

THE HSUS ON ANIMAL FIGHTING

THE FINAL ROUND



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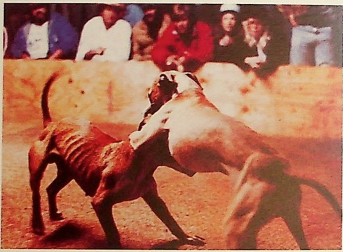


CAPE COD TIMES/STEVE HEASLIP

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Anatomy of a Dogfight

THE AMERICAN PIT BULL TERRIER IS THE MOST popular breed of dog used in dogfighting. Although the dogs average only 40–50 pounds, their jaws are extraordinarily muscular and capable of breaking an opponent's leg. On top of that, generations of selective breeding for maximum aggressiveness, combined with often cruel training methods and conditioning regimes that can involve the use of drugs and steroids, has resulted in dogs who are capable of inflicting terrible wounds or killing an opponent.



Unfortunately, the cruelties of dogfighting begin early in a dog's life and are not limited to the animals who are forced to fight.

Dogs who are forced to fight can inflict deadly injuries on each other. Those who survive a loss may be killed by their owners, and even winning dogs may die from their wounds.

In a dogfight, two dogs are placed in a pit enclosed by plywood walls, where they must fight before a crowd of cheering spectators until one dog is too injured or exhausted to continue. The dogs, both the winner and the loser, usually suffer from multiple puncture wounds and deep lacerations.

After the match, if a dog had an embarrassing loss, it is not unheard of for the dog to be shot or have his throat cut so the breeder won't get a reputation for selling puppies of poor-quality fighting dogs. Even winning dogs sometimes die as a result of their injuries. This isn't surprising, considering that dogfighters can't run to the vet with battered animals for fear of being turned over to authorities. Instead, using tape or suture kits to close up gaping wounds, owners do the job themselves.

Anatomy of a Cockfight

WITH RAZOR-SHARP, STEEL BLADES CALLED GAFFS—three-inch-long, ice-pick-like weapons—attached to their legs, specially bred roosters, called gamecocks, are pitted against each other in small arenas. There, trained to fight and often drugged with stimulants and steroids, they plunge and slash each other in a deadly duel. The gaffs inflict deep puncture wounds, wings and legs are broken, and eyes are gouged out. Within minutes, the contestants may be staggering from their injuries, but they are allowed no respite from combat. Handlers pick up the birds and blow on their heads to revive them. If a bird has suffered a puncture wound to his lungs and is drowning in



Gamecocks are fitted with gaffs in order to inflict the most damage possible on another bird.



To ensure that they will fight, birds are drugged with stimulants and steroids. In a cockfight, birds' wings may be broken, their eyes gouged out, and their lungs punctured, but quitting is not allowed.

his own blood, his handler may suck the blood from the bird's lungs through his beak so that the bird can continue fighting. Matches typically end only when one of the birds is incapable of attacking his opponent.

Cockfighters often argue that the birds are naturally aggressive. But in nature, roosters seldom fight to the death. Fighting cocks are purposely bred and trained to fight. They are often drugged and are armed and fitted with artificial spurs for fighting. Finally, they are forced to continue fighting because quitting is not permitted.



Gaffs ensure deep puncture wounds, but puncture wounds are no guarantee that a cockfight will stop—matches end only when one bird is left standing.

Cycle of Violence

THERE ARE OTHER NEGATIVE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED with animal fighting. Law enforcement officials nationwide have documented a strong connection between organized animal fighting and other crimes and violence. For example, illegal gambling is the norm during animal fights since spectators wager on the outcome. With the thousands of dollars that are bet, the owner of a winning animal can collect anywhere from several hundred to tens of thousands of dollars in undeclared income.



While a dog's pain is obvious, everyone suffers where animal fighting is tolerated.

With so much money present, it is not uncommon for firearms to be present as well. In fact, during raids of dogfighting and cockfighting events, it is not unusual to find firearms and illegal drugs.

The exposure of young children to this world of cruelty, gambling, guns, drugs, and other violence is another shocking aspect of animal fighting. Witnessing such brutality can promote insensitivity towards animal suffering and enthusiasm for violence. Even children who do not attend the fights may be at risk. The presence of dangerously aggressive animals in a community increases the risk of attacks on children who, because of their small size, may be perceived as another animal.

Legislating an End

DOG FIGHTING IS A felony in the majority of states, but cockfighting is a felony in far fewer states. In fact, it is still legal in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Louisiana.

In those states in which dogfighting and cockfighting are not felonies, animal fighters consider misdemeanor fines as merely a business expense.

Also, promoters and trainers simply migrate from states where animal fighting is a felony to states where the penalties are less severe or the law is not aggressively enforced.

If you would like more information on what you can do to help end animal fighting, including our activist packet, write or call us at the address and phone number on the back of this brochure or visit our website, www.AnimalFighting.org.



A puppy who has been rescued during a raid conducted at an illegal dogfighting operation.



HSUS investigations have led to raids of major cockfighting rings. Yet, despite laws barring it, cockfighting remains a gruesome activity that must be ended. Where animal fighting is allowed, other illegal activities flourish.

BORN TO LOSE: Animals Forced to Fight

THEY CALL IT A SPORT, BUT WHERE IS THE SPORT IN watching two animals attack each other, often with lethal consequences? In recent years, there has been an unprecedented increase in dogfighting and cockfighting, both in urban settings and rural areas of the country. For some unknown reason, human spectators look upon the suffering and pain of the animals as entertainment.



Where is the sport in watching a dog receive wounds like these?

Even though animal fighting has no place in a civilized society, it remains rampant in the United States, with tens of thousands of enthusiasts. That is why The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) is engaged in a national campaign to expose this gruesome practice, train law enforcement agencies to investigate and arrest participants, strengthen laws against it, and impose bans on the activity where it is now permitted.



The HSUS is fighting activities that treat animals as if they are trash.

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THE FINAL ROUND



Promoting the protection of all animals

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

Born to Lose



Thousands of birds are tortured, maimed, and killed each year because their owners think it is fun to watch animals tear each other apart. Cockfighting is cruel *and* it is a crime in most states. If you know someone who is involved, do not become a part of that game.

The Humane Society of the United States offers a reward of up to \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who organizes cockfights, participates in cockfights, promotes cockfighting, or officiates at cockfights.

Call your local animal control or police/sheriff's department to report this brutality.

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Pitting Animals Against Animals

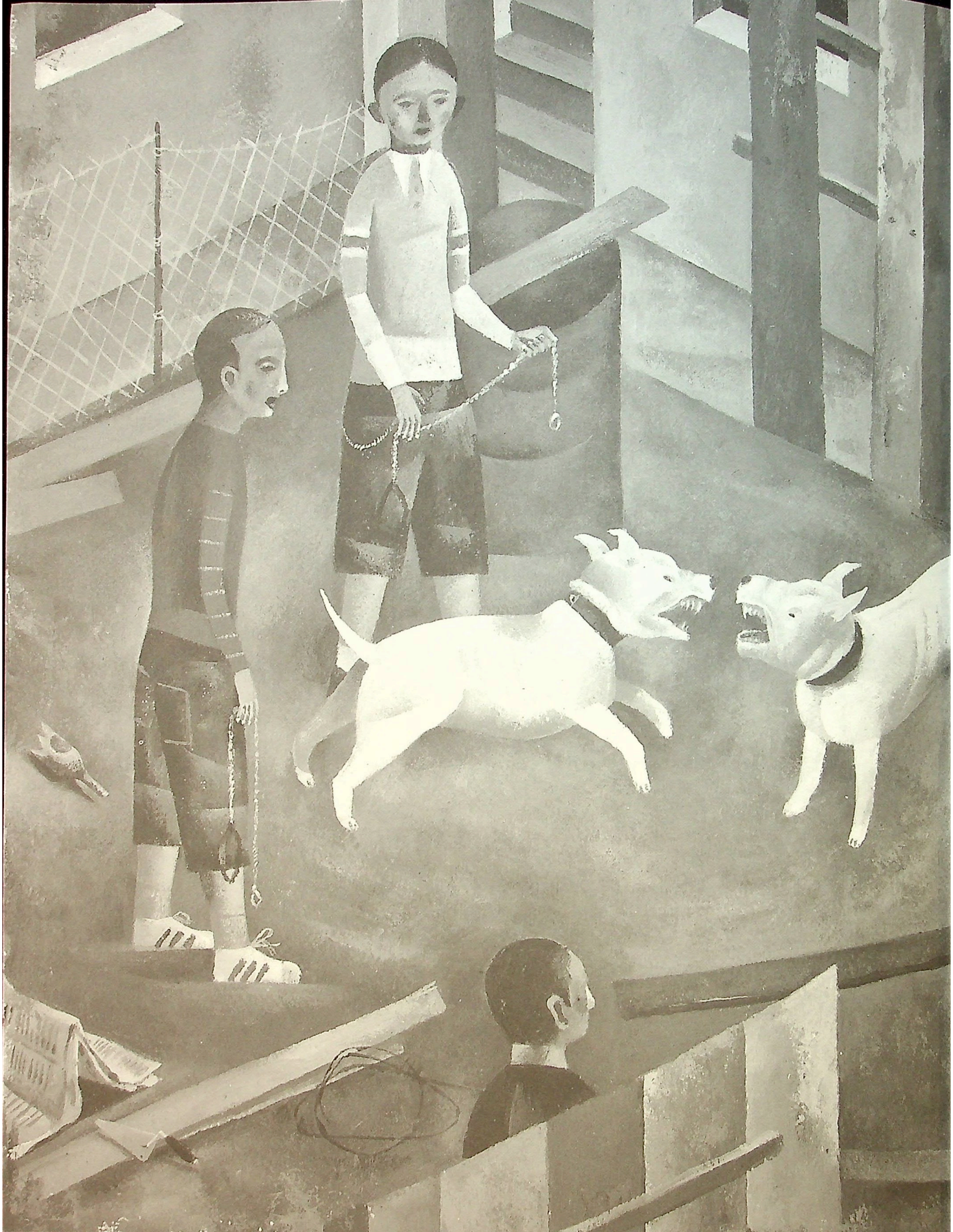
By Eric Sakach and Ken Johnson

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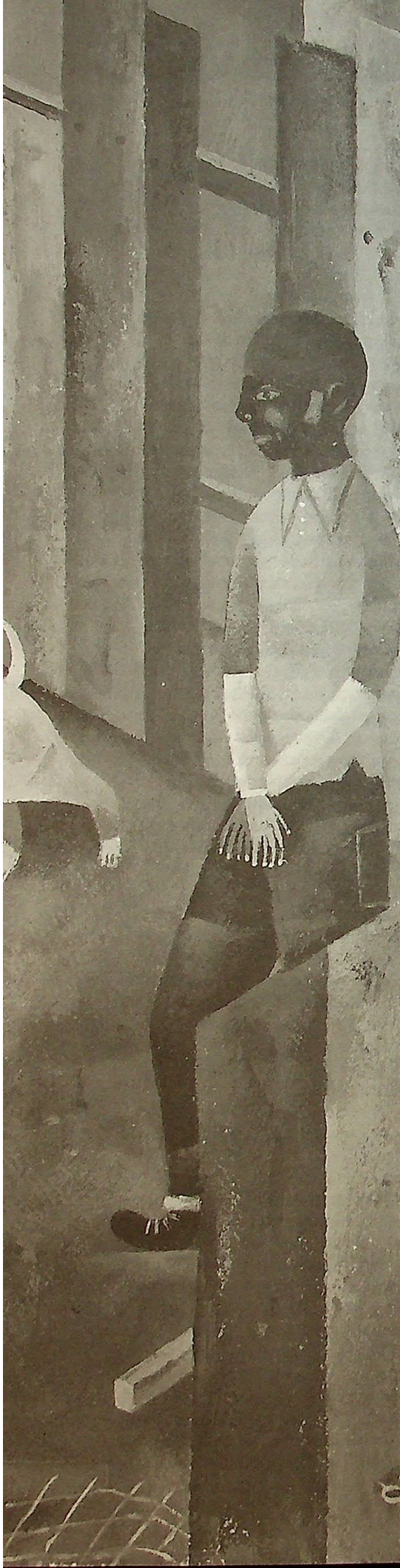
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PITTING ANIMALS AGAINST ANIMALS

PICTURE A HOT SUMMER NIGHT in a poor inner-city neighborhood. People make their way home along littered sidewalks, past decrepit newsstands and barricaded windows of "Mom and Pop" markets. The familiar cacophony of the streets is punctuated by loud bursts of bass from the radio of a parked car, where a group of about twenty youths has gathered. No dogs are permitted in this urban housing project, but barking almost drowns out what sounds like loud boasting. A pit bull is being held on a chain by one member of the group, while another young man emerges from the car with his own pit bull. The group follows the two dog handlers to a grassy area nearby. From inside a van, a police officer, an animal-control officer, and a humane investigator observe what appear to be exchanges of money. The two dogs strain on

LAW ENFORCE-
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AND ANIMAL
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TO QUELL
ILLEGAL COCK-
FIGHTING AND
DOGFIGHTING
BY ERIC SAKACH AND
KEN JOHNSON





THE INCREASE IN ILLEGAL ANIMAL FIGHT- ING IS NOT IN DISPUTE, AND THE REASONS FOR THE IN- CREASE ARE COMPLEX.

their leashes as their handlers bring them closer. Finally the dogs are allowed to fight in what is referred to as an on-the-chain roll. A crowd of spectators grows around the match as the watching officers radio for backup. Passersby hurriedly leave the area. As several police units converge on the scene, the crowd quickly disperses into the surrounding apartments and housing project grounds. The two dog handlers disappear with their dogs.

• • •

In Mississippi, state police learn of an upcoming cockfight. Law enforcement officers request assistance from the Mississippi Animal Rescue League and The HSUS. On an icy cold Saturday evening, officials meet in a vacant parking lot; an undercover police officer and an informant have just scouted the fight location. They report that several dozen people are in a barn and fights are in progress. The barn is several hundred feet from the main road, and the only gate is guarded by a sentry with a CB radio and police scanner. The undercover agent gets a search warrant, and a team of officers quickly subdues the sentry and raids the fight. Inside the heated barn, the team finds nearly fifty people in possession of hundreds of dollars, three cockfighting arenas equipped with bleachers, and a dozen fighting cocks still alive.

• • •

After more than a year of work with an informant, an HSUS investigator joins a raiding team consisting of Oregon state troopers, sheriff's deputies, and agents from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The team descends on a large cockfighting "derby" in progress in rural Oregon. The derby's armed guard is arrested quickly by undercover troopers before he can alert the organizers and attendees. The troopers apprehend more than 340 people in and around a large barn equipped with theater seating, concession stands, an announcer's box, and three cockfighting arenas. Many of the cockfighters had traveled across state lines to participate in the event and were given away by the out-of-state tags on their cars and trucks. Investigators find more than one thousand live

gamefowl being kept on tie cords, in pens and carrying cases, and in cockhouses near the arenas. Some birds are suffering from severe injuries. Investigators find heaps of dead and dying gamefowl near the pit site and in trash bags scattered around the barn. By the end of the raid, the collection of seized evidence includes dozens of boxes containing illegal cockfighting implements, drugs and drug paraphernalia, weapons, and approximately \$90,000 in cash. In the months that follow, most of the defendants plead guilty or are found guilty in criminal trials. They receive fines ranging from several hundred dollars to more than a thousand dollars, but no jail time. Many of those from other states fail to appear for their court dates. There is overwhelming evidence that birds were transported across state lines for the purpose of fighting, a federal offense under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) carrying penalties of up to \$5,000 and the possibility of imprisonment for the promoters and all those present. The USDA and federal prosecutors, however, do not prosecute a single case under the AWA. Because of the massive amount of evidence showing involvement in a continuing criminal enterprise, the Oregon Department of Justice brings a racketeering lawsuit against the property owner, seeking a \$250,000 fine for violations of Oregon's Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. The case is settled out of court and the property owner pays a fine of \$62,500.

• • •

After working with an informant for several months, HSUS investigators and deputies of a county sheriff's department prepare to raid a dogfight in a rural area of southeast Florida. Fifty deputies, two helicopter crews, half a dozen HSUS staff advisors, and a veterinarian assemble, while members of the sheriff's special response team make their way through a heavily wooded swamp and take up positions close to the suspected pit site. As night falls, the special response team silently watches as people arrive in caravans and pay their admission fees. Just as the fight is about to begin, a small aircraft flies overhead. Fearing they're being monitored, fight organizers cut the lights and wait for an hour before starting the first fight of the night. As soon as it begins, the special response team notifies the assembled deputies. Within minutes, officers encircle the site and round up fleeing spectators, with the help of helicopter floodlights. Once the area is

¹Arizona activists have begun initiative efforts and plan to present an initiative in 1998 to ban cockfighting.

²While Missouri's cockfighting law has been held to be unconstitutional, state officials warn that cockfighting violates Missouri's general animal-cruelty statutes. Activists in Missouri are still pushing for a change in law to make it specifically illegal.

secured, officers begin handling the thirty seized dogs, cataloging evidence, and processing the nearly one hundred suspects. It will be sunrise before the last of the team leaves the site.

• • •

On a chilly morning in early spring, sheriff's deputies, humane investigators, and animal-control officers from eight agencies are briefed on dogfighting activities before executing search warrants at five San Francisco Bay area locations. From a remote breeding and training establishment and an East Oakland location, officials seize forty-four pit bulls along with stacks of underground dogfighting publications and dogfighting paraphernalia. Many of the dogs bear scars from fights and some have fresh wounds. Some dogs are in such poor physical condition that they must be euthanized. Bay area prosecutors indict three men for felonies; one had helped organize the West Coast Convention, a regional championship dogfight held the previous year in a San Francisco warehouse. San Francisco Animal Care and Control agents had raided the West Coast Convention. They arrested seventy-five people, some from other states, and confiscated more than \$50,000 in cash, dogfighting paraphernalia, and evidence connecting the organizers to regional dogfighting events held all across the country.

• • •

Accounts such as these are not at all uncommon. Indications are that there has been a sharp rise in illegal cockfighting and dogfighting across the country and the world. In the spring of 1996, millions of viewers of the syndicated television show *Hard Copy* were shocked by a two-part exposé about dogfighting and the theft of pets to be used as bait by those involved in this contemptible activity. The syndicated show *Inside Edition* followed with its own in-depth report on the subject. Staff of the HSUS West Coast and Southeast regional offices worked closely with the producers of both shows. Their brutally accurate reporting left little to the viewer's imagination. Viewers of both shows continue to call The HSUS to voice their outrage over the cruelty involved and their disgust that these bloody contests continue to occur. Some even called to report information about fights.

The increase in illegal animal fighting is not in dispute, and the reasons for the increase are complex. It is not the lack of strong laws—The HSUS has led a decades-

long battle for better laws with stiffer penalties. As a result, dogfighting is illegal now in every state and a felony crime in forty-three of them. (Only seven states had felony provisions by 1981.) Cockfighting is now specifically outlawed in forty-five states, seventeen of which now carry felony penalties. (Cockfighting is still legal in Arizona,¹ Louisiana, Missouri,² New Mexico, and Oklahoma.) The HSUS also helped pass the AWA's Animal Fighting Ventures Prohibition, enacted in 1976.

Yet underground publications devoted to illegal bloodsports are flourishing—and making their way through the U.S. mail and other carrier services, in violation of the AWA. Too few judicial officials understand the serious nature of these crimes, and the penalties called for under existing laws aren't strong enough. Many law enforcement officials are uneducated about illegal animal fighting, or they are unwilling to conduct such investigations.

Even though most states prohibit cockfighting and dogfighting, mere illegality is not a sufficient deterrent. In some states the maximum penalties are absurdly low. In Alabama, for example, the maximum penalty for violating the cockfighting statute is a \$50 fine. Such small penalties discourage local law enforcement agencies from committing the resources necessary for an investigation. In some jurisdictions across the country, courts have levied very low fines because judges were apathetic. In Miami, Florida, a panel of judges is even considering dropping charges against all spectators apprehended at cockfights despite a state law that specifically outlaws being present during an animal fight.

The HSUS argued against charging the USDA with enforcement of the AWA's Animal Fighting Ventures Prohibition because of fears that have since been realized. Over the years HSUS investigators have provided useful information about animal fights and invited the active involvement of USDA agents in successful busts. Yet prosecution is virtually nonexistent because the USDA rarely pushes for it. As a result, animal-fight promoters regularly use mail and telephone service for interstate publicity and often transport animals across state lines for the purpose of fighting, both violations of the AWA.

Although staged fights between animals are popular to varying degrees in different parts of the world, no one ethnic group, culture, or socioeconomic class is responsible for that popularity. Cockfight-

ing and dogfighting exist largely because illegal gambling is involved and the sums of money wagered can be phenomenal. But many forms of gambling exist that do not involve the purposeful maiming and killing of animals. The fact that supposedly civilized people are fascinated by watching animals killing each other is a condemnation of any society—"civilized" or not. In many cases, children are exposed to and encouraged to participate in such activities by their parents or peers—especially disturbing given what is now acknowledged about the connections between cruelty to animals and violence directed at people (see the Fall 1996 *HSUS News*).

The HSUS is committed to increasing training for law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and judges. We offer certified courses in animal-fighting investigation. (The next certificate course will be held at Animal Care Expo '97 in Orlando, Florida, in February—see back cover.) A new animal-fighting investigation manual has been developed for use by law enforcement personnel, local humane societies, and animal-control agencies. The HSUS is establishing several regional animal-fighting task forces consisting of federal, state, and local law enforcement and animal-protection agencies that want to end animal-fighting contests. We are working also toward the enactment of new state and federal laws to make penalties tougher for those involved in animal fighting, investigations and prosecutions less burdensome for law enforcement officials, and prohibitions on animal fighting stronger.

The nineteenth-century German poet and novelist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote, "The character of a man is shown in nothing more clearly than in what he thinks laughable." The character of a society shows in its entertainments as well. The continued existence and increasing popularity of archaic and brutal animal-fighting activities is a disquieting reminder that, not so long ago, crowds flocked to coliseums to cheer sanctioned bloodsports. While it may be too much to expect that we can completely eradicate animal fighting anytime soon, The HSUS is convinced that we can reverse the trend through renewed efforts on educational, legislative, and legal investigative fronts. ■

Eric Sakach is director, The HSUS's West Coast Regional Office.

Ken Johnson is program coordinator, The HSUS's Southeast Regional Office.

Born to Lose

PHOTOGRAPHY BY CAPE COD TIMES/STEVE HEASLIP

Thousands of dogs are tortured, maimed, and killed each year because their owners think it is fun to watch animals tear each other apart. Dogfighting is cruel *and* it is a crime. If you know someone who is involved, do not become a part of that game.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) offers a reward of up to \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who organizes dogfights, participates in dogfights, promotes dogfighting, or officiates at dogfights.

Call your local animal control or police/sheriff's department to report this crime.

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(Amendment to *Illegal Animal Fighting*, page 46, 3/31/02)

Appendix III: Laws Pertaining to Dogfighting

States Where Dogfighting is a Felony

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Alabama | 24. Montana |
| 2. Alaska | 25. Nebraska |
| 3. Arkansas | 26. Nevada |
| 4. Arizona | 27. New Hampshire |
| 5. California | 28. New Jersey |
| 6. Colorado | 29. New Mexico |
| 7. Connecticut | 30. New York |
| 8. Delaware | 31. North Carolina |
| 9. Florida | 32. North Dakota |
| 10. Georgia | 33. Ohio |
| 11. Hawaii | 34. Oklahoma |
| 12. Illinois | 35. Oregon |
| 13. Indiana | 36. Pennsylvania |
| 14. Kansas | 37. Rhode Island |
| 15. Kentucky | 38. South Carolina |
| 16. Louisiana | 39. South Dakota |
| 17. Maine | 40. Tennessee |
| 18. Maryland | 41. Texas |
| 19. Massachusetts | 42. Utah |
| 20. Michigan | 43. Vermont |
| 21. Minnesota | 44. Virginia |
| 22. Mississippi | 45. Washington |
| 23. Missouri | 46. Wisconsin |

States Where Dogfighting is a Misdemeanor

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1. Idaho | 3. West Virginia |
| 2. Iowa | 4. Wyoming |

No states had felony provisions at the beginning of 1975. By 1981, seven states had enacted felony laws. Now the total is 46 with several other states considering similar legislation.

THE — FINAL ROUND

Dear Friend,

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) thanks you for your efforts to help end the brutal and dangerous "sports" of cockfighting and dogfighting. We have created this packet to help individuals and animal protection organizations educate the public about the animal suffering and crimes associated with these activities.

In recent years we have seen an increase in animal fighting, both in urban settings and in more rural areas of the country. Whether you are working on your own or with others, these educational materials will assist you in your efforts to eliminate animal fighting events in your community and to strengthen laws against them. Citizen letters remain the single most effective tool for change, so we have provided both background information and sample letters for your use. The following materials are enclosed in this packet.

Final Round Brochure (available in English and Spanish)

Fact Sheets

- Cockfighting Questions and Answers
- Cockfighting State Laws
- Dogfighting Questions and Answers
- Dogfighting State Laws

Sample Letters

- Letter to the Editor about Cockfighting
- Letter to the Editor about Dogfighting
- Letter to Law Enforcement Agencies
- Letter to Prosecutors and Judges

HSUS News Reprint: "Pitting Animals against Animals"

Born to Lose Flyers (available in English and Spanish)

- Dogfighting
- Cockfighting

Listing of The HSUS Regional Offices

Order Form

You may have some ideas of your own. If they are successful, please share them with us. By using our informational materials and your own creativity, you can foster public awareness in your community about the brutality and danger involved in animal fighting.

For more information about animal fighting, call your HSUS regional office or send an e-mail to info@AnimalFighting.org. You may also contact your HSUS regional office for information specific to your area (see the enclosed list of regional offices). If you have access to the Internet, visit www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org for the most up-to-date news and information.

Thank you again for your help to end animal fighting in the United States.

Sincerely,

The HSUS

THE FINAL ROUND

Cockfighting Questions and Answers

1. What is cockfighting?

Cockfighting is a centuries-old blood sport in which two or more specially bred birds, known as gamecocks, are placed in an enclosure to fight, for the primary purposes of gambling and entertainment. A cockfight usually results in the death of one of the birds; sometimes it ends in the death of both. A typical cockfight can last anywhere from several minutes to more than half an hour.

2. How does it cause animal suffering?

The birds, even those who do not die, suffer in cockfights. The birds cannot escape from the fight, regardless of how exhausted or injured they become. Common injuries include punctured lungs, broken bones, and pierced eyes. Such severe injuries occur because the birds' legs are usually fitted with razor-sharp steel blades or with gaffs, which resemble three-inch-long, curved ice picks. These artificial spurs are designed to puncture and mutilate.

3. Are there other concerns?

Yes. Law enforcement raids across the country have revealed several disturbing facets of this so-called sport. Gambling is the norm at cockfights. Thousands of dollars can exchange hands as spectators and animal owners wager large sums on their favorite birds. The owners of birds who win the most fights in a derby (a series of cockfights) may win tens of thousands of dollars of presumably unreported income. Firearms and other weapons are common at cockfights, mainly because of the large amounts of cash present. In addition, cockfighting has been connected to other kinds of violence—even homicide, according to newspaper reports.

Law enforcement officials have documented a strong connection between cockfighting and the distribution of illegal drugs. Drug enforcement agents often learn about animal fighting operations as a result of narcotics investigations.

The presence of young children at cockfights is an especially disturbing element. Exposure to such brutality can promote insensitivity toward animal suffering and enthusiasm for violence.

4. Aren't these birds natural fighters?

While it is true that birds will fight over food, territory, or mates, such fights are generally only to establish dominance within a group (the pecking order) and seldom result in serious injury. This natural behavior is quite different from what happens in staged cockfights, where pairs of birds, bred for maximum aggressiveness (and sometimes given steroids or other drugs to make them more successful fighters) are forced to fight until a winner is declared. ➔

5. Isn't cockfighting part of our heritage?

While it is true that cockfighting has been practiced for centuries in various countries, including the United States, "old" does not necessarily mean right or even acceptable. At one time the United States allowed slavery, lacked child abuse laws, and refused women the vote.

6. Is there a trend toward treating the crime of cockfighting more seriously?

Yes. It is illegal in almost every state, and most states specifically prohibit anyone from being a spectator at a cockfight. Recently many states have increased the seriousness of a cockfighting charge from a misdemeanor to a felony. In addition, the federal Animal Welfare Act prohibits the interstate transport of birds for use in cockfights to states with laws against cockfighting. We encourage prosecutors to indict those involved in cockfighting not only on illegal gaming charges but also for conspiracy to commit a crime and illegal gambling.

7. What can I do to help stop cockfighting?

If you live in one of the states or territories where cockfighting is still legal, please write to your legislators and urge them to ban it. If you live in one of the states where it is still only a misdemeanor, please write to your state legislators and urge them to make it a felony offense. (To find out how your state treats cockfighting, see *Cockfighting State Laws* or visit www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org.)

We encourage you also to write letters to the media to increase public awareness of the dangers of cockfighting and to law enforcement officials to urge them to take the issue seriously. We have provided sample letters in this packet. You may want to display our cockfighting poster in your community; additional copies can be ordered from The HSUS.

If you suspect that cockfighting is going on in your own neighborhood, alert your local law enforcement agency and urge agency officials to contact The HSUS for practical tools, advice, and assistance. For more information visit www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org.

THE FINAL ROUND

Dogfighting Questions and Answers

1. What is dogfighting?

Dogfighting is a sadistic “contest” in which two dogs—specifically bred, conditioned, and trained to fight—are placed in a pit (generally a small arena enclosed by plywood walls) to fight each other, for the spectators’ gambling and entertainment. Fights average nearly an hour in length and often last more than two hours. Dogfights end when one of the dogs is no longer willing or able to continue. In addition to these dogfights, there are reports of an increase in nonorganized, more spontaneous street fights in urban areas.

2. How does it cause animal suffering?

The injuries inflicted and sustained by dogs participating in dogfights are frequently severe, even fatal. The American pit bull terriers used in the majority of these fights have been specifically bred and trained for fighting and are unrelenting in their attempts to overcome their opponents. With their extremely powerful jaws, they are able to inflict severe bruising, deep puncture wounds, and broken bones. Dogs used in these events often die of blood loss, shock, dehydration, exhaustion, or infection hours or even days after the fight.

Other animals are often sacrificed as well. Some owners train their dogs for fights using smaller animals such as cats, rabbits, or small dogs. These “bait” animals are often stolen pets or animals obtained through “free to good home” advertisements.

3. Are there other concerns?

Yes. Numerous law enforcement raids have unearthed many disturbing facets of this illegal “sport.” Young children are sometimes present at the events, which can promote insensitivity to animal suffering, enthusiasm for violence, and a lack of respect for the law. Illegal gambling is the norm at dogfights. Dog owners and spectators wager thousands of dollars on their favorites. Firearms and other weapons have been found at dogfights because of the large amounts of cash present. And dogfighting has been connected to other kinds of violence—even homicide, according to newspaper reports. In addition, illegal drugs are often sold and used at dogfights.

4. What other effects does the presence of dogfighting have on people and animals in a community?

Dogs used for fighting have been bred for many generations to be dangerously aggressive toward other animals. The presence of these dogs in a community increases the risk of attacks not only on other animals but also on people. Children are especially at risk, because their small size may cause a fighting dog to perceive a child as another animal. ➔

5. Why should dogfighting be a felony offense?

There are several compelling reasons. Because dogfighting yields such large profits for participants, the minor penalties associated with misdemeanor convictions are not a sufficient deterrent. Dogfighters merely absorb these fines as part of the cost of doing business. The cruelty inherent in dogfighting should be punished by more than a slap on the hand. Dogfighting is not a spur-of-the-moment act; it is a premeditated and cruel practice.

Those involved in dogfighting go to extensive lengths to avoid detection by law enforcement, so investigations can be difficult, dangerous, and expensive. Law enforcement officials are more inclined to investigate dogfighting if it is a felony. As more states make dogfighting a felony offense, those remaining states with low penalties will become magnets for dogfighters.

6. Do some states already have felony laws?

Yes. Dogfighting is illegal in all 50 states and a felony offense in almost every state.

7. Should being a spectator also be a felony?

Yes. Spectators provide much of the profit associated with dogfighting. The money generated by admission fees and gambling helps keep this "sport" alive. Because dogfights are illegal and therefore not widely publicized, spectators do not merely happen upon a fight; they seek it out. They are willing participants who support a criminal activity through their paid admission and attendance.

8. What can I do to help stop dogfighting?

If you live in one of the states where dogfighting is still only a misdemeanor, please write to your state legislators and urge them to make it a felony. To find out how your state treats dogfighting, see Dogfighting State Laws or visit www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org.

We encourage you also to write letters to the media to increase public awareness of the dangers of dogfighting and to law enforcement officials to urge them to take the issue seriously. We have provided sample letters in this packet. You may want to display our dogfighting poster in your community; additional copies can be ordered from The HSUS.

If you suspect that dogfighting is going on in your own neighborhood, alert your local law enforcement agency and urge agency officials to contact The HSUS for practical tools, advice, and assistance. For more information visit www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org.

THE FINAL ROUND

Cockfighting State Laws

Cockfighting is illegal in 47 states and the District of Columbia, but the federal Animal Welfare Act does not prohibit the interstate transportation of birds for fighting purposes. Twenty-seven states have made cockfighting a felony offense, 19 have made possession of birds for fighting a felony offense, and nine have made being a spectator at a cockfight a felony offense.

This information is current as of August 2001. For the most up-to-date information, visit our website, www.AnimalFighting.org.

Type of Activity

State	Cockfighting	Possession of Birds for Fighting	Being a Spectator at a Cockfight
Alabama	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Alaska	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor ⁵
Arizona	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Arkansas	Misdemeanor ⁴	Legal	Legal
California ⁶	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Colorado	Felony	Felony	Felony
Connecticut	Felony	Felony	Felony
Delaware	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Florida	Felony	Legal	Misdemeanor
Georgia	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Hawaii	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Idaho	Misdemeanor	Legal	Misdemeanor
Illinois	Felony ²	Felony	Misdemeanor
Indiana	Felony	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Iowa	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Kansas	Misdemeanor ³	Legal	Legal
Kentucky	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Louisiana	Legal	Legal	Legal
Maine ¹	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Maryland	Felony	Legal	Legal
Massachusetts	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Michigan	Felony	Felony	Felony
Minnesota	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Mississippi	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Missouri	Felony	Legal	Misdemeanor
Montana	Felony	Felony	Legal
Nebraska	Felony ²	Felony ²	Felony ²
Nevada	Felony ²	Legal	Felony ²

New Hampshire	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
New Jersey ¹	Felony	Felony	Felony
New Mexico	Legal	Legal	Legal
New York	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
North Carolina	Felony ²	Legal	Misdemeanor
North Dakota	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Ohio	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Oklahoma	Legal	Legal	Legal
Oregon	Misdemeanor	Legal	Misdemeanor
Pennsylvania	Felony	Felony	Felony
Rhode Island	Felony	Felony	Felony
South Carolina	Felony	Felony	Felony ²
South Dakota	Misdemeanor	Legal	Misdemeanor
Tennessee	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Texas	Felony	Legal	Legal
Utah	Felony	Legal	Misdemeanor
Vermont	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Virginia	Misdemeanor ³	Legal	Misdemeanor
Washington	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
West Virginia	Misdemeanor	Legal	Misdemeanor
Wisconsin	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Wyoming	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Totals	27 Felony 20 Misdemeanor 3 Legal	19 Felony 8 Misdemeanor 23 Legal	9 Felony 27 Misdemeanor 14 Legal

District/ Territory	Cockfighting	Possession of Birds for Fighting	Being a Spectator at a Cockfight
American Samoa	Legal	Legal	Legal
District of Columbia	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Guam	Legal	Legal	Legal
Puerto Rico	Legal	Legal	Legal
Virgin Islands	Legal	Legal	Legal
Totals	1 Felony 0 Misdemeanor 4 Legal	1 Felony 0 Misdemeanor 4 Legal	0 Felony 1 Misdemeanor 4 Legal

¹These states do not have felony or misdemeanor offenses per se but rather have penalties equivalent to felonies and misdemeanors.

²A repeated offense can trigger a felony prosecution.

³While not specifically prohibited by state law, cockfighting can be prosecuted under the general anticruelty statute.

⁴While not specifically prohibited by state law, cockfighting can be prosecuted under the general anticruelty statute as well as other statutes addressing cockfighting.

⁵In Alaska a first offense is a violation, and a second offense is a misdemeanor.

⁶While cockfighting-related activities are prosecutable as misdemeanor crimes, felony charges may be leveled against persons responsible for the mutilation of birds. (See *The People v. Modesto Ruiz Baniqued et al.*, Superior Court No. 97F06010.)

THE FINAL ROUND

Dogfighting State Laws

Dogfighting is illegal in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and the federal Animal Welfare Act prohibits the interstate transportation of dogs for fighting purposes. Forty-six states have made dogfighting a felony offense, 38 have made the possession of dogs for fighting a felony offense, and 19 have made being a spectator at a dogfight a felony offense.

This information is current as of August 2001. For the most up-to-date information, visit our website, www.AnimalFighting.org.

Type of Activity

State	Dogfighting	Possession of Dogs for Fighting	Being a Spectator at a Dogfight
Alabama	Felony	Felony	Felony
Alaska	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Arizona	Felony	Felony	Felony
Arkansas	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
California	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Colorado	Felony	Felony	Felony
Connecticut	Felony	Felony	Felony
Delaware	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Florida	Felony	Legal	Misdemeanor
Georgia	Felony	Legal	Felony
Hawaii	Felony	Felony	Legal
Idaho	Misdemeanor	Legal	Misdemeanor
Illinois	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Indiana	Felony	Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor
Iowa	Misdemeanor	Legal	Legal
Kansas	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Kentucky	Felony	Felony	Felony
Louisiana	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Maine ¹	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Maryland	Felony	Legal	Misdemeanor
Massachusetts	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Michigan	Felony	Felony	Felony
Minnesota	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Mississippi	Felony	Felony	Felony
Missouri	Felony	Felony	Misdemeanor
Montana	Felony	Felony	Felony
Nebraska	Felony ²	Felony ²	Misdemeanor
Nevada	Felony	Legal	Felony ²

New Hampshire	Felony	Felony	Felony
New Jersey ¹	Felony	Felony	Felony
New Mexico	Felony	Felony	Felony
New York	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
North Carolina	Felony	Felony	Felony
North Dakota	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Ohio	Felony	Felony	Felony
Oklahoma	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Oregon	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Pennsylvania	Felony	Felony	Felony
Rhode Island	Felony	Felony	Felony
South Carolina	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
South Dakota	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Tennessee	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Texas	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Utah	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Vermont	Felony	Felony	Felony
Virginia	Felony	Felony	Felony
Washington	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
West Virginia	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	Legal	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Wisconsin	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Wyoming	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	<i>Misdemeanor</i>	Legal
Totals	46 Felony 4 <i>Misdemeanor</i> 0 Legal	38 Felony 5 <i>Misdemeanor</i> 7 Legal	19 Felony 28 <i>Misdemeanor</i> 3 Legal

District/ Territory	Dogfighting	Possession of Dogs for Fighting	Being a Spectator at a Dogfight
American Samoa	Legal	Legal	Legal
District of Columbia	Felony	Felony	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Guam	<i>Violation</i>	Legal	Legal
Puerto Rico	Felony	Legal	<i>Misdemeanor</i>
Virgin Islands	Felony	Felony	Felony
Totals	3 Felony 1 <i>Violation</i> 1 Legal	2 Felony 0 <i>Misdemeanor</i> 3 Legal	1 Felony 2 <i>Misdemeanor</i> 2 Legal

¹These states do not have felony or misdemeanor offenses per se but rather have penalties equivalent to felonies and misdemeanors.

²A repeated offense can trigger a felony prosecution.

THE FINAL ROUND

Sample Letter to the Editor about Cockfighting

[Date]

[Name of Editor]

[Name of Publication]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Re: Cockfighting

Dear [Mr./Ms. Last Name]:

[If you are responding to an article that has run in the publication, cite the article's title and date. Please note that the purpose of this letter is to enhance public awareness of the evils of cockfighting in general, not to make accusations against individuals or organizations or to comment on particular events. (If you have information to support specific accusations, you should contact local law enforcement agencies rather than the media.) Keep your letter general in nature, using the following text as an example.]

It is inexcusable that some people view the animal suffering involved in staged cockfights as a form of entertainment or a way to make a profit. This barbaric blood sport is prohibited in almost every state and should be illegal throughout the country.

Cockfighting promoters often say that they are simply allowing the birds to do what they do naturally, but this claim is absurd. While it is true that birds will fight over food, territory, or mates, such fights generally take place only to establish dominance within a group and seldom result in serious injury. This natural behavior is quite different from what takes place in staged cockfights, in which pairs of birds—bred for maximum aggressiveness and sometimes given steroids or other drugs to make them more successful and therefore more potentially profitable—are placed in an enclosure where they are forced to fight until a winner is declared. The birds are usually fitted with artificial spurs called gaffs or slashers—sharp implements designed to puncture and mutilate. A cockfight usually results in the death of one of the birds and sometimes in the death of both.

Aside from the animal suffering involved, this so-called sport has several other disturbing aspects, which have been revealed by law enforcement raids. Gambling is the norm at cockfighting events. Thousands of dollars can change hands as spectators bet on their favorite birds. The owner of the bird winning the most fights in an event can receive a purse of up to tens of thousands of dollars in presumably undeclared income. Because large amounts of cash are present, firearms and other weapons are common at cockfights. Violent crimes, even homicides, have been connected to cockfighting in recent years. Furthermore, law enforcement officials have documented the strong connection between cockfighting and the distribution of illegal drugs.

The presence of young children at cockfights is especially disturbing. Exposure to such brutality can promote insensitivity to animal suffering and an enthusiasm for violence. Anthropologist Margaret Mead suggested that acts of cruelty to animals committed in childhood may signify the development of an impulsive, assaultive character disorder. Psychiatrists at the Menninger Foundation revealed that a history of cruelty to animals can be symptomatic of seriously abnormal aggression and that such aggression is significantly associated with aggressive behavior directed against other humans. Animal fighting is a vicious and brutal activity that can breed violence.

While it is true that cockfighting has been practiced for centuries in various countries, including the United States, "old" does not necessarily mean right or even acceptable. At one time the United States allowed slavery, lacked child abuse laws, and refused women the vote.

Cockfighting is now illegal in almost every state and a felony in many states. We should encourage and support local animal care and control agencies and law enforcement officials as they work to stem this brutal and shameful activity, and we should urge our prosecutors and judges to take cockfighting seriously when it comes time to prosecute.

Sincerely,

[Your Signature]

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[Your City, State, Zip]

[Your Phone Number]

[Note: Some publications require your address and phone number before they publish a letter to the editor, but you may request that this information be withheld.]

THE FINAL ROUND

Sample Letter to the Editor about Dogfighting

[Date]

[Name of Editor]

[Name of Publication]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Re: Dogfighting

Dear [Mr./Ms. Last Name]:

[If you are responding to an article that has run in the publication, cite the article's title and date. Please note that the purpose of this letter is to enhance public awareness of the evils of dogfighting in general, not to make accusations against individuals or organizations or to comment on particular events. (If you have information to support specific accusations, you should contact local law enforcement agencies rather than the media.) Keep your letter general in nature, using the following text as an example.]

It is inexcusable that some people view the animal suffering involved in staged dogfights as a form of entertainment or a way to make a profit. And it is difficult to believe that this illegal and shameful activity is on the upswing.

For those who are unacquainted with dogfighting, it involves placing two dogs in a pit (usually an area enclosed by plywood walls) where they must fight before a crowd of cheering spectators until one dog becomes too injured or exhausted to continue. Dogs used in these brutal contests have been bred for maximum aggressiveness. The fights may last from several minutes to more than two hours, and the dogs usually suffer painful injuries, including multiple puncture wounds, deep lacerations, and broken bones. Dogs often die from dehydration, blood loss, infection, exhaustion, or shock as a result of a fight, and owners kill many of the losing dogs by gunshot or other methods.

Dogfighters often use stolen pets and stray or unowned animals as training fodder for their dogs. Dogfighters have also been known to obtain "bait" animals through "free to good home" advertisements.

Aside from the animal suffering involved, this so-called sport has several other disturbing aspects, which have been revealed by law enforcement raids. Gambling is the norm at dogfighting events. Thousands of dollars can change hands as spectators bet on their favorite dogs. The owner of the winning dog collects anywhere from several hundred to tens of thousands of dollars in presumably undeclared income. Because large amounts of cash are present, firearms and other weapons are common at dogfights. Violent crimes, even homicides, have been connected to dogfighting

in recent years. Furthermore, law enforcement officials have documented a strong connection between dogfighting and the distribution of illegal drugs.

The presence of young children at dogfights is especially disturbing. Exposure to such brutality can promote insensitivity to animal suffering and enthusiasm for violence. Anthropologist Margaret Mead suggested that acts of cruelty to animals committed in childhood may signify the development of an impulsive, assaultive character disorder. Psychiatrists at the Menninger Foundation revealed that a history of cruelty to animals can be symptomatic of seriously abnormal aggression and that such aggression is significantly associated with aggressive behavior directed against other humans. Animal fighting is a vicious and brutal activity that can breed violence.

Dogfighting is against the law in all 50 states and a felony in almost every state. If dogfighting is to be eradicated, it must become a felony in every state. Currently, promoters and trainers simply migrate from states where dogfighting is a felony to states where the penalties are lighter or the law is not aggressively enforced. We must encourage law enforcement officials and the courts to take this crime seriously if we are to stop this violent trend.

Sincerely,

[Your Signature]

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[Your City, State, Zip]

[Your Phone Number]

[Note: Some newspapers require your address and phone number before they publish a letter to the editor, but you may request that this information be withheld.]

THE — FINAL ROUND

Sample Letter to Law Enforcement Agencies

[Date]

[Name of Sheriff/Police Chief]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Re: Illegal Animal Fighting

Dear [Sheriff/Chief Last Name]:

As you may be aware, there has been an increase in cruel and illegal cockfighting and dogfighting activities. For many years The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) has been extensively involved in efforts to end these crimes. In response to the high volume of calls for information and/or assistance from law enforcement agencies across the nation, The HSUS has prepared training materials to help these agencies respond effectively to animal fighting.

The HSUS offers courses in dealing with animal fighting that cover such topics as the background of animal fighting, relevant laws, gambling and other associated crimes, successful investigative techniques, use of informants and undercover operations, search warrants, and care and disposition of seized fighting animals.

For the safety of our community, I urge your agency to take animal fighting crimes seriously. If you believe your agency would benefit from this information, please visit The HSUS website at www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org or e-mail info@AnimalFighting.org.

Sincerely,

[Your Signature]

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[Your City, State, Zip]

THE FINAL ROUND

Sample Letter to Prosecutors and Judges

[Date]

[Name of Prosecutor—if a judge, use “The Honorable”]

[Name of Organization]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Re: Illegal Animal Fighting

Dear [Honorable/Mr./Ms. Last Name]:

Dogfighting and cockfighting activities—and the attendant illegal firearms, drugs, and gambling—may be on the rise throughout the country. I feel that it would be in our community’s best interest to have law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges well informed about the latest animal fighting information, investigative techniques, and laws for our area. Those responsible for protecting us should be fully armed with the best possible skills—for our safety as well as their own.

While it is true that animals will fight over food, territory, or mates, such fights generally take place only to establish dominance within a group and seldom result in serious injury. This natural behavior is markedly different from a staged cockfight or dogfight, in which the animals are bred, conditioned, and trained for maximum aggressiveness—and given steroids and/or other drugs to make them even more vicious. There is nothing inherently natural about staged animal fighting; it is done for entertainment and profit.

Currently, cockfighting is illegal in almost every state and a felony in many states; dogfighting is illegal in every state and a felony in most states. Detection, investigation, and maximum penalties are the only successful ways to keep animal fighting out of our communities. I have learned that The Humane Society of the United States offers courses on this subject to law enforcement, prosecutors, government investigators, and judges on a by-request-only basis. I encourage you to employ every opportunity to eradicate animal fighting and keep it from infesting our community.

Sincerely,

[Your Signature]

[Your Name]

[Your Address]

[Your City, State, Zip]

THE FINAL ROUND

The HSUS Regional Offices

If you suspect animal fighting is occurring in your community, please alert your local law enforcement agency. For more information about animal fighting, contact your HSUS regional office or visit www.hsus.org or www.AnimalFighting.org.

Central States Regional Office

Serves: IL, KY, MN, NC, TN, WI
800 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 110
Naperville, IL 60563-4859
Phone: 630-357-7015
Fax: 630-357-5725
E-mail: csro@hsus.org

New England Regional Office

Serves: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT
P.O. Box 619
Jacksonville, VT 05342-0619
Phone: 802-368-2790
Fax: 802-368-2756
E-mail: nero@hsus.org

Southwest Regional Office

Serves: AR, AZ, CO, LA, NM, OK, TX, UT
3001 LBJ Freeway, Suite 224
Dallas, TX 75234-2715
Phone: 972-488-2964
Fax: 972-488-2965
E-mail: swro@hsus.org

Great Lakes Regional Office

Serves: IN, MI, OH, WV
745 Haskins Road, Suite G
Bowling Green, OH 43402-1696
Phone: 419-352-5141
Fax: 419-354-5351
E-mail: glro@hsus.org

Northern Rockies Regional Office

Serves: AK, ID, MT, ND, SD, WY
490 North 31st Street, Suite 215
Billings, MT 59101-1256
Phone: 406-255-7161
Fax: 406-255-7162
E-mail: nrro@hsus.org

West Coast Regional Office

Serves: CA, HI, NV
P.O. Box 417220
Sacramento, CA 95841-7220
Phone: 916-344-1710
Fax: 916-344-1808
E-mail: wcro@hsus.org

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

Serves: DE, NJ, NY, PA
Bartley Square
270 Route 206
Flanders, NJ 07836-9082
Phone: 973-927-5611
Fax: 973-927-5617
E-mail: maro@hsus.org

Pacific Northwest Regional Office

Serves: OR, WA
5200 University Way, NE, Suite 201
Seattle, WA 98105-3597
Phone: 206-526-0949
Fax: 206-526-0989
E-mail: pnro@hsus.org

Headquarters

Serves: DC, MD, VA
2100 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037-1595
Phone: 202-452-1100
Fax: 301-258-3107
E-mail: info@AnimalFighting.org

Midwest Regional Office

Serves: IA, KS, MO, NE
1515 Linden Street, Suite 220
Des Moines, IA 50309-3120
Phone: 515-283-1393
Fax: 515-283-1407
E-mail: mwro@hsus.org

Southeast Regional Office

Serves: AL, FL, GA, MS, SC
1624 Metropolitan Circle, Suite B
Tallahassee, FL 32308-3789
Phone: 850-386-3435
Fax: 850-386-4534
E-mail: sero@hsus.org

THE FINAL ROUND

Order Form

Help bring awareness of animal fighting to your community.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) offers materials to help you educate your community about this important issue.

	QUANTITY	COST
Final Round Brochure (available in English and Spanish) Provides general facts and information about animal fighting, including what you can do to help stop it. 1-24/50¢ each; 25-99/25¢ each; 100 or more/20¢ each PM2270	_____ English _____ Spanish	
Final Round Basic Activist Packet Provides guidance to activists working to end cockfighting and dogfighting. Includes the brochure, fact sheets, sample letters, and posters. \$5.00 each PM2213		
Final Round Video Presents investigative footage showing the ugly truth about dogfighting and cockfighting. Length: 7 min. \$7.00 each AV74		
Final Round Activist Packet with Video Includes the basic activist packet materials and video. \$10.00 each PM2212		
Born to Lose Cockfighting Flyer (available in English and Spanish) Full color, 8" x 10" 1-24/\$1.00 each; 25/60¢ each; 50/50¢ each; 100/45¢ each PM2271	_____ English _____ Spanish	
Born to Lose Cockfighting Poster (available in English and Spanish) Full color, 2' x 3' \$1.00 each PM2272 (For bulk orders, contact The HSUS Field Services staff at 202-452-1100.)	_____ English _____ Spanish	
Born to Lose Dogfighting Flyer (available in English and Spanish) Full color, 8" x 10" 1-24/\$1.00 each; 25/60¢ each; 50/50¢ each; 100/45¢ each PM2273	_____ English _____ Spanish	
Born to Lose Dogfighting Poster (available in English and Spanish) Full color, 2' x 3' \$1.00 each PM2257 (For bulk orders, contact The HSUS Field Services staff at 202-452-1100.)	_____ English _____ Spanish	

METHOD OF PAYMENT:

Visa MasterCard Check (payable to The HSUS) Discover

Account # _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Daytime Telephone _____

E-Mail _____

SUBTOTAL

STATE SALES TAX¹

SHIPPING AND HANDLING²

\$3.00

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

Please mail this order form with payment to:
The HSUS on Animal Fighting: The Final Round
 2100 L Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20037-1595

Or fax with credit card information to 202-955-3686

All orders must be prepaid. Please provide your street address and allow four to six weeks for delivery.

¹Residents of these states should add applicable sales tax: CA (7.25%), CT (6%), DC (5.75%), FL (6%), MD (5%), OH (5%).

²For orders of \$50.00 or more, please contact The HSUS Field Services staff at 202-452-1100 or info@AnimalFighting.org for shipping and handling fees and bulk price discounts.