

SENATORS CLARK, BARTLETT, BYRD, MUSKIE AND YOUNG SPONSOR HUMANE TREATMENT BILL

Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, chief sponsor of the Senate bill to require humane treatment of experimental animals in the Eighty-Eighth and Eighty-Ninth Congresses, reintroduced his bill on February ninth. He was joined by Senator E. L. Bartlett of Alaska, Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, and Senator Stephen M. Young of Ohio. The bill, S. 1071, would provide humane treatment for all animals used in experiments and tests by the Federal Government and by institutions receiving grants from the Federal Government.

(For the full text of Senator Clark's remarks, see page 4.)

The following editorial published by the *Ann Arbor, Mich. News*, March 6, 1965 expresses clearly the need for immediate passage of S. 1071.

Belated Aid for Animals

A minor phenomenon worthy of encouragement is taking place in the U.S. Senate.

Sens. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., and Harry F. Byrd, D-Va.—who seldom agree on political matters—have joined as co-sponsors of a bill.

S.1071, introduced by Sen. Clark Feb. 9, is modeled on British law dating back to 1876, requiring humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in scientific research.

This is not an antivivisection bill. "I would not introduce or support any measure to outlaw or curtail research which is responsibly and humanely conducted," Sen. Clark comments.

His bill, while recognizing that research involving animals can not be made entirely painless, would set up common sense rules for laboratories receiving federal funds.

Scientists intending to use live animals in research would receive individual licenses which could be withdrawn from anyone responsible for inhumane treatment:

There would be periodic, unannounced inspections by qualified persons with access to animal quarters, laboratory facilities and records:

Adequately sized cages, periodic removal for exercise and cleaning, and proper feeding, would be required for animals held for research purposes.

Animals suffering lasting pain following experiments would have to be put out of their agony instead of being used repeatedly for experiments.

* * *

SEN. CLARK himself provides the best summary of why federal legislation on this subject is desirable.

"There is no need for a country as idealistic as the United States to condone the suffering which great numbers of these animals undergo before they die. This needless suffering does nothing to advance science or human welfare. . . . Research performed on unhealthy animals accompanied by unnecessary pain contributes to scientific error, wasted funds, confusion in scientific literature . . .

"Research in the biological sciences now receives more support from the U.S. government than from any other source. It is our responsibility no longer to condone needless suffering."

Sen. Clark's bill is now in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, of which Sen. Lister Hill, D-Ala. is chairman.

Last year, a similar bill died in committee because animal dealers who favor the status quo demonstrated more interest than those who would like the bill passed. The fate of such proposals is one guideline by which American civilization can be judged.

COMPANION BILL INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN CLEVELAND

Congressman James C. Cleveland (R., N.H.) introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on March second a bill identical to S. 1071. The number of Congressman Cleveland's bill is H.R. 5647. In introducing it he said:

"Humane protection for laboratory animals is a proper concern for any civilized society. I have studied many proposals and am convinced my bill will provide standards of humane treatment without impairing legitimate research. It follows closely the guidelines established in England in 1876. That law is still in force today and has the approval of the overwhelming majority of responsible British scientists.

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NEW EDITION OF "BASIC CARE OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS" EMPHASIZES ANALGESICS

A new edition of "Basic Care of Experimental Animals" is now in press. An important addition to this manual which is supplied free on request to scientific institutions by the Animal Welfare Institute, is a new chapter on the use of pre and post operative analgesics in experimental animal medicine. Written by a distinguished veterinarian who is experienced in both laboratory animal medicine and clinical practice of veterinary medicine, it will add to the humane and practical value of the manual.

"Basic Care for Experimental Animals" is designed for animal caretakers. It may be ordered in quantity by scientists or administrators so that each technician or caretaker who has charge of animals may have his own copy. Requests for copies of the new edition may be sent now to the office of the Animal Welfare Institute, and the manuals will be mailed as soon as published. Chapter eight is reprinted below.

THE USE OF PRE AND POST OPERATIVE ANALGESICS IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL MEDICINE

by H. C. ESCHENROEDER, D.V.M.

It is common practice in clinical veterinary medicine to use analgesic drugs before and after surgical anesthesia. The purpose of these drugs is to reduce the sensibility of the animal and hasten induction of anesthesia, as well as to cause a "smooth" recovery. It seems that these drugs should be used more than they are in experimental medicine and surgery. Many investigators are unfamiliar with the fact that these drugs are both scientifically advantageous and aid greatly in humane handling of animals. It is indeed true that good scientific technique and humane treatment are so closely allied that they are almost inseparable.

Some of the drugs useful as pre and post operative analgesics are the tranquilizers, (Sparine), the opiates (Morphine), and Atropine. The tranquilizers and opiates reduce conscious sensory perception and therefore alleviate fear and reduce the amount of intravenous or inhalant anesthesia needed to accomplish proper surgical depth. These drugs also reduce the severity and length of the excitement stage during the recovery periods. Many surgical endeavors can be nullified if the excitement stage during anesthetic recovery is not mitigated.

Post-operative. What Can Caretakers Do?

Atropine reduces secretion (i.e., saliva and bronchial mucous) and blocks secondary cardiac depressing effects of anesthesia.

Care must be exercised when the analgesics are used, for they potentiate some anesthetic agents. Certain anal-

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NEW EDITION OF "BASIC CARE"

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gesic antagonists should be available in case of respiratory depression or cardiac failure. It would be well to investigate and determine precisely which drugs are recommended to antagonize each individual analgesic.

Tranquilizers are the most practical analgesic to use, and they can be readily given by mouth. The untoward effects (mentioned in the foregoing paragraph) are much less likely to occur if the drug is given by mouth. Dosage should be determined by reading insert brochure and/or label on bottle.

Summarizing:

(1) It is desirable to direct the attention of scientific investigators to the fact that analgesics are desirable for scientific as well as humane purposes.

(2) It is important to know that deep depression can occur if the analgesics are over-dosed.

(3) The oral route is an efficient and practical method to employ for safe administration of tranquilizers.

(4) Unlike narcotics, the use of tranquilizers requires no narcotics license or Federally regulated accounting procedures.

COMPANION BILL INTRODUCED BY CONGRESSMAN CLEVELAND

(Continued from page 1)

"My bill would eliminate a great deal of the needless duplication of experiments on animals that exists today. Last year, when I was a member of the Select Committee on Government Research I was deeply troubled by testimony we received concerning the tremendous amount of experimental duplication involving operations on animals where the work had already been done and the results were known."

A statement from the Congressman's office noted: "The Cleveland bill 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.'

"The bill creates standards for the handling of animals and bars all Federal grants for research to institutions or persons not having a certificate from the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare showing that they meet these standards.

"The requirements of the Cleveland bill include:

"1. That all premises where animals are kept shall be clean and comfortable with adequate space for normal exercise.

"2. That animals shall receive adequate food and water and shall not be caused to suffer through careless handling or neglect.

"3. That animals used in any experiment resulting in pain shall be anesthetized during and after the experiment; except where this procedure would frustrate the purpose of the experiment and that animals suffering severe and prolonged pain shall be painlessly killed as soon as the experiment is concluded.

"Congressman Cleveland said that under his bill, 'only persons licensed by the government would be authorized to conduct experiments except for students working directly under the supervision of a licensed person. This in itself would cut down tremendously on the needless duplication of experiments.'

"The bill also requires keeping of accurate records on experiments and the animals used.

"The British have had such a law for nearly 90 years,' Mr. Cleveland said, 'and their experience has been excellent. Indeed, British medical research ranks with the best in the world. It has not been harmed by the law requiring humane care of animals. Surely, we can do no less and I shall do everything in my power to see that this bill becomes law.'"

MONKEYS SHOW PREFERENCE FOR PERCHES

The provision of a perch is of great importance to monkeys.

The following note is reprinted from the *Primate Newsletter*, Vol. 3, No. 3, with the kind permission of the authors, Dr. Feldman and Dr. Green.

"A Perch for Squirrel Monkeys

"In the process of starting a colony of squirrel monkeys, we have found that a wooden dowel, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, makes a highly acceptable perch. In cages which are 19 in. high, 15 in. deep, and 12 in. wide, the dowels are mounted from side to side near the center so that the animals can sit upright without hitting the roof or can walk underneath without difficulty. The dowels are cut to a length which is just greater than the width of the cages and are wedged against the sides tightly enough to prevent rotation. A nail, driven off-center into each end of a dowel and extending outwards about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, provides a hook which prevents downward movement and which further counteracts rotation. The firmness-of-mounting variable appears to be important, because our animals prefer the present perches to dowels that can revolve and to dowels suspended like a trapeze from the roof of the cage. We estimate that the monkeys spend about 90 per cent of their time on these perches, and therefore, we think, at the risk of being nonobjective, that they enjoy them."

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A further observation on the provision of perches or shelves for squirrel monkeys was published in the *Primate Newsletter*, Vol. 4, No. 1, and is worthy of note.

Squirrel Monkey Perching Habits

"Caged squirrel monkeys will spend most of their time on perches if perches are provided as noted by Feldman and Green (*Lab. primate Newsltr.*, 1964, 3 (No. 3), 9). We have found, however, that if given a choice they prefer a shelf to a perch. We use suspended wire cages 30 in. square and 72 in. high with up to six monkeys per cage and have tried a variety of perches and shelves. During the day the monkeys show a distinct preference for resting between periods of play or other activity on a shelf rather than a perch. At night, however, they roost on the highest thing provided for them.

"Since a shelf is sometimes soiled with feces or urine, we do not use shelves now but instead use a pair of 1 in. perches at the same height and about 1 in. apart; the monkeys seem to find this double perch equivalent to a shelf. We provide two double perches in each cage and two single perches, thus adding to the total space the monkeys can actually occupy within the cage and giving them increased living room and a chance to sit apart as well as together. The material of the perch seems to make little difference to the monkey and since plastic is easier to clean and nonabsorbent compared to wood, we use plastic pipe perches.

"A squirrel monkey's preference for resting on a shelf or double perch seems to relate to the fact that he need make no effort to balance or brace himself as he does on the single perch. On the single perch the resting monkey usually reaches out to the side or top of the cage to brace himself, whereas on the shelf or double perch he curls up like a resting cat with all four limbs tucked under him and seems more relaxed."

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THE UNIVERSITIES FEDERATION FOR ANIMAL WELFARE RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION TO PREVENT CRUELTY IN INTENSIVE FARMING

Overcrowding, lack of sunlight, space for exercise or a comfortable place to rest, aggravated in some cases by improper feeding, lack of care, lack of proper ventilation, or clean quarters result in physical and mental suffering which experts in the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare

have thoroughly analyzed and documented in the report, "Intensive Livestock Husbandry," published January, 1965.

Referring to the Protection of Animals Acts, 1911 to 1964, the report states, "Apart from acts of gross cruelty, such as beating, kicking, torturing, infuriating or terrifying, it is also provided under Section 1 of the Act that 'To cause unnecessary suffering by doing or omitting to do any act' amounts to cruelty, and 'to perform any operation without due care and humanity' is similarly classified. The fact that a particular practice amounting to cruelty is widely practiced or is in accordance with some local or trade custom will not make it any the less an offence."

The report lists twelve additional Acts designed to punish abuses which were not already adequately provided for, including laws prohibiting rodeos, regulating riding establishments, films, and exportation of animals, prohibition of the use of cruel poisons, and other specific animal protective legislation. It continues: "It will be seen, however, that apart from the legislation on anesthetics and various statutory orders under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, there has been no major change in the law directly applicable to the welfare of farm animals since the original Act of 1911."

Under the heading, "Moral and aesthetic considerations," the report acknowledges that mental suffering in animals is more difficult to evaluate than physical suffering, but points out: "The mere fact that an animal breeds, feeds and thrives proves little, since men serving a life sentence feed and thrive, and would breed if permitted to do so."

Referring to the close caging of hens, widely practiced in our country as well as in Britain, the report states: ". . . it is difficult to believe that a hen in a laying-cage gets as much fun out of life as one on free range with protection from bad weather, and Denmark has abandoned hen batteries on humanitarian grounds." It concludes: "It would seem, therefore, that a balance has to be struck, somewhat arbitrarily, between humane treatment of animals on one hand and human needs on the other. The explosive increase in the human population creates a shortage of food for which intensive methods of husbandry afford a temporary palliative. On the other hand it would seem wrong to inflict any avoidable hardship on animals merely for the purpose of increasing dividends by reducing costs."

That this is frequently done appears in the following: "Poultry agribusiness is fiercely competitive. The directors of a company not only have to satisfy the demands of the shareholders in the way of dividends but also must attract consumers with eggs or chicken meat at prices which compare favourably with those of beef, lamb and pork. Economies are practiced along the whole complex chain of production. . . . The losses incurred by the industry from biological causes have been estimated at fifty million pounds a year — 20 per cent of its present total output (Carter, 1963). This may seem unduly high, as it is generally agreed that only healthy animals provide an economic return and that disease is unprofitable. In the poultry industry, however, it is sometimes more profitable for an intensive unit to work to low standards of housing and management and carry a heavy morbidity and mortality in birds than to incur the cost necessary for better housing, staffing, and prophylactic medication."

On this same subject, the report further states: "As the number of birds in a unit increases, the build-up of disease is not linear but rises more and more steeply until a point is reached where it is no longer economic to continue. Many broiler concerns are stopping just short of this point."

It is interesting to note that the report describes the deep litter system for laying hens as being equally profitable as the cage battery system and states: "There appears little justification for the [battery] system to continue."

Continuing its description of "intensive" methods for other creatures, the report reveals grim practices with respect to pigs. "An increasing incidence of tail biting is reported from intensive units in many parts of the country. Certain producers are cutting the tails off the new-born pigs in an attempt to control this vice, which develops in the post-weaning period."

Worst of all the intensive methods is the following: "The sweat-box system of intensive husbandry involves heavy stocking, dim light, elimination of the dunging passages, and poor ventilation-control. According to Sains-

bury (1963), mortality is of the order of 7 per cent. On the scientific evidence available, there is little justification for the adoption of the sweat-box system. Under expert management it might prove economically viable. It does not, however, meet the established behavioural pattern of the domesticated pig, and in the interest of the animals its further usage should be banned except in circumstances approved by the Home Office for experimental purposes."

Regarding the cutting off of the pigs' tails, the report states: "There seem to be no valid reasons for docking young pigs for the purpose of preventing tail-biting at a later stage in growth. If perverted by overcrowding and poor management, even tail-less pigs will bite ears. This needless mutilation certainly constitutes cruelty."

The recommendation is the licensing of premises maintaining more than a certain number of pigs and regular visits by veterinary inspectors to take action under the 1911 Act.

Calves, too, have suffered under the new systems, and the report has this to say: "It is open to serious question whether interferences with the normal physiological mechanisms of the young calf are justified. Calves are ruminants from the age of three weeks onwards, and to rear them under conditions which eliminate rumination seems to be an unnecessary abuse. Milk substitute foods, as distinct from dried milk preparations, are not satisfactory during the first few weeks of life. The feeding of calves on a whole-milk diet from birth until the age of six weeks would materially improve their welfare in all respects. Consideration should be given to banning the administration of milk-substitute foods to calves less than six weeks of age. Anaemia in calves may result from several causes, including infectious disease. However, any method of feeding deliberately introduced to produce this condition should be considered as constituting cruelty."

So far as the AWI has been able to learn, there is no production of so-called "white veal" in the United States. However, calves born in our country are being sent in quantity by air to Italy where they will be subjected to a diet deficient in iron, causing the anaemia and white flesh that is in demand there. The cruelty of white veal production was described in INFORMATION REPORT, Vol. 13, No. 2 in which the book, "Animal Machines," by Ruth Harrison was reviewed. Its outlawing in Britain would be a welcome example to other countries which practice the system of cooping calves up in the dark and feeding them an unbalanced diet which they try to correct by gnawing the floors of their cramped pens.

A summary of the recommendations of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare includes the following:

1. Acts for the Protection of Animals, 1911-64

- (i) Appropriate amendments where necessary to provide safeguards against unnecessary interference with the normal behaviour, physiology and anatomy of an animal, either by way of restricting its movements, altering its diet or performing operations without just cause.

Examples where this would apply include:

- (a) Hens in laying cages.
 - (b) Depression of rumination in calves by feeding milk substitute food and withholding hay.
 - (c) Docking of young pigs.
- (ii) Legislation laying down minimal standards of housing in respect of floor spacing for poultry, pigs, calves and rabbits.

2. Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

- (i) Ministry orders to provide for the establishment of Health Schemes under which intensive units carrying over a certain number of stock would require to be registered and the premises to be licensed.
- (ii) An extension of Ministry orders in respect of the diseases of poultry, pigs and calves most prevalent in intensive units and for which orders are not already in force.

Further included are recommendations which would make possible the prevention of unnecessary castration of pigs and the regulation of poultry slaughter. The scope of the recommendations is broad, recognizing many of the new cruelties which have developed through the application of mass-production methods to animals. Humanitarians in all countries where intensive methods are used can be grateful to UFAW for this comprehensive report. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Animal Welfare Institute.



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Senate

HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the humane treatment of animals by the Federal Government and by institutions receiving grants from the Federal Government.

Similar proposed legislation was introduced by me in the 87th and 88th Congresses. I am happy to note that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG], who cosponsored the original measure, and I have been joined by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. I am particularly happy to find myself a cosponsor of this useful piece of proposed legislation with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], to whom we are all so much indebted for long service in this body.

The growing list of cosponsors is representative of an increasing awareness of the problems which this bill attacks and of the need for legislation to deal with these problems.

This is not a liberal or a conservative, a rightwing or a leftwing measure. It has broad ideological support. It has the support of all men, both liberal and conservative, who are concerned about the kind of record our civilization is making

in caring for helpless, speechless, voteless animals who can form no pressure group or lobby of their own, but must rely entirely on the compassion of those who can speak out and can vote.

There are sound precedents for this bill. In 1876 Great Britain enacted a law licensing scientists who conduct experiments on animals, registering the places where the work is done, and making them open to inspection by qualified inspectors. This law provides for humane treatment of the animals and the humane design of experiments. It is not an antivivisection measure. The legislation in England has been an unqualified success for almost 90 years. There is no reason why similar proposed legislation in this country should not be equally successful.

These are, in sum, the principles upon which this bill is based. It is simple, workable legislation which could not hamper genuine research but which will, if enacted, have a most salutary effect on the care and use of thousands of animals which enter laboratories in our country each year.

Mr. President, my record in support of medical research and education speaks for itself. I would not introduce or sup-

port any measure to outlaw or curtail research which is responsibly and humanely conducted.

But I believe that there is no need for a country as idealistic in tradition, and as rich in resources as the United States to condone the suffering which great numbers of these animals undergo before they die. This needless suffering does nothing to advance science or human welfare. On the contrary, research performed on unhealthy animals accompanied by unnecessary pain contributes to scientific error, misleading data, wasted funds, confusion in scientific literature, and demoralization of laboratory personnel.

And yet opposition to this bill, conducted under the pretense of protecting legitimate research from redtape and government bureaucracy, has delayed action on the legislation. This opposition comes in large measure from the organizations which prey upon helpless animals for profit made by selling the animals to laboratories for research experiments.

These organizations often try to forestall action on this measure at the Federal level by stating that there are State anticruelty laws. The fact is that 12

States specifically exempt research done in scientific institutions from anticruelty statutes and that, in any event, the State anticruelty laws were not designed to deal with cruelty and neglect in laboratories.

Research in the biological sciences now receives more support from the U.S. Government than from any other source. This bill applies only to vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by Federal agencies and by recipients of grants from the Federal Government. It is our responsibility no longer to condone needless suffering.

It is my hope that in this session of Congress hearings will be held in order to dispel some of the misunderstandings that have arisen on this subject.

Mr. President, I am heartened by the editorial support that this bill has received in the past from leading newspapers throughout the Nation. A New York Times editorial stated that the bill:

Would insure decent treatment of laboratory animals, including adequate rest and exercise areas proper feeding and sanitation. Where subjected to painful tests, animals would be anesthetized—now not always the case. None of these is antivivisection legislation. Medical and scientific research must continue for man's health and benefit. But human carelessness and cruelty to animals are always present—and always unnecessary.

The Washington Post stated that the bill introduced last year is:

A simple sensible bill to provide for the humane treatment of vertebrate animals used in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the U.S. 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.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has said:

Legislation defining civilized standards for conducting research experiments and providing for inspection and enforcement is immediately desirable and should be approved without any further pointless delay.

The Christian Science Monitor editorialized some time ago:

Members of Congress and their constituents may be tempted to think that, in the face of global upheavals and serious domestic crises bills relating to the treatment of animals are unimportant. It is a false premise. No matter involving the public conscience is even relatively unimportant, and the treatment of animals in experimental laboratories is a matter of public conscience. Man's inhumanity to man is not so separate from his inhumanity to animals that he can afford to ignore the latter. Mercy is indivisible.

Mr. President, I hope that in due course companion legislation will be introduced in the other body.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may lie at the desk until February 19 for additional cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania is granted.

The bill (S. 1071) 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 U.S. Government, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CLARK (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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Press Supports Clark-Cleveland Bills

Reprinted from THE WASHINGTON POST
April 26, 1965

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

It is for the sake of humanity that vivisection and other forms of painful experimentation on living animals are undertaken—and quite justifiably so, in our opinion. Much valuable information for the protection and prolongation of human life has been gleaned from such experimentation. But by exactly the same token—that is, for the sake of humanity—the research animals ought to be spared needless suffering or wanton cruelty. Callous or careless infliction of pain on living creatures amounts to a degradation of humanity.

This is what lies behind the bill introduced by Senator Clark to provide for the humane treatment of animals by the Federal Government and by institutions receiving grants from the Federal Government. It is similar to legislation proposed by Senator Clark in past Congresses. And it is a testimonial to the reasonableness of the proposals that Senator Clark has been joined in sponsorship of them this time by such diverse colleagues as Senators Bartlett, Muskie, Young and Byrd of Virginia. None of these men wants to impede medical research in any way; none of them is an antivivisectionist. They seek simply to minimize cruelty which serves no human purpose.

The bill would impose some paper work on researchers; but it would by no means forbid their research. It would, in brief, require decent care of research animals prior to their use in experiments; anesthetization of animals used in any experiment which would result in pain, except to the extent that the use of anesthetics would frustrate the object of the experiment; and painless killing of the animal when the experiment is completed. We see nothing in this which would interfere with real research. We see in it simply a healthy effort to impose civilized standards on procedures undertaken in the name of civilization.

Reprinted from THE COURIER-JOURNAL

Louisville, Ky.

Monday, April 12, 1965

A PROTECTIVE BILL FOR THE ANIMALS IN LABORATORIES

One of the marks of a civilized human being is a decent concern for the suffering of dumb animals. Carried to extremes, such an interest may become obsessive and hysterical. But callous disregard for the plight of dumb creatures puts man himself in the category of the more savage beasts.

Some very practical people are lined up behind a bill in Congress which would regulate the treatment of laboratory animals. The measure is designated as S. 1071 in the Senate, H.R. 5647 in the House.

Senate sponsors include Senators Clark of Pennsylvania, Byrd of Virginia, Muskie of Maine and Young of Ohio. This is a varied group politically. It demonstrates the accuracy of Senator Clark's description of the bill: "This is not a liberal or a conservative, a right or left wing measure. It has broad ideological support."

The bill is being promoted by the Society for Animal Protective Legislation. This organization, led by a group of determined and devoted women, won the long fight that resulted in the Humane Slaughter Bill. The direst consequences were predicted if that measure passed. It has now been on the books for several years without any observable adverse effects. The commercial slaughter houses have learned to live with it. They are reported, in fact, to be operating more efficiently and profitably under its terms than under the old cruel system.

The Humane Slaughter Bill was falsely assailed as "antivivisection legislation." The same cry will be raised just as inaccurately, and even more strongly, against the laboratory bill.

THE TARGET: UNNECESSARY PAIN

The sponsors of this measure are in no way opposed to vivisection, under proper conditions. They are fully aware of the value of animal experimentation, which has often resulted in knowledge that saves human lives.

What the sponsors do demand is that laboratories which receive funds from the federal government submit to unannounced inspections: that they maintain decent conditions in animal cages and pens; and that they avoid unnecessary pain in their work with animals.

Hearings will probably take place soon on this measure. The interested public will want to read the testimony of experts in laboratory work. They may have suggestions which could make the bill more easily workable, without lessening its humane effect. The public should avoid being misled, however, by a hue and cry which has little relevance to the provisions in the bill itself, but which might stall it for years, as happened in the case of the Humane Slaughter Bill.

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Krutch on Cruelty and Violence

With the kind permission of the author, one of his most powerful humane essays, first published in *The Saturday Review*, March 27, 1965, is reprinted below. It deserves the same concentrated thought on the part of the reader that went into the writing of it.

WHAT DOES VIOLENCE SAY ABOUT MAN?

by JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

"I very much like to torture animals." So writes Salvador Dali in his modest *Diary of a Genius*. One of his deepest regrets is, so he goes on to say, that he has never had the pleasure of watching a lion die of starvation.

Now lions are expensive luxuries but rats and other small animals come cheap and a modest equivalent of the experience denied Dali is enjoyed by many adolescents in high schools that buy from one of the largest biological supply houses complete starvation kits that include various deficient diets and thus provide for a refinement which only modern science has made possible. The victims eat but they die even more slowly than if they were entirely deprived of food. Thus the pleasure of watching them is prolonged and it may be justified on the ground that it is "educational."

A century ago Charles Darwin told a Royal Commission that experiments involving cruelty to animals were "damnable" unless they contribute important knowledge unobtainable in any other way. And when Thomas Henry Huxley heard of a vivisectionist who said that he might give his victims an anesthetic to keep them quiet but not to spare them pain, Huxley wrote, "I would willingly agree to any law which would send him to the treadmill." Certainly high school students have no need to prove for themselves that dietary deficiencies can be fatal and they learn nothing but hardness of heart from either these experiments or from some of the others now popular—such as, for instance, the inoculation of rodents or chicks with cancer. In their literature class they probably read "The Ancient Mariner" and are asked to comment upon:

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small

But a bright student might be inclined to reply that praying in schools is forbidden anyhow, and at least one teacher is reported to have brushed criticism aside by explaining that students were sternly forbidden to regard their victims as pets or to take any interest in them as individuals. Another teacher, when asked why it was necessary to perform actual experiments when published accounts and photographs were available, replied that "using live animals fascinates the youngsters." He added that it wouldn't do to stop the experiment before death ensued because death made it "more dramatic" and "the children are not convinced unless the critters die."

There are, of course, laws against cruelty to animals, but I have never heard of a case where they were invoked to prevent any torture that claimed to have a scientific purpose. In fact, many, though not all, laboratory physiologists have bitterly opposed all the various bills introduced (chiefly, so far, without success) that would set up standards governing the treatment of laboratory animals—Senate Bill S.1071, for instance. But does anyone dare say that no laboratory worker could possibly have a touch of sadism in him or even that routine familiarity with torture might make him callous? The very fact that laboratory experiments are conducted behind closed doors makes it all the more desirable that some sort of control or inspection be provided for. In England, where all possibly painful experiments must be licensed by the Home Office, eighty-eight biological fellows of the Royal Society answered a questionnaire in which they were asked whether or not they opposed these existing controls, whether they

(Continued on page 2)

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believed they prevented the highest level of medical research, and whether they found in their own experience that control seriously frustrated legitimate results. Of the eighty-eight, only one replied "Yes" to any of the three questions; the rest gave a "No" to all three. Among comments from eminent persons were:

Sir Francis Walshe, F.R.S.: "A wide familiarity with the literature of experimental neuro-physiology leads me to think that in other countries where no such rational mode of control is used, quite a few futile and unnecessarily painful animal experiments are carried out by persons not always qualified to do them."

Professor A. T. Phillipson, deputy director of the Rowett Research Institute: "I am glad to hear the Americans are trying to introduce a bill similar to our Office Act."

Professor A. Hadow, F.R.S., director of the Chester Beatty Cancer Research Institute: "I have, of course, been most interested to learn of the American bill and sorry to hear of opposition to it."

Nobel Prize-winner Professor H. A. Krebs: "I am very glad indeed to support a movement to introduce in the United States legislation similar to that operating in Great Britain. My answer to all three questions which you formulated at the end of your letter is a simple 'No.'"

One similar bill was recently introduced in one of the American state legislatures, whereupon an amendment was offered specifically exempting high school laboratories from any supervision or restriction. In the Middle Ages any cruelty was justified if it could be said to be in the defense of true religion; much the same is true today if science is substituted. But one does not have to oppose all vivisection to ask that the experimenter should be required to show, not merely that he could learn something from some horrible cruelty, but that what he could learn is important enough to be alleged as an excuse. I wonder, for instance, about the experiment recently reported to determine how much fire dogs could breathe without dying. The experimenter said that the Army "wanted to know." Why it wanted to know was not explained, but perhaps it was in order to make sure that its flame throwers were sufficiently lethal.

We like to tell ourselves that civilization has made us more humane. Our newspapers no longer carry advertisements like the following from a British periodical in 1730: "A mad bull, dressed up with fireworks, is to be turned loose . . . likewise a dog dressed up with fireworks; also a bear to be turned loose. N.B.—A cat to be tied to the bull's tail." Bear-baiting was officially prohibited in England in 1835 and a few years earlier the first law making cruelty to animals an offense *per se* was passed—over, incidentally, vigorous opposition in Parliament by those who called themselves anti-sentimentalists. Nevertheless, it sometimes seems that Emerson's Law of Compensation really does work—both ways. Perhaps there is less suffering inflicted upon animals that is frankly for pleasure but there is probably much more of it—quantitatively, at least—in the interest of scientific knowledge.

Killing for fun and death as a spectacle are not, however, unknown today. In Tuscon, Arizona, the head of a certain printing organization that opposes most of the present game laws abandoned the usually mealy-mouthed, gun-manufacturers' explanation of the wholesome effects of killing animals for fun (*i.e.*, outdoor exercise, contact with nature, making fathers pals with their sons, and so forth) for the statement that children ought to make early contact "with life and death." And frank though that was, it wasn't quite completely so. What he meant was not "familiarity with death" but "familiarity with killing," which is a rather different thing. And there is surely some doubt that there are not enough opportunities today to become familiar with that. We who have had the privilege of living in the Century of Progress have, as a matter of fact, had more opportunities to take killings of one sort or another for granted that had either our fathers or our grandfathers.

Perhaps it is because there has been so much killing in our own time that there seems to have been a reversal of the once-evident trend away from ritual violence. Perhaps the fun killings staged by some of the veterans' organizations that invite young folks to club rabbits to death is only a survival of a concept of sport widely prevalent

down to the nineteenth century. But there is no doubt that bullfighting (once regarded as decidedly un-American) has become a smart diversion. Nor is its popularity confined to the Southwest, where the *corridos* (a little Spanish adds a touch of chic) staged just across the border are not only regularly advertised in our newspapers but often given critical reviews. Hemingway's blood lust no doubt had something to do with the rise of the fashion, but his celebration of the bullfight as the most refined expression of the sadistic impulse met with widespread response.

A few years ago, during a Congressional hearing, a witness introduced a memo from an advertising manager to the producer of a TV serial his company was sponsoring: "More violence and more bosoms." A great deal has been written in quite proper protest against the violence that runs so consistently not only through TV melodramas and through the animated cartoons, but also through even the Disney nature films, where ritual fights (often carefully staged) play a large part. How much all these things are creating a taste, how much merely responding to it, would be hard to know, but less has been written about the increasing element of violence, danger, and death in the so-called spectator sports. American football (which a recent English critic called "not violent enough for a war, but too violent for a game") is relatively mild by comparison with air shows and auto races, though even in football there are some spectators whose excitement is increased by the fact that fatal injuries are at least a very real possibility. And as far as the air shows and races are concerned, their danger is frankly stressed in the advertisements.

The most penetrating discussion I have ever seen of the part played by the ever-present threat of death at an auto race occurs, oddly enough, in a Bantam paperback called *When Engines Roar*. These "nineteen action-packed true stories capture all the daring and drama of the greatest moments in auto racing history" and are obviously directed at *aficionados*. But the volume does nevertheless include an article "The Psychology of Auto Racing," by one Raymond de Beker, which is reprinted from *The Annual Automobile Review*.

Mr. de Beker cites a variety of appeals that the spectacle of auto racing can and does make: Speed is one of the more spectacular achievements of technology and all aspects of technology fascinate modern man; crowds, noise, and mass hysteria offer an escape from the troubled self, and so forth, and so forth. But the principal conclusion that emerges from the analysis is foreshadowed by the opening sentence: "Motor races are just as essential a part of modern life as gladiatorial combats were in ancient Rome."

After disposing rather briefly of the less obvious appeals, the author develops fully an analysis of the most powerful ones. "In no other sport . . . is the danger of death so imminent. At Le Mans death reaped eighteen victims in a matter of seconds . . . and though the spectators have every intention of running risks only by proxy, it happens that fate panders over-zealously to a taste that conscience scarcely dares to admit." Hence (as he might have added but didn't) it is all rather as though the spectator at the bullfight was occasionally tossed into the arena or the Roman fan at the Coliseum found himself, though no Christian, suddenly in the middle of the lions. (Which would have served him right enough.)

Mr. de Beker then concludes: "Mankind has reached a dangerous corner . . . [He] seeks to preceive what fate this machine holds in store for him and to experience vicariously the pains of death and rebirth it involves. He wants to know if he can become the superman who defies the laws of space, the mechanized centaur he visualizes in the champion, and avoid the catastrophe which alarms yet attracts him as flame does a moth."

When I began to write this piece the moral I would have drawn from the bull ring and the race course would have been implied in the question just how far the spectator at either is from the Emperor Commodius, whom Suetonius describes as leaning over the box to stare intently into the face of the gladiator dying a few feet away. Now, however, I wonder if the auto race isn't, unlike the bullfight, something new rather than merely a recrudescence. Perhaps its chief significance is what Mr. de Beker makes it—as a ritual presentation of man face to face with the machine which he half hopes and half fears may put an end to him at last.

THE TIME IS NOW

After an inexcusably long delay, it now seems hopefully possible that Congress will act on one or more of the laboratory-animal bills that have been introduced in session after session over a five-year period and have, so far, perished in committee.

The argument for these bills is not anti-vivisection. It is whether animals used for medical and other experimentation shall have legal protection against wanton and unnecessary cruelty. Such cruelty is a matter of congressional record, brought out in House hearings in September 1962. There have been no further hearings and no action. While Congress has delayed and the public has been too quiescent, laboratory animals have been subjected to unthinkable shocking treatment which many physicians and surgeons themselves condemn as unnecessary and cruel to the point of atrocity.

Unfortunately there are, among the current bills, several weak ones which would be literally worse than nothing. There are, however, three adequate bills which deserve public support and favorable congressional action. They are S. 1071, introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and cosponsored by Sen. E. L. Bartlett of Alaska, Sen. Harry E. Byrd of Virginia, Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio, and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine; H.R. 5647, introduced by Representative James C. Cleveland of New Hampshire and identical with S. 1071; and H.R. 3036, introduced by Representative Claude Pepper of Florida.

Any one of these bills would form a reasonable and sound basis for urgently needed regulation.

Delay in this matter does no credit to Congress, to the committees in charge of hearings, or to the public, who, in the last analysis, is responsible. Now is the time for citizens many of whose tax dollars whether they like it or not, are channeled into animal experimentation partially financed by the government to demand of their lawmakers and executives that an adequate regulatory bill be passed by this Congress.

Reprinted from THE DENVER POST
Friday, April 16, 1965

RESEARCH ANIMAL USE NEEDS CONTROLS

A long, stubbornly waged campaign to get legislation that would prevent cruelty to animals used in U. S. research laboratories, medical schools and industrial plants once again has been slowed to a stop in a congressional committee.

Testimony heard in other committees over the past few years indicates that animals used in experiments are abused and subjected to unnecessary suffering in many laboratories throughout the United States. There are virtually no controls at present over the use of animals in research and teaching.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., has introduced legislation that would provide for humane treatment of animals used in experiments and tests. He introduced similar legislation in the two previous congresses.

The present bill has languished in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare since early February. Sen. Lister Hill, D-Ala., the committee chairman, shows no inclination to schedule hearings.

Senator Clark and the bill's co-sponsors, Senators Bartlett of Alaska and Byrd of Virginia, suggest that committee members fear such hearings might invite "overly excited testimony" from people who have strong feelings about defenseless dumb animals.

We suggest that it's time for excitement. A review of previous testimony and realization that nothing at all has been done about the conditions it revealed convinces us the excitement might be just what the situation calls for.

Until recent years the protest about lack of adequate controls over the use of experimental animals has been vigorous but unorganized. There has been a tendency on the part of many to remain deaf and blind to this cruel oversight because "scientific progress" is a far more attractive cause. Medical spokesmen have argued effectively that controls might impede such progress.

Also, pleas for more humane treatment of research animals historically have tended to become associated with avowed anti-vivisectionists and stereotyped "do-gooders" of women's clubs and societies.

But there has been considerable testimony, some of it from outstanding doctors and scientists, that control legislation would actually improve medical research and even save large sums of money now going into unnecessary experimentation.

As for the anti-vivisectionists, Senator Clark is careful to point out his bill is not such a measure. It provides for licensing of laboratories which receive grants from government agencies and for inspection of these labs to insure humane care and housing of the animals used in them, as well as for painless killing of animals which cannot be saved and which might otherwise suffer for a time after an experiment.

Medical and scientific research must continue unimpeded for man's health and benefit. But human carelessness and cruelty to animals apparently is frequently present in many areas of this research. We believe it is unnecessary.

Members of Congress and their constituents might easily overlook legislation like this in the presence of international crises and pressing domestic issues. But no matter involving the public conscience is unimportant, even relatively, and the use of experimental animals is certainly a matter of public conscience.

Senator Clark's bill should get favorable action without further delay.

The First Anti-Cruelty Legislation Was American

In 1641 the Massachusetts Bay Colony enacted this law in "The Body of Liberties" (100 in all):

"Off The Bruite Creature

"92. No man shall exercise any Tirrany or Crueltie towards any brute Creature which are usuallie kept for man's use."

This law is far ahead of its time — so far ahead that, until Mrs. Emily S. Leavitt, doing research for her forthcoming book on anti-cruelty legislation, discovered it, humanitarians throughout the world have assumed that the British M.P., "Humanity" Martin, who fought so fiercely to obtain enactment of the first anti-cruelty legislation in England (1822), was the primary author of all the laws that have followed.

"The Body of Liberties" of 1641, the first code of laws established in New England, was compiled by the Puritan minister, Nathaniel Ward (c. 1578-1652) who had studied law in England. "I have read almost all the Common Law of England," he states, in his autobiographical sketch, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam." (Since this Common Law and the English "Magna Charta" were sources from which Mr. Ward drew his knowledge of legislation, efforts are being made to determine if there is any mention of animals in the Common Law of England.) Samuel Eliot Morison, in his books, "Builders of the Bay Colony" (p. 232), says, "Although animals then had no protection in Comman Law, 'The Bruite Creature' has a section of his own in the Body of Liberties." In a footnote, Mr. Morison refers to an "interesting case of condemnation for cruelty to an ox, in Records of Quarterly Courts of Essex County (Massachusetts) III, 305." So it seems clear that Libertie No. 92 was used successfully for prosecution.

After the broad provisions of the 1641 law comes a specific one:

"93. If any man shall have occasion to leade or drive Cattel from place to place that is far of, so that they be weary, or hungry, or fall sick, or lambe, It shall be lawful to rest or refresh them, for a competent time, in any open place that is not Corne, meadow, or inclosed for some peculiar use."

This may be the first law to protect animals in transit. It sets the precedent which the general anti-cruelty legislation has followed here and in other countries: that the general anti-cruelty law be augmented by a series of specific laws necessary to make clear in each different field what is prohibited cruelty.

It is well to note that the first anti-cruelty law did not contain any of the qualifying words such as "intentionally," "maliciously," "wantonly," or "recklessly" with which subsequent laws have sometimes been weakened — even now in New York State, the legislature is being asked to accept as a part of the revision of the penal laws a weak anti-cruelty law which abolishes many of the specific laws so urgently needed, and which adds the qualifying words, "intentionally or recklessly." New York humanitarians are fighting an uphill battle against the revision whose powerful backing has already swept it through the New York State Assembly Committee on Codes without a hearing.

Mrs. Leavitt's book will serve as a guide to the principles of humane legislation and as a reference book long needed by humane organizations and individual humanitarians in our country where no complete compilation of laws has ever been made available to workers. Mrs. Leavitt resigned her position as librarian at Montclair (N. J.) State College to do the research and writing under a grant made available to the Animal Welfare Institute for the purpose.

Transportation Of Livestock

A bill to include trucks in the humane requirements laid down for railroads transporting livestock has been introduced again by Congressman George Rhodes of Pennsylvania. The number of the bill is H.R. 3611, and it is pending before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

The large majority of food animals are now transported by truck, so the law passed in 1906 when railroads were the chief means of transport for animals going to market is approximately 90% out of date. Known as the "28 hour law" because this is the time specified for unloading, feeding and watering of livestock, its failure to apply to trucks means that most food animals in our country have no legal protection in transit.

British Medical Association Memorandum Gives Strong Support to Regulation of Animal Experiments

Some time ago an *ad hoc* committee of the British Medical Association tendered a brief memorandum of evidence to the Littlewood Committee set up by the Home Office to consider the law relating to experiments on animals. Having been asked for as urgent, this memorandum was, by agreement, submitted without having been before the Council of the B.M.A., and some members of the Council felt that it could advantageously be amplified in order that it might express more particularly the traditionally humane attitude of the medical profession. Accordingly a supplementary memorandum was put before the Council on the authority of the Medical Science, Education, and Research Committee of the B.M.A., and was submitted to the Littlewood Committee on behalf of the Council.

The Home Office is not publishing any of the evidence submitted, but I have received permission from the B.M.A. to see their supplementary evidence and to quote from it. It begins as follows:

"We consider it to be the opinion of the British Medical Profession that the utmost consideration should be accorded to animals used in experiments so that pain or discomfort shall be reduced to an absolute minimum if it cannot be avoided or abolished altogether. Only legitimate research should be permitted and this under statutory control. We approve of regulations governing experiments on animals. The British Statute, which protects them is based on sound principles, and needs only to be brought up to date.

We take pride in the knowledge that the Medical Profession has played a prominent part both in formulating the Law and in its practical application."

After enlarging on this subject, the memorandum expresses substantial agreement with the more important recommendations made by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and the Research Defense Society. It then deals with the procedure for granting licences and the qualifications required in a licensee, and adds:

"The permitted range of procedures should be carefully defined whether in the existing certificates A or B or by a new form of licence superseding these and the licensee should understand that he is bound by it so long as it remains in force. The range of permitted procedures should be restricted for novices and for licensees of modest or unproven capacity, and widened in proportion to the competence shown or acquired in the course of experience."

The memorandum then calls for an increase in the number of inspectors and deals with their selection, training and conditions of service. "Special regard should be paid in the selection of recruits to their humanitarian outlook and conscience." It agrees to the appointment of an advisory committee meeting at regular and fairly frequent intervals for the purpose of assisting the Inspectorate, and that the Pain Condition should continue to be applied to all species of vertebrates on equal terms.

It then deals with "certain classes of procedures which carry special risks of inflicting severe suffering:" with the extent of LD50 and ED50 measurements; waste of animals; animal husbandry; animal technicians; and after care.

As to experiments for teaching purposes: "We think it undesirable that any experiments on living animals should be included in the teaching of school children or junior students in view of the abuses which such a programme has produced elsewhere. Their value in teaching children is in any case doubtful. On the other hand it may be desirable for advanced students of biology in Universities to repeat painless experiments as a part of their essential training during their final year or after graduation, and the law perhaps could be advantageously amended so as to sanction this. Such advanced students might be licensed specifically for the purpose of training as distinct from research, or they might be required to work under the close supervision of a licensee approved for the purpose by the Home Office." There follow references to the annual reports of the Home Office, humane techniques, and anaesthesia.

The memorandum concludes with a formal "Declaration of Principles" which is so important that it must be reproduced in full. Thus: "The Council of the British Medical Association, which represents the Medical Profession in the United Kingdom, wishes to declare its full and

Avianized Vaccine Donated To Dr. Schweitzer By Cyanamid

An emergency shipment of 300 doses of Rabies Vaccine Modified Live Virus Avianized has been sent by air to Dr. Albert Schweitzer at his hospital in Lambarene, Gabon, West Africa. The vaccine was donated by Cyanamid International, its developer and manufacturer.

The emergency request resulted from an outbreak of rabies among the animals at the hospital, causing those affected to be destroyed. Relayed to Cyanamid by the Animal Welfare Institute, the result was immediately acted upon by Dr. Juan Figueroa, Manager for Animal Products. Thirty vials were forwarded, each containing vaccine for ten animals.

Dr. Figueroa, a long-time admirer of Dr. Schweitzer, is also Vice-President of the World Veterinary Association. In commenting on his company's donation, he said, "We at Cyanamid are most happy to contribute in this small way to Dr. Schweitzer's humanitarian work."

The Animal Welfare Institute is very grateful to Cyanamid International for its prompt and generous response to our plea for vaccine for the animals at Dr. Schweitzer's hospital. We are happy that the vaccine is the humanely produced avianized type which was developed by this company. Its long-lasting protection is a great improvement for the vaccinated animals over the old killed-virus type of vaccine which is still, regrettably, in use by some practitioners, despite the fact that its production cannot be humane and that some animals receiving it become paralyzed.

AWI Laboratory Animal Consultant Receives Appointment

The following press release was issued from the office of Governor Romney announcing the appointment of Mrs. Robert Dyce to a committee that assists the Commissioner of Health in carrying out the provisions of the Michigan law on care and treatment of animals in laboratories. Mrs. Dyce served last year as Assistant to the AWI Laboratory Animal Consultant and, this year, has taken on the full duties of the Consultant.

"April 13, 1965
Executive Office

"Governor Romney Tuesday announced the appointment of Mrs. Dorothy Dyce, of Detroit, to the Advisory Committee on the humane use of animals.

"Mrs. Dyce of 23411 Margareta, fulfills the statutory requirement of P. A. 241 of 1947, that there be two members of the committee representing the State Federated Humane Society. This appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Clifton Johnson of Detroit.

"The Advisory Committee was instituted to assist the State Health Commissioner in promulgating rules and regulations for the humane care of animals used for experimental purposes."

unanimous support for the basic principles of the Act of 1876 which provides for the control of animal experimentation for scientific purposes, i. e. the Council approves the following legal requirements and favours their continuation:

1. That any animal experiments permitted must have a bona fide scientific purpose and receive Home Office approval.
2. The operation of a system for ensuring that the humane purpose of the law shall be uniformly implemented.
3. The licensing of personnel authorized to conduct animal experiments, and the registration of premises where experiments may be carried out.
4. The provision of an official central Inspectorate as a system of Inspection.
5. The Pain Condition in regard to which the Council of the B.M.A. endorse the humane considerations inherent therein.

The Council regards the aforementioned provisions as essential and desirable and as in no way hampering or impeding legitimate research and scientific progress."

C. W. Hume
Founder of UFAW
30th April, 1965

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The Littlewood Report

The recently published "Report of the Departmental Committee on Experiments on Animals," presented to the British Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, is an important landmark in the development of civilized thinking on animal experimentation. It deserves thoughtful study by scientists and animal protective workers in our country. Those who hold extreme views on either side of the question should consider the eminent fairness of this report.

The following lead article from the May eighth issue of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* is reprinted with the kind permission of the editor.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

The highly informative report¹ about experiments on animals published last week by the Home Office sets out in its 255 pages 15 general findings and 83 recommendations in a masterly fashion. The reporting committee of 14, under the chairmanship of Sir Sidney Littlewood and with the assistance of Mr. P. Beedle, of the Home Office, as secretary, has a remarkable achievement to its credit in completing within two years a comprehensive study of a complex subject which has expanded with a speed linked to that of the growth of science in general since the Cruelty to Animals Act was drawn up 89 years ago.

The terms of reference were: "To consider the present control over experiments on living animals, and to consider whether, and if so what, changes are desirable in the law or its administration." The question of the supply of animals for experimental purposes was considered to be included in this and has indeed formed an important part of the report. Evidence was taken from scientific societies and bodies representing research workers with direct experience of the working of the Act; organizations for animal welfare; anti-vivisection societies; and members of the general public. In addition visits were made to 29 establishments registered for experiments under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876. Proper acknowledgment is made to all the sources, and where appropriate, each is mentioned as putting forward particular reasoned views.

Although the terms of reference did not include inquiry into the need for experiments on animals, since it had already been established by two Royal Commissions, the Committee has properly emphasized that every research worker using animals "incurs a moral responsibility to justify his action and a duty to limit pain and give proper care." In this light it is immediately reassuring to note its general finding: "From our own visits to laboratories and discussions with licensees and animal attendants we have been greatly impressed with the prevailing standards of humanity and with the condition of the animals we have seen. We have seen no foundation whatever for any general suspicion let alone sharp criticism of the concern of licensees for their animals."

The text of the report has been composed with great skill, achieving brevity with a clarity and a frankness especially important to such a topic. The reader is left with the feeling that the committee has combined sensitivity towards the experimental animals with acknowledgment that they must be used in the service of all other living creatures. In scope it is wider than might have been expected, achieving correct perspective by a well-selected historical summary both of the achievements due to experiments on animals and of the evolution of the law and the welfare societies concerned with their protection. The all-important topic of pain in animals is the subject of a whole section, plus an appendix² which

should be illuminating to scientific and non-scientific readers alike. Undoubtedly the report should be read by all who profess an interest in the very serious business of using living animals for the advancement of medical, veterinary or other biological science, whatever their calling.

The national press has in general headlined the news of the report as urging tighter control over experiments on animals. Strictly speaking this is a true summary, but possibly misleading to the man in the street who may read little further. Much of the "tighter control" has been advocated by those working under the Act themselves; some is to give the force of law to established Home Office practice; some endorses certain of the provisions already attached to every license by the Secretary of State. Thus the only two recommendations which the Committee considers should be implemented immediately—namely, the reconstitution of the Advisory Committee to be a highly active body and not merely called for special cases, and the increase in the number of the inspectorate from its present 8 to 21—were both considered by the various research organizations as well as by the animal welfare societies to be long overdue. Further, the direction that, "No operative procedure more severe than simple inoculation or superficial venesection should be permissible in any experiment without anaesthesia of the animal involved" is really an endorsement of Condition 4 of each licence as at present issued. The statutory power recommended for an inspector to order the immediate destruction of an animal suffering considerable pain is of similar significance for Condition 3(c). This latter looks dramatic, but from the tone of the report it is clear that it can rarely be necessary. However, it is right that such a safeguard should be seen by the public to be a matter of law.

"The use of curare-form drugs should be prohibited except in conjunction with anaesthesia of sufficient depth to produce loss of consciousness." This at first looks like a restriction, but as at present the use of such drugs on the living animal is subject to special permission unless the creature is decerebrate it may in fact be a relaxation. Moreover, since the report recommends abolishing the system of certification in extension of what may be done under licence alone and replacing it by licences stating specifically the procedures available to each holder individually, an overall tighter control is in fact achieved. At the same time much administrative work engendered by the present clumsy certification system will be eliminated. A further and valuable relaxation recommended is in regard to teaching, for students without licenses but under the continuous supervision of licensees may be allowed to work on fatally anaesthetized animals in future instead of on animals rendered decerebrate by surgical means to destroy their ability to feel pain. From this perhaps the only confusion arises, since the report also recommends that animals should no longer be made decerebrate under the Cruelty to Animals Act for the purpose of teaching. But presumably this is not intended to ban the use of the decerebrate creature as a preparation from which lessons about the function of the central nervous system may be learned.

Other important points can here be touched on only briefly. There is no evidence of serious wastage of animals by needless experimentation. The numbers used are likely to continue to increase, and the committee considers there should be no general barrier to experiments on animals for achieving new biological knowledge. Animals used for production of biological products (such as vaccines) should come under the Act, as should animals born of animals under experiment.

The sponsorship of licences should be in the hands of people more directly in contact with the applicants, and initially licences should be probationary. The Secretary of State should be empowered to make regulations governing the husbandry of laboratory animals. The career of inspectors should be made more attractive, the report recommends; recruitment should be restricted to people with veterinary or medical qualifications, equal numbers of each. And "The Secretary of State should be empowered, subject to consultation with the interests concerned, to prohibit the use in laboratories of animals not bred for the purpose in registered laboratories or breeding units outside laboratories."

In addition, and presumably as an interim measure, the committee suggests that a system of "approved collectors might be instituted for obtaining animals from breeders producing animals for purposes other than laboratory use. Provision for the dissemination of more information to the public about the nature of animal experimentation is advocated. This is of fundamental importance in dispelling any public disquiet, and licensees would welcome it.

This frank report is exactly what was needed at the present juncture. Most of those who intend to look at it will no doubt start with the Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations, but it is much to be hoped that they will follow up all the references given there to the main body of the text and be stimulated into thinking well beyond that.

Cleveland Amory's Animal Kingdom At World's Fair

A new approach to humane education has been undertaken by Cleveland Amory. In an exhibit at the Better Living Center of the World's Fair, a series of glassed-in, air-conditioned rooms show groups of animals that delight and fascinate the constant stream of youngsters who come to look and learn. The old-fashioned farm yard is the most popular of all, with no battery cages or close confinement of the so-called "intensive" farm management. Ducks and geese, rabbits and chickens, a pony, a calf, a kid and a donkey are on view, probably for the first time, to many city children. They may, if they come by at the right time, see a coyote sitting comfortably on a sofa with a young girl eating a dish of ice-cream — though, as noted elsewhere in this Information Report, bounties are still paid that encourage the painful trapping of these animals in some states.

Altogether, there are eight different rooms, seven containing animals, one containing an exhibition of animal protective work done by different, independent humane organizations throughout the nation. The Animal Welfare Institute has made the illustrated children's leaflets, "You and Your Dog" and "Kittens and Cats" available to all the children who attend the exhibition.

Mr. Amory deserves great credit for an original and positive contribution to the teaching of kindness.

Anti-Cruelty Statutes Upheld

Pigeons have been the target, in the last few years, of a hate campaign of singular virulence. The cruel poison, strychnine, has been widely used by officials of government, and in New York State a bill has been introduced two years running to exempt pigeons from the provisions of the anti-cruelty laws which apply to all other animals except those in scientific institutions being used for experimental purposes.

It is encouraging to report that for the second consecutive year the bill has failed to pass. Citing the numbers of letters received in opposition to the bill, the Chairman of the Senate Committee before whom the bill was pending, has answered that "after a great deal of study, we have reached the conclusion that it is not advisable for the Conservation and Recreation Committee to report the measure out."

Whenever an attempt is made to weaken the anti-cruelty laws, whether by reducing their coverage or depressing their quality, vigorous citizen protest is in order, and it can be expected to succeed. Pigeons in New York State may be captured and painlessly killed, but they continue to be protected against cruelty by statutory law.

New A.W.I. Manual by Ernest P. Walker

The manual, "Learning From Our Fellow Mammals," by Ernest P. Walker is in the final stages of preparation for the printer. Written for inclusion in the author's three-volume "Mammals of the World" (Johns Hopkins Press, 1964) which has already become a classic, it represents the heart of his thinking on these animals.

The illustrations include many photographs, taken by the author, of mammals of his own personal acquaintance. His remarkable work in catching expressions of a wide variety on the faces of some of those that shared his apartment carries on ideas about facial expression which Leonardo da Vinci and, later, Charles Darwin sought to crystallize.

The manual will be free to teachers and will be available at cost price (expected to be \$1.00) to others. Orders are being accepted at this time at the office of the Institute.

The Importance of Avoiding Mental Suffering In Laboratory Animals

The Animal Welfare Institute has long sought to impress those responsible for the care and management of laboratory animal colonies with the need to avoid at least the most obvious causes of mental suffering in animals. But AWI efforts in this area have met with considerable resistance. Sentimentality and anthropomorphism are invoked as explanations for what appears to us to be the simplest common sense; for example, the observation that mammals generally suffer from loneliness if kept in solitary confinement.

For those who insist upon documented physical proof of distress, the following paper is reprinted from SCIENCE, October 25, 1963, Vol. 142, No. 3591, page 507 with the kind permission of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the authors.

LONG-TERM ISOLATION STRESS IN RATS

Abstract. Rats isolated for long periods became nervous and developed caudal dermatitis (scaly tail). After 13 weeks of isolation, rats had heavier adrenals and thyroid and lighter spleen and thymus compared with rats kept in community cages. This indicates an endocrinopathy with hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex.

Toxicity and nutritional studies on rats and mice are often long term procedures involving the use of animals confined in individual cages. This arrangement facilitates clinical observation and allows food consumption data to be taken on an individual basis. Although this practice may be desirable and necessary, it is probable that the data derived from such studies do not reflect the functionings of a normal animal. In recent years evidence has accumulated which shows that animals isolated for long periods of time have altered physiological and behavioral characteristics. This condition has been referred to as "isolation stress" by several investigators (1, 2).

In short-term experiments (up to 10 days) isolated mice or rats have lowered resistance to stress (3), lower food consumption and weight gain (4) and smaller adrenals (5) as compared with animals kept in groups of two or more. Long-term isolation (usually longer than 1 month) may bring about just the opposite effects. The mouse subjected to long-term isolation has greater food consumption, and a tendency toward larger adrenals (2). In addition, lower thyroid, spleen and ovary weights, increased oxygen consumption, and absolute leukopenia and eosinopenia have been observed (2). The last mentioned is suggestive of hyperadrenocorticism. Mice of the CH strain kept in individual cages were found to have a higher incidence of convulsive seizures than that found in paired grouped mice (6). Isolated mice consistently develop a head twitch similar to that observed in mice treated with lysergic acid diethylamide (7). The aggressiveness of the isolated mouse has been used in the testing of tranquilizers (8). Also, an increase of plasma 17

hydroxy-ketosteroid (sic) has been shown in isolated rats (9). A study of the influence of dietary fat on the cardiotoxicity of isoproterenol led to the incidental observation that the toxicity of this compound is greatly increased in isolated rats (10).

Over 350 weanling rats of the Wistar strain bred and raised in this laboratory were used in the following experiments. Half of these were housed individually and half were housed in groups of ten. All were fed Master Fox cubes, to which they were given free access. The isolation period did not exceed 13 weeks. Except where isoproterenol was used, rats were killed by exsanguination under light ether anesthesia.

Clinical symptoms of isolation stress became apparent after 4 to 6 weeks. At 3 months the isolated rat is a nervous, aggressive intractable animal. The tendency to bite is so pronounced that normal handling procedures are not feasible and it is necessary to use heavy leather gauntlets or to anesthetize the rats. The most prominent physical symptom is an ascending caudal dermatitis in 100 percent of isolated rats, compared to a zero incidence in community-caged animals.

The results shown in Table 1 indicate that an endocrinopathy exists in the isolated rat which probably involves the adrenal cortex, considering the increased weight of the adrenal glands. It is significant that certain aspects of adrenal cortical function regulate the pattern of protein and carbohydrate metabolism.

The marked difference in the toxicity of isoproterenol between isolated and community-caged rats provided a criterion for following the development of isolation stress. The toxicity did not change appreciably in the first 3 to 4 weeks of isolation, but by 8 weeks the LD⁵⁰ was approximately 118 mg/kg compared with approximately 815 mg/kg in the control in community cages. After 3 months of isolation the LD⁵⁰ was less than 50 mg/kg. Twenty-four rats were used for each LD⁵⁰ determination.

The reversibility of isolation stress was also established, the toxicity of isoproterenol being used as the parameter. Rats which had been returned to community cages for 19 days, after 3 months in isolation, showed a normal sensitivity to isoproterenol and no sign of their previous intractability. Earlier studies had indicated that a 1-week period of communal life was insufficient to effect this recovery (10).

Table 1. Some differences observed between rats kept in community cages and rats kept in isolation for 13 weeks. Organ weights given in grams.

Sex	No. of rats per group	Isolated	Community
<i>Adrenals (relative wt)</i>			
M	20	0.013	0.011
F	20	.030	.024*
<i>Spleen (relative wt)</i>			
M	20	.213	.239*
F	20	.257	.284*
<i>Thyroid (relative wt)</i>			
M	20	.007	.006
F	20	.010	.008*
<i>Thymus (absolute wt)</i>			
M	20	.269	.335*
F	20	.250	.307*
<i>Liver glycogen (g/100 g tissue)†</i>			
M	5	.500	.740
F	5	.450	.420

**p* = 0.01. †Determined according to the method of J. Kahan, Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 47, 408 (1953).

In attempts to overcome the effects of isolation, rats were handled for 5 to 10 seconds daily for 4 months. This amount of handling was only partially successful in overcoming isolation stress as measured by absolute lymphocyte count and the plasma corticoid level (11).

Rats kept in pairs for 3 months were found to be normal in behavior and in response to isoproterenol.

When the full significance of isolation stress is recognized, the use of paired or routinely gentled animals could become a standard procedure in chronic toxicity and nutritional studies.

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15 August 1963.

New York State Anti-Cruelty Law Retained After Battle

The New York State Assembly and Senate voted to exempt the anti-cruelty statutes from the Revision of the Penal Law and to place them in their entirety and without any change whatever, in the Agriculture and Markets Law.

The move was made after extensive citizen protest against weakening of the anti-cruelty statutes as proposed in the Penal Law Revision bill. The Assembly Rules Committee sponsored a bill, prepared by the Revision Commission's counsel, to exempt the anti-cruelty laws. Commenting on the action of the legislature, the Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the New York State Humane Association, Mr. Henry Redman Dutcher, said: "The same procedure will be followed for the prosecution of cruelty cases under the Agriculture and Markets Law, subsequent to September 1, 1967, as is now being followed under Article 16 of the Penal Law."

This is an important victory for the humane cause, and humane organizations in other states threatened with similar revisions, based on the unsound recommendations of the American Law Institute, can point now to both New York State and Minnesota as examples to follow. In both states, owing to the objections of humanitarians, the existing anti-cruelty statutes were exempted from the revisions and retained in their original form. The American Law Institute failed to consult with lawyers familiar with anti-cruelty legislation before writing this section of the so-called "model" penal law. The result is that the animal protective section is hopelessly weak and inadequate. It should be firmly rejected wherever it may be proposed.

ALL HEAVEN IN A RAGE: by E. S. TURNER
(St. Martin's, New York, 1965)

The war against cruelty has never before received historical treatment at once so brilliant and so thorough. The author tells "how the British nation was persuaded, shamed, shocked and coerced into, showing mercy to the 'brute creation.' The nation once known as 'the hell of horses' today has the best animal protective legislation in the world, but Britain's early culture was cruel in the extreme. The passion for cruelty was so strong that, even after bull-baiting had been outlawed by Parliament, national troops had to be sent out to enforce the law against an angry, stone-throwing mob.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries bull-baiting was not only a popular pastime but a legal requirement. Butchers who killed a bull humanely were prosecuted. No law against cruelty existed then, and, as the author points out, "A repellent and largely forgotten feature of the seventeenth century was the rage for vivisection which all over Europe seized speculative philosophers and their adherents . . . In France . . . fashionable ladies who used to attend the disembowelling of dead criminals for the *frisson* now watched living dogs turned inside out . . . In England, the game gained a grip after the Civil War. The new intellectual pursuits were dismembering, poisoning, drowning, suffocating, gutting, burning, impaling, draining, starving and injecting."

Poets and artists led the way to reform. Alexander Pope and William Hogarth both felt strongly, the latter remarking that if his works served to check the progress of cruelty he would be more proud of being their creator than if he had painted Raphael's Cartoons. He showed a series of common cruelties and their demoralizing effect on the perpetrator, "Tom Nero."

John Wesley preached kindness to animals. Dr. Johnson wrote against cruelty. William Blake's "Proverbs" from which the title, "All Heaven in a Rage," is taken, thundered against callousness as well as cruelty. William Cowper and Sir Edwin Landseer, both active humanitarians, portrayed animals so feelingly that Englishmen could hardly fail to appreciate them, and Queen Victoria, a strong supporter of animal protection, gave the designation "Royal" to the S.P.C.A., and made it the most formidable foe of cruelty ever organized.

The high points of debates during the years when Lord Erskine and Richard Martin struggled to get an anti-cruelty statute on the books, make fascinating reading. The Secretary at War, William Windham, was an untiring opponent of all humane measures, and he used the same arguments that have served his successors down to the present day. "The laws are already sufficient to prevent abuse," he said when Lord Erskine pressed a bill to outlaw bull-baiting, and when the general anti-cruelty statute finally passed, he remarked sourly that it was "a Bill for harassing and oppressing certain classes among the lower orders of the people."

E. S. Turner leads the reader unfalteringly through the extraordinary hypocrisy and stubbornness of the opposition to every humane reform. And he says, "when all the ironies and anomalies and hypocrisies have been discounted, Britain can still claim a wider range for her compassion than most countries. In two lands which claim to be the founts of Liberty things are done to laboratory animals which are not tolerated here." The last of the great achievements of legislation was Britain's outlawing of the leg-hold trap in 1963. Compulsory humane slaughter legislation (1933), the regulation of animal experimentation (1876), and a long series of lesser humane laws are accounted for, but the book ends with the modern problems: poisoning of birds by pesticides intended for insects, and the dark, cramped life imprisonment of calves, pigs and chickens raised by "intensive" methods for the table.

"All Heaven in a Rage" is not a reassuring book, but it should be read by all who give thought to the progress of civilization.

Michigan's Bounty On Foxes And Bobcats Repealed

A ten year struggle to abolish Michigan's cruel Bounty Laws on foxes, bobcats and coyotes resulted in partial victory on June 22nd when the Legislature passed Senate bill 76 by a 64-27 vote. The passage of this bill eliminates the payment of bounties on foxes and bobcats. However, the bill does not go into effect until ninety days after the Legislature adjourns for the year. If the Legislature remains in session until the end of the year, the effective date of this legislative measure will be March, 1966.

Last year the bounty hunters collected \$184,585 on foxes, and an additional \$2470 on bobcats. Some bounty hunters dig out fox dens, kill the pups, but carefully allow the mother to go free to raise more bounty-producing foxes. Other instances have been reported where foxes have been raised domestically and then slaughtered for bounty. The abolishment of bounty payments will discourage this brutal and wholesale killing of foxes and bobcats.

A similar bill which would erase bounties paid on coyotes — \$15.00 for a male and \$20.00 for a female — died in Committee. Senator Carl O'Brien, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, who introduced the bounty abolishment bills, is optimistic about its passage next year. Until that time, Michigan coyotes will die painfully and slowly in steel traps because they still have a price on their heads.

Wolves in the state of Michigan were dangerously close to extinction and in 1960 the bounty on them was repealed. The repeal of the fox and bobcat bounty is a step forward in preserving the balance of nature. The passage of a bill to protect coyotes will be the final step in making Michigan a bounty-free state.

AWI Booth at AAHA Convention

At the 32nd annual convention of the American Animal Hospital Association held March 14-19, attended by veterinarians from all parts of the United States as well as eight foreign countries, the Animal Welfare Institute maintained a booth exhibit with a representative in attendance to answer inquiries and distribute literature. The Convention was held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

Considerable interest was expressed in the various Animal Welfare Institute publications on exhibit, as well as in four books distributed by the Institute: "UFAW Handbook on the Care and Management of Laboratory Animals," "An Introduction to the Anaesthesia of Laboratory Animals," "Small Animal Anaesthesia" and "Animals and the Law."

Many copies of the Institute's manuals that are provided without charge to scientific institutions — "Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals" and "Basic Care of Experimental Animals" — were given out upon request. "Basic Care of Experimental Animals" was especially in demand and several orders were taken for the new revised edition of the manual. Copies of the bi-monthly Information Report were also made available to those attending the convention.

Several seminars were held during the convention, including one in which Dr. Oliver Graham-Jones, editor of "Small Animal Anaesthesia," spoke on "Handling and Care of Zoo Animals."

Bill To Stop Pet Stealing Introduced

As we go to press, Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick (D., N. Y.) introduced a bill (H. R. 9743) to prevent theft of dogs and cats for sale to scientific institutions. Congressman Resnick decided to introduce the bill when he received an appeal for help in retrieving a dog believed to have been stolen and transported across state lines to an animal dealer in his District. The dog had changed hands four times in two days. The owner of the missing dog, a nurse, drove all night accompanied by her three children in order to try to gain access to the dealer's premises, but she was refused admission. Before the dog could be traced, it had been used in an experiment in a New

York hospital and the body had been incinerated. The hospital had, according to a spokesman, sent out a call for six male Dalmations, but the dealer had "rung in two females on us." It was one of these females that was used in the experiment July second. Congressman Resnick pointed out that an order as specific as this was an invitation to theft. H. R. 9743 would license dealers and institutions purchasing animals from them. The Department of Agriculture would be responsible for carrying out the provisions of the bill. Congressman Pepper has introduced a similar bill (H. R. 9750) and Senator Clark plans to introduce a bill in the Senate.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO REGULATE DOG DEALERS

On August 13, 1965, the *Christian Science Monitor* printed the following editorial:

Must Mercy Wait?

"The public should inquire why hearings are so long delayed on identical bills S. 1071 and H.R. 5647. These bills, aimed at securing more humane treatment for laboratory animals, have languished in committee ever since their introduction early this year. Introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark and Rep. James C. Cleveland, they are now the only adequate bills of their kind in committee, Rep. Claude Pepper having withdrawn his former adequate bill and having transferred his sponsorship to a weak one.

"No bill on this subject can be considered adequate unless it provides for (1) unannounced inspection, (2) individual licensing, (3) pain limitation, (4) humane care and housing, (5) restrictions on student work as distinct from work by qualified scientists, (6) obligatory record-keeping. Humanitarians should not allow themselves to be misled by the spate of weak bills now flooding Congress.

"Sen. Lister Hill or Rep. Oren Harris, chairmen of the committees involved, could at any time institute hearings on S. 1071 or H.R. 5647. Why the delay?

"Also, recent proven cases of traffic in stolen pets have given rise to two more bills, H.R. 9743 and S. 2322, which would require all dog and cat dealers and laboratories purchasing from them to be licensed by the Department of Agriculture. Both theft and mistreatment of these animals would be a federal offense. Hearings on these bills also should be called at once by the chairmen of the committees involved, Rep. Harold Cooley and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson.

"The cause of mercy has already waited too long."

Three weeks later, on September 2 hearings on these latter bills were held before the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee. Congressman W. R. Poage, author of the Humane Slaughter Law, presided.

Nine bills have been introduced in the House and in the Senate Senator Clark and Senator Magnuson (Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee) have introduced S. 2322, a bill identical to H.R. 9743, The Resnick bill. Reports indicate that Congress is receiving a large volume of mail in favor of the legislation from humanitarians.

Unfortunately, the Animal Care Panel and the National Society for Medical Research, (among other representatives of the scientific community) saw fit to testify against the legislation. They described it as "discriminatory," and an NSMR witness, in a statement which amused some of those present, complained:

"The bill is discriminatory in that it makes dog and cat stealing a federal offense only when it is done by certain people. I might add that the scientific community feels unjustly stigmatised by the way this bill and the publicity surrounding it relates pet stealing *only* to research needs." Dr. Wakerlin's concern for the rights of dog thieves, that they should be no less free to steal for medical research than for any other market, would seem more noble if one could regard it as a plea for abstract justice.

(Cont. on page 4)

CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON HUMANE TREATMENT OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

Hearings on bills for the protection of experimental animals were held September 30 before the Health Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and some very interesting testimony was presented.

Dr. James Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, presented the Administration viewpoint. He did not directly oppose any of the proposed bills, but stated that voluntary programs for improving laboratory animal care were making good progress and should be evaluated. He mentioned the Animal Care Panel Act.

(Cont. on page 2)

JUSTICE FORTAS SCHWEITZER MEDALLIST FOR 1965

The extent of the humane work accomplished by the recently appointed Supreme Court Justice, Abe Fortas, has not been generally known because he has never sought credit for it. Justice Fortas was very active in obtaining enactment of a law which created a precedent for federal legislation for humane treatment of animals: the Federal Humane Slaughter Act. He advised the directors of the Animal Welfare Institute to found an organization specifically for legislative action. The Society for Animal Protective Legislation was set up by him and received the immense benefits of his constant advice, for which he declined to make any charge. His negotiations and guidance in the course of the campaign for humane slaughter legislation were invaluable and could not possibly have been duplicated. He has continued to advise the Society for Animal Protective Legislation and the Animal Welfare Institute without compensation until his appointment to the Court made it necessary for him to give up the private practice of law.

Justice Fortas wrote the bill to require humane treatment of experimental animals sponsored by Senator Joseph S. Clark and Congressman James C. Cleveland. Working with practical information on the experience of the British Act, he adapted the principles of the law to make it applicable to the United States. He spent long hours going over the most minute details after discussions with legislators and their assistants, and he revised the bill after the 1962 hearings in accordance with testimony of experienced scientists of good will at those hearings. Though modest to a degree about his tremendous accomplishments, he recently expressed pride in the draftsmanship of this bill on which he lavished so much knowledge and effort.

In every piece of work he has undertaken for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Justice Fortas has always given the very best of his powerful legal mind, and nothing second-rate has ever been acceptable to him. His work should serve as a model to humane students of the law throughout the nation. The Animal Welfare Institute is proud and honored that a medallist at once so deserving and so distinguished will receive the award for 1965.

The award ceremony will take place in Washington, D. C. on November 20th. Members and friends of the Animal Welfare Institute who wish to attend are requested to write to the new AWI mailing address for details.

Congressional Hearings On Humane Treatment of Laboratory Animals

(Cont. from page 1)

creditation scheme in particular. In response to questions, he said that he had been licensed to experiment on animals under the British Act when he was at Cambridge University and that he had not had any difficulty in pursuing his researches under the Act. However, he expressed reservations on the British Act for so large a country as the United States. "I think we have to take the principles and develop our own administrative procedures to take care of our needs rather than take the British Act as it is," he said. He further stated that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was studying the various legislative proposals and would submit a further report.

Representatives of the Humane Society of the United States and the American Humane Association testified in favor of the Rogers bill; representatives of the Animal Welfare Institute testified in favor of the Cleveland bill.

Sir Graham Wilson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A. (formerly Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service) and Dr. A. Lawrence Abel, M.B.M.S. London; F.R.C.S. England, (Former Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Consulting Surgeon to the Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital, London) testified as to the working of the British Act. Sir Graham described the administrative procedures in some detail, and stated the ethical position taken by most British scientists on the limitation of pain, that it was not permissible to inflict severe and enduring pain even in the interests of scientific progress. Asked whether he would not prefer to make mice suffer with cancer if this could prevent humans suffering from cancer, Sir Graham said this was not a valid example as most cancer research on animals was not necessarily of a painful nature. He said that the great danger of cancer lay in the fact that it was painless until the final stages. He then reiterated his position on pain limitation. Questioned about the applicability of the British Law to conditions in this country, he observed that "an ounce of experience is worth a pound of hypothetical objections" and that in his experience, the principles of the British Act were practical and flexible enough to be adapted for use in other countries.

Dr. Lawrence Abel, being a cancer specialist, confirmed Sir Graham's remarks and went on to support the British Act in similar terms. He compared the moral intent of the pain limitation rule to the abolition of slavery and the abolition of torture, and quoted the favorable opinions of many of his colleagues on the Act. "The Pain Rule does not hamper research," he said, "*pain does.*" He mentioned that the British Act had been carefully kept up to date, most recently by the review of the Littlewood Committee, and that the British Act was definitely in line with modern conditions, and had been adapted to the growth of research. He also mentioned that British surgeons are trained very thoroughly in anatomy and gain experience through watching operations on human patients rather than by routine practice on dogs.

Dr. Maurice Visscher, speaking for the National Society for Medical Research, endorsed the Roybal bill, but his testimony did not specifically mention the Cleveland bill at all. He strongly attacked the Rogers bill, which he considered dangerous to scientific interests. He found the provision of the Rogers bill licensing the heads of laboratories "absurd" and "unrealistic." He pointed to the large size and administrative complexity of the University of Minnesota Medical School, and stated that if he were licensed as the head of this laboratory, he would demand for his own protection that sixty full-time inspectors be present every day. He said that it would be impossible for him personally to guarantee that no abuses took place in the medical school unless he could have constant super-

vision of this kind in effect. He estimated the cost of this at \$600,000 yearly, and suggested that this figure should be multiplied perhaps by 1000 to cover major American laboratories. He also disapproved of the system of "directives" and of the power given to the "Coordinator" and remarked that the enactment of the Rogers bill would be a comedy, were it not such a serious matter that he was forced to think in terms of tragedy. Representatives of the AWI were interested to see that the provisions of the Rogers bill were just as objectionable to the scientific community as they are in our judgment. The Rogers bill would inconvenience scientists without protecting animals. Congressman Rogers argued with Dr. Visscher for some time at the Hearings, but was unable to influence him to change his position.

Hearings had been scheduled also for October first, but were postponed at the last minute due to a special session of Congress requiring the presence of Members of the Committee. Many people who had travelled considerable distances to testify were very disappointed, and many witnesses representing the scientific community were obliged to go home unheard. However, Dr. Visscher had stated that he spoke for the 1200 groups subscribing to the National Society for Medical Research, so that presumably his views were representative. The hearings will be reconvened at a future date which has not yet been set, and the record remains open.

TOO MANY DOGS

By Dr. & Mrs. Anthony Carding
Japan Animal Welfare Society

In Tokyo alone about 40,000 dogs are caught each year and taken to the dog pounds and either killed or sent to be used for experiments. The problem begins when puppies become large enough to be a burden on the family. The custom is to turn them into the street in the hope that someone will take pity on them and give them a home. This is of course unrealistic in our terms of reference but the Buddhist Philosophy has influenced the Japanese to prefer any alternative to killing.

The vets themselves will rarely put a patient to sleep. Believing this to be against the ethics of their profession — namely to preserve life.

The result of this code is the dog catchers vans — which tour towns and cities, with teams of dog catchers armed with wire nooses, collecting dogs from the street. The dogs, sometimes hurt, are removed from the van to the pens. The wire usually remains on the dog's neck where it can sever the flesh and cause great suffering.

Here are some extracts from our workers reports:

'The boards given by JAWS to keep the dogs out of the water in their pens have been discarded as the men say they cause extra work.'

'A box of puppies and kittens was left in the rain all night. Many pups and kittens were dead or dying. Some, terrified, still tried frantically to claw their way out. We were told they are always kept overnight in this manner.' In the heat of summer, we were told, the dead puppies begin to decompose while the live animals still struggle to escape.

'The dogs were attached to the bars of their pens by wires that cut into their necks. Some were unable to reach the food and water. As we watched some twisted themselves until they were hopelessly tangled and half strangled by the wire.'

'A dog that had been injured by a car lay unable to get up in a pool of water. No attempt had been made to dress its wounds as it would be killed any way in three days.'

'The mother dog was too weak to move as the men took her puppies and killed them. She would have to suffer for another two days to satisfy regulations.'

We have found four methods of killing in the pounds.

a) Pentobarbitone by injection. JAWS gives this drug to the City Government who undertake to see that it is used in the seven Tokyo pounds. If given properly by injection pentobarbitone causes no pain.

- b) Strychnine. This poison causes an ugly and agonizing death. Because it paralyzes before it kills people are sometimes misled into believing that the animals are unconscious while in convulsions.
- c) Electrocution. To kill without pain an electric current must pass through the brain to produce unconsciousness before the current designed to kill is turned on. The machine we observed in use has no such equipment and the helpless dogs are subjected to three minutes of intense agony before death is produced.
- d) Striking over the head with an iron bar. Although far from perfect this is very quick when done by a skilled man. It is infinitely preferable to strychnine or electrocution.

JAWS is trying to attack the stray dog problem in five ways.

- 1) We give P.B.s to the Tokyo pounds and pay our vets to administer it.
- 2) We are having chloroform-boxes made to demonstrate — (and in some cases give) to the pounds.
- 3) We are having pamphlets printed telling the public of practical means by which they can avoid increasing the dog population and urging them to have pups and kittens put to sleep as soon as they are born.
- 4) Running a mobile clinic which collects unwanted animals and gives information on their care.
- 5) We are attempting to import small humane killers for dogs. If we can do this we believe the Society has a good opportunity of initiating their use in the pounds as the authorities themselves now realize that present methods are not satisfactory.

There is a genuine love of animals in Japan. It is common to see people playing with their dogs in the street, doctors in hospitals hold services for the souls of the animals they have sacrificed to science. The pounds have shrines where the men will place flowers for the animals they have killed. It is not cruelty as such which is responsible for the conditions in the pounds but rather an inability to cope with the problems arising from so many dogs. It is possible to control the dog population by destroying newly born puppies, a campaign for spaying and the use of modern drugs and deodorants plus the destruction of unwanted dogs.

Much of this is opposed to the Japanese religious philosophy and an intensive education campaign is necessary. JAWS is doing all it can but it will be able to do more when more support is available.

ERIC HANSEN

Courage may be the most essential ingredient of effective animal protective work. Certainly, the founders of the movement were all endowed with unusual amounts of bravery and fortitude, and Eric Hansen was by far the most courageous of the leaders of large organizations for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the past quarter century. His death is an appalling loss to the movement at a time when so much work has fallen on the shoulders of inexperienced men who have had only a few years to learn the difficult problems of organized animal protection.

Dr. Hansen rose from the ranks, having begun his career in animal rescue work. No one who has heard him describe some of his early experiences, struggling in a pit to extricate unwilling mules or saving animals in time of flood, will soon forget the determination to rescue animals that motivated him so strongly. He passed along this same active idealism to many of those who worked under his guidance in the Massachusetts SPCA.

Physical courage was not the only kind of courage he possessed. To give in weakly in the face of difficulty was foreign to his nature, and he ran a society virtually without funds for a time, rushing out of the back door to escape creditors until he was able to put the organization on its feet. In later years, his wise guidance of the wealth-

iest animal protective organization in America, the Massachusetts SPCA, demonstrated the soundness of his administrative gifts, but most important in this role was the degree of integrity which he brought to it. Other organizations gave in to pressures from laboratories whether by surrendering animals or by supporting only weak bills to regulate animal experimentation. Dr. Hansen refused to succumb to these pressures.

He was known for outspokenness and a sharp wit when he met with improper behavior. The faint Danish accent which clung to his speech became more pronounced when he was indignant, and one of the last phone calls he made to us was characteristic. It took place after the "unity" meeting held in the office of Congressman Paul Rogers where representatives of the leading humane societies were asked to discard the basic principles of effective legislation for the protection of experimental animals. One of the Directors of the Humane Society of the United States, Dr. E. L. Thomsen, who was especially eager to compromise, and who told us that those unwilling to compromise should not have come to the meeting at all, expressed himself in a way that brought Dr. Hansen's sharpest tones into play. He had noted Dr. Thomsen's exact phraseology, and he imitated it with vigor: "We sold 'em, and we can unsell 'em." You heard him. That's what he said."

Dr. Hansen took seriously the obligation of honest leadership in the humane movement and was aghast at such an attitude toward the membership of any humane organization. He would be proud to know that the Massachusetts SPCA to which he gave so much, continues after his death, in the same firm, sensible and honorable tradition established by him. The editorial which appeared in the September issue of "Our Dumb Animals", published by the Massachusetts SPCA and the American Humane Education Society, appears below.

Experimental Animals

"This session of Congress has several bills pending which seek to regulate, supervise and control the use of experimental animals. However, no hearings have been held, as yet.

"This Society supports the Clark bill (Senate No. S 1071) and Cleveland Bill (House No. H. R. 5647) as we believe that they are the best offered.

"In a previous editorial, it was pointed out that a strong bill is necessary and to achieve this, any finally drafted legislation *must* contain the following six points:

"1. Unannounced inspection by qualified full-time inspectors with access to animals quarters, laboratories, and records of animal use.

"2. Individual licensing by governmental authority of all scientists desiring to use live, vertebrate animals, with the right to remove said licenses from persons responsible for inhumane treatment.

"3. Pain-curing provision that animals suffering severe, enduring pain must be painlessly killed, instead of being allowed to linger in agony or being used over again. Failure to comply with the above automatically gives the inspector the right to destroy the animals painlessly himself.

"4. Humane care and housing, including normal exercise, comfortable resting places and adequate food and water for all animals.

"5. Student work, as distinct from research conducted by qualified scientists, must be painless.

"6. Records that include a brief statement of what is to be done to the animals and why, identification of animals and eventual disposition, and a brief annual report.

"We would suggest that you express your thoughts on these bills by writing to your respective Representatives and Senators in Washington and ask that hearings be scheduled. Ask your friends to write also."

D.S.C.

A Letter From Lord Brain

The following letter was sent to the Founder of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, Major C. W. Hume, for submission to the Committee hearing testimony on the bills to regulate animal experimentation.

From LORD BRAIN

27th September, 1965

Dear Hume,

In view of the fact that Congressional Hearings on the American Bills relating to experiments on animals are to take place next week, I think I should write to you to say how much I hope that the advantages of the British practice will be made clear to them. As you know, the recent exhaustive enquiry by the Littlewood Committee has reinforced our British system by accepting it as sound in principle and recommending means by which its advantages could be developed. One of these advantages is that it imposes a definite responsibility upon the individual experimenter to comply with explicit regulations amongst the most important of which is the obligation to destroy an animal suffering pain. It also provides the means for seeing that the requirements are observed, and this will be done even more efficiently when the recommendations of the Littlewood Report are fully implemented. I myself held a license for animal experiments for a number of years and of course, have known very many others who have worked with animals in this country and I am fully satisfied that our system is in no way a hindrance to research.

Yours sincerely,
Brain

Federal Legislation Proposed To Regulate Dog Dealers

(Cont. from page 1)

The NSMR, with its customary hysteria, has been circulating memoranda to its members to say that the bills would "complete a pincers movement on research animal supply" and that "the stakes in this contest are nothing less than the pace of medical progress. The pawns are the countless thousands who will die sooner if discoveries come later."

Proponents of the legislation can only deduce that the NSMR is well aware that the dog dealers currently supplying major research institutions would not meet licensing requirements, either for care and housing or for legitimate acquisition of animals. Voluntary action by the scientific community is so long overdue that federal legislation appears to be the only answer.

Animal protective groups had a sad story to tell. They described the cruelty prosecutions brought against dog dealers, who left animals in filthy makeshift shelters without food or water for days. They told of trenches filled with the bodies of dogs that could not survive such treatment, of dogs so hungry they ate other dogs in the same pen. They told of the continual reports they receive of theft of pets, and of the bizarre frauds invented to collect animals for sale to dealers. They told of "dog auctions" where interstate dealers buy from the locals whatever dogs they can collect. Conditions under which dogs are shipped interstate were well described by Sheriff Mark

Bodine, whose testimony cut through the rhetoric of the opponents:

"Mr. Chairman and members, I am Mark Bodine from northeast Missouri, from a county currently known as Monroe County, where I have been its sheriff and served in other law enforcement there for the past 24 years. I have had numerous complaints about one particular party in the county which we investigated. With one of my deputies, we went out there, and we found what is currently known as a horse trailer that was made double deck which contained dogs, about as many as they could cram in, which was parked about a mile beyond the road, back in the woods, which had been found by a squirrel hunter.

"My deputy went out and made the investigation, and he found that this was a very hot day, and there were dogs on top of the dogs, that were dead, and there were pans of water but, because of the dogs being on top of the dogs, they could not get to them. And this equipment that they were in was all enclosed, all but the rear end, which was wire mesh, at the rear end of it. One dog in particular was crammed up into one corner with his teeth hanging into the wire. So there was no room for him to get around.

"Myself and my deputy went back to town to make a complaint, to get the county physician informed to show him and to get him to come out there and see it. We could not express in words the condition, nor could we understand that animals or dogs were treated like this.

"Approximately 20, 30, or 40 feet away there was a pile of dead dogs 4 or 5 feet high; there were about 50 or 60 or so in this pile. And in another hollow not too far away from there, we found where a number of dogs had been killed or had died, and they had been partially burned, and there were the remaining bones and skeletons and hides there.

"We got this party into court — tried to get a prosecution on him on the basis of neglect in feeding these dogs. We had two witnesses who were ex-convicts who testified that they were working with him on these dogs, and that he fed them once a day. After the hearing, I talked to one of the ex-convicts, pretty well acquainted with him, and he said; he told me that he worked for this party, that he did not feed the dogs every day, that they were lucky if they got fed once a week, and what they did get was not very much. It would consist of some bones that he would get from the abattoir, offal, and stuff like that.

Mr. Poage. Who did he sell them to?

Mr. Bodine. Some laboratories. Some of the other parties who will follow me have the names of the laboratories that buy them.

Mr. Olson. How big is this man's operation? How many employees does he have?

Mr. Bodine. The kind of help he uses consists of jailbirds or ex-convicts, that type of fellow that he is himself — birds of a feather flock together.

Mr. Olson. It must be a losing operation for him to have all of this loss of dogs that died.

Mr. Bodine. They could not be too much loss; they do not cost him anything.

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ERICA ANDERSON PRESENTS MEDAL TO JUSTICE FORTAS

The Schweitzer Medal of the Animal Welfare Institute was presented to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Abe Fortas, on November 20th. Erica Anderson, author of the beautiful new "Schweitzer Album" and maker of two films of Dr. Schweitzer's life and work, presented the medal to Justice Fortas. She said:

"I am deeply grateful and honored to present the Albert Schweitzer Medal of the Animal Welfare Institute to you, Mr. Justice Fortas.

"You have kept your heart open to the silent pleas of animals and you have worked untiringly to alleviate their pain. If it had not been for your efforts the Humane Slaughter Bill might not have passed in 1958. It is due to your thought and advice that hundreds of millions of animals are now protected in slaughter houses.

"You wrote the bill of which Dr. Schweitzer said: '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 his writings about the relationship of Man to Creature Dr. Schweitzer said 'No one should close their eyes to save themselves from seeing the suffering animals are unnecessarily subjected to. No one should make light of the share of responsibility each of us carries. As long as mistreatment of animals occurs in the world all of us are guilty.'

"I thank you, Mr. Justice Fortas, with all my heart for keeping Dr. Schweitzer's ideals alive.

"Through you and people like you 'Reverence for all Life' will become a reality in our time."

Remarks of Mr. Justice Fortas on The Occasion of The Presentation of The Albert Schweitzer Humanitarian Award — November 20, 1965

Beyond any possibility of expression, I am deeply grateful to all of you — to Mrs. Stevens and the Animal Welfare Institute — for this award of the Schweitzer medal.

It is profoundly true that I do not believe that I am worthy of it. My performance has fallen far short of the need; my dedication has not approximated the importance of the cause.

The cause which you serve is great, indeed. It is not just the cause of animals. It is the cause of mankind — of religion — of humanity — of life.

For life is a seamless web. It connects us not merely with one another, but with all that is sentient — with all that shares its miracle of birth and feeling and death.

This, I think, was the meaning of Albert Schweitzer. This, I think, was the reason why he, perhaps more than anyone in history, was complete. This, I think, is the reason why he, perhaps above all others, represents to us the deeply felt but darkly unknown beginning; the dimly perceived meaning; and the vague and shadowy end of the awesome human journey.

He taught us that one may think, profoundly, realistically, and caustically with the freedom without which thought is a shameful, tawdry exercise — that one may think and nevertheless feel, deeply, emotionally and even sentimentally. He taught us that one's mind may be a scalpel —

sharp and unyielding, and that its cutting edge is not blunted by compassion and tenderness and comprehensive love. He was, I say, complete — unafraid of the mysteries of life and unashamed of the apparent contradictions of pain and reverence, of profound belief and profound doubt, of life and death. — He walked alone, as a man must walk; and he walked hand in hand with all of life, as a great man must.

In Erica Anderson's beautiful book, "The Schweitzer Album," there is a report of a question and of this great man's answer which illuminates his capacity to endure the

(Cont. on page 2)

The New York Times published the following editorial on November 28, 1965.

The Animal Laboratories

Nearly two million dogs and more than a half-million cats—plus a large number of rabbits, monkeys, and other animals—were used in medical research experiments in the United States last year.

Most people would naturally assume that the laboratories provide these animals with adequate kennels, sufficient food and water, and space for exercise. Although some experiments are necessarily painful, no research worker would presumably subject an animal to extreme or prolonged pain. The laboratories also presumably keep records of the experiments performed on each animal and who performed them.

The astonishing fact is that in many, if not most, laboratories, none of these assumptions is true. Animals are kept in cages too small for them to turn around comfortably. Opportunities for exercise usually do not exist. Animals die of neglect or are left to linger for days in shock. Since adequate records are rarely kept, there is no check upon the number of experiments performed.

These conditions are a reproach to the good name of American Medicine. And they are entirely unnecessary. British medical research has flourished for nearly ninety years under a legal code establishing rational controls over animal research. This law requires the licensing of individual scientists to provide the necessary sense of personal responsibility, forbids experiments that are equivalent to torture, directs that animals be destroyed painlessly if their condition warrants it, and specifies that students may perform only painless experiments. Records are kept for each animal, and the Government inspects each laboratory.

Associate Justice Abe Fortas, before he was appointed to the Supreme Court, drafted a bill modeled on the British law. Senator Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, and Representative James Cleveland, New Hampshire Republican, have introduced it. But the Johnson Administration has taken no position, most of the medical profession is vehemently opposed, and Congress has not acted.

The Clark-Cleveland bill is a challenge to the American conscience. Antivivisection is not at issue, but decent, responsible care of dumb animals is.

Justice Fortas Remarks

(Cont. from page 1)

contradictions of our existence — to draw from these contradictions not frustration, but strength and a renewal of dedication.

"How is it," he was asked, "amid all the suffering of men on the earth and the suffering of animals on the earth — for instance, in laboratory experiments — that there is the useful pain which causes good, and useless pain which leads to nothing?"

And he answered: "Monsieur, do not ask me to discuss now the great problem of experiments on animals. I am not prepared, and it is a difficult question. Most important of all, and this is what we judge as progress, is that those who perform them should be aware of the terrible responsibility of their experiments. And we all, when we see suffering, must be challenged by a desire for redemption, to help all creatures. There is always mystery, we move within the mist of a great mystery: the mystery of pain. And we come to be always conscious of our great responsibility to alleviate it."

At another time and place, here is what he said:

"That fragmentary moral of concern for human life alone was like a single tone floating in the air, incomplete because the base tone to produce the harmony was missing. Reverence for life gives us the full chord, the harmony. The roots of the philosophy of reverence for life are big and strong, deeply planted, so that the tree can grow without being hurt by storms."

This, it seems to me, is a fundamental truth. Unless there is an awareness of life's vastness, its unity and its mystery, there is nothing to life and living except a series of events. Without this awareness, there is no foundation, no "base tone," for philosophy, for religion or poetry or music — or for political idealism. And this awareness requires — it does not merely tolerate — it requires that it be comprehensive, that it include all of life, not merely part — that it include all creatures that share in the mystery.

You will see that I have talked with you about fundamentals, although I am a practical man. You will observe that I have not talked with you about the waste and the inefficiency and the sheer practical idiocy of man's inhumanity towards other creatures — and I particularly include the shortsightedness of many who profess to serve man through science and medicine. — You know and I know that these exist — and that they are powerful reasons for the great work upon which you are engaged.

But beyond this and above it, the reason which supports and impels this work is the Schweitzer principle — that the achievement of a good society, the realization of the ideals and purposes of our life, our religion and our philosophy, is impossible except on a total basis — upon a basis which includes not only man but all living creatures. And as Schweitzer teaches us, we need not — we must not be dismayed or deterred by the inherent and inescapable contradictions with which life confronts us. The essential point is that we do what we can with what we have; and that whatever we do is illuminated and inspired by reverence for life and profound compassion.

Informal remarks by Justice Fortas and Mrs. Anderson underlined the contents of the report presented by Mrs. Robert Dyce, AWI Laboratory Animal Consultant. Describing conditions in some of the laboratories and dog dealers' premises she has recently visited, Mrs. Dyce said, "We watched the caretaker as he hosed the cages with the dogs in them. The room was filled with steam, and we watched the dogs as they picked up their feet in an effort to dodge the hot spray. Others, too sick to move,

or too tired to care, just sat there in quiet resignation. An open area in this room could, with the simple and inexpensive addition of some fencing, be converted into a dog cage, but she said she was satisfied with the dog room and would not consider any modifications. This same doctor said she did not give the post-operative animals any drugs to relieve their pain because she felt they didn't need it. After major surgery the animals are put back in their cages. No bedding is provided, and the animals are left to recover as best they can. As soon as the animals are received in this medical school, their vocal cords are cut so they cannot bark. The debarking is done by an attendant who received no formal training for this surgery. This same man administers anesthesia to the dogs and other animals which are used in experimental surgery. When I asked him how much training he had received, he said 'None. I just picked it up.'"

Mrs. Dyce described another medical school's care of dogs as follows: "The dog was lying on the metal floor of his cage which was covered with blood and discharge draining from a large surgical incision. The incision was not dressed, and since no bedding was provided — not even a newspaper — it was in direct contact with the cage floor. The dog had no identification — there was nothing on the cage to denote the type of surgery or the name of the scientist."

Referring to the treatment of monkeys and apes, Mrs. Dyce said, "I have seen Chimpanzees and baboons crowded into cages so narrow that they could not turn around."

She reported: "I have just come from Philadelphia where I attended the annual convention of the Animal Care Panel, the group of veterinarians and commercial suppliers to laboratories which is seeking to persuade our government that it will prevent mistreatment of laboratory animals by voluntary means. They say that they will set up standards of their own. An indication of the caliber of these standards was brought out in court this month when Dr. Schneider of Hahnemann Medical College, the head of the local ACP committee, testified that he found nothing wrong with the ghastly conditions at the Hazzard dog farm. He praised Hazzard's 'modern open-range' method of keeping dogs and added that he had inspected the kennels that week and saw no cruelty or neglect whatsoever."

"Hazzard, who raises and boards dogs for medical research, was convicted and fined for cruelty to animals on November 12th and was again arrested this past Thursday on the same charge. Investigating agents found 80 to 100 dogs on the Hazzard farm. Some were chained to boxes and unable to move because the chains were tightly wound around tree trunks. A dead dog was found in a chicken coop with live dogs. A female and six pups were found in a box with no protection from the elements. A large female dog and pups were found in a turkey pen. Three of the pups had their forelegs encased in bandages which were filthy with dirt and foul smelling. Several layers of flesh had rotted away under the bandages.

"Dr. Mary Baxter, an English research veterinarian, testified in court that she had performed bone graft experiments on the puppies. She also testified that she 'stopped almost daily at the Hazzard kennels and found nothing objectionable.' She had worked at another leading veterinary college, Cornell, and apparently had no difficulty with any authorities until this dog dealer was arrested for cruelty. Then, and only then, was she fired by the University of Pennsylvania. Had she remained in Britain where the law prevents cruelty inside as well as outside laboratories, this needless suffering would not have been inflicted, nor would it have been permitted had the bill written by Justice Fortas been in effect in our country."

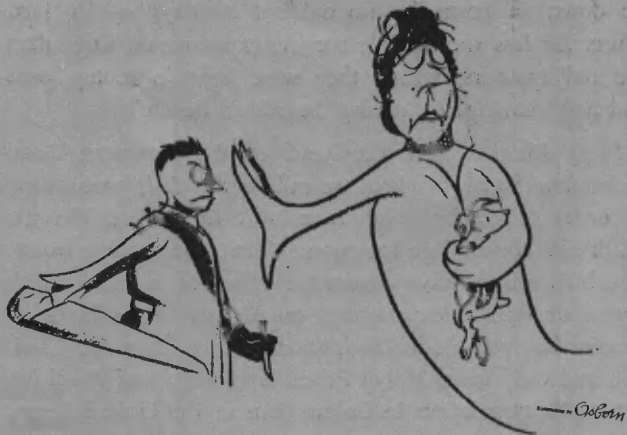


Illustration reduced 80%

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"THE MAN'S MAGAZINE" ISSUES A VIBRANT WARNING

In 1952, scientists attending the annual meetings of the American Physiological Society received a sound analysis of the methods of the National Society for Medical Research in a short, unscheduled talk by the Chairman of the Department of Physiology at the University of Michigan Medical School. He said in part: ". . . the N.S.M.R. attaches a stigma of anti-vivisection to any semblance of humanity. Anti-vivisection is their indispensable bogie which must be kept before the public at any cost. It is their only avenue towards unlimited procurement of animals for unlimited and uncontrolled experimentation."

The article in *True* magazine, June, 1965, "Danger, the Anti-Vivisectionists Rise Again," is a perfect illustration of reliance on this "indispensable bogie." Even the full-page illustration of an anti-vivisectionist has a scare-crow-like effect, a monstrous, unreal woman with a choker collar, overwhelming an enraged but tiny scientist who, even though armed with a scalpel, appears to be no match for her since she clearly outweighs him by at least four to one. This female monster is clutching a dog and turning disdainfully away from a baby — a theme played to the limit throughout the article — and this is no easy task, for despite the title, the article's target is not the anti-vivisectionists. Paradoxically, its aim is to prevent enactment of legislation which is strongly *opposed* by anti-vivisectionists both in this country and in Britain — legislation which has the strong support of the British scientific community after an 89-year opportunity to test it out.

Were the reader given the faintest inkling of the view of the British Medical Association (strongly in support of the legislation) or of the contents of the Littlewood Report, published April, 1965, after a two-year study by a distinguished governmental committee, including scientists and legislators, he would see how ridiculous it is to equate the bogie woman with the British Nobel Prize winners and British scientists generally who firmly believe in the principles of the law which regulates the use of animals in their country and which would regulate it in our country were the Clark bill enacted into law.

But according to the Mannix article, all who hold such a belief are "neo-antivivisectionists," and if they "had their way, more than half the researchers hunting a cure for cancer would have to stop work. Research on heart disease, arthritis, gastric ulcers, the common cold, and a host of other problems that plague humanity would slow down or grind to a halt. Thousands would suffer and die who might otherwise be saved. The U.S. man-in-space program, already behind schedule, would be all but paralyzed." Mr. Mannix does not even try to offer substantiation for these untrue allegations, but quickly changes the subject to himself, confiding to his readers that he is "a friend of all animals."

He then goes into a lengthy discussion of the Blalock Press, stating, in part "nor did the press 'crush' their legs, as

the neo-AV's dramatically put it. . . 'the injury was not severe enough to break the skin,' report Doctors Root and Gregerson. . . it was part of an emergency program during World War II. . . " All these remarks deserve to be evaluated in terms of the following quotation from an article by three Chicago M.D.'s just published in "Trauma" (May, 1965). They certainly do not hesitate to use the word "crush," dramatic or not. "Crush injury was produced in another group of animals by a modification of the method of Duncan and Blalock. This method utilizes a crushing clamp with a force of 500 pounds which is applied to the thigh for various periods of time. . . Figure 3 demonstrates the course of an untreated animal crushed for five hours. In the untreated crushed animals, death occurred in three to 18 hours after removal of the clamp. Animals crushed for one to three hours revealed a temporary palsy. Surviving crushed animals, after four or more hours of injury, demonstrated a permanent nerve palsy." There is no mention anywhere in this eight-page article of anesthesia or pain relief of any kind for the 87 dogs used in what is described as the "pilot study group."

Mannix then attempts to attribute to a single experimenter the results of work on shock which have been going on for many years using many different techniques. His claim that the death of wounded men went from 8.3% to 2% because "not more than 500 dogs went through leg-bruising experiments" would suggest that all the other work on shock was useless and that Dr. Blalock and his press were the be-all and end-all of experimental work on shock. This is obviously absurd and merely illustrates the extremes to which Mannix goes so long as he thinks his readers are careless enough not to analyze his statements.

Next he invites the reader to "look at the neo-AV's themselves. Who are they? What motivates them to press this weird, sentimental and frightening crusade?"

When we are all ready to learn Mannix's views on the motivation of those who support legislation based on the British Act (since he has made it clear that this is what he means by a neo-AV), Mannix makes another sudden switch; and the "indispensable bogie" takes the stage again for the next fifteen hundred words. The prefix "neo" is conveniently dropped and we are treated to a lurid description of people who are *opposed* to legislation based on the British Act: the anti-vivisectionists. We hear how rich and foolish they are, how they bathe their dogs every day and feed them petits fours and prefer them to children. We are told about financial dishonesty in anti-vivisection societies, about misrepresentation they have practiced, and when the reader is thoroughly disgusted, with a man said to have been sentenced to "five years in the clink" Mannix suddenly switches back to "neo" and remarks, again with no substantiation of any kind, "And in the leadership of the neo-AV movement there are other men and women with similar past histories." Who are they? I know of none and do not believe Mannix could produce a single example.

Two extremely severe experiments are then quoted and defended. I do not have records on the first at hand, but I have read scientific papers from Creighton University telling of dogs that were deprived of food for as much as 65 days. In the AWI Information Report, Vol. 11, No. 2, we made reference to these experiments.

Mannix' next attack is on me, stating that I gave a "typical neo-AV picture of laboratory life" when I said, "Our inspections reveal great cruelty, a callousness and neglect in laboratory after laboratory throughout our nation." This is a true statement and one which I am prepared to back up at any time, as I am the next group of statements in general, though the colorful language into which Mannix transposed them is not mine. He tries to say that laboratory animals live no better and no worse than pets or animals in zoos. But I have never seen a pet

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The Man's Magazine Issues Warning

(Cont. from page 3)

or a zoo animal in a cage too small for it to stand up or lie down normally, and I have seen such animals in seven different laboratories in New York City alone.

The "spokesman for the National Institutes of Health" quoted in the next paragraph may or may not be the same one who admitted to Washington newsmen that the NIH had received its last order of dogs from the Zoologicals Worldwide (whose cruelty to animals was so extreme that it was closed down and went out of business after a humane society investigation) only ten days before the cruelty prosecution. "Healthy, happy, well-nourished animals are needed for research. They must be free of disease or the studies involving them may be of no value," so says the NIH spokesman. Why, then, did NIH accept dogs from a filthy barn where dogs were kept without water because the water pipes were frozen, and the numbers of diseased and dying animals were so great that the caretaker, overwhelmed, left them lying in open trenches where newsmen came and photographed them?

Next Mannix invites us to "take a tour through the medical research lab at the University of Illinois." This is easier said than done. AWI Laboratory Animal Consultants have been trying for months to obtain permission to visit this laboratory. If it is so perfect, why the secrecy?

Next we learn of the version ascribed to Dr. I. S. Ravdin of visits I paid to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

When I wrote to Dr. Ravdin asking him to correct the false statement attributed to him by Mr. Mannix, he replied that no one from "True" had interviewed him and he had not read the article. Mr. Mannix quotes Dr. Ravdin as follows: "Dr. Ravdin told of a visit by Mrs. Christine Stevens of the Animal Welfare Institute. I showed her around the lab myself. She talked to two veterinarians and found they were using a handbook on animal care she'd written herself. She was very favorably impressed, had no criticisms and left congratulating us. Shortly afterward, she issued a public statement denouncing the laboratory and claiming we were badly mistreating the animals." Here are the facts: I paid separate visits about two years apart to two different buildings. I left neither of them without criticism — in the first I saw a Springer Spaniel in a cage so small its head was forced up at an extreme angle in order to force the cage door shut, and complaints on this animal were made by me and by the two ladies who had arranged for the visit with Dr. Ravdin. However, the main quarters upstairs in this old building (the Harrison Department of Surgical Research) were vastly superior to the quarters later built at tremendous expense in the new Richards Building. Dr. Ravdin clearly distinguished between these two buildings and my visits to them in a letter published in "Perspectives in Biology and Medicine" — the scientific journal in which my so-called "public statement denouncing the laboratory" appeared. The reason that I wrote a letter for publication in the Winter 1964 issue of "Perspectives" was that I was requested to do so by the editor, who had recommended that we solve problems of mistreatment of laboratory animals by going "to the leaders in medical research for advice." Since Dr. Ravdin is such a leader and I had gone to him repeatedly for help, I reported on the results as follows: "He introduced me to a series of individuals who were responsible for planning and equipping his new animal tower, urged me to send the AWI manuals, *Basic Care of Experimental Animals* and *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals*, and assured me the quarters, especially for large animals, would be vastly superior to existing ones. I did everything he told me to do, but when I came back a couple of years later and saw the tower, it was the same old story — windowless rooms with big dogs in cages too small for them even to

lie down in normally, no outdoor runways — in fact, it was far less comfortable for the experimental dogs than the old quarters, where they were kept in roomy pens and had shavings or resting boards to lie on."

Next Mannix says the head of the American Antivivisection Society (whom he calls a neo-AV, presumably in order to confuse the issue still further) thinks the Clark bill doesn't "go far enough" but "he needn't worry. The bills would have almost the effect of a ban." With over four million experiments on animals done in Great Britain last year under legislation stricter than the Clark bill, and with more Nobel Prizes in Biology and Medicine per capita population in Britain than in the United States, this statement is a simple falsehood.

Next Ralph Rohweder throws further confusion into the contents of the British Act of 1876 and the Clark bill by discussing the *source* of animals, a matter not included in the provisions of either piece of legislation.

Sir Russell Brock, a world-famous British heart surgeon who has unfailingly given fair credit to other surgeons, is rudely treated as an "also ran," and again we are asked to believe that Dr. Blalock discovered virtually everything in this field as well. My own experience in visiting hospitals throughout the country is that claims for the invention of open-heart surgery are almost as numerous as the heart-lung machines I have been shown. It might be of interest to quote from a letter on this subject by H. Daintree Johnson which appeared in "The New Scientist" in 1961 correcting another overzealous spokesman. "Dr. Smith seems to believe that all heart and lung surgery are entirely American in origin and development and that British surgeons have to go there to learn about them. This is very far from the truth. In fact, in heart surgery in particular, international communication and cooperation have been splendid and no national group of surgeons would dream of claiming pre-eminence. The earliest attempts at thoracic surgery were made by such men as Sir William Macewen of Glasgow, and Tuffier in France, and the fathers of modern chest surgery include Sauerbruch, a German, Tudor Edwards and Roberts who were British and Everts Graham, of America, closely followed by many others, including Carl Semb of Norway.

"The earliest attempts to operate for the relief of heart disease were made by Sir Henry Souttar, of the London Hospital, and the first practical developments from Craaford, of Sweden, Bailey, Blalock and Gross of America, and Sir Russell Brock, in Britain.

"A machine to take over the functions of the heart and lungs during cardiac surgery seems to have been developed first in Moscow, but the earliest successful use of a mechanical blood pump and oxygenator to facilitate operation on the open heart of a human subject was with the Gibbon machine in America, and almost simultaneously with the Melrose pump in England. The surgeon in the latter instance was Mr. William Cleland, who is of Australian origin.

"A recent important advance has been the development of a safe method of stilling the heart during operation. This is entirely British, having originated from Melrose in London."

British science need not disturb itself over an article of the calibre of that which Mannix has written, but good citizens in this country do have to give it thought, for he finishes with some strong imperatives: "Grab a piece of paper right now," he orders, "write your congressman and tell him why you think he ought to slap down any neo-AV bill that drifts past him. Maybe you aren't the letter-writing kind, but look at it this way: That letter could save your life. On the previous page he told us: "When the arguments for a cause arise from any basis but cool logic, there is bound to be a good deal of exaggeration and even outright lying." Mannix should know.

Christine Stevens