publish a fifth regular publication entitled *International Journal for the Study Of Animal Problems*. The Journal will feature scientific articles on problems facing the humane movement and what can be done about them.

**Staff Changes**

On July 13, 1956 one of the principal founders of The HSUS, Larry Andrews, resigned from the staff and was elected to the Board of Directors. In April 1958 he resigned from the Board. His staff replacement marshalled support for the Society’s programs, organized special committees in states and communities to work for slaughterhouse reform and a reduction in the staggering number of surplus cats and dogs. Slaughterhouse reform was especially important since interest in humane slaughter legislation had continued to increase and, by this time, seven bills were pending before Congress. The work of The HSUS during this period produced a massive letter-writing campaign to Congress and, in the fall of 1958, President Eisenhower signed the new law. It was the first major victory for the young HSUS which had led the battle for slaughterhouse reform for several years.

In 1959, to win the cooperation of church groups, Helen Jones (one of the founders of the Society) resigned to head the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare. The National Catholic Society was started with the moral and financial support of The HSUS in the hope of gaining strong support for the cause from the church.

The Society created a Technical Services Department to provide technical assistance and advice on animal welfare problems to local humane societies and governmental agencies. In July of 1960, the Livestock Department and Field Service Office was opened in Denver to serve the Rocky Mountain area. The Society also began to expand its scope of activity and, at the 1960 Annual Conference, a resolution was adopted to work toward the end of the slaughter of fur seals. A nationwide campaign for state humane slaughter laws was intensified and the new Livestock Department began extensive investigations into the transportation of livestock.

**Branches and Affiliates**

A program to organize and open a self-supporting branch in every state was started in October 1957. It was the goal of the branches to help local societies with their problems and spread HSUS influence across the country. Each branch was to have a separate board of directors and would follow the policies of the national HSUS. Branches were incorporated in Connecticut, New Jersey, Utah, Minnesota, Virginia, California, Northeast Texas, Champaign County, Illinois, and Montgomery County, Maryland. Over the years, however, it was discovered that the Society’s growing influence had created an ever-increasing demand for HSUS activity outside those states with branches and there was a pressing need to expand the work into other states while maintaining central control from the Washington headquarters office.

Thus it was that the current HSUS President, John A. Hoyt, conceived the idea of regional offices spread across the country to cover several or more states. The Society now has seven regional offices covering thirty-six states. It also has an office in Tuscaloosa, Alabama; a Humane Education and Nature Center in East Haddam, Connecticut; and an active state branch in

---

*The Director of Technical Services Department Patrick Parkes during 1960 inspection of an animal shelter.*
New Jersey. All of them with the exception of the New Jersey Branch are under the direct control of the Washington, D.C. headquarters. All are doing aggressive and effective work in carrying out a wide variety of animal welfare programs. It is probable that other regional offices will be opened as the need arises and funding is available.

Regional Directors meet frequently to discuss common problems. Pictured (l. to r.): John Inman, Jr., (New England), Ann Gonnerman (Midwest), Douglas M. Scott (Rocky Mountain), Sandra Rowland (Great Lakes), Charlene Drennon (West Coast), Donald K. Coburn (Southeast).

In the summer of 1960 HSUS bylaws were amended to allow local humane societies to affiliate with the national organization. Minimum standards of operation which applicant societies had to meet were established. A thorough inspection was made of all societies applying for affiliation and approximately 30 were eventually accepted. The program required, however, that each affiliate be inspected at least once a year and, in addition to the many other activities in which the Society was engaged, it became impossible to maintain the staff and funds necessary for these frequent and often expensive trips.

It was decided therefore to discontinue the affiliation program and substitute a new program in which local societies and animal control agencies could be accredited by HSUS if they met established standards. This program is now in effect and has produced excellent results. Currently, 13 organizations have been accredited by The HSUS with approximately 26 more in various stages of the accreditation process. In all, more than 100 applications have been received since the program began.

Anti-Cruelty Programs

Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, a HSUS Director, introduced the first humane trapping bill in July 1958 at our request. The bill was cosponsored by Senators Estes Kefauver and Hubert H. Humphrey and would have required the painless capture or instant kill of animals trapped on federal lands and federal waters. It would also have required the inspection of traps every 24 hours. Unfortunately, despite all efforts, the bill did not become law.

Anti-trapping continues to be a major thrust of HSUS programming.

The great interest of The HSUS in achieving protection for laboratory animals had not lessened. Much opposition was coming from large universities and commercial research facilities. In 1959 Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky introduced the first bill to protect laboratory animals, drafted by the Society for Animal Protective Legislation. The Board of Directors of The HSUS could not support it because enforcement would have been through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Surgeon General’s Office. Since most researchers and research institutions were receiving grants from HEW through the National Institutes of Health, the Society felt that enforcement would be weak, at best.