

Canada 1916

Defined protecting a species to protect agriculture

Whereas, many of these species are of great value as a source of food or in destroying insects which are injurious to forests and forage plants on the public domain, as well as to agricultural crops, in both the United States and Canada,

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/treaty-canada-migratory-birds-1916.pdf>

Mexico 1936

Included Game Mammals in the title

The prohibition of the killing of migratory insectivorous birds, except when they become injurious to agriculture

and constitute plagues, as well as when they come from reserves or game farms: provided however that such birds may be captured alive and used in conformity with the laws of each contracting country.

Article II (E)

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/treaty-mexico-migratory-birds-1936.pdf>

Japan 1972

Protecting Property

Exceptions to the prohibition of taking may be permitted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the respective Contracting Parties in the following cases:

(b) For the purpose of protecting persons and property;

Article III 1(b)

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/treaty-japan-migratory-birds.pdf>

Russia 1976

More Protecting Persons and Property

For the purpose of protecting against injury to persons or property.

Article II (d)

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/treaty-russia-migratory-birds.pdf>

For Informational Purposes

--Brochures pdf on

RanchersHaveRights.com

--WolvesAreCruel.com

>Depredations

A Rancher's Job

Is to Feed

The Nation:

Not the Wolf



Coexistence Doesn't Exist....

One is Predator,

One is Prey

The Endangered Species Act

Is based off of Four Treaties. 16 USC 153

Canadian Treaty: To Protect Farmers crops.

Mexico Treaty:
Species is not Protected
Once it Harms Agriculture

Japan and Russia Treaty:
To Protect Persons and
Property



There is a Constitutional right to protect oneself and property.
Customs, Laws, Local Decisions of Court.

Recognized
"[I]n destroying predatory wild animals in the interest of the protection of crops and livestock" 1919, NM 77-15-1

To quote a single instance on the G. O. S. ranch, on the Gila forest reserve in New Mexico, May 11 to 30, 1906, the cowboys on the roundup found calves or yearlings killed by wolves almost daily, and Victor Culberson, president of the company, estimates the loss on the ranch by the wolves at ten per cent of the cattle. The statistics show a number of colts and a few grown horses killed by wolves.

The Roswell Daily Record > Thu, Feb 21, 1907 > Page: 4

WOLVES KILL LONE INDIAN
Slays Nine Animals in North Before He is Overcome.
After emptying his rifle and fighting desperately with his knife, killing nine wolves, a lone Indian on the Lake of the Woods, thirty-five miles from Warroad, was torn to pieces by the rest of the beasts that had attacked him. His bones were found stripped of every vestige of flesh. The nine carcasses of the dead wolves that he had killed were lying near.

Willmar Tribune > Wed, Jan 14, 1914 > Page: 2

WHAT IS UNDUE ECONOMIC HARM?
One calf, two, twenty?

The Secretary may make requirements for a showing of undue economic hardship ...

16 U.S. Code § 1539 (b) (3)



Asking--

*Amend The Mexican Wolf Program to include wording of Exceptions from Treaties;

For the purpose of protecting persons, and property.