

attractions, zoos, parks, and special establishments which exhibit animals in one form or another to realize their impact (particularly since the great training revolution of the '50's and '60's in which, as we have mentioned, we were the pioneering company). If one thinks only of the sea lion trainers involved, the numbers are not so terribly large, although it is certainly manifestly unfair to deprive them of their livelihood, so long as they are handling their animals in a responsible manner. One must also look not only at the trainers, but at the ancillary personnel connected with these exhibits -- guides, caretakers, ticket takers, etc. There are possibly whole tourist attractions which would go out of business, or have their businesses substantially reduced, if they did not have the opportunity to present marine mammals to the public. One might also point out that this control over the trainers' and exhibitors' sources of livelihood has been turned over to persons in the government with scientific and institutional backgrounds, who, while competent in their own spheres, may not understand the problems of amusement business nor perhaps appreciate its contributions. It should also be noted that large numbers of individuals and firms in the amusement business are small business concerns who do not have financial means to pursue their interests in the courts should this become necessary.

Certain other issues which have arisen in this controversy seem to concern what is natural, what is humane, what is a wild animal and should be left in the wild. Here certainly the information and opinions of experts should be relevant.

In the first place, it should be obvious on casual inspection that it is hard to distinguish between purely "wild" and purely "domestic" animals. Parrots, finches, and many other commonly kept pet birds are often caught in the wild and brought into captivity. Wild horses are captured and domesticated; domestic horses, donkeys, and pigs often revert to the wild. Our ordinary barnyard pig is a breed of Sus scrofa, the European wild pig, and if allowed to revert to the wild, will freely interbreed with the wild species and in a few generations will be indistinguishable from them. Some of the so-called domestic chickens, particularly in the South, lead an almost wild life, roost in the trees, forage for their food, and so on, and yet are the same Gallus gallus that goes to market as a broiler or spends its life in a small cage laying eggs until it is so old (one year plus) that it is fit only for butchering. Elephants, dolphins, sea lions, deer are examples of similar wild-tame species. In other words, wildness domesticity is a continuum. What makes more sense is to classify animals as to their tamability and adaptability to human care. On these criteria, elephants, dolphins, sea lions, deer, some of the big cats and great apes, and a number of other species seem to fit into the semi-domesticated categories. Classical zoo authorities often use the criterion of breeding in captivity. All these species do so to a certain extent, although not as much perhaps as the zoo keepers would like. It should be pointed out that although the elephant has been "domesticated" for thousands of years, it has not been notably successful in breeding in