HSUS Raiders Hit Two Maryland Dog Dealers, Rescue Sick, Injured Dogs Bound for Medical Research

Massive, late January raids against two Maryland dog dealers were launched by HSUS field men as the Society’s continuing war against cruel and unscrupulous laboratory animal suppliers entered its sixth consecutive year. The raids followed undercover investigation of dog suppliers in the state and were carried out with the cooperation of the Maryland State Police.

First hit was a Dachau type concentration camp for dogs operated by dog dealer Lester Brown of White Hall, Md., a supplier of animals to research laboratories who was convicted of cruelty to animals in early 1963 on charges brought by The HSUS. The raid was staged under the direction of HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon working closely with Capt. Thomas S. Smith of the Maryland state police. The raiding party included a veterinarian and representatives from Life magazine.

More than 100 dogs were found in various stages of deterioration. Many were sick, injured or starving. One female dog, which had recently given birth to a litter, was discovered frozen to death in a box. The veterinarian, Dr. Richard F. Faber, diagnosed at least fifteen animals as being so emaciated that they would have to be euthanized. Water and cattle entrails being used for food were frozen and, in some cases, partially rotted.

Brown was charged with 29 counts of cruelty to animals, each charge carrying a possible maximum penalty of $100 (Continued on page 4)

Despite the opposition of research-oriented groups, a proposed Federal legislation to regulate dealers who supply animals to research laboratories is making promising progress and prospects are bright that an effective bill like the Resnick bill, H.R. 9743, will be enacted this year.

Representative W. R. Poage of Texas, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains which is considering this legislation, has now introduced his own bill, thus giving a powerful boost to early action by Congress. The Poage bill, H.R. 12488, is substantially different from bills introduced earlier. While generally good, it is the amendments which The HSUS intends to propose at the next Congressional hearings. The amendments will ensure that the Poage bill, if enacted, will effectively stop cruelty in the procurement of animals for medical research.

Chairman Poage has also scheduled Congressional hearings of testimony for and against his bill. They are slated for March 7 and 8 before the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains. The first hearings on laboratory dealer bills were held on September 2, 1965.

Congressman Clarence D. Long of Maryland has joined the growing list of Congressional sponsors of bills to regulate laboratory animal suppliers. The Long bill, H.R. 12295, is almost identical to the Resnick bill, H.R. 9743, as well as to his own. Humanitarians should not forget that Congressman Poage and Resnick are the key legislators in Washington who can realize our desire for effective laboratory dealer legislation or kill all such bills if they choose.

If you are planning through your will to help carry on animal protection work in the future, you will want to read The HSUS booklet, "How to Stretch Your Humane Society Dollars and How to Write a Will." The free booklet discusses philanthropy and how to make sure your will achieves your own wishes.

Stiff Slaughter Battle Certain in Two States, Swift Action Needed

Bills requiring the use of humane slaughtering techniques for food animals have been introduced in the New York and New Jersey legislatures. Similar legislation introduced in previous years has been successfully opposed by a majority of packers and Jewish organizations despite the enactment of such legislation by the Federal government and 18 states.

A stiff battle is expected in New York and New Jersey to establish the extent of nationwide traffic in research animals, uncover evidence of the cruel conditions under which many of these animals are kept, determine the number of stolen pets channelled through such dealers to research institutions, and develop testimony for presentation to Congress for remedial legislation.

The underneath investigator, Declan Hogan, was equipped with a suitable vehicle, provided with proper credentials, and turned loose as a potential buyer and seller of dogs, cats and other animals for research. He was thus able to work his way into the devious underworld of laboratory animal suppliers and obtain valuable inside information that would otherwise have been unobtainable.

In some cases, the information has been used as a basis for cruelty charges against specific dealers but much of it is being kept confidential by Congressmen and to the sponsors of the bills introduced this year are to be passed. Already, tremendous pressure has been applied to New York Assemblyman Max Turshen and Senator Kenneth B. Willard, sponsors of the HSUS-supported bill in their state. The Turshen and Willard bills, Assembly Intro. No. 1596 and Senate Intro. No. 940, would protect more than 80% of all animals slaughtered for food in New York.

The campaign in New York urgently needs the help of all humanitarians there. Letters in support of the Turshen-Willard bills should be written immediately to individual Assemblymen and Senators and to the sponsors of the bills themselves.

In New Jersey, Assemblymen John W. Davis and Joseph J. Marzitti are cosponsors of an excellent humane slaughter bill. It is numbered A126 and its introduction was arranged by The HSUS New Jersey Branch. Currently, the bill is receiving substantial support from the humane movement in the state and some Jewish organizations. Reports from The HSUS New Jersey Branch indicate that conditions are as cruel as in previous years, and New Jersey humanitarians and organizations must unite solidly behind A126 if the legislation is to become law. The branch asks that letters of support to state assemblymen be written as soon as possible.

Secret HSUS Agent Investigates Lab Animal Dealers, Gathers Proof of Wholesale Cruelty

For almost six months The HSUS has been secretly investigating dog dealers and other laboratory animal suppliers to establish the extent of nationwide traffic in research animals, uncover evidence of the cruel conditions under which many of these animals are kept, determine the number of stolen pets channelled through such dealers to research institutions, and develop testimony for presentation to Congress for remedial legislation.

The undercover investigator, Declan Hogan, was equipped with a suitable vehicle, provided with proper credentials, and turned loose as a potential buyer and seller of dogs, cats and other animals for research. He was thus able to work his way into the devious underworld of laboratory animal suppliers and obtain valuable inside information that would otherwise have been unobtainable.

In some cases, the information has been used as a basis for cruelty charges against specific dealers but much of it is being kept confidential by Congressmen and to the sponsors of the bills introduced this year are to be passed. Already, tremendous pressure has been applied to New York Assemblyman Max Turshen and Senator Kenneth B. Willard, sponsors of the HSUS-supported bill in their state. The Turshen and Willard bills, Assembly Intro. No. 1596 and Senate Intro. No. 940, would protect more than 80% of all animals slaughtered for food in New York.

The campaign in New York urgently needs the help of all humanitarians there. Letters in support of the Turshen-Willard bills should be written immediately to individual Assemblymen and Senators and to the sponsors of the bills themselves.

In New Jersey, Assemblymen John W. Davis and Joseph J. Marzitti are cosponsors of an excellent humane slaughter bill. It is numbered A126 and its introduction was arranged by The HSUS New Jersey Branch. Currently, the bill is receiving substantial support from the humane movement in the state and some Jewish organizations. Reports from The HSUS New Jersey Branch indicate that conditions are as cruel as in previous years, and New Jersey humanitarians and organizations must unite solidly behind A126 if the legislation is to become law. The branch asks that letters of support to state assemblymen be written as soon as possible.

Millions of dogs, destined for use in medical research and teaching laboratories of America, are housed like this by many wholesale dealers during the time they are kept before shipment to their ultimate destinations. Exposed to disease, a dark, unventilated, community pen, the animals are fed on the carcasses of cattle and hogs, without preparation of any kind.
Manitarians joined with The HSUS in urging this action upon County Executive Spiro T. Agnew, who responded with a favorable ruling. Mr. Agnew’s cooperation enabled HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon to arrange transfer of the rest of the animals to the Baltimore County Humane Society shelter.

Even as the Brown case was receiving widespread publicity on national and local television, nationwide newspaper coverage, and was subsequently featured in the February 4 issue of Life magazine, HSUS field men and state police swept down on a second dog dealer. In a lightning raid that followed the Baltimore more case in less than a week, every investigation, every program to relieve suffering.

Gifts are needed, more now than ever before. We need your help to continue and to capitalize on what has been accomplished. If you can send a dollar, please do. If you can send $1,000, please don’t hesitate. Either one, or any amount in between, will be greatly appreciated and expedite the relief of animals that are suffering.

Good Things Happen When...

HSUS President Oliver Evans sits before television cameras and describes how animal protection can also contribute to a society for the betterment of people. The vast unseen audience sees, hears and remembers.

Cleveland Amory, HSUS director, meets a prominent research scientist in public debate and discusses cruelty in laboratories. His arguments for remedial legislation reach, persuade millions.

Vice President Charles Herrick, former Congregational minister, discusses animal welfare with fellow clerics. Unified congregations receive a new form of humane education in the ensuing weeks.

HSUS Project Director Frank McMahon studies a diagram of the nationwide network of wholesale dog and cat dealers and field reports of their operations. Soon, a well organized raid rescues hundreds of suffering animals and puts a dealer out of business temporarily or permanently.

Field Representative R. Dale Hylton travels to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania or another state legislature and presents powerful arguments in favor of stronger anti-cruelty legislation. In time, a new law appears giving much greater protection to animals in the state.

And so it goes. There are many different people, many varied areas of animal protection. But, always good things happen when The HSUS is able to be on the job.

The chain starts with you, HSUS member or friend. No officer, director, or staff member can accomplish much for suffering animals without your help and support. Your contributions make our every act against cruelty possible, make you a participant in every raid, every investigation, every program to relieve suffering.

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

To show my approval of The HSUS program, I enclose $____ for the special purpose of educating the public to the cruelties in the use and procurement of animals for research.

NAME.

STREET.

CITY-STATE. ZIP CODE.
New Senate Support Expected For Rogers-McIntyre Bill as Heavy Mail Floods Congress

The critical campaign for enactment of effective Federal legislation to protect experimental animals used in research facilities continued to show promising results as letters, telegrams and resolutions supporting the Rogers-McIntyre bill, H.R. 10049, reached a new high in February. Mail to Congress on this subject is reportedly second only to the flood of correspondence demanding legislation to regulate dealers who supply animals for research. Although the so-called animal transportation bills are aimed at a different area of animal welfare, the relationship between supply and actual use of research animals is so closely interlocked that support for remedial legislation in one area is usually considered support for both.

The Rogers-McIntyre bill remains far ahead of bills of similar purpose in support gained within the humane movement and Congress. Sources close to the Congressional situtation report widespread interest in H.R. 10049 among Representatives and Senators genuinely interested in humane ethics and the expressed wishes of their constituents. Realization is growing among legislators that the Rogers-McIntyre bill is a practical, realistic law capable of improving medical research, increasing results for tax money spent, and eliminating cruelty to animals used in laboratories.

The biggest Congressional support for H.R. 10049 is currently in the U.S. House of Representatives and, significantly, in the House Subcommittee on Health and Public Safety which is considering laboratory legislation.

Mrs. Joseph Brennemann of New Hampshire and Birch Bay of Indiana remain co-sponsors of the Senate companion bill, S. 2576, but other Senators are expected to give their support very soon. In recent weeks requests for detailed information on abuse of animals in research and what enactment of the Rogers-McIntyre bill could achieve have been received from the offices of a number of Senators. In some cases, HSUS officials have been invited to discuss the legislation in personal interviews with interested Senators who have asked for a more detailed statement of the objectives of the legislation and the importance of the proposal to the humane movement. The legislation is designed to establish a basis for even greater protection in the future.

Rules To Enforce New Pennsylvania Dog Law Found Acceptable

In late January, the Pennsylvania State Agriculture Department held a hearing in Harrisburg on its proposed regulations relating to the operation of kennels and the transportation of dogs under the new dog law. In testimony at the hearing, HSUS Field Representative R. Dale Hylton praised the new law as a model for the nation to follow and endorsed the proposed rules for its enforcement. He emphasized the importance of stability and tenure in assuring high quality officers by suggesting allocation of more funds for implementation of the law and elevation of enforcement agents to civil service status.

Hylton was one of more than a dozen witnesses who testified. There was opposition from dog dealers and other laboratory animal suppliers who objected to the minimum crate dimensions recommended for transportation of dogs but, in general, the regulations were endorsed by kennel owners and humane society representatives.

Branch Director Dies

Mrs. Joseph Brennemann of Greenwich, Conn., founding member and director of The HSUS Connecticut Branch, died on January 20, 1966. A tireless and devoted humanitarian, she devoted most of her life to animal welfare. She came to her work, played in programs of humane education, reduction of surplus animal breeding and protection of wildlife. She was also responsible for establishing a highly successful dog tag program which the branch conducts as a service to dog owners. Mrs. Brennemann's death is a great loss to the humane movement nationally.

Weak Texas Statute Stymies Efforts to Prevent Bullfights

Humane representatives and animal welfare organizations across the nation joined in opposition to the HSUS in opposing a series of so-called bloodless bullfights held at the Astrodome, Houston, Texas in early February. Letters of protest were written to President Lyndon Johnson, Governor John B. Connally, and State Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

President Johnson refused to intervene stating that such exhibitions are "not within the preview of federal statutes." State Attorney General Carr filed a petition for an injunction to stop the bullfights but a District Court denied the petition.

Unchallenged, the HSUS sent Field Service Director Frank McMahon to Houston to police the exhibitions and take any legal action that might be possible under existing law. It was intended to charge participants with cruelty to animals if any animal suffered the slightest injury.

After witnessing banderillas piercing the styrofoam guards over the bull's shoulders and entering the flesh, McMahon searched for a local judge who would issue a warrant charging the promoters and enter­ing contestants with cruelty to animals. He could find none. Local authorities refused to consider the act a violation of state or local law. The weakness of the Texas statutes relating to animal welfare stymied any effective action that might have halted the performances.

McMahon reported that the bullfight promoters had carefully paved the way for local acceptance of the exhibitions by creating favorable publicity and entertaining lavishly. He cautioned that the Houston fights were part of a public conditioning program which, if not fought vigorously at every opportunity, could mean the eventual acceptance in the United States of real bullfighting with all of its attendant savagery and brutality.

The financially successful Houston bullfights were promoted by an organization called International Bullfights, Inc. Flashing with success, the promoters are planning to invade other U.S. cities with Chicago, Ill., the most likely next target.

Other bullfighting interests are active in various parts of the country. Exhibitions are scheduled for April 1-5 in Cherry Hill, N.J., June 11-12 in Milwau­kee, Wis., and also in Minneapolis, Minn. In the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, applications have been filed for corporations to promote "bloodless" bullfights.

Repeat performances are also expected to be scheduled for Houston. Armed with the evidence that the bullfights did result in injury and flowing blood, The HSUS is seeking legal action by which these attempts may be denied.

There is no doubt now that the humane movement is facing a concentrated campaign to popularize and achieve eventual acceptance of real bullfighting. HSUS counsel is studying existing legislation to determine what counter-measures might be employed.

"Bloodless" bullfight promoters say styrofoam padding protects bull from injury. Note banderilla piercing the bull's flesh in above photo at Houston fights. Below: Two types of banderillas were used.

Cardboard which covers barbed tips peels back when plunged into bull, allowing deeper penetration.
Salmonella Infection Linked to Cruel Easter Chick Trade

For years, The HSUS and other humane societies have been fighting the widespread cruelty in the sale of baby chicks, rabbits, ducklings and other animals at Easter. Nearly all such animals die shortly after Easter from overattention, improper food, starvation, abuse, or just plain neglect. The campaign has achieved considerable success as legislation outlawing this cruel trade has been enacted in eleven states and more than one hundred communities.

Now, a compelling new factor has entered the case that should help to overcome resistance to enactment of suitable laws.

HSUS research has uncovered medical data establishing a definite link between salmonella infection and pets sold in the Easter trade. U.S. Public Health Service surveys in Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Wisconsin and Minnesota have established that illnesses in humans, and especially children, originated from baby chicks and other Easter pets kept as playthings in the home. In almost all cases, the illness was identified as a form of salmonella infection with symptoms such as high temperature, nausea, and severe abdominal cramps.

Other surveys taken by individual doctors have reached the same conclusion. A report by Drs. Arnold Anderson, Henry Bauer and C. B. Nelson of Minneapolis, Minn., stated that, “there is sufficient reason to believe that baby chicks harbor enteric pathogens (intestinal virus),” and that “I feel there is a definite health risk when children handle these young pets.”

The HSUS warns against the purchase of stuffed chicks and ducklings, usually from Japan and Germany, now growing in popularity. The U.S. Public Health Service has stated that parents should be aware of the health hazard presented by such toys. Similar warnings were sounded by Dr. Milton J. E. Senn, an authority on child behavior, in an article in the March, 1966 issue of McCall’s magazine.

With this added incentive for adoption of Easter chick laws, The HSUS recommends that local humane societies begin campaigns, where needed, for remedial legislation. Copies of a model ordinance are obtainable upon request from HSUS headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The HSUS has a mimeographed list of films and filmstrips suitable for use in humane education work. Write for a free copy.

A set of rules governing adoption of animals from shelter is offered free by The HSUS to all humane societies and public pounds. Posting of these rules helps to get better homes for animals. A brief note will get a copy for your shelter.

Georgia Seeks End to Cruel Coon Contests

The HSUS has been working for years with local humane societies and humanitarians in Georgia to stop the cruel “coon-on-a-log” contests which have been a major animal welfare problem in the state. In these brutal contests a raccoon is tied to a floating log and dogs are turned loose to attack. In many cases the dogs are allowed to tear the helpless raccoon to pieces although a refinement of the “sport” allows hauling of the terrified raccoon to safety just ahead of the snarling dogs. The terror of the helpless animal needs no description.

Now, the state of Georgia is seeking to end this cruelty which is considered a stigma of the most backward states. Legislators Harris and Carley have introduced a bill in the Georgia General Assembly that would outlaw any act of cruelty to any wild animal. If enacted, the bill would outlaw “coon-on-a-log” contests as well as give protection to other forms of wildlife.

The bill is a badly needed piece of legislation. It is numbered H.B. 366 and letters of support from Georgia humanitarians should be written to the state legislators in Atlanta.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

A stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the American humane movement is scheduled for issue by the U.S. Post Office Department on April 9, 1966. The theme will be “Kindness to Animals” but no details of design or lithography were available as this News goes to press. The stamp will be a regular 5¢ issue.

HSUS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS