Pennsylvania Dog Dealer Faces Fifth Cruelty Charge; “Pets in Politics” Condemned by HSUS

In the wake of cruelty to animals charges filed against a large Pennsylvania laboratory animal supplier, The HSUS has again attacked lack of enforcement of the state’s dog and anti-cruelty laws.

In a statement widely publicized in Pennsylvania and distributed by national wire services, HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon accused officials of the state Department of Agriculture of a situation in which “taxpayers’ pets have become victims of the politics entangling the appointment of dog law agents.” He charged that thousands of pets were suffering because politically appointed wardens were not enforcing animal control laws, and he called for conversion of the appointments to civil service status.

The HSUS attack followed filing of charges of cruelty to animals against Dierolf Farms, Inc., a large Pennsylvania supplier of animals to research laboratories. On February 1, warrants were served on A. James Fendrick, president of Dierolf Farms, Inc., and John R. Dierolf, employee and former head of the firm. Each posted a bond of $600 and faced possible sentences of fines up to $600 or 90 days imprisonment or both. A trial date of February 15 has been set.

It was at least the fifth time that the Dierolf operation had faced such charges. The HSUS, the Animal Rescue League of Berks County (Pa.) and the Pottstown (Pa.) Animal Rescue League all have lodged charges in past years. The farm was the target of a well publicized HSUS raid in December 1964.

Survey Shows Packers Obeying Federal Slaughter Law; Some Abuses Uncovered in Handling

The HSUS has just completed an extensive, 12-state survey of food packers operating under the 1958 Federal Humane Slaughter Act. The survey was taken under the auspices of Congressman Joseph Y. Resnick (N.Y.), member of the U.S. House of Representatives Agriculture Committee.

Slaughterhouses handling daily volumes up to 650 cattle, or 3,500 hogs, or 3,000 sheep were covered. Animals observed in the slaughtering process were steers, hogs, heifers, calves, goats, and sheep. Humane stunning equipment, transportation methods, condition of stockyards, treatment and movement of animals before slaughter were scrutinized carefully.

The methods of slaughter observed most frequently were electrical stunning, use of carbon dioxide, captive bolt pistols, and rifles using fragmenting bullets. All are approved under the Federal Act. Packers seemed to favor use of rifles with fragmenting bullets. Occasional breakdowns were reported both in electrical stunning equipment and captive bolt pistols. The survey showed a need for further research into developing an effective and reliable humane stunning method for all species.

Investigation of animal shipments to the packing plants showed over 75% of the animals came from within the state, or from neighboring states. Most (Continued on page 6)
Pennsylvania Laboratory Supplier Charged with Cruelty to Animals

(Continued from page 1)

resulting in a statewide campaign to strengthen Pennsylvania’s anti-cruelty laws.

This time, Dr. Robert H. Witmer, associate professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and a leading Lancaster surgeon, was the complainant. He and dog law enforcement officers visited Dierolf Farms on January 7 in search of his lost dog, a toy poodle which had disappeared on December 30. A dog with a description similar to Dr. Witmer’s pet was traced to the Dierolf kennels. The doctor did not find his dog, but he saw grim, intolerable conditions that prompted him to request humane society help.

In his complaint, Dr. Witmer said “... the kennel was dirty and smelly and consisted of a rectangular building with approximately five or six screened compartments on each side of the aisle ... The compartments were approximately 8 by 10 feet in size with different weight dogs in each ... “There were 25 to 30 dogs in each section jumping all over each other. There was straw on the floor. Many dogs had open sores on their legs and conjunctivitis with a discharge from their eyes. “There was blood on the floor of the aisle between the two sides. The general condition of the kennel was terrible ... overcrowded, dirty, sick dogs mixed with healthy ones ...”

Dr. Witmer reported his observations to the Animal Rescue League of Berks County which, in turn, called The HSUS. Field Service Director Frank McMahon was sent to Pennsylvania to interview Dr. Witmer and assist in any way possible. McMahon secured statements and helped in filing charges. No action was taken by the dog law enforcement wardens who accompanied Dr. Witmer on his visit to Dierolf Farms.

Ironically, the operators of Dierolf Farms were charged with violations of a law which was enacted largely through the 1964 HSUS raid which had also uncovered intolerable conditions. The current president, A. James Fendrick, had testified at public hearings before enactment of that law and, more recently, submitted recommendations to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for implementation of the Poage-Magnusson act (the Federal law enacted in 1966 to regulate suppliers of cats and dogs and certain other animals to research laboratories).

Fendrick has also been president and member of the board of directors of the Animal Care Panel, a national organization of breeders, animal care technicians and others, representing the interests of the scientific community. Further, he has headed the Animal Care Section of Smith, Kline and French, a large Philadelphia pharmaceutical company doing considerable animal-using research and testing.

Little accurate information on John R. Dierolf’s status in the firm is available. It is known, however, that he buys animals for the firm at Gilbertsville and at other auctions in Pennsylvania that have been under humane society attack for cruel treatment of animals.

In summing up the case, McMahon said that failure of the wardens accompanying Dr. Witmer to act “should bring home forcibly to public officials the apathy and total disregard of some dog law officials for proper law enforcement.” He urged that humanitarians in Pennsylvania write letters to Governor Raymond P. Shafer urging him to convert dog warden positions from political appointment to civil service status.
New Jersey, Pennsylvania Humane Societies Unite in Successful Mass Rescue of Auction Animals

New Jersey and Pennsylvania humane societies recently joined forces to rescue over 70 animals from the Gilbertsville, Pa., auction. The auctions across the state are used by dog dealers as clearing houses where cheap animals are bought for subsequent sale to medical research institutions.

The rescued animals, part of an estimated 250 animals at the auction, were obtained in open bidding which prevents dealers from acquiring them. The others were bought mostly by local families and pet shops, which humane representatives did notbid against.

The idea for the project was conceived by Mrs. Edward Krupp, Chairman, Bergen County Chapter, HSUS New Jersey Branch. Branch Executive Director Don Decker and Maxfield and LaManna led the rescue operation. The Animal Rescue League of Berks County, Pa., the Animal Welfare Association of Camden County, N.J., and the Plaintiff's Humane Society, N.J., were also represented.

The rescue party found cages stacked high in rows so close that a person could barely pass through. Many fully grown dogs were confined in cages so small it was impossible for them to stand up. Few had feeding or watering bowls, and the bowls that were in evidence were filled with dirty, slimy water. Some animals were emaciated, their ribs showing clearly; others appeared well fed, a good sign that, until recently, they were family pets. Some of the rescued animals had to be given medical treatment later, before they could be offered for adoption.

The rescue operation was carried out in a hostile atmosphere, with dealers and onlookers jeering the humane society representatives. Some dealers complained that they weren't getting any dogs as Maxfield and LaManna met and raised their bids. Despite the hostility, the rescue workers loaded the animals in their vehicles and took them away to humane shelters and private homes.

It is understood that Gilbertsville is one of the smaller auctions in Pennsylvania, some of which handle as many as 300 animals an hour. It is common for dogs to be purchased for less than $5 each on the auction block and sold to laboratories for $40 each. Also, the auctions legalize the pet theft racket, as purchase of an animal at an auction establishes legal ownership from that time.

The HSUS has been working for years to clean up these operations. Working with the Pennsylvania Women's SPCA in mid-1966, the Society successfully charged auctions at Manheim and Fogelsville, Pa., with cruelty to animals and violations of the state Dog Law. The investigations are expected to continue until the auctions are eliminated, or brought under tight, legal control.

Tragic Happy Hunters Victimize Children In Two Serious Incidents

There is much sorrow these days at Banneker school in Loudoun County, Va., home of The HSUS sponsored National Humane Education Center. The Banneker children can no longer play with their pet deer, Bambi, which they had found as a fawn and raised happily.

Bambi used to follow the children to school and graze outside while they studied. They would all play together during recess. Now Bambi is dead, following a shooting by a trigger-happy hunter. The hunter has been charged with shooting a doe during closed season.

Meanwhile in Galloway Township, N.J., a 12-year-old boy was shot and killed, victim of another hunting incident. The tragedy provoked The HSUS Branch to call for state legislation that would make prosecution for manslaughter mandatory in all such cases.

The HSUS Field Representative Dale Hylton flew to Brownsville and inspected pound facilities, before consulting with City Manager Blair Westbrook.

The objectionable carbon monoxide shed had been removed to a new city dump, where Hylton inspected it later. It turned out to be a crude, paper covered building with a asphalt roof. Exhaust fumes from a truck were piped in, with almost limitless finances. Yet, the challenge must be met and overcome by a humane movement with insufficient funds and inadequate resources. Only by tight control over every penny spent can The HSUS achieve so much for so little.

But the time is upon us when even greater sacrifices are needed. Many gains, for example, have been made through federal and state anti-cruelty laws. The laws are only as good as their enforcement, and constant HSUS investigative work is necessary to ensure that enforcement.

Typical is the model Dog Law of Pennsylvania enacted in 1965. It has been rendered virtually worthless by lack of enforcement. Only continuous HSUS field work, at considerable expense, has brought about a change in attitude of public officials towards making the law work as intended. Other examples could be cited—enforcement of the Poage-Magnuson act, state humane slaughter laws and local animal control ordinances.

In a very real sense, humanitarians must give till it helps. Do your part by using the coupon below today.

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Animal cages are stacked on one another without regard for living occupants at Gilbertsville, Pa., auction. Photographs aren't allowed, news photographers' film has been destroyed. This picture, taken secretly, is published courtesy of Hackensack Record.

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**The Greatest Need**

Funds for field work are perhaps the greatest need in the multiple animal protection programs of The HSUS. This issue of the *Neus* records many aggressive actions against cruelty through field work. Some have focused national publicity on specific cruelties; others have brought quiet relief to thousands of animals that would otherwise continue to suffer.

All of this progress has come at a high cost. The forces in our society that cause animal exploitation and abuse are equipped with almost limitless finances. Yet, the challenge must be met and overcome by a humane movement with insufficient funds and inadequate resources. Only by tight control over every penny spent can The HSUS achieve so much for so little.

The Humane Society of the U. S. 1145 Nineteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036

I want HSUS field work to continue bringing relief to millions of suffering animals. Enclosed is $__________ for this work.

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(Gifts to The HSUS are tax deductible. A gift of $5 or more can qualify you for voting membership.)
Campus Under Way to End Classroom Cruelty

The HSUS has launched a campaign to halt harmful live animal experiments by school children.

In a release issued from Washington on October 20, the Society attacked high school biology teaching, commercial sponsorship of science fairs, and leading medical foundations for encouraging students to perform surgical and other demonstrations involving pain to sensitive creatures.

President Oliver Evans charged that high school youngsters encouraged to perform these demonstrations are being encouraged to a “total disregard for the moral questions involved in causing others to suffer and in taking lives.” He warned that those responsible were doing a grave disservice to young people by blunting their sensitivity and engendering in them a callous indifference to inflicting pain on others.

The Society also announced the start of a nationwide campaign to combat the present trend. It will be conducted by blunting their sensitivity and inflicting pain on others.

USDA Proposes Poage-Magnuson Regulations; HSUS Recommends Some Strengthening Provisions

USDA proposed regulations for administration and enforcement of the Poage-Magnuson act were published in the Federal Register on December 15, 1966. The HSUS and other interested organizations and individuals were invited to submit their views within 30 days. HSUS staff members who studied the proposal reported that most of the provisions were basically acceptable and would adequately carry out the intent of the new law. “The Department has done a good, overall job that will go far towards stopping cruelty to animals by dealers and stealing of pets for sale to medical research,” said HSUS President Oliver Evans. “Some regulations are unacceptable—especially those relating to caging of dogs and the height requirement for such cages—but these are exceptions that will undoubtedly be reconsidered.”

Evans then disclosed that The HSUS had recommended provisions for adequate exercise for caged dogs, cages to be at least 1 1/2 times the height of the animal, and dogs not to be caged for periods exceeding 15 days.

HSUS Survey of How Packers Obey Federal Slaughter Law (Continued from page 1)

Poage-Magnuson Act, New Congress May Affect Laboratory Campaign; Decisive Year Predicted by HSUS

HSUS President Oliver Evans has predicted that 1967 will be a decisive year in the campaign for Federal legislation to protect animals used in medical research.

“Never in the history of our struggle for such a law has there been such great public support and Congressional interest as there is now,” Evans stated in a Washington interview. “The nationwide movement which so effectively aroused public indignation against cruel laboratory animal suppliers and resulted in the Poage-Magnuson act has also created a new awareness of the need for reform within the research laboratories themselves. It is now up to the humane movement to take advantage of this favorable situation and campaign for effective legislation in this session of Congress.”

The HSUS president also said that reintroduction of the Rogers-McIntyre bill of the 89th Congress has been delayed briefly while The HSUS evaluates the potential effects of the Poage-Magnuson act, the regulations implementing it to be issued later this month, and changes in the new Congress.

The strategy needed for victory in which has become the major crusade of the humane movement is based upon careful study of the political climate and full understanding of what is currently and legislatively feasible, according to Evans. He warned that unrealistic demands could result in postponing good legislation indefinitely, leaving research animals with only token protection.

Reportedly, some changes in the new Congress could affect the progress of laboratory animal legislation. Two sponsors of the Rogers-McIntyre bill, Congressmen J. Oliva Huot of New Hampshire and John J. Gilligan of Ohio, are no longer in Congress. New Congressmen who sponsored laboratory animal dealer bills last year have shown interest in introducing legislation. Thus, Congressional support is expected to increase considerably and hold out real promise of enactment of a good law.

Research organizations have already indicated the main line their opposition will take. Some are advocating a “wait and see” policy, asking that Congress not consider another law relating to research animals without first seeing how the Poage-Magnuson act works. Others are maintaining that the dealer law is adequate in itself, and no additional legislation is necessary.

The opposition is, of course, stupidly ignoring the fact that the Poage-Magnuson act specifically exempts animals while they are undergoing experimentation and gives little of the protection that could be provided by an effective law like the Rogers-McIntyre bill of the 89th Congress.

Nevertheless, The HSUS is awaiting publication in final form of the provisions under which the Poage-Magnuson act will be administered. They are expected to be released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in late February. They will be studied and evaluated for ideas which might further strengthen and improve The HSUS sponsored laboratory animal bill.

Full information on the bill which The HSUS supports will be published in forthcoming issues of the News or by special bulletin.

Television Code Review Board Bans Bullfighting Programs

Despite strong humane society opposition, the list of stations telecasting bullfights has increased in recent years. These programs are now being shown in a non-stop coast to coast trend in California, Texas, Arizona, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Wisconsin, California, New Jersey, and New York.

The HSUS has insisted that the American people do not approve of cruelty to animals as television entertainment. The Society has also maintained consistently that the telecast of any bullfight is insidious to the public interest and a violation of the Television Code of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Now comes the encouraging news from the Code Authority of NAB that such programs do violate the Code.

In a recent letter to HSUS President Oliver Evans, the Code Authority’s Washington manager, Jerome Lanner, said in part: “At its October 6-7, 1966 meeting, the Television Code Review Board discussed the subject of arena-originated (whether live, on tape or film) bullfight programs and reaffirmed the code which has been in effect since 1949. Under the code, when such programs are shown on subscriber stations in their entirety are unacceptable under Code standards . . . Approximately 65 per cent of the commercial television stations in the United States subscribe to the Television Code. The three networks are Television City (stations originating in New York), ABC (stations originating in Los Angeles and Chicago), and NBC (stations originating in Los Angeles). Some of the network-affiliated stations do not subscribe to the Code . . .

The ruling is significant in that effective complaints can now be lodged with the National Association of Broadcasters against any subscriber station that telecasts bullfight programs. The HSUS has already sent notices to a number of stations and is still limited to protests to individual stations and program sponsors.
Precedent Set in Kennedy Horse Case; “I Just Hope It Helps the Humane Societies,” Says Ethel

On January 10, a Fairfax (Va.) Circuit Court refused to assess damages against Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, wife of New York Senator Robert F. Kennedy, in a $30,000 civil suit. The suit arose from an incident in October, 1963 when Mrs. Kennedy took possession of a horse she found starving near her estate in McLean, Va. The horse, owned by Mr. Nicholas N. Zemo, was taken to the Kennedy property, and the Arlington Animal Welfare League was notified. Despite attention, the horse died five days later.

At the time, the Arlington Animal Welfare League filed charges against Zemo for cruelty to animals. He was convicted, partly on Mrs. Kennedy’s testimony, fined $250, and received a six months jail sentence which the judge suspended.

Two years later, Zemo filed his damage suit against Mrs. Kennedy, resulting in the January trial. Zemo charged that Mrs. Kennedy took and kept the horse, despite demands for its return, and without “any legal justification” and “any process of law.” He claimed the horse was a thoroughbred named Pando, worth $30,000. Mrs. Kennedy’s attorneys contented that she had rescued the animal from starvation and suffering.

Testimony by officials of the Arlington Animal Welfare League cast serious doubt that Pando was the same horse rescued by Mrs. Kennedy. Markings allegedly did not correspond with those listed on Pando’s registration form. Zemo claimed the horse had been inured and was well cared for and fed religiously; League officials testified that they had seen no injury and described the animal as “emaciated” and “skinny.”

Although prevailing Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., restricted testimony to the one horse involved in the case, HSUS investigation disclosed that, on other occasions, other animals had been treated cruelly by Zemo. In 1962, Zemo had been charged with cruelty to animals because of the condition of 16 horses he was stable manager for his horse racing track in Maryland. Zemo forfeited $104.75 on that occasion and didn’t appear for trial. He was also barred from Shenshadoh Downs race track because of the condition of his horses. As recently as November, 1966, the Arlington Animal Welfare League signed a cruelty complaint against Zemo for maintaining eight dogs under cruel conditions. Six of these dogs died despite all efforts to save them. Zemo was not brought to trial because he had agreed to give custody of the dogs to the League.

Legal sources report that the case sets a legal precedent in Virginia law. It has established that an individual does have the right to remove and care for a sick, mistreated, or injured animal as long as the proper authorities are notified and the action is approved by them. HSUS attorneys are studying this legal aspect to determine if the ruling might be equally applicable in other states.

After the favorable verdict, Mrs. Kennedy said that she would do the same thing again if the occasion arose. “I just hope it helps humane societies,” she said.

HSUS Branch Offers Dog Care Lectures

The HSUS New Jersey Branch has initiated a pilot humane education program for Boy Scouts. The pilot program is designed to teach children the proper care of animals. It includes instruction in dog obedience training, prevention of theft, discussions by veterinarians, and an explanation of the role of a humane society in the community it serves.

The program is the first of its kind in New Jersey. If successful, it will be expanded to reach other youth groups.

Gains Mount in Rodeo Fight as More States Introduce Legislation

Campaigns for laws to end rodeos are under way in at least six states, and bills have been introduced in West Virginia, Connecticut and New York. The bills are based on the Ohio law, enacted in 1965, which bans the use of bucking straps, electric prods, and pain producing devices in rodeos.

In West Virginia, hearings were held before the Senate Judiciary Committee, chaired by Senator William T. Brother­ton, Jr. Senate bill 123 had been introduced by Senator Howard W. Carson and a companion bill by Speaker H. Lahain White in the House of Delegates.

HSUS Field Representative Dale Hylton testified in favor of Senate bill 123 and was supported by representatives from HSUS Affiliates, the Charlesto­ton Humane Association and Greenbrier County Humane Society. Hylton’s testi­mony described vividly the cruelty of the bucking strap as it is cinched tightly around the horse’s large and small in­testines in rodeo, and how it produces violent bucking. He pointed out the near im­possibility of successful prosecution of rodeo cruelties under existing anti­cruelty laws and urged enactment of the proposed legislation.

The bill was opposed in its entirety by Mr. Ed Johnson, operator of the Old White Rodeo, who also represented the West Virginia Rodeo and Quarter Horse Association. Opposition to sections of the bill, especially those relating to use of flank straps and twisted wire snaffles, came from representatives of the West Virginia Horsemen’s Association.

Despite the organized opposition, HSUS Field Representative Dale Hylton expressed optimism that the bill would eventually pass. “Some slight modifica­tions may be necessary,” Hylton said, “but there is an excellent chance of enactment.” HSUS executive director’s and humane workers will send letters and telegrams to their state representatives.”

Representative Norris O’Neill has intro­duced anti-rodeo legislation in Con­necticut. The bill, numbered HB 3686, has been referred to the General Laws Committee. It is an effective piece of legislation, strongly supported by the HSUS Connecticut Branch. Expression of support should go to the Chairman of the General Laws Committee and to in­dividual legislators.

Meanwhile, in New York, a similar bill is pending in the state Assembly and Senate. The Assembly anti-rodeo bill is A. 979, introduced by Assemblyman Albert J. Hausbeck. Senator James D. Griffin introduced a companion bill in the Senate. No hearings have been scheduled so far on these bills, but The HSUS New York Committee is working actively to obtain hearings and is asking interested persons throughout the state to write letters to their state legislators.

There is increasing hope among hu­manitarians that the current campaigns will gain ultimate victory. The crusade was helped significantly in a late Decem­ber, 1966 CBS telecast in which Mrs. Pearl Twyne, President of the Virginia Federation of Humane Societies, de­scribed some of the most blatant cruelties in rodeos. The nationwide telecast on the CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite reached millions of viewers and won considerable new support for anti­rodeo forces.
Pioneer Police Dog Is Buried at NHEC

A pioneer police dog named Rebel credited with the first arrest in which a dog participated in the U.S., was buried in honor in January at HSUS’s National Humane Education Center. He had died of an apparent heart attack in St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis police department had refused to bury Rebel with other police dogs at the canine training center there. The department claimed Rebel had become ineligible when his owner, Joseph Beil, a former city policeman, had resigned several years ago with the dog.

HSUS Secretary Grace Conahan, resident in St. Louis County, arranged for Rebel to be transported to the National Humane Education Center near Waterford, Va., for burial with proper ceremony.

Rebel was one of five pioneer dogs brought over from England in 1956 and assigned to the St. Louis police force.

An informed humanitarian is an effective humanitarian. Do you know the animal welfare bills which you should support that have been introduced in Congress and in your own state? Do you know how to express your support? If not, write to The HSUS for information and do your part in the continuing struggle for better conditions for animals.

Ex-Police Chief Pleads Guilty; Charges Arise From HSUS Findings

Tom C. Dennis, ex-Police Chief of Marion, Ind., pleaded guilty to theft charges in Grant County Circuit Court and was sentenced to one to ten years in the Indiana State Prison and $500 plus costs. The sentence was suspended, however, and Dennis was placed on probation for one year.

Dennis had been charged a year ago with the $600 sale of dogs from the city pound and the use of city owned guns for collateral on a loan. He was indicted for that crime in February, but before trial the prosecutor check periodically on the retained dog to make certain it is cared for properly.

Testimony disclosed that Fulton was not trading in animals, but was keeping them under humane conditions. The investigation by humane societies and law enforcement officials in Baltimore and Howard counties had revealed lack of food and water, veterinary care, and no apparent effort to keep the animal quarters clean and sanitary. HSUS Field Representative Dale Hylton participated in the investigation.

Fulton had been tried on similar charges in Howard County in early October, 1966. He was found guilty, but was subsequently acquitted on appeal to a higher court.

The Baltimore County Circuit Court verdict is considered significant because, here in Maryland, the counties and the local humane societies have been able to exercise an effective over-all control over the county humane society.

In the instance of the Baltimore County pound, the county has 166 humane societies operating and the county humane society has been able to exercise an effective over-all control over the county humane society.

In Marion County, the county humane society has been able to exercise an effective over-all control over the county humane society.

In the instance of the Baltimore County pound, the county has 166 humane societies operating and the county humane society has been able to exercise an effective over-all control over the county humane society.
District of Columbia Studies Regulations To Control Pet Shops

The District of Columbia is studying regulations to control the sale and handling of animals in pet shops, kennels, variety stores, and similar places of business. Local humane societies and humanitarians have clamored for such regulations for years because of sale of sick and diseased animals as pets and the keeping of animals under inhumane conditions. The problem was highlighted during the 1966 Christmas holiday season when an estimated 50 to 75 dogs, sold by such outlets, had to be euthanized by local veterinarians.

The District Commissioners held hearings in January on proposals made by the D.C. Department of Health. The HSUS had previously studied the proposals and decided to support them.

Field Representative Dale Hylton, testifying for the HSUS, said that inferior equipment and inadequate maintenance were contributing to unsanitary conditions in pet stores, inevitably resulting in animal illnesses and suffering. He pointed out that similar regulations were in effect in other communities across the country and that, among the larger cities, Washington stood out conspicuously for its lack of effective rules in this area. He recommended the new regulations be adopted without delay.

Spokesmen for other humane groups also supported, in general, the proposed regulations. Opinion divided, however, on a proposal by the Washington Humane Society to include nine recommendations for humane care of animals in pet shops. HSUS Field Representative Dale Hylton suggested that the 9-point proposal be incorporated into the District anti-cruelty laws, where the recommendations belonged and could be properly enforced.

Some local pet shop owners opposed the regulations, calling them discriminatory and unreasonable. One such opponent, who was particularly vigorous in his opposition, has a lengthy history of complaints against his operation.

New Dog Control and Licensing Law Introduced in New Jersey; Support Building Fast in State

An excellent animal control and licensing bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Assembly at the request of The HSUS New Jersey Branch. The bill, co-sponsored by 36 Assemlermen, is numbered A 410 and is called the Carlton-Maraziti bill. A Senate companion bill is expected to be introduced shortly.

The proposed new legislation would require dog wardens to open their facilities to the public at specific times and provide penalties for wardens and other officials who violate provisions for proper care and treatment of animals.

All dogs sold to dealers would be covered by bills of sale. Wardens would be required to notify owners of impoundment of their dogs. Notice to owners of licensed dogs killed on public streets and highways would be mandatory. Other provisions include establishment of higher license fees for unspayed female dogs, progressive fines for dogs permitted to run loose, and regulations requiring humane transportation of animals.

The bill is considered an excellent supplement at the state level to the Poage-Magnuson act passed by Congress last year to regulate suppliers of cats and dogs to research institutions. If enacted, it will virtually eliminate pet thievery in the state and, patterned after the Federal law, enforcement would be in the state Department of Agriculture.

The new bill developed from statewide dissatisfaction with enforcement of existing law by the state Health Department’s Bureau of Veterinary Public Health. The HSUS has long been critical of this system under which private dog wardens doing animal contract work for municipalities could exclude the general public from their pounds and not be held accountable legally for mistreatment of animals.

Abuses under the system have been publicized by The HSUS New Jersey Branch and other humane organizations, finally leading to what Branch Executive Director Donald Maxfield described as “broad, public demand for remedial legislation.”

Before introducing the bill, Assemblyman Lee M. Carlton met with HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon, Branch President Jacques V. Sichel, Executive Director Maxfield, and representatives of the state Departments of Health and Agriculture.

Dr. Oscar Sussman, Department of Health, immediately expressed his opposition, indicating he would fight enactment of the new law. HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon argued that, under existing law, dog wardens were not doing a conscientious job and pet owners should be given the protection they pay for.

Branch President Sichel pointed out the conflict of interest in a state Health Department being responsible for enforcement of a pet law and, at the same time, wishing to send a supply of cheap animals to experimental laboratories. Executive Director Maxfield spoke of the criminal element in dog dealing and its implied endorsement under the present dog warden system. Despite these arguments, Dr. Sussman remained opposed to the bill.

Support has been building rapidly since introduction of the legislation. Many state legislators have voiced their support and humane societies and humanitarians have endorsed it. It is not expected to be an easy victory for the humane movement in New Jersey, but hopes are high that the legislation will pass.

The HSUS New Jersey Branch urges that letters of support be written to Governor Richard J. Hughes, individual state Assemblymen and Senators, and the principal cosponsors, Assemblymen Lee M. Carlton and Joseph J. Maraziti.