

January, February, March, 1969

Vol. 18, No. 1

## CONGRESSMAN DINGELL HOLDS HEARINGS ON ENDANGERED SPECIES BILLS

On February 19th and 20th Congressman John Dingell (D., Mich.) conducted hearings on Endangered Species Bills before the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The first witness to appear before the Committee was the Hon. Russell Train, Undersecretary of the Interior, who last year testified for this legislation as President of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation, President of the Conservation Foundation, and Vice-President of the World Wildlife Fund. A long-time supporter of international conservation measures, the new Interior Undersecretary made an excellent statement in favor of strong and effective legislation to protect endangered species of wildlife throughout the world. The legislation thus has the support of the Nixon Administration, and the continuous work of the Department of the Interior which has supported the legislation from its inception is being carried forward vigorously.

However, this is the first hearing at which opponents of the legislation appeared. The spokesman for the pet trade, Mr. Frank E. Dittrich, had circulated letters in both sessions of Congress urging pet shop operators, animal dealers and suppliers to fight the bill. "Your business is threatened" were his opening words last summer. This year he took credit for helping to kill the bill, complained that it cost him \$1,500 to get out his mailing, and boasted of one and a half to two billion dollar business in pets and supplies in this country. Confronted by Committee Counsel with untrue statements in the letter he had circulated to try to kill the new Endangered Species Bills, Mr. Dittrich sought to gain sympathy by saying of the pet industry, "We're in our infancy." Charged with inconsistency between his prepared statement and the letter he had circulated shortly before, Dittrich made one excuse

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## THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER MOVES TO END CALF CASTRATION Humanitarians Can Help, Too

An excellent article in the February issue of *The Progressive Farmer* is entitled "The Castration Knife Must Go!" As it points out, "...in a day when every producer is striving to prevent stress, why submit calves to the extreme stress of castration?" Documentation of agricultural research in Florida, Iowa, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Indiana, Ohio, Arizona, Oklahoma, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado and Georgia as well as New Zealand, Ireland and other foreign countries shows that the calves not subjected to castration grow faster.

The author of the article, Mr. C. G. Scruggs, Editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, states that in the 21 years he has been writing for it, "I don't believe I have seen as overwhelming and indisputable evidence as there is in favor of abandoning the practice of castration." He indicates that 200 years ago there were some valid reasons, such as use of oxen as draft animals. Now, however, "Test after test shows that young beef males have only about half the fat cover as steers do and that they have a much greater percent of lean meat. Why put it on animals and then cut it off and throw it away before the meat goes into retail counters?" Why, indeed, we may ask, when castration causes suffering to millions of young animals—suffering which is needless.

Mr. Scruggs concludes: "It's clearly time to stop the wasteful and, today, unnecessary practice of castration. It's time for action. It's time to throw the knife away."

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## EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS IN JAPAN

In a recent report written in response to a request by the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, Anthony Carding, MRCVS, included the following section on experimental animals in Japan. Dr. Carding served as Laboratory Animal Consultant for the Animal Welfare Institute during his stay in the United States in 1965, and he has worked with the Greek Animal Welfare Fund in an attempt to remedy terrible conditions for laboratory animals there. He found repeatedly that training in the United States led Greek and Japanese research workers to imitate the worst practices found in some of our medical schools of perpetually caging dogs in basements. This is referred to in the following excerpt from Dr. Carding's report. It deserves particular note in view of the fact that the United States is a model—for good or ill—for many countries and our responsibility with respect to the treatment of captive animals is great.

### Experimental Animals

by Anthony Carding, M.R.C.V.S.

Postwar medical research in Japan has been greatly influenced by American teaching and money (the U.S. Government giving Japanese researchers over a million U.S. dollars annually). In many fields Japanese scientists successfully contest with Western scientists for leadership. For this reason it comes as a shock to Western scientists to see the conditions under which some experimental animals are kept. High standards exist in the animal quarters of the major pharmaceutical companies and of some private medical universities. *Probably the worst conditions anywhere in the world are to be found in the animal quarters of Japan's famous state universities.*

There can be no excuse for the inhumane and unscientific conditions under which the cream of the country's young doctors is obliged to conduct animal experiments, although there are two factors which help to explain them.

In the first place administration is in the hands of government officials. Academic leaders insist that animal experiments are an essential part of advanced medical training but the administrators are under no obligation to provide the money necessary for their proper conduct. There is insufficient money to maintain long established commitments and since there has been no precedent for expenditure on animal facilities it is easy for officials to justify refusals for money. Investigators therefore continue to use animals in the knowledge that *most of their data has no scientific value.* It is not entirely just to blame these young men who study for a registrable degree in a state university since their only alternative is to abandon their ambitions and drop out.

The second factor which helps to explain these conditions is that the American style of research, calling for centralization and the pooling of resources, has been imposed on a system of departmental autonomy, which effectively precludes sharing or cooperation where this involves a loss of personal authority and convenience of professors.

These two basic factors involve government and academic leaders at the highest level and must remain largely beyond the influence of a small animal welfare society. There are however other contributory factors which such groups can help to mitigate.

Two years ago large medical universities were found to lack any kind of coordination between the different departments using experimental animals. In one university, nine departments struggled to maintain separate stray dog colonies. Hospital kitchen wastes were not sufficient even

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## Experimental Animals in Japan

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in quantity, never mind quality, to satisfy the 400 dogs.

Individual part-time dog attendants had either to race to the kitchens and fight for the food or bribe kitchen staff secretly to reserve them a share. The result was that some departments had excess rice-leavings on which the wild rats lived while the other groups of dogs starved to death for want of a few handfuls of rice. I record with singular distaste having seen one starved experimental dog which held between its jaws a hind leg torn from another experimental dog.

Long hours and days of persistent discussion with doctors, professors and officials conducted by J.A.W.S.' staff have resulted in some of these universities forming animal care committees to coordinate the management of separate animal colonies. Unfortunately, these committees are gently frustrated as they lack authority and their enthusiasm is often stifled by opposition and disregard from departmental superiors. However, they are an essential first step since each member is in theory responsible for the animals kept by his department where previously there was absolutely no individual responsibility.

Another helpful contribution that J.A.W.S. has been making concerns the animal attendants. In spite of the tens of thousands of animals kept and used every year by state medical universities the government does not employ a single full-time animal caretaker. The work falls to various handymen and part-timers who are so desperate for money that they must accept this kind of work which is distasteful to a Japanese. The salary is the very lowest for unskilled labor. Little notice is taken of the work they do and doctors do not dare to criticise because men who will do this work are irreplaceable. This is where J.A.W.S. stepped in with a pilot project designed to raise the self-respect of caretakers. The basis of the project is a set of ten lessons in elementary dog management issued as a postal course, and satisfactory completion results in registration with J.A.W.S. as a competent kennelman. Visits and inspections are made during the training period and for the first time these attendants are aware that someone is taking an active interest in their work and the problems associated with it. In two universities doctors have written to the Society to say that they had learned from the lessons things they had not realised before. So encouraging are these results that this approach will be enlarged shortly into a major project.

A third example of how an animal welfare society can take the initiative is in the dissemination of information about facilities for experimental animals which meet the needs of the animals themselves. *The tendency is always to follow the American lead when new animal quarters are being planned and this invariably involves cramming more and more animals into the available space.* In many Japanese hospitals the dogs for instance, have room to move about and can often enjoy access to fresh air and sunshine. Improvement in conditions for the animals is mainly a matter of management plus moderate expenditure on facilities. *However, when money does become available what invariably happens is that the dogs are crammed into small but incredibly expensive cages of stainless steel or aluminium placed in a dark basement or an exposed rooftop.* The old standard of management continues but the absence of sunshine and fresh air enormously exaggerates the unhygienic conditions. In fact, the final state is more inhumane and just as unscientific as the first was but it has cost a great deal of money to reach it.

In this discussion of experimental animal problems there have been several references to dogs, and much of the Society's work has been concerned with dogs used for experiment. This is not entirely due to the great sympathy that people in general show towards dogs, as compared with rats and rabbits, but reflects the extraordinary high proportion of dogs which are used in animal experiments in Japan. *The reasons are that the supply of dogs is practically inexhaustible and that dogs are cheaper to obtain and keep even than mice.*

Managers of dog pounds are anxious to pass on as many dogs as possible for research because this reduces their work of killing them. Fifteen thousand dogs a year are tipped out of trucks at the back entrances of Tokyo hospitals for a nominal delivery fee. Cages for an equivalent

number of rabbits or mice would cost a fortune but these dogs can be shut up in cellars and old sheds or simply chained to a stake on ground outside the public wards. Small animals are fed commercial pellets but dogs are given only scraps left from the meals of patients. It is abundantly clear that although this state of affairs may appear to meet the current fashion in medical education it comes nowhere near meeting the requirements of scientific investigation.

## Congressman Dingell Holds Hearings on Endangered Species Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

after another, finally informing the Chairman that for a person who had only gone "as far in school as I have . . . you have to talk to him different." With great patience the Chairman read him a considerable portion of the bill which clearly showed that the statements Dittrich had made had no basis in fact, but Dittrich only replied, "I was trying to get some action. We wanted to bring some people into the picture besides ourselves." He was accompanied by six other animal dealers, and in his prepared testimony stated about the pet industry, "Its sensational growth is best told by many well-established pet supply wholesalers who have had sales increases from 30 to 100 percent during 1968." He assured the Committee, "We are willing to police our work and industry so that it continues to grow successfully." Besides his self-policing offer, Mr. Dittrich had other suggestions to make, too: "We are wondering why it would not be much better to turn this matter over to the United Nations so that a multilateral treaty including exporting countries who have a sovereign right to determine what they will do with their natural resources could be worked out among all of the countries of the world." This recurrent idea for putting off effective action while "all the countries of the world" work out a treaty has been completely dropped by the union which is credited with successfully blocking passage of the bill last year.

Last year's Endangered Species Bill passed the House of Representatives and was favorably reported by the Senate Commerce Committee but failed to come to a vote in the closing days of the 90th Congress. It was delayed in the Commerce Committee by last-minute objections of a very vigorous nature by the pet, fur and leather industries and the union associated with the latter two industries. It is significant that none of the opponents had appeared at hearings to express criticism. A redrafted bill designed to meet all reasonable objections was written quickly by Department of Interior attorneys, but the opposition continued and succeeded in killing the bill.

During the recess, Arnold Mayer, Legislative Representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL-CIO) conducted meetings attended by representatives of the fur and leather industry, the union, the Department of the Interior, the two Congressional Committees, major conservation organizations and other proponents of the legislation. The two large meetings January 6 and February 7, 1969 brought together groups and individuals concerned who had never before met. Mr. Mayer's action unquestionably performed a very important service, and his statement for the union at the hearings: "We strongly support H. R. 4812," is of major consequence for prompt action on the legislation. Concerning the possibility of an amendment to make the effective date of the bill dependent on similar action by other countries, he stated that this "might greatly delay the effort to conserve the endangered species. We do not want to hold back that work and we shall therefore *not* ask for or support such an amendment." Mr. Mayer suggested that an amendment be added to "instruct the Secretary of the Interior, working through the Secretary of State, to seek an international meeting of governments in 1970 on the problems of wildlife and fish and this meeting should specifically include the signing of a convention concerning endangered species."

To encourage prompt international action as suggested by Mr. Mayer is desirable. To cause the United States to wait, instead of taking the lead, would completely destroy the legislation.

Other weakening amendments were proposed by Mr. James H. Sharp, Counsel to the American Fur Merchants'

Association, who urged that it is not enough to speak of species threatened with worldwide extinction. They must be *imminently* threatened. If not, the fur trade should go right on as usual. He asked that "imminently" appear six times in the bill.

He was worried, too, that a species imminently endangered with worldwide extinction might rapidly increase in numbers after it got protection, but the Secretary might not immediately remove it from the endangered list. This eventuality moved him to write a long provision for more hearings and reviews "upon receipt of an application by an interested party," who wanted to get back to the killing as quickly as possible.

He also asked to weaken the section on criminal penalties by requiring proof not only that a violator knowingly sold or transported an endangered species in violation of federal or foreign laws, but also that he knew the foreign law.

Amendments were also proposed to provide a veto power over the Secretary's designations either by a foreign government or by a private agency, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. It is the intent of the bills now being considered that the Secretary consult with foreign governments and with the IUCN. However, to give either the right of veto would be intolerable. The Red Data Book so often referred to in the hearings deserves its high reputation for soundness and scientific accuracy. But legislation should not be written which places a private organization in absolute control over a federal law. To do so would invite attempts to influence its findings and erode their objectivity which is the essence of their value.

Statements in support of strong, effective Endangered Species Legislation were made by Congressman Richard D. McCarthy who prefaced his prepared statement by remarking that he was glad to see there were no fur coats in the audience, by Charles Callison, National Audubon Society; Lloyd Tupling, Sierra Club; John Perry, American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; Dr. Theodore Reed, Wild Animal Propagation Trust; and Christine Stevens, Animal Welfare Institute. Some official statements including that of Dr. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian and of several major conservation groups were placed in the record of the hearings instead of being made personally because such great amounts of time had been taken up by those who requested weakening amendments.

We are going down hill with respect to exotic pets, and all organizations should actively oppose the growth of this cruel trade.

Most effective, however, will be the passage of Endangered Species Legislation. As Congressman McCarthy remarked, "A list of endangered species promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, would be used to determine which species would be prohibited. The British have used this technique and have managed to dry up the flow of commerce in rare wildlife. We can do the same. . . There is no legislative schedule in the life of the mountain gorilla or the orangutan. Their survival will not wait for unduly prolonged action of humans. I hope that the Congress can complete consideration of this bill in the near future, before some of these species become memories rather than facts."

#### NEW "RULES AND REASONS" LEAFLET PUBLISHED BY AWI

In response to "the numerous favorable comments on the five "Reasons Why Animal Experiments by High School Students Should be Painless," published in Information Report, Vol. 17, No. 4, the AWI is having single sheets printed for general distribution which include these reasons together with the suggested "Rules Governing Treatment of Animals by High School Biology Students." In addition there will be a listing of humane educational materials which are available free to teachers and at cost price to others.

These sheets will be available free to scientists, veterinarians, educators, animal protective organizations, and youth groups, everyone who can put them to use in preventing cruel experiments by teenaged students. They may be obtained by writing to the AWI at the address on the masthead.



ERNEST P. WALKER

The death of Ernest P. Walker on February 1st is a great loss to animal welfare and humane education. His *First Aid and Care of Small Animals* written for the Animal Welfare Institute in 1955 is now in its ninth printing and continues in constant demand by elementary schoolteachers, librarians and leaders of youth groups. He contributed many magnificent photographs to two other AWI publications, *Humane Biology Projects* published in 1960 and *Animal Expressions* published in 1966. The longest of the Walker manuscripts published by AWI was *Studying Our Fellow Mammals* (174 pages, 152 illustrations) published in 1965.

Photographs of the Douroucouli monkey, Muriel, who lived with the Walkers, appeared in *Animal Expressions* and *Studying Our Fellow Mammals*, and a previously unpublished photograph of this animal with Mr. Walker appears above. He made recordings of a wide variety of her vocal expressions, and gave these to AWI together with his interpretations. He was able to imitate her so well that he could communicate with strange monkeys of the same species.

Interested in recording voices of different mammals, Mr. Walker included in *Studying Our Fellow Mammals* spectograms of the voices of whales and porpoises as well as of Douroucouli monkey language. One of his last days was spent in listening to the recordings of fish crow calls and observing the attentive attitude of a tame raven owned by Mr. Dwight Chamberlain, who had made the recordings to accompany his paper on the vocalizations of crows.

A major uncompleted project planned by Ernest Walker was a broad combination of humane education and conservation which he hoped to see in action throughout the United States. He called it "Be Kind to the Earth" and envisaged a series of films, film strips, manuals and other teaching devices to be made available to teachers in somewhat the same manner as the AWI has distributed educational materials.

Ernest Walker's influence in teaching appreciation of animals and of the whole of nature has been great, and it may well prove to be greater in the future through continued distribution of his words, thoughts, and photographs. His painstakingly accurate scientific findings (he was a charter member of the American Society of Mammalogists) and his genuine, personal sympathy with hundreds of different living creatures made his contribution unique. The scientific world knows him for the huge, three-volume *Genera of Recent Mammals of the World* which took its place as the classic source of information in this field as soon as it was published in 1964. Humanitarians will continue to hear of him through the organizations which distribute the results of his lifework which was devoted to the welfare of animals.

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, U.S. AIR FORCE HELP FEED STARVING WILDLIFE

Deep snow has necessitated emergency feeding operations in Nevada for Wild horses; in Minnesota, Michigan and South Dakota for deer and pheasants, and government agencies are helping. The U.S. Air Force offered to fly 17 tons of hay to approximately 400 marooned mustangs in Stone Cabin Valley and Revoli Valley in Nevada. The horses were located by the Bureau of Land Management, once foes of the wild horses. Thirty-five to forty wild horses on a ridge near Lake Tahoe were already being fed by helicopter with help from school children who collected money to feed the horses, when the new herds of starving animals were sighted.

The International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros is accepting contributions for the hay needed to bring the horses through the last month of a hard winter. Mrs. Velma Johnston, leader of the campaign which brought about enactment of the Wild Horse Act prohibiting pursuit of wild horses and burros with motorized equipment or poisoning of water holes, is organizing the collection of needed funds. Dr. Michael Pontrelli of the University of Nevada, and Mrs. Johnston presented a paper at the Thirty-Fourth North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, March fourth in Washington, D.C., entitled "New Values—Burros and Mustangs." Checks for the International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros may be mailed to 140 Greenstone Drive, Reno, Nevada 89502.

While private funds have proved necessary to buy food for horses, grain has been issued in accordance with a federal law passed in 1961 which authorizes emergency feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife through State wildlife or conservation agencies. Before the grains can be provided, the Department of the Interior must find that some or all of the State is included in an area threatened with serious loss of wildlife through starvation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that approximately 71,850 bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned grains have been distributed to wild birds and animals this winter in Minnesota, Michigan and South Dakota.

### The Progressive Farmer Moves To End Calf Castration

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He urges prompt assembling of all research data setting up new specifications and a timetable for a new kind of consumer preferred beef. Every beef producer, feeder, and processing organization in the United States—along with our colleges, research stations, and USDA grading authorities — must be in agreement.

"We suggest that this is done in 1969 with January 1970 as the target date for the ending of castration except in cases of special need and demand.

"The consumer has only one demand — he wants lean, tender beef. Lean beef produced by noncastrated animals fills that need admirably.

"Then why don't we stop castration and fill that need?"

In a final Editor's note, Mr. Scruggs writes, "We feel this subject is so vital and compelling that *The Progressive Farmer* plans to call on every possible group and organization with interest in the beef business to schedule discussions of castration during 1969 with the view of a decision by January 1, 1970. In the meantime we invite letters from everyone on this subject. Don't ignore the subject any longer. Let us hear from you."

Humanitarians should join in writing congratulatory letters to *The Progressive Farmer*, 546 Rio Grande Build-

ing, Dallas, Texas 75202 for focusing attention on the subject. By stating that *you prefer to purchase meat from animals that have undergone the minimum possible suffering or stress* you can help encourage prompt action. Please let us know, too, at the Animal Welfare Institute of your interest in stopping this outmoded pain infliction.

### AWI BOOTH EXHIBIT AT NATIONAL SCIENCE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

An exhibit on humane science teaching will be presented by the Animal Welfare Institute at the annual convention of the National Science Teachers Association, March 21-25 in Dallas, Texas. The booth will feature three R's: Rules, Rationale, and Reasons. The Rules are those which have been widely disseminated by the AWI for posting on high school bulletin boards to ensure that no animal used for high school teaching of biology or a science fair is subjected to any procedure project which interferes with its normal health or causes it pain or distress. The Reasons are those which were published in Information Report Vol. 17, No. 4 dealing with the moral, psychological, social, educational and scientific reasons why animal experiments by high school students should be painless. The Rationale is exemplified by recent articles in leading publications in the field: "Sanctified Torture," by John Hillaby in *The New Scientist*, 9 January, 1969; "The Boundaries of Use of Animals in High School Biology," by F. Barbara Orlans, in *The Science Teacher*, October, 1968; and a letter by Dr. Orlans published in the 10 January, 1969 issue of *Science*.

Key sentences from each will be featured: "In these days of widespread violence, every profession and every school should strive to maintain and enlarge, not to narrow or obliterate, our communal stock of mercy." (Dr. Orlans in *The Science Teacher*, Vol. 35, No. 7.)

"Considering the vast range of biological problems, the great array of plants, protozoa, and insects, and the many studies of animals which can be conducted without harming them, it is profoundly disturbing that one student in five now chooses a topic in which animals are hurt or killed." (Dr. Orlans in *Science*, Vol. 163, No. 3863.)

"But if some move toward a moral sanity in this particular area of school life had been made, it is evident that much remains to be done." (John Hillaby, in *The New Scientist*, Vol. 41, No. 631.)

Reprints of the two articles will be available to teachers visiting the booth as will the manuals, *Humane Biology Projects*, *Studying Our Fellow Mammals*, and *First Aid and Care of Small Animals*. Single copies of each are free to teachers.

Last year the demand for AWI publications was great. The need to provide humane alternatives to teachers continues to grow as ill-advised organizers of high school competitions continue to foster the illusion that cruelty is no problem in these events.

### AWI PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT WESTERN STATES VETERINARY CONFERENCE, CORNELL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Animal Welfare Institute appreciates the invitations to speak extended to its president by veterinary and medical groups. "Contributions of Veterinarians to Animal Welfare" was the title of the speech made at the Western States Veterinary Conference of the Intermountain Veterinary Association, Las Vegas, Nevada, January 24th. "Laboratory Animal Welfare" was the title of the seminar given at the Pharmacology Department of Cornell University Medical School in New York City, March 6th.

## ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

Scientific Committee on Humane Standards for Research Animals

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PHOTOGRAPHS DISPLAYED AT  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FAIR,  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 6-9  
BY TEENAGED PRIZE WINNERS OF  
LOCAL SCIENCE FAIRS



Cringing dog used by Florida high school youth  
for shock experiments

## THE NEW YORK TIMES OPPOSES CRUEL EXPERIMENTS BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

*The New York Times, published the following  
editorial on Saturday, May 10, 1969*

### Prizes for Torture

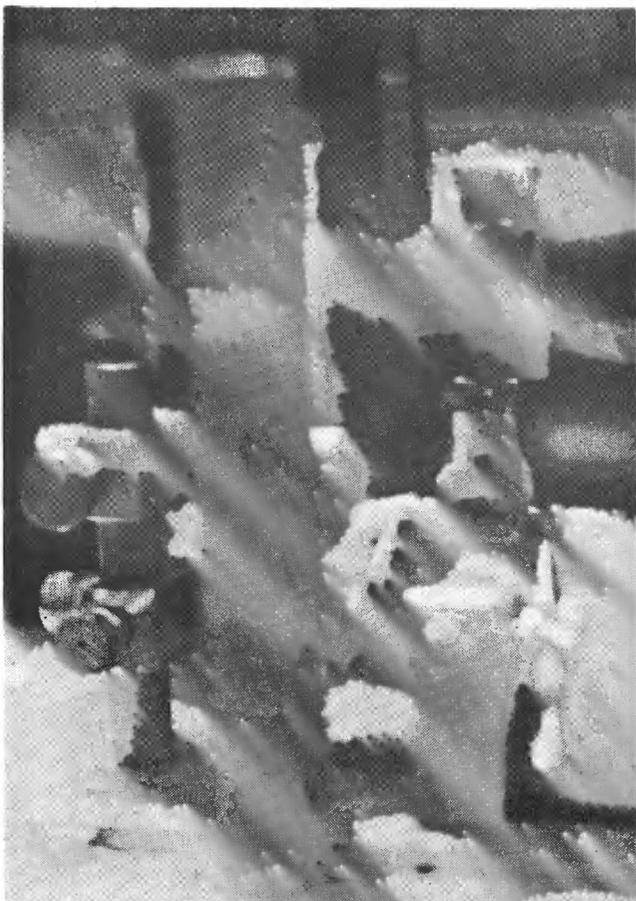
There is a growing fad among high school students to perform heart transplants, brain surgery and other radical experiments on animals. Among youngsters interested in science, this desire to imitate the more spectacular work being done by mature professionals on the far frontiers of science is understandable. But it is a desire that must be brought under control.

High school students are not usually skilled enough to perform these difficult operations. They frequently end by torturing the helpless monkey or bird or rabbit or inadvertently sending it to a slow, lingering death. Adult scientists doing medical research sometimes have to perform painful animal experiments, but youngsters who do these botched-up imitations are not advancing the cause of medical knowledge.

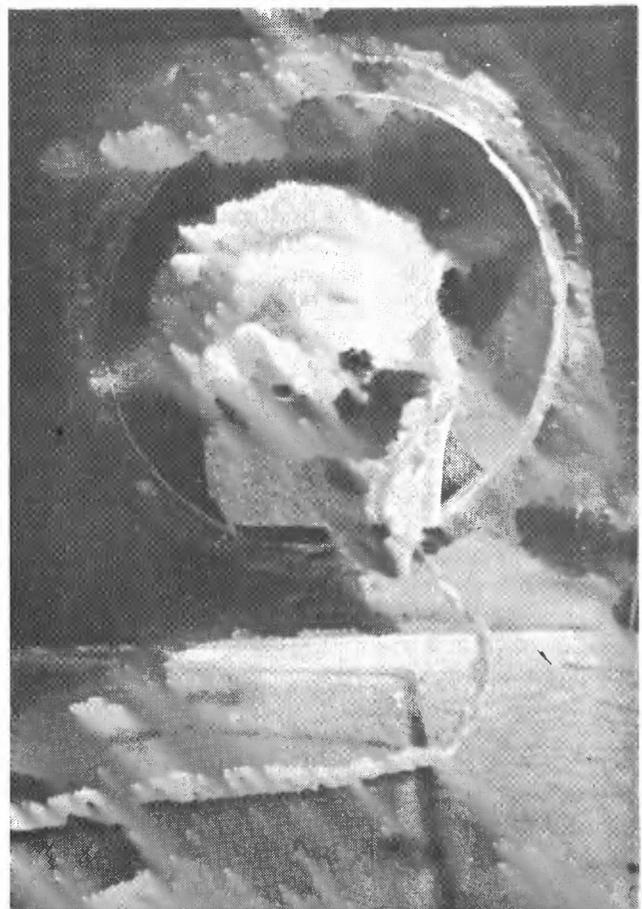
Unfortunately, many adult organizations thoughtlessly encourage high school students to perform these atrocious "experiments." Science fairs at the local, state and national level often award prizes to students whose only real achievement has been the deliberate or inadvertent torture of animals.

High school science teachers and national organizations can bring this unhealthy fad under control by refusing encouragement and prizes for bizarre and inappropriate biological projects.

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Implantation Operation



Rat wired to stimulator

Brain Surgery by High School Boy In Virginia

## MORE CRUELTY AMONG TEENAGED SCIENCE STUDENTS

Cruel interventions (they can hardly be called experiments) by high school students on captive animals continue to be rewarded with prizes and trips and publicity as the following examples from recent science fairs, schools and promotional activities by the Westinghouse Corporation indicate. At the same time, there is a growing recognition that a halt must be called to these gruesome projects both for the protection of the young people involved and for the animals they mutilate. The editorial from the *New York Times* which appears on the first page expresses in its title, "Prizes for Torture," the revulsion felt more and more widely as an understanding of what is taking place reaches increasing numbers of thoughtful people.

Following are some current examples:

*Westinghouse Science Talent Search, March 1, 1969. Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.*

An eighteen-year-old high school girl from Portsmouth, Virginia, displayed a graph showing how five house sparrows wasted away as she starved them for six days. Her statement: "Birds are likely to die when starved to 70% of their bodyweight." The birds were blinded by removing their entire eyeballs, a procedure she said she had witnessed in the laboratory where she had spent the summer. It proved this was the University of Texas at Austin where she had gone on a National Science Foundation grant. She said she bought the birds for 35¢ each. After the eyeless birds recovered from the anesthetic she placed them in a Y-shaped box in which they could move toward food or toward an electric shocking device. She stated that in her next project with the birds she planned to "shock and injure them." She described the removal of the eyeballs as "gory" to a group including several children only six or eight years of age.

A sixteen-year-old boy who learned how to bisect mouse brains at a summer session at Jackson Memorial Laboratories, Bar Harbor, Maine, performed the operation (commissurotomy) by himself on 25 mice when he got home again. Most of them died.

A seventeen-year-old girl won a Westinghouse prize for performing skin grafts on one thousand mice.

These three winners were given a free five-day tour of Washington in addition to cash awards of \$250 each.

*Metropolitan Science Fair, April 14, 1969, Detroit, Michigan*

A fourteen-year-old girl received an outstanding award for a project called, "The Effect of Drug Abuse on White Mice." She killed five mice by giving them 2.5 mg. of heroin per mouse. Other mice were exposed to marijuana cigarette smoke until one mouse "went insane." It should be noted that to carry out her project, this young girl had in her possession an amount of heroin sufficient for six human "fixes."

In *Glendale, California*, a full page picture story entitled "King Rat. He Wears a 'Crown' So Foothill Students Can Map His Brain," appeared April 1, 1969 in the *Glendale News-Press*. Under a photograph of a rat's head blown up to the size of a terrier's face, the caption read: "Rat wears electrode 'crown.' He does not feel any pain." Below, young boys photographed using stereotaxic instruments, scalpels, hypodermic needles and electrodes on the rats are shown dressed up in surgical masks, caps and gloves. The caption: "In photo above, rat is safely held in vise for k.o. injection." The accompanying narrative explains that rats trained in a Skinner box to press a bar for food "will quickly learn not to push the bar" if the electrode the boys have implanted in his head is in "a pain center" and the current is turned on when he presses the bar.

Thalamic pain (induced by implantation of electrodes in the thalamus) has been described as the most intense of all possible pain. Clearly, these amateur brain

surgeons are hitting every part of the brain — indeed, it seems to be the simpleminded purpose of the class to put the electrodes in and then find out what they happened to hit in the victims' brains. This is school-work at Flintridge Preparatory school, Flintridge, California.

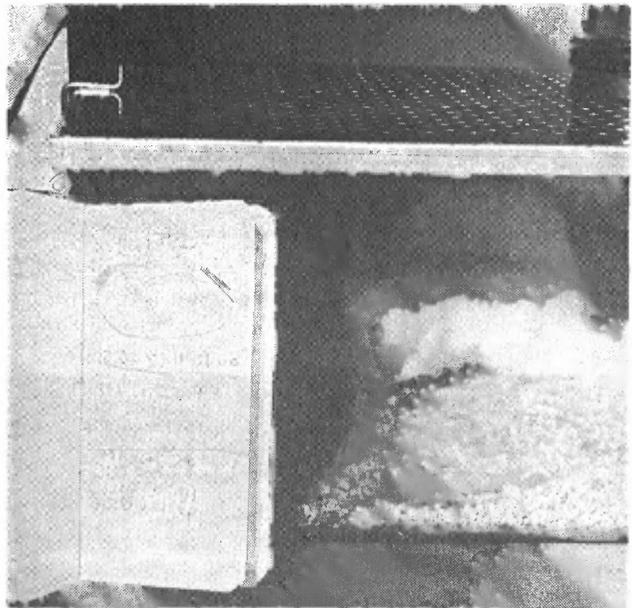
*Seventeenth Annual Central Indiana Science Fair, April 10, 1969, Indianapolis*

For a project entitled, "A Study of Psychoneurosis Arising From Frustration" a high school Junior won a trip to the International Science Fair at Fort Worth, Texas and a one-week cruise with the United States Navy. According to the Indianapolis News, April 14, 1969, "He applied electrical shocks to rats, creating various degrees of experimental neurosis. His notes catalogued the steps that resulted, such as a complete mental withdrawal from surroundings."

*Youth Talent Exhibit, Science Fair, Ingham County, Lansing, Michigan, April 6-13, 1969*

A twelve-year-old girl in the 6th Grade did brain surgery on three rats, cutting muscle and bone to expose the spinal cord. In one rat she attempted to cut nerves leading to the bladder. Her attempt resulted in paralyzing the animals' hind legs (see photograph with the childish printing: "Rat #2. 12:26 still alive. March 23, 1969, 10:30 he was paralyzed in his hind legs. March 24, 1969 20:10 sodium pentobarb. 2.0cc (100 mg). 20:15 asleep.") The third rat survived and was on display. She had learned how to do the surgery from her father, a Doctor of Medicine.

This year's rules for the International Science Fair included the following: "S-R-1—No live, warm-blooded animals may be displayed at the ISF. Projects involving the use of such animals may display photographs, drawings, charts or graphs to illustrate the



Sixth Grader Who Won a Certificate of Merit as a Brain Surgeon. Sutured white rat and certificate, right, story, above.

conditions, developments, and results of the investigations. This eliminates the needless shipping, housing, care, harm, discomfort or loss of animals." Despite the rule against the actual showing of live animals, however, the animals continued to be mistreated in projects prepared for the International Science Fair. Visitors to the Fort Worth ISF May 6-9 were spared the sight of animals suffering then and there, but photographs and reports made clear the sufferings animals had been forced to go through in preparation for many of the youths' projects.

A boy from Tennessee froze ten mice and 36 hamsters by pouring liquid nitrogen over them and then tried to revive them. In child-like printing he struggled unsuccessfully with the English and spelling in his large signs. For example: "Procedure. 1. Specimens were securely immotivated (sic) in freezing jar. 2. The liquid nitrogen was quickly poured on them. 3. Reviving consisted of electrical shock in different manners. 4. Heat and electrified water brought about quicker recoveries. 5. Stimulants did not prevent death after recovery. Specimens lived from a few minutes to several hours." Under the heading "Hypothesis" another large sign read "Specimens may respond with right stimulant. 1. Electrical stimuli. 2. Chemical stimuli. 3. Infared (sic) treatment."

In short, this boy was rewarded for painfully freezing, painfully reviving and then watching the death agony of the small captive animals pompously described under the general heading, "The Effects of Suspended Animation and Recovery in Higher Mammals Induced by Cryogenical Methods."

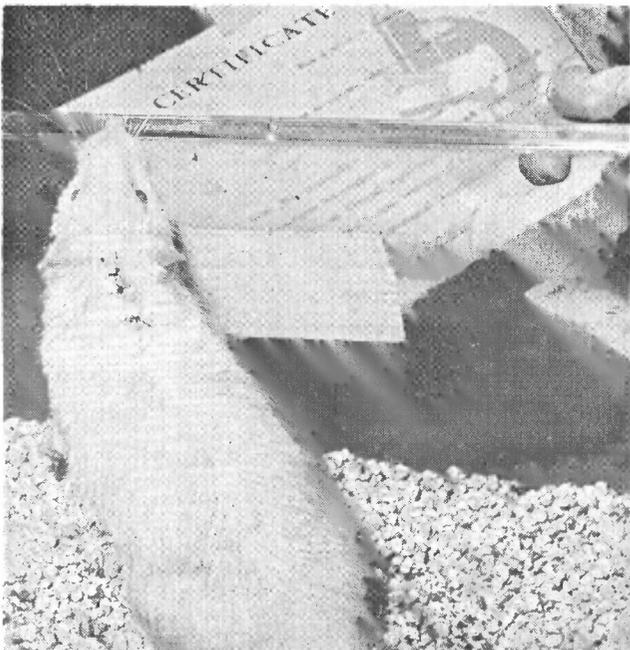
A boy from Florida described his 2-year project thus: "The study involved the subjection of dogs and guinea pigs to anaphylactoid shock and anaphylactic shock, respectively." The photograph of the cowering dog, fearfully turning its head away from the person drawing blood from it was displayed at the booth. In response to a question the youthful experimenter replied, "I use the dogs for my serum source, and I only do surgery on the dead dogs who don't survive the histamine shock." He does this at the Miami Heart Research Institute after school. (see photo on page one)

A boy from Mississippi called his exhibit "Artificial Heart—A New Concept" and his extensive surgery on rabbits was shown in detail in photographs at his booth.

A Virginia youth placed rats in a vise-like instrument (see photos on page one) and implanted electrodes in their brains.

A girl from Pennsylvania induced muscular atrophy in rats and then forced them to swim to exhaustion.

These are but a few of the projects which inflicted pain, fear and/or death on animals. The numbers of such projects have increased since last year's International Science Fair at which AWI Laboratory Animal Consultant, Dorothy Dyce, attempted to save the dying squirrel monkey displayed at the booth of Hartwell T. Ashford. The post-mortem examination by



veterinary pathologists at Michigan State University was documented in AWI Information Report, Vol. 17, No. 2, and showed the abuse and long suffering to which the animal had been subjected.

This year, it would seem that Science Service was taking no chances on a similar demonstration of the false premises on which its promotion of cruel experiments by untrained youths is based. Not only was the 1969 rule prohibiting display of any live animal in effect, but abstracts on the projects were only very rarely available, and every booth was defended with a metal bar preventing the public from entering and reading details of the projects.

Photographs of some of the displays are reproduced in this Information Report. Readers are urged to express their views to the Westinghouse Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and to follow local science fairs closely.

Free copies of the "Rules and Reasons" (See Information Reports, Vol. 17, Nos. 2 and 3) which could quickly change cruel projects to humane and scientific ones are available in quantity from the Animal Welfare Institute. Use of these sheets to support a policy of painless projects for all local science fairs and high school biology teaching could prevent young people from starting projects which cause pain or fear to animals. The AWI manual, "Humane Biology Projects," is available free on request to any schoolteacher or at cost price of 35¢ to any individual interested in helping to encourage humane rather than inhumane projects by young people in their communities.

#### SENATE HEARINGS ON ENDANGERED SPECIES BILLS

On May 14th and 15th the first hearings of the new Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee were held on the three Endangered Species Bills pending in the United States Senate. Senator Philip Hart (D., Mich.) is Chairman of the Subcommittee.

The bills are S. 335, introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough (D., Tex.) identical to the bill reported by the Senate Commerce Committee at the end of the 1968 Congressional Session; S. 671, introduced by Senator Lee Metcalf (D., Mont.) identical to the bill passed by the House of Representatives earlier last year; and S. 1280, introduced by Senator Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.) identical to H.R. 4812, proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior this year and introduced by Representative Edward Garmatz (D., Md.) in the House. All of the bills have excellent features, and if these good provisions are adopted without weakening amendments landmark legislation can be passed to help stop decimation of the vanishing animals and birds throughout the world.

Copies of the published hearings held February 19 and 20, 1969 before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Endangered Species Bills are now available and may be obtained by writing to that Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.\* A good bill, H.R. 11363, was reported out of the subcommittee May 15th.

\*An article in AWI Information Report, Vol. 18, No. 1, comments on these hearings.

#### MEMORIAL FOR RACHEL CARSON

*This Week* magazine, April 13, 1969 carried an article by Ann Cottrell Free, 1963 Schweitzer Medalist, entitled "The Great Awakening." Discussing the progress against pollution by pesticides that has been made since publication of "Silent Spring," Mrs. Free suggests that an appropriate memorial for Rachel Carson would be a "Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge" designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Many letters have been received by Secretary Hickel from readers of Mrs. Free's article urging that a refuge be named for Miss Carson.

For four years before her death Miss Carson was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Animal Welfare Institute. The Schweitzer Medal was presented to her in 1962.

## U.S.D.A. LABORATORY ANIMALS TRAINING COURSE

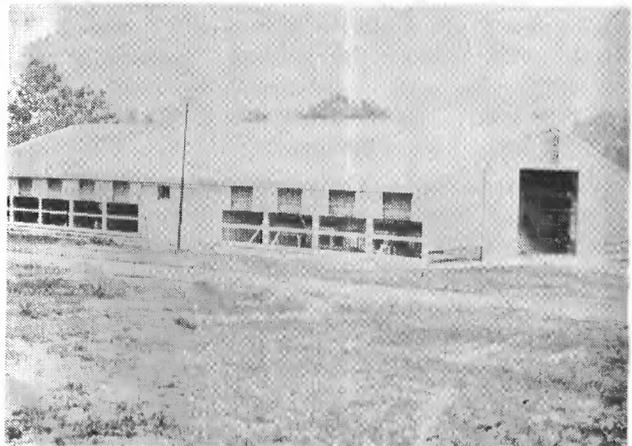
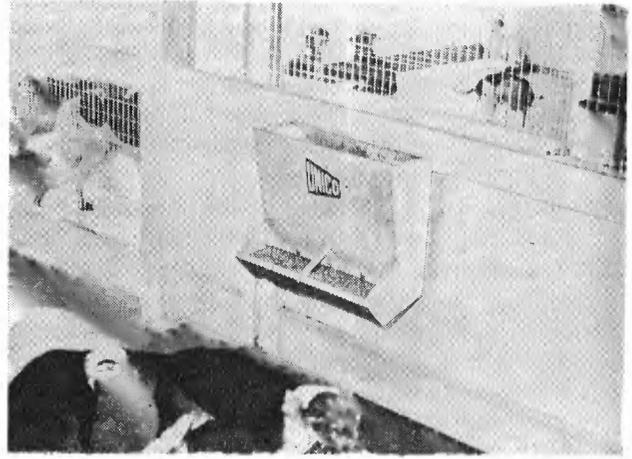
Four regional training courses are underway for Animal Health Division personnel who are active in enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544. Both veterinarians and lay staff take part in the workshops and hear lectures by the Laboratory Animals staff. One representative of each of the three major groups involved, humane organizations, scientific institutions, and animal dealers, appears at each of these regional meetings to give a talk and answer questions. The lively interest in the problems posed demonstrates the great interest the men take in their work.

Subjects discussed at the May 6-9 regional meeting at Excelsior Springs, Missouri included on the first day: Purpose of the Course (Goals); Background of Public Law 89-544; Area of Responsibilities; Attitudes of Humane Groups, Research Facilities, Animal Dealers and Related Industry; Comments on Scientific and Trade Terms; Proposed Regulation Changes; Program Records; Animal Welfare. On the second day: Research Facilities; Movie "Animals with Reason"; Inspection Procedures; The Scientific Community's Viewpoint of the Act. On the third day: Defining Dealers; Reporting Alleged Violations; Release of Information Regarding Laboratory Animals Program; Standards and Interpretations; The Dealer's Viewpoint. On the fourth day: Office of the General Counsel and Other Contacts; State Level Training Programs; Summary of the Program.

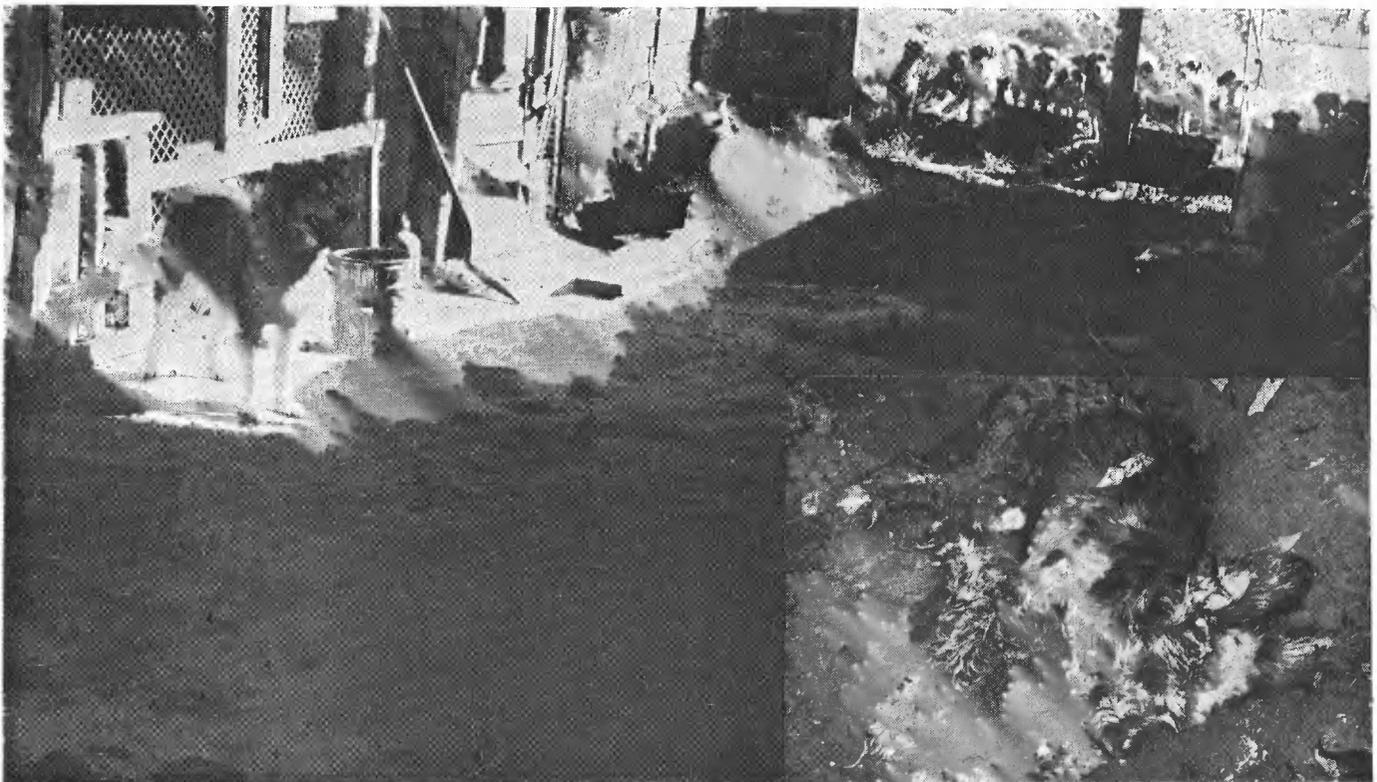
Workshop problems were presented either pictorially or as data to be assessed and criticized with recommendations by each of the workshop groups as to the best procedures to abate inhumane practices through compliance with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. The importance of specific data and full details were stressed in the training program as was observation of the animals themselves in every situation, rather than the mere physical facilities in the absence of animal occupants.

The regional training courses have now been com-

pleted at Nashville, Tennessee and Excelsior Springs, Missouri and are to be held in Denver, Colorado and Boston, Massachusetts.



Premises of a Licensed Dealer built to Comply with the Standards Promulgated under the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544. Note roomy quarters, constant availability of food, fresh air and sunlight, good sanitation, relaxed attitude of dogs



Typical Dog Dealer Premises in 1965, Prior to Enactment of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. No food, no water, no weatherproof shelter, no sanitation, dead animals among the living.

## ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

*Scientific Committee on Humane Standards for Research Animals*

Marjorie Anchel, Ph.D.  
Lee R. Dice, Ph.D.  
Bennett Derby, M.D.

F. Barbara Orlans, Ph.D.  
Nicholas Gimbel, M.D.  
Paul Kiernan, M.D.

Samuel Peacock, M.D.  
Richard G. Pearce, D.V.M.  
John Walsh, M.D.

*International Committee*

Major C. W. Hume, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc., M.I. Biol.—United Kingdom  
Sydney Jennings, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.A.—Mexico  
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July, Aug., Sept., 1969

Vol. 18, No. 3

## USDA TAKES LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THREE DEALERS ON VIOLATIONS OF THE LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Nineteen cases are pending on alleged violations of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544. Announcements on three cases were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture July 7, 18 and 22 as follows:

"Legal action has been taken against a New York laboratory animal dealer to stop him from future violations of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

"In an out-of-court settlement, the dealer, Arthur Kincaid of Fayetteville, N.Y., Director and former president of Kinwood Farm, Inc. of Mannsville, N.Y., signed a 'consent' order admitting to a charge of housing dogs in an indoor facility without providing sufficient heat to protect them from cold. He neither admitted nor denied other violations of Department Standards listed in a "cease and desist" order issued by USDA's judicial officer. These charges included: inadequate ventilation, unsanitary housing facilities, inadequate veterinary care, and insufficient food and water.

"USDA procedure is in addition to a local court action. The local action had resulted from a complaint made by the USDA inspector when he discovered the neglect of the dogs at the time of inspection. The inspector acted as a private citizen to prevent further neglect of these animals under a New York State anti-cruelty law.

"Kinwood Farm, Inc., is no longer a dealer in laboratory animals. However, by signing a "consent" order, Kincaid is enjoined from following the practices listed in the order should he ever resume the business of selling animals for research purposes.

\* \* \* \*

Legal action has been taken against a Wisconsin laboratory animal dealer to stop him from future violations of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

"In an out-of-court settlement, the dealer, Wayne Anderson of Richland Center, Wisconsin, signed a 'consent' order admitting that he is a licensed animal dealer who had agreed to abide by the provisions of the Act.

"He neither admitted nor denied violations of Department Standards listed in a 'cease and desist' order issued by USDA's judicial officer. These charges included: housing animals in unsound enclosures, housing animals in facilities without proper drainage and housing animals without an effective program for the control of mammalian pests.

\* \* \* \*

"A hearing date has been set for a laboratory animal dealer in New Jersey to answer charges by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that he violated the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

"Henry Christ of Old Bridge, N. J. was charged with buying and shipping dogs without proper identification, shipping dogs in containers that are not easily accessible for emergency removal of the animals, and trucking dogs in containers without intervening floors to prevent the animals from contaminating dogs on lower levels.

"The charges and answers will be heard at a hearing to be held in Jersey City, N. J. on September 24 before USDA's Hearing Examiner.

"The dealer was notified of the complaint by USDA.

(Continued on page 2)

## HORSE PROTECTION ACT OF 1969

Since 1965 strenuous efforts have been made to put an end to the cruel practice known as "soring" Tennessee Walking Horses whereby the horse's front feet are deliberately made intensely painful so he tries to carry his weight on his back feet. There are laws in some states, including Tennessee, prohibiting soring, but these laws have not been enforced. In 1960, a well documented article by Alice Higgins appeared in *Sports Illustrated*, and animal welfare organizations throughout the country sought to have the practice stopped by the American Horse Shows Association. These efforts, too, met with failure, though the AHSA has continued to write and publish rules which, if enforced, would prevent the practice in the shows it recognizes. In 1967, Senator Joseph Tydings (D., Md.) introduced a bill

(Continued on page 2)

## AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

An excellent project which showed great intellectual capacity on the part of the student, careful study of previous work in the field, and humane design of the experimental work, received the highest award of the American Veterinary Medical Association at the 20th International Science Fair in Fort Worth, Texas. This project was in decided contrast to cruel experiments on display there (see Information Report Vol. 18, No. 2). The AVMA's wisdom in the selection of a project of this calibre deserves commendation by all who are concerned with science teaching policies.

"Viral Effects on Specific Bovine Fetus Cells in Vitro" was the title of the exhibit by 18-year-old H. Walter Emrich of Preston, Ontario, Canada. It was brought to the 106th Annual AVMA convention in Minneapolis where it was displayed with other scientific exhibits July 13-17. The books on tissue culture methods which young Emrich studied prior to undertaking his original project were also on display.

AWI representatives attended the convention and presented a booth exhibit headed "How Veterinarians Can Help Make Science Fairs Humane." Many practitioners who have been working independently toward this goal stopped at the booth to recount experiences of their own. For example, one veterinarian was called by a youth who expected her to tell him over the phone how to anesthetize a dog. He said he had a bottle of chloroform ready. Asked why he wanted to anesthetize the dog, he replied that it was in order to amputate its leg! His teacher, unable to dissuade him from this science fair "project" had suggested he get veterinary advice. In this case, the veterinarian was able to convince the boy that he should not proceed. In another case, a veterinarian refused to approve a project involving a heart pacemaker in a dog; however, he was overruled, and the project was singled out for a prize by the local Heart Association.

A tour of the research animal quarters at the University of Minnesota was available to those attending the convention. It was most encouraging to note the great improvements made in physical facilities for research animals since photographs were taken by AWI representatives in 1965. Dogs and goats were noted housed in spacious pens or rooms without cages. Where dogs were caged, the size of cages for large dogs appeared to be doubled. Cats were provided with resting boards at a level permitting them to jump up from the floor of the cage. Plans for a new building include a central post-operative area where all animals recovering from surgery can receive intensive veterinary care.

## Horse Protection Act of 1969

(Continued from page 1)

to prohibit interstate shipment of sore horses, but the bill did not come to hearings. Earlier this year, the Senator sought the advice of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in redrafting a bill with improved enforcement provisions.

On July second, Senator Tydings introduced S. 2543, the Horse Protection Act of 1969, with the following co-sponsors: Senators Clifford P. Case (R., N. J.), Claiborne Pell (D., R. I.), Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), William B. Spong, Jr. (D., Va.), Strom Thurmond (R., S. C.), Ralph Yarborough (D., Tex.) and Stephen M. Young (D., Ohio).

An identical bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives by Congressman G. William Whitehurst (R., Va.). The bill states "A horse shall be considered to be sore if, for the purpose of affecting its gait, a blistering agent has been applied internally or externally to any of the legs, ankles, feet, or other parts of the horse, or if burns, cuts, or lacerations have been inflicted on the horse, or if a chemical agent, or tacks, nails or wedges have been used on the horse, or if any other method or devices have been used on the horse, including but not limited to chains or boots; which may reasonably be expected currently (1) to result in physical pain to the horse when walking, trotting, or otherwise moving, or (2) to cause extreme fear or distress to the horse."

Commenting on the reason why horses are being subjected to such pain infliction, Senator Tydings said: "The Tennessee Walking Horse's back stride is long; its front feet barely touch the ground, springing upward for a long and dignified step or walk.

"With careful training the gait of a Tennessee walker can be developed and instilled in the animal so that its movement is not a trot or gallop, but rather a quick and highstepping walk. Hence the name.

"However, unscrupulous owners and trainers of these horses have discovered that if the front feet of the Tennessee Walking Horse are deliberately made sore, he will lift them quickly and take a long, striding step forward. This, of course, is the desired gait. The practice of purposely making the feet sore, commonly termed 'soring' makes unnecessary the long and difficult training period usually required for the Tennessee walker. Why bother to train a horse when you can introduce the gait artificially?"

The Senator then described the methods used to induce severe pain and concluded: "Soring as a practice should have been outlawed years ago. It is a debasing and unnecessary cruelty. It requires Federal prohibition."

Hearings on S.2543 have been scheduled for September 17th before the Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Readers of the Information Report who are interested in learning more about the plight of the Tennessee Walking Horse may obtain information from the President of the American Horse Protection Association, Mrs. Paul M. Twyne, 633 River Bend Road, Great Falls, Virginia 22030. Mrs. Twyne, author of the chapter on Horses in the Animal Welfare Institute book, "Animals and Their Legal Rights," has devoted more effort than any other animal welfare worker to the campaign to reform Tennessee Walking Horse training.

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## USDA Takes Legal Action

(Continued from page 1)

He filed an answer with the USDA Hearing Clerk requesting an oral hearing.

"The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act which went into effect in 1967 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, handling, and sale in interstate commerce of dogs and cats, and to provide and enforce standards for the humane treatment of dogs, cats, hamsters, monkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs used in research. The Act is administered by the Animal Health Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service."

## NEW MEMBER OF AWI INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. T. G. Antikatzides who holds degrees in veterinary medicine and law has joined the International Committee of the Animal Welfare Institute. Dr. Antikatzides resides in Athens and works actively with the Greek Animal Welfare Fund which he has served as veterinary consultant since 1962. This year he founded the Greek Society on Laboratory Animals.

Dr. Antikatzides is the author of a number of scientific articles including a series of review articles on malnutrition in dogs, published in "The Hellenic Veterinary Medicine Review." An article entitled "Scientific and Ethical Responsibilities Associated with the Use of Experimental Animals" is being published in the Military Medical Review. It includes Dr. Antikatzides' remarks to the founding members of the Greek Society on Laboratory Animals at its first meeting at Democritos Nuclear Research Center. Author of "ICLA, The Creation of an International Scientific Organization in Greece," Dr. Antikatzides attended the recent conference of the International Committee on Laboratory Animals in Washington, D.C. where consultation with representatives of the Animal Welfare Institute led to his joining the Animal Welfare Institute International Committee.

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## AWI BOOTH EXHIBITS AT AMERICAN ANIMAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LABORATORY ANIMALS

The week of April seventh brought two important animal meetings to Washington, D.C., the American Animal Hospital Association convention at the Washington Hilton, and the International Committee on Laboratory Animals Symposium at the Shoreham Hotel. The Animal Welfare Institute presented exhibits at both, April 8-11, and distributed AWI manuals and other literature to hundreds of interested veterinarians, scientists, and others associated with the two groups.

Flags of countries represented on the I.C.L.A. program flew from the top of the AWI exhibit over a sign: "Salute to I.C.L.A. Speakers. The Animal Welfare Institute is proud to join in welcoming scientists who have made important contributions to the welfare of laboratory animals." Articles provided to AWI by speakers from the Netherlands, Switzerland, Great Britain and the United States were featured, including the work of Dr. O. Mühlbock of the Netherlands Cancer Institute showing lowered incidence of mammary cancer in mice allowed companionship and space for exercise and socialization as contrasted with crowded or isolated mice. The work of Dr. M. W. Fox of Washington University in St. Louis was featured with photographs from AWI manuals *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals* and *Animal Expressions*, the former showing successful maintenance of colonies of guinea pigs, rabbits and cats in rooms without cages but provided with the items needed by each species: a scratching and climbing tree for cats, an artificial tunnel with access holes for rabbits, ramps and overhanging shelves for guinea pigs. Some of Dr. Fox's photographic records of his studies of animal psychology are included in *Animal Expressions*, and the concluding paragraph was blown up at the exhibit for easy reading: "Crossbred Beagle pups enjoying exercise; from their expressions, one can see, from left to right, inquisitiveness or exploratory behavior, the following response, and the alert, 'ready to go' expression respectively. This illustrates the phenomenon of socialization with man and the need for social interaction and exploration. All dogs need company, either human or with their own species, because they are instinctively social animals, and they do respond to firm but gentle handling and the human voice. Lack of handling and being kept in a kennel for most of its life will cause a dog to become withdrawn, timid, a fear-biter, and he may even develop stereotyped 'neurotic' pacing movements and asocial autistic-like (i.e., schizophrenic) reactions. Dogs need company, affection, and a 'rich'

environment, full of interesting stimuli and providing adequate exercise. Without these, the dog will vegetate and depending upon his innate constitution, will become institutionalized or 'kennelized' and may develop severe and incurable behavioral disorders, the symptoms of which may or may not be revealed overtly in his 'expressions' as he lies or agitatedly moves in his cage." Photographs of outdoor beagle kennels with large outside pens used at the University of California at Davis were shown in connection with the speech of Dr. D. H. McKeivie. Also featured were the cageless cat room at Allington Farm, Porton Down, Salisbury, England and its roomy well bedded guinea pig cages, both illustrated in *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals*. These were contributions of another ICLA speaker, Dr. J. S. Patterson. A 1963 Swiss symposium on "The Environment of Laboratory Animals and its Standardization in Biological Tests" reported on by ICLA speaker, Dr. W. H. Weihe of the Institute of Physiology in Bern, appeared in AWI Information Report Vol. 12, No. 5 which also reported on the AWI-sponsored visit of Mr. George Porter of the Laboratory Animals Bureau in Great Britain, then under the direction of Dr. W. Lane-Petter, another ICLA speaker. The interest in the animals themselves which AWI volunteer workers and staff who manned the booth found among those attending the symposium was encouraging. Many stopped at the booth to obtain AWI publications and to discuss the treatment of laboratory animals at length.

At the American Animal Hospital Association booth the emphasis was on prevention of cruel experiments by high school students. Veterinarians and their wives at this large convention expressed great interest in helping to curb this needless cruelty. The contributions of veterinarians to animal welfare was emphasized in this connection in the publications and display at the booth.

"The Veterinary Practitioner and the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act" sign underlined the contributions of the profession with respect to improvements in the care and treatment of research animals in dealers' premises and laboratories.

The humanity of the veterinary profession is the most practical, hopeful movement of the past quarter century. The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act and its protagonists, the devoted members of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Division, some 800 of whom are veterinarians, has accomplished in two years more protection for more abused animals than any but the Federal Humane Slaughter Act has done before.

#### USDA PUBLISHES LEAFLET ON P.L. 89-544

As a service to owners of dogs and cats, the United States Department of Agriculture has published a leaflet entitled, "The Laboratory Animal Act—How it Protects Your Dog and Cat." Following are the headings: "Protecting Animals from Theft; Humane Care and Treatment of Animals: Enforcing the Act: Accomplishments—First Two Years; What Owners Can Do to Protect Their Animals: Before Pet is Lost or Stolen: If Your Pet is Missing."

Information for the leaflet was supplied by USDA's Animal Health Division. It states in part: "USDA animal health inspectors make frequent unannounced visits to dealers and research facilities to make sure that standards and regulations are being followed in addition to checking on the handling, care and treatment of animals, USDA inspectors investigate suspected dog or cat stealing cases based on complaints received. Licensed dealers and research facilities are required to permit inspection of their animals and records by authorized USDA personnel at any reasonable time.

"In enforcing the Act, USDA has uncovered numerous suspected violations. Many of the cases have been resolved without the need of court action. However, USDA has found it necessary to file charges in some cases and is still investigating others. Over 50 dealers went out of business during the first two years of the

program—many of them because they did not care to or could not comply with USDA requirements for dealing in dogs and cats.

"Less than two years after the Act went into effect, USDA had licensed 204 dealers in 37 States and Washington, D.C. In addition, 555 research organizations at around 1,500 different locations in 49 States, Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico, were registered during the same period. USDA inspectors continue to look for nonlicensed dealers and nonregistered research facilities.

"The 555 registered research facilities used almost 1 million dogs and over 500,000 cats during the first two years of the Act. Of this total, over 700,000 dogs and over 250,000 cats were provided by licensed dealers. The remainder were obtained from exempted sources or were reared by the research facilities.

"Both dealers and research facilities have been upgrading their animal housing and handling. Some examples:

"A dealer spent \$40,000 upgrading his facilities. This included: 1) replacing a dilapidated frame building with a concrete structure that meets USDA standards, and 2) replacing an old truck with a new truck constructed to comply with standards for transporting animals.

"A dealer demolished and burned his old buildings and replaced them with a new masonry building containing neat, sanitary, inside-outside pens and runs.

"A large university rebuilt a large portion of its animal quarters to provide inside-outside runs for dogs to replace previously inadequate cages. Another university rebuilt its entire animal facilities and they now exceed USDA minimum requirements."

Copies of the leaflet may be obtained by writing to:

Animal Health Division  
Agricultural Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

#### ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE OPPOSES ROGERS-JAVITS BILL

Congressman Paul Rogers (D., Fla.) and Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) again introduced a bill jointly on June 18th to amend the Public Health Service Act relating to laboratory animals. Few changes have been made in the bill they first introduced in 1967 which failed owing to widespread opposition. Only one substantial change was made: last session's bill ended with a section repealing the major coverage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544. It would have removed authority to set standards and inspect research facilities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Instead, the authority would have been vested in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This year's bill has dropped the repeal provisions which were so strongly disapproved, but divides authority between the two Departments.

The Department of Agriculture has done such an outstanding enforcement job, obtaining compliance fairly and firmly, under the provisions of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act that no unbiased person acquainted with its record was willing to cut off the authority it has used so wisely and well. Those who, for reasons of their own, have fought a four-year campaign against inspection of laboratories by Department of Agriculture veterinarians have had to adopt a new stance. They now back a bill to contain and undermine U.S.D.A. responsibility. The Animal Welfare Institute opposes the 1969 Rogers-Javits bill for the same basic reasons that it opposed the 1967 version.

The bill has not attracted much consistent support. Many of last session's co-sponsors dropped the bill this year. Of the thirty-odd U.S. Representatives who lent their names to the bill in 1967, only about a quarter of them appear on the 1969 House bill. Most of the '69 co-sponsors were newly recruited, and one of those listed as a co-sponsor, Hon. William Broomfield (R., Mich.) did not authorize use of his name and wishes it to be known that he is not a co-sponsor.

## DONATIONS NEEDED TO REPLACE BITS THAT TORTURE HORSES, DONKEYS AND MULES

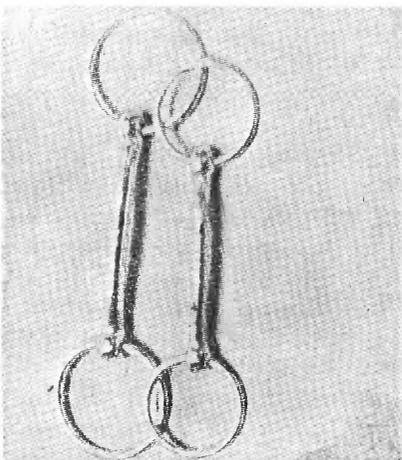
The following information provided by the Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa is published in the hope that many readers of the Information Report will wish to send money to purchase the humane bits which are being given to poor owners of horses, donkeys and mules in return for the type of bit pictured below. In this way, bits which cut the animals causing them constant pain, are permanently removed, and, at the same time, a comfortable bit is supplied and used. A contribution of \$15 will provide 20 animals with pain-free bits. The Society is seeking to send 12,000 bits yearly to North Africa.

The Society states: "Horses, donkeys and mules are all too frequently found in the souks or are brought into hospitals with the most appalling injuries to the mouth, tongue and jaws caused solely by the use of native bits. . . . In June, 1966 SPANA began to attack with all means in our power the continued use of these cruel bits." Six thousand comfortable bits have been distributed in North Africa by SPANA. Observers for the Society were "greatly encouraged to discover how keen the owners of animals are to acquire one of our bits. The sad thing is that supply is nothing like equal to the demand. However, in November, 1968 our Society was put in touch with one of the largest manufacturers of saddlery hardware in England, with whom a contract has been negotiated to make a snaffle bit to our own specification, ideally suited to the needs of animals in North Africa. These bits of forged nickel-plated steel should last out the life of many donkeys and mules. Being slightly curved and non-jointed it is the most comfortable and humane bit possible and can neither pinch the tongue nor gall



A PATIENT IN THE  
S.P.A.N.A. HOSPITAL,  
RABAT

The tongue is here being held to facilitate treatment. A victim of native Bits.



Six thousand of these snaffle bits, manufactured to S.P.A.N.A.'s special order, are ready for dispatch to North Africa.

the corners of the mouth."

The Animal Welfare Institute will accept contributions for this purpose and forward them to SPANA, or contributions may be sent directly to: Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa, 15 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1, England.



RING BIT

This is the most common Bit in use in North Africa. The ring is placed into the mouth, with the forward part of the ring (left) resting on the "Bars" and across the inside of the mouth. The "Tongue" of the Bit, to which the reins are attached supplies the leverage. The sharp upper edge of the "Tongue" very soon produces a nasty sore in the chin groove, which gets progressively worse.



This Bit, exactly as shown, was actually taken by the writer from the mouth of a mule standing in a Marrakech Fondouk in March of this year. It will be noticed that one end of the rope-reins (cut when the Bit was removed) is fastened to the wire ring through which passed the mule's tongue! The other rein (on right) is tied to one of the "cannons" of the Bit. The tongue and the corners of the

mule's mouth were badly injured. The bars of the mouth were red-raw. He was standing, harnessed to his cart, his head low to the ground, and a steady stream of blood and saliva drooled from his bleeding lips. On being approached he squealed and nearly kicked the bottom out of the cart, but on having the Bit removed, his whole attitude changed to quietness and complete amenability.

## ENDANGERED SPECIES BILL PASSES HOUSE

Every member of the House Subcommittee headed by Congressman John Dingell (D., Mich.) which held hearings on the Endangered Special bills, joined in co-sponsoring H.R. 11363, a clean bill incorporating useful suggestions presented at the hearings. The bill was unanimously approved by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and, on July 21st, it passed the U.S. House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

The bill would prohibit importation into the United States of any species that has been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be threatened with extinction on a worldwide basis except under special permit from the Secretary. For additional information on the bill, see Information Report, Vol. 18, No. 1.

## ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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October, November, December, 1969

Vol. 18, No. 4

## SCHWEITZER MEDAL PRESENTED TO STAN WAYMAN BY SENATOR PHILIP HART

The 1969 Albert Schweitzer Medal of the Animal Welfare Institute was awarded to Stan Wayman, *Life* photographer, whose expressive photographs of animals have helped to change the attitudes of many readers of *Life* toward the creatures Mr. Wayman has so feelingly depicted. "Concentration Camp for Dogs" started with the pitiful "Lucky," a cringing canine wreck bought at a small dog auction in Oklahoma by Animal Welfare Institute Laboratory Animal Consultant, Dorothy Dyce.

Mr. Wayman photographed the white wolves of Baffin Island for *Life*, staying in the wilds for months in order to obtain the magnificent photographs of these rare and threatened animals — on which there is still a bounty though only about two hundred individuals remain in the world. Mr. Wayman swam underwater with his camera taking close-up photographs of whales and found them to be so kindly disposed that they carefully avoided striking him with their huge flippers that could destroy a man at a single incautious stroke. "Operation Gwamba," in which John Walsh led a rescue party to save the animals being flooded out in Surinam when a dam was built, attracted Mr. Wayman who photographed deer, sloths and other creatures as they were lifted from the water. Their faces showing the ravages of fear and hunger were also photographed after recovery and some of these appear in the AWI publication, "Animal Expressions" to which Mr. Wayman generously contributed.

In introducing Senator Hart, Mrs. Stevens said:

"It is a very great pleasure to introduce Senator Hart who will present the Schweitzer Medal for 1969 to Stan Wayman. Senator Hart's leadership in conservation and in battles against pollution is well known. He is Chairman of the new Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and the Environment which has taken over the former fish and wildlife jurisdiction. He conducted the Endangered Species Bill hearings which, as you know, ended in its successful enactment into law. This spring he conducted hearings on the effects of pesticides on fish during the course of which Senator Nelson said, 'I think as a general proposition it could be said, correctly, that of all the issues that confront the country and the world, including issues as important as war and peace may be, or hunger, that there really is not any single issue that confronts all

(Cont. on page 4)

## "COMPARATIVE ANESTHESIA IN LABORATORY ANIMALS" PUBLISHED IN FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS

The Veterans Administration has made a most valuable contribution to laboratory animal welfare by preparing a monograph on anesthesia which combines practicality with sound research and scholarship and makes available accurate information on this vitally important subject to scientific institutions throughout the country.

Published by the Federation of Societies for Experimental Biology in the July-August, 1969 issue of *Federation Proceedings*, the 222-page work embodying 32 chapters by different authors, was planned by the Committee for the Preparation of a Technical Guide for Comparative Anesthesia in Laboratory Animals. Members of the Committee are Elliott V. Miller, M.D., Chairman; Max Ben, Ph.D.; Jules S. Cass, D.V.M.; Ralph L. Kitchell, D.V.M.;

(Cont. on page 5)

## CONGRESSMAN WHITEHURST INTRODUCES FIVE BILLS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

Congressman G. William Whitehurst, before his election to the 91st Congress was professor of history and Dean of Students at Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia. He also conducted a television series of interviews and news commentary. Congressman Whitehurst, a Republican, has taken leadership in the field of animal welfare legislation with a series of five bills. Of great significance to readers of the Information Report is his bill, H.R. 13957 which would extend the protection of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544, to a much larger number of animals. The bill would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to set standards of adequate veterinary care, humane handling and housing for every kind of warm-blooded animal in laboratories, dealers' premises, the pet trade, zoos and circuses and in transit. It would include these animals throughout their entire stay in the laboratory, removing the exemption in the present law for animals under actual research or experimentation. It would include those dealers in primates, also exempt under the present law, who do not sell dogs or cats in commerce. This is an area badly in need of regulation for there is great suffering and loss of life in the massive monkey imports now being made for the laboratory, pet and zoo trades.

By bringing all varieties of warm-blooded animals under the protection of the experienced veterinary inspectors of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Division, the federal standards of care and housing, which have done so much to reduce needless suffering of the animals now covered under P.L. 89-544, would apply to all mammals and birds that can be included in federal legislation because they move in interstate commerce or are used by an institution receiving federal funds.

(Cont. on page 2)

## HORSE PROTECTION ACT PASSED BY U.S. SENATE

At the September 17th hearings on the Horse Protection Act of 1969 before the Senate Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment, John Seigenthaler, editor of one of Tennessee's leading newspapers, *The Nashville Tennessean*, accompanied by Jim Squires, City Editor, Wendell Rawls, sports writer, Jack Corn and Jimmy Ellis, photographers for the paper, presented testimony which no opponent of the legislation could hope to refute, for it was so complete and fully documented.

Senator Joseph Tydings, chief Senate sponsor of the bill, opened the hearings. He stated that the "walk" of the Tennessee Walking Horse "may be achieved through patient, careful training and is the result of both the trainer's skill and the horse's natural breeding. Unfortunately, however, it was discovered about 20 years ago that, if the front feet of the horse were deliberately made sore, the intense pain which the horse suffered when placing his forefeet on the ground would cause him to lift them up quickly and thrust them forward reproducing exactly the desired gait."

Senator Tydings said, "S.2543 is a refined version of a bill I first introduced in May 1966 and then again, with a new Congress, in May 1967. To simplify enforcement programs, it focuses on the horse show, rather than on the individual horse which is shipped interstate. This allows the Agriculture Department to administer the law without unreasonable burden, and it properly places a responsibility on those persons conducting a horse show, as well as those

who participate in it."

Calling upon Dr. Francis J. Mulhern, Deputy Administrator for regulatory and control programs of the Agricultural Research Service, to give the Department of Agriculture's report, Senator Tydings asked if the Department would enforce the bill vigorously if it were enacted. Dr. Mulhern replied affirmatively, stating of the soring of horses, "We think it is a deplorable practice which needs to be stopped. We would take the action necessary to do it."

Senator Tydings then called upon Mr. Seigenthaler who placed in the record of the hearings a series of articles published by *The Nashville Tennessean* to coincide with the annual National Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration at Shelbyville. Mr. Seigenthaler said, "There are strong laws on the books in Tennessee dealing with some of the problems, particularly with the question of 'soring' walking horses. But the practice persists. That is why it is the editorial opinion of *The Nashville Tennessean* and my own personal opinion, that the Federal legislation now pending before this committee is important and necessary to improve — indeed, to save — the Tennessee Walking Horse, both as an institution and as an industry."

Mr. Rawls stated, "Based on our investigation, which continued through last evening at the Tennessee State Fair horse show and will continue indefinitely, we conclude: 1. That soring is the rule rather than the exception in the Tennessee walking horse industry. 2. That though clearly in violation of Tennessee law and the laws of other States, soring is a common practice among professional and amateur trainers, especially those that compete in Tennessee shows. 3. That many of these trainers candidly admit they have been soring horses, saying it is necessary for them to compete in shows and necessary for the continued growth in popularity of the breed. 4. That soring results in continuing pain for the animal throughout his life as a show horse, causing raw and bleeding wounds which in time become hardened callouses that not only disfigure the horse permanently but in some cases result in permanent injury. 5. That the exaggerated gait or stride produced by soring, which has become the symbol of the Tennessee walker, is in reality unnatural to the horse and a fraud. 6. That soring has been a major contributor to the growth of other industry problems and it is considered by many to be the root of all its evils."

A series of photographs of the feet of horses that had been sored were shown to the subcommittee, and color slides taken at the Celebration were thrown on the screen. A number were taken in the ring as the grooms dropped the boots covering the animals' pasterns. Evidence of soring of the world champion and other horses competing with him on the night he was selected was included. Mr. Rawls commented on the slides as they were shown, pointing out the raw spots and the effects of the chains rubbing on the feet after application of burning chemical agents.

A sore Tennessee Walking Horse bought at the Sale of Champions near the Celebration grounds, was brought to the park behind the Senate Office Building and the condition of its feet observed at firsthand. Mrs. Pearl Twyne, President of the American Horse Protection Association, which owns the horse, "Papa Charcoal," also brought samples of the chains and rollers, of the oil of mustard and a commercial burning preparation called "Reach" which is advertised "to make a champion."

Putting the chains on exhibit, she said, "These are black because lamp black has been used to hide the blood on the horses' feet. These chains are put on the pastern area and weigh over a pound, and they ride up and down on these blistered areas until — you saw the horse outside. Those scars result from these chains."

Animal Welfare Institute testimony supported Mrs. Twyne's testimony, documenting unsuccessful attempts to obtain voluntary action against soring.

Testimony presented for the National Walking Horse Trainers Association of Shelbyville, Tennessee by its Executive Secretary, Jack Short, opposed the Horse Protection Act, stating that his Association "was formed for the purpose of cleaning up the walking horse business," and that federal legislation was not needed.

The Senate Commerce Committee chaired by Senator Warren Magnuson (D., Wash.) decided otherwise, however, and after careful consideration reported a strong bill

to the full Senate. It was passed by unanimous consent on December 18th by the Senate.

In the House of Representatives twenty members have sponsored the Horse Protection Act. They are: Hon. G. William Whitehurst (R., Va.), Hon. Edward P. Bolland (D., Mass.), Hon. William Broomfield (R., Mich.), Hon. J. Herbert Burke (R., Fla.), Hon. Don H. Clausen (R., Cal.), Hon. Samuel L. Devine (R., Ohio), Hon. Don Edwards (D., Cal.), Hon. Thomas S. Foley (D., Wash.), Hon. William D. Hathaway (D., Me.), Hon. James J. Howard (D., N.J.), Hon. John Jarman (D., Okla.), Hon. Thomas S. Kleppe (R., N. Dak.), Hon. Peter N. Kyros (D., Me.), Hon. Allard K. Lowenstein (D., N.Y.), Hon. John M. Murphy (D., N. Y.), Hon. Richard L. Ottinger (D., N.Y.), Hon. Albert H. Quie (R., Minn.), Hon. Fred Schwengel (R., Iowa), Hon. John M. Slack (D., W. Va.), Hon. William L. Springer (R., Ill.) and Hon. Robert O. Tiernan (D., R.I.).

### **Congressman Whitehurst Introduces Five Bills for Animal Welfare**

(Cont. from page 1)

The bill should help to close loopholes through which stolen dogs or cats enter either the research or pet trade, for many dealers and pet shops sell animals for both purposes. There has been considerable concern, too, about the source of some of the cats sold to biological supply houses. The existing law does not cover dealers who collect cats for this purpose because they are killed before being shipped across state lines and therefore do not fit the definition of living animals used for research purposes. The Whitehurst bill would cover these animals.

There is a long-standing need for decent standards for roadside zoos throughout the United States. The Whitehurst bill would provide minimum standards for these wherever interstate commerce is involved. Traveling menageries and circuses in which wild animals are too often cooped up in cramped cages and kept under unsanitary, unhealthful conditions, would be included in the bill.

Pet shops selling animals which had been imported from outside the country, or from another state, would be subject to inspection. The increasing shipment of animals by air to pet shops, by both importers and breeders, underlines the need for such standards.

The bill is a simple, straightforward one which aims at a single goal: to increase the humane coverage of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act so that more animals can benefit from its tested effectiveness in stopping abuse and neglect.

Those who wish to read the bill in full should write to the House Document Room, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. and request a copy of H.R. 13957.

### **Other Animal Welfare Bills Introduced by Congressman Whitehurst**

In addition to H.R. 13957, Congressman Whitehurst has sponsored four other bills to advance the welfare of animals.

H. Con. Res. 374 reads as follows: "Concurrent Resolution, Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the United States delegation to the United Nations, should take such steps as may be appropriate to urge the United Nations to initiate the establishment of international criteria for determining endangered species of wildlife; the establishment and maintenance of international lists of endangered species of wildlife; and the establishment of international standards for the humane treatment of animals." This is the first time that a proposal for establishment of international humane standards has been made.

Congressman Whitehurst is the chief House Sponsor of the Horse Protection Act of 1969 to prohibit the movement of horses which are "sored" in interstate commerce. His bill for this purpose is H.R. 12438.

In August, Congressman Whitehurst introduced H.R. 13371 to require the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive study of the polar bear, seal, walrus, and cetaceans for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures.

(Cont. on following page)

Finally, Mr. Whitehurst introduced a bill to improve conditions in zoos through the creation of a government organization empowered to act along the lines of the Federal Housing Administration in order to facilitate needed building to give animals the space and comfort they need. The bill would also provide for research in animal behavior for the purpose of advancing the welfare of zoo animals. The bill number is H.R. 13958.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES BILL BECOMES LAW

President Nixon signed the Endangered Species Bill into law on December fifth. The seriousness with which the Congress regarded the legislation, now P.L. 91-135, is reflected in the language of the Report of the Senate Commerce Committee, issued November sixth by Senator Philip Hart, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment.

The Report states in part "During recent years mankind has been exterminating species of fish and wildlife at a rapidly accelerating rate. From the time of Christ to about 1800 A.D., it has been estimated that roughly one form of mammal was exterminated every 55 years. Since 1600, more than 125 species of birds and mammals have become extinct, as have nearly 100 additional subspecies (i.e., geographical races or varieties). Today it is estimated that one or two species of birds and mammals disappear each year."

Discussing this tragic situation, the Report states, "... in hastening the destruction of different forms of life merely because they cannot compete in our common environment upon man's terms, mankind, which has inadvertently arrogated to itself the determination of which species shall live and which shall die, is assuming an immense ethical burden."

Referring to the special exception in the bill, the Report states: "Subsection 3(c) would provide a limited exception to the prohibition on importation by permitting endangered species to be brought into the country for zoological, educational, scientific, or propagation purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Again the committee expects the Secretary to carefully scrutinize each application; it would discourage the granting of a blanket exception with respect to any species. In particular, the committee believes that the Secretary should be extremely reluctant to grant any but the most extraordinary exceptions in cases where present capture methods may necessitate the killing of a large number of animals in order to capture a single specimen. In the case of the mountain gorilla, for example, it has been estimated that seven to 10 females are killed for each infant successfully captured."

Emphasizing the penalties which include fines up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to a year in jail or both, the Report states: "Because violations of this legislation could result in the complete elimination of an entire species or subspecies of fish or wildlife from the world, the committee hopes that the threat of severe penalties such as those which could be imposed under subsections (a), (b) and (c) of Section 4, will serve as an effective deterrent to would-be violators and will eliminate illegal traffic in endangered species."

The legislation as passed provides for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the convening of an international conference to conserve endangered species. It is to be hoped that many other nations will enact legislation for the protection of endangered species throughout the world.

### SECOND EDITION OF "ANIMALS AND THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS"

The first printing of 10,000 copies of "Animals and Their Legal Rights," the 216-page paperback book on laws protecting animals in the United States, published by the Animal Welfare Institute in 1968, has been exhausted. The book has now been revised to include laws enacted since publication of the first edition. The second edition is expected to be available early in 1970.

The low cost of one dollar per copy has been maintained, and those who wish to order the book are invited to write to the Animal Welfare Institute, enclosing payment with the order.

### MODEL STATE LAW APPROVED BY U.S. ANIMAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

A proposed Model Law designed to supplement the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act (P.L. 89-544), to provide standards for the care of animals in animal shelters, pounds and pet shops, and to regulate dealers and dog wardens was approved by the U.S. Animal Health Association at its annual October convention held this year in Milwaukee. The model law was drafted by the Association's Animal Welfare Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. F. J. Mulhern.

The purpose of the bill is clearly stated in its opening section: "(1) To protect the owners of dogs and cats from the theft of such pets; (2) to prevent the sale or use of stolen pets; (3) to insure that all warm-blooded vertebrate animals, as items of commerce are provided humane care and treatment by regulating the transportation, sale, purchase, housing, care, handling and treatment of such animals by persons or organizations engaged in transporting, buying, or selling them for such use; (4) to insure that animals confined in pet shops, kennels, animal shelters, auction markets and pounds are provided humane care and treatment; (5) to release for sale, trade or adoption only those animals which appear to be free of infection, communicable disease, or abnormalities, unless veterinary care subsequent to release is assured."

It is hoped that many states will decide to adopt the model law.

### CRUEL PURSUIT OF WOLVES BY AIRPLANE

A documentary film shown on national television (NBC, November 18) featured the kind of sympathetic study of wolves that Konrad Lorenz, Lois Crisler, Farley Mowatt, and other authors have been reporting for a number of years. This time, however, millions of viewers actually saw the friendly, playful, noble and courageous animals in a variety of circumstances, wagging their tails and greeting the people they know, howling joyfully to the tones of the clarinet, even, in a unique piece of filming, a mother giving birth to wolf pups in a den she dug at the end of a twenty-foot tunnel under the ground. In another sequence, an experiment on the formation of a wolf pack was filmed, and Dr. Michael Fox whose work on animal behavior is well known to readers of the Information Report was attacked by the senior wolf. Dr. Fox analyzed the reasons for the attack and summed it up as "in a sense, a privilege" because of the knowledge he had gained in communication with a highly evolved animal.

In stark contrast to Dr. Fox's courage and intelligence was the behavior of the bounty hunters in Alaska and the Soviet hunters bent on wolf extermination pursuing the terrified and exhausted animals by air. As one television reviewer put it, "I only hope some of those human monsters saw themselves as we saw them last night."

Congressmen interested in animals and conservation expressed strong approval of the film. The statements and press releases issued by Congressman John P. Saylor, Congressman Silvio Conte and Congressman Ogden Reid follow:

#### Bounty on Wolves Attacked by Rep. Saylor After Seeing New TV Documentary

Following a preview in the nation's Capitol of a new television documentary, one of the country's leading conservationists, Congressman John P. Saylor (R., Pa.) had words of high praise for NBC's "The Wolf Men," but was shocked by the State of Alaska's promotion of bounty hunting of the wolf.

Citing statistics from the film, the Pennsylvania Republican said, "The State of Alaska has paid out \$250,000 in bounty in the last five years, almost halving the national wolf population. There are only 5,000 wolves left in America's largest state, but at the rate the animals are being killed off—by human predators 'hunting' from airplanes—one of nature's balancing factors will soon be extinct. A smaller number of wolves are legally protected as an 'endangered species' in the State of Minnesota. The inconsistency of laws regarding this form of wildlife must be resolved, and we may have to do it at the Federal level."

The Congressman pointed out that the wolf is not a vicious, man-attacking animal that folklore and the wild

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## Schweitzer Medal Presented To Stan Wayman by Senator Philip Hart

(Cont. from page 1)

living creatures that is more significant than the status and quality of the environment. If we degrade the environment to a stage where we destroy a good number of the world's living creatures, we will have created a situation imposing a much more serious threat to the animal kingdom, including man, than war or disease or hunger itself.

"The comment of Senator Mansfield about Senator Hart himself is worth quoting in this connection. He said he hoped historians would take note of Senator Hart's achievements because 'he so often prefers to leave the glamor and glory to others as long as the result is right.'

"I will not attempt to detail the many successful legislative battles which Senator Hart has fought but would mention his work to enlarge federal feeding programs for needy, underfed children and his efforts for national park developments in Michigan, The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, already enacted, and Sleeping Bear Dunes, still pending. Senator Hart had just completed his term as Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, when the bounty on wolves was removed, a most vital humane and conservation measure. It is a great honor to have Senator Hart with us."

### Remarks of Senator Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.) Animal Welfare Institute Washington, D.C., December 3, 1969

One of the really great things about the U.S. Senate is that it's an adult education institution second to none—for those who want to take advantage of the opportunity.

A man who came down here from Michigan in January of 1959, wouldn't have as part of his experience any reason to worry about water pollution or about vanishing shorelines or about disappearing wildlife. Up there, there still seemed to be plenty of unspoiled natural resources all around us.

But fortunately, far-sighted individuals sounded the warnings. I think of Senators Mansfield, Anderson and Kerr who, that year, succeeded in establishing a Senate Select Committee on Natural Water Resources through which we identified the water crisis and made plans for meeting it. I think also of Rachel Carson, who appeared before our Senate Commerce Committee in 1963, and at that time, eloquently warned of the pesticide danger to pelicans, to shrimp, to oysters and indeed to man, himself. And I think inevitably of Mrs. Stevens, who has been our source of information and our conscience with respect to man's treatment of animals.

The hearings and Senate report on the Endangered Species bill, which has now gone to the President for his signature, will hopefully be a source of further education of the American people in this whole question of man's treatment of animals. As we noted in the report, "The gradual elimination of different forms of life reduces the richness and variety of our environment and may restrict our understanding and appreciation of natural processes. Moreover, in hastening the destruction of different forms of life merely because they cannot compete in our common environment upon man's terms, mankind, which has inadvertently arrogated to itself the determination of which species shall live and which shall die, is assuming an immense ethical burden. Henry Beston has indirectly suggested the magnitude of this burden in urging that man adopt a new and wiser concept of animals. He has stated:

"We need another and a wiser and perhaps a more mystical concept of animals. Remote from universal nature and living by complicated artifice, man in civilization surveys creatures through the glass of his knowledge and sees thereby a feather magnified and the whole image in distortion. We patronize them for their incompleteness, for their tragic fate of having taken form so far below ourselves. And therein we err, we greatly err. For the animal shall not be measured by man. In a world older and more complete than ours, they move, finished and complete, gifted with extensions of the senses we have lost or never attained, living by voices we shall never hear. They are not brethren, they are not underlings, they are other nations caught with ours in the net of life and

time, fellow prisoners of the splendour and travail of the earth.'"

And so we do well to pause today to pay tribute to a man who in his professional capacity and as a human being is seeking—and successfully—to spread understanding of animals and love for them. We know so well the power of pictures: the recent spread in a national magazine (which I will not name just now) showing color pictures of the brutal slaying of baby seals brought an avalanche of letters of protest to my office. The fine film on "The Wolf Men" has also aroused public indignation.

Stan Wayman, the noted LIFE Magazine photographer, has devoted his very great talent to bringing us closer to animals, to inspiring in us that affection which will lead to concern for their well-being.

The Animal Welfare Institute fittingly honors with its 1969 Albert Schweitzer Medal this man who, everywhere he goes, makes vivid for us the joy—and the suffering—of those who share this planet with us. It is an honor for me to make the presentation, and I would hope that he and LIFE Magazine and everyone within reach of our words and pictures would determine to redouble the effort.

### Remarks of Stan Wayman

Thank you, Senator Hart, members of the Animal Welfare Institute, ladies and gentlemen. As an amateur conservationist I follow the Animal Welfare Institute's activities with interest. It is impossible to teach conservation without teaching a love for animals.

We are all grateful to lawmakers like Senator Hart who work closely with the Animal Welfare Institute and other conservation groups. The Senator was born in 1912, just 13 years after the last passenger pigeon was shot and while there was still a bit of blue water left in the Great Lakes.

The great naturalist, Aldo Leopold, in lamenting the destruction of the last cutleaf selphanium near his farm in Wisconsin, somewhat cynically said, "It may be wise to prohibit all teaching of real botany and real history lest some future citizen suffer qualms about the floristic price of his so-called good life."

Were he alive today, I think Mr. Leopold would be gratified at the rising interest in conservation, not only in our country but all over the world.

Dr. Carlos Lehman, curator of the museum in Cali, Colombia said, "When your over developed countries send missions to our under-developed countries, you send technicians, economists, and engineers but I never see in those missions conservationists and ecologists. The U.S. spends 40 million dollars annually to control the destruction of migratory birds. Those same birds spend 3 months a year in Colombia where they are unprotected and thousands are being slaughtered. The skin trade is wiping out ocelots and jaguars in South America. The mother jaguars and ocelots are killed for skins and the babies are sold to U.S. zoos. The export of ocelot skins alone has climbed from 1000 a year a few years ago to 15,000 annually. Monkeys are exported by the hundreds of thousands. A woolly monkey is captured by killing the mother and taking the infant. Eight die for each one reaching the U.S. markets. This would all stop if the buying countries—mainly the U.S.—would control imports."

Of the nearly 500 species on the vanishing species list almost all the predators are listed. Man, the most efficient of all predators should take a closer look at his counterpart in the wilds.

In his book KING SOLOMON'S RING, Konrad Lorenz says that in dealing with members of their own species, the beasts and birds of prey are far more restrained than many of the harmless vegetarians. He points out that the well known harbinger of peace, the dove, is one of the cruelest of all species who delights in killing its own species by slowly dismembering them, while the eagle is a somewhat cowardly bird who mates for life and often has trouble finding his way back to his nest.

The wolf, of all predating species, has been victimized by misinformation. There has been a bounty on his life since ancient Greece. Children who will never see a wolf in the wild are taught to hate and fear him when, in fact, there has never been a documented case of an unprovoked attack on a human being.

I spent a summer with a pack of 13 wolves on Baffin Island and found them to be gentle fun loving creatures. I followed members of the pack for days without a gun and often met them at close range. Never once was I threatened.

While the pack I followed did live on caribou, scientific studies have proven that deer and caribou herds in wolf areas are much healthier than areas where the wolves have been killed out. They maintain an ecological balance by predated on the weak and diseased.

The wolves I photographed are a rare subspecies called *Canus Lupus Mannigi*. While an accurate count is not available, teams from the University of Toronto estimate their number at no more than 200. And yet there is a forty dollar bounty on this rare animal. In Quebec, there is an intensive local government-sponsored poisoning program of the timber wolf.

Certainly, wolves must be controlled in heavy ranch areas, but why must we follow this magnificent creature to the remote areas of the world where he poses no threat to stockmen, but actually helps maintain a balance of nature? Hunters in Alaska gun the wolves down from airplanes and collect a bounty and sell the skin. If this needless destruction of wolves continues it is just a matter of time until we have lost another species.

I have mentioned only two areas in our hemisphere requiring attention of animal welfare and conservation groups. Of course there are many others.

People are beginning to question the floristic price of their good lives, and now is the time to double our efforts to do something about it.

#### Remarks by Mrs. Pearl Twyne

Mrs. Stevens, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate the honor of being permitted to speak on the status of pending legislation, Bill S. 2543 called the Horse Protection Act of 1969. The full Senate Commerce Committee has approved Bill S. 2543 for Floor action. We believe that it will be acted upon soon by the full Senate.

One of the most important witnesses for this legislation was "Papa Charcoal," a sore-footed registered Tennessee Walking horse which the American Horse Protection Association bought at an auction at Shelbyville, Tennessee. Charcoal's front pasterns were sore and had been bleeding from burning chemical compounds and heavy chains rubbing up and down on his blistered flesh.

After being photographed by LIFE photographer, Charles Philips, and photographers from other news media, Papa Charcoal thinks he is a celebrity and when he sees a camera appear, or a group gather near his fence, he poses with the best side of his face to the camera. He really is a "ham."

Charcoal may have sore feet, they are improving, but his head is unbowed.

#### Remarks of F. Barbara Orlans, Ph.D.

We are faced with a serious problem of mistreatment of animals by high school students. Some misguided individuals seeking to make biology instruction "exciting" or "contemporary" encourage youngsters to attempt animal heart transplants or to abuse pregnant rabbits or guinea pigs with various drugs so that they produce malformed or dead babies. One youngster working in his basement for his science fair project on the effects of confinement kept mice in wire mesh holders which were so small that they could not move. By the morning they were dead. Last year a young girl wanted to see if she could train blind birds to respond to light. Accordingly, she gouged out the eyes of house sparrows, punished them with electric shocks when they failed to respond to light and starved some of them to death. For this she won \$250. These pitiful experiments are not isolated examples, as a recent survey of ten science fairs showed that one out of every five biology projects involved pain or death to vertebrate animals.

In my opinion, experiments involving pain to animals have no rightful place outside of research institutions. High school experimental works should conform to the "painless" rule which states that: "No vertebrate animal used for primary or secondary school teaching may be subjected to any experiment or procedure which interferes with its normal health or causes it pain or distress." Copies

of these rules have been distributed to biology teachers and students by Animal Welfare Institute for many years and now the positive effects of this campaign are being seen. Several school districts and local science fair committees have adopted these rules as official policy. They are advocated in the new teachers' manual and the widely-used influential B.S.C.S. textbook, "An Inquiry Into Life." Through discussion and lectures teachers are becoming increasingly aware of the need to instruct young students of the boundaries of acceptable animal use in biology instruction. The emotional health of our young people and the ethical standards of the next generation of scientists will be influenced by the degree of respect for life which they learn today.

#### "Comparative Anesthesia in Laboratory Animals" Published in *Federation Proceedings*

(Cont. from page 1)

Ph.D.; William V. Lumb, D.V.M., Ph.D.; O. Sidney Orth, M.D., Ph.D.; and Maurice H. Seevers, M.D., Ph.D. Dr. Miller, Dr. Ben and Dr. Cass were the editors.

The second chapter, "Pain Perception in Animals" by James E. Breazile and Ralph L. Kitchell provides research data based on careful study. It begins with the following analysis: "The terms 'perception,' 'consciousness,' and 'sensation,' when used in reference to animals, are frequently considered as though differing in significance from the same terms in relation to man. This interpretation arises from a failure to acknowledge the indications that similar mechanisms operate to produce these states in both animals and man. Perception of pain, or of any other sensation in either man or animal, is a subjective analysis due to the activity of the central nervous system, and as such involves a relationship between this activity and the mind (1). When considering pain perception in animals, analogies which indicate a similarity of perception should be drawn between human and animal behavior, physiology, and anatomy. The extent to which such analogies are true determines the validity of assessment of pain perception in animals. If a difference in pain perception does exist between man and animal, it should be disregarded when considering pain perception of an animal.

"It is not unusual for investigators to consider the pain perception of animals as somewhat less intense than that of man, and to permit inhumane treatment of animals on this basis. Because research workers who use laboratory animals are sometimes required to produce some degree of pain, e.g., through injections of medications or anesthetics, it is important that they have some understanding of the mechanisms involved in pain perception and of the methods used to determine when these mechanisms may be inoperant."

The chapter concludes with wise advice on ways of ascertaining whether an animal is protected against pain and on the responsibility of the investigator. The authors state: "Even though an emotional response is usually associated with a perception of pain, the absence of such a response is not an assurance that the animal has not perceived pain.

"Many factors must be considered when attempting to determine whether an animal is or is not perceiving pain. In a normal animal, if the application of a noxious stimulus results in a behavioral withdrawal from the stimulus, and an emotional response, and an arousal response in the EEG, it can be assumed that a perception has occurred. If, however, the physiology of the animal has been altered by surgery or by the administration of a drug, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine the influence of these procedures on the perception of pain."

Single copies of the July-August issue of *Federation Proceedings* containing the monograph on anesthesia of laboratory animals may be obtained from the American Federation of Societies for Experimental Biology, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, for \$5.00. The reduced price for students enrolled in training courses is \$3.25.



Wolf Photo Courtesy of M.G.M.

**Cruel Pursuit Of Wolves By Airplane**

*(Cont. from page 3)*

west movie have made it out to be, and praised the makers of the film for "graphically destroying the wolf-myth" and showing the truth.

Concluding, Rep. Saylor said, "In addition to being quality family entertainment which we desperately need, the film brings home to the American public the environmental necessity for protecting this species of American wildlife."

**Remarks of the Honorable Silvio O. Conte on "The Wolf Men"**

It is a sad documentary because there are less than 5,500 wolves left in the United States — 5,000 of which are in Alaska where a \$50 bounty per wolf has sparked their systematic slaughter. So-called "sportsmen" shoot these animals on the open snow-covered fields from airplanes hovering above in much the same fashion as their nineteenth century predecessors slaughtered the American buffalo from trains rolling by.

I have introduced legislation designed to bring sanity to our predatory control programs for many years. For this reason, I was particularly struck by the Isle Royale experiment with wolves that is vividly photographed in this documentary. The scientists working there have concluded that, contrary to predictions and accepted theories, predatory wolves did not destroy the moose population on which they preyed. Nature stabilized itself. Yet our predatory control programs continue to spread poison throughout the land.

I hope this documentary will receive a wide audience that will in turn support our efforts in Congress to revamp the predatory control program.

**The Wolf Men, Remarks of Hon. Ogden R. Reid of New York in the House of Representatives, Monday, November 17, 1969**

Mr. Speaker, not only must this country preserve the forests and clear streams of its wilderness, but it must take steps to see that the animals which are native to the wilderness do not become prey to encroaching civilization or, worse, to the predatory nature of man. The wolf, some

of whose varieties are on the Department of the Interior's list of endangered species, has been systematically hunted until it is virtually extinct in large areas of this country. Whereas the wolf kills only when he is hungry, and only enough to satisfy his hunger, man has pursued the wolf for sport. As the wolf has become more rare and fearful, men have taken to hunting from planes, to assure that those wolves which remain cannot escape.

In the past 5 years, 5,000 wolves have been killed in Alaska, the one State where that animal is relatively plentiful; there are now 5,000 wolves left in the State, and a bounty of \$50 is offered for each wolf which is killed. To reward the worst instincts of man at the expense of the species already pitifully depleted is to forget that when our wilderness was still pristine, it was populated by animals who respected the balance of nature.

To assure the protection of wolves and other wild predatory animals, I introduced a bill on June 24 which would authorize the Government to take steps toward the conservatoin of such animals. I ask your support for that bill, and I also urge that you make an effort to see an extraordinary film on wolves titled "The Wolf Men" to be presented Tuesday night on NBC. It is a poignant tribute to an animal which can no longer protect itself from man — man must now protect it from himself.

**SENATOR NELSON AND CONGRESSMAN SAYLOR INTRODUCE BILLS TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR SHOOTING AT ANIMALS FROM AIRCRAFT**

Having seen "The Wolf Men," Senator Gaylord Nelson (D., Wis.) and Congressman Saylor introduced companion bills, December tenth, S. 3234 and H.R. 15188, to add a new section to the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 providing that "whoever, while airborne in an aircraft, shoots at any bird, fish, or other animal of any kind whatever which is on or over any land (or on, over or in any water) owned by or reserved to the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both." The section exempts state and federal officials during discharge of their duties in administration of land, water or wildlife.

**ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE**

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