Laboratory Legislation Drive Is Sweeping the Country; Senator Lister Hill Introduces HEW Bill

The drive for Federal legislation to stop cruelty to animals used in medical research is sweeping the country as aroused public opinion demands an end to the terrible conditions under which research animals suffer and die. Inside sources report that much public pressure is being felt by Congressmen in Washington and some definite action by Congress is likely within the next few weeks.

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama has introduced the long awaited HEW bill which sets forth the kind of legislation which the Johnson Administration supports. The bill, numbered S. 3332, is little more than a care and housing bill. It is very weak and should not be supported. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of which Senator Hill is Chairman.

It is anticipated that a companion bill to S. 3332 will be introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Harley O. Staggers of W. Va. Mr. Staggers is chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and so far has not scheduled hearings on laboratory animal legislation. It seems likely, however, that a date for hearings will be set soon since all factions involved—the humane movement, the researchers and the Administration—have introduced legislation.

Most encouraging aspect of the present situation is that the demand for laboratory animal legislation has spread far beyond the bounds of what is usually regarded as the organized humane movement. This has been due in large measure to the intensive humane education job being done by The HSUS and magnificent work by state committees, state federations of humane societies and local organizations.

In Florida, for example, the Florida Committee for Protection of Laboratory Animals has been actively promoting the Rogers-McIntyre bill since early January. Under the chairmanship of Miss Emily F. Gleckler of St. Petersburg, recently elected President of the Florida Federation of Humane Societies, the Committee has secured endorsements of the Rogers-McIntyre bill from church, social and political organizations. The Committee was able to influence Florida Congreeman William C. Cramer to introduce an identical bill and other legislation to stop pet thievery and regulate laboratory animal dealers.

Similar activities are going on in other states. In Indiana, a Committee for Humane Education, sponsored by the Indiana Federation of Humane Societies, has been distributing HSUS literature in quantity and promoting education.

(Continued on page 2)

Board Resolution Wins Ballot, Amends By-laws

The nationwide HSUS membership has just concluded balloting on a referendum submitted for vote in late March. The referendum was initiated by a group of members seeking to change many of the Society's existing by-laws. The HSUS Board of Directors offered an alternate resolution adopting some of the proposed new changes and rejecting others that seemed either unrealistic or inimical to the Society's best interests.

Balloting was done by mail and ballots were sent to all individuals who were members in good standing for the period of six months required under the old by-laws. Every membership was checked carefully to ensure eligibility so that all qualified members would have the opportunity to vote. This was considered essential to ensure the most honest results possible. Persons who, for one reason or another, neglected to renew their annual membership would not, of course, have been sent the mail ballot and accompanying, explanatory material.

The resolution containing the amendments recommended by The HSUS Board of Directors won with a substantial plurality of almost 9 to 1. The major amendments adopted mean that directors will now be elected by mail ballot by all of the members rather than by members attending the annual meeting; officers and directors must be members of the Society to be considered for office; and directors appointed to fill vacancies may serve only until the next annual election rather than the full unexpired term as is now the case.

A copy of the amended by-laws will be sent to anyone requesting it.
U.S. House Passes Amended Poage Bill; Strong Senate Bill Sought

The U.S. House of Representatives voted on April 28 to eliminate pet thievery and cruelty in the procurement of animals for research by licensing and regulating the sale of cats and dogs for experimental use. On a 352-to-10 vote, the House approved the Poage bill, H.R. 13861, which contains some features to which The HSUS and other humane organizations object. Objections are based principally on limiting of cov­erage to cats and dogs only, lack of provisions for mandatory inspection of dealer establishments, and in­clusion of a weakly worded section that purports to protect animals inside research laboratories but doesn’t actually do so.

The legislation is nevertheless con­sidered a milestone in the humane move­ment’s quest for laws to give greater protection to animals. The Poage bill will not become law unless it also passes the Senate but, even in its present form, it would unquestionably stop much pain and suffering now inflicted upon cats and dogs in the channels of supply to experimental laboratories. The frightful conditions under which many of these animals are kept has been widely reported. Male and female dogs, as well as other species, are kept has been widely reported. Male and female dogs, as well as other species, are kept under conditions that many Congressmen who had introductions of their own bills finally voted for the Poage bill.

Lab Bills Gaining in Support

(Continued from page 1)

its individual members to bring these actions to the attention of their local church group and their local council of the United Church Women. Following these warnings, the Poage bill has been recommended for strengthening it. A recommit­ment motion that would have returned the bill to the House was defeated 250–10.

Other Congressmen like Representa­tive Claude Pepper of Florida supported the Poage amendment. Pepper is a strong supporter of the Poage bill and has been working in this battle for several years. He believes that the bill should be strengthened because he feels it does not go far enough.

The HSUS urges Congressmen Joseph Bonnick of New York, who started the whole controversy at the Congressional level, said during a floor debate on the Poage bill: “As many of my colleagues will remember, I intro­duced the first bill in this area, H.R. 9743. I am very happy that most of the provisions of that bill have been in­cluded in the Poage bill . . . As pointed out—and the testimony is full of it—there is very little reason for anyone to steal our family pets except for medical research pur­poses.”

Boarder of Research Animals Denied Appeal; Post-Operative Care, Conditions Ruled Cruel

A drawn-out legal battle has just ended with court denial of an appeal against two convictions of cruelty to animals by Charles Hazzard, a West Chester, Pa., kennel owner. Hazzard has been boarding animals used in research projects by the University of Penn­sylvania, Wythell Laboratories, Einstein Medical Center, Graduate Hospital, Hahnsen Medical College and the American Lung Association. The Hazzard case began in early Nov­ember, 1965 when local police and the Women’s SPCA of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia began receiving complaints about barking of dogs at the Hazzard kennels. Similar complaints were re­ceived at HSUS headquarters in Wash­ington, D.C.

Agents of the Women’s SPCA ob­tained a warrant and searched Hazzard’s premises. They found about 100 dogs and three puppies with left forelegs en­cased in dirty and foul smelling band­ages. Hazzard was charged with cruelty to animals and convicted. After the testimony of Dr. Mary Katherine Baxter, an English veterinary surgeon working under grants at the University of Penn­sylvanian Veterinary Commission, Dr. Baxter testified that she had performed bone graft experiments on the three puppies and boarded them with Hazzard. She claimed that “the condition of the dogs there is perfectly acceptable.” Hazzard was fined $100 and costs.

In a routine, follow up inspection of Hazzard’s premises about a week later, the Women’s SPCA again found deplorable conditions. Male and female dogs were penned together, many with lacer­ations from fighting with one another. Agents removed about 15 of the worst cases and again arrested the kennel owner. Again, Hazzard was found guilty of cruelty to animals in spite of a plea

that he was immune to prosecution be­cause his farm was actually a “research project.” His subsequent appeal of both convictions was denied on April 20, 1966.

During the case, another farm near Binghamton, N.Y., was reportedly board­ing animals for Dr. Baxter, the re­searcher involved with Hazzard. Investi­gation by HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahone revealed no visible ev­i­dence of dogs on the premises but the farm owner refused to let McMahone in­spect barns and other outside buildings that could have housed animals. With­out first hand evidence of cruelty, Mc­Mahone was unable to obtain a search warrant but the farm is still under HSUS surveillance.

Agents of the Women’s SPCA inspect puppies, only weeks old, boarded at Hazzard’s kennels. Puppies had undergone bone graft experiments. Filthy, foul smelling bandages covered areas where examining SPCA veterinarian found upper layers of the skin rotted. Neglect in post-operative care is common in animal research work.

Arizona Enacts State Humane Slaughter Law

In late April, Governor Sam Goddard of Arizona signed a state humane slaughter­ bill into law. The new law requires the use of humane techniques in slaugh­tering animals for food in packing plants within the state.

Much of the credit for this legislative victory goes to the Animals’ Crusaders of Arizona, a Phoenix society that dis­tributed massive quantities of HSUS literature on slaughterhouse cruelties and publicized the need for remedial legislation. The HSUS cooperated with the local organization by furnishing free material and writing letters in support of the legislation to Governor Goddard and members of the Arizona legislature.

HSUS members in the state also joined in the campaign, the success of which will stop the gargantuan cruelty of shackle­ing and kicking. Arizona is the nineteenth state to en­act humane slaughter legislation.
HSUS Acts Against Bloodless Bullfights in Several Areas; Philadelphia Bans Spectacles

Since mid-February, The HSUS has been working with local humane societies to stop the spread of so-called bloodless bullfighting. Gains have been made in the war to eliminate these cruel exhibitions and aggressive action by HSUS representatives has stopped scheduled performances in several areas.

A series of fights were being staged in Cherry Hill, N.J., in early April was cancelled after a local radio show in which HSUS Field Service Director Frank McMahon and Mrs. Kay Clasing, Humane Education Director of the Animal Welfare Association of Camden (N.J.), an HSUS affiliate, debated the promoters of the bullfights. The publicity won many supporters for the humane movement's position and the promoters gave up their plans to stage the fights in Cherry Hill. Instead, Philadelphia, Pa., was selected as a more promising and lucrative target city.

McMahon travelled to Philadelphia to participate in efforts to stop the exhibitions there. In an on-again, off-again series of decisions the bullfight promoters, Bravo Enterprises, were first refused a permit but the refusal was subsequently overruled by a municipal review board. Then, the Pennsylvania SPCA and the Woman's SPCA sought to stop the exhibitions by requesting a restraining injunction. The request was denied by Judge Edward Griffiths who, however, retained jurisdiction over the case and attended the first night's fights to inform himself of what actually takes place. The court case was resumed the next morning when, after a drawn-out battle, Judge Griffiths issued an injunction banning such fights as a "violation of law and a common public nuisance."

While the Pennsylvania case was in full swing, the Fld brothers, promoters of the Houston, Texas bullfights in February, announced plans to stage similar exhibitions at the municipal stadium in Washington, D. C. The HSUS and the Washington Humane Society immediately filed protests and The HSUS stated its intention of seeking legal means to stop the proposed fights. Patrick Parker, Director of The HSUS Service Department, and Dale Hylton, field representative, met with the corporation counsel through whose office such legal action is handled in the District of Columbia. The HSUS representatives showed color film, taken at the Houston exhibitions, that demonstrated how animals participating in such fights are baited, tormented and tortured. They were able to convince the corporation counsel that D.C. laws were broken and the counsel agreed that legal action would probably be possible if the spectacles were actually staged. It is considered unlikely that the promoters will take any further action towards actually holding the fights.

Meanwhile, in Milwaukee, Wis., The Animal Protective League was successful in preventing "bloodless" bullfights being staged in their city. The society obtained a ruling from the state attorney general stating specifically that these spectacles would be a violation of Wisconsin law. The ruling forced the bullfight promoters to cancel their immediate plans.

VATICAN ASSAILS BULLFIGHTS AND PIGEON SHOOTING

VATICAN CITY, MARCH 10 (AP) – A Vatican publication has condemned bullfights and pigeon shooting as "useless cruelty to animals."

L'Osservatore made the comments in reply to a reader who asked about the church's attitude on sports and spectacles involving animals. It said laws punishing those who mistreat animals or used brutal methods in slaughtering them were "in perfect harmony with Catholic morals and receive all the backing of the Church."

"Along with live pigeon shooting all sports based on useless cruelty toward animals ought to be prohibited," the paper said.

"One classic example is that of the bullfight, where there is a crescendo of cruelty to the bull with the banderillas, which tear its flesh, the pikes which prick it to bleed, spurring into the highest degree of furor and danger."
HSUS Board Reviews Staff Work, Plans New Anti-Cruelty Programs

On April 30, members of The HSUS Board of Directors gathered in Washington, D.C. for the regular spring meeting. The Board reviewed and discussed current programs and the allocation of manpower and resources to specific projects. After exhaustive study and analysis, a number of priority projects were agreed upon for immediate, concentrated effort.

Decisions were made to accelerate the educational campaign to acquaint the public with cruelties in research institutions and the need for remedial Federal legislation; to speed up development of an internationally known Kindness Center as an HSUS subsidiary; and to expand active Society work into the somewhat neglected areas of protection of wildlife and elimination of abuse of animals in American classrooms. Plans were also made to develop statistical information and indicative evidence of the serious psychological harm to the victims of cruelty through live animal experimentation in schools. Society finances were studied following a report by HSUS Treasurer, Edward M. Bostick. It was agreed that, while the financial condition was generally stable thanks to a generous membership, the rate of expansion of current activities and the undertaking of new animal welfare programs would depend upon increased financial help from individual and organizational sources to provide it. HSUS Chairman of the Board, R. J. Chenoweth said that "although the planned extension of anticycst and animal protection work will unquestionably strain our resources and call for more sacrifices on the part of our friends, I believe that all members will approve our decisions. We are simply following the long standing HSUS policy of fighting cruelty with every weapon that is available."

Mr. Chenoweth, associated with the committee of the Board, a Nominating Committee, charged under the by-laws with the duty of proposing new Directors for election. Members of the committee area: Miss Grace Conahan, Webster Groves, Mo.; Chairman; Mrs. C. E. Shawley, Marion, Ind.; Cleveland Amory, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. C. Dodon Morrisette, Norfolk, Va.; Jacques Sichel, Union, N.J.; and with the Board chairmen participating ex officio.

Members are invited to submit the names and biographical information of candidates for nomination to the Board to Miss Conahan at 412 Florence Avenue, Webster Groves, Mo. 63119.

New Commemorative Stamp Honors Humane Movement

A recent U.S. commemorative postage stamp dedicated to the "Humane Treatment of Animals" was issued on April 9, honoring the 100th anniversary of the American humane movement. It features a mongrel dog and urges humane treatment in the name of millions of dogs and other domestic and wild animals.

The stamp was designed by artist Norman Todhunter who used his own dog, Babe, as a model. Babe, whose mother was a Labrador retriever, is about four years old.

This is the first such commemorative stamp to be issued in this country, although it has been urged for years by animal welfare organizations.

HSUS Sued in By-Laws Dispute by Ohio Lawyer

Ohio attorney Hugh McNamara, a member of The HSUS for two and a half years, filed suit against the Society on March 29. The legal action centered on a referendum initiated by McNamara himself and the changes in the Society's by-laws. The changes, incorporated in a resolution identified as the "McNamee Resolution," had already been submitted to The HSUS membership for vote when suit was filed. The suit sought a preliminary injunction against the wording of the amendment of the Convocation of the Society. Also mentioned were the actions of the Board in taking depositions from HSUS President Oliver Evans, Treasurer E. M. Bostick, and J. V. Wilcox, President of Melpor, Inc., a commercial firm with which Mr. Bostick was associated, and an Amended Complaint was served upon The HSUS.

Among the principal features of the Amended Complaint was petitioning of the court to enjoin The HSUS from criticism of the McNamee resolution and re-call of an alternative resolution incorporating by-law changes proposed by The HSUS Board of Directors. The Board resolution was later adopted with a large majority by the membership. The Complaint also asked the court to take custody of all ballots, provide for impartial tabulation, and invalidate votes "For the Board Resolution" or "Against Both Resolutions."

Opposing motions were filed by HSUS lawyers who requested an extension of time on taking of the depositions. The judge ruled that proper notice of the deposition taking had not been given and granted the extension. Depositions were eventually taken on May 3 and 5. The HSUS will send copies of the referendum material, including the McNamee and Board resolutions, to persons requesting them.

New Dog Registry Protects Pets

The National Dog Registry was established early this year to help reduce the traffic in stolen pets and expedite identification of lost, stray and injured dogs. It evolved from the humane movement's campaign for enactment of Federal legislation requiring the licensing of labora-

Maryland Stiffens Cruelty Penalties

Maryland has enacted legislation providing stiffer penalties for violation of the state anti-cruelty laws. The bill, introduced by Delegate Norman E. Stone, Jr., of Baltimore City, was signed into law by Governor J. Millard Tawes on April 29. It will take effect on June 1, 1966.

Penalties have been raised from a fine of $100 and 90 days imprisonment or both to a new maximum of $1,000 fine and one year imprisonment or both. The increased penalties are expected to help reduce acts of cruelty to animals throughout the state.

The new legislation was prompted mainly by the spectacular HSUS raids on Maryland dog dealers reported in the last "News." Major credit must go, however, to humanely minded members of the Board who supported Delegate Stone's bill so strongly and worked so hard for its enactment.

In recent months national publicity of animal welfare campaigns in which The HSUS is playing a major part has prompted a flood of mail to the Society's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Many of the letters received have been filled with praise for the successful work which The HSUS is accomplishing.

Such mail is, of course, pleasant to read and full of encouragement. It indicates membership approval of what is being done and Directors and staff members, being human like everyone else, like a word of praise occasionally. Nevertheless, the identity of the real heroes of HSUS successes must never be forgotten. Their names are never mentioned over national television; they don't get their names in national newspapers or magazines; often, they are among the last to hear of an important humane objective they have helped to achieve. Usually, they are busy with a multitude of animal welfare activities at local and national levels.

These unsung but very real heroes are the people who give continuing support to HSUS anti-cruelty work. Some make their contributions at considerable sacrifice to themselves. Others, because they cannot contribute to the extent they would like, will sometimes attach an apologetic note to their gift—as if any such explanation is ever needed. The smallest gift in animal protection work is immensely important, because, in combination with others, it will achieve near miraculous results.

There are no words to thank adequately HSUS members and friends for this invaluable help but there is the certain knowledge, for all of them, that many millions of suffering animals will suffer no longer because of that help and many more millions will gain protection as time goes on. It will be obvious to all readers that we need this support to continue, and that we need additional gifts if we are to wind up in victory the campaign for protection for laboratory animals. It will be equally obvious that the expanded work decided upon by your Board of Directors at its April meeting cannot be undertaken without increased financial help. We ask for this immediate help without apology. The work needs doing and we will use every penny sent to us to do the work.

If you can, send $10.00. If you are in a different economic bracket, send $10, $5—or just $1. You can be sure that whatever you send will be helpful, a heroic act on your part that will build our strength to new levels to launch more massive attacks against cruelty on all fronts.

NAME
STREET
CITY-STATE-ZIP CODE

The Real Heroes

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

Enclosed is a contribution of $______ to show my continuing support of The HSUS fight against cruelty on all fronts.
Dear fellow humanitarian:

A look at the American humane movement in its centennial year shows a complex and interwoven network of humane societies and humanitarians working in many diverse ways to help suffering animals. There are organizations and individuals concerned primarily with the protection of wildlife, the total abolition of animal experimentation, the development of humane attitudes in children, the enactment of humane legislation and many other specialized programs.

This diversity of program is, of course, what gives the humane movement its universality. At the same time, it is important for a national organization like The HSUS, active in virtually every area of animal protection, to know the strengths of diversification among its supporters. The knowledge can be immensely useful in choosing the future animal protection programs that will be supported most enthusiastically by the majority of our members and friends.

You can help by completing the questionnaire at the bottom of this page. The questionnaire lists leading organizations, for the most part executing specialized programs. Your answers, showing membership or interest in these organizations, will indicate to us the direction and extent of your own interest in specific areas of animal welfare.

Thank you for your cooperation and, when completed, please mail the questionnaire to:


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**HSUS Survey of Specialized Interests in Animal Welfare Work**

If you are a member of, or receive regular publications from, any of the organizations listed below, please so indicate by means of a check mark in the appropriate column. If not, simply leave both columns blank.

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**Live Animal Experiments Ruled Legal in N.J. Schools; Appeal, HSUS Counter Campaign Planned**

Exen County (N.J.) Judge Charles S. Barrett ruled on April 4, 1966 that high school students could legally conduct experiments on live animals for "educational purposes." In a decision handed down in the science fair case involving cancer experiments on chickens, he said that such experiments, performed under circumstances of careful supervision by qualified people, do not violate the state anti-cruelty law.

The case had aroused nationwide interest because of its broad implications. It was initiated by the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at the request of HSUS New Jersey Branch representatives who had seen the science fair exhibit. In effect, the complainants sought, against the student and the East Orange Board of Education, the legality of permitting high school students to misuse animals and subject them to pain and suffering in school biology projects.

The significance of the case was quickly recognized by the American Society for Medical Research, an organization whose principal function is to develop and expand public acceptance and support for animal experimentation. NSMR and the N.J. Science Teachers Association obtained court permission to enter the case as co-defendants and muster considerable legal talent and big name scientific personalities to testify for the defense. These witnesses managed to convey the impression that the case also challenged the right of research companies to conduct such experiments even though the humane societies' presentation of the facts was devoted largely to students' lack of maturity and experience for such live animal testing and the psychologically harmful effects misuse of animals can have on developing young personalities.

HSUS Director James T. Mehorton, a professor and staff psychologist at Montclair State College, testified that he opposed such experimentation on educational as well as psychological grounds. He stated that what students get from a course isn't as important as the attitude they develop and, thus, harmful experimentation on animals can be "psychologically lethal." Dr. Robert H. Frey, biology professor at the University of New Hampshire, also testified that he did not believe students should be permitted to experiment with animals and that chickens, like other animals, do suffer pain. In a somewhat different but pertinent view of the case, a spokesman for Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York testified that the Center does "not cooperate with students requesting...because there is a feeling that they (the viruses) may well be dangerous and should be handled only by experts."

Despite this weight of evidence, Judge Barrett succumbed to the blandishments of the opposition and ruled for the defense. The verdict was a set back for the humane movement, national as well as state, but it wasn't entirely unexpected. HSUS President Oliver Evans said in Washington that a favorable verdict in lower court would be "exceptional" in a case of this sort. "Education isn't at stake here as the court seemed to think," Evans said. "The real issue is whether students can inflict pain and cruelty on animals under the existing laws to protect animals and we think they can't. And, if they can, something needs to be done about it soon."

Meanwhile, directors of The HSUS attending the April meeting in Washington planned a new campaign against the officers to initiate immediate legal action if the bloody spectacles are resumed.

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**Utah State Branch Raids Cockfight**

Officials of The HSUS Utah State Branch, in cooperation with local law enforcement officers, raided a ramshackle barn in Salt Lake City in late February and broke up a cockfighting ring. Forty-five live fighting roosters, several dead birds, cockfighting tackle boxes and other equipment were confiscated by the Branch pending disposition of the case.

Observers took the names and addresses of 78 spectators and participants who were subsequently charged with violating the state anti-cruelty laws.

At the trial on May 5, the owner of the barn in which the cockfights were held was fined $50 and given a suspended jail sentence on condition that the cockpit and bleachers in the barn be torn down. The court dismissed the case against the remaining 77 defendants because the first law enforcement officer to enter the barn did not actually see roosters in the pit. Subsequently, the Utah State Branch had the roosters to be released to their owners.

Despite the disappointing court verdict, the Branch's widely publicized and aggressive anti-cruelty action is expected to stop further attempts to stage these cruel fights. Additionally, plans have been made with local law enforcement officers to initiate immediate legal action if the bloody spectacles are resumed.
Bill Introduced in Senate To Stop Walking Horse Cruelties

Senator Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland introduced legislation on May 10 outlawing the show and interstate commerce of any horse whose legs or hoofs have been made sore to alter the animal's natural gait. The bill, numbered S. 3339, has been referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana.

The legislation is aimed directly at stopping cruelties to Tennessee walking horses which are usually trained and compelled to walk with an entirely unnatural gait. Horses have often been exhibited in the show ring with blood flowing from feet and leg wounds. Through the years, the HSUS has spent a great deal of time, money and effort in trying to stop these cruelties which are almost unparalleled in modern sport. Society representatives have policed many horse shows, usually taking along a qualified veterinarian to inspect the feet of horses showing evidence of "soring." Legal action has been taken in the past under state anti-cruelty laws as, for example, HSUS charges of cruelty to animals against owner E. F. Hauser, a wealthy horseman from Lynchburg, Virginia and trainer Wade Stepp of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Both were convicted but small fines were levied, pointing up the fact that there could be little certainty of obtaining walking horse cruelties through action under existing legislation.

Mrs. Paul M. Twyne, President of the Virginia Federation of Humane Societies and prime mover in the effort to achieve introduction of remedial Federal legislation, cooperated with The HSUS in virtually all of these efforts. Mrs. Twyne has consistently fought by all means available to her for the elimination of this specific cruelty. She made the original draft of the present Tydings bill and submitted it to The HSUS for study and evaluation. HSUS attorneys made some recommendations and suggestions before the final draft was completed.

The Tydings bill, S. 3339, is a badly needed piece of legislation that deserves enthusiastic support by all humanitarians and humane workers. Its enactment will eliminate a major cruelty that cripples Tennessee walking horses and, ironically, wins prized blue ribbons.

The HSUS recommends that support for the bill be shown through letters and telegrams to Senator Joseph D. Tydings, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and to individual Senators and U.S. Representatives. A companion bill has not yet been introduced in the House of Representatives but Representatives should know of support for this kind of legislation.

Are you doing your part in the nationwide effort for enactment of the Rogers-McIntyre bill? A good way to be helping is to send the HSUS folder, "There Must be a Law," Write for a supply today. (Price: 2 cents each, postpaid.)

House Passed Dealer Bill Goes to Senate

(Continued from page 2)

committee for further study was made by Representative Henry Helstoski of New Jersey but defeated.

Throughout the entire campaign, the scientific community, for the most part, put up stiff opposition. With mail to Congressmen in support of the legislation running far heavier than that on any other subject, opposition forces faced very poorly and won little sympathy for their position on Capitol Hill. Representative W. R. Poage echoed much of the sentiment among Congressmen when he said: "I wouldn't be a bit surprised if this hasn't been his biggest believer. Scientists have had time to correct conditions in the market they created. Too had somebody else had to do it for them."

Nationwide publicity in all news media figured prominently in the successful progress of the laboratory dealer bills. Reports of cruel conditions for animals being sold to research were carried in national television and radio. Articles appeared in high circulation magazines like Life and Pageant, shocking millions and arousing public indignation.

The Committee invites interested persons to submit any such material whether the subject matter be a pet story or a description of cruel experimentation in a research laboratory. PLEASE BE SURE TO PRINT THE DATE AND PUBLICATION OR OTHER SOURCE ON EACH ITEM. Items will be welcomed from all over the country but please don't expect an acknowledgement since the Committee office is staffed entirely by volunteers and, additionally, postage costs would be too high.

Ohio Dog Pound Cruelty Scored; State Senator Given Fred Myers Award

HSUS Affiliate, the Animal Charity League of Youngstown, Ohio, held its annual awards dinner on May 11. State Senator Charles J. Carney received the Fred Myers Humane Award which is named in honor of the late Fred Myers, HSUS Vice President and Director of Education. Senator Carney was singled out for this distinction and was also named "Humanitarian of the Year" for his outstanding work in helping to enact the Ohio state anti-rodent law.

Frank McMahon, HSUS field Service Director, was featured speaker at the dinner. McMahon publicly scored cruelty in the operation of the local dog pound charging that dogs were being sold to medical research, unethical gas was being used to destroy unwanted animals, dogs being housed in cages too small for them, and stray dogs were being shot in school yards and on city streets. He urged that letters demand an end to these cruelties be written to the county commissioners and that the probate court be authorized to act against such abuse of animals.

Ohio State Senator Charles J. Carney (left) accepts the annual Fred Myers Humane Award from attorney Paul E. Stevens, general counsel for the Youngstown Animal Charity League. Presentation was the highlight of Affiliate's annual awards dinner.

YOU CAN HELP

The HSUS New York Committee has set up a clearing house of newspaper and magazine clippings relating to animals. The Committee invites interested persons to submit any such material whether the subject matter be a pet story or a description of cruel experimentation in a research laboratory. PLEASE BE SURE TO PRINT THE DATE AND PUBLICATION OR OTHER SOURCE ON EACH ITEM. Items will be welcomed from all over the country but please don't expect an acknowledgement since the Committee office is staffed entirely by volunteers and, additionally, postage costs would be too high. All clippings should be sent to:

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE U.S.
NEW YORK COMMITTEE
140 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

AWI Official Favors Release of Shelter Animals to Research

Mrs. Christine Stevens, President of the Animal Welfare Institute and Secretary of that organization's legislative arm, the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, reaffirmed her belief that animals should be provided from humane society and public animal shelters for use in medical research at least. The SAPL, which also advocates enactment of the Clark-Cleveland bills, S. 1071 and H.R. 5647, has outspokenly criticized The HSUS for supporting the Rogers-McIntyre bills, S. 2576 and H.R. 10049, since their introduction last year.

In questioning, following a formal statement on behalf of the SAPL at the hearing, Mrs. Stevens testified that "...we have always favored having animals for non-survival experiments under full anesthesia come from pounds, and they could also in our opinion come from shelters if the laboratories were carefully regulated so there would be no question but what the animals were actually anesthetized, used, and never allowed to recover from anesthesia. This would save a great deal of money if this system were employed, because these animals would not have to cost anything. They would be animals that were about to be destroyed."

The bill under consideration, and which Mrs. Stevens was supporting, would not effectively regulate the use of animals in laboratories or provide for proper anesthetization of animals undergoing experimentation.

The entire humane movement has fought consistently against the release of animals to research from public and private shelters. Advocacy of such a practice by any animal welfare organization deserves condemnation since it violates the principles upon which humane societies are founded.

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Press Comment On Laboratory Bills...

Press comment on the Rogers-McIntyre and similar bills has been nationwide and has brought the issues involved to the attention of millions of people. The HSUS feels that readers of the News might like to glance at some of the comment made by editorial writers and reporters in discussing the legislation...

"But guilty also are people who avail themselves of benefits from medical research but close their eyes to its abuses and demand no reform; indifferent or reluctant legislators and executives; individuals who are too sensitive to read shocking exposes but too busy to write their legislators; individuals who are able to back their convictions with money and fail to do so."

Christian Science Monitor

"These bills, H.R. 10049 and S. 2576, are strong enough to provide the legislation that is needed, and are more than worthy of the support of all Floridians, and all animal-lovers and humanitarians." Fort Walton Beach (Fla.) Playground News

"The latest drive for federal legislation to curb inhumane treatment of animals in scientific research may gain new momentum this year. But scientists are hopeful that Congress will hold off any legislation to impose controls which they fear might interfere with the growth of medical knowledge. They speak, instead, of voluntary measures. We, like the humane associations, put little faith in any such volunteer efforts to the problem of assuring humane treatment of laboratory animals. We believe there has to be laws." Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald Journal

"... Attainment of Bergh's (Henry) goal of legislation imposing humane restraints on animal experimentation appears within closer reach today than at any time in the past... A score of members of Congress have introduced measures along these lines, with support centering chiefly on the laboratory bill sponsored by Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D. Fla.)... Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle

"Another national bill, the Rogers-McIntyre bill, designed to protect laboratory animals is scheduled to come up for a vote very soon. Known as H.R. 10049, it is the strongest bill ever introduced into Congress for laboratory animals. It is designed to protect laboratory animals."

Haddonfield, N.J., Town Crier & Herald

Final Survey of Animal Highway Deaths Planned; Volunteers Still Needed

July 4 marks the fifth and final HSUS survey of animals and birds killed on the nation's highways during the annual holiday. This year's survey will end the five year project which has been conducted to obtain statistics and highway engineering facts affecting the huge annual death toll.

Surveys so far indicate that long standing theories regarding preferred soil cover and other factors along highway rights-of-way greatly affect the number of animal casualties in areas surveyed. For example, the 1965 count shows that deaths are significantly lower on fenced, open highways with reasonable density and speed of vehicular traffic. Rural secondary roads, with unbroken traffic, accounted for the most deaths on a comparative basis. The project has been continued for five years to eliminate variables and establish reasonably accurate figures from which a comprehensive and authoritative analysis can be made. The analysis will be incorporated into a report that will eventually be made available to highway planners and engineers. It is hoped that the recommendations developed from the project will sharply reduce the annual slaughter.

Volunteers for this year's survey are urgently needed and anyone who can spare a few hours on July 4 is invited to participate. Survey forms and explanatory instructions can be obtained by writing to Patrick Parkes, Director of The HSUS Service Department.

HSUS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS