World Body Kills Whale Hunt Ban

The International Whaling Commission has rejected a U.S.-sponsored resolution calling for a 10-year halt to the hunting of whales.

The proposal had the backing of both the Congress and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

Whaling Nations Oppose

The closed-session vote on June 29 was 6-4, with four abstentions. The moratorium was supported by Britain, Argentina and Mexico. Negative votes were cast by the Soviet Union, Japan and Norway—which account for over 90% of the annual whale harvest—plus Panama, South Africa and Iceland. Abstaining nations included Australia, Canada, Denmark and France.

The IWC has been negotiating quotas for the taking of whales since 1949. Dominated by commercial whaling interests, the commission has invariably established quotas higher than those recommended by its scientific advisory committee. It has already presided over the near extinction of two species, the humpback and blue whale.

Survival Threatened

Eleven species of great whales have been hunted by man, and seven have been depleted to the point that whaling nations were forced to stop hunting them. By the time the harvesting of the blue whale ceased in the late 1960's, its numbers had been reduced from 200,000 to less than 2,000.

Whalers still take the fin, sei, bryde's, and sperm whales. As these mammals have become increasingly scarce in recent years the whalers have begun taking the smaller minke whale, on which no quotas have been set.

Whalers have systematically exploited one species after another. Rather than

Regional Offices To Assist Locals

The Humane Society of the United States has opened two of four projected regional offices to provide better assistance to state and local humane societies and to carry out HSUS programs in all areas of the nation.

○ The Rocky Mountain Regional Office opened in Salt Lake City on July 1 to serve Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho.

○ The Great Lakes Regional Office was opened in Fort Wayne, Ind., a year ago to serve Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio.

Other offices projected to open in the near future are:

○ Gulf States Regional Office—Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas.


Regional directors and their staffs will provide counsel and technical assistance to persons interested in organizing humane societies or animal shelters and to societies or shelter personnel interested in improving their operations. They will assist local groups and individuals in convincing municipal officials to adopt adequate animal control programs and regulations.

Regional staffs will also implement appropriate aspects of national programs in their regions, including educational and legislative projects. In addition, they will investigate and prosecute major cruelty cases.

"This new regional structure will permit us to better serve individuals and groups in all parts of the United States," said HSUS President John A. Hoyt. "Most importantly, it will result in a coast-to-coast program to prevent and stop all forms of cruelty to animals."

(Continued on next page.)
WHALING Continued

conserving these animals by keeping the populations at a sustainable level, the whales have attempted to overcome the problem of diminishing catches through the use of modern and technology. The Japanese and Japanese whaling fleets include large factory ships that can catch and process whales on the high seas. The outcome of this practice can only be the final extinction of both whales and whales.

Quotas Unenforced

IWC has been unable to enforce the quotas that are negotiated, because participating countries are not bound by the quota system. For years Japanese whalers have worked outside the IWC by operating under a Brazilian flag. Prior to June’s London meeting another weakness of the quota system was the units of measure established in terms of whale production rather than by individual species. Units are based on the amount of whale oil that one blue whale would produce. It takes two finbacks, or six set to make up the oil yields of one blue whale. This has resulted in being filled by an increasing number of small whales.

Lengthy Recovery

Since whales are long-lived and slow to reproduce, it takes a considerable period of time to rebuild a depleted population. In some cases, no recovery has been observed even after 50 years of protection.

The U.N. Conference on Human Environment recognized whales as the heritage of all mankind and not the special preserve of any one or several nations. The moratorium was proposed as a prudent, cautious measure to insure the preservation of an economically and scientifically valuable species. It would have allowed depleted stocks to rebuild, while research was conducted to provide man with a more thorough knowledge of whales and their role in the ecosystem.

In ignoring the United Nations plea for a moratorium on the hunting of whales, the IWC has set itself above world opinion. If the U.N. is to become a dominant force in the protection of our environment and the conservation of natural resources, the commission’s challenge to world rights cannot be ignored.

REGIONS Continued

The Rocky Mountain Office is being headed by Frantz Dantzler, who served as executive director of the HSUS Utah Branch until it was replaced by the new office. Many of the state functions that were conducted by the Utah Branch are now being carried on by the new Utah Humane Society.

Annuity Field Representative

Hal Perry, HSUS wildlife representative formerly located in Phoenix, has been appointed field representative for the Rocky Mountain Region.

The Rocky Mountain Office is located at 855 E. 4th South, Suite 211A, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. The telephone is (801) 364-3393.

John W. Inman, Jr., is director of the Great Lakes Regional Office, located at 927 S. Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Ind., 46802, (219) 743-6242.

Regional directors will appoint advisory boards to assist them in promoting the objectives and concerns of HSUS.

Training Seminar Slated For Midwest Sept. 15-17

HSUS officials will conduct a training seminar in Athens, Ohio, on Sept. 15-17 for humane society leaders, animal control officers, municipal officials, shelter personnel, and teachers.

The three-day session, to be held at the Ohio University Inn, will be led by John S. Wright, executive director of the National Humane Education Center and the nation’s leading authority on animal shelter operation. Speakers included HSUS President John A. Hoyt, HSUS Youth Activities Director Dale Hylton, and Great Lakes Regional Director John W. Inman, Jr.

The seminar is being conducted for individuals, organizations, and municipalities in the Great Lakes region to aid them in conducting animal control and humane education programs, establishing sterilization programs for cats and dogs, and obtaining passage of adequate animal control and general humane ordinances. Further details can be obtained from HSUS Great Lakes Regional Office, 927 South Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Ind., 46802.

Athen’s is in the southeast corner of Ohio.

USDA Fails to Stop Sored Show Horses

Representatives of HSUS and the American Horse Protection Assn. have registered protests with the U.S. Department of Agriculture about the lenient inspection and control used in sored walking horses conducted by USDA inspectors at the Jubilee Walking Horse Show in Columbus, Tenn., earlier this summer.

Chief Investigator Frank J. McMahon and Mrs. Joan Blue of the American Horse Protection Assn. said they observed many horses in the show with obvious sore. A veterinarian hired by USDA that observed several horses with endo and oozing sores participating in the show.

The observers saw several trainers using oil of mustard (scouring juice), chains, and illegal boots on horses that later appeared in the show.

USDA inspectors checked only three or four horses in each class, when there were as many as 27 to a class, McMahon reported.

“The USDA has the right to pull pads and shoes from the horses, but this was not done, even in cases where horses were so sore that they limped or fell out of the show area,” McMahon said.

The Horse Protection Act of 1970, for both organizations worked actively, outlawed the use of blistering agents, burns, cuts, chemical agents, chains, tacks, and other cruel or inhumane agents for the purpose of affecting a horse’s gait.

HSUS and the American Horse Protection Assn. will continue to observe walking show horses and put pressure on USDA until the law is thoroughly enforced.

U.N. Stockholm Meeting Deals With Animals Only as Crops

HSUS General Counsel Murdough Stuart Madden attended the recent U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm and reported that animals were considered in deliberations only as an economic commodity.

There was not one word in the preparatory documents or at the conference itself about treating animals as other than a crop, with the exception of a speech by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, he said. "I was saddened that no delegates saw fit to discuss the ethic of man sharing the earth with other forms of animal life."

Madden was a Non-Governmental Observer for the Environmental Coalition of North America, of which HSUS is a member. He attended all sessions of the Conference on Environmental Aspects of Natural Resources Management, where he was permitted to talk with and to attempt to influence delegates.

Madden was particularly upset by a recommendation in the preparatory documents calling on developing nations to attract tourism by either encouraging or promoting hunting or beginning it. "It is ironic that the conference was concerned about preserving all other forms of natural resources," he said. "But when it came to animals, the only concern voiced was for the urgency to use wild animals as a means of building national economies."

Madden was able to interject the coalition’s views—which closely resemble HSUS’s—into several of the conference’s discussions. The statements of Prime Minister Gandhi that impressed Madden were these, taken from her speech before the entire conference: “One cannot be truly human and civilized unless one looks upon not only all fellow men but all creation with the eyes of a friend. Throughout India, edicts carved on rocks and iron pillars are

(Continued on page 6.)

Fund Raising Aid

HSUS has published a new edition of “Fund Raising Ideas for Humane Societies.” It is available at 25¢ per copy from the HSUS Washington office.
The HSUS and its New Jersey Branch have looked into common misconception that dogs and cats need a large advertised and widely sold. There is good reason for pet food by the manufacturers of all-meat canned dog foods. It now seems fairly certain these manufacturers are exploiting a common misconception that dogs and cats need a large amount of meat in their food.

Negative Evidence Great

The weight of evidence against the all-meat diet, even when fortified with minerals and vitamins, is great. The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association in a March 15, 1970, editorial, warned that veterinarians are treating an increasing number of dogs for "nutritional deficiencies" resulting from the consumption of all-meat products.

The editorial pointed out that the high protein content of this kind of diet does not mean the product is superior or even desirable. It cautioned: "The fat content of most meats, being several times greater than the nutrient requirement, provides excessive caloric intake for most dogs and could be expected to result in obesity and other disorders (e.g., steatitis), as excessive caloric intake for most dogs and could be expected to result in obesity and other disorders (e.g., steatitis), as

Cereal Makers Deceptive, Too

In fairness to the manufacturers of all meat products, it must be said they are not alone in employing advertising that can mislead the pet food buying public. Advertisers for cereal pet food suppliers use terms like "chunks," "juicy nuggets," "burger," "choice," and the like. These terms give consumers the impression the product contains a substantial amount of meat, when in fact it actually does not. This practice, too, is objectionable and misleading.

On the basis of information now available, it appears that an all-meat diet, even if fortified with minerals and vitamins, is not the preferred food for dogs and cats and, in fact, it may be harmful. HSUS recommends, therefore, that pet owners not use all-meat pet foods as an exclusive diet, but rather use such products to supplement other foods.

Panda, Muskox Notepaper

The Humane Society of the United States Announces
A Contest of Animal Photography
Four $50 1st Prizes Four $25 2nd Prizes

Categories: I. Black & White, Domesticated
(Cats, Dogs, Cows, Horses, etc.)
II. Color Domesticated
III. Black & White, Wild
(American or foreign, in captivity or not)
IV. Color, Wild

Contest Rules:
1. All entries must be submitted by Nov. 1, 1972.
2. Entries cannot have been printed in any publication with circulation larger than 10,000.
3. All entries become property of HSUS.
4. All black & whites must be 8 x 10 glossies.
5. All colors must be 5 x 7 prints or larger or slides.

HSUS has designed these handsome notes, with drawings and information on the Giant Panda and the Muskox. Send today for a box of eight of each design. $2.00 postpaid. HSUS, 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Definitive Brochure On Pet Explosion

Send for HSUS's definitive brochure on the pet population explosion. "10,000 Per Hour" describes the problem in detail and lists action you can take to help solve it. The brochure is 2¢ each, postpaid.
HSUS Attempts to Aid Animals in Dakota Flood

HSUS sent a representative to Rapid City, S.D., last month to assist local residents in rescuing and caring for animals in the wake of the flood that demolished some 2,000 homes.

Frantz Dantzler, director of HSUS's new Rocky Mountain Regional Office, found very few stray animals, either in the area of devastation or on surrounding high ground. He concluded that most of the pets in the disaster area had been swept away by the water, or were frightened into other areas of the city.

Dantzler met with the Rapid City City Council to determine what type of help HSUS could offer in rescue and caring for displaced animals. As a result, HSUS purchased and shipped to the community portable cages, various animal control equipment, and euthanasia materials.

Although he learned that some animals had been shot as a precaution against disease, Dantzler said he believed such incidents were few and most were not sanctioned by city officials. He issued statements to the local press stating that HSUS was opposed to shooting animals because it is unnecessary if proper animal control procedures are taken.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt said that, whereas The Humane Society is determined to provide assistance to animals whenever they are in danger, the organization is not equipped to provide massive aid as required in the more recent floods on the East Coast.

One of the luckier flood victims at the Rapid City animal shelter.

The Humane Society of the United States has sued officials of San Antonio, Texas, to force them to establish an animal control program that will care for and euthanize animals in a humane way.

HSUS and a group of concerned San Antonio citizens filed the suit on June 21, after five months of attempts to persuade city officials to make major improvements in the operation of the City Rabies Control Center. Three HSUS officials, including President John A. Hoyt, made a total of six visits to San Antonio during that time. They met with the mayor three times, the city council twice, and the city’s veterinarian advisory committee once.

Regrets Need for Suit

“It is regrettable that it has become necessary to bring a legal suit against a city that refuses to comply with its own ordinances to provide for the humane care, treatment, and destruction of animals,” said HSUS President John A. Hoyt. “This is a matter that has become horridness. Every citizen of San Antonio should feel ashamed.”

HSUS’s major reason for concern has been the city’s use of an inhumane method of euthanizing injured, unwanted dogs and cats. The poor condition of the gas chamber utilized for euthanasia and the careless, untrained method in which it is used combine to make the city’s euthanasia “barbaric,” in the opinion of HSUS officials.

STOCKHOLM Continued

reminders that 22 centuries ago the Emperor Ashoka defined a king’s duty as not merely to protect citizens and punish wrongdoers but also to preserve animal life and forest trees.”

“It has been my experience that people who are at cross purposes with nature are cynical about mankind and ill at ease with themselves. Modern man must re-establish an unbroken link with nature and with life.”

The Humane Society of the United States

64 pages for $1, postpaid

40 Dogs in Chamber

Chief Investigator Frank J. McMahon reported after a visit to the facility in April that he had observed as many as 40 dogs being put in the gas chamber at once and that it took 16 minutes for the animals to lose consciousness.

Miss Phyllis Wright, executive director of HSUS’s National Humane Education Center, reported that it took from 45 minutes to an hour for animals to die when she observed euthanasia at the pound.

“If you can’t kill an animal in two minutes, don’t even consider it,” Miss Wright said. “Call it ‘slaughter’—it is anything you want, but don’t call it euthanasia.”

Among the other unsatisfactory conditions that HSUS believes result in cruelty to pound animals are:

- No care for sick or injured animals.
- Killing of stray cats without holding them for the 72 hours required by San Antonio ordinance.
- Overcrowded pens—as many as 23 dogs in one 6-ft., x 12-ft. enclosure.
- Inadequate rations of food.
- Large dogs mixed with small dogs, resulting in constant fighting.
- Untrained personnel.

HSUS offered to train pound personnel without charge, but the city did not respond to the offer. Conversations with employees convinced HSUS officials that they were being dehumanized by exposure to constant suffering.

“We’ve spent far too much time and money trying to work with city officials toward a solution to this problem,” Hoyt said. “We have no choice but to work through legal channels from here on.”

Allow Plenty of Time

When ordering literature from HSUS in volume, please allow three weeks for delivery. Faster service can be provided only if purchaser is willing to pay for first class mailing costs.

Allow two weeks for delivery of all films.
Information Office Opens In New York

HSUS has opened an information office in New York City to provide information to area residents on pet adoptions, spaying and neutering, humane legislation, and HSUS programs and to refer cruelty complaints to proper officials.

HSUS President John A. Hoyt has appointed Sonia Kostic director of the office. He has appointed Regina Bauer Frankenberg chairman of an advisory committee for the office. Other members include Jacques V. Sichel, Mrs. Robert W. Gilmore, both HSUS board members, and William T. Redding.

Miss Kostic has compiled information on lower fees for spaying and neutering in the New York City area for telephone referrals. Callers can obtain information on other aspects of spaying and neutering and can order HSUS literature on the subject.

Phone number for the office is (212) 689-2672. It is located in room 303 of the Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Ave. at 45th St., New York 10017.

Funds for the office operation have been given by a generous humanitarian who was eager to increase HSUS’s service to the New York City area. HSUS officials are pleased to have an opportunity to improve HSUS service to New Yorkers.

GETTING ACQUAINTED—Charlie the bear gets acquainted with new owners Ted and Pat Derby at Orphans of the Wild after flight from Ohio, where HSUS saved him from condemned quarters.

CHARLIE Continued from page 1. placed wild animals. The Derbys own Chauncey the Mercury cougar and many of the animals used on the Lassie Show.

With the assistance of the Athens County Humane Society, Inman and HSUS exotic animal specialist Sue Pressman put Charlie in a traveling cage loaned by the Brookfield Zoo in Chicago and loaded him on a plane for California.

Because the Civil Aeronautics Board prohibits free air freight except to provide disaster relief, HSUS had to pay full rate to fly Charlie to California.

Because of dietary deficiency that has caused temporary deformation of his back and legs, Charlie has been placed on a special diet. He is being kept in a large cage until he is strong enough to join nine other bears in a natural habitat area of the refuge.

"Charlie is a friendly bear and seems to be adjusting well to his new surroundings," Pat Derby reported. "He also has a terrific sense of humor, and we are delighted to have him."

The Humane Society of the United States
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