This family visiting the San Francisco Zoo couldn’t possibly have learned anything about the living habits of a lion. HSUS believes the only justification for caging animals is education, and HSUS has criticized the zoo for its archaic animal quarters, where there hasn’t even been an attempt to simulate the animal’s own native habitat.

Changing Zoos

"Zoos should be in business for the primary purpose of educating people about animals, and if they can't accomplish that they should go out of business," declared HSUS's Sue Pressman in a recent discussion of the campaign she is spearheading to change the concept of the nation’s zoos.

“I’m getting tired of being a hell raiser,” she said. “But HSUS is the only national animal welfare organization working responsibly to change zoos, and, by golly, I’m going to continue raising hell until the job is done.”

Mrs. Pressman, former staff member of the San Diego and Boston zoos, had just returned from an investigation of the San Francisco Zoo, which she called a deteriorating, antiquated place without much justification as a place for learning about wildlife.

“When The Humane Society finds a zoo that can’t justify its existence, we offer all the assistance we can give in making the necessary changes,” she said. “But if our efforts don’t bring about rapid and major changes, we do whatever we have to to get the zoo closed.”

In the 2½ years that Mrs. Pressman (Continued on page 6.)

Japanese, Soviets Block Attempts To Save Whales

Efforts to save the great whales from extinction are being thwarted by the determination of Japan and the Soviet Union to continue large-scale whaling.

Near Extinction

Already, the giant blue whale, the largest living mammal, has been so decimated that it is doubtful it can be saved. The Antarctic fin whale is down to one-fifth of its original number, and sperm and sei whales are at about 50% of their previous populations.

Yet, at the recent 1973 meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC)—the world body that sets annual quotas for whale kills—a United States proposal for a 10-year moratorium on the killing of whales was defeated by Japan, the Soviet Union, South Africa, Norway, and Iceland. The Japanese not only showed no interest in reducing the whaling quota until the world runs out of whales, they pushed for higher quotas.

Might Ignore Ban

Even if the commission should vote to establish a moratorium, many observers believe the Japanese and the Russians would refuse to abide by the action, since member nations are not bound by the commission’s decisions.

The only whales that have been completely spared are those that had been reduced to such few numbers by whaling that they were no longer profitable to kill. These are (Continued on next page.)
the blue, humpback, gray, right, and bowhead whales, which have been banned from whaling by the IWC. The Humane Society of the United States and many other organizations concerned about the whales believe the Japanese pose the greatest threat to the survival of the whale. The only way to stop whaling by the Japanese, they believe, is for other nations to bring economic sanctions against Japan. Some of these organizations are considering mounting a boycott of all Japanese products.

Under the influence of the Japanese and the Russians, the IWC set a quota of 37,500 whales for the 1973-74 season, the remaining nations have despaired of obtaining any quotas for the 1974 season, believing that Japanese whalers would slash their quotas to around 10,000.

"Although many conservationists have despaired of obtaining any preventive action from the IWC, most conservationists argue that the commission at least provides a structure for negotiations. Without such a structure, the Japanese and the Russians might race each other for harvests."

The Japanese justify their enormous take of whales (44,777 last year) by claiming they need the meat for human consumption. But, according to a recent report of the Time, whale meat represents less than 1% of their protein diet. "The Russians have an even weaker argument," Time stated. "Ninth of the whale meat is sent to fur farms to feed minks and sables."

A fin whale is hunted ashore at the Halifa, Nova Scotia, whaling station, where it will be cut up and its blubber boiled down for non-commercial uses.

The Russians and the Japanese capture whales by sending out huge naval convoys, consisting of a factory ship and several smaller boats. The catcher boats chase whales until they are exhausted and shoot explosive-tipped harpoons into them. The explosive detonates and kills the whale in 15 or 20 minutes, although the death throes sometimes last much longer.

The dead whale is pumped up with air to keep it afloat and marked by a radio beacon that permits the factory ship to find it and haul it aboard. It is immediately carved up, and the blubber is boiled in gigantic vats until the oil is extracted.

Although HSUS is eager to save every remaining species, the survival of the whale is especially important because of its many unusual characteristics. To begin with, it is the largest creature living today. In addition, it is the result of a marvelous example of evolution, because it was originally a land mammal that moved into the sea more than 50 million years ago.

Although the whale's appendages and fur have been worn away over the years by water, some evidence of its land existence still exists. Within the flippers are bones almost identical to those in human arms and hands, most of them with five fingers. In some bones, reports Faith McNulty in the Aug. 6, 1973, New Yorker. An occasional whale is sighted with partially formed hind legs, she learned.

Furthermore, embryos of whales have blow holes at the tip of their snouts, which move to the head before birth. HSUS is working with other conservation groups to make the public aware of the immensity of the threat to the survival of whales. Although The Humane Society has not yet agreed to participate in a boycott of Japanese products, HSUS representatives helped organize and joined in a demonstration in front of the White House during Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit in July. The demonstrators protested Japanese whaling practices.

HSUS representatives joined other animal welfare and conservation organizations in picketing the White House to protest Japanese whaling practices during Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit.

HSUS urges Action To Save Waterfowl

HSUS and the National Parks and Conservation Assn. (NPCA) have petitioned the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to ban the use of all lead shot in the hunting of migratory game birds by June 1974.

The ban is necessary, the petitioners assert, in order to prevent the deaths of 2 to 3 million birds and waterfowl annually from lead poisoning.

In response to the petition, filed under the federal Administrative Procedure Act, the bureau announced that it was considering a nationwide ban by the 1975-76 waterfowl season.

"The time is at hand, HSUS and NPCA reply. The primary concern should be for the birds, not for the economic interests of ammunition suppliers who may have lead shot on hand for future hunting seasons, they contended."

Birds contract lead poisoning from eating spent lead pellets while feeding. The bureau agrees with the petitioners that iron shot is now available in a form that is both less toxic and ballistically suitable.

The bureau has also proved that the number of ducks that would be crippled by iron shot is relatively small.

"The time for positive action has long since passed," HSUS and NPCA concluded.

U. S. Bends Seal Law, Permits Importation of 50,000 Pelts

As many as 70,000 baby Cape seals are being slaughtered on the coast of South Africa this autumn, with most of them destined for a fur processing plant in South Carolina.

The federal government has permitted the importation of the pelts by giving the Fouke Fur Co. of Greeneville, S.C., an economic hardship exemption from the ban on the importation of all seal products imposed by the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

HSUS has learned that Fouke has a net worth of over $3 million, available cash of $10 million, and reported sales of more than $37 million last year.

HSUS was amazed to learn that the Fouke petition for the exemption was supported by the American Humane Assn. (AHA), whose president lives in Greeneville. In a letter to the National Marine Fisheries Service dated July 24, 1973, AHA Wildlife Consultant Richard N. Denney not only urged that the exemption be granted but proposed that Fouke be given a 10-year waiver of the ban.

The Humane Society of the United States has protested what appears to be a perversión of the exemption provided by the Marine Mammal Protection Act to Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent, who is responsible for enforcement of the act.

HSUS also protested the fact that many of the seals being imported by Fouke were killed while nursing, which is specifically prohibited by the act.

Fouke is the same company that annually buys the seals killed under government auspices in the Pribilof Islands, a U.S. territory. In the case of both Pribilof and South African seals, Fouke processes the pelts and ships them to Europe, where they are made into coats and other commercial products.

HSUS urges its members and supporters to protest the granting of an economic hardship exemption to the Fouke Fur Co. by writing to Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent, Washington, D.C. 20230.
Legislative Roundup

HSUS considers the following bills of interest and merit in meeting most aspects of the problems at which they are directed.

Animals in Air Transit
S. 2117, Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.)—directs the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Civil Aeronautics Board, to undertake a study of existing conditions in the treatment of animals in air transportation and to prescribe regulations for their humane handling.


Senate Committee on Commerce, House Committee on Agriculture. General hearings were held before the Special Subcommittees of the House Committee on Operations Committee in September to look into the issue of the treatment accorded animals during air transportation. HSUS President John A. Hoyt, accompanied by HSUS staff members, testified.

Tule Elk

Senate Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Endangered Species
S. 1983, Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.)—to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of species of fish, marine life, and wildlife that are threatened with extinction or are likely within the foreseeable future to become threatened.

Amended and passed by the Senate on July 24, 1971 by a 92-0 vote. Referred to the House.


Polar Bears

Horse Slaughter
H.R. 7955, Rep. James J. Howard (D-N.Y.)—amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit the sale or purchase for slaughter of pregnant mares and mares with foals.

House Committee on the Judiciary.

Tennessee Walking Horses
H.R. 1267, Rep. William Whitehurst (R-Va.)—to amend the Horse Protection Act of 1970 to provide for criminal sanctions against persons interfering with USDA officials while engaged in their performance of duties under the act and to increase the appropriation for the act.

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Zoos
S. 2842, Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)—to provide assistance in improving zoos and aquariums by creating a National Zoological and Aquarian Corporation for the education purposes. Similar House bill H.R. 1266 (Whitehurst). Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Earth and Wildlife Day

In California
Live Animal Tests Banned in Schools
California has enacted legislation that bans the anesthetizing, injury, torment, or death of live vertebrate animals in public school-sponsored projects.

The legislation was drafted and advocated by former State Sen. Albert S. Rodda of Sacramento and was strongly endorsed by HSUS. Rodda had worked for passage of such legislation for five years, but the measure was consistently defeated in the legislature until this year.

"What concerns us, when children who have barely attained the age of reason are encouraged to experiment on living animals, is the kind of attitude that is being cultivated," said HSUS West Coast Regional Director Herbert N. Martin in testimony presented to the Assembly Judiciary.

"The children may learn from specific classroom experience that, if they wish, there need be no cause for alarm, that the government is interested only in upgrading the quality and character of hunting.


In what HSUS General Counsel Murdough Stuart Madden called the "finest tradition of cover-up," the policy update suggests that the hard truths of hunting be hidden from "pre-finite" education. HSUS's policy update states that 96% of the public who prefer to enjoy animals alive. Refuge managers are asked to try to hide the "other side of the story" by "officially" using the "right" kind of guns with "reasonable" ammunition.

"If we attempt to deal responsibly and professionally in dealing with the frightful surplus of domestic pets in the United States. Where hunting embraces the same kind of mandatory control, the inevitable result of animal control and reduction, we are unable to object. But the HSUS is unalterably opposed to the killing of any living creature for fur or sport — solely for the animal's sake, but in large measure because of its negative effect upon the young who 'learn to live with a type of needless suffering and killing.'

Hunting Season
The approach of deer hunting season signals the time for animal lovers to launch public education programs in their communities about the cruelties of wildlife hunting. HSUS has revised its Special Report on Hunting, originally issued one year ago, for use in such programs.

It is especially valuable as a resource material for the press and letters to the editor and as an enclosure for letters of protest to public officials.

Although HSUS lost the first round in its legal attempt to force the federal government to stop public hunting in federal wildlife refuges, it had hoped that the publicity of the facts brought out in the case would persuade the government to eliminate public hunting on wildlife refuges. In cases in which the deer herd is too large to be sustained, HSUS would insist that the government use only the most effective and humane methods for herd reduction.

In a new policy update, officials of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior go out of their way to shun the word "hunting" and implied that there is no cause for alarm, that the government is interested only in upgrading the quality and character of hunting.


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Spay Posters
"A Trip to the Spay Clinic Changed My Life" is the heading on new full-color posters printed by HSUS to promote spaying of pets. Specifically cat or dog, $1 each, postpaid.
A major improvement that has been made at the Tucson zoo since HSUS put pressure on municipal officials is the new elephant quarters. The elephants now have an 8-foot deep pool for bathing (left) and a dirt-dusting area (right)—a far cry from the archaic cages in which they had been housed.
Veterinarians and Birth Control for Pets

By Gay R. Hodge
HSUS Director, Information and Legislation

The pet population explosion was a major concern at the American Veterinary Medical Assn.’s 110th annual conference held in Philadelphia last July. AVMA President John F. Quinn, D.V.M., concluded the four-day session by noting that a pill or some alternative to surgery is necessary to halt the pet population explosion.

“Irresponsible Pet Owners”

Dr. Quinn blamed irresponsible pet owners and inadequate community animal control as the two major factors contributing to the growing number of unwanted dogs and cats.

“Spaying and neutering are time-consuming and fairly expensive to perform,” he said. “What is needed is a safe and inexpensive, but effective, pill or intratracheal device.”

The AVMA adopted a statement on pet over-population based on a report from the association’s Council on Veterinary Service, which had conducted a review of animal control and spay and neuter clinics. The study concluded that, whereas spaying and neutering are highly recommended, they provide an extremely ineffective means of animal reproduction control. The council contended that spay clinics contribute infinitely to population control and can never reach a wide enough segment of the animal population to be effective.

Not All Low-Income

The council indicated that spay clinics have proven more costly than anticipated, often requiring subsidization at a high cost to the taxpayer. The report also maintained that a significant percentage of pet owners utilizing spay clinics are income groups that can afford the services of a private practicing veterinarian and, consequently, are unfairly consuming services that should have been reserved for less fortunate lower income groups.

The council recommended that the AVMA not encourage the development of spay and neuter clinics as an effective means of controlling animal population, especially those subsidized by tax dollars. Meanwhile, the council made preliminary recommendations for effective, pet effective population control measures that include:

- Strict enforcement of existing animal control laws and development of more comprehensive and improved laws.
- Substantial differential license fees for unspayed and unneutered animals.
- Licensing of all cats and control measures comparable to those for dogs.
- Development by the AVMA of an intensive public education program.
- Delay of the release for adoption from any animal shelter—public or private—of a domestic animal, male or female, unless that animal has been rendered sterile.
- Encouragement of surgical sterilization until non-surgical sterilization is available.
- Development of an identification system for pet animals to aid in identifying unwanted or unowned pets.
- Cooperation of the veterinary profession in efforts and programs with humane organizations and concerned groups for pet population control.

HSUS is in general agreement with the AVMA’s recommendations for positive animal control. The Humane Society has been advocating similar measures for many years. While we recognize that spay and neuter clinics are not, in themselves, a solution to over-population, the society challenges portions of the AVMA report on these clinics.

Municipal spay clinics have not proved to be a substantial tax burden, and, in fact, animal shelters in areas where there is a spay clinic are experiencing a reduced number of unwanted animals. In addition, the report neglected to consider middle-income pet owners who find clinics an incentive to pet sterilization. Of course, HSUS shares the AVMA’s conviction that low-cost, non-surgical sterilants would be preferable to expensive surgical procedures.

As part of their convention, the AVMA announced the appropriation of $547,300 for a pet sterilization program “designed to teach pet owners to be more responsible and concerned.” In addition, the AVMA has assigned pet population control its highest priority for research grants.

The Humane Society of the United States and the Animal Welfare Institute co-sponsored an exhibition booth at the convention on “Pet Population Control, Will Veterinarians Lead the Way in Finding a Solution?” The exhibit proved a popular attraction and drew special mention during the AVMA’s general session.

More than 1,000 veterinarians and veterinary students stopped at the booth to request information and discuss many aspects of birth control for pets. The booth provided a forum for the exchange of ideas among veterinary practitioners, animal contraceptive researchers, and humane workers. Hopefully, the societies’ efforts will help open the door to greater understanding and cooperation among humanitarians and veterinarians.

Help for Southerners

HSUS has assistance available to persons wishing to organize a humane society in their community. While we recognize that spay and neuter clinics are not, in themselves, a solution to over-population, the society challenges portions of the AVMA report on these clinics.

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Pony Event Humane

HSUS attended the annual wild pony swim and auction at Chincoteague, Va., in July and concluded that the event has been improved to the point of being completely humane.

In past years, HSUS investigators observed ponies heavy with foals and stressed ponies being forced to make the swim from Assateague Island to Chincoteague on the mainland. They also have seen new owners of ponies showing the animals into the back seats of cars and other unsatisfactory transportation. None of these cruelties was observed this year. Most importantly, the previously hostile attitude of the Chincoteague Volunteer Firemen, who conduct the event, had given way to one of cooperation.

Announcing A New Series of Endangered Animal Christmas Cards

Drawn for The Humane Society of the United States by California Animal Artist Bernard Garbutt

INSIDE MESSAGE: America’s animals need our help. It’s the holiday season, let us resolve to work harder to preserve all God’s creatures. May the happiness of the holidays bring joy for you and all animals throughout the New Year.


The Humane Society of the United States
16046 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

I enclose a check for $____ for _____ boxes of HSUS Christmas cards by Bernard Garbutt at $3 each.

Name __________________________
Address __________________________
City State Zip __________________________

NOTE: 4 P.C. ANIMAL PER BOX.
Endangered Species Legislation Threatened

Federal legislation intended to extend the protection afforded rare and endangered species is being jeopardized by hunters and states rights advocates intent upon preserving state authority to permit the taking of game animals and fur-bearers threatened with extinction.

Neither the Endangered Species Protection Act of 1966 nor the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 prohibits the taking or possession of native, endangered fish and wildlife.

States are not prohibited from permitting the hunting of animals that appear on the federal government’s list of endangered animals. The existing legislation permits the hunting of endangered species for purposes of research and for use as breeding stock. Federal legislation intended to extend the protection afforded rare and endangered species is being jeopardized by hunters and states rights advocates intent upon preserving state authority to permit the taking of game animals and fur-bearers threatened with extinction.

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Regional Office Opens For Pacific States

HSUS has opened a West Coast Regional Office in Sacramento, Calif., to serve California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Herbert N. Martin, former executive director of the HSUS California Branch, has been appointed regional director.

The California Branch has been absorbed and most of its functions will be carried out by the new regional structure.

The West Coast is the fifth HSUS region to be established as part of HSUS's objective of providing better assistance to state and local humane societies and carrying out HSUS programs throughout the nation.

Working with Martin will be Michael D. Smith, former director of services for the California Branch, who will serve as field representative, and Charlene Drennon, former office manager of the California Branch, who will serve as director of education and information.

Collis Wager Dies

D. Collis Wager, a founder of HSUS and a member of its board of directors since 1955, died on July 11 following a long illness.

Wager, a resident of Utica, N.Y., was also a director of the New York State Humane Assn. and an active crusader for humane slaughter legislation in New York. He was the driving force behind the Steven-Swan Humane Society in Utica for many years.

"The humane movement was blessed and made more effective by the ability and dedication Collis Wager brought to it," said HSUS Executive Vice President Patrick B. Parkes.

News of The Humane Society of the United States is published six times a year. HSUS headquarters is at 1604 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Coleman Burke
Chairman of the Board
John A. Hoyt, President
Patrick B. Parkes
Executive Vice President
Karl Nordling, Editor

State Orders Change In Docktor Pet Shops

Docktor Pet Centers, Inc., one of the nation's largest franchise pet shops, and three of its stores have been ordered by the California Superior Court to adopt strict standards for the care and sale of puppies.

The corporation also agreed to a settlement of $51,000 in response to some of the 100 complaints that have been filed against it in California over a three-year period.

The complaints were from people who had purchased puppies under a warranty that proved worthless, people who were sold dogs that turned out to be mongrels and were promised purebred registration papers that were never delivered, and people who bought dogs that became ill after purchase.

The standards, which are expected to affect all 130 Docktor franchises, were approved by veterinarians at the University of California.