

then ...

ur prehistoric ancestors
were hunters. To
them, animals
were as sacred as
life itself. A good hunt
assured survival.

Paleolithic cave paintings discovered in Europe expressed early man's reverence and gratitude for the animals that sustained life. It is believed that this animal art symbolized assurance of the success of the hunt.

The famous Lascaux caves in southern France are a sanctuary of paintings that have endured for more than 17,000 years. These



ancient cave paintings
depict the vital grace of
deer, bulls, horses and the
figures of our ancestral
hunters relying on intelligence and tools of stone,
wood and bone to conquer
the animals they revered.
This ancient art tells the

story of how cooperating in the hunt helped to shape our basic societies.

Back then, hunters and the game they sought were inseparable. Human existence and hunting were one.

Today, few of us hunt to survive. As modern hunters, our role is to ensure the survival of wildlife. We have properly assumed responsibility for our natural heritage and strive to practice an ethical standard similar to that of our ancestors.

Our cooperative efforts are evident in a host of organizations that benefit wildlife. The license fees and taxes hunters pay contribute to a significant portion of the nation's conservation funding — from habitat restoration to research.

Though our tools are more efficient than those of our ancestors, as ethical hunters, we avoid the use of technology that would place the game we hunt at an unfair disadvantage. We abide by ethical

standards to preserve the challenge of the hunt.

We honor the majesty of wildlife and wilderness and respect the game we take.
We are not wasteful. We understand the

difference
between right
and wrong
and behave
accordingly
because we
appreciate
the opportunity
and privilege to
encourage and
preserve the
continuation of
our ancient role as
hunters.

now

be an **ethical**

PREPAREDNESS

Hunting well is synonymous with good hunting. Ethical hunters practice their shooting skills, prepare themselves for the physical demands of the hunt, review the rules of firearm safety, select equipment equal to the dignity of the game and maintain their firearms properly to assure functional reliability.

They also review wildlife identification and behavior often.

COMPANIONS

Ethical hunters choose
their hunting companions with care. They
must share a commitment to responsible
behavior and be
bound by mutual consideration. It is important that
they share a willingness to
sacrifice selfish interests and
lend a helping hand in times
of difficulty. With good companions, there are no bad
days afield.

hunter

LANDOWNER RELATIONS

Hunting on someone else's land is a privilege, not a right. The ethical hunter always asks for permission, follows the owner's wishes and leaves the property as it was found.

Expressing thanks for the owner's hospitality, maybe with a gift from the game bag, is a common courtesy that can go a long way toward securing land access again and establishing good hunter-landowner relations in the future.

GAME

Understanding wildlife behavior is crucial to hunting success and adds immeasurably to respecting the hunt even when no game is taken.

When skill and tireless determination result in the opportunity to shoot, the ethical hunter never takes more game than can be used. If they can, ethical hunters use well-trained dogs to help find downed game. Properly field dressing and cleaning game assures that game is

never wasted. Skill, patience and respect

enhance the total hunting experience.

NON-HUNTERS

Non-hunters are critically important to the future of hunting. Most non-hunters are tolerant, but will be less so if forced to confront displays of dead game or see people in hunting clothes behaving in disrespectful ways. Ethical hunters are defined by their own sense of respect, honor, safety and fairness. Hunters who behave irresponsibly pose a greater threat to the future of hunting than any anti-hunting group. Bad impressions are difficult to change.

THE HUNTER'S LAW

Two types of law govern the ethical hunter's actions. One is written — the other is not. One is governmentally enforced — the second is based on morality. Both types of law apply with equal force to all hunters.

The amount of game taken, for example, is limited by formal regulation, as well as by self-restraint. Those who break the written law by poaching must be reported. Those who break the unwritten law by shooting at excessively long range, using inadequate equipment or neglecting to prepare themselves for the hunt must be corrected.

THOSE WHO IGNORE THE LAW ARE NOT HUNTERS.

HUNTING IS AS OLD AS HUMANKI

We will continue to hunt for as long as we honor the for the natural world and require more

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If we can act when alone as though a crowd were watching, we will be

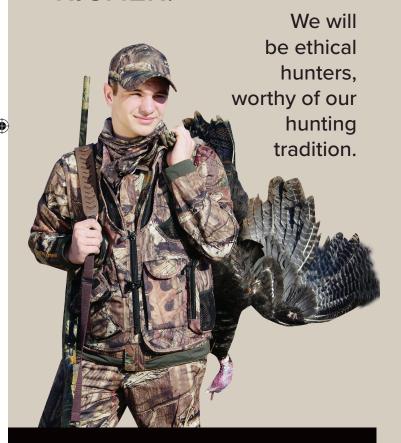
STRONGER.

If we can cherish each hunting day without regard for its result, we will be

HAPPIER.

If we can calculate our hunting achievements in terms of memories earned instead of shots fired, our days afield will be

RICHER.



NKIND AND AS NEW AS TOMORROW.

or the game, shoulder our fair burden of responsibility ore of ourselves than others require of us.

