Suicidal Split Over Enforcement Agency Poses Serious Threat to Protection of Research Animals

HSUS Director Oliver Evans has termed the present disagreement in the humane movement on the issue of which government agency should enforce the Rogers-Javits bill “a suicidal split that seriously threatens the protection of research animals.”

Evans said that an estimated 100,000,000 animals used annually in medical research laboratories are “at this very moment” without protection of any kind as they undergo research. He emphasized that they are untouched by Public Law 89-544 because they are considered under experimental process, and they are unprotected by any state, local, or other federal law. Many, he pointed out, are subjected repeatedly to acutely painful procedures while many more suffer through inadequate housing, lack of proper anesthesia, and little or no post-operative care.

Elaborating on the need for swift, unified action, Evans said: “There animals need help—quick, effective help—to eliminate or ameliorate their pain. The HSUS believes that wherever such a condition exists, every humane society and humanitarian is morally bound to act, to take whatever steps are necessary to help the suffering animals. There can be no turning away from such a tragic plight when a means to remedy it is at hand.

“Surely it does not matter to these animals that the Rogers-Javits bill now before Congress stipulates enforcement through the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It does not matter to them which humane group or person would prefer the U.S. Department of Agriculture to administer the law. It doesn’t matter even that The

(Continued on page 3)

NEW FOLDER

A copy of the latest HSUS folder, Help!, is enclosed with this News. The folder gives facts on the cruelty and suffering of animals used in research laboratories. It suggests ways in which every humanitarian and all who are concerned with this problem can help solve it.

Priced at 2¢ per copy, Help! is immediately available in quantity for those persons and societies that wish to begin distribution in their own areas.

Judge Rules Against Bloodless Bullfight Promoters in Miami

The continuing struggle against so-called bloodless bullfighting got a strong boost in early January.

Miami (Fla.) Circuit Judge Jack A. Falk ruled that existing state law does prohibit such exhibitions “at least at this time, until a different decision might be reached on the case (from the Tampa area) now before the Supreme Court or until the Legislature might except this kind of bullfight.”

The ruling arose from an application by a group known as the Bulls and Bullfighters of America, Inc. to stage a “bloodless” bullfight in the famous Orange Bowl. Spokesmen for the group said that the spectacular would have “the color, skill and grace involved in the traditional bullfight without the danger or direct harm either to the bulls or the men involved.”

The Humane Society of Greater Miami and the Florida Federation of Humane Societies successfully opposed the application. Miami Assistant City Attorney Charles Allan, who handled the case for the opposition, challenged the harmlessness of the fights by pointing to the abuse in similar exhibitions held in Houston, Texas.

It is expected that, if a Supreme Court decision is handed down holding such spectacles to be legal, a new, specific law to stop them will be sought.
West Coast Affiliate Building
Advanced Education Center as Part of Big Expansion Program

The Humane Society of Marin County (Cal.), an HSUS affiliate, broke ground for its new humane education center in early December. The ceremonies were attended by prominent state and local personalities. Several hundred community leaders and residents visited the site as the Hamilton Air Force Band and Color Guard performed. Radio personalities, interested in the society program, participated.

Housed on the site for the ceremonies were displays of several kinds and species of animal life representative of the many animal welfare and animal interest groups that are expected to utilize the facilities.

The ceremonies were directed by HSUS President Mel L. Morse, as Executive Director of the Humane Society of Marin County, and Society President Frederic D. Kerr, who is also an HSUS Director. Chairman of the Marin County Board of Supervisors, Thomas Storer, represented the county government for which the local society conducts the community animal control program.

Superintendent of Marin County Schools, Dr. Virgil S. Hollis, spoke on how the school system's educational departments helped in the education center planning. The HSUS has participated in the planning of this project and has been especially interested in the educational and training facilities under development. The Society envisions a growing number of these facilities across the country where furtherance of the humane education program and parts of the HSUS branch program and exploration of ways of achieving greater participation by state and local humane units in national programs.

Major points of discussion will include coordination of printed materials, fund raising, branch programs and activities, control of expense, evaluation of present branch financing system, expansion of HSUS affiliates, and development of greater communication and cooperation between the national organization and branches and local humane associations.

Branch Committee Chairman Jacques V. Sichel will preside over the meeting.

You Can Help

Want to help rescue laboratory animals from cruelty? Here's how:

1. Order 50 or 100 copies of Help, the new HSUS illustrated folder about laboratory animal cruelty, by writing to the Rogers-Javits Bill Office, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

2. Write to your own Representative in Congress, asking him or her to support the Rogers bill, H.R. 13166. Write also to your two Senators asking them to vote for the Javits bill, S. 2481.

3. Ask your Bible Class or other church group or club to which you belong to adopt a resolution in favor of the Rogers-Javits bill and send copies to your Congressman. (You can get the names of your Representatives and Senators from any newspaper, court house, or city hall.)

4. Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper, for publication, explaining the need for the new Rogers-Javits bill.

5. Write a short letter to Representative Paul Rogers, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515 and to Senator Jacob Javits, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510 thanking them for their efforts to secure federal protection for research animals and pledging your support for the legislation they introduced.

6. Ask your local humane society to take an official stand in support of the Rogers-Javits bill, requesting that the society conduct a local campaign for public support of the bill.

United Effort Seen as Essential for Lab Law

(Continued from page 2)

HSUS is working for establishment of a separate, independent administrator to enforce the proposed laboratory animal law.

"To animals suffering without legal protection of any kind, it must surely matter only that relief is obtainable through enactment of the Rogers-Javits bill. If the animals could speak, they would be crying out against the misguided and ill-informed whose stubborn unrealistic, under the guise of obtaining all for them, would achieve them nothing but continued suffering."

As far as The HSUS is concerned, according to Evans, the major issue is not the matter of administering and enforcing the Rogers-Javits bill. The major issue is the protection of laboratory animals from suffering during the experimental process. The Society feels that the proper administrative agency will be found in Congressional hearings. The appropriate place for such action. Evans pointed out further that it is the function of humanitarians and the humane movement as a whole to educate the public and Congress to the facts of cruelty in laboratories and support legislation which will stop this cruelty.

The point which The HSUS continues to make is that every humane worker and humanitarian should support laboratory animal programs and help in enacting the Rogers-Javits bill, and also do the best they can to bring about the adoption of the Rogers-Javits bill.

Branch Executives to Meet in Late January

Branch executives and staff members of the national HSUS will meet in Washington on January 26 to discuss the fundamental purposes of the Society's branch program and explore ways of achieving greater participation by state and local humane units in national programs.

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Takeover of Wisconsin Society Fails; Members Oust Research Forces

The members of the Dane County (Wis.) Humane Society have defeated an attempted take-over of the organization by individuals associated with the University of Wisconsin Medical School.

The attempt actually began in January 1967 when about sixty persons from the UW Medical School descended upon the society's annual meeting, applied for membership, and paid annual dues. They then proceeded to nominate candidates of their own selection for vacancies on the society's board of directors. Because they were outnumbered other members present, they were able by bloc voting to elect their own nominees and control nearly half of the board.

The society's faithful and long-term directors turned to The HSUS for help and advice. Field Service Director Frank McMahon protested strongly to the University of Wisconsin and exposed the attempted takeover in newspaper publicity. In an open letter to the university President, McMahon charged that "the attempt to seize control was activated by a desire on the part of some members of the Medical Department of the University to ensure a supply of animals for research purposes." It was unthinkably, he said, that pet owners who support the local society might be denied the right to decide whether a surrendered animal should be adopted, and the University to ensure a supply of animals for research purposes. Because most cruelty is caused by thoughtlessness, ignorance, or greed, our most important product has to be the education of adults and children to proper attitudes toward, and treatment of, animals. It is the means by which we can best reach our goal of preventing cruelty. It will, in time, eliminate many injustices to animals that now seem insolvable.

No humane society, for example, can do much at the present time to stop the scalding alive of lobsters and other crustaceans in public eating places. A major campaign against this cruelty would be prohibitively costly and virtually unproductive. Money so spent would waste contributions that could be used more effectively elsewhere.

But publicity as part of humane education can help to expose this cruelty and prompt people to think about it. It can also expose cruel and needless animal experimentation in laboratories and create public demand for remedial action. It can stop animal suffering in slaughterhouses, pet shops, roadside zoos, public pounds, riding stables, and hundreds of other areas. It can alert people to the terrible suffering in trapping animals for fur and in hunting.

This is why The HSUS carries forward a strong, continuing program of humane education. It has spent and is spending large sums of money to develop and distribute films and filmstrips, television spot announcements, leaflets on animal welfare problems and literature on shelter operation and management. It is financing an extensive program to develop a course in humane education for inclusion in schools.

Humane education is thus our most important product. The depth and scope of The HSUS national program requires considerable financial support to maintain.

Won't you help by mailing the coupon below with a special contribution? It is the best thing you can do for suffering animals right now.

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

Enclosed is $ ... for use in HSUS's national humane education program. (A gift of $5 or more can qualify you for voting membership. All gifts are tax deductible.)

NAME

STREET

CITY, STATE ZIP CODE
Anti-Cruelty Laws
Ignored in Texas
(Continued from page 4)

Department of Public Safety. This seemed reasonable except that the second reply The HSUS received from the Attorney General's office stated "the De-
partment of Public Safety, which in-
cludes the Rangers, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, have no re-
ponsibility in connection with enforc-
ing Art. 613-150." The reply also stated in part that "it is true that the Attorney General is quite generally considered as the chief law enforcement officer of the state, but in truth and in fact, he has practically no jurisdiction in criminal matters."

Even before this astonishing demonstra-
tion of "backing up" by its top of-
icials, Texas had already pushed it-
tself into the front ranks of enemies of animal welfare by its brutal and atro-
cious "bloodless" bullfights held at Houston's Astrodome in February 1966. Photographs of the bulls, taken by HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon at that time, show clearly the cruel treatment to which the bulls were subjected.

Recently, at that time, State At-
torney General Waggoner Carr had filed a petition for an injunction to stop the cruelty to which the bulls were subjected. He charged that "it is true that the Attorney General has stated that he has no responsibility in connection with the enforcement of anti-cruelty laws, but the facts are that the Attorney General is the chief law enforcement officer of the state, and that the questions of animal welfare are among the most important issues of the day."

The HSUS President Mr. L. Morse said the industry must embrace its obligation to clean up its own house and keep it clean. He pointed out that more and more pictures are being released which emphasize cruelty to animals and humans and that lack of control by the industry is patently evident. He charged that responsible elements have been washing their hands of responsibility for productions of "fast back" mavericks who neither solicit nor want a Code seal of approval. "This cannot continue," Morse said, "the film industry as a whole must meet its obligation to the public to supervise production and eliminate objectionable film fare. Continued failure to do so will inevitably result in a remedy being sought through Congressional action as the so-called "bullfighting" is not in the public interest nor for the public welfare." Federal Communications Commission regulations require radio and television stations to operate "in the public interest." This would seem in the present state of motion picture and television production that self-regulation has become the rule. And, in practice, allows the sadistic producer to sell his product.

(Continued on page 7)
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture George L. Mehren (left) congratulates Schweitzer medal winners Dr. Earl M. Jones (center) and Dr. Francis J. Mulhern.

Thousands of Pets Are Killed Needlessly in Hawaii Rabies Scare

The U.S. Army has confirmed there is no rabies outbreak in Hawaii and that animal specimens examined by the Schofield barracks medical laboratory have turned out, with one exception, to be negative. The laboratory had diagnosed a case of rabies in October, touching off a widespread rabies scare.

In the ensuing panic, thousands of cats and dogs were put to sleep after being turned in to the Honolulu Humane Society. At the height of the alarm, about 800 pets were being killed daily. Thousands of others were inoculated and a full scale rodent eradication program was initiated.

Governor John A. Burns called on the National Communicable Disease Center for help in evaluating the situation. Through its efforts and negative findings, the needless killing of animals seems to have ended.

Branch Program Helps Recover Lost, Stolen Dogs in Connecticut

The HSUS Connecticut Branch has been conducting a successful program for the recovery of lost and stolen dogs.

When an owner loses a dog and asks the Branch for help, a flyer is printed and mailed to all chiefs of police, dog wardens, highway departments, laboratories, veterinarians, state trooper barracks, and newspapers and radio and television stations within a 75-100 mile radius.

The flyer, paid for by the dog owner, gives the animal’s description and the owner’s and Branch’s addresses. Also listed are any reward offered by the owner, a $500 reward for arrest and conviction of a thief (if involved), and a $1,000 reward by the national HSUS for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any wholesale dealer in cats and dogs who knowingly buys a stolen animal.

USDA Veterinarians Honored for Work on Animal Welfare Act

The Albert Schweitzer Medal has been awarded to two U.S. Department of Agriculture veterinarians for their work in implementing the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

The annual award went jointly to Dr. Francis J. Mulhern, the Agricultural Research Service’s deputy administrator for control, and Dr. Earl M. Jones, the Animal Health Division’s senior veterinarian.

Since the law went into effect a few months ago, 179 animal dealers in 35 states have been licensed and 517 research facilities have registered. Many dealers have improved their facilities or have built new facilities to comply with the law’s requirements for the humane care, treatment and transportation of dogs, cats and certain other animals used in research.

The Schweitzer Medal is awarded annually by the Animal Welfare Institute. The HSUS adds its congratulations to the many already received by this year’s recipients.

Previous recipients include Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, Dr. Robert Bay, Fort Collins, Colo., and Senators Warren G. Magnuson and A. S. Mike Monroney, two of the principal sponsors of the “anti-petnapping” law.

OUR APOLOGIES

Reporting in our last News the speech by wildlife expert Dr. Henry Weber of La Quinta, Cal., we erroneously included the Ullman bill, H.R. 11455, as a bill to support. This legislation proposes transfer of control of federal lands to state fish and game agencies.

Actually, Dr. Weber had rightfully called for opposition to the legislation.