

Jan.-Feb.-March, 1967

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**AWI SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
EXAMINES U.S.D.A. REGULATIONS**

The newly formed AWI Scientific Committee on Humane Standards for Research Animals is studying 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: Marjorie 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 concluded.

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 institutions receiving 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 identify all dogs and

(Cont. on Page 3)

**A STUDY ON PROCUREMENT
OF RESEARCH DOGS AND CATS**

A concise, well-documented report has been issued by the Senate Fact Finding Committee on Public Health and Safety of the State of California on the supply of dogs and cats used in laboratories for teaching and research. Under the chairmanship of Senator Walter B. Stiern, a veterinarian, the Committee made a study which was far more complete than any undertaken in similar circumstances by other states. The result was a well-considered and objective series of conclusions, which, for the benefit of scientists and persons associated with animal welfare organizations, are summarized below.

I. *Introduction.* A hearing was held in Los Angeles September 6, 1966, and the report is based upon it, upon replies to questionnaires, interviews, correspondence, and published literature.

II. *Uses and Users of Laboratory Dogs and Cats.* The use of animals for improvement of human and animal health is summarized and their medical and biological uses are described under the headings of: Teaching, Research, Diagnosis, and Production of Biologicals. A survey is noted which found that approximately 75 per cent of laboratory dogs and cats are used for research and 25 per cent for teaching.

In California 56 laboratories are licensed to use dogs or cats or both, and these are classified in the report.

III. *Number of Dogs and Cats Now Being Used and to be Used in 1970 by California Laboratories.* Figures are given in response to a questionnaire submitted to all the state-licensed laboratories. Replies from 47 of the 56 showed a total of 18,887 dogs and 9,373 cats in a recent one-year period. These same laboratories estimated that in the year 1970 they would be using 49,181 dogs and 15,483 cats. The large increase in projected numbers is in two categories: Medical and veterinary schools (quadrupled demand for dogs and doubled demand for cats) and Hospitals (doubled demand for dogs), and geographically it falls mainly in the southern part of the state.

IV. *Sources of Supply and the Cost of Laboratory Animals.* About two-thirds of the dogs and cats now used come from pounds, and most of the rest come from California animal dealers. The average price for dogs from a pound was \$4.19 and for cats \$1.82. Dogs purchased from dealers averaged \$8.64 and cats \$4.40. A table showing animals impounded, destroyed, or transferred to laboratories by a number of pounds is given. Under the subhead of "Breeding," it is noted that the University of California at Davis estimates the cost of breeding a laboratory dog at \$73.50.

V. *Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Government Policies Regarding the Transfer, Care and Use of Laboratory Dogs and Cats.* P. L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, is summarized. The California Animal Care Law is summarized. It is noted that the California State Health Department has never suspended or revoked a license of a laboratory; however, twelve institutions have been threatened with suspension. In all cases, the institutions have responded to the Department's warning. A brief comparison of the Federal and state legislation indicates that both are needed.

Three types of local ordinances are then detailed: (1) those which require the poundmaster to transfer animals to laboratories, (2) those which prohibit the poundmaster

(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 from 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 enactment of the law caused humane societies to discontinue 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 by the 42 licensed laboratories in upstate New York were requisitioned from pounds. Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin give no figures, though they indicate extensive use of pound animals, Minnesota stating: "About the only difficulty that exists is that public pounds are not able to fulfill the demand, thereby making it necessary for research institutions to purchase animals from some private individuals (dog dealers)." No case was given in which the legislation eliminated the use of dog dealers.

Laws in Great Britain are mentioned with specific reference to the Littlewood Committee and its findings. It is noted that, though the Act of 1876 does not regulate the supply of animals for experiments, Section 3 (5) of the Dogs Act of 1906 prohibits the sale of impounded dogs to laboratories. The Committee concluded that this provision should be retained.

VI. *Representations as to the Existence of Problems in the Present and Future Supply of Laboratory Dogs and Cats.* The five points made by laboratories requesting transfer of animals from pounds to laboratories were detailed under the following: First, in the northern part of the state, the supply of laboratory dogs and cats is inadequate. Second, that the 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 and the new federal statute regulating dealers will cause the cost of dogs and cats purchased from dealers to increase. Fourth, that in the southern part of the state, although present supplies of laboratory dogs and cats are adequate, increasing demand will require laboratories to travel to more distant pounds to obtain laboratory animals, thus the increased cost of transportation will increase the cost of the animals. Fifth, that present inadequacies and increasing costs will handicap teaching and slow research.

Further, it was noted: "A subsidiary benefit will flow from the enactment of a state law, according to the laboratories. If dealers acquire animals from thieves, and if laboratories, as a consequence of the enactment of a state statute, can stop buying animals from dealers, theft of animals for laboratories will be ended."

VII. *A Statewide Pound Release Law as Proposed by Laboratories.* An analysis of the seven chief features of the proposed law is given, including repeal of local option on disposal of unclaimed animals by cities and counties, release of such animals after holding from 5 to 20 days, destruction of animal at owner's request, payment of fees, keeping of records, enforcement and application.

VIII. *Discussion of the Issues Concerning the Wisdom of Enacting a Statewide Pound Release Law.* Several questions are raised: "1. Are any pound animals, from a scientific point of view, suitable for use in laboratories?" The answer in part states: "Scientists readily agree that using animals whose history is unknown can cause misleading results, lost time, and expense. An experiment may be frustrated when a disease, not apparent at the beginning of an experiment, appears during the course of the experiment, perhaps killing the animal. For example, an erroneous pathologist's report, based on tests in dogs having a dis-

temper infection, caused a two-year delay in the marketing of a now widely used product; this incident led Eaton Laboratories, a division of Norwich Pharmacal Company, in 1955 to begin a dog breeding program to improve the reliability of its experimental animals. Dr. Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Prize-winning biologist of Stanford University, has written, 'Scavenging animals with unknown histories from the streets . . . seems an incongruous way to get experimental material which must later be subject to the most scrupulous observation and, for the most useful findings, ideal care.'"

The report emphasizes that "the disadvantages of using pound animals for laboratory use apply most strongly to their use in chronic experiments, and scientists agree that animals acquired from pounds must undergo a three- to six-week conditioning period before being used in a chronic experiment."

The second question relates to the numbers of animals available and offers tables from city-operated and humane society-operated pounds.

The third question concerns possible disruption of animal control work in municipalities contracting with humane societies. A listing of those which so contract is given. A table giving public and private funds both for construction and operation is presented.

Fourth, the question is raised as to whether it is possible to write a pound law in such a way that the anxieties of pet owners can be eliminated. The arguments advanced by laboratories and feelings expressed by pet owners are detailed.

Question five asks: "Would the enactment of a statewide pound release law be intrinsically good or bad?" The moral purposes of medical research and the moral purposes of animal protective organizations are summarized.

Under question 6, "Considering all of the economic consequences of enacting a statewide pound release law, would the result be a saving?" some interesting facts appear. After reminding the reader of pound- and dealer-purchased dogs and cats and of dogs bred for the purpose, the report notes, "The cost of making pound and dealer animals available for laboratory use is greater than the initial cost of acquisition shown above. Transportation is a significant 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 \$16,260 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 (130 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 acute experiments do not necessarily need to be conditioned.

The difference in cost between using a \$25 conditioned animal or a \$75 bred 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, as they do now, and the cost of animals purchased from dealers may go up without equaling or even approaching the cost of breeding an animal." The possibility of a rise in the price of pound animals if the municipalities so decide or if they must hold them as long as 20 days is also noted.

Question 7, "Would a statewide pound release law be constitutional?" is answered by citing the case in which the Los Angeles ordinance is so held.

Question 8 asks, "Would the enactment of a statewide pound release law decrease or prevent dog and cat thefts in California?" After pointing out that theft of dogs and cats is a crime according to California state law, the report indicates that both humane organizations and medical research groups in California testified that theft of dogs and cats for sale to laboratories does not appear to exist to any detectable extent in California at the present time. The

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 studies, referring to AWI testimony at Congressional hearings.

The second suggestion is that dealers act as middlemen in bringing animals from pounds which now make them available to laboratories.

The third suggestion states: "The laboratories may use dogs and cats bred for laboratory use for chronic experiments, thereby increasing the supply of animals available for acute experiments. Scientists are in agreement that it is advisable to use dogs and cats bred for laboratory use in chronic experiments. Such animals enable the researcher to reduce variables in age, weight, and genetic background and to obtain greater reliability in results. Psychological investigations are freed from the hazard that an animal has been mistreated; investigations of infectious diseases are freed from the hazard that an animal has been exposed or immunized to disease. When the economic advantages of dogs and cats bred for laboratory use are counted up, such animals may prove to be no more costly than animals acquired from a pound or a dealer and conditioned for three to six weeks. By using these animals, the laboratory never has to pay personnel while waiting for suitable animals to be obtained. Because of the reduction in variables, a smaller number of animals may be required for an experiment. Few, if any, animals will be found unsuitable or will become ill or die during the course of an experiment."

Further, the report notes: "The President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke, for example, recommended appropriations of 20 million dollars a year to improve the supply and quality of laboratory animals. This money would be used for, among other things, the development of animal farms connected with medical and veterinary schools. The commission suggested, '... larger farms could be used profitably not only by affiliated schools but also by nearby research institutions and community hospitals.'

"If laboratories undertook to use in chronic experiments animals bred for laboratory use, the animals now being used in chronic experiments would be available for use in acute experiments, and to that extent the supply of dogs and cats would be increased. In reply to this committee's questionnaire, California laboratories using, in an annual period, a total of 16,126 dogs and 8,217 cats said that 50 percent of the dogs and 73 percent of the cats were used in experiments in which the animal was given a general anesthetic before the experiment and was destroyed before regaining consciousness."

The fourth, and final, suggestion notes the use of animals other than dogs and cats, in particular, farm animals.

The Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee end with the following:

"The issue of theft is not decisive. First, no evidence exists that dogs and cats are being stolen in California for laboratory use. Second, the new federal law will make the theft of dogs and cats for laboratory use virtually impossible. Third, to enact the proposed statute out of thieves' threats would be cowardly and immoral.

"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 purchased from 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.

"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."

AWI Scientific Committee Examines U.S.D.A. Regulations

(Cont. from Page 1)

cats they buy and sell, and all institutions purchasing them will have to be registered by August 24th and also keep a record with identification of the dogs and cats purchased. This should help also in tracing a lost dog or cat, and if the owner acts promptly, in recovering it before it leaves the dealer's premises, since the animals must be held five days in accordance with the new law.

Those who wish to read the regulations in full may obtain a copy by writing to the AWI at the address on the masthead. The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was published in full in Information Report Vol. 15, No. 3.

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.

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April, May, June, 1967

Vol. 16, No. 2

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 or by having 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 Lambaréné 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 is 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 Bélanger, 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 published 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 photographic 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 Fineg, 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 primate care and housing featured the Oregon Regional Primate Center, the outdoor quarters at the University of Florida at Gainesville, the Delta Regional Primate 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, rabbits, 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 Hosed 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 medallists 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 extra 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 103-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

(Cont. on Page 2)



CONSORTIUM FOR CHIMPANZEES AT HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, ALAMAGORDO, NEW MEXICO

Experimental chimpanzees have a three acre area at their disposal and may enter an air conditioned building at will, where food, water, and resting shelves are available. The Consortium was designed by Dr. Jerry Fineg, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force Veterinary Corps, as a means of giving the chimpanzees greater freedom of movement and still maintaining control of research subjects.

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. 15, 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.

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
AUDIOVISUAL FACILITY
DISTRIBUTES AWI FILM**

"Laboratory Dogs" is now available for free, short-term loan from the Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility in Atlanta, Georgia. Following is the text of the film release which it has issued:

"U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga.

"Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility Film Release. TITLE: LABORATORY DOGS, M-1446-X 16mm, black and white, sound, 17 minutes, 1966. Cleared for television.

"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 compatible dogs that have undergone different types of experimental 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 severed and replanted is shown; immediate 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 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. The bill passed the Tennessee Senate by a vote of 28-0 on May 18th and went into effect July first. *Press-Scimitar* staff writer, Kay Pittman Black, whose reports on dog dealers shocked thousands of readers, Senator Joe Pipkin and Representative Elbert Gill, sponsors of the legislation, and the Memphis Humane Society which worked actively for its passage, combined to achieve this rapid success. The Hargrove case, initiated by Laboratory Animal Consultant Dorothy Dyce of the Animal Welfare Institute (see Information Report Vol. 15, No. 5, November-December, 1966) showed the need for the new Tennessee law as it did for the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, the major provisions of which are similar.

The Tennessee law contains several additional provisions, however, among which is the requirement that to be licensed a dealer must never have been "convicted of cruelty to animals or of a violation of this Act." Action by the State with respect to the Hargrove dog farm in Medina, Tennessee is expected, since William and Roy Hargrove were convicted of cruelty to animals September 2, 1966, were fined and served jail sentences.

Because of the destructive amendment to the regulations forced on the United States Department of Agriculture under the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act by Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman, Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi, the Hargroves have thumbed their noses at federal law and have obtained a license under the name of William Hargrove, Jr. The license was granted on Hargrove's own affidavit.

**BILL TO STOP
WALKING HORSE CRUELTY**

A bill to prevent "soreing" of Tennessee Walking Horses was introduced for the second time in the United States Senate on May eleventh by Senator Joseph D. Tydings (D., Md.). Co-sponsors are Senators E. L. 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, last year the Congress acted, with my full support, to end unnecessary pain and mistreatment of animals used in scientific research. In so doing, we recognized our responsibility to protect from unnecessary and cruel suffering those creatures which cannot speak for themselves. I am proud that we took this action. It was long overdue.

"But there is another widespread problem of cruelty to animals which also requires corrective legislation. I refer to the widespread injury of the beautiful Tennessee walking horse in order to alter its natural gait.

"Most of us at some time in our lives have attended a horse show and were thrilled to see these magnificent animals proudly prancing around a show ring. The Tennessee walking horse's back stride is long; its front feet barely touch the ground.

"However, unscrupulous owners and trainers of horses, particularly Tennessee walking horses, have discovered that if the horse's front feet are sore he will lift them quickly from the ground and take a long striding step. This soreing is accomplished by use of chains or tacks on the feet, or by applying a burning agent to the pastern, the area just above the hoof. These burning agents vary, but the most common are an oxide of mercury salve known as 'creeping cream,' and an oil of mustard mixture called 'scooting juice.' Other cruel techniques recently developed involve driving nails into the feet, or injecting irritants into the sole area near the heel. These are more difficult to detect, especially as the trainers often then cover the wound with a pad and place an artificial foot over that. The horse moves in extreme agony, crouching on his hind feet with his head drawn back and the ears back. Often the pain is so severe that the horse will try to lie down in the ring.

"The exhibitors and trainers who practice this cruelty claim that they have to follow the practice of inducing the 'sore lick' to win a blue ribbon, asserting that many judges prefer the sore gait. However, these despicable practices are condemned by responsible organizations and by some State legislatures. The Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association of America officially prohibits the soreing of Tennessee walkers for show purposes, and published a notice, effective September 15, 1964, announcing that 'due to flagrant violations by exhibitors' it will take disciplinary action. The American Horse Show Association also prohibits the showing of horses 'equipped with artificial appliances, such as leg chains, wires or tacks, blistering or any other cruel and inhumane devices.' But some of the biggest shows do not belong to the American Horse Show Association, and judges do not always follow the show rules. . . .

"Last year, when I introduced my bill on this subject, the Department of Agriculture reported unfavorably on it, believing that these abuses were limited and, capable of being handled by the horse associations. Subsequent to that report, however, veterinarians from the Department visited some of our large horse shows, and what they saw changed their minds about the need for this bill.

"The bill I introduce today, for myself and Senators Bartlett, Case, Nelson, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, and Young of Ohio, would prohibit the interstate shipment of horses that have been injured for the purpose of altering their natural gait. This cruelty has been observed at nearly every Tennessee Walking Horse Show held in the United States. My bill would effectively curb this cruelty by giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to inspect Tennessee walking horses shipped in interstate commerce. Because sore horses could not be taken to competitions outside their State, this vicious practice would be effectively curtailed, and hopefully, even eliminated altogether."

The American Horse Protection Association, founded by Mrs. Paul M. Twyne, is leading the campaign for enactment of S. 1765, and inquiries may be addressed to her at 1830 North Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

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.

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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.

'See, It's a Perfect Fit'



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

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312

July, August, September, 1967

Vol. 16, No. 3

A.W.I. SUPPORTS P.L. 89-544, THE LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT; OPPOSES 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 straightforward 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)

The prevention of needless animal suffering on a tremendous scale has been accomplished by the Animal Health Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Division's achievements in animal welfare, affecting millions of domesticated animals, are not nearly so well known as they should be, both by those primarily interested in the protection of animals and by biologists with a stake in ensuring that experimental animals are free of diseases which adversely affect accuracy in experimentation.

Dr. E. E. Saulmon, who became Director of the Division earlier this year, very kindly prepared the following article for publication in the Information Report. It provides the reader with a brief summary of some of the scientific achievements in disease control and eradication and the way in which they were put into practical effect through the regulatory work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Animal Health Division, numbering 788 veterinarians and 838 lay inspectors, was assigned the task of enforcing P. L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to set standards for care and housing of research animals in dealers' premises, in transit, and in scientific institutions. Experience in animal disease control and in enforcing other animal welfare legislation makes U. S. D. A. the ideal agency for carrying out the will of Congress in providing humane care of research animals.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL HEALTH

by E. E. Saulmon, D.V.M.

Director, Animal Health Division

The Animal Health Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture operates under the philosophy that the best economic approach to livestock or poultry diseases is to eradicate them. Preventing the introduction of foreign animal diseases and eradicating those domestic diseases which are of major economic significance eliminate the need for a continuous control program and the annual costs associated with it. This must be done efficiently through close cooperation with the States, with the livestock and poultry industries and with modern methods and a minimum of trade interference.

In the explosive expansion of the United States 100 years ago, there was neither time nor patience for the refinements of civilization or humanity. Livestock was a source of food. Their ties to the market place put them beyond humanitarianism.

When trail drives yielded to railroads, cruelty in handling animals in transit increased. Cattle, calves, sheep, and swine were crushed into cars. They traveled great distances in open cars, unprotected from winter winds or summer heat. Unable to lie down, and without feed or water for long periods, many livestock would arrive at destination in extremely poor condition, with many of the smaller animals trampled or dead underfoot.

At the same time, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia was ravaging the livestock of the nation, anthrax, blackleg, brucellosis, and tuberculosis crept unchecked across the land. Increasing numbers of cattle were dying from a mysterious wasting "fever." Cattle and sheep scabies infested animals in more than half of the country. Millions of hogs were dying yearly from strange causes. Trichinosis had closed the principal European markets to American pork. Cattle and sheep forbidden entry into Great Britain were slaughtered on the docks.

(Cont. on Page 2)

Animals & Animal Health

(Cont. from Page 1)

In this setting of disease and unwholesome meat foisted on an unprotected public, the predecessor of the Animal Health Division was created.

With a staff initially limited by law to 20, under the leadership of Dr. Daniel Elmer Salmon, the new organization attacked contagious bovine pleuropneumonia. Entrenched in the United States for 41 years, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia was "extirpated" within 5 years, establishing the United States as the first major country to eradicate this disease.

The mysterious wasting "fever" of cattle was found to be caused by a protozoan parasite in the red cells which was transmitted by bloodsucking ticks. This discovery, acclaimed as the scientific achievement of the period, opened the door to new lines of investigation for other animal and 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, exudation, 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 with certain pesticides harmless to the host destroys the scab mite. Scabies eradication has been long and costly, but the end is in sight.

Scrapie is an ~~inheritable, incurable virus disease of sheep~~ known in Europe for 200 years, but reported in the United States only since 1947. Infected animals continuously rub and bite their skin. They are nervous and excitable. Movement is exaggerated. After excitement animals may go into convulsive seizure or coma. Animals lose weight, become weak and dull, stagger, and stumble. These signs may last for days, weeks, or more than a year before death intervenes.

When man domesticated animals, scavenging flies were provided with a more reliable means of perpetuating their kind. Certain species acquired the habit of attacking living animals when conditions approximated those of familiarity on the carcass. Screwworms were among those flies that evolved from scavengers to parasites, and in the case of screwworms, evolution had progressed to the stage that these flies could no longer exist except in living flesh. The screwworm is the larval form of the blowfly, *Cochlyomyia hominivorax*. It derives its common name from the rows

of spines encircling the body which in its characteristic, head-down feeding position gives it the appearance of a screw. The adult fly lays its eggs at the edges of all types of wounds, cuts, and scratches. The raw navel of newborn, and other natural body openings that are injured or diseased may also be infested.

In their feeding and growth, larvae tear at the living flesh with their mouth hooks creating deep and painful wounds. Neglected wounds often mean death within two weeks for the helpless host. Thus, has the screwworm earned its reputation as the scourge of the livestock industry.

Screwworms were eradicated from the United States by artificially rearing and sterilizing flies with atomic energy from Cobalt-60. Airplane dispersal of tens of billions of sterile flies ultimately overwhelmed the native fly population accomplishing the equivalent of race suicide.

The mishandling of livestock moving to market, which in 1873 was called an "outrage on the first principles of humanity," has been controlled since that time by administration 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 eradication. Each year approximately 50 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 cholera, scabies, and scrapie. 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 Bélanger 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. Bélanger 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. Bélanger 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 animal 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 to raise 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 whichever position is desired by the schochet. At the same time he attaches to its hind leg a shackle that, until the animal has been slaughtered, carries none of the animal's weight, and which offsets no pain and 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 it reaches this level the conveyor automatically starts and conveys the clamped animal and attached shackle which rolls along the meat rail to the schochet (provided he is ready for it.) The conveyor brings the suspended animal 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 a catch so 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 an abattoir. Simultaneously with his 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 lack of funds to purchase the patent. Persons interested in helping to bring about production and use of this humane preslaughter handling device for lambs, sheep and calves are invited to write to the Animal Welfare Institute.

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 during the course of the national NABT convention, February 28 to March 2 at Anaheim, California. *Humane Biology Projects*, particularly suitable for high school teachers, *First Aid and Care of Small Animals*, especially prepared for elementary school teachers, and *Studying Our Fellow Mammals* (see reviews below) will 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 Inexpensive 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 Wild Life*, March 1967

STUDYING OUR FELLOW MAMMALS

The Animal Welfare Institute of the U.S.A. has recently published in this book one of the most interesting and comprehensive 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 a life-long study of mammals originally intended for "Mammals of the World", but omitted because certain of the statements do not agree with what the author considers popular misconceptions and beliefs. The text comprises some 250 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 relation to humans, then follows means of conserving different species, their behaviour under varying conditions, instances of behaviour, means of communication and examples of intelligence, anatomy and physiology and ancestry, with further chapters on the care of captive animals, classification and distribution of species, and even how to photograph them and type of equipment best suited to the work. Obtainable from the publishers at 70 cents net, this book will prove invaluable to the student of mammalia, particularly as it contains a number of excellent photographs.

From *AAZPA 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 *Mammals of the World*. Because that work is so all encompassing the natural reaction is to suspect that *Studying Our Fellow Mammals* is a watered down version of *Mammals of the World*. There is some overlapping of course but surprisingly little. Perhaps the best is the chapter on photographing 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, care in captivity, classification and distribution. The cost of this 174 page, profusely illustrated, paperback is only one dollar, a great bargain.

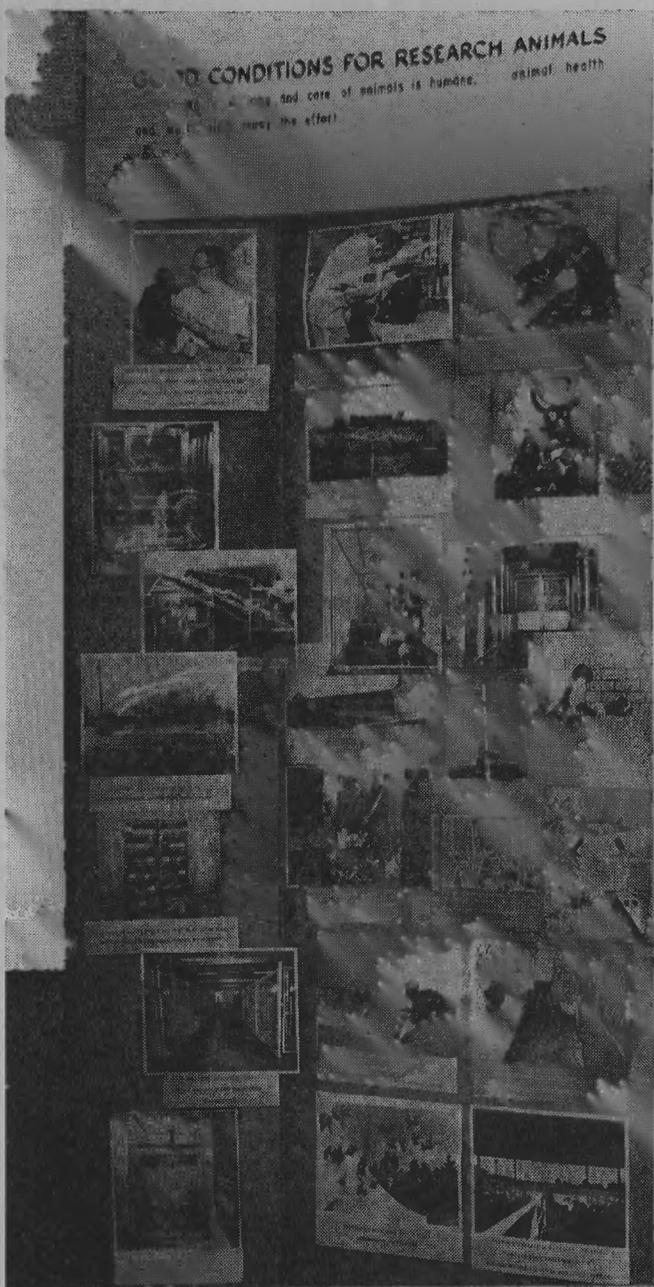
From *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, March, 1967

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 apparently was not used because of its highly speculative nature, which is readily apparent in the sections on intelligence and behavior. Nevertheless, the book contains much interesting information, and the illustrations are especially revealing. 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.

From *The Murrelet*, Sept.-Dec. 1966, Vol. 47, No. 3, pp. 76, 77.

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 of 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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3/6

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 prob-

(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 Spessard 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 Lambaréné 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 this 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. Those of us who are interested so deeply in humane objectives toward animals for their own sake realize how frequently these objectives are coupled with economic reasons for their legal enforcement. As to our two men — men that 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 interest in humaneness for its own sake with tremendous economic values that come from humaneness 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 squared 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 to 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 induce the attitudes of care, compassion, 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 ennobles the doer 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 Medallists 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 given. Not only is it an award because of their implementation and their aggressive enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act but also for 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 happen to know a little about both of these services. As a member of the Senate Subcommittee which supervised eradication in Mexico, I visited Mexico and I may have seen our Medallist 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 performance of which every person who had a part in it can be justly proud. I think that one of our Medallists tonight can be justly proud of it.

"The other great accomplishment which I mention is the eradication of the screw worm in the Southeast United States. We in Florida suffered most from that because of our mild climate. That pest could live 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. There is one picture on the wall 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 that must be mastered 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 Medallists have behind them years of service and have helped greatly to accomplish 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 or 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 strain on 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 comrades 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, canyons deeper, trails 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 the entire day and the mountain trails became small streams . . . On the days when it was dry periodically we sat down to rest, but it wasn't long 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 striking difference in our attitude 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 situation more intolerable. If I may paraphrase the old Indian proverb: Don't criticize another Indian unless you have walked a mile in his moccasins.

"This is how we feel now in administering a new law. We must learn to walk in the shoes of those who proposed the law, enacted the law, and those who will be regulated by it, and this includes the animals involved. We must do it to see that it is implemented to the fullest intent and extent and with the least harm that can be done to those who are willing to comply. I emphasize, 'Those who are willing to comply.' . . .

"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 both of us. I 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 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 can 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 what we say we believe in that counts—it's, 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 others, I can recall many touching 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 medallists; 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. Mulhern, jointly 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 work 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 supply 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 universalist of a kind rarely seen in this twentieth 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 respecting 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 simple 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 deference 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. Mulhern—I have said they are friends as well as colleagues.

"Yet tonight 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, and 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. Mulhern—we are proud, deeply proud."

Remarks of Mrs. Robert Dyce,

A.W.I. Laboratory Animal Consultant

Mrs. Robert Dyce, Laboratory Animal Consultant of the Animal Welfare Institute, reported on cases showing the results of P. L. 89-544. Most recent instance concerned a dog traced across state lines. Mrs. Dyce 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 there 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 Decatur, 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 under investigation by both the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture. The Departments are integrated—share the same office building—and work together cooperatively to see that both laws are enforced."

Mrs. Dyce reported on improvements being made by animal dealers and scientific institutions since the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act has gone into effect.

In closing, she said: "I would express the hope that other states will follow Michigan's example in enacting complementary state laws and that men of the calibre of Dr. John Quinn, State Veterinarian for the Michigan Department of Agriculture, will be in charge of their enforcement. As President of the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association and the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, Dr. Quinn has taken the lead in emphasizing animal welfare. I would like to read the resolution passed by the latter organization this year: 'WHEREAS the Congress of the United States enacted P.L. 89-544, The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson August 24, 1966, regulating the activities of laboratory animal dealers and research facilities using certain species of animals, and

'WHEREAS Section 15(b) of the Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the officials of the various states or political subdivisions thereof

in effectuating the purposes of the Act and any State, local, or municipal legislation or ordinance for the same subject,

'NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the USLSA go on record as strongly favoring the intent and purposes of P.L. 89-544, and

'BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization recommend that the several States consider the problem stated herein and take such action as deemed necessary and appropriate in accordance with P.L. 89-544 now applicable to interstate commerce, and

'BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Congress be requested to provide such funds for the enforcement of the Act as are requested from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.'"

* * *

An exhibit prepared by USDA showed photographs of several animal dealers' premises before and after P. L. 89-544 went into effect. Major construction of comfortable animal quarters was shown contrasting with ramshackle kennels used prior to the promulgation of the new regulations.

A second panel depicted the ravages of foot-and-mouth disease, vesicular exanthema, and the screw-worm fly, the objects of the three major eradication programs in which the Medallists have played a vital part. The suffering caused was graphically shown, and the importance of the work of the Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service was emphasized through distribution of reprints from "Veterinary Activities of Agencies of the United States Government in Relationship to Functions Performed by State and Local Governments, Private Groups, and Intergovernmental Organizations," prepared for the Committee on Government Operations, U. S. Senate, in 1961.

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 USLA will give serious thought to them."

The Report of the Committee on Federal State Relation 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 many of the values 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 experience, 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."