HSUS Breaks Ground for National Humane Education Center; Byrd Officiates at Virginia Ceremonies

On Monday afternoon, December 20, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., officiated at ground breaking ceremonies at the National Humane Education Center site near Waterford, Virginia.

The first building to be constructed will be the model shelter for small animals.

Senator Byrd congratulated The HSUS on conceiving and developing the idea of the Center, an institution which, in the Senator’s own words, is dedicated to dual objectives: the protection of animals and the betterment of people. “In these days when we see and hear so much of crime and violence,” Senator Byrd said, “your laudable work in the interest of humane causes stands out in welcomed contrast.”

“It is a pleasure,” Senator Byrd concluded, “to turn the first shovelful of earth for construction of the National Humane Education Center. On such an occasion, during the week of Christmas, it may be appropriate to say... Peace on earth and good will toward all mankind—and toward all animals.”

William P. Frazer, a member of the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, in describing the many direct benefits which the center will bring to northern Virginia said: “In behalf of the Board of Supervisors and of all those who live in our area, I wish to thank Mr. Evans and the Board of the Humane Society of the United States for bringing the Center to Loudoun County. We also wish to extend to Miss Edith J. Goode and to Miss Alice Morgan Wright our very great appreciation for their most generous gift of this beautiful site that has made all this possible.”

Oliver Evans, President of The HSUS, introduced the speakers but, before doing so, outlined to those in attendance the history and purposes of The HSUS. Mr. Evans also described plans for development of the Center and its multiple programs.

“We are convinced,” Mr. Evans said in closing, “that if we had undertaken a national survey to determine the most desirable location in the United States for the National Humane Education Center we could not have found a more suitable spot than right here in Loudoun.”

HSUS Asks President Johnson to Help Stop Bloodless Bullfights

The HSUS called on President Johnson in mid-January to stop a series of scheduled bullfights to be held at the Astrodome in Houston, Texas, on February 4, 5 and 6.

In a letter to the White House, HSUS President Oliver Evans said that The HSUS supports President Johnson’s anti-crime program but called attention to the violence and brutality which is so often presented and condoned as entertainment or sport. In specific reference to the planned “bloodless” bullfights in Houston, Evans pointed out that the baiting and goading of an animal cannot be classified as entertainment and is in direct violation of Texas law.

The letter suggested that a proper beginning for an anti-crime program would be the enforcement of all existing laws on a local and state level. The President was asked to intercede so that the Houston exhibitions might be cancelled before HSUS representatives travelled (Continued on page 6)
Lab Dog Rescued from Research; Case Proves that Stolen Pets Are Sold to Experimental Labs

In the last two months of 1965, The HSUS took on the formidable National Institutes of Health in a battle for possession of Teenie, a small black and white setter purchased by NIH for experimental use. Our investigation of this case proves conclusively that stolen pets are being sold to research laboratories. It shows that even government agencies like NIH do not keep adequate records on the sources of supply of laboratory animals. This is not an isolated case; it is, in fact, an outstanding example of the common fate in store for pets that suddenly disappear. It can be stopped only by effective Federal legislation like the Resnick bill, H.R. 9763.

Construction Begins at HSUS Education Center (Continued from page 1)

Hylton returned to Washington with a notarized statement that no dog like Teenie had been in Byerly's possession and that no dog of her description had been sold by him to Lone Trail Kennels. Byerly's statement also said that he had "never provided a bill of sale of any kind, either with descriptions of each dog or for the total number of dogs delivered, and no bills of sale have ever been requested." The statement was signed with Byerly's mark since he can neither read nor write.

With this new evidence, HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon brought even greater pressure to bear upon NIH. The story began to attract national publicity and NIH officials abruptly decided that Teenie was too hot to handle. The dog was returned to the Lloyds on December 10 when she was happily reunited with the other members of the family.

In a statement following the rescue of Teenie HSUS President Oliver Evans emphasized the implication of the case. "Our investigation of this case proves conclusively that stolen pets are being sold to research laboratories. It shows that even government agencies like NIH do not keep adequate records on the sources of supply of laboratory animals. This is not an isolated case; it is, in fact, an outstanding example of the common fate in store for pets that suddenly disappear. It can be stopped only by effective Federal legislation like the Resnick bill, H.R. 9763."

Director, the supplier claimed that he had validated with a bill of sale. Byerly, in turn, claimed that he had bought the puppy from Miss Fay Brisk, a director of the Pa. NIH is the largest user of research animals. Byerly's statement also said that he had "never provided a bill of sale of any kind, either with descriptions of each dog or for the total number of dogs delivered, and no bills of sale have ever been requested." The statement was signed with Byerly's mark since he can neither read nor write.

The dog had been reported stolen by her owner, Garland Lloyd of Boyce, Va., during late August and her distinctive markings led humane society investigators to institute a search of research institutions and hospitals. In November, Teenie was located at the Poolesville (Md.) kennels of NIH by Miss Fay Brisk, a director of the Animal Rescue League of Berks County, Pa. NIH is the largest user of research animals in the country. Despite positive identification by Lloyd, NIH refused to release the animal, claiming that she had become "U.S. Government property." The HSUS called in its attorneys and launched a full scale investigation through its Field Service Department.

Under HSUS questioning, an NIH representative disclosed that Teenie had been purchased from Lone Trail Kennels, Pa., a large East coast laboratory supplier. In further investigation by Frank McMahon, HSUS Field Service Director, the supplier claimed that he had obtained the dog from a smaller dealer named James Byerly in Lexington, N. C., and that the transaction was validated with a bill of sale. Byerly, in turn, claimed that he had bought the dog from an unidentified man in Boyce, Va.

Despite this chain of evidence, NIH still refused to release Teenie. An HSUS offer to post bond of $500 was rejected. The HSUS pursued the case by sending Field Representative Dale Hylton to Lexington, N. C., for further questioning of James Byerly.

The HUMANE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES 1145 19th Street N.W. — Washington, D.C. 20036
To assist The Humane Society of the United States in the creation of the NATIONAL HUMANE EDUCATION CENTER at Waterford, Virginia, dedicated to extending throughout the world a reverence for all life.

1 (We) hereby subscribe __________ STATE _______ _______ Zip Code to be paid herewith [ ] or as follows:

[ ] $800 [ ] $800 [ ] $800
[ ] $1600 [ ] $1600 [ ] $1600
[ ] $2200 [ ] $2200 [ ] $2200

(please indicate months and years)

Signed

Date

City

State

Zip Code

The story of Teenie, safely at home after a narrow escape, with Frank McMahon (l.) and her owner, Garland Lloyd. Too few cases of missing pets end so happily.

Here is Teenie, safely at home after a narrow escape, with Frank McMahon (l.) and her owner, Garland Lloyd. Too few cases of missing pets end so happily.

The Humane Society of the United States was happy to be here. We are happy to have the opportunity of talking Waterford the country's Humane Education Capital."

The original cost estimate for the completion of the shelter for small animals was $200,000. The low bid, however, received last September, totaled $237,000. This $87,000 difference was caused partially by added improvements and partially by price inflation of essential materials.

In spite of this considerable difference from the estimated cost the Board of Directors of The HSUS decided to proceed immediately with construction of the shelter, and to proceed with confidence.

This confidence was inspired, among other reasons, by talks with potential donors to the National Humane Education Center held in late September at Three Lakes, Wisconsin. There, the entire Commission planted 20,000 of a planned 100,000 trees which, with the 10-acre lake and wildlife marshes yet to be developed, will provide shelter, nesting sites and food for a maximum population of birds and wildlife native to the area.

In this entire project, The HSUS is actively working toward the humane movement because the facilities of the Center will be made available to every humane society and humanitarian in America. Nationwide support for the Center was recognized and recommended by leaders of the humane movement at the 1965 National Leadership Conference held in late September at Three Lakes, Wisconsin. There, the entire Commission planted 20,000 of a planned 100,000 trees which, with the 10-acre lake and wildlife marshes yet to be developed, will provide shelter, nesting sites and food for a maximum population of birds and wildlife native to the area.

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On the evening of November 30 the National Humane Education Center Campaign Committee for Northern Virginia, under the chairmanship of Dr. John D. Wynn, held a dinner at the Goose Creek Country Club for 70 business and civic leaders from that area. The group accepted a minimum quota of $200,000 to raise in support of the Center. That evening four committee members pledged $20,000 to be paid prior to March 15th.

As of this date $191,000 has been received nationally in cash and pledges in support of the Center's development, of which approximately $170,000 is available towards the shelter's construction. An additional $30,000 is anticipated prior to the end of January.

Increasingly, more and more people are beginning to realize that the National Humane Education Center is perhaps the most important project ever undertaken by the humane movement. Humane workers and city and county workers from all over America will come to the Center to learn how to care for animals, how to teach humanism, and how to organize and operate better humane societies. In years to come, animals suffering in all situations around the nation will be saved through the beneficial effects of the Center.

Through the Center's animal shelter facilities a constant search will be maintained for the very best methods of operation, the highest possible standards of policy and program, and to serve as an educational workshop for professional humane workers and the leaders of local animal welfare organizations.

The small animal shelter will care for about 9,000 animals from northern Virginia every year. Animals in few areas of the United States will be as well served. A model animal rescue and control program will be established as the central part of a working demonstration of an effective over-all program of community responsibility for animals.

Once completed, the shelter and the Manor House that is now on the Center site will provide facilities for many of the planned educational projects and training programs. It is, in fact, necessary to wait while additional buildings are constructed but, as funds become available, work will begin immediately on construction of the Administration-Education Building, the shelter for large animals, and the living quarters for students and staff.

Development of the wildlife area has already begun. Boy Scouts last summer planted 20,000 of a planned 100,000 trees which, with the 10-acre lake and wildlife marshes yet to be developed, will provide shelter, nesting sites and food for a maximum population of birds and wildlife native to the area.

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Here is Teenie, safely at home after a narrow escape, with Frank McMahon (l.) and her owner, Garland Lloyd. Too few cases of missing pets end so happily.
Officials pictured here just prior to lifting first shovelful of earth for the Center's small animal shelter (from left): Lucas D. Phillips, Loudoun County Delegate to the Virginia State legislature; United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr.; Oliver Evans, HSUS President; and Dr. William P. Frazer, member of the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors.

THE NATIONAL HUMANE EDUCATION CENTER

While others look over the grounds and existing buildings, some local dignitaries gathered for informal conversation with Senator Harry Byrd, Jr. and HSUS President Oliver Evans. Subsequent talks on immediate benefits of NHEC activities to Loudoun County and the long range goals to be achieved drew enthusiastic response.

Prominent civic and business leaders from northern Virginia met on November 30 in a fund raising rally for construction and operation of the Center, first in a local drive for financial support. Shown here, at the head dinner table, are members of the Executive Committee of the North Virginia Campaign Committee: Mrs. Jack Brown; Dr. William P. Frazer, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors; Huntington Harris, Washington and northern Virginia civic leader; Mrs. William W. Nickels; Dr. John D. Wynkoop, Campaign Chairman; Mrs. Frazer; Mr. Nickels, attorney; Mrs. Frank C. Armstrong, Jr.; Jack Brown, Loudoun County Agricultural Agent; Mr. Armstrong, Director, County Economic-Industrial Development Department and Vice President, Loudoun County Chamber of Commerce.
Congressman Gilligan Sponsors HSUS Bill as Lab Legislation Nears Test of Further Hearings

Whether this session of Congress will ever get around to curbing the care and use of animals used in research probably will be determined within the next few weeks. Reliable sources on Capitol Hill report that further Congressional hearings on the Rogers-McIntyre bill and similar legislation are likely to be held in February. A hearing was conducted by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives on September 30, 1965.

The HSUS is preparing additional testimony to demonstrate the urgent need for enactment of H.R. 10049, the Rogers-McIntyre bill. The Society's relentless investigations of laboratories and laboratory animal suppliers continue to add to the already overwhelming number of people with increasing numbers of people with humane societies, humanitarians, legislators, and other research groups testified in favor of the Royal bill. Their recommendation of this weak bill reveals that they believe some kind of Congressional action in this field is inevitable.

Many people closely involved forewarn the administration compromise, probably calling for a new "coordinator of laboratory animal welfare." His authority would probably be limited to monitoring housing and facility care. Because of the danger of such a compromise, the HSUS urges that letters and telegrams be dispatched as quickly as possible to President Johnson, White House, Washington, D. C. and to Governor John B. Connally, State Capitol, Austin, Texas.

Former Marion Police Chief Indicted in Pound Scandal

Former Marion, Ind., police chief Tom C. Dennis was indicted by a Grand County grand jury on December 1, 1965, for misappropriation of city dog pound funds. The indictment charged Dennis with using checks totaling $606 given to him by Oakdale Kennels, a supplier of animals to research institutions. The money had not been delivered into the city fund.

Dennis was arrested but released after posting bond. He could receive a $500 fine or a year's imprisonment or both on the charges. Grand jury heard six days of testimony from 23 persons.

The scandal first broke when HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon visited Marion last November at the request of the local Marion-Grant County Humane Society, an HSUS affiliate. McMahon found deplorable conditions at the pound and discovered that as much as an estimated $15,000 might have been lost in the sale of dogs from the shelter to Oakdale Kennels. National Humane Institute was turned over the operation of the animal shelter to the Marion-Grant Humane Society.

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Johnson Asked to Stop Bloodless Bullfights

As the campaign to protect for millions of laboratory animals enters a crucial stage, we are alarmed by the continuing disparity and stasis among national humane organizations.

The time has come to question seriously the causes of this disparity and to determine who is responsible for a division of strength that could well deprive the humane movement of its greatest victory.

Recently, Miss Helen Jones, President of the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare, quoted in a California publication as saying that "the current disparity and confusion are disastrous to the campaign for the protection of animals in laboratories." The publication went on to state that "it is suggested by Helen that hearings be delayed until unity can be achieved among all national animal welfare societies."

Congressional hearings provide the best possible opportunity to inform the otherwise uninformed public of the staggering cruelty in laboratories and to request that letters and telegrams be sent to the President and the local authorities in Texas as to why they hear from humanitarians and humane organizations. The HSUS urges therefore that letters and telegrams be dispatched as quickly as possible to President Johnson, White House, Washington, D. C. and to Governor John B. Connally, State Capitol, Austin, Texas.

EDITORIAL

The degree of pressure that has been generated for laboratory reform was revealed very clearly at the September 30 Congressional hearings. Among the witnesses were humanitarians, representatives of the Animal Welfare Institute and the Society for Animal Protection Legislation who support laboratory legislation and urge that hearings be held.

Only one national humane society does not support any laboratory legislation—the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare. The NSC of Wass has not arranged introduction of legislation it can support. It continues to contend that no proposed bill is strong enough, none of the legislation would be effective, and that, after more than one horrendously cruel year, further education about animal welfare and anti-cruelty laws are being passed only at the sufferings of animals at the public pound. The indictment charged Dennis with using checks totaling $606 and discovered that as much as an estimated $15,000 might have been lost in the sale of dogs from the shelter to Oakdale Kennels. National Humane Institute was turned over the operation of the animal shelter to the Marion-Grant Humane Society.

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HSUS Protests Issuance of Code Seal to Columbia Movie; Attacks Cruelties in Film Production

Abuse and mistreatment of animals used in the production of the Columbia Pictures film, *Alvarez Kelly*, prompted the HSUS to file a strong protest with the Code Administrator of the Motion Picture Association of America. The Society demanded that a Code Seal not be issued to the film since horses used in its production had been kept on starvation rations and subjected to other cruelties.

"The Seal and the Code provisions relating to the use of animals in pictures constitute a fraud upon the public if the Seal is issued to a picture in whose production animals are subjected to intentional and protracted mistreatment . . .", The HSUS protest stated.

Long dissatisfied with the treatment of animals in motion picture and television productions, the HSUS action stemmed from charges of cruelty filed by the East Baton Rouge (La.) SPCA against Dick West, a Hollywood, Cal., man handling livestock for the location shooting of *Alvarez Kelly*. West was booked on 15 counts of cruelty to animals and had to post $7,500 bond. Subsequently, all but four of the charges were nol-prossed by the local District Attorney, who had made no plans to bring the case to trial as this News goes to press.

The charges followed the local SPCA's investigation of a complaint received from the Louisiana SPCA. Despite the presence of an American Humane Association representative on the set, more than 75 head of horses leased from area owners were found on starvation rations. Many had cuts, scratches, and hide or hair burns without any apparent treatment.

The American Humane Association supposedly supervises the use of animals in motion picture and television productions. Failure of the AHA representative to act in this case clearly confirms the oft-repeated HSUS contention that animals are being treated cruelly in film productions with very little being done by the AHA to stop it. At the same time, propaganda painting a delightful picture of the wonderful treatment accorded these animals is constantly being issued.

On October 22, 1965, the Denver, Colo., Post carried a statement by Harold Melniker, director of AHA's Hollywood office, that "the top-ranking stars don't get the pampered treatment animals get these days on a Hollywood movie set." The statement appeared about a week before the East Baton Rouge (La.) SPCA uncovered such terrible conditions on the *Alvarez Kelly* set. Starvation of animals can hardly be classified as "pampered treatment."

**Educational Kits Ready for Distribution**

Kits containing material on organizing a state humane education committee to publicize the need for effective Federal protection for research animals have been prepared by The HSUS and are currently being distributed. They contain copies of the Rogers bill, H.R. 10049 and its Senate companion bill, S. 2576, leaflets on the legislation's basic provisions and how they would protect laboratory animals from cruelty, suggested letters to the editors of local newspapers, radio-television interview scripts, publicity releases, literature describing the issues involved, and a number of other aids.

If you have need, kits are available. They will increase your own effectiveness in helping to achieve enactment of this pending anti-cruelty law.

Humane Slaughter Law Stirs Bitter Battle

The excellent humane slaughter law enacted late last year in Pennsylvania provoked a bitter attack from a group of Jewish orthodox rabbis in the Pittsburgh area who seek continuance of the brutal packinghouse practice of shackling and hoisting conscious animals before ritual slaughter. The cruelty, prohibited by the new law, is defended on the grounds that it is a necessary part of the ritual of *shechita*.

The attack centered around introduction of a bill, H.B. 2299, which was rushed through the state House of Representatives and sent to the Senate. The new bill would have amended out the prohibition against shackling and hoisting and permit packers of kosher meat to perform cruelties to food animals that are forbidden to other packers.

The HSUS joined with humane societies, humanitarians, Jewish laymen and rabbis in the state in opposing the amendment. In a letter to Governor William Scranton, HSUS President Oliver Evans pointed out that the shackling and hoisting of animals for ritual slaughter is "a packing-house practice that has nothing to do with the actual humane kosher ritual itself. It is a modern, speed system that was certainly unknown to Moses or the sages of the Talmud."

Evans also stated the cruelty is so opposed by most Jewish authorities that kosher meat thus handled is not allowed in the state of Israel. He pointed out that humane holding pens are now available and asked Governor Scranton to use his influence to prevent the proposed weakening of the 1965 humane slaughter law.

No action was taken by the Senate before adjournment on January 4. Since the assembly will concern itself only with fiscal matters this year, the proposed amendment cannot come up for further debate until 1967, several months after the law becomes effective.