EXAMINES U.S.D.A. REGULATIONS

The newly formed AWI Scientific Committee on Animal Welfare examines the regulations issued February 24th by the United States Department of Agriculture under the authority of P.L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

The Committee is made up of physicians, veterinarians, and research workers who have been interested in the advancement of laboratory animal welfare. They are: Margaret Anchel, Ph.D.; Bennett Derby, M.D.; Nicholas Gimbel, M.D.; Paul Kiernan, M.D.; Samuel Peacock, M.D.; Richard Pearce, D. V. M.; and John Walsh, M.D.

The Committee is studying regulations, which become compulsory for animal dealers on May 24th and for scientific institutions on August 24th; and it is seeking information bearing on the statement of considerations by U.S.D.A., with which the regulations are contradicted.

The Department has taken the position that in order to make a final decision on the question of providing exercise for research dogs—a question on which it received thousands of strongly worded expressions after the proposed regulations were published December 15, 1966, in the Federal Register—it would have to conduct studies to determine whether exercise is essential to the welfare of dogs.

The Committee is unanimous in considering that exercise is necessary for humane housing of dogs and believes that well designed and conducted research on the subject will demonstrate this.

In less controversial areas, U.S.D.A. regulations will bring about major changes that will become effective on the effective dates of the legislation this year. Primates, cats, and rabbits must be provided with sufficient space to make normal postural adjustments. Large numbers of these animals are currently kept in cages too small to stretch out fully, to stand on their hind legs, or, in the case of New World monkeys, which adopt this posture, to hang by their tails.

The animals covered by the Act will have to be kept in clean, dry enclosures, provided with palatable food and water, and given veterinary care to prevent or treat disease or injury. They will have to be observed by the animal caretaker in charge, and sick animals must be kept separate from healthy ones.

In the dealers' trucks, animals will, after May 24th, have to be given space to stand and lie comfortably, watered every twelve hours, and fed every 24 hours (except for pups and kittens, which must be fed every six hours); and they cannot continue longer than 36 hours without being removed from the truck. Thus the worst abuses of the dog dealers' trucks will be brought to an end.

Theft of dogs or cats for sale to scientific institutions will likewise become hazardous in the extreme after May 24th, except in cases which cannot be covered by Federal law. The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act covers all dogs and cats that move in interstate commerce for this purpose or that are sold to institutional users and Federal funds. A small commercial laboratory or hospital could buy from a small, local dealer who would not have to have a Federal license. Here state law would have to be invoked; and state laws similar to those in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Illinois should be enacted in order to complete the job of eradicating dishonest profit from this trade. All sizable dealers will have to be licensed and identified by all dogs and cats

(Cont. on Page 2)
A Study on Procurement of Research Dogs and Cats

(Cont. from Page 1)

from transferring animals to laboratories, and (3) those which authorize the poundmaster to dispose of animals in any manner and are silent on whether he may transfer animals to laboratories. After summarizing a series of these ordinances, the report quotes from replies of laboratories in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin concerning their laws on the subject. They were asked: (1) whether laboratories have made use of the state law to acquire dogs and cats from pounds; (2) what factors, if any, prevent laboratories from making use of the law; (3) whether demand of the law caused handlers to discriminate operating pounds, and (4) if so, whether cities and counties had to build new pound facilities. It is not easy to summarize the replies; however, they show that, except for Iowa, laboratories have made more or less use of the law, though only eight laboratories in Illinois have done so, and less than a quarter of the dogs and cats used. Third, the 42 demand for dogs and cats will increase at a very fast rate in California. Third, that in all parts of the state, the increased demand for laboratory dogs and cats is inadequate. Fourth, that in the southern part of the state, acquisition shown above. Transportation is an item of cost, especially for those laboratories collecting large numbers of animals from pounds. One laboratory in the Los Angeles area reports an annual expenditure of $16,000 for a full-time driver, a relief driver, and a truck. Another such laboratory reports an annual expenditure of $10,000 for a full-time driver and a truck. Laboratories using relatively few dogs and cats (150 to 150 annually) report that the cost of transportation makes the acquisition of animals from pounds excessive and give that as a reason for purchasing animals from dealers. Conditioning costs are noted, together with the fact that animals used in such experiments do not necessarily need to be conditioned.

The difference in cost between using a $25 conditioned animal or a $75 breed animal is noted. "The alternatives, however, are not simply between using animals purchased from a pound or using animals bred for laboratory use. Even if the state does not enact a statewide pound release law, the laboratories will still be able to get animals from pounds excessive and give that as a reason for purchasing animals from dealers. Conditioning costs are noted, together with the fact that animals used in such experiments do not necessarily need to be conditioned.

Question 8 asks: "Would the enactment of a statewide pound release law be constitutional?" is answered by citing the case in which the Los Angeles ordinance is held.
report notes factors which will work against such theft beginning.

Question 9, "If the state fails to enact a statewide pound release law, will teaching be handicapped and research slowed down?" elicited three responses from witnesses, including the following: "The cost of laboratory dogs and cats is a very small part of the total teaching and research budget; it is unlikely that these government programs will be curtailed by small increments in cost." A table showing the increase in available Federal research funds which rose about one hundred million dollars each year in the past three years for California institutions is given.

IX. Alternatives, Open to the Laboratories, to the Enactment of a Statewide Pound Release Law. The first suggestion is that laboratories persuade more cities and counties to permit the transfer of impounded, unclaimed, and unsold dogs and cats to them. Emphasis is placed on the possibility of transfer of these animals for painless acute experiments. Scientists are in agreement that it is necessary, thereby increasing the supply of animals available for experiments, to reduce variables in age, weight, and genetic background. Such animals enable the researcher to permit the transfer of these animals for painless acute experiments in which the animal was given a general anesthetic before the experiment and was destroyed before regaining consciousness."

"For these reasons, we have concluded that the state should retain its present policy of local control over the disposition of animals from pounds and that the state should not preempt this field and force all cities and counties to transfer to laboratories dogs and cats that otherwise would be destroyed."

"Nor is the issue of cost decisive. While it is easily demonstrated that the cost of animals purchased from pounds is less than the cost of animals bred by dealers and still less than the cost of animals bred for laboratory use, the demonstration does not show what the actual economic consequences would be of state preemption of this field. What would be the cost of reorganizing the administration of the pounds in cities and counties that now contract with humane societies? What would be the cost of maintaining dogs and cats for a longer holding period than a city or county might now require? What would be the cost of building more facilities to take care of the animals required to be held longer? If a state statute required a longer holding period than five days (and it would surely do so), would not the cost of animals that the laboratories now purchase from pounds increase? These questions are unanswerable and it cannot be assumed that the total economic effect of state preemption would be a saving."

A MODEL ANTI-BULLFIGHT LAW

Bullfighting is illegal in the United States. State anti-cruelty laws prohibit the baiting of animals; and whether or not the bull is killed, he is baited in all types of bullfighting, including the so-called "bloodless" variety which promoters have sought to introduce into several states. In some states the fight to keep the bullfights out has been time-consuming and costly. Therefore, a law specifically prohibiting bloodless and mock bullfights may be useful in putting promoters on notice in advance that their shows are illegal.

On May 13, 1966, the State of Rhode Island enacted an amendment to the law on Shows and Exhibitions as follows:

"5-22-25. Bullfights prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to promote, advertise, stage, hold, manage, conduct, participate in, engage in, or carry on any bullfight exhibition, any bloodless bullfight, contest or exhibition or any mock bullfight or similar contest or exhibition, whether for amusement or gain or otherwise. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding five hundred ($500.00) dollars or shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment."
NEUROPHYSIOLOGIST, DOG BREEDER COMMENTS ON DOG HOUSING

Dr. Samuel Peacock, who, as a neurophysiologist doing experiments on animals and as a breeder of show dogs, brings a dual experience to bear on the subject of exercise for dogs, wrote a brief summary of his observations on the subject. This statement does not offer evidence of a nature which a controlled experiment provides. However, scientific as well as lay readers will recognize its accuracy of observation and reporting by a trained scientific observer and its conclusions based on personal use of experimental animals.

It is published to encourage voluntary action on the part of scientific institutions to provide experimental dogs with opportunity for exercise and companionship with other compatible dogs whenever possible while awaiting the results of scientific studies.

It appears that at least some opponents of mandatory exercise requirements for research dogs expect experimental studies to show the need for it, since they fear the day when the research is concluded and want it to be put off as long as possible. The AWI has received a report that they hope the research may last five, six, or even ten years before U.S.D.A. reaches a conclusion. Meanwhile, inadequate dog quarters could continue business as usual.

Dr. Peacock writes:

"This question of exercise is a tough one. There are several things that must be considered when discussing exercise in dogs as it pertains to the research animal.

"I don’t think it requires a research program to establish the fact that the dog is happier, less neurotic, and in better physical condition if it can have several periods of exercise per day. One has only to let a caged dog out to observe this. As a matter of fact I have seen caged dogs released and have been amazed at the volume of feces eliminated in the first few minutes of freedom. Obviously this has been retained for some days since it is entirely unnatural for a dog to soil in the area in which it sleeps. The close caging is completely in violation and conflict with very basic instinctive behavior in the dog.

"The confinement and isolation also can contribute to breakdown of normal behavior patterns. Some dogs will tear at the cage and even at themselves in their frustration to get out. I have observed this in my own breeding show kennel and the kennels of other breeders.

"During crate training for showing, if the exposure to confinement has not been handled properly, I have had a dog bend the bars of the crate door, tear off the aluminum strips and chew into the wood producing cuts about the muzzle and even breaking off teeth. This does not happen to a good breeder more than once. I have had similar things happen, however, when my dogs have been confined for hospitalization or with a professional handler. I should emphasize that these dogs are completely adapted to stalls 4’ x 4’ for periods of 2-3 hours at a stretch, although basically they are house dogs with access to a fenced area for running.

"I have also known other breeder's dogs who tear their hair out when confined in cages and others that developed a real stress syndrome as a result of it.

"Now, were these research dogs, no one would really know or care what they were going through but it can hardly be considered humane to subject an animal to this kind of stress and then subject them further to the stress of surgery, etc.

"This bill is in fact a reform bill and as such it will be opposed by those at whom it is directed as all reform bills are opposed. I am sure that adequate exercise areas will require the expenditure of some money on the part of research facilities but this is something that should have been done years ago. The money is there. This is quite evident if one looks at the new laboratories being built by almost every research facility in the country.

"It is distressing to read the comments of those opposing these regulations and especially an exercise provision. However, it must be remembered that some of these people have never been exposed to animals in any other way than the research laboratory. Perhaps mine is a sentimental outlook, but I really feel as a scientist that we inflict all manner of suffering and misery on these research animals and that the least we can do is provide them with comfortable, biologically and behaviorally sound living conditions while they are in our laboratories."

SLIDES SHOWING WELL-DESIGNED ANIMAL HOUSING AVAILABLE FROM AWI

A series of 28 slides showing a variety of good housing practices for the common laboratory animals was prepared for use by a state health department veterinarian in presenting information on laboratory animal care and management. These slides are now available for loan to scientists and administrators and may be obtained by writing to the Animal Welfare Institute at the address on the masthead.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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ANIMAL EXPRESSIONS

A New Publication of the Animal Welfare Institute

When Charles Darwin wrote Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals, he tried to obtain illustrations for it by having people act out a feeling and pose before a camera. This was done by sketches made of an animal expression. But the actors and artists he relied on were so far from able to equal the brilliant and original thinking detailed in the text that their efforts throw a deceptively old-fashioned air over the book—a book which is, in many ways, so much ahead of its time that modern thought has not yet caught up with it.

Animal Expressions, a collection of 106 photographs published by the Animal Welfare Institute, brings the powers of modern photography in the hands of gifted observers to bear on Darwin's thought.

Published with a Foreword by Dr. F. J. Mulhern, Deputy Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, it has a practical as well as a scientific and humane purpose: to acquaint persons who have responsibility for maintaining animals with some basic animal expressions and to encourage further observation and study of such expressions and the effects on the animals of the emotions they communicate.

Leading photographers who contributed their work include Erica Anderson, known internationally for her photographs of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and Lamine and who has now founded the Schweitzer Friendship House in Great Barrington, Massachusetts; Stan Wayman, whose work is known to all readers of Life magazine and whose prize-winning animal picture stories have brought understanding of animals to millions; Baron Hugo van Lawick, foremost photographer of wild chimpanzees, whose wife, Baroness Jane van Lawick Goodall, has acquired an unsurpassed knowledge of these remarkable animals in their African homes; and Ernest Walker, author of the classic three-volume Mammals of the World, whose skill in capturing expression as the result of a lifetime of sympathetic study of the animals for whom he has such great respect and admiration. In appraising the photographs, Darwin's system of showing them to others to obtain their reactions was followed, with particular reliance on three outstandingly well-qualified individuals.

Dr. Michael Fox's experimental work in animal behavior and psychology made his comments on the photographs of especial interest from the standpoint of these disciplines. The evaluation of Ernest Belanger, originator of the "Ottawa System," shown in the AWI film, "Laboratory Dogs," brought a more personal but similarly keen observation to bear, based on his experience in handling large numbers of individual animals under laboratory conditions. Dr. Mulhern, from a broad experience in regulatory veterinary medicine, added an American directness to the analytical French and the scientific British views. There was surprising unanimity of appraisal of expressive gesture and facial delineation, chief differences being in the form rather than the content of verbal description.

Subsequent comments by persons looking through the photographs indicate that there is broad understanding of animal expressions by people of the most diverse experience and education. It would seem that industry is the main requirement to build as large a body of photographed evidence of Darwin's early observations as may be desired for any purpose.

One copy of the 54-page publication will be sent free on request to veterinarians and persons employed by research institutions in the management of animal colonies or care of animals. Others may purchase it at cost price, 75c, by writing to the AWI at the address above.

AWI BOOTH EXHIBIT AT THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Veterinarians attending the 104th annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Dallas, Texas, July 9-13, demonstrated a strong interest in the welfare of research animals and in the implementation of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P. L. 89-544, as illustrated at the AWI exhibit. Two panels contrasted the best and the worst in care and housing of research animals. On the good side photographs of chimpanzees at Holloman Air Force Base were featured in the charge of veterinarians. Dr. Jerry Fing, who was present at the convention, was shown giving cough medicine to Billy, a young animal whose features were immediately recognized by other Holloman veterinarians visiting the booth.

Other prime care and housing featured the Oregon Regional Primate Center, the outdoor quarters at the University of Florida at Gainesville, the Delta Regional Primary Center, and Parke, Davis. Good care and housing for research dogs included photographs from Bowman-Gray School of Medicine, the Veterans Administration Hospital in Minneapolis, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, and the Veterinary Virus Research Center at Cornell University in Ithaca. Outstanding cat quarters at Purina Research Center and Ontario Veterinary College and guinea pig cages at Dartmouth Medical School were featured. Loose housing for guinea pigs and cages and cats at Thudichum Research Center, Galesburg State Hospital, were shown, and for livestock at the National Institutes of Health, Poolesville facility.

In the panel showing bad conditions for research animals, the premises of animal dealers were emphasized, though some photographs from research institutions were also shown. The photographs were selected to point up abuses which must end when P. L. 89-544 is fully enforced. Captions included: Lack of Veterinary Care, Lack of Shelter from the Elements, Lack of Light, Dead Animals and Disease Hazards, No Food except Offal, Lack of Space, Feet through the Mesh, Animals Housed along with Cages, Overcrowding, and Debris and Filth. With each such heading the relevant section of the regulations promulgated February 24th by the United States Department of Agriculture was mounted, and the issue of the Federal Register in which it appeared displayed.

In the center panel of the exhibit was the Albert Schweitzer Medal. A leaflet listing the medalists was available to all who wished this information; and the first annual Schweitzer award, which went to a veterinarian, Dr. Robert Bay, in 1955 for outstandingly humane care and management of research dogs, was featured.

The new AWI publication, Animal Expressions, was completed just in time for the convention; and its popularity was such that an emergency air shipment sent the first time all copies ran out was also completely used up. (Animal Expressions, is described in the adjoining article.) Also available on the basis of one free copy to each veterinarian was the AWI manual, Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals, the 105-page illustrated publication showing a variety of well-designed animal quarters for different species of research animals. Hundreds of copies were examined by veterinarians at the booth and taken.

Film releases on the AWI film, "Laboratory Dogs," (see page 3 of this Information Report) were available. The only publication for which a charge was made was Studying Our Fellow Mammals, by Ernest P. Walker (published by the AWI, 174 pages, illustrated, $1.00). Here, too, the extent of the demand was much underestimated, since this

Vol. 16, No. 2

April, May, June, 1967

CONT. ON PAGE 2
AWI Booth at the Convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association

(Cont. from Page 1)

was the first time the AWI had exhibited at an AVMA Convention. Children were offered free copies of "Good Kind Lion," written and illustrated by one-time Punch editor and cartoonist, Fougasse, and "You and Your Dog."

International Veterinary Congress in Paris

Dr. James Steele, Chief, Veterinary Public Health Section, Epidemiology Program of the National Communicable Disease Center, United States Public Health Service, made the summation at the Seminar on the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act on the last day of the AVMA Convention. He took a keen interest in the AWI exhibit; and since he was flying directly to Paris for the International Veterinary Congress, which is held once every four years, he requested that the AWI ship to him by air express for distribution there one hundred copies of each of the following: Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals, Animal Expressions, Film releases on "Laboratory Dogs," AWI Information Reports Vol. 13, No. 5, and Vol. 16, No. 1, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P. L. 89-544, the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture February 24th, and listings of materials available to veterinarians free or at cost price from the AWI. These were immediately dispatched to Paris.

Dr. Steele emphasized the importance of raising standards in research animal care and housing, particularly in those places where research results are being neutralized and made unprofitable by poor conditions for the animals. He estimates that about 10% of current research involving experimental animals is so neutralized and that the approximate loss in money is $300,000,000 per year.

THUNDER AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The National Society for Medical Research reacted typically when a dog wearing its license tags was noted in a hospital animal room by the Laboratory Animal Consultant of the Animal Welfare Institute, Mrs. Robert Dyce. In its July Bulletin the NSMR alleged, "It is a matter of record, however, that he [the dog] was impounded as a stray, held for the required time by pound officials, released to an animal dealer, and sold by the dealer on May 12 to the Veterans Hospital in Ann Arbor." It further claimed, "One report states that the dog had been held in the Pontiac, Michigan Pound for 9 days, and the owners notified by a postal card during the time that their dog was impounded."

These statements are not corroborated by the sworn affidavits of any of the persons involved in this case.

It is unlikely that it will ever be known where the dog, Thunder, was during the three months that his owners were seeking for him. They repeatedly searched for him at the pound. They received no notification from the pound at any time that he was there and would have reclaimed him immediately had they been so notified. The pound has no record of his ever having been there.*

These facts are noted to keep the record straight, since it seems to be the desire of the NSMR to suggest that the AWI was somehow responsible for misrepresenting facts. There has been no such misrepresentation.

A most interesting fact was brought to light by the investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture inspector working under the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P. L. 89-544, which had gone into effect for dog dealers only the day before Thunder was returned to his owners. The dealer, Edward Radzilowsky, alias Rogers, had obtained a license on the basis of his own affidavit. When he returned to the hospital delivering more dogs and learned that Mrs. Dyce had observed the license tag hanging from Thunder's neck, he removed the tag and, according to his own sworn testimony, discarded it! This is the usual system followed by dog dealers, and the piles of collars and tags found on dog farms have long caused great concern to animal protective workers seeking to prevent the sale of owned pets to scientific institutions. Fortunately, Mrs. Dyce had already taken the tag number and notified the Oakland County authorities, who located the owners. Mr. Radzilowsky made no similar effort to locate owners after he removed the tag; and had Mrs. Dyce not taken the number, it would have been impossible ever to have brought about the happy reunion between the seven Shorter children and their pet.

The Veterans Administration Hospital treated Thunder kindly and released him promptly to his owners. He was examined by a member of the Scientific Committee of the AWI, Richard Pearce, D.V.M., and found to be recovering well from the experimental surgery he had undergone. He is now in good health at the home of his owners.

* If P. L. 89-544 had been in effect at the time the dog was acquired by the dealer, he would have had to identify the dog with a United States Department of Agriculture tag and would have had to record his identity on a U.S.D.A. form.
TENNESSEE LAW TO PROTECT DOGS AND CATS SOLD FOR RESEARCH

Tennessee is the fourth state to pass legislation regulating the sale, transportation and handling of research dogs and cats. A Tennessee state Senator, who introduced the bill, went on to comment that the state was "one step closer to ending the cruel treatment of dogs and cats that have been injured for research purposes." The Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association, which represents approximately 100,000 registered walking horses, has come out against the bill, saying that it would be "unfair and unworkable." However, the bill was passed by a vote of 8-0 on May 18th and went into effect July 1st.

AUDIENCE: Animal technicians, all schools of the health sciences, research foundations, hospital administrators and veterinarians.

PURPOSE: To demonstrate a practical method of housing and caring for research dogs without the use of cages and to show the value of careful, individual attention to experimental dogs; to encourage provision of the best housing by administrators of research institutions.

CONTENT: The film contrasts the life of a caged research dog with that of a group of comparable dogs that have undergone different types of surgical surgery at the modern animal lab at the University of Ottawa Faculty of Medicine. Useful advice on animal care includes stress on the importance of a clean, large room for the dogs to live in, daily exercise on a long roof runway, and the availability of enough food and water. Postoperative care of a dog whose leg has been amputated and replanted is shown; immediately postoperative care includes the administration of pain-relieving drugs and fluids throughout the night. Later treatment and special feeding emphasize the importance of humanitarianism in research and experimentation with dogs.

AUDIENCE: Animal technicians, all schools of the health sciences, research foundations, hospital administrators and veterinarians.

PRODUCTION: Produced by Crawley Films, Ottawa, Canada, for the Animal Welfare Institute.

AVAILABILITY: Free short-term loan from:
Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
Attn.: Distribution Unit

Purchase from:
Animal Welfare Institute
Post Office Box 3492
Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017

TENNESSEE BILL TO STOP WALKING HORSE CRUELTY

A bill to prevent "soreing" of Tennessee Walking Horses was introduced today by the second time in the United States Senate on May 13th by Senator J. Tydings (D., Md.). Co-sponsors are Senators E. B. Bartlett (D., Alaska), Clifford Case (R., N.J.), Gaylord Nelson (D., Wis.), Claiborne Pell (D., R.I.), Jennings Randolph (D., W.Va.) and Stephen Young (D., Ohio).

In introducing the bill, Senator Tydings said, "Mr. President, I have been approached by the United States Department of Agriculture un-
FIGHT FOR FUNDS TO ENFORCE THE LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

The Congressional battle for funds necessary to implement the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P. L. 89-544, has been the subject of editorials in newspapers throughout the country. The story is told in The New York Times, June 27th, and the sequel, after favorable Senate action, in the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, July 26th. The situation is well summed up in the cartoon, which appeared in the July 16th issue of The San Jose Mercury-News. Final action still hangs in the balance as the Information Report goes to press.

Editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1967

Curbing Animal Abuse

When Congress last year passed the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, it reflected the nation's determination to establish minimum standards for the care of dogs and other animals used in medical research. But what Congress did, one man has now undone.

Providing animals for laboratories has become a thriving interstate business. Many dealers trim costs by keeping animals in crowded, unsanitary conditions, transporting them in pens too small for them to stand or turn around in and failing to provide sufficient food, water and exercise. The new law was intended to curb such abuses.

However, Mississippi's Representative Whitten, chairman of the House Agricultural Appropriations subcommittee, has succeeded in cutting the funds requested to enforce the law in the fiscal year beginning July 1 from $1.5 million to a mere $300,000. This makes proper inspection of animal dealers impossible.

Even before the present slash, insufficient funds and personal pressure from Representative Whitten prompted the Agriculture Department to revise downward in April the licensing standards it had promulgated only two months earlier. Instead of granting a license to a dealer only after inspecting his premises, the department has now agreed to permit the dealers to license themselves by certifying that they are in compliance with the Federal standards.

The inspection will follow when and if the funds ever become available. Since it is more difficult to withdraw a license once granted than it is to withhold it in the first place, this shift in position has already complicated enforcement of the law.

The members of the House as usual feebly deferred to the whim of one of their Appropriations subcommittee chairmen. The Senate has an obligation to repair Mr. Whitten's sabotage.

Editorial from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, JULY 26, 1967

Repair the Cruelty Loophole

The House of Representatives now has an opportunity to repair the damage done to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act (P.L. 89-544) when Congressman Jamie Whitten succeeded in slashing to $300,000 the requested appropriation of $1,500,000 for implementation. Subsequent creditable action by the Senate has readjusted the figure to $1,200,000. Next in the order of procedure will be a conference between the Senate and the House, to resolve differences.

The vital point is inspection of laboratories and dealers' premises, for the purpose of controlling registrations and licenses according to compliance or non-compliance with the law. The Department of Agriculture, whose responsibility it is to see that P.L. 89-544 is implemented, is well organized and equipped to do an efficient job of inspection and certification. But without sufficient funds, inspection cannot be carried out. Without inspection, dealers will continue to certify themselves as complying with the law—a practice which will severely hamper the department in its efforts to prevent a recurrence of the hideously cruel conditions which made the public demand a law for the protection of laboratory animals.

P.L. 89-544 was passed by an overwhelming majority in both House and Senate. Neither body should allow its purpose to be thwarted by hostile influences. The Senate-House conference should be called promptly, and the House conferees should take this opportunity to remedy Congressman Whitten's action by agreeing to the Senate figure of $1,200,000.

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See, It's a Perfect Fit

Cartoon from THE SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS, JULY 16, 1967

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SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON HUMANE STANDARDS FOR RESEARCH ANIMALS
A.W.I. SUPPORTS P.L. 89-544, THE LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT; OPPOSITES JAVITS-ROGERS REPEAL BILL

In an atmosphere of secrecy, two identical bills were introduced in the United States Senate and House of Representatives to repeal approximately 7/8 of the coverage of P.L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, which passed the Senate by a roll-call vote of 85-0 last year. Senator Jacob K. Javits and Congressman Paul Rogers both represented their bills as "an extension of P.L. 89-544" and few Congressional offices realized that repeal of existing law is the principal objective of the exercise.

It has been widely stated by members of the scientific community that P.L. 89-544 is "legislation we can live with." It was passed as the result of overwhelming public demand after four sets of hearings, two in the House and two in the Senate. A very thorough study was made by the Senate Commerce Committee to meet all reasonable objections to provisions or wording of any of the many bills introduced on the subject. It is a sound piece of legislation and is being ably enforced by the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture (see the article by Dr. Saulmon, Director of the Division, in this issue of the Information Report).

The Animal Welfare Institute does not believe that the best interests of experimental animals or of those who use experimental animals would be served by seeking, as the Javits-Rogers bill does, to make changes in the straight-forward provisions of P.L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, which has just barely gone into operation (May 25th for animal dealers, August 24th for scientific institutions).

SENATE - HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AGREES ON NEED FOR $1,200,000 FOR LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

On October ninth the conference report on Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation, 1968, was issued. Concerning the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544, the report states: "The appropriation provides for enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act at a cost not to exceed $1,200,000. Enforcement work in the field is to be handled by existing trained personnel as far as possible and additional funds required are to be provided by transfer from lower priority work considered to be less essential."

HELP NEEDED FOR HUMANE PRE-SLAUGHTER HANDLING DEVICE FOR LAMBS, SHEEP AND CALVES

A Philadelphia inventor has developed a device for kosher slaughtering of small animals that has been sought by humane organizations for many years. A satisfactory pen for large animals has been in use for some time, but there has been no device for handling smaller animals that could 1) be built at a reasonable price, 2) be operated economically and faster or at least at the same speed as existing methods, and 3) involve no added labor costs. Lack of such a device has been a real stumbling block in efforts to secure legislation calling for kosher slaughtering under humane conditions.

(Cont. on Page 3)
Animals & Animal Health

In this setting of disease and unwholesome meat foisted on an unprotected public, the predecessor of the Animal Health Division by increasing the number of human diseases. Knowledge that the Boophilus tick was a biological vector of cattle fever and that the tick completed its development on a single host pointed to the weak link in the disease cycle. The disease was eliminated when systematic dipping of cattle in an arsenic solution eradicated the tick that served as vector.

The Congress soon showed its confidence in the new Bureau of Animal Industry by increasing the number of employees and enlarging its sphere of work. Within a few years and from the humblest origin, the Bureau grew into one of the foremost veterinary science and animal health organizations in the world.

With some diseases, program emphasis is upon treatment of animals to eliminate the causative agent of disease. For example, dipping to destroy ticks that cause cattle fever and mites that cause scab, and artificial rearing of sterile flies to bring about self-destruction of screwworms.

Animals suffer pain, and while not always obvious or measurable, the greatest stimulus to pain is animal disease. Health programs that attempt to eradicate disease, regardless of accompanying motivations and considerations, are also reducing pain and suffering.

Some examples of Animal Health Division programs will illustrate the point.

Tuberculosis probably entered the United States in the first cattle imported, a century prior to the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Koch. Attempts to control tuberculosis in dairy cattle started in 1891. During 1917, approximately 50,000 carcasses intended for human food were condemned because of generalized tuberculosis. Tuberculosis was causing more losses among farm animals than any other infectious disease.

We cannot gauge what scabby sheep and cattle endure. Intense itching, loss of wool or hair, inflammation, excitation, and emaciation certainly indicate discomfort and pain. Obviously meat and wool production are decreased. Young animals fail to develop normally. Infected animals are predisposed to other diseases. Treating infected sheep and cattle had an opportunity to consider the Ottawa System of inspection and enforcement of numerous laws. These provide that rail shipments of animals be unloaded in a humane manner into properly equipped pens every 28 hours for feed, water, and at least 5 consecutive hours of rest. Humane standards have also been extended to animals in transit by boat or airplane, and most recently to laboratory animals used in research.

Inspection of livestock at markets and along lines of transportation has been an essential part of animal health and disease control. Each year approximately 2 million animals are subjected to a health inspection at stockyards throughout the country. Several hundred thousand diseased cattle, sheep, and swine are found annually. Their removal from interstate commerce limits the spread of diseases, and supports eradication programs in tuberculosis, brucellosis, hog choleris, scabies, and screwworm. Inspection also directly protects human health against diseases transmissible to man.

Through inspection and identification of animals, diseases are rapidly traced to herds of origin, thereby providing a vital link in the reduction of further spread of diseases. Daily inspection of livestock at public markets likewise provides a vital barrier against foreign diseases.

Animal health is basically herd health. Mass dipping, mass vaccinations, mass inspections, mass quarantines—all of these techniques for the mass treatment of animal diseases, plus vigilance and perseverance are largely responsible for the enviable health of our domestic animals.

BELANGER TOUR WITH "LABORATORY DOGS"

Ernest Belanger recently spent two weeks in the United States. The chief purpose of his trip was to answer questions following showings of the AWI film, "Laboratory Dogs," at a series of institutions where groups of interested medical, veterinary medical, scientific, and technical people had an opportunity to consider the Ottawa System of housing research dogs — loose housing of compatible dogs in rooms where they are bedded on wood shavings with free access to food and water and daily access to a long roof runway. Mr. Belanger has recently retired as Animal House Superintendent at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa.

The showings included the University of Michigan, the University of Tennessee, Wayne State University, the National Capital Area Branch of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, Pontiac State Hospital, Detroit Memorial Hospital, and the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

Mr. Belanger made visits to The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Manhattan Veterans Administration Hospital, George Washington University Medical School, the College of Veterinary Medicine at Michigan State University, and the Michigan Department of Health during his stay.

The film is available on free, short-term loan from the United States Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333.
Help Needed for Humane Pre-Slaughter Handling Device for Lambs, Sheep and Calves

(Cont. from Page 1)

The new method embodies these three prerequisites. It is a patented process different from anything previously developed. The portion of the device that deals with the handling of the animals has been built and tested with live sheep and proven satisfactory.

It consists of an overhead circular, oval, or egg-shaped conveyor chain that has suspended from it several clamping assemblies for grasping and holding the animal prior to and during the actual slaughtering. This conveying system is pivoted on a horizontal axis with the pivot being at the point approximately where the schochet positions himself. The object of pivoting is to allow the end of the conveyor away from the schochet, to be lowered under direction of the man who handles the live animals in order for him to apply the grasping mechanism. The clamping or grasping assemblies consist of a spring releasing clamp that has two grasping sides that hold the animal in the same manner as a person may use to pick up a small pet animal by grasping his sides between two hands. These large grasping clamps are form shaped to conform to the general shape of the animal's body and rib cage so that when they are put on an animal they exert a small uniform painless pressure over the entire rib cage. The sides of these grasping clamps are lined with sponge rubber-like material to further remove the possibility of exerting painful pressure on any part of the animal.

The procedure in operating the device is as follows: A clamping assembly, having been automatically brought to the handler, is lowered by him to the height required for grasping the animal. He places the clamp on the animal's body and pulls it tight against the tension of the spring that is used later to release the animal after it is slaughtered. Having applied the clamp he pushes a button that raises the conveyor and hence the animal off the floor to a convenient level, at which level he rotates the animal vertically so that it is either head down or on its back which ever position is desired by the schochet. At the same time he attaches to his hind leg a shackle that, until the animal has been slaughtered, carries none of the animal's weight, and which offers no pain which is attached at its other end to a roller that rolls along a pivoted section of the meat rail parallel to the conveyor path.

The attached animal and clamp are then further elevated by raising the pivoted conveyor and pivoted section of the meat rail to its normal conveying level. When this level the conveyor automatically starts and conveys the clamped animal and attached shackle which rolls along the meat rail to the schochet's station (provided he is ready for it). The schochet then applies the prescribed pressure to and automatically stops at the schochet's station. The schochet performs his task while concurrently the handler is loading the next animal, one of the other clamping assemblies having been brought by the conveyor chain to, and automatically stopped at the handler's position. After the animal has been slaughtered the schochet releases the spring that the spring pulls the two clamps apart and the animal now becomes suspended; by the shackle, from the pivoted portion of the meat rail where it rolls by gravity to the end of the pivoting section of rail and then rolls off this section and onto the main meat rail thence through the normal process of being conveyed to the offals station. Simultaneously with releasing the clamp, the conveyor carries this clamp away from him and brings the next loaded clamp up to his position and takes still another clamp to the handler's position.

When the roller that supports the shackled animal rolls onto the stationary meat rail it trips a switch that permits the lowering of the pivoted conveyor to the starting position for the next loading by the handler.

It is expected that the device will meet all of the requirements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the rabbinical authorities. It is not being produced yet because of the favorable responses; and some are reprinted below in

HUMANE EDUCATION AT THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BIOLOGY TEACHERS CONVENTION

An invitation to make a presentation on humane care of animals in classrooms was extended by the National Association of Biology Teachers to the Animal Welfare Institute. An exhibit will also be prepared; and the AWI manuals, which are available free to teachers, will be offered for examination by the course of the national NABT convention, February 28 to March 2 at Anaheim, California.

Human Biology Projects, particularly suitable for high school teachers, First Aid and Care of Small Animals, especially prepared for elementary school teachers, and Study-Aids on Zoology (see reviews) will all be shipped in quantity to California for the convention.

Development of humane attitudes and understanding of animals by teachers and students of all ages is a major aim of the AWI. Its manuals are in constant demand and are used in school rooms throughout the nation, the usual means of distribution being direct requests by teachers who have read of their availability in such reference publications as Free and Inventive Learning Materials. The Institute welcomes the opportunity to bring AWI publications to educators attending the NABT Convention.

REVIEWS OF STUDYING OUR FELLOW MAMMALS

Since publication of Ernest P. Walker's Studying Our Fellow Mammals in 1965, a second edition has been published to meet the demand from libraries, teachers, and biologists. Reviews have been interesting in the variety of their favorable responses; and some are reprinted below in their entirety. Persons wishing to order a copy may do so by sending one dollar to the AWI at the address on the masthead.

From African Wildlife, March 1967

STUDYING OUR FELLOW MAMMALS

The Animal Welfare Institute of the U.S.A. has recently published in the United States one of the most important of the pre-existing works on mammals yet produced. The author, Ernest P. Walker, is the Principal Investigator of the project "Genera of Recent Mammals of the World", and the information contained in this book was gathered by him in the course of his long study of mammals originally intended for "Mammals of the World", but omitted because certain of the studies that were started agreed with what other authors considered popular misconceptions and beliefs. The text comprises some 528 comparatively short paragraphs each treating with some particular aspect of animal life, and is divided into ten separate chapters. The first deals with a general study of mammals in their relations to humanity, then follows means of conserving different species, their behavior under varying conditions, means of identification, means of communication and examples of intelligence, anatomy and physiology in different species, with particular emphasis on the care of captive animals, and finally, with further chapters on the care of captive animals, classification and distribution of species, and means of photograph and type of equipment best suited to the work. With the growth from the publishers at 70 cents net, this book will be most important to students, particularly as it contains a number of excellent photographs.

From AAEP Newsletter (American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums) July, 1967

Few indeed are the zoo men who are not familiar with Ernest P. Walker's three volume work Manuals of the World. Because of the nature of his previous work, reappearing it in a watered down version of Mammals of the World. There is some overlapping, but surprisingly little. Perhaps the best is the chapter on photographic animals. Walker's reputation in this field is well known and his opinions and techniques are especially significant for zoo men. Other chapters are concerned with conservation, behavior, intelligence, form, anatomy and physiology in and out of captivity, classification and distribution. The cost of this 174 page, profusely illustrated, paper back is only two dollars.

From Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, March, 1967

STUDYING OUR FELLOW MAMMALS

Nearly all the material in this book was intended originally to be a part of a previously published larger work by the author entitled Mammals of the World. The material in this book appeared as an appendix because of its high intelligence and special interest, which is readily apparent in the sections on intelligence and behavior. Nevertheless, the book contains much interesting information, and the illustrations are especially fascinating. The 19 pages of illustrations of mammalian skeletons constitute a concise lesson in comparative skeletal anatomy. The information is presented as 255 separate short topics consisting in most cases of 1 or 2 paragraphs.

In addition to the sections previously mentioned, there are others on conservation, anatomy and physiology, ancestry, care of captive animals, photography, classification, and animal distribution.

(Cont. on Page 4)
At the annual convention of the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association in August, the Animal Welfare Institute had a booth similar to the one exhibited at the American Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Dallas in July. Pictured above are two panels of the booth, the right showing good conditions for research animals, the left showing bad ones. Examples illustrating changes required under Laboratory Animal Welfare Act regulations are emphasized in photographs from dealers' premises and laboratories. The central panel (not shown above) displayed the Albert Schweitzer Medal of the Institute.

STUDYING OUR FELLOW MAMMALS
(Cont. from Page 3)

The book is one that veterinarians can recommend to young persons interested in animals and life sciences in general.—

[Studying Our Fellow Mammals. By Ernest P. Walker. 174 pages illustrated. Published by the Animal Welfare Institute, P.O. Box 3492, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017. Price $1.00] A. FREEMAN.

From The Science Teacher, April, 1967.

Though the material is loosely organized, Mr. Walker has managed to present an abundance of facts and personal observations on mammals which should prove valuable to students and teachers alike. There are extensive sections dealing with anatomy, physiology, ancestry, conservation, behavior, and intelligence. A considerable number of the observations, especially in the latter two sections, represent subjective judgments, and due caution must be taken in interpreting the presentation. Nevertheless, they should, as the author suggests, stimulate further thought and investigation in potentially fruitful areas.

Perhaps the two most valuable sections for school use will be those on the care of captive animals and the photographing of animals. Both contain much material of practical value.

The low price and the pages of photographic skeletal comparisons and highly useful metric scales and conversion tables make this work a must for any school library, upper elementary through college.


This is a 174-page booklet containing some materials which apparently were not judged suitable for Ernest Walker's monumental two-volume set of Mammals of the World. This is divided into several sections: Studying Our Fellow Mammals, Conservation, Intelligence, Form, Anatomy and Physiology, Ancestry, Care of Captive Animals, Photographing Animals, Classification, and Animal Distribution. As in the monographic set, much that goes into this booklet is based on Ernest Walker's great experiences with living animals.

Inasmuch as this booklet bears a definite relationship to Mammals of the World, a word on this set is in order. On the basis of several years' experience with it now, I have found it to be an invaluable reference set which truly has filled the need felt for many years.

In surveying the details of Studying Our Fellow Mammals, we are struck by several things. First, the accent is entirely on observing the living mammals. This is conformity with many studies being produced recently, and is an indication of the untapped sources of information from this type of study. The second remarkable thing about this volume is that it has a unique system of some 255 consecutively numbered subjects which extend through all of the broad classifications mentioned above. Each of these numbered subjects ranges from a few sentences to several paragraphs and the subject matter may be factual or theorizing on the basis of Mr. Walker's years of experience. I find this a most refreshing booklet and eminently suitable for reading by persons of all age groups and many types of educational backgrounds.

I can commend this booklet to any persons interested in living mammals and also to specialists in mammalogy.

Murray L. Johnson, M.D.
Curator of Mammals
University of Puget Sound

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INFORMATION REPORT

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ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

P. O. Box 3492, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017

DR. QUINN SPEAKS ON ANIMAL WELFARE

Dr. John F. Quinn, President of the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, has pointed the way for major increase of veterinary participation in national animal welfare work. In his Presidential address at Phoenix, Arizona, October 18, 1967, Dr. Quinn said:

"As time goes on, vast changes come about in the animal population of our country and we, as veterinarians, are directly involved, both by profession and responsibility, because of our positions in our respective states.

"There is a general and alarming decline in the number of farms in the United States. It has been estimated recently that in the next three years one million farms will go out of existence in this country. The family-dominated small farm is on its way out and being replaced by fewer and much larger farming operations. This especially holds true in the production of livestock. These changing conditions do not reflect at all on the responsibility we have in the control of animal diseases. It only changes somewhat the manner in which we go about our regulatory activities.

"However, from a regulatory standpoint, more species of animals heretofore given little attention by state regulatory agencies have come to the forefront. More and more attention by all concerned is being placed on the care and welfare of so-called small animals. In the past year, we have seen national legislation passed, which will regulate the care and treatment of dogs, cats, primates and other animals being moved and exchanged for utilization in our laboratories and institutions of learning for research.

"Some states have also passed similar type legislation for the control of these animals within their borders. While the passage of this federal legislation does mark a milestone in increasing interest that the citizens of the United States are placing in the existence of small animals, I feel it is entirely inadequate in offering complete regulatory supervision in regard to the care and welfare of these small animals.

"In the federal legislation and in the legislation which was recently passed in Michigan, the areas where the most brazen violations in the proper care and treatment of small animals occur are exempted from the provisions of this legislation. In regard to this, I speak primarily of dog pounds, animal shelters and pet shops.

If Michigan is any criterion of the conditions that exist throughout the United States, there is a crying need for governmental intervention in these areas. In my state, at least, dog pounds are under the local supervision of municipalities, or counties or township governmental units. There is a complete lack of uniformity in the way these units are handled.

"Some local areas have provided remarkable facilities for their functions while others have totally inadequate or no facilities for the care and disposal of dogs and cats. Likewise, pet shops are flagrant violators as to the control of diseases and humane handling of animals within their premises.

"I would recommend that our present existing rabies committee be given the responsibility of becoming involved in all aspects of disease eradication in regard to small animals. We have 27 million dogs in this great United States and God only knows how many cats. I therefore, feel that it is the responsibility of this association to take an active interest in the disease problems.

"There is a general and increasing interest among the public in the welfare of all animals. It only changes somewhat the manner in which we go about our regulatory activities. However, from a regulatory standpoint, more species of animals heretofore given little attention by state regulatory agencies have come to the forefront. More and more attention by all concerned is being placed on the care and welfare of so-called small animals. In the past year, we have seen national legislation passed, which will regulate the care and treatment of dogs, cats, primates and other animals being moved and exchanged for utilization in our laboratories and institutions of learning for research.

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(Cont. on Page 4)

SCHWEITZER MEDALS PRESENTED TO DR. MULHERN AND DR. JONES BY SENATOR HOLLAND

The annual Schweitzer Award and meeting of members and friends of the AWI took place November 27th. Senator Speas and L. Holland of Florida presented Schweitzer Medals to Dr. F. J. Mulhern and Dr. Earl M. Jones of the United States Department of Agriculture in recognition of their contribution to the welfare of research animals in implementing P.L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, which was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on August 25, 1966, and for their work over a period of years in preventing great amounts of animal suffering through eradication of animal diseases.

Senator Holland's Remarks

In awarding the Medals, Senator Holland said:

"I am happy to be here this evening and to occupy this particularly responsible post in connection with the delivery of the Albert Schweitzer Medals, presented this year when there are two of them. Incidentally these medals of the Animal Welfare Institute have been awarded beginning with the original medal to Dr. Schweitzer himself in 1954, which was presented in Oslo, where he had gone to receive another important award. I think it is useful and it may be of interest, particularly to those who get the awards, to hear the comments made by Dr. Schweitzer on that occasion. He had gone there from Lambéré and I don't have to tell any of you about his tremendous efforts at that remote spot to serve mankind and other living creatures as well.

"I am profoundly moved that you should wish to give my name to the medal. I give you this right with all my heart. I should never have thought that my philosophy, which ethically incorporates our compassionate attitude towards all creatures, would be noticed and recognized during my lifetime. I knew that this truth would impose itself one day on thought, but it is the great and moving surprise of my life that I should still be the witness of the progress of ethics. Your medal celebrates this progress: philosophy obliged to intervene for animals when up until now it has shown so little interest in them." So spoke Dr. Albert Schweitzer in receiving the first medal in 1954.

"I wish I had the time and opportunity to comment on each of the great former recipients of this medal but I cannot do that. I just want to say that last year and this year, in particular, the award has been keyed to the passage and the beginning of enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, mentioned by Mrs. Stevens, which was approved by the President last August, 1966, and immediately put into operation, as the result of a Supplemental Appropriations Act, and which is now getting in full-fledged operation under the direction of two outstanding officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who are to receive as Medalists this award, which is of great pride to them and to others in the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with primary responsibilities.

"I might say that I am particularly happy, too, that this year, in addition to keying these awards to the Act and its implementation, each of the Medalists is cited for his great services to animals in connection with his work over the years in the Department of Agriculture in preventing vast amounts of animal suffering through skillful and scientific eradication.
of major animal diseases and pests and particularly in connection with two important eradication campaigns of which I know a little and which I am going to mention later. These of us who are interested so deeply in humane objectives toward animals for their own sake realize that the two men—men who have performed outstanding services in the two campaigns which I shall mention—one the eradication of a terrible disease of animals, and the other, eradication of a pest scourge of the greatest destructive importance—I am glad that we are coupling our just given award for its economic importance with tremendous economic values that come from humanness in the treatment of animals which serve mankind.

"It never does any harm to quote an able person who has spoken before in this field, Mr. Justice Fortas, and I quote him with particular interest. As a young lawyer, I stood off against him at one time, and we have been more than mere acquaintances since that time. My wife says I always find some occasion to mention I am a lawyer because I want people to know that I once had a legitimate profession.

"This is what Abe Fortas had to say about the meaning of Schweitzer and why he was chosen for his name to be given this award, a choice which brought him so much pleasure: 'This is Schweitzer's message—that life, in all of its forms and aspects, has meaning and importance. We know that to brutalize life in one of its forms is to invite brutality generally. We know that solicitude and restraint towards life in all of its forms is one of the attitudes of care, affection, and kindness which are the makers of civilization.'

"And so it is that the sponsorship and enactment of a law to eliminate some of the ruthless and needless abuse of animals is a blessed act—an act which enobles the door and raises our civilization to a higher and better level.'

"I hope that my quotations of Dr. Schweitzer and Mr. Justice Fortas may be a source of pleasure and inspiration to the Medalists and to their wives and their children. Their wives are here with them, and they realize that they are receiving an award which is very meaningful, as shown by the quotations I have just read. Not only is it an award because of their work in the two fields which I am going to mention, namely the eradication of foot and mouth disease in Mexico and, the other, the eradication of the screw worm in the Southeastern portion of the United States. I had an experience in Mexico along these lines that I have never forgotten. It is not about the eradication of foot and mouth disease. As a member of the Senate Subcommittee which supervised eradication in Mexico, I visited Mexico and I may have seen our Medalist who played so important a part in 1952. I shall never forget some of the things that we saw there indicating the tremendous value to those people, and, incidentally, to our people who raise livestock in the eradication of foot and mouth disease. The problem had a vast meaning to the economy of our entire West and our entire nation and affected not only domestic animals but wild animals, and particularly the deer, I think the eradication from a great and rough country like that of a pest so evil is a perfect inspiration to the people who have eradicated it can be justly proud of. I think that one of our Medalists tonight can be justly proud of it.

"The other great accomplishment which I mention is the eradication of the screw worm in the Southeastern United States. We in Florida suffered most from that pest. Sometimes we had to kill our entire cattle herd. That which happened all winter with us where he couldn't in any other part of the United States. He became a multi-million dollar scourge to the industry of Florida, which spread to nearby areas every year. The pain, the suffering inflicted upon animals by the screw worm from which so many died are simply indescribable. But that horror put in the adjoining room of how destructive the worms were which the screw worm implanted into the blood stream of the animal that was the host. Both eradication campaigns were successful. They required very great knowledge about biology with vast knowledge of many other sciences as, for instance, the use of cobalt on the screw worm fly and the release of billions of sterilized flies so that ultimately the screw worm fly was eliminated.

"I doubt that people generally realize the tremendous knowledge and sacrifice that must be made by these people who accomplish eradication. Such a tremendous boon to our country it was when both of the eradication campaigns were successful.

"Now, charged with the important responsibility of enforcement of this new law, which is the main purpose of this award tonight, the Medalists have behind them years of experience in the eradication of pests and have helped potential eradication at least three of the most important eradication campaigns in our nation.'

Remarks of Dr. F. J. Mulhern, Deputy Administrator for Regulatory and Control, Agricultural Research Service

In accepting the medal, Dr. Mulhern said: 'Anyone, especially someone from the medical field, accepting any award associated with the name Albert Schweitzer, must do so with the greatest humility. Naturally his reputation stands as the epitome regarding the 'Reverence for Life', and if we ever needed a re-evaluation of one of our human characteristics it is this one. This award signifies to me the need to be consistent: that we can not have different standards of reverence for different species of animals. They must be equal. I believe in the lower standard for one species will have its detrimental effect on the other species. Empathy for all species is essential if we are interested truly in making this a better world.

"I had an experience in Mexico along these lines that made quite an impression on me. I was in charge of a 10-horse and 5-mule team that was crossing the mountains in southern Oaxaca. We were endeavoring to find out how far south into Mexico the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease had spread. Each day that we moved further into the mountains the price per horse and mule got higher. I must admit that as we moved into the mountains they got higher, the terrain more treacherous and naturally, the price for these animals that were carrying the load, much greater.

"I recall that during those days most of my party was very impatient with the horses that were carrying us and the mules that were hauling our gear . . . The horse and mule owners got more concerned daily and expressed it whenever the opportunity arose. Each day the daily rate per animal rose 5 pesos until it reached 25 pesos per day, at which point I made a firm stand and told them that I would not increase this rate per day for the rest of the trip. There was no objection on the part of the animal owners, so I returned to my tent and comradely with a feeling of pride . . . shortlived, however, because upon arising we found that the horses and mules and their owners were gone. They had left us during the night, stranded and without another horse or mule in sight.

"Several points took on a new perspective. First of all we realized that we didn't need all the equipment that we started out with—equipment that was at one time considered essential. Also, the mountains immediately became higher, the paths more narrow, many more sharp rocks in the road and the streams where one could get a drink or fill a canteen much further apart.

"We walked for five days before we located horses that we could hire. I'll never forget one of the days when it rained a continuous downpour and the mountain trails became small streams . . . On the days when it was dry, we could walk all day and it was a long day. It was a long day before we were covered by ants, and this started us moving quickly. I can assure you that we all did a lot of meditating during those long enduring hours.

"One difference that stands out in my mind when we were able to obtain horses was that at the least outward sign of strain, the rider would immediately dismount and walk until the terrain became more favorable. I didn't see one person on the rest of the trip show any impatience towards his horse. I believe the ants
taught their lesson also, that when you're tired and weary, additional pain administered only makes the proposed the law, enacted the law, and those who will involved. We must do it to see that it is implemented that can be done to those who are willing to comply. We must do it to see that it is implemented that is designed to carry out a principle which we as veterinarians are dedicated to fulfill. We are satisfied with the cooperation we have received, but we as a profession will continue to fully support this law because profession, I wish to express my appreciation for this great responsibility that we have to get it accomplished to the Federal one thereby supplementing our Acts ships with the State officials who I'm sure will become a mile in his moccasins.

"Inhumane practices in the handling of these animals must stop. Everyone seems to condone this philosophy, so we can not see where the problem lies in applying the Act since it was designed for that purpose . . ."

"As a representative of the Agricultural Research Service, which is one of the major research organizations of this country, we fully appreciate the need to implement the Act and yet, be fully cognizant of the great responsibility that we have to get it accomplished without having unnecessary harmful effects on research. If our approach is objective, and that is our policy, then I feel the research community will continue to react favorably towards this law. We are satisfied with what has been done to date, but there is a great deal more to do."

"As a veterinarian who through the years has had to work with almost all facets of this greatly diversified profession, I wish to express my appreciation for this honor being bestowed upon me. Both of us feel our profession will continue to fully support this law because it is designed to carry out a principle which we as veterinarians are dedicated to fulfill. We are satisfied with the cooperation we have received, but we as a profession can provide much more leadership than we have done to date in this area."

"As a Federal Animal Health official, who for at least the past 15 years has worked in close relationships with the State officials who I'm sure will become more and more involved in the implementation of similar State laws, I wish to express my appreciation for this honor being bestowed upon us. In all of our Animal Health programs, the States have passed similar laws to the Federal one thereby supplementing our Acts and using their authority to take action in areas that we can't reach. The State-Federal teamwork that exists in our programs, we believe, has been very successful. Here too, some States have already taken action and passed similar laws. We are just getting started. Yes, we want to report progress but we have a long way to go. . . ."

"Finally, I would like to forecast that there will come a time in the not too distant future when all persons involved in this program will fully appreciate the benefits to be derived by this Act. I predict that some will wonder why this legislation was not passed sooner. In addition to the progress made to date, we will see the inhumane practices eliminated, improved facilities for handling research animals, and also a better research model from which to draw better conclusions and results. If we can just keep in mind the example set by Dr. Schweitzer . . . This is how we must evaluate our progress. It isn't how we win or how we lose. It is what we do about it."

Remarks of Dr. Earl M. Jones, Senior Staff Veterinarian in Charge of Laboratory Animals

Dr. Jones said, in part: "... The feeling I have at this moment is much the same as that which I experienced when told that I was appointed to my present position . . ."

"Having operated a veterinary clinic and visited in many screwy, I can relate many situations involving the love of man for the creatures that trust in him and depend upon him for survival. Man's responsibilities to the animal kingdom are basic to our way of life, and the way these responsibilities are discharged by each of us reflects upon our society. We must do all within our power to prevent a tarnished reflection . . ."

"Dr. Albert Schweitzer must have experienced many frustrations in his attempts to raise funds for construction of his hospital in the African wilderness. But he succeeded, and his deeds as a humanitarian will live in the minds of mankind forever. His devotion to duty exemplified by his 'reverence for life' lives on as a beacon for the rest of us to follow. We in USDA, who are responsible for administering the humane aspects of P. L. 89-544, shall continue striving for the best possible protection, comfort, and safety for the research animals covered by the law's provisions."

The Birmingham News published two articles by James Free, its Washington Correspondent, concerning the medalists; and the following editorial appeared November 30th:

"Badge of Compassion"

"Earl Jones said he had wanted to be a veterinarian ever since his boyhood days in Birmingham when he found a critically ill puppy and his parents let him nurse it back to health."

"Monday in Washington, Auburn graduate Dr. Earl M. Jones and another Auburn alumnus, Dr. Francis J. Muller, have received the 1967 Albert Schweitzer Medal for outstanding contributions to animal welfare."

"They were honored for their leadership in launching the administration of the new Laboratory Animal Act—principal aim of which is to insure humane treatment of animals destined for laboratory research—and for their efforts through the years in the eradication of animal diseases."

"Men of their feeling for animals hold a special place of esteem in the eyes of anyone who has seen a pet ravaged by disease, or who has read the shocking reports of mistreatment of animals by some of those who use them for research."

"We agree with Agriculture Secretary Freeman that the awarding of the 1967 medal is 'ideal in every respect and certainly well deserved.'"

Remarks of Dr. George L. Mehren, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

"I speak to all of you tonight with a deep and honest gratitude. It is a deep and honest gratitude for who you are, what you are, and what you have done. For the Secretary, the Department at large, and for myself, I thank you for the help you have given us in a difficult but most important task. And for all of us, I thank you for the honor which you have given to my friends and colleagues."

"I also speak with a deep and honest pride in what these two friends and colleagues who receive this honor are, for what they have done. I have pride in the help they have had from so many people in the Department."

"It is especially gratifying that this honor comes to our friends in the name of a great and good man—Albert Schweitzer. He was a man of medicine—but he was also a man of arts and letters, a man with joy, He was a man of gentility and wisdom and kindness, with deeply-seated respect for mankind and for life at large. He was a scholar, a scientist, an eclectic, and universal. Freely and briefly, a kind rarely seen in this century.

"It is not alone respect for animal life that is involved in assuring decent and dignified treatment of animal life. To do so is of itself a good thing to do. It has been and is now a difficult thing to do. It is still an uncompleted task. There is much ahead of us."

"Yet we do more than serve animal life in respect- ing the dignity of such life. What our predecessors have done and what we have done and are doing has been done and is being done in service to ourselves as human beings. We do this in simple deference to, and with similar respect for, the standards of human dignity that are becoming to those of us fortunate enough to be born as human beings."

"This respect for decency and dignity and this de- ference to humanity in the treatment of animal life will also improve the quality of science—and thus further
serve the needs and the values of mankind.

"I have special pride in, and special gratitude to, both Dr. Jones and Dr. Mulhen— I have said they are friends as well as colleagues."

"As I think I know, even in the post in which I work, that there is as much to do in this next year, next decade, next century as has been done in the last year, decade and century."

"I think I know your values and your purposes, and they are our purposes. In the work that you are doing, we are with you without reservation, without equivocation, without qualification. The work that you are doing must be done. Science will be the better for it. More important, the quality of human life will also be the better."

"We will be with you in the years ahead as we have been with you in the past."

"To the Animal Welfare Institute we are grateful. Of both my friends—Dr. Jones and Dr. Mulhen—we are proud, deeply proud."

Remarks of Mrs. Robert Dye, A.W.I. Laboratory Animal Consultant

Mrs. Robert Dye, Laboratory Animal Consultant of the Animal Welfare Institute, reported on cases showing the results of P. L. 89-544. Most recent instances concerned a dog traced across state lines. Mrs. Dye said:

"... Before the passage of P. L. 89-544, it was not uncommon for animals to be taken directly to a research facility on the same day they were procured by the dealer. Such swift exchange made it virtually impossible for an owner to trace or retrieve a missing pet."

"Under P. L. 89-544, the dealer is required to hold animals for five days before selling them. Because of this provision, Rip, a beautiful Labrador Retriever, is back with his owner. He had wandered from his home on Monday, September 25th, and was taken to the Muskegon Pound by the local dog warden. Although a sign in the Pound specifies that animals must be held for 72 hours, Rip, who is valued at $150.00, was sold for $1.50 to an out-of-state animal dealer within 48 hours after he arrived at the pound. In searching for his dog, Mr. Murphy had been told by Pound personnel that his dog was not there. On the following Friday, a conscience-stricken employee telephoned and advised Mr. Murphy that his dog had been sold to an animal dealer. Because of the 5-day holding period, as required by P. L. 89-544, Rip was located at the animal dealer's kennel in Deratur, Indiana. He is now back with the Murphy's in Muskegon, Michigan—20 pounds lighter, but very happy to be home."

"In Michigan we have a state law which is almost identical to P. L. 89-544. The situation involving Rip is unique in that there was no animal dealer. Because of the 5-day holding period, as required by P. L. 89-544, Rip was located at the animal dealer's kennel in Deratur, Indiana. He is now back with the Murphy's in Muskegon, Michigan—20 pounds lighter, but very happy to be home."

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Dr. Quinn Speaks on Animal Welfare

(Cont. from Page 1)

lems of the small animal group such as they now do for our large animal species. Animal health should include care and handling.

"I offer these few suggestions with the sincere hope that all of you as members of USLAW will give serious thought to them."

The Report of the Committee on Federal State Relations contained the following statements:

"Fiscal Year 1968. The Committee was informed that the Department is requesting an increase of $1,200,000 for the purpose of administering P. L. 89-544 in the fiscal year 1968.

"It is noted that this amount is required to assure compliance with the standards; however, it is not clear whether this appropriation is also intended to provide, for research on environmental and behavioral factors influencing the health, comfort, and safety of animals being transported and maintained for research purposes."

"The Committee wishes to point out that the state of the art of providing the optimum in laboratory animal welfare is not fully developed. It should be recognized that much of the information contained in the standards must necessarily be judgment estimates and are not, in fact, scientifically derived.

"We urge that the Department undertake a comprehensive program of research to determine the effects on these animals of differing environmental conditions and that funds be provided for such studies."

"Fiscal Year 1969. It is recognized that the Department has no base line of experience upon which to draw for budget estimates for 1969, since this is a new and unprecedented program. Since the values contained in the standards as finally promulgated must be subjected to constant critical review and their validity firmly established through research and experimentation, we would urge that the Department, in its summation of request for 1969, point out that it is quite possible that requests for additional appropriations will be forthcoming as experience dictates, during the early part of the administration of the law."