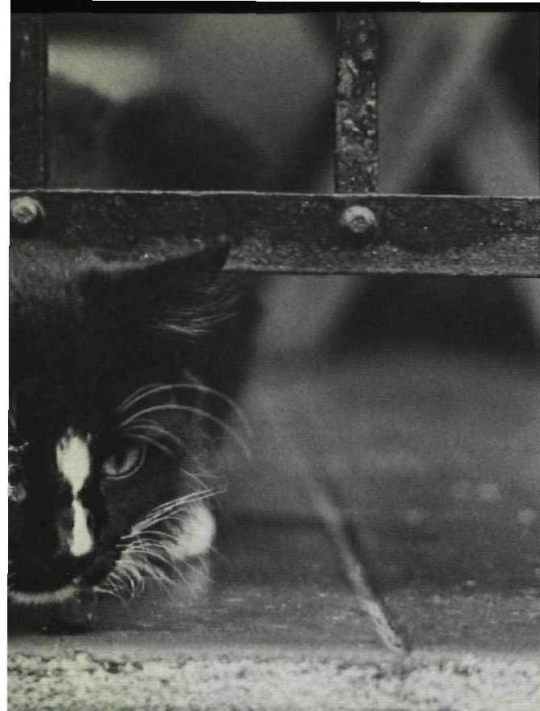
He watches placidly their pursuit of over-rated pleasures. By sitting quietly in one place, Mr. Cat perceives more than those in the maelstrom. Throughout, he keeps his peace of mind.

Cats never dwell on what might happen. Yet, they remain sensibly alert to the approach of danger and make every effort to avoid it. If they must meet a critical situation, they face up to it. Until such times, they display no untoward apprehension, thereby saving themselves unnecessary strain. In short, they turn away from worry and enjoy each day as it comes.

Yet, when the need to concentrate arises, a cat ably rises to the occasion. Completely attentive to the situation at hand, he directs all his faculties toward one direction and toward a single purpose. The purpose may vary — anything from routing an enemy to the simple task of giving himself a bath. Mission accomplished, he will, without exception, relax.

A feline's relaxation, like everything else he does, is totally





June has been designated as Cat and Kitten Month. Keep these objectives in mind:

- To help homeless cats and kittens find good homes.
- To promote better health care for cats.
- To encourage more responsible cat ownership.
- To make the public aware of the growing number of homeless and abandoned cats and kittens.
- To encourage spaying of cats which are not owned by breeders of purebred cats.
- To promote kindness and consideration for all animals.
- To pay tribute to the cat's historical place in the pet world.

absorbing. That is to say, he relaxes completely. (A viewer often finds the habit contagious.) The cat can enjoy his relaxation, his elaborate stretching, his lazy naps without the slightest semblance of guilt.

Consider also a cat's games. Always played with enthusiasm and verve, they also have the desirable side benefits of healthy exercise. No dull plodding routines here. However, a cat, especially a mature one, never pushes himself too far. Tired from play, he simply "flops" to rest.

Self-sufficiency is part of the feline character. It always places the cat above groveling. Even when he appears to be *begging for food or affection or to be let outside*, he does it with distinction; the donor is left with a grateful feeling for having complied.

No matter how independent, though, cats rarely refuse affection, or refute the many and varied comments proffered by fond owners. Nor are they afraid to return affection to those they love — often to such a degree that they are falsely accused of scheming for something in return. The only time a

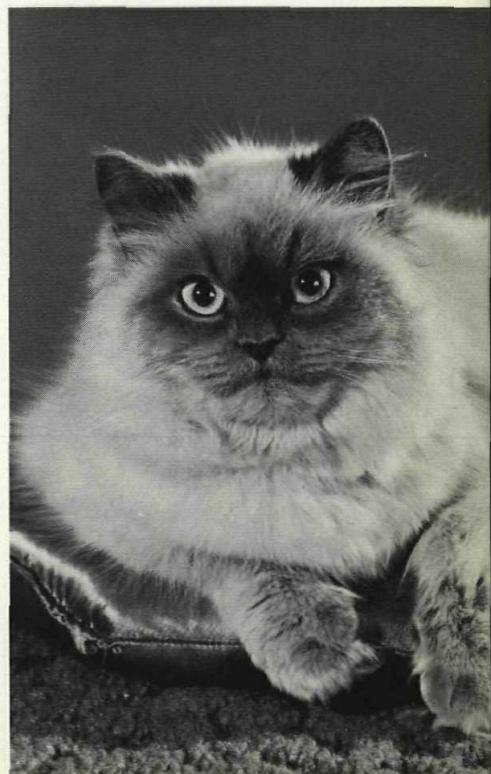
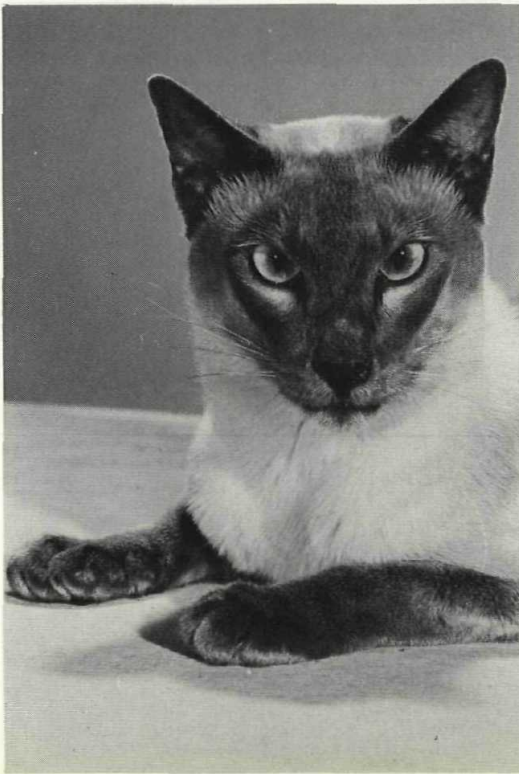
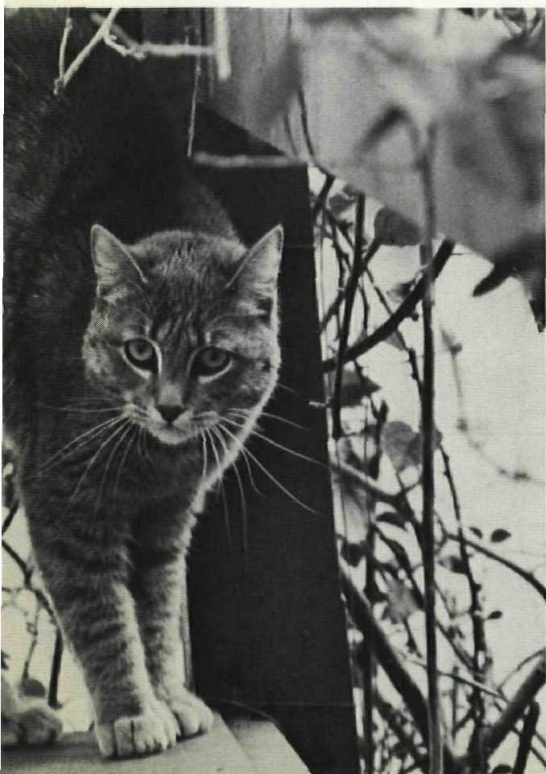
cat could be accused of hypocrisy is when he attempts to win over cat-haters with his overtures. Even then, he may simply be having his own little joke.

A cat chooses his friends with discretion. His judgement is unerring and his fidelity strong.

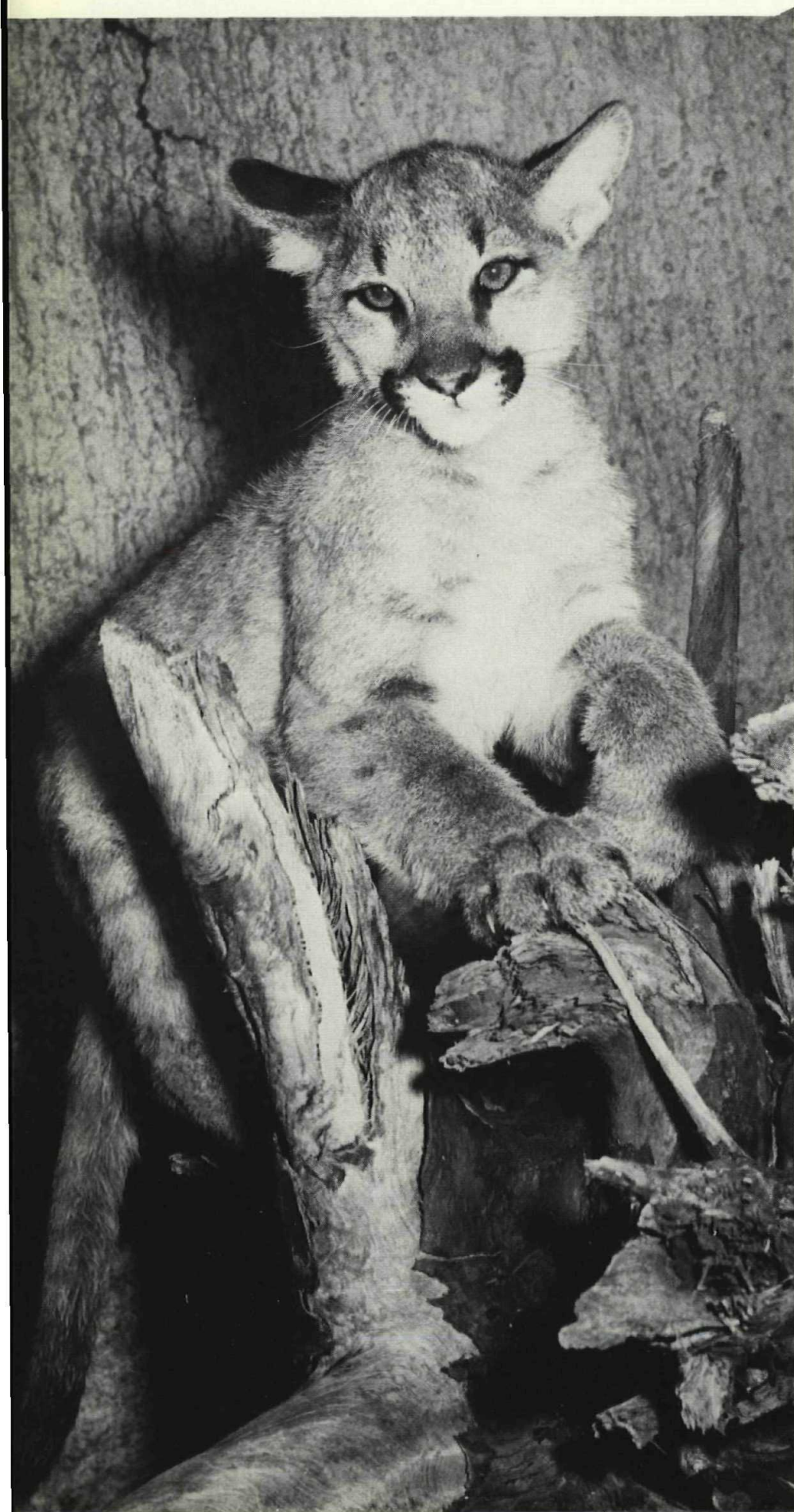
A cat carries himself with dignity. His posture commands respect. He enters a room with head up and shoulders back. He appears to consider himself anybody's equal; an impression that gives him a distinct advantage.

A cat is both dignified and patient under stress or pain. He becomes almost noble during critical illness. He endures, not with a stoicism that infers an ability "to take it", but with an almost uncanny understanding of the situation. His attitude, plus his long history of the ability to survive, comforts the concerned.

Summing up, their proud dignity, their eager responses, their wisdom and discretion, their patience and their appreciation of each moment as it comes, cats are a rare species. *Keep one around to emulate!*



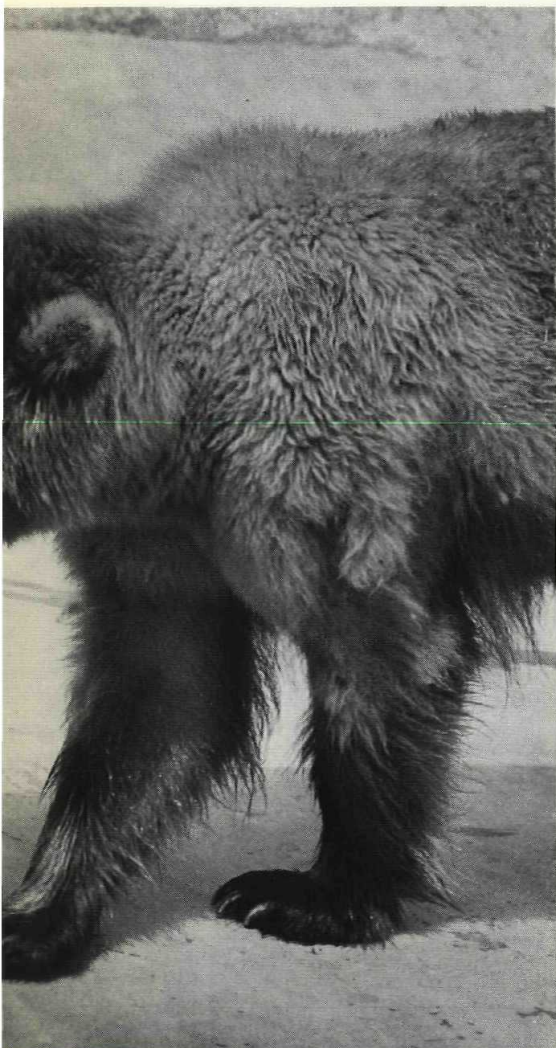
IMPORTS OF WILD
ANIMAL PETS
HASTENING EXTINCTION
OF ENDANGERED
SPECIES



A YOUNG MOUNTAIN LION will need a lot of room to stretch out in by the time he's full grown. And there's no guaranteeing that he won't take a purely reflexive, entirely natural swipe, someday, at another family "pet" — or a child.

miser for MILLIONS

By Virginia Dondro



MOTHER KODIAK BEAR knows better how to raise her cub than the passing hiker, who may think such a cuddly youngster would make an enchanting pet for his own child. It wouldn't, for long.

PHOTOS COURTESY LOS ANGELES ZOO

In a world of swiftly vanishing wildlife, animal lovers are helping hasten the extinction date for hundreds of endangered species.

A shocking statement, but true.

In one recent year alone, more than 400,000 exotic monkeys and apes, 300,000 psitticine birds, 500,000 reptiles and amphibians, plus uncounted thousands of ocelots, margay cats and other exotic species were imported into the United States.

Paradoxically, in a nation noted for its genuine concern for animals, backed by an eagerness to expend vast sums for the food, shelter, comfort, legal protection and medical care of its 32 million dogs and 25 million cats, the increasing demand for exotic wild mammals, birds and reptiles for the pet trade is dooming those who need our protection most, to severe exploitation, disease, misery and early death.

In humane capture methods, inadequate care during transit, and ignorance of an exotic animal's delicate constitution and desperate needs, by dealer and public alike, all contribute to a mortality rate that is truly horrifying.

Only a minute percentage of the young animals taken from the wild will survive the perils of capture and transport. U. S. Customs men see, each year, hundreds of helpless small monkeys and tropical birds packed so tightly together, in airless crates without food or water, that the majority are pitifully dying or already DOA. Those that do manage to arrive, more or less live, have less than a 50 percent chance of survival beyond the first few critical weeks. By the end of a second year, less than 10 percent of those few may still be living — often with disease, malnutrition or mutilation by castration, de-clawing and de-fanging to render them more tractable and petlike.

"This is an appalling situation!"

Chester E. Hogan, director of the Los Angeles Zoo, states unequivocally. "Each year thousands of our citizens, many of them sincere animal lovers, purchase exotic animals from unthinking dealers, totally unaware of the potential problems they will face in trying to tame natural, instinctive, untameable animal reactions.

"After all," he notes, "it took man thousands of years to domesticate the wild horse and pig. It stands to reason that he won't be able to change the nature of a jaguar in a few short months. And it isn't fair to the jaguar to try."

Hogan also points out that "thousands of other persons bring young, appealing wild creatures home with them when they return from wilderness vacations—raccoons, opossums, cougars, squirrels or coatimundis. And in less time than it takes to spell out 'special care, special foods, medical bills, scratched furniture, all-night prowling and yowling, escape, neighbor-frightening or child-biting' the disenchanted wild-pet owners are trying to figure out how to get rid of that once cuddly, suddenly unmanageable household tyrant:

"And that," Hogan notes ruefully, "is where they think a zoo should come in. As a repository for an unwanted wild pet."

But the Los Angeles facility, like all other major zoos, simply lacks the space to permit acceptance of the more than 100 unwanted mammals, birds and reptiles it is offered each month.

The Zoo's weekly lists of rejected donations are a sad testimony to the imagination of animal fanciers in their determination to bestow love and confinement on their wild brothers. During a recent two-week period, for example, in addition to the prosaic chicks that all turned out to be roosters, rabbits that multiplied like

rabbits, and escape-artist hamsters, the Zoo turned down such exotics as, — 2 Arctic foxes, 5 chimpanzees, 1 ocelot, 6 macaques, 1 jaguarundi, 3 capuchins, 4 gibbons, 2 Malayan sun bears, 4 spider monkeys, 3 rhesus monkeys, 1 black bear, 1 kinkajou, 4 leopard cat kittens, 1 coyote, 5 boa constrictors, 7 sidewinders, 2 toucans, 1 Humboldt penguin, 5 mallard ducks, 1 burrowing owl, a couple of iguanas, a torrent of tarantulas and a writhing of rattlesnakes.

Hogan points out that the Los Angeles Zoo, as a major conservation organization, is concerned with the breeding in captivity of the world's hundreds of endangered species. Thus the zoo tries to maintain mated pairs, and breeding groups of the species on exhibit, and makes every attempt to pair-up single individuals through exchanges with other zoos.

Each exhibit animal must be in prime health and physical condition, for the educational value of the exhibit, the animal's own welfare, and the sake of the species' survival. Should it ever become necessary, due to civilization's encroachment on world wildlife habitat, to restock wilderness areas with native species, it behooves man to have genetically superior stock available. Zoos are trying to accomplish this.

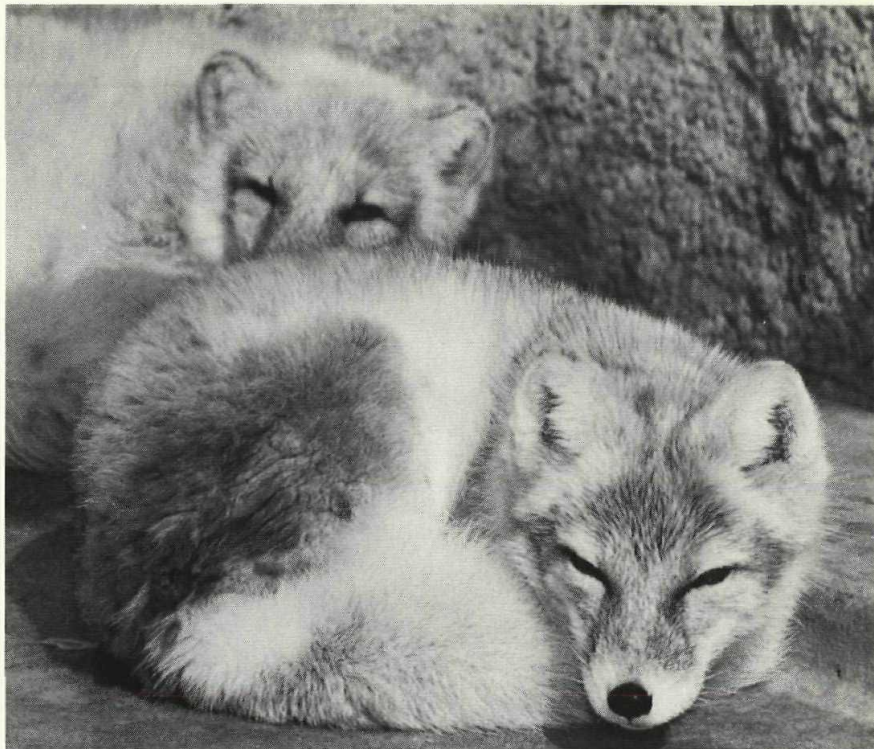
By contrast, most exotic animals maintained as pets are kept as solitary individuals, with no opportunity to perpetuate their race. Then too, their constant contact with humans, rather than with their own kind, produces abnormal behavior patterns that will forever prevent them from being reunited with family members. With their instincts dulled by pampering, they simply cannot defend themselves against their wild brothers.

Dr. Nathan B. Gale, assistant zoo director and veterinarian, lists additional reasons for the Zoo's inability to accept donations of exotic unwanted animal pets.

Too many of these exotics suffer from neglect, lack of proper care, disease, nutritional deficiencies, neurological disturbances and mutilation.

"Not through intentional cruelty," he is quick to add, "but mainly as a result of ignorance. Some pet dealers don't know, themselves, enough about the total needs of these exotics to pass the information along to pet purchasers. And some, frankly, just don't bother to try.

"We are offered small monkeys," Dr. Gale notes, "with enteritis, pneumonia, tuberculosis or nutritional bone disease — all preventable through enlightened care and medical know-how. Sometimes owners of pet monkeys will feed them a diet consisting exclusively of fruits, which the



AN ARCTIC FOX needs other Arctic foxes to teach him social behavior. When he is raised by humans he no longer is able to relate to others of his kind and must spend the remainder of his life in "solitary."



BABY CHIMP born in the Los Angeles Zoo will enjoy a long, healthy life, thanks to balanced diet, proper housing and exercise, happy chimp companionship and superior medical care on a scale impossible for the average householder to maintain.

monkeys obviously relish. But the fruit diet is high in phosphorus and low in calcium, lacking elements vital to optimum monkey health. The result is a painful rickets-like bone disease that eventually ends in paralysis and death."

Birds, too, show softening of bones from mineral imbalance on a straight diet of oily seeds. In this case the calcium combines with fats in the seeds to produce "calcium soaps" which cannot be utilized by a bird's highly specialized digestive system.

Even pet turtles, lacking calcium and vitamins A and D, on their usual diet of raw hamburger, will suffer from soft, misshapen shells, sore eyes

and stunted growth. And small exotic cats, fed exclusively on beef or horse-meat, come in for their share of suffering from severe bone abnormalities, also.

But the saddest sight of all, perhaps, to a dedicated zoo man, is a wild animal that has been castrated, de-fanged, de-clawed, or mutilated otherwise, in the name of pethood. Such an animal can never be accepted by a zoo for exhibit purposes, of course, and it cannot be placed in a cage with other animals because it is no longer able to defend itself. They will kill it.

Dr. Gale cites tuberculosis as a major concern of zoo medical per-

sonnel. "Even pet parrots can be carriers of human TB," he says. "We must carefully test every animal or bird we are considering accepting from the public.

"The last chimpanzee we acquired as a donation," he remembers, "reacted positively to the human tuberculosis test we administered. When the diagnosis was confirmed in our laboratory, we had to have the animal humanely destroyed.

"Not only that," he adds, "but the chimp's surprised and horrified former owners had to go through months of public health service testing and medical surveillance before they could be safely assured they had not picked up the disease from their pet. No one knew where the chimp had acquired it."

What happens to the hundreds of exotic mammals, birds and reptiles the Zoo declines each month?

No one knows, for sure, but zoo officials speculate that with all zoos, game preserves and humane organizations suffering the same lack of space and overcrowding, most of the unwanted animals are probably destroyed. This, after having overcome almost insurmountable odds against their survival for more than a few months in the first place! A shocking waste of the world's valuable wildlife resources!

Despite some rather rigid state and local restrictions, remarkably, it isn't the youngsters who are supporting this burdgeoning, profitable market for exotic pets — children generally are perfectly happy with a puppy or a kitten to love. It's the adults, seeking status and prestige perhaps, or bored with the familiar, who are demanding exotic wildlife on which to lavish their affection — wildlife that will flourish a whole lot better, in a shrinking world, with a bit less lavishment.

A pet, after all, is by dictionary definition a "domesticated animal kept for pleasure rather than utility—treated with unusual kindness and consideration—even pampered."

Now, no one wants to thwart man's commendable urge to dispense a little kindness and consideration among his brother members of the animal kingdom. But in the opinion of the Los Angeles Zoo, and increasing numbers of responsible wildlife conservation organizations throughout the world, exotic wild animals are NOT suitable subjects for such loving subjugation—they can never be truly tamed with any degree of reliability—and their importation and sale through dealers for this private purpose should be ended immediately!

"We are running out of time," Chester E. Hogan notes, sadly, "and so are the vanishing animals."



THOUSANDS OF OCELOTS, as yet unprotected by laws prohibiting their import, find their way each year into the U. S. pet trade market. All too often, even if they survive the hazards of capture and transit, they will die of neglect, malnutrition, disease — or suffer mutilation to render them more tractable, if never completely tame.

is HOLLYWOOD giving its

A number of people have asked what is being done regarding the care and protection of animals used in the motion picture and television industries. To get a first-hand report on this question, ANIMAL CAVALCADE interviewed the Director of the Hollywood Office of the American Humane Association. It is the job of his office to insure the humane treatment of all animal actors.

An exclusive interview for ANIMAL CAVALCADE with Harold Melniker, Director, Hollywood Office, The American Humane Association.

"Pax", Longstreet's animal star, on the set with his co-stars Marilyn Mason, James Franciscus and Peter Mark Richman (Photo courtesy: Para. TV)

By Norene Harris

M: We say that if you can't get the action you want, *safely* for the animals, then forget it. We object to this argument: "We've got a big battle scene and according to history 2,000 horses were killed." Our view is that there is no way of justifying or condoning the *actual* killing of, or the exposure of injury to, animals. We don't expose human actors to actual killing or injury. Nor would we ever get a human actor to run with wires around his ankles in order to get a more sensational fall — or *trip*, as we call it. Nor would one actually be killed.

H: Can you give me some examples of movies in which animals have actually been killed?

M: Several pictures come to mind. In "PATTON", hundreds of soldiers were "killed". All simulated, of course; all make-believe. Yet, in the bridge-crossing scene, two donkeys, attached to carts with their owners in a heated discussion, were *actually* killed as General Patton supposedly shoots them. (The producer stated they were put to death by painless lethal injections.) This action could have been easily simulated by the use of dummy donkeys or by mild sedation of the donkeys used in the scene. Another



ANIMAL ACTORS a fair break?

case was "THE SAGA OF JEREMIAH JOHNSON" in which there was a planned, *actual* animal killing.

H: Did the AHA know about this in advance?

M: Yes, and we registered opposition to such killing before production

and, astonished that it was actually done, voiced opposition after the picture was finished. But it was in vain.

H: In the use of horse actors, what is your major problem?

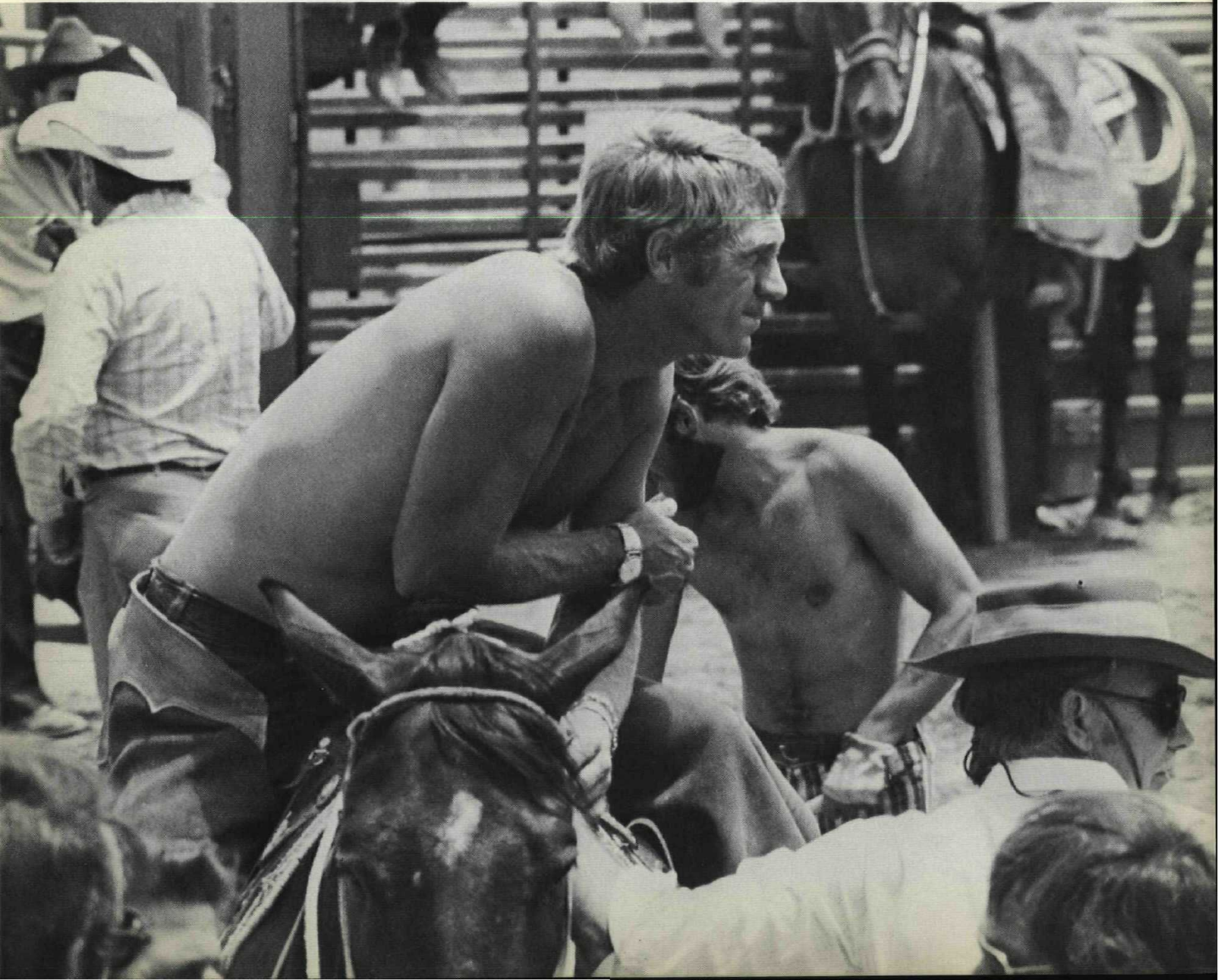
M: It's the use of the *trip*. Let me explain. Wires that have been

staked down are then attached to a horse's front legs. He is at a gallop, and when he comes to the end of the wire, his feet are pulled out from under him. He crashes head over heels, nose-first.

H: And they're still doing this?

M: Unfortunately, yes.

An AHA representative supervised animal handling on the set of "Junior Bonner" an ABC film starring Steve McQueen



H: Incredible!

M: It was banned in the industry in 1940. Positively banned.

H: I thought so, which is why I'm shocked. Then why is it still going on?

M: Let me go into a little past history. *Tripping* - or the "Running W" as it was called in the industry - was commonplace in the 20's and 30's. A number of protests were made by humane-minded people, including the American Humane Association. But the protests were ignored. It all came to a head when a horse was dropped from a cliff and fell 100' or more into a lake in the movie "JESSE JAMES", a Fox picture made in 1939. The horse died as a result. The newspapers got wind of it and printed the story.

H: There must have been a good deal of public outrage over the incident?

M: Among the most vocal was the American Humane Association. In effect they said, "You've gone far enough. It's time you let us provide the proper guidance in the handling of animals." Now the motion picture industry at that time was very cohesive. It had some strong

people at the helm - the Mayers, the Cohens, the Schenks, the Warners, and the Zukors. They were prepared to listen to what the AHA had to offer.

H: How did the AHA propose to do the job?

M: The AHA said, "Give us access to your sets. Let us have a man supervise your animal action. We don't want to get in your way; we want to help you make pictures and use animals properly. But we will oppose the misuse of animals."

H: They agreed?

M: Yes, and as a result, AHA set up an office in Hollywood with its own staff. The only cost to the studios was travel and living expenses for out-of-town locations. Our men have never been on the studio payrolls. That gives them the freedom to be completely independent and objective.

H: Basically then it was and still is a voluntary agreement?

M: Absolutely! We made it clear we weren't to act as policemen. We wanted safety for animal actors through their cooperation.

H: And it worked?

M: It worked for 27 years. When I came into this job, I inherited a fine system - a good organization with procedures that were established and acceptable all around town. My men were welcome at every studio; they went on location to Mexico, Canada, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Louisiana - you name it.

H: What were the procedures you followed then?

M: The same as now. Any studio that had a picture with animal action in it automatically sent me the script. If there was any objectionable action, I would note it in my comments and make suggestions to either delete it, use simulated action or, if it pertained, to use trained animals for special action. It was all designed for animal safety. As to general good and welfare, for example, of horses, I would - since their hearing is sensitive - recommend the use of quarter load ammunition.

H: Were there other actions you protested?

M: Excessive yanking of reins and

Animals who work on television series are also supervised for humane treatment by the AHA. Smoke and Ronny Howard in a scene from the Wonderful World of Disney TV Series "Smoke" (Photo Courtesy: Walt Disney Productions)



AHA Hollywood Office staff representative, "Chick Hannan" with the cast of "Daktari"



spurring. There's an occasional performer who thinks yanking a horse to a halt is the greatest bit of acting since Stanislavsky. We try to make sure his acting performance doesn't involve abuse of the animal.

H: Any other special safety procedures?

M: An important one involves a situation where it is necessary to present a "dead" animal. The use of a dummy is normally recommended. Sometimes, it is possible to find a well-trained animal to "play dead". But if neither of these methods is practical, then we will accept sedating an animal for that purpose *providing that it is done by an experienced veterinarian*. We also try to insure that sedation not be undertaken until everything is ready for photography - rehearsal, lighting, camera, set-up, costuming, etc. And, very importantly, that the veterinarian *remain on the set* until the animal is up and about.

H: The entire purpose of your being on the set is to protect the welfare of the animals?

M: Our obligation is to the animal *first*. Naturally, we're also conscious of the good and welfare of the industry and the studio, and we hope movies are successful, but not at the expense of the animals.

H: What follows after the studio receives your comments and suggestions?

M: One of my men is on location from the beginning of production. If they're going to Santa Fe, for example, he goes along and is prepared to stay for 8 - 10 weeks, or however long it may be necessary. In the morning he checks the stock, and if a horse is limping, he says, "Out". If the hay is inferior, he sees to it they get a better grade. If they're going 20 miles away where there's no water, he makes sure they bring a water truck for the horses.

H: When the picture is finished, it then returns to Hollywood for a code rating?

M: Yes. The industry has been evaluating films in accordance with standards of right and wrong ever since the code organization came into being; you know, under Wil Hays and then Eric Johnson. But when Valenti came along in '67 or '68, the whole code concept was changed. He revised it and threw out many of the do's and don'ts. It

may have been time for a liberalization of the code, but unfortunately, the liberalization included throwing out the ban on the "Running W".

H: So actually, the problems you now face are greater than when you took over your job in 1962?

M: *Absolutely!* The industry has changed - become fragmented; there's been a growth of independent producers. There's been a divorce between theatres and studios - so they can't depend on automatic distribution of films; and, of course, another big factor has been the competition with television. Many producers feel they have to go after shock appeal to get

audiences to leave their living rooms and attend the movies. To add to all of this, the high cost of making films in the U. S. has brought on many runaway productions.

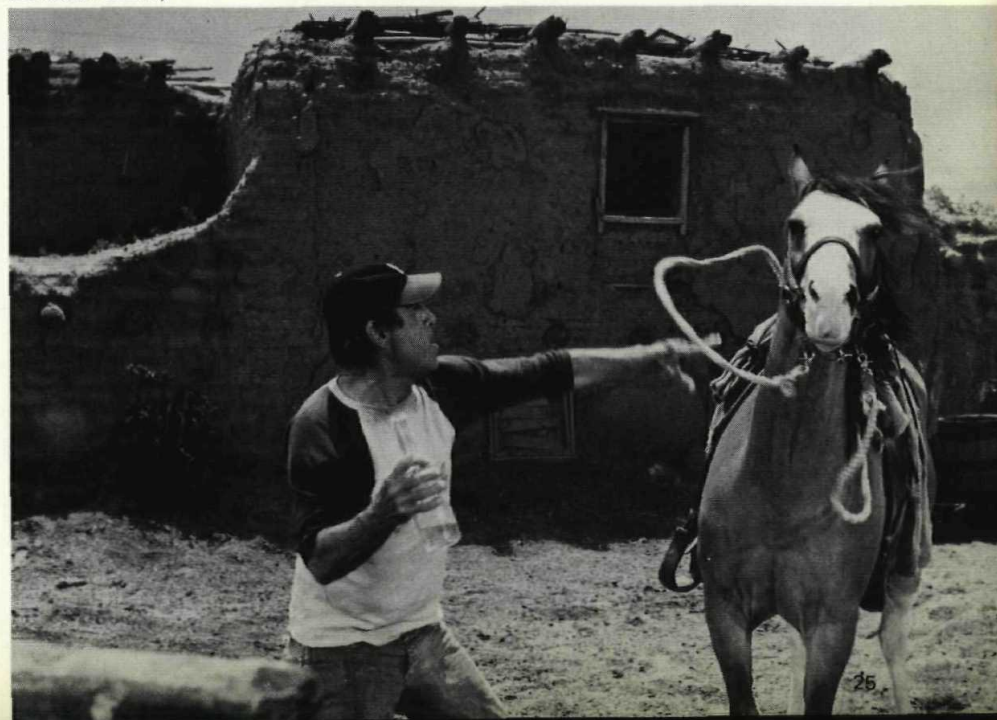
H: How do runaway productions affect the treatment of animals in films?

M: For one thing, I don't see all of their scripts in advance. Even if I do there's no guarantee they'll conform to humane standards. When a producer makes a movie in Spain, he's on his own. Say I did see the script before he leaves and objected to a scene that contained a "Running W". If he gets to Spain and can't find a trained falling horse,



Many animals used in the motion picture and television industry often become "members of the family". Here the cast from "The Ghost and Mrs. Muir", 20th Century-Fox Television - ABC-TV, taking a checkers break.

"H Bomb" (in real life "Old Fooler"), the rambunctious horse, stole many a scene from Anthony Quinn in the movie "Flap" (Photo courtesy: American Humane Assn.)



he's likely to shoot the scene anyway. Particularly, if he's reassured it can be done safely. Without our man on the location, there's no one on hand to object.

H: Can you give me a specific example of this?

M: I can indeed. Several of them. Burt Lancaster starred in a picture made in Spain last year titled "VALDEZ IS COMING". Two horses are seen crashing nose-first to the ground in a collision. These were clear trips. AHA opposition - to the producer before and after it was filmed and to the Rating Administration - was in vain. Burt also starred in a picture made in Mexico last year titled "THE LAWMAN". Here, also, a horse was tripped and seen

"After the trip, you'll see the horse get up and run off." But what doesn't come out is that the trip is done by an ND horse - nondescript - sometimes termed a "killer" horse, one marked for the glue factory.

H: You mean a horse other than the cast horse?

M: Right! The star rides the cast horse throughout the film; he's a valuable animal. They can't take a chance of using the cast horse for the trip, so they use an ND horse. And even if he does get up, maybe he's lost three or four teeth. And, sometimes the horse may have broken his neck or a leg. The public can't possibly be aware of this because after the trip, the action

H: Are animal protection laws of no value?

M: They might be if there was a clear violation AND someone reported it. No one on the set is likely to make such a report. And even if reported, it would probably be difficult to make a case, as intent to injure would have to be proved. No one sets out to injure an animal. But, chances may be taken which AHA might oppose because of the likelihood of injury. AHA wants to prevent the broken leg of a horse rather than bemoan the fact after it has happened. Basically, it is not a matter of legality against illegality. It's a matter of right against wrong - safe against unsafe. This calls for thoughtfulness by the producer and, of course, this involves cooperation with the AHA.

H: When a horse is rented for movie purposes, isn't the studio concerned as to proper treatment?

M: The studio assumes the animal owner, trainer, wranglers, etc. will see to proper handling. No one plans mis-treatment. But, if there is no AHA supervisor on hand, there is the temptation to take chances. In some of the runaway productions, this is particularly true. Of course, there are still many responsible producers in the industry - like John Wayne, Hal Wallace, MGM, Paul Newman, Crosby Productions, etc. They consult with us when they make a picture containing substantial animal action. A member of my staff has been in Tucson for weeks on an MGM picture titled "RABBITS".

H: What other types of horse abuse gets your attention?

M: Running and running without a chance to rest. My men are experienced and know when a horse requires a breather after hard running, and they will slow things down. Of course, if there's a lot of running, the producer will be urged to bring along spare horses so that action may be continuous by alternating the horses.

H: Is the situation any different in television?

M: Yes, it is. TV, by way of a license from the government, deems it advisable to observe certain standards in its use of the airwaves. The networks want to protect themselves and they look to AHA for guidance when animal action is involved. Feature picture produc-



AHA representatives frequently travel to shooting sites on location. In this case it was to Nogales with Paul Newman and Lee Marvin in the making of "Pocket Money"

hitting the ground nose-first. Again, opposition was in vain. The director of this picture, Michael Winner, also directed and produced "CHATO'S LAND" in Spain last year. Again we have horse trips. Again, AHA protest was in vain. The point is, perhaps, at hand when the industry should once again make it unmistakably clear - as it did in 1940 - that horse tripping will not be tolerated.

H: Aren't there any animal lovers among the stars and directors who're concerned about animal misuse in films?

M: Many of them aren't on the sets when the animal action is being shot. Besides which they are reassured by everyone that this is standard procedure; they're told -

will be cut and, if a horse is to be seen running off, the cast horse will be brought into the scene.

H: How do they get an ND horse to resemble the cast horse?

M: That's easy. They try to find a horse for tripping purposes that closely resembles the cast horse. If it isn't close, then make-up and spray paint are used to make a match. And they photograph at a distance anyway. You can't get too close to the camera as there's a double for the star, no doubt.

H: What about trained falling horses?

M: There are about 12 - 15 in Hollywood. AHA always urges their use for falling horse action.

tion has no responsibility of that sort. TV doesn't want to get tangled up in arguments with congressional committees or with the FCC. There has, of course, been considerable complaint about violence on TV. But that has been *people* violence. And *people* violence is the ketchup department; it's *all* simulated.

H: Then you've never had a problem with TV?

M: Never, until recently when they made a TV movie in Mexico called "HARDCASE". I knew nothing about the film until it was nearly finished. When I finally did see it, I objected strongly. The film shows horses being tripped at full gallop.

H: But it was still aired on TV?

M: Yes, it was shown on ABC-TV. Aside from the basic cruelty of trips, our fear is that it will encourage imitation by other film makers.

H: Since the Code no longer prohibits the 'Running W' and since some independent film makers are not concerned with animal misuse, does the AHA have its own rating system?

M: Yes, in the summer of 1970. AHA decided to alert the public as to animal misuse in the hope that if they didn't support movies that contain misuse, film makers would, perhaps, take a more humane position. In a sense, the public has to trust AHA because sometimes misuse is not readily observable to the untrained eye.

H: What are the categories of classification?

M: *Acceptable* or *Unacceptable*; and our unacceptable classifications cite the reasons therefor.

H: Do the classifications include films which some people might consider in bad taste even if the action is simulated?

M: We are basically concerned with the prevention of *actual killing* and *actual misuse* of animals. But we are also concerned with the impact of gruesome scenes involving animals - even with the action simulated. If an animal has to "die" or be "killed" for story purposes, it will be recommended to the producer that the action be masked as much as possible and that it be held on camera for the shortest practicable time or that the animal

itself should be off camera completely. A horse may have "broken" a leg and to end the suffering has to be "killed". The man may be seen shooting, but the horse, at that moment, is not on the screen.

H: The AHS really believes the public can help them in bringing about reform?

M: We think one way to bring about change is to try to reduce the number of tickets sold. If it hurts his pocketbook, even the independent producer filming outside the U. S. may have a second thought when he casually says, "Let's use a trip".

H: Isn't this approach apt to take a long time?

M: Yes, indeed. It is, therefore, our hope that the leadership of the film industry will provide, once again, the full cooperation that is necessary for AHA to be effective. The top people must take a stand - as they did in 1940. Without it, regrettably, misuse of animals will continue and increase. I am reminded somewhat of Gresham's Law - bad money has a tendency to drive out good money. In this situation, I am concerned that bad animal use will tend to drive out good animal use. And unfortunately, that seems to be the direction in which we are heading.

NEW LISTING with name and address of producer.

ACCEPTABLE films

The Cowboys (Warner Bros., Los Angeles, Calif.)—*The Gatling Gun* (Western International, Los Angeles, Calif.)—*The Great Northfield Minnesota Raid* (Universal, Los Angeles, Calif.)—*Pocket Money* (1st Artists Prods., Los Angeles, Calif.)

UNACCEPTABLE according to reason of unacceptance:

(ANIMALS KILLED FOR ENTERTAINMENT PURPOSES)

The Saga of Jeremiah Johnson (Warner Bros., Los Angeles, Calif.)

(OBJECTIONABLE USE OF HORSES)

Chato's Land (United Artists, Los Angeles, Calif.)—*Hardcase* (ABC-TV, Los Angeles, Calif.)—*Mr. Culpepper's Cattle Company* (20th Century Fox, Los Angeles, Calif.)—*The Revengers* (Cinema Center Films, CBS, Los Angeles, Calif.)

PREVIOUSLY LISTED FILMS

ACCEPTABLE films

The Andromeda Strain—*Barefoot Executive*—*Big Jake*—*Bless the Beasts & Children*—*Escape from the Planet of the Apes*—*Latigo*—*Man and Boy*—*The Mephisto Waltz*—*Million Dollar Duck*—*Red Sky at Morning*—*Shoot Out*—*What's the Matter with Helen?*—*The Wild Rovers*—*Willard*

UNACCEPTABLE films according to reason of unacceptance:

(ANIMAL KILLED FOR ENTERTAINMENT PURPOSES)

Alaskan Safari—*American Wilderness*—*Outback*—*The Outdoorsman*—*Secret Rite*—*Toros*—*Trail of the Hunter*—*Walkabout*

(OBJECTIONABLE USE OF HORSES)

The Hunting Party—*The Lawman*—*Waterloo*

(MISTREATMENT OF ANIMALS)

A Gunfight—*The Horsemen*

The classification ACCEPTABLE indicates full cooperation with The American Humane Association's Hollywood office. This cooperation embraces (1) observance of all standards and procedures designed to assure humane handling of animals on and off camera, (2) submission of script to AHA and report thereon to producer, (3) consultation with producer prior to production as may be desired, (4) "on-the-set" supervision of major animal action, (5) assurance of proper facilities for care, maintenance of transportation of animals, and (6) screening of picture prior to release.

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PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS



First Prize — Professional Category
Louise Van Der Meid of Rolling Hills, California



First Prize — Amateur Category
Stephen Douglas, Camarillo, California

In our last issue we invited our readers to submit their best animal pictures for our continuing photo contest on the theme of "the relationship between animals and man". Shown on these pages are the winner and several of the runners-up whom we feel deserve Honorable Mention.

We urge all our readers who are handy with a camera to enter this continuing contest. Photos of dogs, cats, horses, birds — any animal — are eligible. Any number of entries may be submitted and new contests will be held for every issue in 1972. Entries should be black and white or color prints enlarged to either 4 x 5, 5 x 7, or 8 x 10 inches. Color transparencies of any size may also be entered. Contestants must specify whether they are amateur or professional. A panel of photographic and animal experts will select the winners based on photographic quality, composition and appropriateness. Entries cannot be returned and all pictures submitted become the property of Animal Cavalcade.

Winners receive prizes ranging from a \$25.00 Savings Bond to \$10.00 awards. Deadline for entry for the next issue is July 1, 1972.



Runner-Up — Amateur Category
Robert Chick — Alexandria, Virginia



Runner-Up — Amateur Category
Ronald Josephs — Thousand Oaks, California



Why don't dog foods with cereal advertise that fact?

It is a fact.
Most dog foods do have cereal.
They call themselves "beefy" or "meaty" or
"chunky."
But their labels tell a different story.
Barley isn't "beefy."
Wheat flour isn't "chunky."
Oats aren't "meaty."
And who knows how much of what is really
in the can?



Not a speck of cereal.

ALPO has nothing to hide.
ALPO is beef and meat by-products.
Plus the vitamins and minerals for a
complete diet.
There's no cereal on the ALPO label,
because there's no cereal in the can.
So why buy "meaty," "chunky" cereal,
when you can get ALPO for the same price?
ALPO gives you all the meat you pay for.
And ALPO isn't afraid to advertise that fact.