

AN EDUCATION IN CRUELTY

On January 9, a bill (H.R. 824) was introduced to extend a Congressional Charter to Science Service, Inc., the corporation which administers the Science Clubs of America and the "National Science Fair International". The bill has been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. Before any such measure is passed, we hope the Congress will review the policies of Science Service with regard to cruel experiments on animals by school children in Science Fairs.

At the last Science Service organized "National Science Fair International", which was held at the World's Fair Display Hall in Seattle, 387 high-school aged finalists with winning entries from Science Fairs across America were selected to display their projects. These adolescent competitors were offered honors, medals, substantial money prizes and publicity. The Animal Welfare Institute made a statistical analysis of the official catalogue of this Fair, which included biographies of the competitors and outlines of their projects. It was found that:

14.5% of the total number of projects in the Fair involved the use of live vertebrate animals.

Furthermore, out of the total number of projects using live vertebrate animals:

21.4% did not seem likely to interfere with the normal health and comfort of the animals used;

41.1% interfered with the normal health and comfort of the animals used;

37.5% involved procedures likely to cause severe pain or distress to the animals used.

The following are descriptions of some of these projects as they appear in the official catalogue:

(Experiments likely to interfere with normal health and comfort:)

"EFFECT OF A LOW CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS DIET IN MICE. Low calcium and phosphorus diet in mice causes mice to become stunted in growth, nervous and hard to manage. They had thin skin, drank more water, and had lower respiratory quotient than mice on normal diet. Concluded overall health, physical well-being and social activity affected by lack of calcium and phosphorus in diet."

"GUINEA-PIG NERVOUS SYSTEM—EFFECTS OF TRANQUILLIZERS. Determines effects of tranquilizers upon guinea pig nervous system, finding that guinea pig takes about ten times more tranquilizers than man and that guinea pigs develop blood and liver conditions which cause heart rate decreases, death by pneumonia."

(Experiments likely to cause severe pain or distress:)

"THE EFFECT OF SPLENECTOMY ON BONE MARROW TRANSFER TO IRRADIATED RAT TIBIAS. Shows effect of removal of spleen on bone marrow regeneration."

"PROTECTION FROM TOTAL BODY IRRADIATION. Protection against total body irradiation afforded by ultraviolet light absorbers administered orally to mice and rats. Significant protection was afforded in that controls died while treated animals survived."

"PITUITARY PHYSIOLOGY AS STUDIED BY PARABIOSIS. Parabiosis is method of surgically connecting two animals so there is an exchange between their circulatory systems at a capillary level. This technique was used to study the relationship between the pituitary gonadotropins and the reproductive organs in the rats. Parabionts and control animals were autopsied and their reproductive organs weighed. Ovarian and uterine mi-

(Continued on page 4)

SENATORS CLARK, NEUBERGER, AND YOUNG SPONSOR LABORATORY ANIMALS BILL

Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and Senator Maurine Neuberger of Oregon have again taken the lead in seeking humane treatment of experimental animals. On January 25th they introduced in the U.S. Senate S. 533, a bill to provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government.

On February 7th, Senator Stephen M. Young of Ohio joined Senator Clark and Senator Neuberger in sponsoring S. 533. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 533 embodies all the basic principles of the bill which Senator Clark and Senator Neuberger sponsored last year (S. 3088) and its companion House bill (H.R. 1937). In drafting the new bill, every attempt has been made to meet reasonable criticism and misunderstanding on the part of opponents.

The controversial section referring to "project plans", which received the major part of the criticism from government departments in testimony submitted for the record of the hearings on H.R. 1937 and H.R. 3556 last September, has been modified in accordance with the suggestions put forward in testimony by Dr. Leon Bernstein, an experimental physiologist with long experience working under the British Act and in the United States. (see INFORMATION REPORT Vol. 11, No. 4, page 2).

A section has been added which is a verbatim quote from "Guiding Principles on the Care and Use of Animals" established by the American Physiological Society. This requires postoperative care equal to the best practices in small animal hospitals.

The section creating a unit in the Office of the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the Act makes clear the intent that the Act not be carried out by the National Institutes of Health where an anomalous situation would arise.

A provision has been added dealing with maximum expenditure to make clear that administration of the Act would not be unduly expensive and to provide funds for its administration when it is enacted.

There are additional clarifying changes, made after study of the suggestions and objections submitted at the hearings and at subsequent meetings.

S. 533 should have the support of humane scientists and animal protective workers alike.

When Senator Clark introduced his bill in the last Congressional session, a number of quotations from the literature giving examples of severe experimental procedures were published in the INFORMATION REPORT. Most of these were undertaken in physiological laboratories. So that readers may have a glimpse of suffering undergone by animals in surgery departments where massive numbers of dogs are often used, some quotations from the widely used text, "Experimental Surgery", by J. Markowitz, J. Archibald and R. G. Downie follow. This text was recommended from the podium at the 1962 meeting of the Animal Care Panel. It has gone through four editions and has, as stated in the foreword, "stimulated a great deal of work."

The authors make clear the painfulness of wound-healing. Under "The Healing of Wounds" they state, "As a result of low oxygen tension, glucose is broken down to form acid, which causes great pain. As granulation tissue becomes formed, the acidity swings to the alkaline side. As the animal recovers from stress, traumatic inflammation

becomes initiated with fever, scanty secretion of urine, hyperglycemia, and increased protein breakdown. The same reaction may be invoked by burning, freezing, irradiation and bacterial toxemia, also arterial ischemia of a limb." (p. 75)

Despite the pain caused, there is constant advocacy throughout the book of "Surgical Exercises". In the chapter of that name, there is recommended as "suitable for undergraduate medical students. Thyro-Parathyroidectomy . . . About two days after this operation, the dog begins to show the cardinal symptoms of tetany, especially if fed meat. The animal is restless, and will be found standing in its cage in a tremulous fashion. Twenty-four hours later, there will be a peculiar inspiratory crowing which will be audible across the room. Sometimes the respiratory rate is identical with the pulse rate, which has been explained as the result of stimulation of the phrenic nerve from the electrical current radiating from the heart with each systole. This is due to the marked hyperirritability of motor nerves to electrical stimulation. The above symptoms become aggravated; the tremulousness and the muscular inco-ordination become extreme and the animal apparently dies of inanition or asphyxiation on about the fifth day after operation." (p. 78)

Countless examples of "splendid exercises" and "laudable achievements" (to use the authors' phraseology) might be cited. For example, "The exercise of transplanting the heart is a good one." (p. 432) "Such a heart will pulsate regularly from one to ten days depending on the biological reaction of the host (fig. 409). The preparation is not only a spectacle but one of the achievements of experimental surgery." (p. 434)

Or again. "Having performed the above fundamental exercises, the student of surgery is now in a position to alter the anatomy of the dog's alimentary canal to see what happens. An experiment he must not neglect to perform is the operation that has come to be known as duodenal drainage, i.e., drainage of the duodenal contents into the terminal ileum. . . . This operation is practically always followed by typical peptic ulcer, which in this instance happens to be jejunal. Its successful performance is a beautiful piece of craftsmanship." (p. 244)

The authors make repeated references to lack of opportunity for doing certain operations on human beings. They can, however, be done on dogs. For example, "The surgeon in the human operating room seldom has occasion to exteriorize a loop of gut. . . ." (p. 267) or "In view of the fact that the experiments just cited have no direct application to the management of intestinal obstruction in man. . . ." (p. 277) Excerpts from the description of the above-mentioned experiments follow: "Harper and Blain (1946) performed a series of experiments in which they obstructed an isolated loop of the intestine, injecting the animals with large doses of penicillin, which is not known to have any reaction on the body except that of antibacterial agent. They resected about twelve cm. of the jejunum, closing either end, and they restored the intestinal continuity by end-to-end anastomosis of the proximal and distal ends of the unresected bowel. Such an animal without further treatment, survives, at the most, several days. This is a good experiment because factors normally held responsible for death do not operate. . . All dogs that received no penicillin showed a distended and discolored loop, often perforated in one or more places. The loop had a red, swollen mucosa with gross ulceration. It was filled with a foul-smelling red hemorrhagic material," etc. (pp. 276-7).

Total evisceration is another "exercise" that cannot be carried out on human subjects. On pages 866 and 867 the authors tell how to eviscerate dogs and other animals concluding: "All the abdominal viscera have now been removed except the suprarenals. These should be left unless there is some specific reason for their removal. The abdomen is now packed with warm moist turkish towels, two of which will suffice for a 10 kgm. dog, and the incision is rapidly closed in 3 layers, the skin being apposed by continuous suture. This is a convenient means of ob-

taining liverless animals, if the investigator has not mastered the more difficult technics. It has, of course, the disadvantage that other organs are also removed. . . . The operation of abdominal evisceration is of value to the student of surgery chiefly for two reasons. In the first place, it gives him a bird's-eye view of the anatomy of the abdominal contents. Also, it should give him a new concept concerning the etiology of surgical shock. Eviscerated preparations are not shocked; they get up and walk, and appear normal after the operation. . . . To the student of physiology the postoperative behavior of a viscerectomized preparation appears almost miraculous in demonstrating that such acts as walking and cerebrating are independent of alimentation, and that the chief function of the alimentary canal is nutritional."

"Experimental Surgery" offers seemingly endless variations on the theme of how to bring about the death of laboratory dogs by slow methods. For example, "White and Fender kept a dog with complete high intestinal obstruction alive and in good condition for a month. They sectioned the intestine just beyond the duodenum, inverting either end. A Witzel enterostomy (q.v.) was established into the jejunum, just below the inverted gut. The vomitus was collected and injected through the enterostomy tube. This sufficed to keep the animal alive for the stated period." (p. 272)

Rabbits, too, are included. "The rabbit is unable to vomit. It might therefore be supposed that it is a suitable experimental animal in which to study the cause of death following intestinal obstruction. However, Raine and Perry showed that in rabbits with an obstructed jejunum, the stomach and duodenum slowly distend with digestive secretions and ultimately the animals die." (p. 275)

"Experimental Surgery" teaches us that "many investigators" have shown how to create "terrific abdominal pain" in dogs. "Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis or acute pancreatic necrosis is an illness characterized by shock and terrific abdominal pain. . . . Many investigators have demonstrated that the injection of 5 cc. or more of gall-bladder bile into the pancreatic duct, and subsequent ligation of the duct, will produce a fatal pancreatic necrosis in the majority of instances. . . . Dragstedt and his associates exposed the free portion of the pancreas to the action of gall-bladder bile by stitching it to a hole in the gall-bladder. The animal recovered from the immediate effects of the operation but died in depression 50 hours later. Autopsy disclosed an acute necrosis of the portion of the pancreas exposed to the bile. . . ." (pp. 358-9)

"Dragstedt, Montgomery, Matthews and Ellis describe a method of preparing a pancreatic fistula (fig. 334) which lends itself to more prolonged experiments. . . . Such a preparation may be kept in good condition for six weeks or more." (Note: "preparation" means "dog".) (p. 343)

"Parabiosis. People who have not worked with this technic are fascinated by it. . . . Often one of the pair becomes sickly, stunted, and eventually dies. This condition of mutual systemic incompatibility in parabionts has been termed parabiosis intoxication. It affects usually between 30 per cent and 60 per cent of the pairs united. One of the partners become anemic with pale colored paws, ears and skin surfaces and often shows lipemia; at the same time his twin united to him develops polycythemia, and the skin areas are engorged with blood. Such parabionts are referred to as 'white' and 'red' animals, respectively, usually rats." (pp. 445-446)

"An interesting application of vascular anastomosis is the crossed-circulation preparation (Firor). By this is meant a preparation consisting of two animals with a major artery of each joined to a large vein of the other, so that there is a continuous change of blood. Such an experiment has often been performed in physiology, the animals having been kept continuously under anesthesia. . . . Firor made an end-to-end anastomosis of the external jugular of one dog to the carotid of the other under ether anesthesia so that the anastomosed vessels, in the form of two arcs, constituted a communicating bridge, connecting the circulations of the two animals. Firor's animals walked,

ate., etc. for as long as 6 days after operation. . . . Tension is taken off the suture lines by judicious strapping together of the animals; adhesive plaster is placed around their necks, and around their bodies at the level of the lower ribs. The adjacent forelegs are also held together with adhesive tape. These dogs may be looked upon as total homotransplants. This explains their limited survival period as a pair (2 to 6 days). The termination of the experiment was ushered in by the skin wounds becoming moist, and breaking down. This was accompanied by thrombosis of one or both of the anastomoses, so that often an animal bled to death into the circulation of his mate (pp. 437-8)

The so-called "testing" of known facts is constantly urged despite the suffering caused, for example, "The student is well advised to test this valuable surgical principle by repeating the above experiment without stitching the involved gut to the belly wall: The omentum is stitched around the cannula. Leakage soon occurs, usually within a week. If it is intraperitoneal, the animal quickly dies; if it is external, and this is more usual, the animal's skin will be excoriated; it will emaciate, and die within a day or two from dehydration." (p. 222-3)

The "efficiency" of certain methods of causing a slow and painful death are lauded as: "They produced suppurative peritonitis by an open isolated intestinal segment around which the continuity of the intestinal tract was re-established by end-to-end or side-to-side anastomosis. This method is so efficient that only two animals out of fifty survived." (p. 305)

RACHEL CARSON SPEAKS ON REVERENCE FOR LIFE

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy told the members of the AWI at the Institute's annual meeting that the number of infestations of Gypsy Moths in Suffolk and Nassau Counties, Long Island, has increased since the indiscriminate spraying program was initiated from 37 in April, 1957, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture figures, to an estimated 500 to 600 at the present time. He emphasized that following all such sprayings there are survivors, and these hardy survivors among insects rapidly reproduce so that a race of super-pests is created, resistant to the insecticides which had killed their weaker fellows. Because their reproductive cycle is so much longer, vertebrate animals, including man, do not have these powers of rapid adaptation to poisons.

Dr. Murphy, who led the fight against the U.S. Department of Agriculture when it sent planes over Suffolk and Nassau Counties spraying DDT, presented the Schweitzer Medal to Rachel Carson as reported in the last INFORMATION REPORT. Miss Carson's response is printed below: Acceptance of the Schweitzer Medal

Animal Welfare Institute

January 7, 1963

"I can think of no award that would have more meaning for me or that would touch me more deeply than this one, coupled as it is with the name of Albert Schweitzer. To me, Dr. Schweitzer is the one truly great individual our modern times have produced. If, during the coming years, we are to find our way through the problems that beset us, it will surely be in large part through a wider understanding and application of his principles.

"I often reread his own account of the day when there suddenly dawned in his mind the concept of Reverence for Life. In few words, yet so vividly, he describes that scene on a remote river in Africa. He had traveled laboriously upstream for three days in a small river steamer, traveling 160 miles to treat the ailing wife of a missionary. On the way he had been deep in thought, struggling to formulate that universal concept he had been unable to find in any philosophy.

"At sunset on the third day the steamer came upon a herd of hippopotami. Suddenly there flashed into his mind the phrase, 'Reverence for Life,' which all the world now knows.

"He gives us few details — just that sand-choked river at sunset, the herd of great beasts — but there it was, that flash of deep insight, that sudden awareness.

"In his various writings, we may read Dr. Schweitzer's philosophical interpretation of that phrase. But to many of us, the truest understanding of Reverence for Life comes, as it did to him, from some personal experience, perhaps the sudden, unexpected sight of a wild creature, perhaps some experience with a pet. Whatever it may be, it is something that takes us out of ourselves, that makes us aware of other life.

"From my own store of memories, I think of the sight of a small crab alone on a dark beach at night, a small and fragile being waiting at the edge of the roaring surf, yet so perfectly at home in its world. To me it seemed a symbol of life, and of the way life has adjusted to the forces of its physical environment. Or I think of a morning when I stood in a North Carolina marsh at sunrise, watching flock after flock of Canada geese rise from resting places at the edge of a lake and pass low overhead. In that orange light, their plumage was like brown velvet. Or I have found that deep awareness of life and its meaning in the eyes of a beloved cat.

"Dr. Schweitzer has told us that we are not being truly civilized if we concern ourselves only with the relation of man to man. What is important is the relation of man to all life. This has never been so tragically overlooked as in our present age, when through our technology we are waging war against the natural world. It is a valid question whether any civilization can do this and retain the right to be called civilized. By acquiescing in needless destruction and suffering, our stature as human beings is diminished.

"All the world pays tribute to Dr. Schweitzer, but all too seldom do we put his philosophy into practice. The Schweitzer Medal is one means of disseminating the thought and ideals of this great man. I am very proud, and also very humble, to be a recipient of this award."

RACHEL CARSON

N.B.C. BREAKS TELEVISION CODE WITH SHOWING OF SPANISH BULL FIGHT

For an hour and a half on Saturday afternoon when children are likely to be watching, the National Broadcasting Company presented a display of cruelty which so disgusted many viewers that they turned the program off. A bullfight filmed in Spain showed the planting of bandilleras, knocking down of horses, and killing of a bull after a long period of infuriating him with pain.

In showing this program, N.B.C. on February second broke the Television Code which, theoretically, binds all the major networks. The Code states in part:

"... the detailed presentation of brutality or physical agony by sight or by sound are not permissible. . . .

"... the use of animals, both in the production of television program and as a part of television program content, shall at all times be in conformity with accepted standards of humane treatment." emphasis supplied)

In response to a wire from the AWI requesting cancellation of the program on the grounds that the Television Code would be broken, N.B.C. replied that they were waiting for "the total mail"! It would appear that the network hopes the number of people who write in to say how much they enjoy a spectacle whose performance is a criminal offense in our country will be greater than those who write in protest against it. There is no indication that N.B.C. has any respect for the Television Code to which it is in honor bound to adhere.

Readers of the INFORMATION REPORT who may wish to express their opinions to the network, the Association and the sponsors may do so by writing: National Broadcasting Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, The National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C., P. Lorillard & Co., 200 E. 42nd St., New York, Bristol-Meyers Co., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, Colgate Palmolive Peet, 300 Park Ave., New York, and General Mills, Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

(Continued from page 1)

microscopic sections also were made. Resulting data led to the development of an original theory concerning the hormones."

These projects, of course, are not genuine experiments; they are conducted by teenagers whose skills are necessarily very limited. Such projects contribute nothing to science, and their only function is that of an exercise. For this reason, the wish to perform such an exercise cannot entitle unqualified layman contestants in Fairs to assume the prerogatives of research scientists, and undertake projects which involve the infliction of pain on animals. The contestants have no right, legal or moral, to inflict pain on animals in the name of science.

Furthermore, it is demoralizing for adolescents to be encouraged to get money and prestige by performing acts of unnecessary cruelty. Such policy can only misguide and corrupt. There are innumerable innocent scientific projects which students can properly undertake, and there is no excuse for directing them towards projects which involve the infliction of pain.

The evidence cited above demonstrates that Science Service has not taken effective measures either to prevent the cruel abuse of animals in Science Fairs, or to avoid the possible moral corruption of the contestants. These omissions should be rectified before a Congressional Charter is extended to Science Service: they constitute a national disgrace.

"IT TENDS TO DEHUMANIZE YOU"

Dr. Nicholas Gimbel has written a letter to a high school student which might well serve as a model to other busy doctors and scientists whose advice on cruel and unnecessary experiments on animals is sought by young people. Dr. Gimbel has kindly given his permission to reproduce the letter below.

"We have received your letter of November 5th concerning studies in rat castration.

"Members of the faculties of medical schools are always pleased when high school students are interested in biological and medical sciences. A very important thing to understand about medicine is that it is not only a science but an art. In choosing a physician, the patient has a right to look for someone who is not only scientifically well informed and technically competent, but also who has high ethical and moral standards. Many of us think of mammalian animals if not as brothers at least as cousins! We feel that animal experimentation should always be done when the problem under consideration is unsolved and the results of the study may possibly add important information. That is to say, the life and experiences of the animal have some weight (no one can tell you exactly how much weight) and has always to be considered in deciding whether an experiment or study should be made. To me it seems wrong for a young student without proper training to undertake mammalian studies, the results of which

have already been established in the literature. The study can be just as interesting and the science fair just as informative and the project have just as good a chance of winning the blue ribbon if it is made with plants or paramecia.

"One of the real disadvantages of carrying out a study under the conditions you would most likely work is that it tends to dehumanize *you*. Along this line, I am enclosing an interesting book review from the *New York Times*, December 5th, concerning the effect of captaining a slave transport from West Africa to the Americas. A former participant in this slave trade said that 'the necessity of treating the Negroes with rigor gradually brings a numbness upon the heart, and renders most who are engaged in it too indifferent to the sufferings of their fellow creatures.' In other words, it was bad for them as well as for the slaves.

"Therefore, please do think about this aspect also before you undertake a nutritional or endocrine study in mammals. A good deal has been written concerning appropriate biological studies for high school students and I am taking the liberty of sending your letter, as well as a carbon of mine to Mrs. Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute in New York. I expect that she will mail some material to you that will be worth your reading.

"I must tell you that we have kept a white rat at home as a pet for the last ten years. They are extraordinarily friendly and dear. The females seem to be rather more intelligent and companionable than do the males. Our present one (named Blanche, because she is after all a *white* rat) spends most of her time in the shower stall which has a glass door; but she does spend two hours every evening playing about in my library. She is quite obedient about going to bed when I ask her to.

With best wishes,

NICHOLAS S. GIMBEL, M.D.

Associate Professor of Surgery"

HUMANE TRAPPING BILL

Congressman William Broomfield of Michigan has re-introduced his bill to require the use of humane methods of trapping animals and birds on lands and waterways under the jurisdiction of the United States. The bill number is H.R. 806, and it was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. The bill, which would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, provides that, "Any person who, upon any land or waters owned by or under the jurisdiction of the United States, places or causes to be placed any trap, snare, net, or other device designed to trap or capture any animal or bird in any manner by which the animal or bird is not either captured painlessly or killed instantly, or who, having placed a trap, snare, net, or other device, fails to inspect and empty it at least once every twenty-four hours, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

STATE HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILLS

State humane slaughter bills have been introduced in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee and New York.

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224.

REP. ASHLEY SPONSORS COMPANION BILL TO S. 533

On March 7th, the day after he read the front-page newspaper reports about Zoologicals Worldwide (see below), Representative Thomas L. Ashley of Ohio introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives a bill identical with last year's companion bills (Griffiths and Clark-Neuberger) for humane treatment of laboratory animals. Representative Ashley introduced this bill without prompting or request from animal protective organizations. Later, he changed his bill to make it identical with S. 533, the new Senate bill sponsored by Senators Clark, Neuberger and Young, and reported in INFORMATION REPORT Vol. 12 No. 1. The new number for the Ashley bill is H.R. 5430.

In introducing his bill, Congressman Ashley said:

"Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few brief moments to call the attention of my colleagues to a bill which I am introducing today, the purpose of which is to insure that animals used in institutions wholly or partly supported by taxpayers' money are not experimented upon in cruel ways and that they do not suffer through neglect, abuse, or excessively close confinement.

"This is not a new proposal, Mr. Speaker. Humane treatment bills have been introduced in the 86th Congress and again in the 87th Congress. Hearings were held last year by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It has come to my attention, however, that such a bill has not been reintroduced in the 88th Congress and I am prompted by the appalling article, which appeared in yesterday's *Washington Evening Star*, to resubmit this proposed legislation for the consideration of this body. I am more firmly convinced than ever, Mr. Speaker, that this is necessary and desirable legislation.

"Mr. Speaker, I have received voluminous correspondence on this matter which clearly indicates a mounting public concern for corrective legislation. I am sure that many of my colleagues have also. I ask prompt committee consideration of the bill I have offered and urge its support by my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

"The newspaper article, to which I referred, follows:

HUNDREDS OF DOGS AND CATS ARE FOUND BURIED ON FARM

(By Hugh Wells and Jack Kelso)

Discovery of the bodies of several hundred dogs and cats on a Prince William County farm today was under investigation by Virginia animal welfare officials.

The dead animals were found in trenches behind a huge two-story barn on a former dairy farm near Gainesville, Va.

The property, a section of Cloverland Farms was sublet to Zoological Worldwide, Inc., a corporation that collected dogs for sale to medical schools and research institutes.

Richard G. Turner, accountant for Zoological Worldwide, Inc., said the dogs and cats were sold to Bethesda Naval Hospital, the National Institutes of Health and medical schools in the Baltimore area.

BARN CLEANED OUT

When a *Star* reporter visited the site today, he found that the operation no longer was in existence. The barn had been cleaned out—only one dead cat remained in the building.

But behind the barn, three trenches about 70 feet long were found. Two of the trenches appeared filled with the bodies of dogs, cats and rabbits. A third trench was covered with water, making it impossible to tell what was underneath.

The bodies of a collie dog and a cocker spaniel puppy
(Continued on page 2)

M.S.P.C.A. SUPPORT FOR S. 533

With the kind permission of Dr. Eric H. Hansen, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, we reproduce below an article from the April, 1963 issue of its magazine *Our Dumb Animals*.

As we go to press, we learn that Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming has just placed Dr. Schnelle's letter in the Congressional Record.

HUMANE LAWS FOR EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

A.V.M.A. Stand Challenged by
Dr. Gerry B. Schnelle, V.M.D.

Last October the U.S. House of Representatives held a public hearing on H.R. 1937 and H.R. 3556, two bills concerning themselves with the humane treatment of animals used in experiments and research. At this hearing our Society placed itself on record as being in favor of legislation of this type which would minimize animal suffering. At this same hearing Dr. L. Meyer Jones, speaking for the American Veterinary Medical Association, stated that the association is opposed to such legislation. We print here a letter from Dr. Gerry B. Schnelle which we feel will be of interest to our readers.—*Editor*

To The Editor

Journal of the A.V.M.A.
600 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Doctor L. Meyer Jones, speaking "for the A.V.M.A.," did not speak for *all* its members when he said before a Congressional subcommittee hearing on H.R. 1937 and H.R. 3556 that the A.V.M.A. is "irrevocably opposed to federal licensing and policing of scientific investigators and laboratories." He goes on to say that "We do not accept the *a priori* premise of these bills, *i.e.*, that animals in scientific laboratories in the United States are ill-housed and mistreated." I do not accept the premise that all research-minded M.D.'s, Ph.D.'s or D.V.M.'s are *a priori* kind, decent, and possessed of higher motives and sensitivities, nor that all the animals they use are well housed and humanely treated. Is it not true that disclosures have been made (and were made at the above hearing) that animals used for research paid for by U.S. funds have actually been horribly ill-housed and maltreated? What about the Franklin (Mass.) case in which dogs, for which funds for housing and care were provided by the N.I.H., were in fact subjected to heart surgery, and when recovered from anesthesia just put out of doors in a Massachusetts winter, with a few boards tacked on trees as shelter, and with garbage or a few dead chickens their only food unless they ate each other? (They did!) These dogs were seized by Massachusetts State Police and brought to this hospital (Angell Memorial Animal Hospital) for care. The pleurisy and endocarditis present in two of them exceeded anything I have ever seen in spontaneous disease.

I have very great respect for the medical profession, and both friendship and deep regard for many physicians, but I have been witness to most indifferent "care" given laboratory animals in highly respected medical schools for many many years. I cannot understand the reason for "irrevocable opposition" to the feelings of a rather large segment of the population who want to insure humane and decent care for animals that must be used in research and, in fact, want to exert some control over research which causes pain and death to living creatures. Defence of the stand taken by the A.V.M.A. now seems mainly to take a position "against regulation of research by laymen." In

rebuttal to this it should be pointed out that "regulation" would apply only when tax money is used and that it is concerned mostly with housing of animals and prevention of repetitious and unnecessarily cruel experimentation.

Money and effort is being expended to create a public image of the veterinarian that is favorable to him. While I am sure the image of the A.V.M.A. membership created by the opposition to these bills is favorable to the A.M.A., I wonder if the general public who know about it is equally impressed. The public image of the physician has been tarnished during the past decade or so and we should think carefully and fully before teaming with A.M.A. on legislation. While close alliance of the medical and veterinary professions is undoubtedly the proper course to our foreseeable goal, we should feel free to express independent thought on matters concerning *our* patients. With all the A.V.M.A. members' money that is being spent for somewhat nebulous "public relations" it seems to me that higher regard might be gotten from much of the public and perhaps from more member veterinarians if the A.V.M.A. were to join forces with the proponents of the Griffiths or Moulder bills and help them to write workable legislation which will insure as far as is possible proper housing and decent treatment of animals used in research that is paid for by public monies.

Doctor L. Meyer Jones stated that "humane care and use of experimental animals cannot be obtained by simple legislative act." Perhaps not, but humane slaughter is being enforced by simple legislative act after humane persons fought for nearly fifty years to correct slaughter abuses, and they fought without much help from A.V.M.A.

Respectfully submitted,
Gerry B. Schnelle, V.M.D.
Chief of Staff of the
Angell Memorial Animal Hospital

At this writing, similar legislation, S. 533, the Clark-Neuberger Bill, has been introduced in the U.S. Senate. Our Society will support this bill with the hope that there may be some strengthening amendments.

REP. ASHLEY (continued)

were clearly visible on top of the piles.

Still alive outside the barn were a few ducks, a hutch with 10 rabbits in it and one shivering, tan and brown hound in a cage 2 feet by 2 feet.

OPERATION CLOSED

Mr. Turner said the operation had been closed down by the end of last week, after a visit by Mrs. Pearl Twyne, president of the Virginia Federation of Humane Societies and of the Animal Welfare League of Arlington, and other various officials.

"This has been quite unfortunate and I recommended they immediately close the place up," Mr. Turner said, adding that the corporation is "trying to do the right thing."

Mr. Turner said he had not known, until it was pointed out to him, that the water pipes to the building had frozen and there was no heat in the building.

The corporation, he said, had tried to convert the barn into a proper kennel to hold the animals for shipment but that it was impossible.

The corporation now has shut down its operation and will not open again until proper kennels, possibly like those used by NIH and the Arlington Welfare League, can be built, Mr. Turner said.

TEN STOCKHOLDERS

All the dogs that remained when the operation was closed down have been sold, he said.

The animals, he said, originally were picked up from dog pounds and from registered animal dealers.

About 10 stockholders comprise the corporation, Mr. Turner said, but he declined to identify them.

Mr. Turner said that some of the dogs had died of distemper and that others had contracted distemper and had to be destroyed. Some of the dogs were shot, he said.

He said he understood that only about 40 to 50 dogs had died in about a year.

The operation was brought to light by a woman who declined to be identified. She told animal welfare officials she saw a truck with some dogs in the back.

The woman said she asked the driver if she could buy

one of the beagles and he said she would have to talk with the lawyer of the corporation.

Rather than do that, the woman recounted, she drove to the farm, where she saw conditions there. She said there was no heat, windows were broken and there were dead dogs among the live ones.

NEIGHBOR MOVED

Mrs. Marie Moore, who formerly lived next door to the farm, said her family had to move down the road because she couldn't stand the situation any longer.

"Just a little warm wind would make you sick," Mrs. Moore said.

She said her son, Stanley, had gone to the farm himself and buried some of the dogs once because the odor was so bad.

When the corporation first began trucking animals to the farm, Mrs. Moore said, the dead animals were buried. Last fall, the trenches were dug with a bulldozer, she recalled.

By November, she said, she had to move down the road."

Washington Post Endorses S. 533

A strong editorial in favor of S.533 appeared in the *Washington (D.C.) Post* on March 11, and is reprinted below:

Inhumanity

The sickening story reported earlier this week of a farm near Gainesville, Va., where hundreds of dead dogs and cats were found piled in open trenches affords eloquent testimony to the need for legislation requiring humane treatment of animals used for medical experimentation. The animals had been collected by a corporation which sold them to medical schools and research institutes. It kept them, apparently, under wretched conditions with inadequate heat, shelter and food. Callous neglect and cruelty of this kind contribute nothing whatever to scientific research. They reflect only an inhuman—or at least a dehumanizing—brutality. They ought to be rigorously banned in a civilized society.

Senators Clark, Neuberger and Young have introduced anew a simple, sensible bill to provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States Government. It aims to do no more than to minimize needless, wanton suffering. It has been carefully drafted to avoid any impediment to rational scientific study; it is in no sense an antivivisection bill. It provides machinery for reporting and inspection designed to assure decent care of animals awaiting experimental treatment, anesthetization when this would not interfere with an experiment, and prompt dispatch of a dying animal to avoid unnecessary agony when the experiment has been completed.

Experimentation on living creatures is indispensable to scientific progress and to the teaching of surgical practice. It needs to be conducted with the purpose of enlarging knowledge and for the sake of—not in defiance of—humanity. Dr. Albert Schweitzer has observed that men are not genuinely civilized if they concern themselves only with the relation of man to man. What is important is the relation of man to all life.

Other Pending Bills

Other pending bills on the subject are S. 1041 introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia; H.R. 4840 introduced by Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island; H.R. 4843, an identical bill introduced by Congressman Kenneth Roberts of Alabama; and H.R. 4856 introduced by Congressman William J. Randall of Missouri. The first three bills are weak, substitute measures. The fourth contains all the needed basic humane principles, but also includes unnecessarily demanding features which the AWI cannot endorse — for example, a provision requiring anyone anesthetizing an animal to have a doctoral degree.

ANIMAL DEALERS GUILTY OF CRUELTY

Supply dogs to Federally financed institutions

"The animals were housed in a barn with no heat. Windows were out, bitter wind was whipping through there. They had no food and there was no water for them. Dead cats, dogs, rabbits were mixed with live ones. They were insane with thirst and they fought like wild things (when given water). They were thoroughly emaciated and completely dehydrated." (*Washington Evening Star*, April 9, 1963). Such was the testimony that helped convict the manager of "Zoologicals Worldwide", animal dealers, of cruelty.

The clientele of "Zoologicals Worldwide" included a number of world-famous laboratories including the Na-

226.

tional Institutes of Health, which stands unrivalled among all medical research establishments for size and for the amount of money that it disburses. However, this giant found nothing repellent about Zoologicals Worldwide. It inspected and approved the barn. It regularly bought dogs from this pompously-named and cruelly-operated outfit, and received its last batch of dogs less than ten days before the front-page story on cruelty and filth appalled residents in the Washington, D.C. area. If proof were needed of the meaninglessness of NIH approval of the treatment of animals in laboratories to which it annually supplies hundreds of millions of dollars, the ZW case represents the best publicized example of the "anything goes" approach.

Two weeks after the ZW manager was found guilty, the secretary-treasurer of the corporation, Richard Turner, underwent trial, and he, too, was judged guilty of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Turner kept the accounts and orders with Johns Hopkins, the Bethesda Naval Hospital and other well-known clients, and his firm enjoyed free advertising from groups commonly regarded with respect and even awe by the average citizen. National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council Publication number 907 repeatedly lists Zoologicals Worldwide as a source of dogs, birds, hamsters and other living animals. The U.S. Public Health Service, the American Cancer Society, the Office of Naval Research and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission all helped pay for the manual which has been so helpful financially to men of Turner's stripe. Who would guess as they skimmed through the glossy pages with their neatly catalogued entries that "ZOO" (the code word for Zoologicals Worldwide) spelled slow death by lack of food, water and warmth for many of the helpless animals?

"Proper Provisioning"

The Foreword to this manual is as stately as the names of its sponsors. It begins: "Established in 1952, the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources has, since its inception, acted as a focal point for information on the supply and quality of experimental animals. Two previous issues of this directory have contributed greatly to the proper provisioning of animals for research, testing and teaching programs in the United States."

Let any reader suppose that the Zoologicals Worldwide case is unique, here is an eye-witness account just received by the AWI of another large dealer also conveniently listed in the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council publication 907. "A narrow, dimly-lit corridor separated two rows of pens. Each pen was jammed with dogs of all sizes. There must have been forty dogs in a pen big enough for only five or six. The dogs' coats were matted with filth, and the dogs were crawling all over each other trying to get out. They threw themselves against the steel doors. They tried to crawl up the sides of the doors to look out through the upper half which was made of heavy steel wiring. It was impossible to see the floors of these pens. The big dogs trampled the little ones, and some of the small ones were lying on their sides, motionless. There was no ventilation. The pens had not been cleaned and the air was suffocating. I saw one large poodle with a deep, bloody gash in his side. There was no food or water in any of the pens."

This establishment has been suspect to the AWI for some time because of the state of the animals AWI representatives have found in New York laboratories which regularly purchase animals from it. Just prior to publication of this INFORMATION REPORT, the report noted above reached us. Failure of this dealer to respond to correspondence from the AWI is clearly not surprising.

Will enlightened self-interest and the activities of the Animal Care Panel, the National Society for Medical Research, and the LADS (Laboratory Animal Dealers Society) that meets under the aegis and guidance of the two first-named organizations voluntarily correct the cruelty they are guilty of perpetrating or abetting? Or will they continue to cooperate in applying a heavy coat of whitewash? All available evidence points toward the second alternative.

The veterinarian in charge of animals in a large New York medical school has stated repeatedly that he must purchase two cats for every one he wants to be able to deliver to an experimenter because so many die. Yet he continues to buy from this same dealer whose dog pens

were described above. This dealer has no difficulty in selling to other New York institutions either, though they complain that the cats are sick and dehydrated on arrival. After all, there is plenty of money available from the seemingly inexhaustible fount of the National Institutes of Health and other federal agencies, so why bother to economize on cats and buy just one when one is needed? If one dealer should run out, the handy manual gotten up under National Academy of Sciences auspices will give the name of another, for, as the Foreword states, "Continuous surveys of available supplies of the common laboratory animals have made possible the matching of research demand with commercial supply."

Stolen Dogs

Matching the research demand keeps many a supplier busy indeed. According to the March 24th Associated Press story, (Syracuse, N.Y. *Post-Standard*) "State police, in an attempt to remedy what one officer says is the 'meanest' form of larceny, will exhibit a lineup of canine photographs Sunday in an effort to return 18 'dog-napped' animals to their homes in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. The dogs, found during the past two weeks, some in a hayloft and others at a hospital research laboratory, were to serve as blood donors for other dogs. . . Persons who believed their family pets may have been stolen will be able to see photographs of the recovered animals Sunday and Monday at state police substations in New Hartford and East Herkimer. The dogs may be reclaimed upon identification. 'I've worked on about every kind of larceny,' Charland said, 'but this about the meanest. It's tough for parents to tell a 4-year-old that his dog has been taken.'"

It's especially tough in New York State where the Hatch-Metcalf Act has been in effect for more than ten years. This is the Act that medical research groups said would solve all procurement problems. Readers who remember the fight that destroyed the integrity of the nation's oldest humane organization, the ASPCA, will recall that proponents based much of their argument for forcing animals out of humane society shelters into laboratories on assurances to the public that this would put an end once and for all to dog stealing. The above story shows how hollow those promises were.

Another Associated Press story (Yonkers, N.Y. *Herald Statesman*, March 28) reports: "The bodies of 15 dogs, collies, beagles and mongrels, were thrown into the Guilderland town dump in a single night. Some appeared to have been cut open, state police said. Police investigated after townspeople complained about the possible health hazard. Police in this area near Albany said they had no records of missing dogs."

In Canada, three different dog dealers have been raided by the Ontario Humane disclosing the combination of suffering and death for animals which characterizes both of the establishments described above.

NEW BOOKS BY SCHWEITZER MEDALLISTS

Two new books by Schweitzer medallists have recently been published, "Man and Beast" by Major C. W. Hume, Secretary-General of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, and "The Basic Book of the Cat" by William H. A. Carr (Scribner's). Though so different in inception, the two books have important links.

Mr. Carr's book is a very practical volume with ready references on what to do if your cat is poisoned or injured and information on the different breeds and their care, presented in a sympathetic and often highly entertaining way. In addition to its direct, practical value, it acquaints the reader with some of the broad problems of animal protection, and, like "Man and Beast," brings historical perspective to them. In the chapter entitled "A Companion to Man," Mr. Carr writes, "The collapse of civilization into the Dark Ages also brought the period of respect for the cat to an end. The cat was still useful for keeping down rodents, but its past association with the pagan deities lingered in the minds of men. The cat began to be viewed as a part of the nether world of black magic. After all, witchcraft was called 'the old religion', and there is some reason to believe that those who practiced witchcraft believed they were remaining true to the religion that Chris-

tianity had displaced. As a part of the world of witchcraft, the cat was doomed to share the fate of other witches. The long, horrible history of man's incredible cruelty to the cat began. It has not ended yet."

Turning to "Man and Beast," in which some of the most outstanding articles written by Major Hume are collected for the first time, we find in "Expanding Mercy" the hope of overcoming cruelty expressed in historical terms. Major Hume writes, "In the tide of social reform we can distinguish two wholly different currents. In the first place there was the self-defence, inspired by legitimate self-interest, of the oppressed classes. Sweated operatives in the cotton mills, miners, transport workers and other artisans combined to assert their just rights and to demand fair wages and fair conditions of service. Karl Marx in his philosophy of dialectical materialism appears to have assumed that self-interest is the only motive that determines the evolution of social organization, and that the self-interest of employers on one side and of workers on the other must result in a class war without quarter. If that is true then the outlook for animals is a poor one, for they are incapable of forming trade unions or of combining in any other way for self-protection. It is not surprising that in Eastern Europe where dialectical materialism is the prevailing philosophy, animals do not appear to be protected except in so far as they are of economic value to man.

"But as a matter of historical fact there has been another factor in social reform in Britain, namely, disinterested beneficence. Sometimes the altruistic reformers have cooperated with the Trade Union movement. . . . But more often the purely altruistic reformers have fought for those who could not form trade unions and could not fight for themselves. The African slaves shipped under conditions worse than those at Belsen or Buchenwald, could never have combined to gain their freedom; it fell to such men as William Wilberforce and Fowell Buxton to win for them the rights that were beyond their reach. . . . It is therefore not surprising that these philanthropists were also prominent in the defence of animals. Fowell Buxton was Chairman of the first meeting of the RSPCA, Wilberforce was a member of its committees, Shaftesbury used his great influence in the same direction. Conversely, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was founded under the inspiration of the RSPCA."

Major Hume's wise words are tellingly illustrated in "Man and Beast" by Fougasse. Fougasse's marvellous satirical gift which always stops short of savage irony, perhaps hinders the appreciation of the beauty of his line. One "gets the point" of Fougasse's drawings so immediately that his draughtsmanship has been insufficiently praised.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY"

In mailings going out to the nation's scientists, the National Society for Medical Research urges opposition to S. 533 sponsored by Senators Clark, Neuberger and Young. Characterizing the supporters of this moderate bill, based on the principles of the British Act of 1876, as "confidence men", "swindlers", and followers of Machiavelli, Ralph Rohweder, the NSMR's paid propagandist, has just

one sentence about the legislation itself in his swashbuckling essay on the back of the March 1963 issue of NSMR's *Events*, and that sentence invents a non-existent provision.

It hardly seems possible that educated people could swallow this product of an imagination as vivid as the prose style used to express it, especially since the mailing included a copy of S. 533 itself. Yet a second essay, entitled "The Challenge" and signed by "Hiram E. Essex, Ph.D., President, National Society for Medical Research" almost surpasses the one signed by Mr. Rohweder. Dr. Essex specifically opposes the British Act, dismissing the strong support expressed at last year's hearings by men such as Lord Brain, editor of the neurophysiological journal *Brain* and past president of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir Arthur Porritt, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor P. B. Medawar, Nobel Prize winner and Director of the National Institute of Medical Research. According to Dr. Essex, "In the 1870's, it was the common hope of British biologists that some form of regulatory legislation would relieve animal experimenters of antivivisectionist harassment." He gives British scientists no credit for supporting the humane provisions of their law. On the contrary, those who in the United States hope to obtain similar legislation are described by Dr. Essex as "wolves in sheep's clothing", "posing as advocates of progress" and "deceiving" the NSMR's friends. "We must emphasize the fact," says Dr. Essex, "that the sponsors of the Moulder and Griffiths bills represent a hands-of-Esau-but-the-voice-of-Jacob situation."*

A curious capitalization of the word "scientist" (Dr. Essex writes at one point of "American Scientists") was drawn to the AWI's attention by an American scientist (small "s") who expressed the view that perhaps the "American Scientists" were planning to secede from the Union. Dr. Essex' closing paragraph suggests that this witticism was not so far-fetched, for he concludes, "Let us strive to keep scientists free to follow where their minds lead them and refuse to accept federal support if it must be had at the price of our experimental freedom. Let us in the words of Jefferson, 'Swear on the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.'"

Considering the ever-increasing number of hundreds of millions of dollars dispensed to experimental biologists by a generous government each year, this is a strong statement. Considering the moderate character of the legislation endorsed by the AWI, it is astonishing, to say the least. To quote Lord Brain on the British Act on which S. 533 is modelled, "The existence of the restrictions and inspection imposed by law in my experience work extremely well and prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain on experimental animals without in any way restricting the activities of genuine scientific research."

What has such legislation to do with tyranny? What kind of people would want to "swear eternal hostility" to it?

*(NOTE: The Animal Welfare Institute did not support the Moulder bill. It did support the Griffiths bill, and its companion bill in the Senate, the Clark-Neuberger bill last year and it does support the new Clark-Neuberger bill and its companion bill, the Ashley bill now pending in Congress).

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CLEVELAND AMORY ON LABORATORY ANIMALS

Articles by Cleveland Amory, the well-known author and lecturer, in the June first and August third issues of the *Saturday Review* and the July 27th *Saturday Evening Post* have focussed nationwide attention on the need for legislation to require humane treatment of experimental animals. Mr. Amory, appearing on the "Today" show on July 23rd, cited experiments which caused extreme suffering to animals. He quoted testimony from last year's Congressional hearing and pointed to the lack of any effective legislation protecting animals in laboratories.

His article in the *Post*, entitled, "Science is Needlessly Cruel to Animals" quoted Senators Joseph Clark and Maurine Neuberger, sponsors of the pending Senate bill, S. 533, as follows: "Sen. Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania . . . put the matter on a business basis. 'Just as responsible investment bankers in time found that the SEC is in their best interest,' he said, 'so responsible scientists would find this legislation will benefit them by controlling the acts of the few irresponsible and thoughtless individuals among them.' Sen. Maurine Neuberger recalled her conversation with a member of the faculty of the Oregon Medical School who had told her that 'no good research can be carried on on an animal that is not well treated.'

"Well, then," said Senator Neuberger, 'you surely would not mind legislation which just guarantees that treatment.'"

SENATOR BARTLETT SPEAKS FOR LEGISLATION TO PROTECT LABORATORY ANIMALS

A vigorous speech in behalf of pending legislation to protect animals used for experiments and tests was made on the floor of the United States Senate on June 13 by the Hon. E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, Senator from Alaska. Calling the inhumane treatment of laboratory animals "a problem shocking in its extent and appalling in its depth", Senator Bartlett stated: "There are many ways, of course, to measure the level of civilization attained by a nation: Citizens of a highly developed civilization treat each other with respect and the less fortunate among them with sympathy and concern. Citizens of such a society also treat the members of the animal kingdom with care and consideration.

"A good man would no more kick his dog than he would beat his child."

He continued, "For far too long we in the Senate and in the Congress have failed to act so as to ensure the sensible, adequate and reasonable treatment of animals subjected to scientific experimentation." Senator Bartlett cited examples of cruel treatment of laboratory animals, such as cages too small for the animal to stand, inadequate sanitation, lack of post-operative care, and the use of a single animal for a series of operations by students. He continued: "we must recognize that scientists need experimental animals. Scientists in turn must recognize that unnecessarily cruel and inhumane treatment of these animals will not be tolerated."

In conclusion, Senator Bartlett stated: "The British have had a humane treatment law such as this since 1876. The law is carefully enforced. It is not recorded that it has in any way restricted the growth of science or medicine in the United Kingdom."

PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISORS CALL FOR PESTICIDE CONTROL

"Use of Pesticides," a Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee, was released for publication May 15th prefaced by a statement of President Kennedy in which he writes: "I have already requested the responsible agencies to implement the recommendations in the report, including the preparation of legislative and technical proposals which I shall submit to Congress."

The Report is a powerful vindication of *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson who has been under heavy fire by the chemical industry for drawing attention to the grave dangers of overuse of toxic pesticides. Those wishing to read the report in full may purchase it from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for fifteen cents.

The report sets forth statistics on the distribution and persistence of chlorinated hydrocarbons and other pesticides in the environment, stating that 350 million pounds of insecticides alone were used in the United States during 1962. The land area treated with pesticides is approximately 1 acre of 12 within the 48 contiguous states. "In recent years we have recognized the wide distribution and persistence of DDT," the report continued, "It has been detected at great distances from the place of application."

Under the heading, "Effects on Wildlife," the report states, "Many kinds of insect-control programs have produced substantial mortalities among birds and other wildlife. . . . Mortalities among birds have approached 80 percent in areas heavily treated with DDT for Dutch elm disease control, with heptachlor for imported fire ant control, and with aldrin or dieldrin for controlling the Japanese beetle . . . birds reoccupy a depleted area very rapidly; thus a treated area may constitute a trap into which successive waves of birds move and are killed."

The report gives a good summary of current regulations on pesticides, and it states, "Unless a pesticide proposed for registration is equally effective in a less hazardous way than methods already available, the Panel believes registration should be considered conservatively. As a corollary to cautious registration of new pesticides, more hazardous compounds might well be removed from the market when equally effective and less hazardous substitutes are found. The Panel believes that it is necessary to modify the use of some especially hazardous and persistent materials now registered."

Recommendation number 5 concludes: "Elimination of the use of persistent toxic pesticides should be the goal."

Congressional Hearings on Pesticides

A start toward some of the recommendations has been made through introduction of S. 1250 and S. 1251 sponsored by Senators Neuberger, Douglas, Long of Missouri, and McIntyre. Hearings were held June sixth before the Senate Committee on Commerce. S. 1250 would provide for research and dissemination of information on the effect of pesticides on wildlife including warning labels where needed. H.R. 4487 and H.R. 28857 sponsored by Congressman Dingell are substantially the same as the Senate bills. Hearings on these bills were held June 18th by the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife.

Commenting on the hearings, the National Audubon Society states, "It has become apparent that even such modest control bills as the Dingell-Neuberger proposals are not going to be easily passed, despite the emphatic warnings voiced by the President's Committee. Still smarting under criticism and reluctant to admit past errors, U.S. Department of Agriculture bureaucrats are going to be working behind the scenes against the bills. Conservation

and public health groups will have to work even harder."

Testifying before two Senate Committees, June 4th and June 6th, Rachel Carson suggested strengthening amendments to S. 1250 and S. 1251 and emphasized in the hearing on Environmental Hazards, conducted by Senator Ribicoff, the vast spread of pesticide contamination. Noting that 96.7 p.p.m. of DDT was found in the Framingham, Massachusetts reservoir, a source of drinking water for a large area, Miss Carson said, "It might be pointed out that this is nearly 14 times the legal tolerance for DDT in foods." Even remote regions where no spraying of insecticides has been known to occur within hundreds of miles are polluted. For example, the Fish and Wildlife Service have found DDT for several years in the eggs and young of waterfowl in the Yellowknife region in the Northwest Territory of Canada, and the native vegetation in this same area has now been found to contain residues.

"The most disturbing of all such reports, however," Miss Carson said, "concerns the finding of DDT in the oil of fish that live far at sea. . . . Oil from some of these marine fish have contained DDT in concentrations exceeding 300 p.p.m. All this gives us reason to think deeply and seriously about the means by which these residues reach the places where we are now discovering them. I must emphasize that no one can answer this question with complete assurance today, but I should like to call your attention to certain known facts that do have a bearing on the problem.

"The ways by which pesticide residues may be transported over long distances are basically three: by air, by water, and in the bodies of living organisms, either indirectly through food chains or directly.

A New Kind of Fallout

"A report last year by the U.S. Department of Agriculture established the fact that aerial spraying comprises about 22% of the total acreage sprayed in the U.S." Documenting each point, Miss Carson noted that "Of each 0.5 lb. released by the spray plane approximately 0.2 lb. reaches its target. The remainder is presumably dispersed as small crystals in the atmosphere. These minute particles are the components of what we know as 'drift.' . . . It was well known a decade ago that the herbicide 2,4-D could drift as far as 15 or 20 miles in quantities sufficient to damage vegetation. The drift of insecticides is less readily observed, but when the matter is properly studied I predict we shall discover some startling facts. . . . It is a speculation that should be tested that the upper atmosphere may be carrying chemical particles as well as radioactive debris, and that the pesticide contamination of such remote places as those I have mentioned may be the result of a new kind of fallout."

On the subject of concentration or buildup of the chemicals, Miss Carson noted, "Oysters concentrate zinc at a level about 170,000 times that in the surrounding water. It should come as no surprise, therefore, to find some of these marine invertebrates collecting and concentrating such chemicals as DDT. As Secretary Udall reported to you recently, oysters exposed to levels of only one part per billion for one week then contained 132,000 parts per billion in their tissues. The implications for the human being who likes to eat oysters—or other forms of marine life—are obvious."

Concerning human exposure to pesticides, Miss Carson said, "I have long felt that the medical profession with of course notable individual exceptions, was inadequately informed on this very important environmental health hazard. It was sobering to have the President's science advisors confirm this view by saying, 'Physicians are generally unaware of the wide distribution of pesticides, their toxicity, and their possible effects on human health.' The Panel also found a complete lack of any federally sponsored research to develop methods of diagnosing pesticide poisoning. . . ."

Miss Carson urged that "aerial spraying of pesticides should be brought under strict control and should be reduced to the minimum needed to accomplish the most essential objectives" and that "a strong and unremitting effort ought to be made to reduce the use of pesticides that leave long-lasting residues and ultimately to eliminate them."

She further stated, "I should like to see the registration of chemicals made a function of all agencies concerned rather than of the Department of Agriculture alone." She said, "It seems to me that our troubles are unnecessarily compounded by the fantastic number of chemical compounds in use as pesticides. As matters stand, it is quite impossible for research into the effect of these chemicals on the physical environment, on wildlife, and on man to keep pace with their introduction and use. It is hard to escape the conclusion that the great proliferation of new chemicals is dictated by the facts of competition within the industry rather than by actual need. I should like to see the day when new pesticides will be approved for use only when no existing chemical or other method will do the job. In conclusion, I hope you will give full support to research on new methods of pest control in which chemicals will be minimized or entirely eliminated."

TEXT OF S. 533 AND H.R. 5430

In response to requests from readers wishing to have the complete text of S. 533, sponsored by Senators Joseph S. Clark, Maurine Neuberger and Stephen Young, and the identical H.R. 5430, sponsored by Representative Thomas L. Ashley, it is reprinted below.

A BILL

To provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is declared to be the policy of the United States that living vertebrate animals used for scientific experiments and tests shall be spared unnecessary pain and fear; that they shall be used only when no other feasible and satisfactory methods can be used to ascertain biological and scientific information for the cure of disease, alleviation of suffering, prolongation of life, the advancement of physiological knowledge, or for military requirements; and that all such animals shall be comfortably housed, well fed, and humanely handled.

SEC. 2. From and after January 1, 1964, no grant for scientific research, experimentation, testing or training, and no advance or payment under any such grant, shall be made by or through any agency or instrumentality of the United States Government, or by or through any person or agency pursuant to contract or authorization of the United States Government, to any person who uses live animals in research, experiments, tests, or training unless the person applying for or receiving the grant has a certificate of registration pursuant to this Act, issued by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall issue certificates of registration to persons applying therefor upon proof satisfactory to him—

(a) that the applicant's personnel and facilities are adequate and appropriate to enable it to comply with the requirements of this Act and the policy of the Congress stated herein; and—

(b) that the applicant has complied or is equipped to comply with the requirements of section 4 of this Act.

SEC. 4. Each person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued, every licensee under section 5 of this Act and each agency or instrumentality of the United States which uses live vertebrate animals for research, experiments, tests, or training shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) All premises where animals are kept shall provide a comfortable resting place, adequate space and facilities for normal exercise, and adequate sanitation, lighting, temperature control and ventilation;

(b) Animals shall receive adequate food and water and shall not be caused to suffer unnecessary or avoidable pain through neglect or mishandling;

(c) Animals used in any experiment which would result in pain shall be anesthetized so as to prevent the animals feeling the pain during and after the experiment except to the extent that the use of anesthetics would frustrate the object of the experiment, and in any event, animals which are suffering severe and prolonged pain shall be painlessly killed. Unless the statement on file with the Secretary pursuant to subsection (h) of this section specifies a longer period during which animals must be kept alive for essential purposes of the experiment or test, consistent with this Act and the rules and regulations hereunder, animals which are seriously injured as a result of the experiment shall be painlessly killed immediately upon the conclusion of the operation inflicting the injury;

(d) The post operative care of animals shall be such as to minimize discomfort during convalescence. All conditions must be maintained for the animals' comfort in accordance with the best practices in small animal hospitals.

(e) An accurate record shall be maintained of all experiments and tests performed. Procedures shall be employed to make possible the identification of animals subjected to specified experiments and tests, and a record shall be kept of the disposition of such animals;

(f) All cages or enclosures containing animals shall be identified by cards stating the nature of the experiment or test, or numbers which correspond to such a description in a record book;

(g) Painful experiments or tests on living animals shall

be conducted only by persons licensed under section 5 of this Act or by students in an established training institution who are under the direct supervision of a licensee and all animals used by the students in practice surgery or other painful procedures shall be under complete anesthesia and shall be killed without being allowed to recover consciousness;

(h) No experiment or test on living animals shall be undertaken or performed unless a brief statement of what is to be done to the animals and of the object of the work is on file with the Secretary, except that such statement need not be filed if the experiments involved (1) do not interfere with the animal's normal comfort and well-being or (2) cause no pain because the animal is under complete anesthesia before the experiment is begun and is killed without being allowed to recover consciousness. The Secretary may limit the numbers of animals used in experiments that cause pain.

(i) An annual report and such additional reports or information as the Secretary may require by regulation or individual request shall be submitted to the Secretary. The annual report shall specify the number of animals used, the procedures employed, and such other matters as the Secretary may prescribe, and shall include a copy of any published work prepared or sponsored by the reporting person or agency, involving the use of live animals; and

(j) Authorized representatives of the Secretary shall be given access to the animals and to the premises and books and records of the agency or person for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the administration of this Act, and such representatives shall be authorized to destroy or require the destruction of animals in accordance with rules, regulations, or instructions issued by the Secretary, in conformance of this Act.

SEC. 5. For purposes of this Act the Secretary shall license individuals to engage in experiments or tests upon their submitting an application in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe, if the Secretary is satisfied that such individuals are qualified for such purposes.

SEC. 6. If the Secretary shall at any time determine that any agency or instrumentality of the United States has not complied with the requirements of this Act, he shall forthwith notify the head of said agency or instrumentality, and if such noncompliance is not corrected to his satisfaction within thirty days after notice is served, he shall give public notice of such noncompliance.

SEC. 7. The Secretary is authorized and directed to adopt and issue rules, regulations, procedures, and orders to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act.

SEC. 8. The Secretary shall, subject to such terms and conditions as he may specify, suspend or revoke any certificate of registration issued pursuant to section 3 of this Act, or any license issued pursuant to section 5 hereof, or may suspend or strike any statement filed under subsection (h) of section 4 of this Act, for failure to comply with any provision of this Act or the policy of the Congress stated herein, upon notice by registered mail. The Secretary shall provide a reasonable opportunity within such time as the notice shall specify for the person affected by any such action to apply for reinstatement or other relief.

SEC. 9. The term "person" as used in this Act includes individuals, institutions organizations, corporations, and partnerships.

SEC. 10. The Secretary may create a unit in the Office of the Secretary reporting directly to the Secretary, and may delegate to such unit the Secretary's powers and functions under this Act.

SEC. 11. A sum of not more than \$500,000 annually shall be authorized to carry out the provisions of this Act.

IMPORTATION OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS

The Senate Finance Committee held hearings, July 23rd on H.R. 1839 which would permit duty-free entry of wild animals and birds intended specially for exhibition whether intended to be used by the importer or for sale for such purposes.

The statement submitted on behalf of the AWI follows:

On behalf of the Animal Welfare Institute, I wish to express strong opposition to H.R. 1839. Our experience in observing the importation of wild animals shows that there is much suffering involved. Such importation should be made only when a serious purpose is served and when conditions can be maintained to avoid needless suffering. To eliminate all obstacles to the unlimited importation of wild creatures for the mere purpose of commercial gain is unthinkable in a civilized nation, and we respectfully urge the distinguished members of this Committee to reject this bill.

In the House debate on H.R. 1839, Congressman Mills stated: "Wild animals which would most likely be imported under the provisions of paragraph 1607 (b) as amended by this bill, would include monkeys, elephants, leopards, lions and snakes." All of these animals except for the snakes are highly developed mammals, some of them, particularly the monkeys, are nervous and sensitive to such a degree that individuals will die simply because they cannot endure captivity—particularly captivity of the kind too often meted out by commercial speculators and dealers in exotic animals and birds.

These people, are, of course, getting animals now, though in lesser numbers than they would if there were no duty to pay or formalities to go through with Customs. I remember how eager the importers were to discourage me from climbing a ladder into a plane to inspect a mixed load of wild animals which had arrived at Idlewild a few years ago. They even told me there was an escaped cobra loose in the plane in the hope of dissuading me. I saw no loose snakes, but I did see how extremely hard such a trip is on the animals. In the cargo building a baby Chimpanzee was lying crated in a box in which it had to remain flat on its back until the crate was ripped apart. This pitiful infant was being sent to a commer-

cial exhibitor and dealer in Florida. Its fellow had died en route.

On another flight, one group of ill-constructed and overcrowded crates full of monkeys, was destined for Trefflich's the big pet shop and animal importer in New York. Assurances that these animals would be released to comfortable "flying cages" immediately, proved empty. When we went to see them the following afternoon in the upstairs storage area which is off bounds for the public who visits the pet shop, we found the unfortunate animals still in their dirty, cramped travelling crates, in which the large ones had to maintain a crouched position, many of the monkeys with untreated bleeding sores from the rough treatment they had received on their trip, and without any food or water—in short, utterly neglected.

The dreadful overcrowding I have seen in the crates only a few inches high in which beautiful, brightly colored little birds are imported, is a similarly painful sight. To increase this entirely needless and unjustifiable suffering by letting down such bars as do exist, would be a retrograde action of which our country would have to be ashamed.

What could be gained by passage of this bill? All it would do is to give a few animal dealers an additional profit. It is hard to see why these individuals should have special privileges with regard to the payment of a federal tax.

So far from removing the tariff on the importation of wild animals and birds by commercial exhibitors or those who intend to sell to them, the imposition of stricter requirements and higher tariffs would be more appropriate. While we believe the cruelty involved is the most urgent reason for defeating H.R. 1839, the possible extinction of rare species if this bill is passed, deserves careful thought by this Committee, too. Our country should provide moral leadership in maintaining the natural wonders of the earth—not in exploiting to the very point of extinction any of these remarkable and beautiful creatures. Passage of such a bill as H.R. 1839 would dismay our friends and delight our critics in foreign lands where our enemies like to claim that Americans care for nothing but money.

In the House debate, it was stated that the bill would eliminate certain Customs procedures which make the importation of such animals and birds a difficult practice. Humane societies throughout the nation have long struggled against the chronic mistreatment of animals in many commercial roadside zoos. Passage of H.R. 1839 would make a bad situation very much worse than it now is.

Free importation privileges now exist for wild birds and animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for educational and scientific purposes, and not for sale or profit. No justifiable purpose can be served by extending this privilege to those who seek personal gain at the cost of great physical and mental suffering by large numbers of intelligent and sensitive living animals.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Springfield (Mass.) Daily News, June 25, 1963

Many instances of cruelty to animals were eliminated as horses were replaced by internal combustion engines, and as movie makers found camera techniques to suggest violence instead of actually creating it.

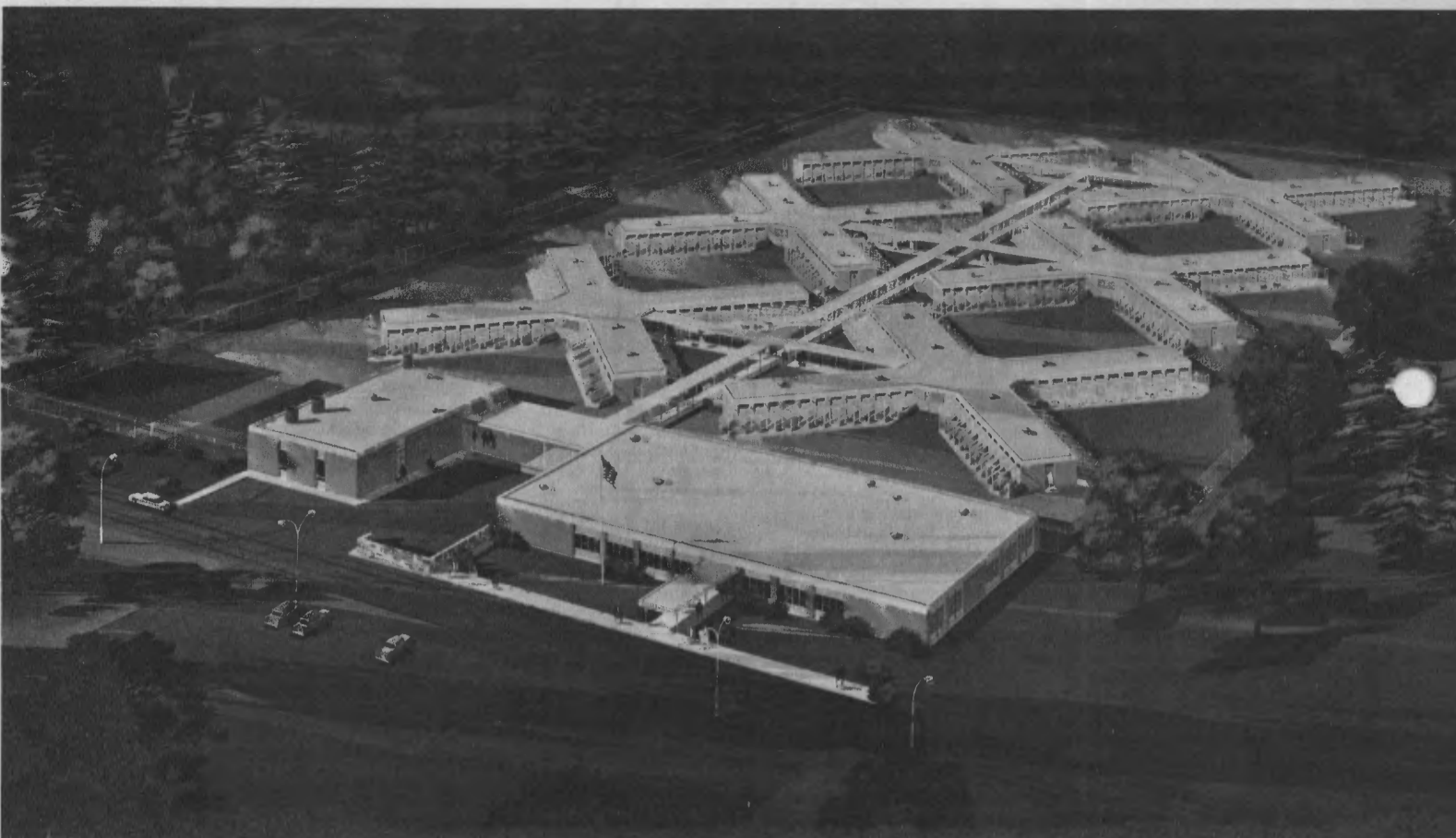
The next target was the slaughterhouse, and proponents of humane treatment of animals there won the cooperation of some meat packers and of some weapon manufacturers. Federal legislation which is realistic and enforceable extended and standardized these reforms.

The remaining problem which challenges advocates of humane treatment of animals concerns medical research laboratories. Many eminent doctors whose names identify some of the great modern miracles of medicine have given credit to research conducted on animals. Salk vaccine is only one of many life-saving, health-assuring protections made possible by experiments on animals. On the other hand, there are those who argue that it is morally wrong for man to impose the risks of new surgical techniques and drugs on animals in order to make them safe for human use.

Between the antivivisectionists who oppose all research surgery on living animals, and those who fear that any more controls will hamper or prevent necessary medical research, are advocates of a humane system which would protect the animals from unnecessary suffering, but still permit laboratory experimentation on surgical and drug treatments to save human lives. Such a system is not unattainable. In fact, one has been in use in Great Britain for almost 90 years. Just last year, the Animal Welfare Institute in New York noted in one of its reports: "The British Act of 1876 stands as the most just and humane law on animal experimentation ever enacted."

Six bills concerning medical research on animals are now before the Congress, and even many of those who admit that reforms are needed in some laboratories argue that these can be effected voluntarily, by self-policing. Proponents of legislation are too familiar with similar proposals from some meat packers who succeeded in delaying adequate slaughter house legislation, and the proponents

(Continued on page 4)



INDIVIDUAL OUTSIDE RUNWAYS FOR DOGS AT NEW FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Readers of the INFORMATION REPORT who expressed indignation over the improper housing of the hundreds of beagles used by the Food and Drug Administration in drug testing — perpetual confinement in cages 30" x 36" in a sub-basement in Washington, D.C. — were encouraged when the 86th Congress appropriated funds for a new building which would provide appropriate housing and exercise for these animals. An architect's drawing of these new quarters, now under construction at Beltsville, Maryland, is shown above. The quarters, which are expected to be ready for occupancy next March, will house 550 dogs in five X-shaped kennel units. (Six kennel buildings are shown in the drawing, but one will not be built at this time.)

A report from the F.D.A. states that both interior and exterior runways will be available for the dogs, and each run area will provide 64 square feet of space. "The animals to be housed in the new facilities," the report continues, "are used in research to obtain scientific data necessary for the F.D.A.'s responsibilities for the safety of foods, food additives, color additives, pesticides, drugs and cosmetics."

These quarters for the F.D.A. test beagles being used for our protection against noxious substances could serve as a model for housing of laboratory dogs wherever new quarters are built. They provide indoor kennels and outside runways which each dog can enter at will.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (Cont'd)

will therefore regard any such proposal as merely a delaying tactic.

The need for reform is generally recognized. The way to reform has already been charted, and long tested, by the British. The United States should adopt a law which will not retard the progress of medical research, will establish humane standards of animal care and use, and will provide for effective enforcement.

HUMANE PEN SHOULD BE USED FOR KOSHER SLAUGHTER

The manufacturers of the Cross Brothers pen for humane pre-slaughter handling of cattle to be slaughtered for Kosher meat have useful information available for all who are interested. This includes photographs and directions for use of the pen, a reprint of the descriptive article from *The National Provisioner* and a statement by Rabbinical authorities as follows:

Sivan 25, 5722
June 27, 1962

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Mechanical Device in preparation for Kosher Slaughtering (Shechitah) employed by Cross Brothers, 3600 North Front Street, Philadelphia, was overwhelmingly endorsed by the Collegium of Rabbis responsible for Kashruth in the Kosher Slaughterhouses of Philadelphia. After much experimentation with various methods of preparing cattle for "Schechitah," we found the method and device employed at Cross Brothers' establishment to be the most compatible with the principles of Halacha (Rabbinic Law).

From the technical point of view as well as the traditional, this mechanical device has proven to facilitate the work of the "Schochtim" (Ritual Slaughterers), as well as insuring the proper handling of the animal.

RABBI EPHRAIM E. YOLLES
RABBI N. RIFF
RABBI MOSHE SHAPIRO

For further information, write to: Food Handling Machinery Corp., 3630 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

WILDERNESS BILL PENDING BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE

By an overwhelming margin of 73 to 12, the Wilderness Bill (S.4) passed the U.S. Senate on April 9. Despite several attempts to weaken it by amendments, it passed in approximately the same form as it was approved by the Senate last year, only to die in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This year, again, the bill has been sent to the same House Committee, of which Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado is chairman.

Although there is said to be widespread support for a good Wilderness bill among the 435 members of the House, it cannot be brought to a vote on the House floor until it is reported out by the Committee. The Wilderness Society, one of the strongest supporters of a sound Wilderness bill, has reported to its members: "Congressional advisors inform us that it is the concentrated opposition of leaders of lumbering and mining interests on members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee that must be counteracted now by the conservationists."

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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BEHAVIOR OF OPPONENTS OF THE CLARK-NEUBERGER BILL

One encouraging note in the current battle over humane regulation of animal experimentation is the character of opponents enlisted from the (theoretically) animal protective groups. Last year, observers were amused to note that Mr. Ralph Rohweder, Executive Secretary of the National Society for Medical Research, had obtained the collaboration of Mr. Clarence Richard of the National Antivivisection Society in opposing all regulatory legislation. The fact that Mr. Rohweder had previously accused Mr. Richard of criminal acts with respect to funds apparently made little difference to this convenient unity of purpose: defeat of legislation requiring humane treatment of experimental animals.

This year, the National Society for Medical Research has found another collaborator from the ranks of those professionally engaged in work associated with animals: the ASPCA. This organization was once respected and respectable. Today, it is neither. It is too bad that its associates, including kindly but inadequately informed individuals, have allowed themselves to be swept into a ruthless "no holds barred" type of fight against moderate, humane legislation. In a move to consolidate the forces of the two organizations, the ASPCA's Veterinary Inspector has been appointed to the Council of the National Society for Medical Research. It is obvious to even the dull-est observer that the plan of the opponents is to line up as many gullible "animal lovers" as they can.

The big question now is: will the American Humane Association, the oldest federation of humane societies, follow the lead of its decadent member organization, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (which, contrary to popular belief is a strictly New York group with no national coverage) and help Mr. William Rockefeller, the President, and Dr. George Bjodvedt, the Veterinary Inspector, in the whitewash being planned to extend to the nation's laboratories?

The ASPCA has already been doing a noteworthy job in the whitewashing field. For example, back in 1960 the ASPCA was supplying dogs from its "shelters" to St.

(Continued on Page 3)

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER SUPPORTS THE CLARK-NEUBERGER BILL FOR HUMANE TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS

Following is the text of Dr. Schweitzer's letter to Senator Maurine Neuberger:

"My Dear Senator:

As you feel it right for me to give my support to the law for compassion toward laboratory animals, I do so gladly. The ethic of Reverence for Life obliges us to be watchful always to treat animals with compassion, and all the more so when it concerns those creatures that serve medical research. If you pass such a law in the United States, it will have important meaning for the world. The law will then gain recognition in other nations, too.

'In the beginning was the deed' is an old saying. I am happy that you and the Animal Welfare Institute are taking the initiative with S.533.

Faithfully yours,
ALBERT SCHWEITZER"

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OUTLAWS REPEATED UNRELATED EXPERIMENTS ON A SINGLE ANIMAL

Dr. Franklin Foote, Commissioner of Health of the State of Connecticut, has promulgated regulations under the recently passed "Dog Act" which are published in full on page 2. Of particular significance in preventing the infliction of long-drawn-out suffering is the requirement that "No dog shall be used for two or more successive painful experiments unless it is a part of the original operation". This makes the cruel use of a single dog for a series of practice surgery operations by students illegal in Connecticut. (It remains legal in New York, where as many as eight such operations are routinely performed on a dog, at the Downstate Medical Center of the University of the State of New York, an interval of a week or two between each one. Even the help of pain-relieving drugs following recovery from anesthesia is denied these dogs that become more pain-racked and debilitated until death finally releases them.)

The Connecticut regulations place emphasis on prompt termination of suffering, a very important point in preventing the kind of casual attitude toward the terminal agony of experimental dogs displayed by the University of Minnesota in its manual, "Work Methods for Care and Handling of Laboratory Animals at the University of Minnesota" which states (page 44) under the heading, "How to Clean a Dog Cage": "After feeding all of the dogs in the area assigned to you, go back and remove any dead dogs from their cages." The same manual tells how to hose the cages with the dogs in them and prevent these unfortunate creatures from getting the release from their cages they so desperately desire. "Open the door slightly," says the U. of M. manual, "holding it so the dog cannot jump out. Run the nozzle over the top of the door as shown in the drawing at the right. Wash the walls and bottom grate. Then run the nozzle under the door to flush out the catch pan." The "grate" is the only resting place for these dogs that have undergone severe surgery. No wonder it is routine to find them dead! Permanently confined to cages three tiers high in windowless rooms, forced to sleep on grates in wet cages, splashed with a hose each morning — such practices are illegal under the Connecticut regulations which state: "When a surgical or experimental procedure has been performed on a dog which will continue to cause discomfort or pain to the animal or might significantly shorten its normal life expectancy, the animal shall be destroyed painlessly by intravenous injection of a drug acceptable to the commissioner of health. This shall be done promptly upon conclusion of a reasonable postoperative or postexperimental observation period during which the animal shall be given care to minimize discomfort equivalent to that which would be rendered to human beings under similar circumstances."

Good though these regulations are, it must be pointed out that their coverage is very limited because of the nature of the law under which they are promulgated. There are no humane regulations whatever for any animals except dogs (the "Dog Bill" was instituted for the purpose of procuring this species for experimental purposes and ignores the existence of monkeys, cats, rabbits, hamsters, rats, mice, guinea pigs and other vertebrate animals used in laboratories). In State institutions, even the dogs are exempted from coverage. Despite these limitations, however, the soundness of the principles should be influential, and the regulations deserve notice and emulation.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Use of Living Dogs for Medical or Biological Teaching, Research or Study

SECTION 22-332b-1. DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of sections 22-332b-1 to 22-332b-11, inclusive, the following definitions shall apply: "Hospital" means any institution for the medical care of human patients licensed under sections 19-31 to 19-42, inclusive, of the general statutes. "Educational institution" means a college or university licensed and accredited to confer academic degrees under the provisions of the general statutes, or a school, institute or academy of any kind giving instruction requiring use of dogs. "Laboratory" means any other facility utilizing living dogs for medical or biological research or study. "Medical or biological teaching" shall include instruction in any subject under circumstances involving surgical manipulation of living dogs, administration to dogs of drugs, anaesthetics or toxic substances, or the subjection of dogs to unusual physical, environmental, psychological or nutritional stress or stimulus. "Research or study" means subjection of living dogs to experimental procedures involving surgery, administration of drugs, anaesthetics or toxic substances, or the application of unusual physical, environmental, nutritional or psychological stress or stimulus.

SEC. 22-332b-2. ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSE TO PROCURE AND USE DOGS. No person shall be eligible to apply for a license to procure or use any living dog for medical or biological teaching, research or study except the owner or authorized and responsible agent of a hospital, educational institution or laboratory as defined above.

SEC. 22-332b-3. EXEMPTIONS. A person, firm or corporation engaged in the care, breeding, training or use of living dogs under the provisions of the general statutes pertaining to the practice of veterinary medicine or to the operation of a kennel or pet shop shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 22-332b-1 to 22-332b-11, inclusive, unless engaged in an activity which, in the judgment of the commissioner of health, falls within the meaning of research or study as defined above.

SEC. 22-332b-4. APPLICATION FOR LICENSE. Application for a license to procure or use living dogs for medical or biological teaching, research or study shall be made on forms procurable from the state department of health and shall be made by an authorized and responsible agent of the hospital, educational institution or laboratory proposing to engage in such activity. Each application shall contain the name of the facility and its address, a description of the land, buildings, equipment and facilities available, a description of the nature of the proposed uses of living dogs, the location of such activity and such other data as may be required by the commissioner of health. Such application shall further designate the person or persons who shall be responsible for compliance with the provisions of sections 22-332b-1 to 22-332b-11, inclusive, and shall set forth pertinent data concerning qualifications of such person or persons.

SEC. 22-332b-5. FEES. A fee of fifty dollars shall be paid at the time of application for a license or renewal thereof. Such fee shall not be returnable.

SEC. 22-332b-6. ISSUANCE OR DENIAL OF LICENSE. Issuance of a license shall be dependent upon presentation by the applicant of evidence acceptable to the commissioner of health that the proposed teaching, research or study program is designed to impart or elicit knowledge or understanding of the problems of human or animal health and that the use of living dogs in such programs is essential. If, after investigation, it is found that this evidence is not sufficient or it is found that the applicant does not have facilities and personnel adequate for reasonable compliance with standards hereinafter set forth, the application will be denied and the applicant informed in writing of the reasons for such denial.

SEC. 22-332b-7. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE. When investigation or inspection discloses that a licensee has failed to maintain substantial compliance with standards set forth in sections 22-332b-1 to 22-332b-11, inclusive, or has wilfully and materially failed to comply with the provisions of any law or regulation relating to the acquisition, housing and care of dogs, his license may be suspended or revoked after written notice from the commissioner of health. Within ten days after receipt of a notice of intent to suspend or revoke a license, the licensee may request a hearing to show cause why the license should not be suspended or revoked. If no request for a hearing is made within the aforesaid ten days, suspension or revocation of the license, at the discretion of the commissioner of health, shall become effective upon issuance to the licensee of an order of suspension or revocation accompanied by the commissioner's findings and conclusions. In a similar manner, after a hearing, suspension or

revocation of license shall be effective when in the judgment of the commissioner such action is necessary. No facility shall procure or use living dogs for medical or biological teaching, research or study while its license is suspended or after revocation thereof. Reinstatement of a suspended license may be requested after the correction of conditions leading to suspension, at which time reinstatement may be granted at the discretion of the commissioner when such evidence as he may require indicates that acceptable corrective measures have been made effective.

SEC. 22-332b-8. RENEWAL OF LICENSE. (a) Each license must be renewed annually on or before July first. Application for renewal shall be filed annually before such date and shall be accompanied by the renewal fee. (b) In addition, renewal of license shall be required at any time when the premises of the facility licensed are to be changed or when there is to be any additional use of living dogs not covered by a license then current. Licenses are not transferable with respect to either condition.

SEC. 22-332b-9. STANDARDS FOR HOUSING, CARE, TREATMENT, HANDLING AND DISPOSITION OF DOGS. (a) The activity shall be under the direction of a person or persons with qualifications acceptable to the state department of health who shall be designated by the licensee as responsible for the operation of the facility licensed. Except for limited activities and with express approval of the commissioner of health, following are the minimum acceptable qualifications: (1) Possession of an earned doctoral degree from a recognized college or university in veterinary medicine, medicine, dentistry, or the biological sciences, or (2) essentially equivalent specialized education, training and experience. (b) The licensee may be required to employ other personnel with such qualifications as the commissioner of health deems reasonable and necessary for the activity licensed. (c) The premises in which dogs are quartered or used shall be adequate in size for the number of dogs housed or used therein. (d) The licensee shall at all times maintain the dogs in a manner providing a minimum of bodily discomfort compatible with the activity licensed. (e) When a licensee has acquired ownership of a dog or dogs for medical or biological research or study, he shall promptly cause such dog or dogs to be transported to the facility licensed under conditions compatible with humane and sanitary maintenance. (f) Dogs shall at all times be kindly and humanely treated and provided with adequate amounts of wholesome, nutritious food and of clean water from a source acceptable to the state department of health. Inhumane exposure of dogs to extremes of temperature and humidity shall be avoided at all times. (g) Quarters shall be of such size that each animal may stand, sit and lie in a normal position and turn around with ease. (h) The licensee shall provide reasonable facilities for the removal and disposal of excreta and such other facilities for maintenance of animal health, comfort and exercise as the commissioner of health may require. (i) Quarters shall be kept clean, well lighted and ventilated and be maintained at a proper temperature. After being vacated and before being reoccupied they shall be cleaned by procedures acceptable to the state department of health for the prevention of spread of communicable diseases. (j) Surgery or experimental procedures capable of inducing discomfort greater than that attending anaesthetization shall not be performed without proper administration of a suitable anaesthetic and the dog shall be maintained under such anaesthesia until the operation or experimental procedure is completed. Exceptions to this are permissible only when provisions for maximum comfort, including anaesthesia, would defeat the object of the experiment and then only by direction of a person qualified in the judgment of the commissioner of health to evaluate the need for and conditions of the procedure. (k) Surgery shall be performed under strict asepsis whenever the animal is expected to survive. No dog shall be used for two or more successive painful experiments unless it is a part of the original operation. (l) When a surgical or experimental procedure has been performed on a dog which will continue to cause discomfort or pain to the animal or might significantly shorten its normal life expectancy, the animal shall be destroyed painlessly by intravenous injection of a drug acceptable to the commissioner of health. This shall be done promptly upon conclusion of a reasonable postoperative or postexperimental observation period during which the animal shall be given care to minimize discomfort equivalent to that which would be rendered to human beings under similar circumstances. (m) Bodies of dead animals shall be disposed of promptly by incineration or by other means approved by the commissioner of health. (n) Premises wherein dogs are quartered or used shall be open for inspection to an agent of the state department of health at all times.

SEC. 22-332b-10. RECORDS AND REPORTS. Suitable records on all dogs procured or used shall be maintained and shall include: (1) A description or other identification of each animal; (2) the date and source from which the animal was procured; (3) the condition of the animal upon receipt; (4) the use to which the animal was put; (5) details of administration of anaesthesia; (6) the method of humane destruction of the animal or other disposition of it. Such records shall be available for inspection at all times to an agent of the state department of health. The licensee shall submit upon request reports of such matters and at such times as the commissioner of health may require.

SEC. 22-332b-11. DISPLAY OF REGULATION. A copy of sections 22-332b-1 to 22-332b-11, inclusive, shall be displayed prominently on the premises of licensees wherein dogs are quartered or utilized for experimental purposes.

BEHAVIOR OF OPPONENTS OF THE CLARK-NEUBERGER BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

Vincent's Hospital in New York, and when the ASPCA "inspectors" found those "sheltered" dogs had acquired the biggest infestation of fat, brown ticks to be seen, they just handed the animal "caretakers" at St. Vincent's a large can of tick-killer. "Sure, I know insecticides can kill dogs," said the doctor with whom AWI representatives spoke on one of their many visits to this hospital. And, according to the "caretakers", the dogs got a one week's dose every day. Possibly they may have been exaggerating, since the floors of the dog and rabbit quarters were crawling so thickly with vermin that it was impossible to set foot on a clear spot.

Well-equipped with ticks, blackbeetles and other parasites, and equally well-equipped with ASPCA insecticides that were poisonous to mammals and ineffective in eliminating the infestation, St. Vincent's was ill-equipped as to such essentials as water and a comfortable resting place. All dogs, whether or not they had undergone major surgery, were kept on mesh-bottom cages. They had no water available on a blazing August day because the water pans had rusted through so that they were no more than sieves.

Did the ASPCA take any action? No. Did the New York City Health Department (authorized to inspect laboratories under the Hatch-Metcalf Act) take any action? No. Action was taken, however, by *New York Post* columnist William H. A. Carr, who was threatened with a suit by the hospital if he dared to print the facts. He printed them, and a thorough clean-up, fumigation and painting job was at last undertaken by the hospital. After the adverse newspaper publicity, the ASPCA finally announced that it would withhold dogs temporarily from the hospital.

To give an example in 1962, a complaint of mistreatment of animals was received by both the ASPCA and the AWI from within the New York University Dental School. The complainant informed us that the ASPCA inspector dismissed the complaint with the statement that things were all right and he had seen worse. Here are a few things noted and brought vigorously to the attention of those in charge by the AWI: Many diseased cats coughing and mewling, some with large incisions and/or sores, all maintained on mesh floors encrusted with feces; numerous animals of different species without water; anesthetized monkey on mesh with no means of keeping him warm; large hound in cage in which he could not hold his head up in normal position nor lie down stretched out. On being told this was against the law, the attendant moved him to a slightly larger cage, but it was in such poor repair that the bottom tilted up so the dog could not stand. The bottom of the tray was full of small droppings. Asked if they had been housing rodents there, the attendant replied that these were wild ones: "You can't keep them out." The rabbit in the cage above had water fouled by the wild rodents. At AWI urging, attendant changed the water. Dogs in first room receive no exercise at all. A mother dog and two pups were confined to a small mesh-bottom cage there. A second group of dogs have to be exercised because of leg operations. The runway was so filthy the dogs could hardly step on a clear patch of cement. No doubt the ASPCA inspector has seen worse—so has the AWI, which made a series of follow-up inspections to press for improvements, some of which have been made, others of which remain undone.

In 1963, Dr. Abraham Kantrowitz, head of Surgical

Research at Maimonides Hospital, repeatedly stated (with considerable emphasis) that ASPCA inspectors *never* come to his laboratory without making an appointment with him. (ASPCA publications carefully explain to their members that inspections are "unannounced and unlimited". But it was no surprise to the AWI to learn that ASPCA inspections are not unannounced, since the head inspector explained to two AWI representatives that the reason he was unable to take one of them on "unannounced" visits was because the laboratories refused to allow it!). Dr. Kantrowitz was nervous because a member of his staff, Dr. Porush, had engaged in an aggressive argument with representatives of the AWI on the question as to whether or not dogs could feel pain. In support of his view that they couldn't, Dr. Porush stated that one of the surgeons had recently sewed up a ripped incision in a dog without any anesthetic. "And the dog licked his hand!" added a technician. Another technician took enough interest to make a genuine effort to get post-operative pain-relieving drugs for the dogs undergoing the most severe surgical procedures. The ASPCA had obtained no such action in this or other laboratories where AWI visitors have made inquiries and urged humane post-operative care. The ASPCA's vaunted inspections have not even resulted in enforcement of New York State law which requires that laboratory animals be able to stand and lie normally in their cages. AWI visitors have found animals in no less than seven New York institutions that could not stand or lie in a natural position, so cramped were their cages.

It is hardly surprising that a poor record has been made by the ASPCA in its inspections of laboratories since it hasn't even managed to straighten up its own shelters. A cruel method of killing unwanted animals is used in all the ASPCA shelters, and there is no indication that (despite many vehement protests) any change is being considered.

At the last meeting of the ASPCA, an AWI representative called attention to the report of the Panel on Euthanasia of the American Veterinary Medical Association, published in *The AVMA Journal*, refusing to accept explosive decompression chambers as humane means of destroying animals. The ASPCA President requested a conference with AWI representatives and this was held. Nevertheless, to this day, the ASPCA is using decompression chambers to kill animals, in defiance of expert opinion, veterinary, medical, and physiological.

Were we to detail the complaints that have reached us from infuriated citizens who call the Animal Welfare Institute after experiences with the ASPCA, we would run out of the limited space available.

We suggest that the ASPCA and the National Anti-Vivisection Society are hardly the groups that ethical medical and scientific groups should look to for cooperation.

HUMANE POSTERS BY YOUNG AFRICAN ARTISTS DISPLAYED BY H.E.I.A.

Over 800 entries were submitted in the recent poster contest sponsored by the Humane Education Institute of Africa. African countries cooperating included Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Madagascar, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria which topped the list with 270 entries. The exhibition was held in Dar es Salaam, opened officially by a Minister of the national government of Tanganyika, and attended by diplomats from many countries.

Mrs. Isobel Slater, Director of H.E.I.A., writes that visitors were "amazed at the wonderful display of Humane Action pictures from so many African countries . . . I think we can anticipate double the number of entries for 1964."

The best entries, about 100 in number, will be sent to North America for display in Toronto and Boston, and will be available for display by interested organizations throughout the United States following the Massachusetts SPCA showing. Those who would like to show the travelling exhibit may contact the office of the Animal Welfare Institute.

THE INDIVIDUAL CONSERVATIONIST VS. WATER POLLUTION

The pollution of streams, harmful to man and beast alike, proceeds from many sources, most of them controlled by industry or local government. However, the individual citizen has it within his power to refuse to purchase particularly toxic detergents whose residues, once they have entered the water, remain for long periods.

According to *Conservation News, An Educational Service of the National Wild Life Federation*, October 15, 1963, the most toxic and long-lasting component of detergents is alkyl benzene sulfonate (ABS) contained in about 75% of all detergents sold.

Citing different scientific studies of the subject and noting industry statements on future improvements, the article concludes as follows:

"Meanwhile, here are lists of cleansing products which do NOT contain ABS (and should therefore create less problems) and those which DO contain ABS (already scheduled to be outlawed in Florida's Dade County on January 1, 1965):

"Products which contain no ABS (References: Chemical Engineering News, Health Bulletin): Ad, All, Amway Products, Mr. Clean, Dial Soap, Dial Shampoo, Duz Soap, Instant Fels, Ivory Flakes, Ivory Snow, Ivory Liquid, Hanser Soap Flakes, Joy, Lux Soap Flakes, Liquid All, Lestoil, Lanosheen, Rinso Soap, Thrill, Quick Solve, Spic & Span, Vel-O-Matic, Cascade, Fels Naptha Cleaner, all Calgon products.

"Products scheduled to be banned in Dade County, Florida, because of their ABS content: Tide, Premium Duz, Fab, Oxydol, Rinso, Vim, Salvo, Cheer."

DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF ANESTHESIA TO BENEFIT LABORATORY ANIMALS

Concrete activity in the United States and Britain in bringing together current knowledge of animal anesthesia should be of great value in helping to prevent needless suffering in laboratories.

A Committee for the Preparation of a Guide on Laboratory Animal Anesthesiology met May 22nd at the Veterans Administration Central Offices in Washington under the chairmanship of Dr. Elliott V. Miller, Chief of Anesthesiology, Veterans Administration Hospital, West Roxbury, Massachusetts. Medical and veterinary medical committee members planned a technical guide on anesthesiology and analgesia of laboratory animals whose purpose is described as follows:

"The preparation of a technical guide on the anesthesiology and analgesia of laboratory animals will provide concise information sought by any investigator faced with the need:

"1. To anesthetize or avoid pain in laboratory animals.

"2. To know the side effects which accompany the use of anesthetics and analgesics and which inadvertently participate in the results of his research and thus permit a more knowledgeable selection of the agent and its method of administration to be used for a specific project."

The guide will be published as a special issue of the Proceedings of the Federation of American Societies for

Experimental Biology, thus achieving an automatic coverage of institutions using laboratory animals—probably the majority of such animals used.

In Britain, a symposium on the same subject was held July 23rd and 24th. It was described as follows in *The Lancet* (August 3, 1963):

"ANAESTHESIA FOR SMALL ANIMALS"

"A symposium described by Prof. W. W. Mushin as an important event in the history of anaesthesia took place on July 23-24 at the Middlesex Medical School. It had been organised by the British Small Animals Veterinary Association and the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, who saw a need to popularise modern anaesthetic techniques and to bring together both veterinary and medical research-workers in the anaesthetic field.

"The six sessions were devoted to primates; rodents and lagomorphs; reptiles, amphibia and aquatic animals; birds; carnivores; and ungulates. There were 48 contributors and the 200 participants included veterinary, medical, and pharmaceutical research-workers.

"This symposium is to be published by Pergamon Press, and it is hoped that this first exchange of information between the worlds of veterinary and medical anaesthesia will lead to important advances in anaesthetic methods."

A CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In recent months, the Guiding Principles in the Care and Use of Animals which are published in the *American Journal of Physiology* as a guide to its contributors have been changed in two respects.

First, a sentence has been added, stating: "Curarizing agents are not anesthetics." Though most people would assume that a physiologist would already have that information, the AWI receives repeated indications that scientists from different disciplines, even including veterinarians, do not know the difference and use curarizing agents (which paralyze but do not cause the animal to lose consciousness or the ability to feel pain) as if they were anesthetics. The suffering thus inflicted amounts to torture if surgery is performed on a paralyzed but conscious animal. The Physiological Society is to be congratulated on making this plain statement.

The second change seems less desirable. It is as follows: "The postoperative care of animals shall be such as to minimize discomfort and pain, and in any case shall be equivalent to accepted practices in schools of Veterinary Medicine." Previously the statement required that "All conditions must be maintained for the animal's comfort in accordance with the best practices in small animal hospitals or in accordance with the practices followed in human medicine and surgery."

While it is true that few animals received such good care as was called for in this last (now deleted) sentence, one could continue to hope, so long as it was there, that this goal was the aim of the Society and could, eventually, be reached. The phrase "accepted practices in schools of Veterinary Medicine" covers a multitude of conditions ranging from very good to very bad. It is regrettable that the Physiological Society should elect to lower its standards at a time when other scientific groups are making an effort to raise theirs.

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November-December 1963

Vol. 12 No. 5

LABORATORY ANIMAL CONSULTANT

Beginning January first, Thomas L. Kind will join the staff of the Animal Welfare Institute working on a special project on laboratory animal welfare which will include preparation of a film on care and housing for distribution at cost to laboratories throughout the country.

Mr. Kind will visit laboratories, bringing with him practical information on the handling and treatment of animals, and assembling material for publications to supplement the existing AWI manuals, "Basic Care of Experimental Animals" and "Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals." New, humane techniques will receive special attention.

Mr. Kind was educated in London and spent several years on the Veterinary Staff of the London Zoo, where experience with the large variety of animals gave him a broad background on the care of different species. Mr. and Mrs. Kind first met through her research on otters, a project which followed her study on the ecology of the wild rabbit for the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Kinds have two young sons.

In 1955, the Kinds came to the United States to manage a wildlife sanctuary which was, unfortunately, destroyed by freeway construction. Mr. Kind then joined the staff of the Humane Society of Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he is now Executive Director.

Because of the wide experience he has had in the management of all types of animals, Mr. Kind's advice will be of unusual value to scientific institutions. He is prepared to travel to all parts of the country, and there is no fee for consultation. A limited number of reference books will also be available free through Mr. Kind to laboratories whose budgets for such purchases are inadequate.

The AWI is indebted to a generous donor who has made possible these valuable new services.

Institutions wishing Mr. Kind to advise them on the care, treatment and housing of their animals after the New Year should write now to the New York office of the AWI, suggesting a date when they would like to have him come.

SCHWEITZER AWARD TO ANN COTTRELL FREE

Ann Cottrell Free, author and journalist well known for her humane writing, has been named the Schweitzer Medalist for 1963. The ninth annual Albert Schweitzer Award of the Animal Welfare Institute will be presented to Mrs. Free at the Institute's annual meeting, December 16th, by Dr. Fairfield Osborn, world leader in conservation, Director of the Conservation Foundation, President of the New York Zoological Society, and author of "Our Plundered Planet" and many other books and articles.

Mrs. Free's effective efforts on behalf of the test beagles of the Food and Drug Administration, caged for two to seven years in windowless sub-basements not far from the Nation's Capitol, are familiar to readers of the Information Report. It was she who first learned of the existence of the subterranean dog rooms. The new kennel-runways (Vol. 12, No. 3) are now complete, and if all goes well, at least some of the dogs will have been moved from their grim confinement into the light and airy quarters at Beltsville before December 16th.

"Forever the Wild Mare", a new book by Mrs. Free, has just been published by Dodd, Mead and Company,

New York. The story of the adventures of a fourteen-year-old boy, a Przewalski horse, a Scottish Major, a Buddhist lama and a United States Senator, to name a few of the main characters, it follows a fine tradition of boyhood adventure stories in American literature, and it both symbolizes and explicitly emphasizes respect for nature and the rights of living creatures. "Forever the Wild Mare" won this year's Dodd, Mead Boy's Life Writing Award.

Mrs. Free was the author of a series of articles released this summer by the North American Newspaper Alliance on current conditions for animals in laboratories and legislation proposed to correct infliction of needless suffering on them. Her many other articles on humane subjects include reports on humane slaughter, pesticides, and wildlife. Mrs. Free, who lives in Washington, is the wife of Washington correspondent James Free, and mother of eight-year-old Elissa.

EDITORIAL FROM "THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY", OCTOBER 2, 1963

Laws for Humane Treatment of Animals Proposed

"A BILL to provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the United States and by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government and for other purposes." So reads the preamble to identical bills sponsored by Senators Joseph S. Clark, Maurine Neuberger and Stephen Young and by Representative Thomas L. Ashley. A careful reading of S. 533 and H. R. 5430 makes one wonder why any humane person would object to their passage. Opponents of the bills are not necessarily cruel; they simply do not want to be bothered with establishment of standards and regulations that would make humaneness in the use of animals obligatory. But it is an open fact that the absence of standards, regulations, and powers to penalize offenders leads to neglect and sometimes to willful cruelty in the use of animals for experimental purposes. A member of the faculty of the Oregon Medical School told Senator Maurine Neuberger that "no good research can be carried on on an animal that is not well treated." "Well, then," said Senator Neuberger, "you surely would not mind legislation which just guarantees that treatment." But the opponents of the humane treatment bills do mind. They don't want government interference with their freedom to treat animals as they please, even though neglect and cruelty result. They want the freedom to play God in deciding for themselves how and when and in what way they will use vertebrate animals for experimentation. That kind of freedom does not belong to them, and a society of responsible men has no right to grant such freedom. Care and consideration are owed to animals, especially when they are being used for man's benefit. Beyond that the nation owes to itself not only the prevention of cruelty to animals but also the cultivation of a civilization in which brutality, whatever its object, is eliminated. S. 533 and H.R. 5430 would not eliminate the use of animals for scientific experimentation; they would merely put such experimentation under regulations which would encourage decency in men and humaneness toward the whole animal kingdom.

JUNIOR ANIMAL TECHNICIANS COURSE

At the November 13th session of the course being conducted by the National Capital Area Branch of the Animal Care Panel for Junior Animal Technicians in the area, held at Howard University Medical School, Washington, D.C., Dr. Jules Cass, Chief, Research in Laboratory Animal Medicine and Care of the Veterans Administration, discussed the reasons for and the planning of animal experiments with the Technicians, drawing upon their varied experience and knowledge in developing their understanding of the scientific method. Dr. Cass asked the President of the Animal Welfare Institute to speak about "The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique" by W.M.S. Russell and R.L. Burch (Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1959). This talk is printed below.

The Three R's

"Dr. Cass has asked me to talk with you about the book, 'The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique,' to whose preparation we in the Animal Welfare Institute contributed in various ways because we believe the subject is so very important. Dr. Russell and Mr. Burch are the authors, and they divided the main body of the book into three parts that they are called 'the three R's'. Just as reading, writing and arithmetic are basic to all further learning, so Replacement, Reduction and Refinement are basic to the humane planning of biological experiments which may involve animals.

"All of you know that it is a big job to take good care of animals. They must be kept clean and well-fed, fresh water must be constantly before them, they must have a comfortable place to rest and sleep, and if they become diseased or injured they need special attention and care. It is a big job just to keep an eye on every one of the animals in your charge, checking to see that they all are eating normally, examining any that show signs of ill health—a ruffled coat, a hunched position, running eyes or noses, unusual scratching or biting, unaccustomed quietness, a peculiar gait or stance or manner of holding the head. As you all know these are just a few of the signs that something is wrong and that you need to draw it to the attention of the veterinarian or of the research worker whose animals they are.

"Vertebrate animals—mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, cats, monkeys and others—are subject to the same sort of ills that we are, and while this is one of the reasons they are valuable for research, it is also one of the reasons why they present serious problems in research, for when they are ill, uncomfortable, frightened, or even just anxious, their response to the experimental procedure may be abnormal, and the experimental results may become confused, and sometimes completely wrong. I remember hearing a veterinarian at one of the national Animal Care Panel meetings report on a product manufactured by his company which had been shelved because the dogs on whom it had been tested had died. Everybody thought it was highly toxic. Two years later it was tried on a new group of dogs—healthy dogs this time, kept in good quarters—and it turned out not to be toxic at all! Rechecking of the old results revealed that the dogs had died of distemper. That is a simple, straightforward example, but sometimes the results may be much more seriously misleading. Research often builds on past research, and any 'link' in a chain of experiments may prove the old saying that no chain is stronger than its weakest link. Every experiment, if it is worth doing at all, should be done right, and that means that where ani-

mals are used they must be in top condition and given the very best care and most comfortable quarters possible.

"To return to our three R's and particularly to the first one, 'Replacement', it is obvious that whenever it is possible to dispense with the use of vertebrate animals for any experiment or test, it is humane, scientifically sound and economically reasonable to do so. For example, all vitamins used to be tested on chicks, rats or other vertebrates. Today bacteria are regularly used for some of these tests, and by their very nature a colony of bacteria is much more uniform than any colony of rats could be. Moreover, vast numbers of bacteria can be maintained on one little plate of agar jelly, so all the effort involved in maintaining a rat colony and all the space it takes are eliminated at one stroke. Similarly, tissue cultures have offered a fertile field for research and testing. Their use led to the discovery of the ECHO viruses and the adenoviruses—both well known to the readers of newspapers. As Dr. F. K. Sanders states in this connection, 'the animal virologist has great cause to rejoice at his liberation from the hazards and uncertainties of animal experiment' through the use of tissue culture. 'The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique' also discusses the uses of chemical tests and of micro-organisms and tissue culture in relation to toxicity testing, carcinology, chemotherapy, pharmacology and bioassay.

"Then it turns to the second 'R': Reduction. Reduction here applies to experiments and tests which require the use of animals. The aim—and this is of particular importance if the procedure is painful or otherwise distressing to the animals—is to use just as few animals as possible. Even if the test is not painful, it is desirable to keep animal numbers as low as possible in the interests of control of disease and the provision of adequate space for each individual. I am sure you already know that overcrowding makes good animal husbandry virtually impossible. Disease can sweep an overcrowded animal room and destroy the basically stable conditions upon which most research depends. Even if the animals do not come down with an infectious disease, experiments have shown that overcrowding in *itself* has an adverse effect so that in a given test, overcrowded animals will show a far wider variation in responses to the same dose of the same drug than do animals kept in reasonably comfortable and roomy quarters.

"Another important reason to keep the numbers of laboratory animals within bounds is to allow you to care for them as individuals. There is still much to be learned about the effect you may have—for good or ill—on experiments through the kindness (or lack of it) and care you give the animals in your charge but it *is* known that an individual animal technician can keep mortality in his colony low and that his absence may result in an increased death rate. Here is a real test of your skill and understanding. And to do a first-rate job you must not rush, slamming cage doors, tossing animals around or mistreating them in other ways, that I have seen in some laboratories. Such practices, like overcrowding, have an adverse effect on the animals and an adverse effect on the research which is the purpose of the animals being in the laboratory.

"Thus, the second 'R', Reduction, helps improve scientific accuracy as it increases humane treatment of animals. The careful, personal attention of each animal technician or handler for his charges, each important as an individual, is possible when numbers are not too great. Each of you has the role in the laboratory that nurses have in human hospitals, for you carry out the routines prescribed by the doctor and keep the patients as comfortable and contented as possible. Just as good nursing can make the difference between continued illness or a return to health in a human

patient, so your considerate care can do the same with animals undergoing tests or treatments.

"The last of the three 'R's', Refinement, is closely related to this fact. It is the scientist's way of making an experiment as humane—as painless and undistressing for the animals—as he possibly can. He may have to think hard in order to find a means of obtaining the information he seeks without causing unnecessary suffering. For example, if you asked a layman if he thought it would be necessary to inflict pain on an animal in order to test the potency of a pain-relieving drug, he would be likely to say yes. A good pharmacologist, however, will point out why this is not so. He could show you various tests for analgesics far more accurate than a crude infliction of pain; for example, the moment at which a guinea pig injected with a particular analgesic flicks his skin as a point of light focused on his shaved back becomes increasingly warm, or the point at which a rat lifts his tail from a surface which becomes increasingly warm, or the point at which he leaves that surface to sit in a cooler spot. Such tests, when standardized, give comparative potencies so the experimenter knows whether his test substance is more or less effective than, for example, aspirin.

"Research men who devise new humane methods deserve the very greatest credit and respect. To use crude and needlessly painful methods is not the mark of a good scientist. To quote 'The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique' again: 'Violence is the last refuge of the incompetent.'

"Your cooperation in the refinement of technique can be important, and your presence in the animal room and prompt reporting of changes in the condition of individual animals or groups of animals can be of great value to the busy experimenter who does not have the animals under his eye at all times. It is you who can let him know if an animal appears to be suffering and is in need of a sedative, a tranquilizer, or an analgesic—or, if the animal is very badly off, of euthanasia, a vital humane duty in the laboratory.

"A painless death is the right of animals in the laboratory, and it should be administered to any suffering animal just as soon as you are directed or allowed by the research worker to do so. As Dr. Carrier said when he spoke to the National Animal Care Panel here in Washington a few years ago, 'We won't allow them to die in agony.' It was thus that he summarized the British Act which has humanely regulated animal experiments in Britain for the

past 87 years. Dr. Carrier was the Chief Inspector for the Home Office for 14 years, so he knew whereof he spoke.

"In conclusion, I would like to emphasize how important the Animal Welfare Institute considers your work to be. Your observations can be as valuable to the research worker as the nurse's report to the physician, and your easing of pain or of fear should be such as you would like yourself to receive at the hands of the nurse if you were hospitalized.

"Many of you may be familiar with the manual prepared by the Animal Welfare Institute and available free on request to all animal technicians and handlers. If you wish to have a copy, you may obtain one by writing your name and address on this paper. Unlike the book I have been discussing, 'Basic Care of Experimental Animals' is entirely composed of practical information on the care of animals, and I am confident that you will find it useful."

SIXTH PRINTING FOR "FIRST AID AND CARE OF SMALL ANIMALS"

In response to the continuing demand by teachers for the Institute's manual "First Aid and Care of Small Animals," which was first published in 1955 for use in primary and secondary schools, this publication has just gone into its sixth printing. It is provided without charge upon request to teachers, scout leaders, librarians and others who work with children; additional copies may be purchased at cost, 35¢.

"First Aid and Care of Small Animals" is a concise and readable 48-page booklet, with 23 photographs, many of which were taken by the author, Ernest P. Walker, former Assistant Director of the National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C. who is now completing a monumental three-volume work on the mammals of the world.

The Institute's other publication for school use—"Humane Biology Projects"—also continues to be available without charge to biology teachers, superintendents, librarians, etc. Prepared especially for high school use, this is a 44-page illustrated manual containing over 100 experiments and demonstrations for teaching and helping students with their Science Fair projects. It was prepared by the Institute with the assistance of research scientists and educators and designed to aid the teacher in developing in his students original thinking, painstaking observation, understanding of scientific procedures and respect for the rights and feelings of all forms of life which possess sensibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1963.

HUNT CONTINUES FOR CANCER DRUG

Chemicals Tested in Last 10
Years Fall Short of Goal

By ROBERT C. TOTH
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Ten years ago, at the height of the wonder-drug breakthroughs, the Government embarked on a search for a chemical to cure cancer.

It has been a massive effort—as close to a medical "crash program" as yet seen. It has cost \$234,500,444 so far, but has been unsuccessful in its primary goal.

The search has helped develop new knowledge about cancer, and helped prolong the life and ease the suffering of pa-

drug that is dramatically better than those available before the war, but it has found no new program began.

More than 27,000 Americans have had one or another of the poisonous, but promising, chemicals dripped into their veins in hopes that the substances would kill cancer cells faster than they killed healthy tissue.

More than 170,000 chemicals, from antibiotic "beers" to synthetic war-gas derivatives, have been screened at scores of medical institutions and drug company laboratories. Most were injected into animals with tumors. One year more than 1,000,000 mice were used in the tests.

The program, directed by the National Cancer Institute, has been derided as a "shotgun" approach—one that puts the cart before the horse by searching for a cure before knowing the cause.

It has also been called "Congressional medicine."

Most Government and private

cancer experts did not want the program at first, fearing that the "engineered, developed program" that Congress was pushing was neither feasible nor desirable.

An expert committee set up by the institute at the direction of Congress in 1953 explored the possibility of such a program, but recommended against it. Congress then got the institute to form a second committee, this one headed by a chemotherapy champion, Dr. Sidney Farber of Boston's Children's Hospital. It found in favor of a program.

The budget for the program has risen steadily. It is now \$44 million, including about \$12 million for grants outside the program but related to chemotherapy.

"We have certainly not found a cure for cancer," said Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, director of the institute and first chief of the chemotherapy program. "We have a dozen chemicals

which are somewhat better than those known before the program began but none are dramatically better," he said. "They prolong the patient's life somewhat and make him more comfortable, but that's all."

Two types of cancer have reacted favorably to chemical agents: acute leukemia, for which about a half-dozen chemicals help to prolong life, and choriocarcinoma, a very rare uterine cancer. One chemical has made the latter disease disappear for at least five years in about 15 women.

Half of these chemicals, however, were known before the program began, and the newer ones are not much, if at all, better than the older ones.

59 New Substances Found

AH told, 138 of the 170,000 screened compounds have been tested in patients; and 59 "new" substances have emerged. Of these, 10 have been found to have as good or slightly

better antitumor properties than previously known substances, according to Dr. T. Philip Waalkes, associate director of the institute for collaborative research.

In addition, two steroid derivatives have been found that are as good as the naturally occurring testosterone for breast cancer, Dr. Waalkes said.

The basic problem remains: There is no drug that cures any of the 20 to 30 common types of cancer in man, nor any that is always effective against any one of the 70 or more rarer cancers.

This makes it very difficult to devise a laboratory test certain of detecting a chemical that might be effective against human cancer.

In 1955 scientists decided on a test using the tumors in three types of mice. This "screen" had a 90 per cent chance of detecting the chemicals then known to be active in some way against tumors.

SHOOTING DEER WITH BOW AND ARROW OUTLAWED IN BRITAIN

The Deer Act, 1963, came into effect in Great Britain November 1st. Of particular significance among its provisions is the outlawing of bow and arrow shooting which had previously been permitted in Britain, as it is in our country. A special listing of prohibited firearms and ammunition is also provided under the Act. This should prevent the use of inadequate weapons capable of wounding but not of killing a deer, a vitally important humane requirement.

Close seasons and other conservation matters are also dealt with in the new Act, which prohibits night shooting and shooting from vehicles. It provides a penalty of twenty pounds for the first offense and fifty pounds or three months in jail for a subsequent offense.

The Deer Bill was promoted jointly by UFAW (The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) and the British Field Sports Society, with the active support of the National Farmers' Union, Country Land-Owners' Association, Fauna Preservation Society, Council for Nature, Forestry Commission, Nature Conservancy, and British Deer Society. The London Gun-makers Association gave technical assistance.

In order to understand the importance of outlawing bow and arrow hunting, two quotations from experienced sources follow:

"If there is any sure way to kill a deer instantly with a bow I—and a great many other archers—would certainly like to know about it. It would prevent untold suffering each fall . . . I still believe that target shooting, competitively or otherwise, is an absorbing and worth-while sport. But unless big-game archery can be made deadly, I think it ought to be outlawed in every state. So far as I am concerned personally, however, a law won't matter. I have seen enough and I am through.—Clare Conley." ("True, The Man's Magazine" November, 1959)

"Five days after the opening of the season for hunting deer with bows and arrows in 1958, a deputy State Game Protector wrote: 'I have seen 11 deer in the woods with arrows sticking in them. Today I shot an eight point buck with my rifle that had an arrow sticking in its stomach . . . There was a doe in my yard this morning with an arrow sticking in the side of its face. It got away before I could shoot it. This is the most vicious and cruel thing that has ever happened in Pennsylvania.'" ("Animal-dom" November, 1959)

HUMANE RULES AT INLAND EMPIRE SCIENCE FAIR

The Science Fair to be held in Spokane, Washington in April is governed by humane rules sent out well in advance of the Fair. In a bulletin announcing the eleventh annual Inland Empire Science Fair, the following sound requirements are included:

"Dangerous chemicals, open flames, explosives, poison-

ous reptiles or starvation experiments on animals may not be exhibited. Live animals must be fed and watered by the exhibitor, who must also clean cages daily. No vertebrate animal used in a project may be subjected to any experiment which interferes with the animal's normal health or causes any pain or distress."

Congratulations to the science teachers and sponsors responsible for this wise and humane ruling!

SWISS SYMPOSIUM ON LABORATORY ANIMALS

A symposium on "The Environment of Laboratory Animals and Its Standardization in Biological Tests" was held in the Institute of Physiology, University of Bern, Switzerland, on May 4, 1963. At the request of the Animal Welfare Institute, Dr. W. H. Weihe, of the Institute of Physiology, has written the following brief report on the symposium.

"More than 100 scientists of different disciplines of Biology and Medicine attended. The aim of the symposium was to discuss the various factors in the environment of laboratory animals, which must be taken more into consideration in setting up animal experiments, in order to improve the reliability and reproducibility of results.

"Seven main lectures, prepared in the form of review articles, were presented. The titles of the lectures were: Breeding and Housing of Laboratory Animals (H. Hurni, Bern); The Genotype as a Variable Factor in Animal Experiments (R. Loosli, Basel); The Significance of Biological Rhythms for Animal Colonies and Animal Experiments (J. Aschoff, Erling-Andechs, Germany); The Importance of Nutrition of the Rat as Laboratory Animal (H. Zucker, Munich); The Influence of Temperature as a Factor of the Physical Environment on the Metabolism of the Rat (W. H. Weihe, Bern); Mortality Curves and Growth Features of a Breeding Colony of Wistar Rats for Age Studies (D. Gsell, Basel); The Standardization of Laboratory Animals for Hormone Bioassays and the Statistical Evaluation of Results (H. Weiser, Basel).

"The enlarged text of the lectures given in German will be published in a supplemental issue of *Internationale Zeitschrift für Vitaminforschung* (Hans Huber, Bern), to be available by December, 1963."

In the introduction to the supplement, which will be approximately 160 pages, Dr. Weihe very kindly expressed his appreciation to the Animal Welfare Institute for supplying 100 copies of its publication "Basic Care of Experimental Animals," stating: "In North America the Animal Welfare Institute of New York endeavors to provide enlightenment about experimental animals. I mention this organization especially because it supplied us with 100 free copies of the booklet "Basic Care of Experimental Animals" for distribution. This booklet provides a solid foundation of preparatory knowledge on research animals, not only for laboratory personnel but for academic personnel in experimental biology as well."

NOTICE

Several readers have notified us that they have failed to receive several INFORMATION REPORTS. The Institute has recently changed its mailing service arrangements, and trusts that from now on the REPORT will reach all readers promptly. Meanwhile, we would appreciate hearing from any persons who may not have received all issues; back copies will be sent promptly upon request.

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