

CALLOUSNESS ENCOURAGED BY WRONG KIND OF SCIENCE TEACHING

In emulation of the Russian satellite experiment in which a dog was sent into space, high school boys in Austin, Minnesota imprisoned a mouse in a home-made rocket and sent it 1,642 feet in the air. In perpetrating this unnecessary cruelty, the boys doubtless felt they were being very "scientific". They sent the mouse off with the approval of their science teacher.

Honest and mature American scientists take a more humane and intelligent view than this science teacher, who appears to have been as lacking in biological knowledge as she was in humane feeling. A United Press dispatch from Washington, January 22 stated: "The United States will put a simple form of life in one of its baby moons to be launched between now and March, it was learned today. Dr. Hiden T. Cox, executive director of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, said Navy scientists are now altering satellite designs to accommodate a culture of yeast cells. Dr. Cox said this simple form of life will yield 'infinitely more significant data than putting a mammal, such as a dog' in space at the present time."

The same would of course be true of any mammals, including mice. But the experiment done with the mouse in Austin, and the other cruel animal experimentation done increasingly in recent years by children in secondary schools, has never had any relation to serious scientific knowledge. The boys in Austin were preparing to send up a second mouse, when protests were heard from all over the country. The New York *Herald Tribune* published the following editorial on December 5, 1957:

"To a Mouse
On Being Shot Up 1,642 Feet in a Rocket

*Wee, sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
wi' murd'ring pattle!*

"Robert Burns was certainly absent from that conclave of the Austin, Minn. Rocket Society, composed of high school boys, which launched a home-made rocket with a live mouse inside it last Saturday. Powered by a 'solid' fuel, the contraption rose 1,642 feet over the countryside at a speed of over 200 miles an hour. Then, quite logically, it crashed back to earth, its tiny passenger being killed instantly on the impact.

"Perhaps this experiment proved something, though we doubt it. Let youngsters fire off tiny Sputniks if they can. But why imprison a mouse, or any other living creature, in one, if no knowledge is to be yielded by its death? Killing a mouse, suddenly, may be necessary to prudent housekeeping. Subjecting one needlessly to 3,284 feet of darkness and terror shows little reverence for life. If in-

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES COMPULSORY HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILL

On February fourth, the United States House of Representatives took the greatest step that has been taken in the past fifty years to prevent cruelty to animals. They passed overwhelmingly the compulsory humane slaughter bill, H.R. 8308, introduced by the Hon. W. R. Poage of Texas.

In the three-hour-long debate, the supporters of the legislation fought with vigor and assurance against the largely niggling and underhand attacks of the opponents, and the bill was passed without any weakening amendments.

The Hon. Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, was a powerful defender of the bill which his Committee had approved, and the Hon. William Dawson of Utah, speaking from the Republican side of the aisle, worked courageously for the measure despite the flat opposition of Secretary of Agriculture Benson who resides in his Congressional District.

Mr. Poage Describes Slaughterhouse Cruelty

Mr. Poage began by pointing out that the meat packing industry had "up until a few months ago done practically nothing to meet the requirement of human kindness, and even decency in the slaughtering of animals." He described the routine slaughter of hogs, stating, "They still kill pigs by bleeding them to death on the gruesome wheel—an instrument of torture to which live, conscious hogs are shackled in an endless line with a dozen or more being lifted some 12 or 15 feet into the air, to slowly and relentlessly move through possibly 50 feet of space where they come even with a sticker. A sticker, my colleagues," Mr. Poage continued, "is a man who stands on a bloody pedestal with a knife—sharp at the beginning of the day but certainly on many occasions in need of grinding—with which he sticks the jugular vein of the hog. He does not kill the hog. He is not there to kill the animal. The hog—or lamb and in some packing houses the calf—dies from the loss of blood as it is carried ever onward by the inexorable movement of the endless chain to which it is attached by a steel chain around one hind leg. If the animal is a hog, it is shortly dropped into a vat of boiling water. In most cases it has lost consciousness but numerous exceptions are reported."

Mr. Poage gave credit to those packing plants which have voluntarily adopted humane methods, and he continued, "Our committee has made an on-the-spot investigation of packing house killing practices. It was not a pleasing duty. We recognize that the slaughter of living animals is never a pleasant task. We found that the packers have great difficulty securing and retaining men to do the cruel and dirty work of knocking and sticking. Most workers take these jobs because of economic necessity and quit them as soon as they can. Unfortunately, the few who seem to want to stay with this work are generally either without any kindly feeling of compassion for the suffering of God's dumb creatures or are of such low intellect themselves that they are immune to any pain except their own

This situation is not the fault of the packers, but it is most unfortunate—and it does exist.”

Many Sponsors for Compulsory Law

The numerous sponsors of humane slaughter bills were recognized: Mrs. Griffiths of Michigan, who introduced the first such bill in the House, Mr. Dawson of Utah, Mr. Miller and Mr. Hiestand of California, Mr. McMillan of South Carolina, Mr. Loser of Tennessee, Mr. Hyde of Maryland, and Mr. Broomfield of Michigan.

Mr. Poage then referred to the three sources of opposition. First were the packers, whose protests he showed to be invalid. Second were the livestock producers of whom he himself is one. “I would not knowingly hurt the livestock producers,” he said, “but on the other hand I know that the livestock man, if he is the kind of man of whom we are so proud, is deeply interested in knowing that the cow he raised from a calf is not going to be needlessly and brutally subjected to any kind of mistreatment, and from the testimony of the packers themselves it seems clear that there is not going to be any extra costs to pass back. Hormel’s several years of experience have resulted in a saving—not a cost. The third group of objections,” Mr. Poage continued, “came from an unexpected source. We had recognized that some of our people hold religious convictions in regard to the method of slaughtering animals for food. The original committee bill had sought to deal with this simply excepting the Jewish ritualistic method of slaughter. It was, however, pointed out, quite fairly, I thought, that any exception might be construed as a brand of evil on a practice which we condemned but were willing to tolerate.” Mr. Poage went on to explain how the bill had been written declaring ritualistic slaughtering as itself humane, how some feeling still remained that this provision should be rewritten again, and how at last it was possible to present language acceptable both to the Agriculture Committee and to the great majority of these who had heretofore opposed the bill on religious grounds.

Mr. Poage read a letter from Mr. Leo Pfeffer on behalf of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the United Synagogue of America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the American Jewish Congress, giving their support to H.R. 8308 as amended. Mr. Pfeffer made it clear, and Mr. Poage reaffirmed, that there was agreement on the amendments, pointing out that they “are not intended to deny the Department of Agriculture the right and power to prohibit any form of shackling and hoisting of conscious animals” and making clear that “it is not, however, intended to and does not give the Department of Agriculture any right or power to restrict or prevent the use of the Weinberg or revolving pen” (a humane pen for placing animals in position for kosher slaughter.)

Mr. Multer of New York spoke strongly in favor of H.R. 8308 as amended, adding the American Jewish Committee’s name to the list of large group supporters and stating that the bill “will satisfy the overwhelming majority of people of Jewish faith.” He pointed out that “the compassionate viewpoint of the Talmud has been summed up by one authority as ‘kindness to animals is a purer act of goodness than helping one’s neighbor. For it is done without any hope of receiving a return.’”

During the course of the debate, it began to appear that two of the most assiduous opponents of the bill—Mr.

Hoffman of Michigan and Mr. Farbstein of New York—were attacking the bill on the most diametrically opposed grounds. Mr. Hoffman’s heckling was largely aimed at trying to prove that kosher slaughter is cruel, and the same innuendos were taken up persistently by two other Republican opponents of the legislation. Mr. Farbstein, on the other hand, was opposing the bills as spokesman for the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the sole Jewish group which continued opposition after the new amendment was agreed upon. The Union of Orthodox Rabbis claims that humane slaughter legislation leads to anti-kosher slaughter legislation. It must have come as a surprise to any observers whom the Union of Orthodox Rabbis sent to Washington to find that the numerous reflections on kosher slaughter came entirely from men who *opposed* the passage of humane slaughter legislation. This line of attack formed a major part of the opposition.

Corporate Cruelty a Fit Subject for Legislative Action

Mr. Dawson of Utah put an end to the tasteless jokes of Mr. Hoffman by calling attention to the fact that “humorous statements and amendments may be offered to deter us from what we have in mind.”

“I am one of the original sponsors of the legislation,” he continued. “May I confess that I started out as a reluctant sponsor. It is against my political philosophy generally to favor legislation which compels any individual or business or industry to do something which should be done voluntarily.” Indicating that after independent investigation he was convinced that legislation was the only way, he reported that some progress is now being made under the goad of the bill: half of the beef slaughtered under Federal Meat Inspection is now being slaughtered humanely, as contrasted with an amount so small one year ago that the Department of Agriculture did not even know what it was. “This legislation, Mr. Dawson went on, “will have no effect upon the scores of packers who already have adapted their operations to conform with the minimum requirements of humane decency called for in this bill. This bill is directed toward that segment of the industry which has done too little; which will continue to do too little and will do it too late—or never. Without legislation, I am convinced, cruel, wantonly cruel practices against millions of animals will continue to be standard procedure. . . I submit that corporate cruelty—if a ready alternative is available—is a fit subject for legislative action.”

Attempt to Destroy Bill by Amendment

Another attempt to kill the bill came in the form previously tried out in the Senate and in the House Agriculture Committee, with the encouragement of the packers. It consists of deleting the effective sections of the bill, leaving only a study commission. Mr. Dorn of South Carolina tried to destroy the bill by such an amendment and he worked himself up to a paeon of praise of Secretary Benson for opposing the Poage bill.

Mr. Cooley, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, had a few questions to ask him, however, and after noting that it was the first time he had known that Mr. Dorn (who is a Democrat) had “such great confidence in the Secretary”, he asked what his study bill would do that H.R. 8308 would not also do. “Is it not rather strange,” Mr. Cooley went on, “that the gentleman should come here and present a bill, then object to its being read and ask to waive

the reading of the bill, and then ask the House to reverse the Committee on Agriculture and take the gentleman's leadership and adopt a bill they have not even heard read?"

"MR. DORN: All the bill provides for—

"MR. COOLEY: I wish the gentleman would tell us what it provides.

"MR. DORN: A committee of eight, representing the humane societies, the producers, packers and scientists.

"MR. COOLEY: To do what? To study for two long years?"

Mr. Dorn talked on, but no matter how long he talked the basic facts had been presented to the House by Mr. Cooley. Mr. Dawson hammered them home when he said, "I hope in voting on this amendment we will keep in mind that we are either voting for this bill or against it, because if this amendment is agreed to, it simply means we are giving the green light to certain packers to continue their inhumane practice in the hopes that delay will occur and nothing will be done. So I hope this amendment will be rejected."

Mrs. Griffiths of Michigan opposed the amendment stating, "Legislation in this area is certainly long overdue. Daily, we attempt to lead nations in matters of foreign affairs, often emphasizing and stressing the fact that we are a nation guided by humane principles. Such reasoning must appear hollow to people who long ago recognized the need for compulsory humane slaughter legislation and did something about it." She also stated: "The latest figures of the Department of Labor show that accidents occur at almost double the rate in slaughterhouses as for all industrial activity combined."

Mr. Hiestand of California said, "The nation, Mr. Chairman, wants us to legislate for humane slaughtering. . . . It is shocking to a lot of people in this country who have been writing to Members of Congress. They dislike to have their children know that we are continuing something of this kind 20 years after European nations have abolished it as cruel and inhumane. . . . I emphatically oppose the amendment." The amendment was defeated by a vote of 122 to 73.

Public Opinion Demands Compulsory Humane Slaughter

Mr. Hoeven of Iowa, when he opened the Republican part of the debate, said, "It has quite often been said that legislation is the result of public opinion. If there ever was a bill which is the result of public opinion, it is H.R. 8308."

When the time came to vote on the bill, the House of Representatives acted honorably and democratically, following the wishes of the people for effective legislation and accepting the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture which, under the leadership of Mr. Cooley and Poage, had striven so sincerely to present the best measure based on the most thorough study of the facts. The House passed the bill by a voice vote.

The New York *World Telegram & Sun* expressed the feeling of all good citizens in an editorial (Feb. 7, 1958) stating: "Certainly this is an overdue reform. The meat packing business is no frolic at best, but there is no excuse for inflicting needless cruelty on animals.

"We hope the Senate speedily concurs."

HUMANE SLAUGHTER LEGISLATION WRITTEN IN CANADA

By J. LAMBERT, for the Humane Slaughter Association
E. L. TAYLOR, Consultant, Toronto Humane Society

In response to steadily-mounting public indignation, an amendment to the Criminal Code of Canada for the protection of slaughterhouse animals was given first reading in the Canadian House of Commons on December 21st, 1957. Bill No. 241 for the compulsory humane slaughter of all classes of livestock climaxed an insistent demand for legislation which was becoming country-wide. It expressed itself chiefly through the press and radio, in letters to individual Members of Parliament, and pressure on the Ministries of Justice and Agriculture.

An important step in securing this legislation was taken a year earlier when, on the request of the City of Toronto Health Dept. for investigation of the conditions at a municipally-owned slaughterhouse, a Special Committee was formed, comprising humane officials, and representatives of the City Council, Health Dept., veterinary profession, Jewish Congress, Meatpackers Council, and slaughtering trade. This Committee, after studying the facts and viewing operations, concurred unanimously in a Report which declared the following principle of humane slaughter: "No animal being slaughtered for food purposes should be shackled, hoisted, hung, cut, bled or scalded without having first been rendered unconscious and insensible to pain in a humane manner."

Following the adoption of this Report by the City of Toronto and its request to the Federal Government for enforcement legislation, a Joint Committee was set up by the Ontario S.P.C.A. and Meatpackers' Council to investigate methods of slaughter across the country and recommend improvements. Two Federal Government veterinarians attached to the Dept. of Agriculture were assigned to make the study, which included a visit to slaughtering operations in Europe. Their Report, which was submitted to the Dept. of Agriculture in November 1957, made specific recommendations for the humane slaughter of cattle but deferred recommendations for the slaughter of hogs, sheep and lambs until further studies had been carried out.

While this study was being conducted, the Humane Slaughter Association of Vancouver (British Columbia), prompted by a statement of the then Justice Minister in the Canadian House of Commons that the Criminal Code must be assumed to protect slaughterhouse animals unless it could be shown otherwise, instigated a prosecution for cruelty to animals in respect of the routine slaughter of hogs. While the defense did not deny the fact of suffering, the case was lost in a Magistrate's Court, as well as, subsequently, on appeal, in the County Court, on the ground that adequate evidence had not been adduced regarding alternative methods, to show that the suffering was unnecessary. This ruling established the fact that the existing law was inadequate and that further legislation was necessary.

Public demand for immediate Government action to end the obvious sufferings of animals in slaughterhouses became increasingly vocal in the Winter of 1957, as the press printed photographs of the different processes and leading journalists were assigned to the job of bringing the subject forcibly to the attention of the public. Women's

groups particularly exerted strong pressure. Radio commentators assisted with sound-track recordings of their abattoir visits and there was a vigorous letter-writing campaign all over the country, reinforced by a country-wide Petition to the new Conservative Prime Minister. When the larger meatpackers were receiving enough bad publicity, they took the wise step of themselves recommending mandatory legislation.

The Ministry of Agriculture for some time appeared to hesitate about endorsing legislation from a doubt whether the enforcement of humane methods for all animals might put the smaller packer at a disadvantage. The Toronto Humane Society showed its concern at this impasse by sending its consultant on Humane Slaughter to make contact with the Government sub-Committee at Ottawa which was drafting legislation. Thus, practical, economical and proven methods, applicable to operations ranging from the largest to the smallest, including also farm slaughter, were recommended to this Committee. Cattle were to be stunned by captive bolt pistol or percussion instrument (following, also, the recommendation contained in the Joint Report); calves and sheep should be stunned by captive bolt pistol. In large plants where the expenditure was warranted, CO₂ was recommended for hogs; in smaller plants, the captive bolt pistol, possibly in conjunction with the use of one or more pig-traps.

So far as Kosher slaughter is concerned, expert medical testimony has maintained that the Shechita cut when performed by a qualified Shochet brings rapid death to the animal. But the present practise of hoisting a live animal preparatory to the cut was roundly condemned. Conferences with Jewish authorities had already established that these brutal preliminaries are no part of the ritual, and these authorities have since expressed themselves anxious to remove any possible grounds for Jewish-Gentile misunderstanding by adopting the casting-pens universally used in European countries. This device humanely restrains the animal to receive the ritual cut.

On December 10th the Minister of Justice announced the Government's intention to introduce humane slaughter legislation, and 11 days later, the Humane Slaughter bill received first reading, as follows:

1. Section 387 of the Criminal Code is amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections:
 - (3) In proceedings for an offence under this section, evidence that a food animal was slaughtered
 - (a) without having been killed instantaneously, and
 - (b) without first having been rendered unconscious by a humane method, is prima facie evidence that unnecessary pain, suffering or injury was caused wilfully or was permitted to be caused wilfully to that food animal.
 - (4) In sub-section (3), "food animal" means cattle, swine, sheep, goat or horse.
 - (5) Sub-section (3) does not apply where a food animal was slaughtered in accordance with religious ritual.

The Minister of Justice, in presenting the Bill, invited

criticism by interested parties, and welcomed suggestions as to any amendments which might be necessary. Humane societies have already submitted recommendations that the terms of the Bill be expanded to cover hoisting and handling prior to slaughter, with particular reference to ritual slaughter. It has also been recommended that poultry be covered by the Act.

After suggestions for amendment have been considered, a new Bill will be introduced during the next Parliamentary Session. This procedure will allow the packers a reasonable time in which to make necessary plant changes before the law comes into effect.

Callousness Encouraged

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creased interest in science is to lead merely to greater callousness the world will not have moved ahead."

Letters strongly supporting this humane thinking came from many people. Animal protective organizations protested to the principal of the high school at Austin, asking him to put an immediate stop to any further cruel experiments with animals by pupils from his school. Not long afterwards, an announcement was released stating that an artificial mouse would be substituted for a live one.

But the mania to shoot animals into space had not stopped. An Associated Press story from Littleton, Colorado, on January 30, stated: "A live mouse was wrongfully lofted high into space in a rocket fired by Littleton High School students last month, Principal Hazlett Wubben says. Wubben said he learned of the experiment only last night and that nothing of the sort will happen again. He canceled the students' plans to fire a mouse named 'Flash' in a two-stage rocket sometime soon. The Littleton Board of Education concurred. Apparently, Wubben said, the 20-gram mouse that was sent skyward last month was parachuted to safety. That is his understanding, the school official said."

Principal Wubben and his Board of Education represent the feeling of decent Americans everywhere. We do not want cruelty to animals to be practiced or condoned, and we do not want our children taught to practice or condone it.

Dr. Cox, in indicating that yeast cells would yield more useful scientific information than a dog in present-day satellite experiments, also noted that Russia may have gotten a lot of progaganda mileage out of putting a dog in Sputnik II. Perhaps some people admired the Russians for this, but their callousness earned them more bitter enemies. The Communists have always opposed animal protective work, and *Pravda* lashed out recently at people who "shed oceans of tears for 'wretched' cats and dogs; *Red Star* reached an even more ridiculous height of venomous attack on SPCA members, characterizing them as "smugly complacent, opulent ignoramuses . . . All they can do," said *Red Star*, "is to draw up a dainty bill of fare for their poodles which, incidentally, are far better off than many American unemployed." It is obvious that the writer, cut off as he is from the civilizing influence of the humane currents of thought which flourish in the United States and the western European democracies, does not even know what an animal protective society is. He can hardly be blamed for his ignorance because, in Russia, there are no animal protective societies.

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INFORMATION

REPORT

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"SURGERY" POINTS OUT NEED FOR BETTER CARE AND USE OF EXPERIMENTAL DOGS

Recognition of the vital importance of proper care, housing and handling of experimental dogs and of the use of proper surgical techniques was given in the February issue of *Surgery*, in the department which is under the supervision of Dr. I. S. Ravdin. The writer of the editorial, Dr. Pérez-Alvarez, has written from time to time to the Animal Welfare Institute concerning animal care, and we are grateful for his recommendation to readers of *Surgery* of our publications on care and housing of experimental animals. The editorial is published below with the kind permission of the author, Dr. Ravdin and the publishers.

This issue of the Information Report contains a report on pages two and three of the terrible conditions now obtaining in large laboratories in Tokyo. We hope that the wise advice of Dr. Pérez-Alvarez will be heeded there and in all laboratories where animals are suffering unnecessarily. Our own country is far from perfect in this respect. The Animal Welfare Institute is ready at all times to provide detailed information without charge on the proper care, handling and housing of experimental animals to research scientists and animal room personnel.

SOME ELEMENTS OF ERROR IN EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

by J. J. PÉREZ-ALVAREZ
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In the medical literature based fundamentally on experimental data, and especially in publications of recent years during which a real passion for cardio-vascular surgery has developed, reference is made with extraordinary frequency to deaths of the animals used in the experiments due to causes partially or totally strange to the procedure performed. These causes are varied—pyothorax, pneumonia, distemper, hepatitis, heart worms, and so forth—and very often the experimenter reports deaths due to "unknown causes" that may or may not be related to the experiment.

Let us consider those factors that may interfere with a satisfactory control of this type of experimentation by adding elements of error which are very commonly overlooked.

First, in order to obtain uniform and consistent results in experimental research, it is only logical to use animals in as uniform a state of health as possible. Let us imagine a series of hypothermia experiments is performed on dogs that suffer from undiagnosed distemper. It would not be unusual if they should die of pneumonia. Dogs that have heart worms will be more prone to develop ventricular fibrillation. But, if a group of healthy dogs subjected to hypothermia die of pneumonia, this may mean that hypothermia lowers the organic defenses and that something must be done to prevent it; or, if dogs with healthy myocardium develop ventricular fibrillation at a certain temperature, it will mean that such a degree of hypothermia favors the presentation of ventricular fibrillation.

At the research laboratory of Dr. Claude S. Beck in Cleveland, where several thousand dogs have been used for the study of the surgical treatment of coronary disease, there was a period of time during which the operative

mortality rose despite the fact that the operations were performed exactly the same way. It was found that the dogs suffered from hepatitis. It was necessary to stop the work and vaccinate the new dogs—which has been done routinely since then—and the mortality rate dropped to the previous figures.

Experimental animals should be subjected to observation, treatment, vaccination, and adequate feeding, prior to being used for experiments.

From a practical standpoint, 100 per cent of the pound dogs must be considered infested by intestinal worms and fleas. If the infestations are pronounced, the animals are apt to be anemic, and even if their general appearance is not bad these animals are not good subjects for experimentation.

In order to avoid the factor of error represented by the animal's health condition, it is necessary to isolate the newly acquired animals from those already housed in the laboratory, for a reasonable period of time during which they should be observed (preferably by a veterinarian), treated and/or vaccinated, and properly fed. They should be handled by trained personnel.*

Second, let us consider the general surgical technique. The fact of living in the era of antibiotics has resulted in a relaxation of the surgical discipline among surgeons of the present generation. The results have begun to show up with the increasing frequency of surgical infections by bacteria resistant to the antibiotics. These have had to be made of a wider "spectrum" in order to be effective.

In the fascinating subject of extracorporeal circulation that has materialized the surgeon's dreams of working within the cavities of the heart, not only bloodless but quiescent, the physiologic conditions of the individual are so much modified that an enormous number of his biologic processes are changed. Some of these changes are already known; about others there is still controversy, but still others—and they are not few—remain obscure. For this reason, in experiments of this kind, the observance of a meticulous surgical technique is essential.

Granted that when one is trying to perform an acute experiment, the result of which demands the sacrifice of the animal at the end of the procedure, a non-sterile technique is permissible. But if the results of the experiment are to be evaluated under the light of, first, the death or survival of the animal, second, the changes on its biologic processes, and, third, the resulting pathology in its organs, one must try to avoid by all possible means strange mechanisms being added to the experiment proper. Infections are foremost of the common factors that may spoil an otherwise well-conducted research. Whenever he wishes to have the experimental animal survive, the conscientious investigator must follow the general surgical principles especially those pertaining to asepsis.

Finally, in regard to postoperative care, present-day surgery could never have become the marvelous reality we are witnessing, should it have limited its progress to the

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*Pamphlets containing instructions relative to the appropriate care and housing of the experimental animals can be obtained free, from the Animal Welfare Institute, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

DOGS IN JAPANESE LABORATORIES



STARVING

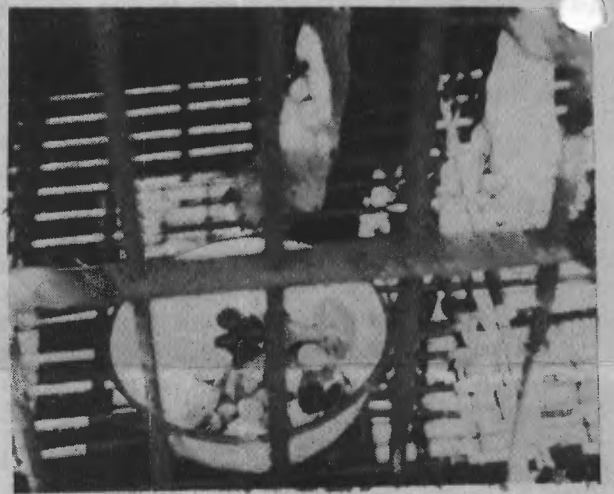
All over the world experimental dogs are in need of protection. The above photographs were taken by the Japan Animal Welfare Society which reports concerning hospitals and university medical departments: "In some cases the animals, particularly dogs, were without food and water, or shelter from the elements; many were being operated on without anesthesia, few of them received post-operative attention, many dying from the after-effects of exposure."

A worker reporting on conditions in a leading university in Tokyo, where dogs are in cages stacked four tiers high, notes: "Four dead and bodies partly decomposed. Still their water bowls filled with urine and faeces. Clam shells for food. Wounds open and flies and maggots having a feast. Not enough room for the dogs to stretch out. Most were dying. In another shed, further away, 50 dogs were crying helplessly without water. The dogs in the top cages could not help voiding into the cages below. The eyes of every dog were pleading for help. The smell was of death and decay."

A long series of reports on other institutions, in which the dogs are in desperate need, contains one happy ending. It concerns a hospital in which "the Surgeon in charge has written a letter to all doctors and students telling them they must treat the dogs with kindness. They have employed a full time woman to feed and clean and buy food." By this simple means, the useless anguish undergone previously by the dogs there was alleviated. Similar steps should be taken in all Japanese laboratories.



Still Alive!



Clam shells and other inedible material for food, metal bars to rest on.

It is estimated that about 1,500 dogs per month are used in Tokyo laboratories. Where adequate funds are not available to feed large numbers of dogs, they should not be allowed to recover from the anesthesia following an operation. The Japan Animal Welfare Society is currently providing large amounts of barbiturates for anesthesia in the laboratories and for euthanasia in the pounds where the animals were formerly killed painfully with strychnine.

New and very well designed quarters for experimental rats and dogs, which might well serve as a model for other laboratories in Japan, have been built at Kyoto University. Here eight comfortable kennels attached to the main building are provided for dogs and unusually good cages for rats have been devised which provide enamelware nest boxes built into each cage and filled with straw bedding.

In the forthcoming supplement to "Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals," the Animal Welfare Institute plans to show pictures of these excellent new animal quarters in Kyoto, which were sent to the Institute by Dr. Motorori Fujiwara of the University's Department of Hygiene.



MISUSE OF THE PRIVILEGE OF USING ANIMALS FOR EXPERIMENT

These photographs were taken in two of Tokyo's largest laboratories. The Secretary of the Japan Animal Welfare Society writes: "Unfortunately, black and white photography cannot show the truly gruesome conditions that exist in this animal prison. None of the animals kept in these filthy cages are ever allowed out for exercise; food and water is practically non-existent and were it not for the visits of our ladies these wretched creatures would literally starve to death. Pre- and post-operative care is unknown here and many of the poor animals die from exposure."

Of the second laboratory he writes: "I made a tour of inspection of the dreadful cellars. In one of these, an 'experiment' was being performed on a dog — the unfortunate creature was lashed down to a filthy wooden vice while the doctor assisted by two young people, a boy and a girl about 17/18 years old, had opened up the dog's stomach and was performing some internal operation. The dog was, I am glad to say, under anesthesia (supplied by the Japan Animal Welfare Society). However, the thing that was especially horrible was not the sight of these young people being indoctrinated in this way but the fact that there were two living and fully conscious, and thoroughly terrified dogs tied to a bench nearby where they could watch the whole ghastly business. Another victim, who had obviously just left the operating table was thrown down into a filthy box in one corner. A fourth dog and the luckiest of this unhappy quartet lay dead at my feet—he had not survived and his agonies were over. All around lay filth, blood, matted fur, entrails, filthy rags and swabs, and rats ran around quite freely. Leaving these scenes of almost unbelievable horror I walked through other cellars only to find similar revolting spectacles on every side. In one cellar scores of rabbits and other small creatures crouched in hutches so small they could hardly move and certainly not turn around. Large wild rats ran quite calmly about."

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technique alone. For this reason it is imperative that the postoperative period be followed closely and that the animals be kept near the laboratory at adequate environmental temperature and humidity, observed at regular intervals for possible complications, treated in case these should occur, and inexcusably examined postmortem should they die. All the value of the experiment, all the time and effort of the personnel, all the material used, and all the money represented may have been wasted if this is not done. Again the need for proper housing of the animals and for trained personnel who must dedicate enough time to the care of them and who must have available means to care for the animals properly are essential.

It may be argued that all this is expensive. Yes, progress is expensive but necessary, and in the final analysis it is cheaper to do a thing right once than to do many things wrong many times.

THE ROLE OF TRANQUILIZERS IN THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

By DR. A. H. QUIN, *Director, Professional Service, Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.*

A new era is opening up in the humane handling of all types of animals through selective usage of the much-publicized tranquilizer drugs now so widely prescribed by the medical profession.

Veterinary science and practice have kept pace with developments. Injectable or tableted tranquilizers are now routinely used in small and large animal practices. Shy, frightened, over-nervous or over-aggressive dogs become docile and content in the new environment of the hospital cage. The pet that has near-hysteria from the fright of Fourth of July firecrackers can now be tranquilized and enjoy the day with the rest of the family. The drugs also seem to most effectively prevent car sickness of pets, an accident that heretofore has spoiled many a pleasure trip. Technical reports also confirm that conjoined use of tranquilizer makes possible a sharp reduction in the needed dose of anesthetic — a step that adds materially to safety during surgical operations. The tranquilized dog or cat is less restless and more free from pain during the days following major surgery, fracture settings, etc.

Tranquilizers also have a wide field of application in large animal veterinary practice. Through their judicious use, wild or "hard to handle" animals submit to restraint quietly and with little or no evidence of fear. This is not only a wonderful boon to the animal, but it also cuts down accidental and often serious injury to those who must restrain them.

The research department of Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, in cooperation with a large European pharmaceutical house, has recently made available a tranquilizer specifically patterned to the central nervous system of mammals other than man. This drug, trade named Diquel, has an especially wide margin of safety and freedom from side effects. A single dose will tranquilize an animal for two to three days.

Because the new drug has such wide safety and prolonged action, extensive field trials are underway in tranquilizing cattle subjected to shipping by truck or train. Shipping is always a harrowing experience for the semi-domesticated cattle taken from open range for consignment to feed lots. Excitement, fear and sudden change from open range to the claustrophobia of the truck or stock car, together with the exhaustion of travel, precipitate a classic stress complex. The end result is greater risk of shipping fever and other infective diseases. During the excitement

of loading and travel, despite due care, bruises and horn wounds are common.

A recent field test tells an interesting story. Thirty head of quite wild yearling beef calves were brought from a Kansas ranch to a community sales barn. Half of the calves were given a painless intramuscular injection of Diquel tranquilizer. The other half, fifteen head, received no drug. The calves were then loaded in a huge open trailer and the two groups separated by a partition for the all-night ride to Jensen-Salsbery's research laboratory. Upon arrival they were unloaded into a small pasture.

The contrast in the two groups was clearly visible. The treated cattle had less shrink in body weight. They did less fence walking and bawling. When approached they stood quietly and continued to chew their cuds. Most of them offered no resistance to a stroke by the hand.

In contrast to the treated calves, the untreated calves turned tail and ran to the far end of the pasture when approached. Cud chewing ceased; the ears were up and eyes were vigilant. None could be approached for a hand stroke.

Trials are also being scheduled to test tranquilizers on range calves at weaning time. This is always an ordeal of stress and turmoil. Tests already completed at the University of Nebraska's Department of Veterinary Science are most encouraging. Tranquilized calves did less fence walking, ate better and there were no sore throats from constant bawling.

Data on tissue residue tests of Diquel have been submitted to the federal Pure Food and Drug Administration. If usage approval is granted, the tranquilizer will be a wonderfully humane measure for cattle sent to slaughter. Technical studies also indicate that the tranquilizer will eliminate so-called "dark cutters", an objectionable meat quality caused by pre-slaughter stress.

Tranquilizers have opened up new possibilities in the humane capture of wild animals and for easier handling of zoo animals. Currently, Doctor Deets Pickett, a Kansas City veterinarian, is putting the new dart gun nicotine-tranquilizer type of capture under trial with Mr. Phillip Carroll at Yaounde, French Cameroons, Africa.

High interest is also evidenced in use of tranquilizers on the thousands of monkeys brought from overseas for polio vaccine production.

Much study and observation still remain to be done on the indications and varied usages of tranquilizing drugs on all species of animals. But, by now, it is clearly evident that they have a valued and practical place in the humane scheme of things.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Copies of the newly revised edition of "Basic Care of Experimental Animals", the Institute's illustrated manual for use in experimental laboratories, have been mailed out during the past month to all who had requested it after the proposed revision was announced last Fall. Any laboratory which desires individual copies for each animal caretaker is invited to write to the Institute. There is no charge for this manual.

Also available from the Institute's office is the greatly enlarged, second edition of the "UFAW Handbook on the Care and Management of Laboratory Animals" published in February, which is being sold for \$9.80. Orders from many experimental laboratories have recently been filled. Another publication by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare which may be of interest to readers of the Information Report is available from the Institute: "The Status of Animals in the Christian Religion" which sells for \$1.25.

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THE NATION'S PRESS DEMANDS EFFECTIVE HUMANE SLAUGHTER LEGISLATION

On June 18th, Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and other meat packers won a round in their fight against humane societies, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and religious groups such as the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church, the Southern Baptist Convention, the National Council of Catholic Women, and other citizens who are seeking to curb cruel slaughtering practices. The humane slaughter bill had long been delayed in the Senate Agriculture Committee after passing the House of Representatives overwhelmingly this February. Senator Ellender, Chairman of the Committee, obtained defeat of the humane measure by amending it into the study bill which the meat packers wish to see enacted as a hedge against effective legislation.

The bill met this same fate in the Committee in 1956. But the House Committee on Agriculture investigated slaughterhouses in person, observed cruel methods in use on most animals and practical humane methods in use in some plants. They sent an effective bill (requiring the use of humane methods by all packers wishing to contract with the government) to the House by a majority of 25 to 3, and it was passed by voice vote. The Senate Committee did no slaughterhouse inspection. At the recent hearings they even refused to see and hear a sound film graphically depicting routine pig slaughter as inflicted on more than 80,000,000 pigs each year. Then they passed a study bill, which would not protect even one animal, by a vote of 10 to 5.

Humane slaughter proponents will contest the decision. They state that the Senate as a whole cannot be dominated by the meat packers. The United States is one of the few civilized countries which does not require humane slaughtering methods in its packing plants. Humane methods whereby animals are rendered insensible to pain and fear, have been proved to save money by reduction of bruising of meat, injury to workers on the killing floor, reduction in labor turnover and operation, and other factors. More mail has reached Washington for enactment of the legislation than on any other issue during the past two years.

Newspapers throughout the nation have been demanding enactment of effective legislation, and strong editorials have appeared in the New York Times, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the Denver Post, the Chicago Daily News, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, the New Orleans Times-Picayune, the Dallas News, the San Francisco Examiner, the Mobile Register, the Little Rock Democrat, the Portland Press Herald, and many others. Some of the editorials which have appeared since the study bill was reported out of the Senate Agriculture Committee are reprinted on page two.

THE OVERHOLT CLINIC CASE

When the bodies of four dogs were found in a pond near Franklin, Massachusetts, on March 30, local police officials set out to investigate. The bodies showed signs of recent operations, but no one knew who had performed them. The investigation led to a kennel in the woods where dogs which had undergone major heart surgery and tests on the heart-lung machine were maintained on mud and were fed garbage. Not surprisingly, the mortality was high, but the doctor who did the operations, Dr. Fred Panico of the Overholt Clinic, had never found time to visit his animal quarters, and he expressed satisfaction at the condition of the animals when they were brought to him, although others who saw them were horrified at their emaciation. His attitude in this respect is typical of far too many research workers who, like Dr. Panico, are very much interested in their work, but totally indifferent to their experimental subjects.

The publicity attendant on this case (in which both Dr. Panico and his animal caretaker, James Hawkins, were found guilty of cruelty to animals), has led apologists to seek refuge in the statement which is accurate so far as it goes: that the dank hovel in Franklin is not the usual accommodation for experimental dogs.

The point which the Animal Welfare Institute hopes will be driven home to all honorable scientists is that the Dr. Panicos of medical research do not care how their animals are housed and cared for. Whether it be mud and garbage, or wire mesh and pellets, whether the dogs are totally neglected or whether they receive a daily hosing along with their cages by callous attendants, it is all one to this type of research worker. In the hope that decent research workers will read the following testimony presented at the trial, and that it will lead them to insist firmly upon decent treatment of experimental animals, excerpts from the court record are printed below.

The trial of Hawkins, one-time employee of the Overholt Clinic of Boston, who kept the dogs on his chicken farm and sold eggs to the hospital, was held on May 14, 1958 at the District Court, Wrentham. The first witness was the Chief of Police who had discovered the dogs.

The Court. The pen was how large?

Chief of Police. The pen was about eight feet long and five feet wide at that section. Inside the pen were eleven dogs that were very thin, some of them had rashes, skin rashes. One of the hounds was pregnant and also thin through the chest. There were two containers of a thick, muddy substance which was also garbage.

Lawyer for the defendant. I —

The Court. I think that is generally accepted, what garbage is. I don't think you have to describe that. I will admit that.

Chief of Police. There was also a dead chicken with the feathers on that one of the dogs was licking the feathers off and also attempting to eat the chicken. I asked Mr. Hawkins where the dogs had come from, and he said from the Overholt Clinic in Boston. And, as I stated, he was paid \$50 a week. . . . He also stated that the dogs that were operated on he was to feed, and when they wanted the dogs back at the Overholt Clinic they would call him and notify him which dogs they wanted to see back at the clinic. There was one thin black dog that was laying on its side. I first thought the dog was dead.

(Continued on Page 4)

Temporizing With Cruelty

It is a real misfortune that the Senate Agriculture Committee, yielding to the pressure of a number of big meat packers, reported on Wednesday a cynical bill calling for a two-year study of humane methods of slaughter in American packing houses.

Cruelty In Our Society

The Humane Slaughter Bill will soon come before the Senate for final action. No sensible objections to its passage have been presented.

THE NEWS-GAZETTE

Champaign-Urbana — The Home Of The University of Illinois

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1958.—24 Pages

HARTFORD CONN. COURANT June 23, 1958

Humane Slaughtering Is Blocked in Committee

Senator William Purtell once remarked that he had never seen anything evoke so much mail as the proposed humane slaughter bill.

Recourse To Cowardice

The Senate Agriculture Committee has reported a bill which reflects the slavish subservience of its members to the packing interests and which, if enacted, will be a disgrace to Congress.

San Antonio Express EDITORIALS

Friday, June 27, 1958 5 Page 4-A

Humane Slaughter Bill Should Be Passed Now

A bill to require a more humane method for slaughtering meat animals in the nation's packing plants has just been reported out of committee in the Senate, amended unfavorably from the House-passed version.

Northern Virginia Sun

An Independent Newspaper

Tuesday, June 24, 1958

Death By Too-Much-Study

The efforts by friends of the packers and major slaughter houses of the country to defeat humane slaughter by "studying it to death" are pretty transparent.

Bergen Evening Record

ESTABLISHED 1905

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1958.

We've All That Study We Need

Such confidence as has been expressed here in the Senate's ability and willingness to write effective humane-slaughter legislation without being subjected to emotional pressure contains within itself confidence the Senate will accept such a substitute as it has been handed.

What, More Study?

Four long months ago the House passed a bill establishing humane slaughter of meat animals as public policy and requiring that the federal government buy meat only from packing plants using humane methods.

New York World-Telegram

and The Sun

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MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1958.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1958

PAGE 14, PART 1

Round and Round

It is unnecessary to point out the merits of humane slaughter bill which would forbid U. S. government agencies to buy meat from packers not using humane methods.

Elimination of needless suffering by these animals in the slaughterhouse should make this legislation acceptable to any person who considers himself civilized.

Yet the humane slaughter bill, which has already been passed by the House, has been kicked around for some time now by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

And it may be doomed since the committee has approved a substitute bill directing the Secretary of Agriculture to study the subject for two years and submit a proposal to Congress.

We don't quite get this. The secretary will study the subject for two years and resubmit the same proposals to Congress which are already before it. And around and around we go!

Surely, the successful use of humane slaughtering methods by some packers for many years should be proof enough that such legislation should be passed without any drawn-out, expensive and wholly unnecessary "studies."

The Senate should disregard this conscience-salving substitute measure and pass the humane slaughter bill without delay.

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A Merciless Stall

IF a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee should look out his window today and see a small boy tormenting a cat we'll bet he'd spring into action.

But, oddly, the committee as a whole seems calm when it is called to their attention that grown-up boys kill steers, lambs and pigs in painful, bloody and needless brutality.

The House passed a much-needed humane slaughter bill months ago.

The Senate committee has now tried to slit the bill's throat—but substituting one which calls for a pointless two-year study of packing methods. Haven't this condition been "studied" enough?

This proposal to "study" for two more years is a merciless stall. The brutality is proven. The economic practicality of humane methods has been demonstrated by such progressive packers as Cudahy,

Hormel and Oscar Mayer & Co., all of whom use efficient and painless slaughtering techniques.

It serves not the American public—which has supported the humane bill by a cascade of letters—but the selfish interests of the American Meat Institute and the institute's pals in the Department of Agriculture, the champions of indifference and inertia.

It might be worth while for the committee members to take a tax-paid tour of the worst slaughter houses and then think the whole thing over, or, better still, take a trip (i. e., junket) to the many countries where the situation that exists here has been outlawed for many years.

The rest of the Senate, we trust, won't need such a blood-shot view to reject this stall and to insist that the House bill be brought up and passed.

There Was Plenty Of Data, Senator

EFFORTS to get humane slaughter legislation enacted "any time" a strange turn in a senate committee.

One measure, passed overwhelmingly in the house last February, provides that after Jan. 1, 1960, humane methods must be used by packers who make contracts with the federal government. Such methods would include instant stunning of animals with a mechanical instrument or anesthesia with carbon dioxide.

Both methods have been used on millions of animals by packers who are voluntarily humane, but more millions are either hammered into insensibility or stuck with knives and let bleed.

A great deal has been written about humane slaughter and there are a number of examples of packers who use more humane methods successfully. House discussion brought out much information about humane methods.

So it is strange that the senate agriculture and forestry committee approved an amended bill to require the secretary of agriculture to draft legislation setting forth what constitutes humane slaughtering. Chairman Allen Ellender, (D-La.) said there was insufficient information available to write regulations.

The Senate Must Save Humane Slaughter

Animals can feel pain as keenly as human beings and are equally prey to fear and terror. But they can't speak or vote, and therefore have no influence in Congress. Which is about the only available explanation why the Humane Slaughter Bill, after passing the House, has been put on ice by the Senate Agriculture Committee on the flimsy pretext that it requires "further study" of slaughtering procedures.

Further study? For thirty years this has been the excuse advanced for delay by some of the big meat packers. The House Agriculture Committee made a personal tour of the slaughterhouses and was immediately convinced that changes were necessary. The Senators, however, stayed in Washington, refusing even to see a film depicting the slaughtering of hogs.

Just what do the advocates of humane slaughter want? All they want is the introduction of methods to render animals insensible to pain before they are butchered, either by electric stunning or by carbon dioxide gas. The objection from packing houses seems to be that these methods would be too expensive. But one firm that has adopted them, Hormel & Co., says that they are saving it money. So it would appear that humane slaughtering is to the advantage of the meat packer, quite apart from considerations of common decency.

Fortunately, supporters of humane slaughter are determined not to let the issue die. They have worked hard for their objective, especially in the last two years. We earnestly hope that the full Senate will do something to save this bill as a working measure before Congress adjourns.

Painless Slaughter

The humane slaughter bill was given a mercy death in the Senate Agriculture Committee last week. The committee declined to approve legislation designed to bring an end to slaughterhouse cruelty to animals. The members voted for a two-year study of painless slaughtering methods.

Maybe the committee believes that the people of this country are the dumb animals. The subject of humane slaughtering laws has been discussed for years. Either the United States does or doesn't need such laws. A Congressional study of this problem is a waste of the taxpayers' money. One of the most effective painless way of killing legislation in Congress is to study it to death.

THE BOSTON HERALD
 SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1958
 A PAGE EIGHT

No Time for Pain

Every day in which the Senate delays with the Humane Slaughter Bill is one more day in which animals die cruelly and in pain. By after passing the House by an overwhelming margin in February the bill has been sidetracked, supposedly because the Senate Agriculture Committee needs time to study slaughter procedures.

The Committee required time in 1956, too, when the bill met an identical end. A House Committee then toured slaughterhouses observing the methods that prevailed. The tour was a horrifying revelation of man's indifference to the fate of other species.

The House Committee sponsored a bill requiring the employment of humane methods by packers wishing to contract with the government. It was passed by voice vote.

But in the Senate Agriculture Committee, which did no slaughterhouse inspection, the senators refused even to see a sound film graphically depicting routine pig slaughter as practiced on more than 80 million pigs a year.

Instead, by a vote of 10-5, they passed a "study" bill.

This means that the senators, who were too squeamish to watch hogs being massacred on a screen, could with serenity and good conscience condemn millions of animals to a grisly fate. But the bill had this feature as amended: the senators didn't have to see the animals die.

Perhaps it is easier and more pleasant not to have the hideous facts of life paraded before one. The senators do not have to see the wildly rolling eyes of shackled animals, the welter of bloody trails, the stagger of half-stunned cattle closing with the knife. Nor do they have to listen to the screams and bellows of animals in agony. Life, in fact, can continue on its cheerful round.

The firm of Hormel & Company, which has adapted humane butchering methods, reports that swift and efficient techniques have proved economical. No packer will go bankrupt because humane slaughtering methods prevail. But at least 10 senators are convinced that all's right with the world and business is business.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. NEWS
 JUN 25 1958

As Subtle As A Blow On The Head

TO PUT IT bluntly, the humane slaughter bill was bludgeoned in the Senate Agriculture Committee last week with the kind of vehemence the meat packers usually reserve for dumb animals.

Rather than approve legislation similar to the Poage Bill passed by the House of Representatives, committee members voted for a two-year "study" of painless slaughtering methods.

Both the American Meat Institute and the Department of Agriculture were lobbying vigorously for "study" legislation. It is a familiar dodge. Similar delaying tactics have sentenced great bundles of worthy legislation to a lingering death in the past.

The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor in July. Its amendment to return to it the effective language of Rep. Poage's bill, would mark the beginning of the end of slaughterhouse cruelty to animals in the United States.

There is no need for any additional "study" of humane slaughtering methods. They have already been studied in enormous detail and perfected with great care by U. S. universities. Painless killing methods are in use and, in fact, re-

quired by law in civilized European countries. A few U. S. packers find these methods both economical and efficient.

It is plainly absurd to postpone action in the United States merely to confirm the proposition that cruelty is cruel.

All that proponents of humane slaughter legislation want is a system in which the animal is rendered quietly unconscious before it is killed. It is a reasonable enough goal in a civilized society.

Because comparatively few Americans know about the inhumane methods used in slaughtering the animals which eventually supply their tables with meat, they have failed to give sufficient support to legislation now before Congress to eliminate unnecessary cruelty in the packing houses.

Last week two House measures were defeated in a Senate committee which reported out a "study" bill instead. The legislation sought by adherents of humane slaughtering would have established this as the federal government's policy, requiring that the federal government and its agencies buy meat only from packing plants using humane methods.

The "study" bill is obviously a delaying measure, asked by the American Meat Institute and the Department of Agriculture. It proposes that the Secretary of Agriculture study slaughtering methods for two years.

There is no need for this. The carbon dioxide tunnel and a number of types of pistols for making animals insensible to pain have been fully developed and have been used by some leading packers during the last few years.

The humane organizations charge that the meat industry's efforts to kill an effective humane slaughter law are strikingly similar to the industry's opposition to the Meat Inspection Act of 1906.

There is no point in continuing slaughterhouse cruelty any longer. There is no real economic reason for it. The "study" bill is scheduled to reach the Senate floor next month. Advocates of humane methods should demand its defeat and restoration of the Compulsory Humane Slaughter Bill.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO VINDICATOR
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 JUN 24 1958

End Packing House Cruelty!

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ADOPTS HUMANE RESOLUTION

At the International Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva, Switzerland this spring, a resolution was passed by unanimous vote condemning cruel practices in the killing of whales, seals, fish, sea birds and polar bears. The delegation from Nepal sponsored the resolution, and Dr. Harry Lillie of Scotland, former surgeon to an Antarctic whaling expedition, acting as their independent advisor, took part in conferences with 73 delegations. When information about the present methods of whaling and seal killing had been disseminated, the majority of the delegates expressed enthusiasm for humane legislation, and support for it came from every part of the world.

The President of the Conference, Prince Wan of Thailand, lent his influence in initiating action, and Dr. Carlos Sucre of Panama, Chairman of the Committee which adopted the resolution, took a leading part in the effort.

When the resolution was proposed to the Assembly as a whole, the Nepalese delegate said, "In the midst of our securing our food and other products in the Territory of the Sea, could we not come to giving some thought to the suffering we inflict on these creatures whose lives we take: the inhabitants of this territory that we exploit?"

India seconded the resolution, and Burma and Mexico spoke in favor of it, and asked that Dr. Lillie be given the floor to state the case for the animals. "In the capture and killing of many of these creatures," he said, "there is suffering inflicted which in this age of advancement is certainly not a credit to us. . . . That such industries can be worked in a reasonable humane way is shown by the careful control that is used in such as the North Pacific fur sealing and the sealing of South Georgia. Our responsibilities in this are world wide."

After a series of speeches in favor of the humane resolution, it was redrafted by a Committee of Nepal, Monaco

and Australia, and on April 26th it was passed as a Conference Resolution by the Plenary without dissent.

It states: "The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea requests States to prescribe, by all means available to them, those methods for the capture and killing of marine life, especially of whales and seals, which will spare them suffering to the greatest extent possible."

In England this resolution was the subject of speeches in the House of Lords on June 26th. Lord Pethick-Lawrence and the Lord Bishop of Portsmouth described the cruelty involved in the use of the standard explosive harpoon in the whaling industry. The Bishop spoke of the "stewardship for which [man] bears responsibility to the Creator." He pointed out that frequently this principle is observed but that frequently, too, it is threatened or flouted. "The view that man is a sort of monster callously and irresponsibly engaged, out of his lust for gain and power, upon the rape of the sea and even of the air, regardless of the waste of natural resources, regardless of the disfigurement of the earth's natural beauty and regardless of the suffering inflicted upon the animal kingdom—that view is, of course, a distorted one; it does not represent the whole picture. But there is enough truth in it to justify our serious concern. It is the more urgent and essential that we should be concerned at a time when through the rapid development of science and technology man's capacity to master the whole world has been and is being enormously extended and increased. Limitation of suffering so far as is practicable is one important factor in the morally responsible exercise of man's sovereignty over the natural creation." The Bishop gave two reasons for reducing whaling suffering to the minimum, "First, out of consideration to the creature which is placed under our responsible domination, and secondly, out of consideration for the men who do the job."

It is hoped that this first United Nations resolution on the subject of animal protection will lead many nations to follow its suggestions. The United States is a leader in humane sealing practices, but in our whaling great cruelty continues.

(Continued from Page 1)

Lawyer for the defendant. May that go out?

Prosecutor. I think that is proper.

The Court. He can describe the condition.

Chief of Police. The dog was in very poor physical condition. It was unable to stand. Another dog was attempting to bite an incision that had been made on its side. I asked Mr. Hawkins where that dog had come from and he said he had picked it up at the Overholt Clinic. . . . I asked Mr. Hawkins in the presence of Dr. Hansen and Chief Dean and Mr. Smith how often he fed these dogs. He stated that he fed them every three or four days. I asked him if he didn't think that was inadequate. He stated that he fed them large amounts. I asked him what he fed the dogs. Garbage, he stated, that he picked up in town and also in Boston. I asked him about the chicken that was in the pen and he stated that when he found a dead hen in the coop he would throw it into the pen.

We found a dead dog in the pen that was half devoured. He stated that the dog had died in the pen and that the other dogs had eaten it. . . . I questioned him as to the condition of the black dog, and he stated it was in that condition when he picked it up. . . . I then asked him about a thin Boxer which we had pictures taken of, and he stated that also was in that condition when he brought it from the clinic.

* * *

Herman N. Dean (Chief Prosecuting Officer of the Massachusetts SPCA). Inside of the shelters we found eleven live dogs and the remains of a dead dog. Just outside the gate that entered the shelter, there was a thin black mongrel lying on its side. Part of its chest area had been clipped, and there was an open running wound about midway of the clipped area. Even though other dogs ran over the dog he did not attempt to get up. We also found a Boxer, extremely thin, somewhat unsteady on its feet, a female hound dog that was about to have pups, and eight other dogs of various breeds and combinations of breeds. For the most part, these dogs were thin, many of them were covered with skin trouble. . . . It was mangle to my observation. With the Chief, we asked Mr. Hawkins, the defendant, when he fed the dogs. He said every three or four days. I asked him what he fed the dogs, He said he fed them garbage that he obtained from one or two places in Franklin and sometimes some that he received in Boston. The Chief asked about the dead hen and he stated that when he found a dead hen in the hennery he threw that in to the dogs. The Chief said "Feathers and all?" and he said yes. He asked Mr. Hawkins where he got these dogs. He said he received them from the Overholt Clinic in Boston. . . .

* * *

James Hawkins was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction and fined \$250. He is appealing his case. Mr. Hawkins appeared in Court, but Dr. Panico remained prudently at home. Instead, a colleague, Dr. Neptune, also of the Overholt Clinic, appeared to answer questions for him. The testimony in this case is tiresome reading because the defense attorney interrupted the prosecutor and the judge constantly. The only time he allowed his client to speak freely was when he was explaining how the dogs were given the same fine medical treatment as human patients. However, the testimony of the police officer, who first questioned Dr. Panico, gives a general picture of the situation:

" . . . I told him we were there checking on who operated on the dogs that were brought to the Hawkins farm in Franklin. He stated that he was. I told him the conditions that we found at the farm.

The Court. What did you say?

Police Officer. I told him the dogs were half starved, that I didn't see how doctors in his position could determine if the operations on these animals were successful if they subject them to the post-operative treatment that these dogs were receiving at Hawkins' farm. He said that he was deeply shocked to hear of these conditions, that in his opinion Mr. Hawkins was being paid sufficient money to take care of the dogs properly, and, I asked him if he had ever gone to the farm and he stated that he had not, that he was busy on his experiments and that unfortunately he didn't have enough time to go to the Hawkins farm. . . . I then asked him about a black dog that had been operated on in the chest area . . . and he said he remembered the dog. . . . I asked him what

condition the dog was in when he left the hospital, and he said the dog was up and about. . . . I said to him, "Well, the dog is now dying, laying on its side, and the incision has festered and open, and that when I went to the kennels one of the other dogs in the kennels was attempting to eat or bite that open incision." . . . He said that he had never had trouble with Hawkins, that the dogs that had been brought back from Hawkins previously had all been brought back in pretty good shape, that in his opinion they were in good condition when Hawkins brought them back after the operations.

"Well," I said, "This one certainly isn't in good shape and the chances are he is dead already." And he said he was sorry to hear that.

Q. Now have you told the Court, to the best of your recollection, everything that Dr. Panico stated at that conference?

A. Well, no. He stated a lot of things, like he gave statements about these experiments being very beneficial to mankind. He stated that he was very busy, that these operations required a lot of pre-operation work, and that the reason for all this explanation was for the reason or . . .

Dr. Gerry B. Schnelle, Chief of Staff of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, reported that the black dog died, despite all that could be done for it, of an overwhelming infection. Her temperature was sub-normal when she was taken from the Hawkins farm to the hospital and on autopsy Dr. Schnelle stated, "We took more than a litre of pus from within the heart sac. . . . There were, in addition to that, between 600 and 700 cubic centimetres of pus free in the chest cavity. There was also free pus in the abdominal cavity. . . . It is my expert opinion that it (the infection) was present on the 30th. . . ."

Q. . . . Do you have an opinion as to whether or not the infection was caused by the operation?

A. I think the infection was introduced at the time of the operation, yes.

The testimony brought out the discrepancy between the records presented by the Overholt Clinic on the dog's condition and the actual condition of the animal, and Dr. Panico was fined \$50 for cruel transportation of the dog. He too appealed.

It is obvious that the black dog's suffering and death did nothing whatsoever to advance knowledge beneficial in the treatment of human ills. She was one of thousands of experimental dogs that each year die slowly and painfully without making any contribution to scientific knowledge. They die thus uselessly because scientists as a whole have so far been unwilling to face their responsibilities to experimental animals. They have given widely publicized lip-service to the care given these animals.

"EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS RECEIVE TREATMENT COMPARABLE TO THAT GIVEN HUMANS."
"EVERY CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THEIR BODILY COMFORT."

Everyone who has lived in a State where an animal seizure bill campaign has been waged has had these phrases drummed in his ears repeatedly. But quite apart from the individual case of the black female mongrel lying in the mud with her festering wound, and the dog that had already died and been partly eaten by the other starving dogs, representatives of the Animal Welfare Institute have visited laboratories where these same words "Every consideration is given to their bodily comfort" were actually posted on the wall, while caged dogs, too ill to stand on their feet, were soaked with hoses, or where they lay in filthy wet enclosures dying without medical aid of any kind, even though they were in the very center of a hospital.

It is doubtful whether "every consideration" will ever be given to the comfort of experimental animals, but it is time that some consideration be given to all of them.

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ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HUMANE VICTOR CONIBEAR TRAPS

The instant-killing trap invented by Frank Conibear of Victoria, British Columbia, is available to all trappers for the coming trapping season. The Animal Trap Company of America reports that it is "tooled up" and in production for the first size, the Number 110 Victor Conibear, designed for muskrat, mink, barn and wharf rats. The traps are being stocked by wholesale hardware and sporting goods stores throughout the country and are listed for sale in the Fall mail order catalogues of the Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and Spiegel Companies. Similar coverage has been made in Canada.

Substitution of instant-killing traps for the instruments of torture now used to catch muskrat and mink would represent a stupendous forward step in the reduction of animal suffering. The old-fashioned traps catch the animal in tight steel jaws by one leg. In many instances (tests show 25% or more) the muskrat or mink gnaws off its leg in order to escape, such are the pain and terror inflicted. In the so-called "stop-loss" traps, the animal is so securely pinned down that he cannot gnaw off his leg and escape but (except when he happens to be killed) suffers as much or more than in the simple leg-hold trap. Clearly the need for an instant-killing trap is great.

In the case of rats, poison is mostly used for control, and there is no painless form of poison on the market. Not only do the rats suffer but many dogs, cats, kittens, chickens and other domestic animals are also poisoned every year when they eat the baits set out for rats. The Victor Conibear Trap can be so set and placed that it cannot harm anything but the rats it is designed to catch, and it kills them instantly.

The Animal Trap Company issues a concise set of illustrated instructions for setting the new trap, and it states,

"Developed in the far north after 30 years of experimenting by a professional trapper. Perfected by the world's most modern trap manufacturer with over 100 years experience. The trap represents the first radical change in design since the 1848 Newhouse and is recognized as the first practical humane trap.

"The Victor Conibear offers new opportunities for increased fur yield. Being unique in size, shape and action it adapts to hundreds of improved sets to meet any condition and terrain. Illustrated are setting instructions as well as 10 tested and proven sets for the Victor Conibear.

"10 PRIME POINTS..."

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lightweight | 6. Adjustable trigger |
| 2. Compact | 7. Quick kills |
| 3. Simple to set | 8. No pelt damage |
| 4. Easy to stake down | 9. Foolproof construction |
| 5. Positive in operation | 10. Ideal trigger to bait" |

In the coming trapping season, the new humane traps should be used by every decent trapper.

* * * *

Persons interested in additional information concerning trapping are invited to write to the Institute for a copy of "Facts About Furs," publication of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare.

DOGS' NEED FOR SPACE STRESSED IN NEW ANIMAL QUARTER DESIGNS

A new supplement to the Animal Welfare Institute loose-leaf manual, "Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals," will be issued shortly. A number of the designs selected for reproduction show housing for experimental dogs which gives them room for a moderate amount of exercise instead of keeping them closely confined in metal cages. Such confinement, unfortunately for the dogs, is routine practice in far too many laboratories, and it is hoped that a general change for the better in canine housing will soon take place in scientific institutions.

Architects' drawings show four different kennels, some suitable for one-story, others for multiple-story, buildings. They include 1) the plans of the new building of the Smith, Kline and French Company in Philadelphia which has radiant-heated kennels supplied with running water connecting with 12-foot long outside runways to which the animals have access throughout the daylight hours; 2) the plans for animal quarters at the State University of Iowa College of Medicine where inside kennels measure 10' x 5' and are equipped with resting boards. The kennels are intended for two or more compatible dogs, and they connect with lateral roof runways, one for every three inside kennels; 3) drawings of the new dog quarters for the Academisch Ziekenhuis Te Leiden, Holland, a well-designed one-story building with connecting kennels and individual runways; and 4) drawings showing an economical use of roof space by providing for dog houses connecting with sizeable runways. In winter the dog houses are heated, and the dogs can retire into them at will. The runways have a broad overhang to provide shade and shelter from rain.

Even when dogs or cats must be kept in metabolism cages, it is unnecessary to imprison them in cages which only allow them to stand up and turn around. Metabolism cages designed by Prof. A. N. Worden, and illustrated in the new supplement, measure 4'6 1/8" x 6'7" x 4' for dogs and 30" x 44" x 33" for cats. They have proved their worth in keeping the animals' bodily reactions much closer to normal than is possible in the usual cramped cages.

From the University of Glasgow, Scotland, Veterinary Hospital come photographs and drawings of cat quarters
(Continued on page 4)

HUMANE SLAUGHTER FOR 90% OF THE NATION'S FOOD ANIMALS IS LAW

On August 27th President Eisenhower signed H. R. 8308, the effective humane slaughter bill which was passed by the House of Representatives in February by voice vote, defeated in the Senate Agriculture Committee (which by a vote of 5 to 10 substituted a study bill) then passed by the Senate as a whole by a vote of 72 to 9.

The leaders of the fight to obtain decent protection for animals in slaughterhouses were Senator Hubert H.
(Continued on next page)

Humphrey (D., Minn.), sponsor of the first humane slaughter bill ever to be introduced in Congress, and Representative W. R. Poage (D., Texas), sponsor of H. R. 8308. They had massive support from ordinary citizens from every part of the country. They also had powerful and ruthless opposition to overcome. It is to the everlasting credit of these leaders and of the majority of both Houses of Congress who voted with them that the cruel status quo was defeated and effective legislation was passed.

FIRST HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILL INTRODUCED IN 1955

In 1955 Senator Humphrey introduced his compulsory humane slaughter bill. In 1956 public hearings were held before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry under his chairmanship. The sub-committee recommended passage of the bill, but the full Agriculture Committee removed the effective sections and recommended passage of a study commission bill instead. The Senate passed this bill late in the session.

HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE VISITS SLAUGHTERHOUSES, RECOMMENDS PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION

The bill then went to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives before whom Representative Martha Griffiths' compulsory humane slaughter bill was also pending. Observing the great public interest in the legislation, the fact that the Congressional session was about to end, and the fact that the Senate had voted to study humane slaughter, the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, Harold D. Cooley (D., North Carolina), and his colleagues decided the best thing to do would be to make a study immediately. Accordingly, during the recess, Mr. Cooley and the members of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of which Mr. Poage is Chairman, made a tour of slaughterhouses in different parts of the country and saw humane and inhumane methods in use. The following April, hearings were held under Mr. Poage's chairmanship on the seven compulsory humane slaughter bills and the one study bill introduced in the new session. Mr. Poage then sought to meet the criticisms which had been levelled at the legislation by opponents, and after a long series of conferences and much patient negotiation he introduced H. R. 8308, the Committee bill, which was reported out of the Agriculture Committee by a vote of 25 to 3. It was promptly approved by the House Rules Committee whose Chairman,

Howard Smith, (D., Va.) was a staunch supporter of the measure. However, opponents succeeded in preventing its being scheduled for a vote in 1957.

HOUSE PASSES BILL

Early in 1958 the bill was scheduled and, on February fourth, it passed overwhelmingly by voice vote, not, however, without an attempt by the opposition to remove the effective sections of the bill and amend it into a study bill instead. This effort was defeated by a vote of 121 to 73. A leading spokesman for the bill in the House was Representative William Dawson (R., Utah), who refused to be dissuaded from his humane efforts by the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson, who consistently opposed compulsory legislation, resides in his District. (For details on the House debate, see Information Report Vol. 7, No. 1.)

SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE OPPOSES EFFECTIVE HOUSE BILL, VOTES FOR STUDY BILL

After passage by the House, H. R. 8308 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The public demand for a favorable report by the Committee grew. Its Chairman, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D., Louisiana), stated that between 15,000 and 20,000 letters asking for passage of the bill reached him. Also pending before the Committee were Senator Humphrey's bill (which he amended to be identical with the House-passed bill to facilitate passage) and Senator Arthur V. Watkins' (R., Utah) study bill. Although the issues had been threshed out very thoroughly in the two previous hearings, the opponents asked for a third set of hearings. After considerable delay, these were scheduled for April 28th through May 1st. Members of Congress testifying for the humane side were Senator Richard L. Neuberger (D., Oregon), Senator Mike Monroney (D., Oklahoma), Representative Dawson and Representative Poage. Each one spoke thoughtfully and ably. Only one member of Congress, Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D., S. C.) testified for the packer-supported study bill, in opposition to Senator Humphrey's and Mr. Poage's companion bills. His testimony, like that of other opponents, was full of errors and unfounded allegations. The testimony given by the spokesmen for humane societies, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and others conclusively showed the need for passage of compulsory legislation. However, after another long delay, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out, by a vote of 10 to 5, a new version

of the study bill, this one sponsored by Senator Ellender. It retained the title of H. R. 8308 whose effective sections were deleted, as had been tried before on the floor of the House. This action met with a storm of disapproval from every side. (Some of the many editorials castigating the Committee for its action were published in the last Information Report.) The demand that the Senate as a whole reverse the Committee on Agriculture grew constantly. There was considerable sentiment in the Senate for effective humane slaughter legislation, and on July 22nd Senator Humphrey announced that he and seventeen co-sponsors would offer an amendment on the Senate floor to restore the language of the bill as passed by the House. Senator Neuberger and Senator William Purtell (R., Conn.), the two original co-sponsors, were joined by Senators Frank Church (D., Idaho), Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), Theodore Francis Green (D., R. I.), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D., Mo.), Lister Hill (D., Ala.), John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), William Langer (R., N. D.), Pat McNamara (D., Mich.), A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.), Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), James E. Murray (D., Mont.), William Proxmire (D., Wisc.), Chapman Revercomb (R., W. Va.), Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.), Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.), and John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.).

SENATE ADOPTS HOUSE BILL

The bill was scheduled, and soon after noon on July 29th the debate began. It lasted for seven hours, throughout the whole of which time Senator Humphrey was fighting hard for the effective legislation. Senator Ellender began the debate by asking for the passage of his study bill, and the first vote was for or against this bill. Had it passed, two more years would have gone by before effective legislation could even have been proposed. The vote was exceedingly close: 40 for the study bill to 43 against it. Next came the debate for the real humane slaughter bill. Some of the members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, notably Senators Ellender, Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), Mundt (R., S. D.) and Thye (R., Minn.) did their best to prevent its passing. A very long time was taken up by debate on amendments offered by Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) and Senator Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.) relating to pre-slaughter handling before kosher slaughter. Pre-slaughter handling is not a religious matter, for only the actual slaughtering itself is prescribed by ritual. Senator Humphrey and Senator Neuberger showed clearly that the bill as passed by the House provided complete protection of religious freedom, declaring kosher

slaughter to be humane and providing for preparation for such slaughter, the relevant sections having been written by five large Jewish groups after two years of consideration. However, considerable discussion of the new amendments ensued, and Senator Clinton Anderson (D., N. Mex.) expressed a view shared by many observers who feared to send the bill to a Senate-House Conference when he said, "I think if we start to tinker with the language, we may end where I assume certain people want us to end, by defeating the bill." Of interest in this connection was the comment of the American Meat Institute's main lobbyist who, just after the Senate had passed the bill, made reference to some of the action he had instigated, reportedly stating, "I tried everything. We threw the book at you, but it didn't work." Fortunately, his efforts were unsuccessful; the final vote on H. R. 8308 was 72-9. All amendments offered were accepted.

HOUSE ADOPTS SENATE AMENDMENTS

Following passage of the bill by the Senate, no action was taken by the House until ample time had been allowed for groups interested in kosher slaughter to meet and, if they so desired, agree upon final phraseology. Had they done so, a conference on the amendments would have been in order, but as they did not, the House concurred by unanimous consent in the Senate amendments on August 13th and sent the bill to the President for signature.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW

The bill provides that after June, 1960, packers desiring to make a contract with the Federal government must slaughter all animals humanely in all of their plants. Since over 90% of the animals slaughtered (between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 each year) are killed in the plants of packers who have government contracts, the vast majority of animals will be protected by the law. Consumers can help to bring any recalcitrant packers into line by demanding humanely-killed meat. H. R. 8308 provides for the labelling of all meat which has been slaughtered by humane methods.

A recent advertisement in Business Week featuring carbon-dioxide anesthetization of pigs before slaughter summed up the situation perfectly in its first lines: "The slaughter of struggling, squealing hogs, shackled and hanging by a hind leg from a conveyor chain has been called the most violent unit operation in food manufacturing. Now it is different..."

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DEVELOP
FIRST-RATE HUMANE SOCIETY**

Nassau County, Long Island, has an unusual animal protective organization run entirely by high school students. It was started by Paul Garrett when he was only eleven years old, and it has grown in the ensuing five years so that it now has the services of 22 humane agents, six cars and three boats. The agents are all boys and girls in their teens. The towns of Hempstead, Oyster Bay and North Hempstead have found the Nassau County Animal Patrol so capable that they now refer all calls relating to animals other than dogs to Paul and his colleagues, who rescue animals in distress, find homes for homeless animals, and work with a veterinarian who treats sick or injured animals or puts them to sleep if necessary.

The Patrol takes equal interest in protecting and helping domestic and wild animals. The protection of birds was its first object, and the patrolling of the several State Parks in the County is a major activity. The illegal possession and use of BB guns by children under the age of 16 is dealt with on a regular routine of first and second offenses. The first time, the offender is warned by the members of the Patrol who find him shooting at birds. They speak with his parents or write them a letter. But if the same offender is met with again, the case is taken to court. The system has proved effective in reducing the destruction of birds although violations still occur.

The Patrol cooperates with the Conservation Department on land and sea alike, the boats have ship-to-shore telephones, and a police radio can be adapted to any of the cars. The Patrol's office, located in the Garrett house, contains a police and fire alarm receiving set and telephone. The animals being cared for are housed in the basement, and a wide variety of creatures has found shelter and help there.

The Animal Welfare Institute hopes the Nassau County Animal Patrol will continue to grow in strength and influence to protect animals from cruelty and suffering and that other organizations like it will be formed.

DOGS' NEED FOR SPACE STRESSED

(Continued from page 1)

which provide inside and outside accomodation. The construction is inexpensive, and the system has been found to prevent the spread of disease.

The Department of Hygiene of Kyoto University in Japan supplies a design for rat caging which gives consideration to the natural instinct of these animals to retire into a dark nest. The back of the cage consists of a solid metal box into which nesting materials are placed; the rest of the cage is wire mesh.

These and other photographs and drawings to be included in the new supplement add to the material previously assembled for the original publication (1954) and the following supplements (1955 and 1956). The new material is sent without charge to those who already have the manual and will be incorporated in future issues.

Personnel of institutions which are planning, or which need to plan, to remodel or re-equip existing animal quarters or to build new ones are invited to write to the Animal Welfare Institute for a free copy of "Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals."

**DOCTOR AND ANIMAL CARETAKER
DROP APPEAL, PLEAD GUILTY
TO CRUELTY**

The appeals in connection with the case of cruelty to experimental dogs used by Dr. Frederick Panico of the Overholt Clinic of Boston, Massachusetts, came up in Superior Court on September 25th and 26th. Dr. Panico, who carried out the heart-lung experiments on the dogs, and Mr. Hawkins, who housed them, had both refused to accept the earlier finding made that they were guilty of cruelty to animals and had appealed their cases. However, when his appeal came up, Dr. Panico did not pursue it but went into the court and paid his fine instead. Mr. Hawkins elected to stand trial without jury, but in the middle of the trial he, too, pleaded guilty.

A full account of the way the animals were treated appeared in the last Information Report of the Institute (Vol. 7, No. 3).

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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Readers of the Information Report are cordially invited to become members of the Animal Welfare Institute. The application blank below may be used or application may be made by letter. Your support will be of real value in reducing unnecessary animal suffering.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Animal Welfare Institute
22 East 17th St.
New York 3, N. Y.

\$10. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP (non-voting)

Open to individuals and organizations. This entitles the member to the full publication and information services of the Institute, the regular periodical Reports and invitations to membership meetings.

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HUMANE SLAUGHTER: CALVES AND LAMBS TO BE ANESTHETIZED

"An anesthetizing facility for the humane slaughter of calves and lambs now is being built at the Geo. A. Hormel & Co. plant in Austin, Minn.," reports the December 20 News and Views column of *The National Provisioner*, weekly magazine of the meat packing industry. The announcement was made by H. H. Corey, chairman of the board, at the company's annual meeting in Austin. The *Provisioner* continues: "Corey said he expects Hormel to be the first packer of national size to comply completely with the new federal Humane Slaughter Law. The new law requires all packers selling to federal agencies to apply acceptable humane slaughter methods by mid-1960. The Secretary of Agriculture by March, 1959, is to make his initial designation of what will be considered humane. Corey said that the Hormel innovation of anesthetizing hogs before slaughter was the catalyst which caused Congress to realize that humane slaughter is feasible, but that it was the humane societies which applied the pressure that resulted in the new law passed last summer. With the recent completion of a hog anesthesia installation at the Hormel abattoir at Mitchell, S.D., all four of the company's plants now use this method, Corey pointed out. He also said cattle stunning now is done at all Hormel plants in a manner acceptable to the humane societies."

Packers now in the process of changing over to carbon dioxide anesthetization of hogs prior to slaughter are the Tobin Packing Company of Albany and Rochester, New York, the first small packer to adopt this humane device, and the Oscar Mayer Company in Madison, Wisconsin. This is the second installation by Mayer who stated, "The new building and the immobilization technique will have the advantage of being a more humane means of animal slaughter and will increase the overall efficiency of the company's operations, reduce bruises to livestock and provide machine equipment to relieve strenuous manual labor in the handling of livestock." This second installation will be complete by July, 1959 and will put the company's entire hog slaughtering operation on a humane basis.

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the requirements of the humane slaughter bill signed into law on August 27, was held on November 17.

COOPERATION OF SCIENTISTS REQUESTED

A committee headed by Harry G. Herrlein is seeking to improve handling of shipments of mice, rats, guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits to laboratories in order to reduce the incidence of disease and death resulting from bad shipping practices. Mr. Herrlein, who raises large numbers of these animals himself, has requested the Animal Welfare Institute to announce the desire of this Committee of the Animal Care Panel to receive prompt reports on mishandled shipments of animals. Such reports will enable the Committee to take effective action on this problem. They should be sent to Mr. Herrlein, Rockland Farms, New City, Rockland County, New York.

BOOK REVIEW

THE UFAW HANDBOOK ON THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF LABORATORY ANIMALS, by Alastair N. Worden and W. Lane-Petter. XIX-951 pp. Illustrated. UFAW, London, 1957. Price \$9.80. (May be purchased from the Animal Welfare Institute.)

By DR. PETER OKKELBERG

The above book issued under the auspices of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, London, is a much enlarged second edition of one published in 1947 under the same title. It is the most extensive work yet in print dealing with the handling and care of laboratory animals and it will continue as an indispensable guide for all animal caretakers and laboratory attendants for many years to come. It should be in the library of every laboratory using animals for research purposes.

The book is divided into two sections. The first consists of 16 chapters and is designated "General Considerations". It deals with topics that refer to laboratory animals in general, such as housing, equipment, hygienic principles, pests, breeding methods, nutrition, handling, recording, the use of anesthetics, choice of animals, the animal technician, and others.

In the second part there are 59 chapters which deal with individual species, zoologically classified under rodents and lagomorphs (23 sp.), insectivores (5 sp.), carnivores (6 sp.), ungulates (4 sp.), marsupials (1 sp.), birds (4 sp.+), reptiles, amphibians, fishes and invertebrates. The characteristics, habits, food requirements and care of the various animals are described. Emphasis is placed on making laboratory conditions so far as possible like the natural environment so that the animals will represent normal and healthy individuals when subjected to experimental treatment.

The book is based on the combined knowledge and experience of over seventy experts in the field. Extensive references to literature is listed. It is well illustrated and includes a very useful table of contents and a complete index.

* * *

Excerpts from various other reviews of The UFAW Handbook

"Journal of the American Medical Association"

"This second edition is a distinct contribution to the rapidly expanding area of our knowledge concerning laboratory animals. . . . The work as a whole is probably the outstanding volume in print on the care of laboratory animals."

"Tuberculology" (Journal of the American Academy of Tuberculosis Physicians)

"Not anybody could look at this volume without realizing the immense amount of thought or the high quality of the knowledge now devoted to this subject. . . . The editors deserve appreciation for maintaining the scale and presentation of this vast mass of information while preserving the whole in lucid perspective.

(Continued on page 3)

EDITORIAL

The National Society for Medical Research has recently published a Twelfth Annual Report, in the form of a pamphlet discussing the problem of animal experimentation. It gives an account of recent developments in the animal seizure law controversy, distorting facts in order to create submerged emotive pressures which could lead to an unfairly subjective appraisal of the whole situation.

The first section, "Obstacles to Medical Research, 1958," is laced with highly kinetic word patterns which suggest by association and imagery which are of enormous emotive potential, but not related by reason to the subject at hand. Hysteroid tendencies, which are already too prevalent in this field, find here their objective equivalents. There is a warfare-motif present in such gratuitous figures as "the antivivisectionists are not the only saboteurs," . . . "spies have been employed across the nation," . . . "promotional barrage," . . . "The ultimate tragedy would be a sort of legal blackjack," . . . "the most vicious attack," . . . "guerilla warfare," . . . "antivivisectionist strategy." Another less omnipresent theme is the association of science with a religious orthodoxy, and of antivivisectionists and other critics with protestant sects or even with paganism: "anti-science cults" such as "antivaccinationists" (Anabapists?) are said to threaten research, and "emotional prejudices of an uninformed public obstruct the work of the anatomist." Antivivisectionists are said to look upon scientists as "fiends."

Medical research emerges in the image of a speeding vehicle requiring a clear road. "The work of the NSMR is to serve as a sparkplug," . . . "to maintain a clear path for medical research," . . . "progress in clearing a path for medical science" . . . "programs underway to expedite medical research" . . . "laboratories curbed with legislation" . . . Animal lovers are diseased, perhaps corrupt: "cynical professional organizers devise new stunts to fan the emotions of sick compulsive animal lovers" . . . "long term cures for public relations problems of anatomists, physiologists". Vivid, sinister verbs describe the activities of the opposition: "sap the resources . . . of medical scientists," "spring back again and again," . . . "strike back at men who have relegated them to the outer edges of respectability" . . . "crow over mistreatment of lab animals".

Taken as a whole, the pamphlet has more than a surface meaning: it is a composition in depth, massing against the critics of NSMR policies fear of abnormality, of disease, and of the occult, and creating for medical research the healthy American image of a fast car on the open road.

One of the most exploited images is of the persecution of research scientists by millions of wealthy but unscrupulous fanatics whose one aim is to obstruct the course of medicine. "The antivivisectionists, working through more than a hundred organizations across the country and spending millions of dollars annually, continue to sap the resources and the creative time of scientists". . . . "Hired Antivivisectionist Spies Report on Laboratories" is the headline to an entirely unsubstantiated allegation that the photographs of improper conditions at Tulane University were faked for use at a public hearing by the Humane Society of the United States. Coronet Magazine is described as printing "a vicious attack on animal research", whereas Mr. Paul Kearney's article was in fact a discussion of the unassessed influence of stress produced by incompetent handling of research animals on experimental results, and of the ethics of causing more pain than necessary for the purposes of the experiment.

It is suggested that a powerful underground movement, using sabotage, misrepresentation, and the techniques of Madison Avenue is attempting to create a sort of legal "blackjack" with which to bludgeon innocent scientists. This image has a great irrational appeal: it is picturesque, romantic, ornate, but it is not factual. The balance of power and funds dips heavily on the side of organized medicine, and the forces of criticism are not only diverse and inchoate, but relatively poor in material resources. Moreover, one cannot emphasize too strongly that much of the criticism which the NSMR would like to stigmatize as antivivisectionist comes in fact from independent organizations which do not embrace the antivivisectionist position. The Humane Society of the United States, so much impugned in this report, has pursued an anti-cruelty, not an antivivisection, policy, and been active in many other fields besides that of laboratory animals, for example the campaign for humane slaughter last year.

This failure to analyze the exact nature of the opposition, in combination with the smear techniques already described, will not lead to clear thinking on the problem of animal experimentation.

Dr. Lester R. Dragstedt, President of the NSMR, states in his introductory note the reason for the present publication of this report: "Medical institutions are in for the greatest amount of trouble from the opponents of animal experimentation in years." A remedy for this situation is proposed. "A specific and detailed proposal for a study of public attitudes towards the dissection of cadavers, the transplantation of human organs and the use of animals in medical research has been prepared by the public opinion research firm of Ben Gaffin and Associates. The proposal was developed at the request of the NSMR. . . . The study is expected to clarify the public prejudices that are most troublesome to medical scientists. Its purpose is to discover the deeper roots of these prejudices and illuminate the way to long-term cures for public relations problems of the anatomists, physiologists, pathologists, surgeons, pharmacologists and others. . . ." To us the most striking feature of this program is the NSMR's refusal to differentiate between different kinds of adverse public reactions to their policies. They will not admit of any difference between the largely subconscious revulsion which might be felt against organ transplantation, the religious emotion against large-scale post mortem research, and the ethical objections of animal protective groups to unregulated survival experiments, and to inadequate housing of laboratory animals. Instinct, religion, and ethics are to them as one: "Obstacles, 1958".

This disingenuous attempt to defeat a factual analysis of the situation by creating vague images to replace and obscure complicated issues, and this stirring up of emotionalism seems to us particularly deplorable in a pamphlet presented as the annual report of a scientific society.

* * *

CORRECTION

In the circular mailed with the September-October Information Report, calling attention to the publications and film available to scientists from the Institute, the film "Handling Laboratory Animals" was incorrectly described as "32 mm." The film, which shows proper handling of 12 common species of laboratory animals, is 16 mm. Scientists are invited to write the Institute if they wish to have a showing, either on a rental basis at \$3 a week or as a free preview prior to possible purchase.

BOOK REVIEW

(Continued from page 1)

"UFAW has placed within the reach of all, at a relatively insignificant cost, a volume which one might rank in the class of the best value, and the most valuable for understanding humane scientific animal experiment at best . . . feeding, handling, disease, anesthesia, breeding, and individual features to detail."

"The Lancet"

"A book which undoubtedly meets every need likely to arise. It is everywhere obvious that the main inspiration is the wish to keep laboratory animals in health and comfort primarily in the interests of the animals, but with the inevitable result that experimental work becomes more reliable."

"It would be hard to overstate the importance of this book, which should be looked on as a compulsory purchase by all who undertake animal experiments; no other single volume approaches it in value."

A. Howard Baker in "Laboratory Practice"

"Only by attention to details of breeding, rearing, feeding and housing both stock and experimental animals can reliance be placed on biological assay and so this second and very much enlarged edition of the UFAW Handbook will be more than welcome to all laboratory workers concerned."

"Such a comprehensive work is beyond the power of one individual to review in detail but there can be no doubt that this work will be the bible for all classes of laboratory workers who have to deal with experimental animals."

I. H. Pattison in "The Veterinary Bulletin"

"No effort and, one imagines, no expense have been spared to convey clearly and attractively a huge amount of information on every aspect of the maintenance of those animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibia, fish, worms, and insects) that contribute so much to the advancement of knowledge in the laboratories of the world."

"Enthusiasm is a pleasing feature of the book. The welfare of the animal is always uppermost in the authors' minds, and there is an urgent 'message' throughout that only the best is good enough. There is sympathy of a strictly practical kind, and no morbid sentimentality. Dogma is avoided, and the general tone is of the expert giving his advice rather than of didacticism."

"On scientific grounds this book will have interest and importance for all who work with animals, whether inside or outside laboratories, and because of its wide general appeal it will be read with profit and pleasure by many who are not scientists but who have the welfare of animals at heart."

E. C. Appleby in "Animal Breeding Abstracts"

"A massive work, containing almost a thousand pages, amply illustrated, beautifully printed and bound in purple cloth. . . . It would be difficult to praise this book too highly as a work of reference. It will be a valued companion to workers in many fields for years to come."

P. F. D'Arcy in "The Pharmaceutical Journal"

"The authors have avoided devoting a disproportionate amount of space to species commonly found in the la-

boratory, preferring to give a more detailed account of those species which may be new to many investigators. Extensive references to sources of further information are to be found in every chapter. This book should be 'standard equipment' in every laboratory carrying out animal experiments."

S. Doak in "The New Scientist"

"I would recommend this volume as a book of reference for the consideration of all those associated with the breeding, care and use of laboratory animals."

A. McLaren in "Discovery"

"Many will wonder whether they can afford to lay out three pounds ten shillings — on this book. In fact they cannot afford not to: humanity apart, the initial cost will be rapidly repaid in animal house economy."

J. O. L. King in "Nature"

"Every scientist who uses laboratory animals should realize the importance of good stock husbandry. Technical, as well as humane, considerations demand that experimental animals be kept under the best possible conditions, for environmental irregularities can confuse experimental results. This publication contains a wealth of knowledge on the management of nearly all the species of animals used in laboratories, and can be used as a guide to their respective needs by any worker who is seeking detailed information."

"This book will undoubtedly be widely read by scientific workers who use experimental animals, and could, with advantage, be provided as a standard reference book in all institutes where laboratory animals are kept . . . and a debt of gratitude is due to the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare for producing this book."

"The Veterinary Record"

"In the present work which is jointly edited by A. N. Worden and W. Lane-Petter, the specialised knowledge of nearly 90 contributors has been condensed into one volume. The result is a well-balanced book of reference which will be of immense value to laboratory workers and others interested in the welfare of a wide variety of animal species."

"This edition, like its predecessor, will be constantly used by all engaged in problems connected with laboratory animals. The practising veterinary surgeon will find it a most useful source of information when confronted with patients outside the usual run of domesticated species normally dealt with."

Koji Ando, Chairman of the Japan Laboratory Animal Research Society, in "Maruzen"

"I think that a book of this nature published at a world-wide turning point in the history of laboratory animals is bound to be welcomed on all sides in our country too."

"South African Medical Journal"

"This book must be available to all workers in institutions where animals are kept and used for research work and the teaching of students. Technicians who have more dealings than anyone else with laboratory animals should be properly trained and be particularly well versed in the subject matter and applications of this book. . . . The book is a most instructive study and reference volume and a mine of information."

GOVERNMENT OK'S USE OF TRANQUILIZER ON CATTLE BEFORE SLAUGHTER

Use of a tranquilizer to ease the stress of meat animals on their way to slaughter has been approved by the Federal Government. A press release from the Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories states:

"The Food and Drug Administration has approved the use of Diquel on cattle up to 24 hours prior to slaughter. . .

"Not only will the tranquilizer eliminate the terrifying bawling of slaughter animals, but it will substantially reduce the \$50,000,000 yearly bruising losses caused by frightened animals, according to Dr. Vladimir Dvorkovitz, Jen-Sal president.

"Previously, all tranquilizers were barred from use within the 72-hour period before slaughter. This was done to eliminate any danger of residue in the meat. However, the 72-hour period was too long a time for practical use by packers.

"According to Jen-Sal, when Diquel is injected according to directions approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the animal will be tranquilized from two to four days. No residue dangerous to human health remains in the meat.

"Dvorkovitz predicted that slaughter use of tranquilizers will bring about many changes in stockyards practice. Injuries to animal handlers will be reduced. Shipping fever, a \$25,000,000 yearly disease loss caused by stress and excitement in shipment, will be curtailed.

"While Diquel is now used by many farmers to tranquilize animals for shipment from range to feedlot, the new Food and Drug Administration order will also permit animals to be tranquilized on their way to the stockyards. This will help eliminate costly shrinkage which occurs during shipment and handling in stockpens.

"Diquel is used and distributed by veterinarians."

The October 1958 issue of "Veterinary Medicine" carries an interesting article entitled, "Use of Perphenazine in Shipping Cattle" by E. J. Foley, Q. F. McDonald, W. G. Robertson and J. C. Siegrist of the Schering Corporation. It describes tests with the tranquilizer manufactured by that firm (Trilafon). The table below shows how much cattle are benefitted by being tranquillized in transit. The article states in part: "In the first experiment in which the cattle were transported under adverse climatic

conditions, all untreated animals developed the shipping fever syndrome, whereas those treated with perphenazine before shipment remained unaffected." Other experiments showed similar effectiveness in protecting the animals' health and well-being.

* * *

YOU ARE INVITED TO ASSIST CONSERVATION GROUPS IN STOPPING OIL POLLUTION which causes death through starvation and exposure to great numbers of sea birds.

Dr. S. Dillon Ripley of Yale University, President of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, informs us, "Resolution No. 3 passed at the XI International Conference of the International Committee for Bird Preservation in Helsinki, June 5, 1958, is as follows:

"Having noted the efforts of the United States to prevent pollution of the sea within and adjacent to its territorial waters, and that the control of oil pollution by ships on the high seas (the effect of which is to pollute the coasts of other nations) requires international agreement, and that the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954 was designed to achieve this purpose, **URGENTLY HOPES AND RECOMMENDS** that the United States will join with the other maritime nations in signing and ratifying the said convention."

The United States initiated some thirty years ago the effort to prevent pollution of the sea by oil. Our country's leadership in this field should continue.

By writing to the Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. and expressing your desire to see our country sign and ratify the convention, you will help save the thousands upon thousands of birds that become soaked with oil floating on the surface of the sea after it has been discharged by ships. The birds' plumage sticks together so they cannot fly.

The London *Times* said in an editorial entitled "Filthy Oil On The Waters" (July 25, 1958) ". . . The evils of this form of contamination are many. Perhaps the most obvious is the destruction, mostly by lingering starvation, of sea birds, and it was the ornithologists—all credit to them—who first took up the battle and have never ceased to wage it. How many million sea-birds have perished in this way during the past 40 years no one could compute; but the strandings of oiled birds, helpless and battered shorewards by the waves, have often been spectacularly horrible . . ."

TABLE 1. Effect of Perphenazine on Weight Loss During Shipment

Dose* Mg.	Approximate Distance Traveled Miles	No./group	Time in transit Hr.	Weight at point of shipment Lb.	Weight at destina- tion Lb.	Weight lost Lb.	Per- centage shrink
160-175	280 (by rail)	33 treated	13	886	841.5	44.5	5.0
		30 control		865	796	69.0	8.0
75	275 (by truck)	13 treated	10.5	905.7	880.7	25.0	2.7
		13 control		905.9	858.9	46.8	5.1
125	135 (by truck)	18 treated	3.5	1261.1	1249.4	11.7	0.9
		16 control		1340.0	1310.0	30.0	2.24
75	1350 (by rail)	54 treated	4 (days)	740	708.9	31.1	4.2
		54 control		760	700.7	59.3	7.8
100	750 (by truck)	25 treated	54	1087	1035	52.6	4.8
		24 control		1124	1030	93.5	8.3
100	65 (by truck)	15 treated	2	1128	1112	16	1.4
		15 control		1132	1098	34	3.09

*Injected intramuscularly before shipment.

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