

January, February, March, 1970

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HEARINGS ON BILL TO PROHIBIT SHOOTING ANIMALS FROM AIRPLANES

In opening hearings March 16th on H.R. 15188 to provide a criminal penalty for shooting at birds and animals from aircraft, Congressman John Dingell (D., Mich.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, stated that more mail had been received on this bill than on any other legislation before the Committee in the past fourteen years.

Congressman John P. Saylor (R., Pa.), chief sponsor of the bill, delivered an eloquent and forceful plea for its passage, and proposed strengthening amendments including criminal penalties for anyone who would hunt a wolf from any motorized vehicle. He noted that government officials are also involved in shooting animals from airplanes. H.R. 15188 as introduced would exempt government agencies from its provisions, but Congressman Saylor, speaking extemporaneously said, "Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I am not sure there should be any exclusion." He expressed the view that the Congress should tell the Department of the Interior to cease many of their practices, especially shooting from airplanes.

Congressman Dingell noted that the Department of the Interior has given an adverse report on H.R. 15188 and asked Congressman Saylor to comment on this.

Congressman Saylor expressed extreme displeasure with the Predator and Rodent Control (PARC) people in the Department, describing them as career employees dedicated to self-preservation — preserving their own jobs and getting a promotion. Congressman Saylor asked what kind of people they are who would want to condone such practices, conceding only that they could be classed as *homo sapiens*, but questioning whether they could be described as human beings.

Congressman Dingell indicated that the Department of the Interior could expect stiff questioning at a future hearing on poisoning of animals in its Predator and Rodent Control program. He expressed concern, too, about the shooting of Grizzly Bear from a private plane in Alaska which he learned of during a recent visit to the State.

Congressman Thomas M. Pelly (R., Wash.), ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee, commended Congressman Saylor and stated his desire to work with him "so we can get this legislation passed."

In response to questioning, Department of the Interior spokesmen agreed that the legislation should be broadened to include harrassment as well as shooting from any motorized vehicle, for example, snowmobiles, as well as aircraft. However, they insisted that it all be done by the state governments.

Congressman Joseph Karth, (D., Minn.) taxed Interior spokesmen with "paradoxical testimony" and asked how much money was being spent annually by the Department on predator control. He was informed that \$3,340,000 was being spent by the Federal Government, and that cooperatively with the funds provided by the states, the amount was \$7,500,000. Both federally owned and contract aircraft were used to kill about 5,000 coyotes last year by shooting from aircraft. Another approximately 65,000 coyotes were killed by other means, mainly poison.

In a spirited colloquy between Congressman Saylor and Congressman Dingell concerning deaths of sheep attributed to predators, Congressman Saylor noted that most such sheep are not lost to predators. Referring to the accidental drift of poison in an Army test, he pointed out that the Army killed more last year than predators had killed in ten. He emphasized the very low fee paid by sheep growers for permitting their sheep to graze on the Public Lands belonging to the United States.

Congressman Dave Obey (D., Wis.), a co-sponsor of H.R. 15188, stated in his testimony for the bill that in the last five years, hunters in one state killed more wolves than the total now alive in this country.

CRUELTY ELIMINATED AT 1970 WESTINGHOUSE SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH

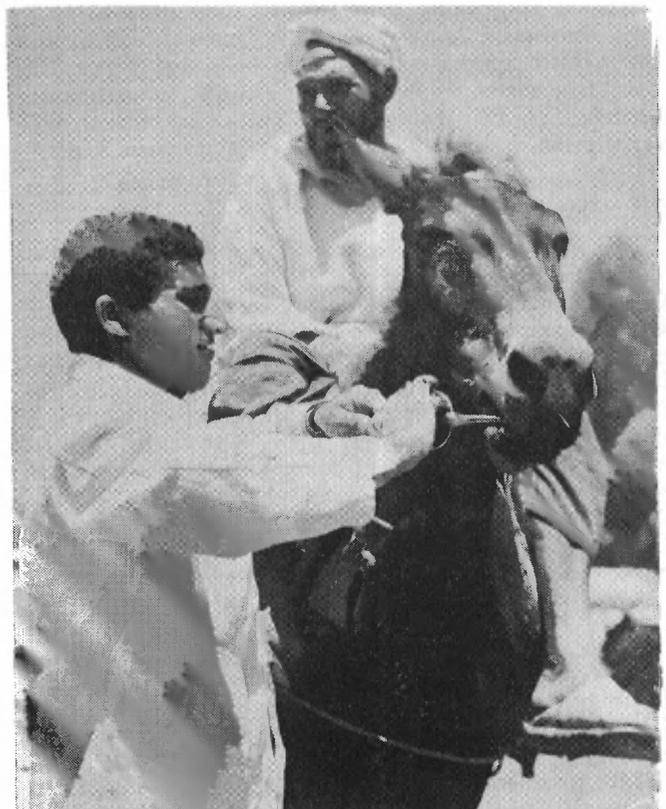
This year's Westinghouse Science Talent Search exhibition, held February 28, 1970, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., presented the work of the forty finalists, *none of whose projects caused pain or suffering to animals.* This is a splendid humane precedent which every institution awarding prizes for science projects and every science fair should emulate.

A report from Dr. Barbara Orlans of the AWI Scientific Committee, who examined the exhibits in 1966, 1967, 1969 and 1970, states in part: "Two biology projects, both on bacteria, were awarded \$6,000 and \$4,000 each. One of these young boys had made his own experiments on pigmentation of certain bacteria and how it could be altered. The other boy studied optical diffraction of bacterial flagella. One enterprising youngster obtained some tissue cells and subjected them to different types of vibratory stress with a machine he built himself. This work was conducted in his bedroom—indeed most of these competition projects are done at home. Microscopic examination revealed various changes in the cell structure resulting from the damaging effects of vibration. The boy thought this may have some relevance to vibratory damage resulting from the use of hydraulic drills and various machine operations in factories. He, like the other finalists, received \$250 and a five-day expense-free trip to Washington.

"Of two teenagers who studied plants, one grew tobacco in his garden and at summer camp and tried to see if he could make the plants immune to tobacco mosaic virus. The other student investigated root tips of corn. Other projects were on bacterial DNA, regeneration of a simple microscopic organism which the student cut into sections, and a study of species differences of hemoglobin, the red pigment of blood."

These exhibits represent a major policy change on the part of the Westinghouse Corporation and, presumably, its advisor, Science Service, both of whom

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Humane bit being substituted for painful bit by infirmier Hamitah at Khemisset Souk, Morocco.

For more photographs showing the progress of the humane bit campaign conducted by The Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa see page 3.

Cruelty Eliminated at 1970 Westinghouse Science Talent Search

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were sharply criticised in the AWI Information Report, Vol. 18, No. 2, and, subsequently, in the press. For example, cruel experiments by high school students came under attack by Bob Cromie of *The Chicago Tribune* in a series of columns which led off December 17, 1969 as follows: "The Westinghouse Electric Corporation may consider the blinding of five house sparrows for use in experiments by a teen-age high school girl worthy of an award in its Science Talent Search contest. I consider it outrageous and a horror."

In a follow-up column he stated: "A column last week about awards given by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation to teen-agers performing experiments on live animals has drawn further information about this disturbingly wide-spread practice from irate readers."

Mr. Cromie enumerated cruel experiments that received prizes from other sources and underlined the fact, stating: "In fairness to Westinghouse, it should be made plain that other organizations also offer awards for such obscenities. The boy who was the winner early this year at the 17th annual Central Indian Scientific Fair at Indianapolis, for example, was sent as a guest to the International Science Fair and also given a one-week cruise with the United States Navy. His contribution to the world's knowledge was to subject rats to electrical shock that caused severe neuroses, including, in the words of this young 'scientist,' 'complete withdrawal from surroundings.'

On December 26th, Mr. Cromie gave Westinghouse a full opportunity to reply to the charges, and noted:

"In the same mail came a letter from Ernest J. Roscoe, an ecologist who now teaches geology at a Chicago museum. He wrote, in part: 'I would like to applaud you for your articles on animal experimentation by youngsters . . . I became aware of this problem about a year ago from an article in the journal *Science*, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science . . . [which] revealed that a study of 302 biology projects exhibited at 10 science fairs showed that 157 to 205 involved pain or death for higher animals . . . There is more detailed documentation in the Animal Welfare Institute's Information Report, Vol. 17, No. 2, April-May-June, 1968. Some of this is so disgusting that I don't think it should appear in a family newspaper . . . The nonexperimental, field-oriented natural sciences have been pushed into the background in present-day secondary education. This is a trend I deplore. Such articles as yours may help to bring some scientists to their senses.'"

Dr. Barbara Orlans provided Mr. Cromie with information concerning previous Westinghouse Science Talent Searches. "Among the 1969 finalists," she wrote, "there were approximately 10 on biological topics. Of these ten, seven involved pain or death to vertebrate animals. . . . The record shows that sensational animal experiments have won many prizes in previous years."

The contrast with the work of the 1970 finalists is dramatic.

The presentation of a *completely humane* Science Talent Search exhibition in 1970 by the Westinghouse Corporation, in cooperation with Science Service, represents a change of major importance to the humane movement. Readers of the Information Report who have followed the campaign for humane biology teaching and humane projects by high school biology students, may wish to express their appreciation to the Westinghouse Corporation for taking this significant step. To do so, write to Mr. C. E. Hammond, President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANIMAL EXPRESSIONS NEEDED

A second edition of the AWI publication, "Animal Expressions, A Photographic footnote to Charles Darwin's *Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*," is planned, and persons who would like to contribute photographs to the new edition are invited to write to the AWI at the address on the masthead. The manual is divided into chapters following Darwin's distinctions: They are: I. Affection, II. Joy, III. Contentment, IV. Pain, Anger, Anxiety and Depression, V. Astonishment, VI. Terror. Photographs showing these or other expressions, whether in the animal's face or physical attitude, are welcome. Any species, either domestic or wild is suitable for inclusion.

AWI EXHIBIT AT CINCINNATI CONVENTION OF NATIONAL SCIENCE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Science teachers attending the March 13-17, 1970 convention of the National Science Teachers Association in Cincinnati took an active interest in the AWI booth exhibit. They personally carried away 500 copies of "Humane Biology Projects," 500 copies of "First Aid and Care of Small Animals," and 300 copies of "Studying Our Fellow Mammals," and asked that over a thousand more of these AWI manuals be sent to them. They took considerable interest in the display entitled, "Attitudes Toward Animals," featuring magnificent color photographs loaned for the occasion by *Life* photographer, Stan Wayman.

The ethological approach to biology teaching, emphasizing close observation of animals in their natural state, was illustrated by quotations from the newly published, "Studies in Animal and Human Behavior," by Konrad Lorenz, one of the founders of this discipline.

Photographs of the rescue of deer, sloths, anteaters, and other wild creatures flooded out by the Surinam dam built by an aluminum company, showed John Walsh of the International Society for the Protection of Animals, bringing them to safety from areas where they faced death by starvation or drowning.

Photographs of wolves in Canada emphasized the duty of science teachers to dispell ancient prejudices about animals, exemplified by wolf myths which have misrepresented this animal for centuries.

At this convention, not even one science teacher expressed any disagreement with the AWI Rules Governing Treatment of Animals by High School Biology Students: 1. Animals being observed by students must always be maintained in the maximum possible condition of health, comfort and well-being. 2. 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.

HUMANE BIT CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA

Readers of the Animal Welfare Institute Information Report responded generously to the invitation to help pay for comfortable bits for horses and donkeys in North Africa (see Vol. 18, No. 3). Their donations played an important part in making possible the removal of heavy, hand made iron "ring bits" which cut the animals' tongues and chins and exchanging them for the smooth, comfortable SPANA bits which can be expected to last many animals throughout their lifetime thus eliminating an instrument of torture from each of these animals' lives.

Representatives of the Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa visit the Souks or markets, where the animals are hobbled, and inspect their condition. A few quotations from a recent report of the Organizing Secretary, Captain D. E. H. Russell, will give a picture of the work. "I arrived at the Khemisset souk at about 11 a.m. on 14 October and met the Khalifa of Khemisset, M. Hamidou, who is clearly very well disposed towards SPANA, making his constabulary available to accompany Harold Bennett and his infirmiers during their rounds of the souk. SPANA is clearly supported and welcomed by the local Berbers and during the 3 hours or so that I spent going round with Bennett, we relieved at least 24 animals of their native bits replacing them on the spot with SPANA bits; 12 or more goads were collected and broken and a good collection of permanent needle and wire goads was rounded up. Three donkeys with badly galled backs were taken into the Khemisset dispensary. . . . On the following morning Bennett and I, accompanied by Infirmier Mohar spent an hour and a half walking round the Meknès Medina, where we saw a good number of donkeys and mules already fitted with SPANA bits. In the course of the first hour we gave away a complete box in exchange for the bloody native ones; two owners of overloaded donkeys were forced to unload with police support and many permanent saddle goads were removed."

SPANA works in Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, and the bit campaign is being actively carried out in all three countries. President of SPANA in Tunisia is Dr. Hedi El Fourgi, of the Ministry of Agriculture. Dr. El Fourgi, a veterinarian, leads the work for prevention of cruelty to animals in this country. SPANA's fifteen hospitals and fifty refuges are operated in cooperation with government veterinary authorities throughout the Maghreb countries.



Patient and Weary — The faces of some of the Animals that SPANA representatives inspect and help.



The Ring Bits — That cause painful soreness and bleeding — For sale with other hardware, Meknès Medina, Morocco, February, 1970 (Upper left of photo).



The SPANA manager in Rabat, Bill Walton, inspecting and looking for patients at the Salé Souk, Morocco, January, 1970.



Infirmier Mohar cuts away a painful old ring bit in Sfassif Souk near Meknès, Morocco, February, 1970.



Occasionally an attempt is made to cling to the old bits. Here a Berber trader at Sfassif Souk gives up a ring bit which he had tried to conceal. It was exchanged for a SPANA bit.



A veterinary member of the SPANA Council, John Gregg, M.R.C.V.S., fits a new bit at the Sfassif Souk, Morocco, February, 1970.



Painful old bits in one hand, comfortable new ones in the other, infirmier M'Barak returns to the SPANA Refuge in Rabat after a morning's work. Morocco, February, 1970.



A grateful recipient of a SPANA bit. Khemisset Souk near Meknès, Morocco, October, 1969.

NEW ONTARIO LAW ON RESEARCH ANIMALS

The Province of Ontario passed a law in December of 1969 titled, "An Act Respecting the Care and Provision of Animals for Research." This law is the result of discussion extending over a period of nearly a year, culminating in five weeks of hearings. The final version is very different from the original one which caused strong protest by the public and the Ontario Humane Society. For example, the original bill would have permitted dog dealers to enter humane society shelters and take dogs from them to sell to research institutions. The Act as passed would eliminate the "random source" dog dealer entirely, substituting licensed breeders and pounds as sources of laboratory dogs. The small pound run by an individual dog warden who sells animals to laboratories has been a source of serious mistreatment of dogs, however, and will require very close supervision if abuses are to be stopped.

The new Act combines a variety of ideas on laboratory animals. It is to be administered by the Director of the Veterinary Services Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Food, with a Licensing and Review Board appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council which is authorized to hold hearings in disputed cases. One member of the Board must be a member of the Ontario Humane Society.

Significant requirements in the licensing of persons who supply laboratory animals include the following: "No person shall be granted a licence as an operator of a supply facility unless he (a) is experienced in the proper care and handling of animals: and (b) possesses all pens, cages, compounds, vehicles, tools, implements, buildings and dietary materials necessary to properly care for and handle animals on his premises." Licenses may be suspended or revoked for failure to comply with the regulations under the Act or for such failure with regard to "any other Act relating to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect of animals." These same requirements apply to the registration of research facilities.

The Act states: "20.—(1) Every animal used in a registered research facility in any experiment that is likely to result in pain to the animal shall be anaesthetized so as to prevent the animal from suffering unnecessary pain. (2) The operator of a research facility shall provide analgesics adequate to prevent an animal from suffering unnecessary pain during the period of its recovery from any procedure used in an experiment.

"21. — (1) Every person or body of persons having control of a registered research facility or facilities shall establish in connection therewith an animal care committee, one of the members of which shall be a veterinarian.

"(2) Every animal care committee established under subsection 1 shall be responsible for co-ordinating and reviewing,

"(a) the activities and procedures relating to the care of animals;

"(b) the standards of care and facilities for animals;

"(c) the training and qualifications of personnel that are engaged in the care of animals; and

"(d) procedures for the prevention of unnecessary pain including the use of anaesthetics and analgesics,

in every research facility in connection with which the animal care committee is established, having regard to the requirements of this Act and the regulations.

"(3) The operator of a research facility shall, prior to conducting any research project in which animals are to be used, file or cause to be filed, with the animal care committee a research project proposal setting forth the nature of all procedures to be used in connection with such animals, the number and type of animals to be used and the anticipated pain level that any such animal is likely to experience.

"(4) Where an animal care committee has reason to believe that there is, will be or has been an offence committed against section 20 in any research facility in connection with which it is established, the animal care committee shall order,

"(a) that any research in connection with such of-

fence be stopped or not proceeded with; and
"(b) that where such research has caused, in any animal, severe pain or illness that cannot be alleviated, such animal be forthwith humanely destroyed.

"22. — (1) The Minister shall appoint a chief inspector who is a veterinarian and such other inspectors as he deems necessary, and notwithstanding any other Act, such inspectors have exclusive authority to initiate proceedings to enforce the provisions of this Act and the regulations."

Penalties are divided between (1) those for infractions of record keeping requirements for which a fine of not more than \$25 for a first or \$100 for a subsequent offense may be levied, and (2) those for other violations which amount to not more than \$500 and/or imprisonment for not more than three months for the first offense, and a fine of not more than \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than six months for a subsequent offense.

The final enforcement provision reads: "26. Where it is made to appear from the material filed or evidence adduced that any offence against this Act or the regulations or against any Act relating to cruelty, maltreatment or neglect of animals has been or is being committed by any person who is the operator of a pound, research facility or supply facility or who is employed by or associated with any such person, the Supreme Court or a judge thereof may, upon the application of the Director, enjoin any such person from being engaged in any way in the operation of such pound, research facility or supply facility absolutely or for such period as seems just."

If well and fairly administered, the Act should go far to prevent cruelty and neglect in pounds, laboratories and animal suppliers' premises. Testimony presented on behalf of the Animal Welfare Institute requested that animals supplied from pounds should be limited in their use to non-survival experiments under full anesthesia so that the animals could not possibly experience any pain or distress. However, this proposal was not accepted by the legislature.

HEARINGS ON TULE ELK BILLS IN HOUSE AND SENATE

Hearings on bills to provide a study for a national refuge for the rare Tule Elk were held March 16th in the House of Representatives and March 17th in the Senate. Senator Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.) conducted the hearings on S. 3028 introduced by Senator Alan Cranston (D., Calif.), before the Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment of the Senate Commerce Committee. Congressman John Dingell (D., Mich.) conducted hearings on H.R. 14603 introduced by Congressman George E. Brown (D., Calif.), before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Major witness was Mrs. Beula Edmiston of the Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk, whose ardent efforts to preserve the remaining members of this species at the state level led to an appeal to the Federal Government to resolve the issue.

An interesting fact elicited at the House hearings was the gift of 600,000 acres of federal land which was donated to the City of Los Angeles. This acreage is part of the area in which the conflict over killing the Tule Elk is most acute. A full report on the status of this land was requested by Chairman Dingell.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE OF NEW AWI ARTICLE IN THE AMERICAN BIOLOGY TEACHER

Science teachers and other wishing to have a copy of "Attitudes Toward Animals," by the President of the Animal Welfare Institute, are invited to write to the address on the masthead for a copy. The article, which was published in the February, 1970 issue of *The American Biology Teacher*, discusses high school biology teaching with particular reference to cruel experiments on animals by young people.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

Scientific Committee on Humane Standards for Research Animals

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Volume 19, No. 2

HEARINGS HELD ON WHITEHURST BILL TO BROADEN LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Spectacular change in climate of opinion has taken place since 1965 when Congressman W. R. Poage held the first hearings on the bills that were destined to become P.L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. At that time the subject was bitterly controversial, with organized science and organized animal protection at loggerheads, and subsidiary battles raging within the two camps as well. Five years later, the law having been well administered and honestly enforced, the great body of opinion from all sides supports effective broadening of the law as proposed in the Whitehurst Bill, H.R. 13957.

Every one of the animal protective organizations which testified at the hearings urged enactment of the bill. Some suggested clarifying or strengthening amendments, but none opposed the bill or any of its contents.

The two major spokesmen for the scientific community also supported the bill, and the amendments they asked for were not destructive in character, nor were they put forward in a manner to preclude alternate proposals which could be highly beneficial to animals.

Responding to questions by Representative Catherine May, ranking Republican of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains of the House Agriculture Committee, Dr. Maurice Visscher, President of the National Society for Medical Research emphasized his agreement with the provisions of H.R. 13957 giving *all* species of warm-blooded animals proper handling and care *throughout* their stay in research facilities. He expressed his approval for the requirement for "adequate veterinary care" for animals under experimentation which the bill calls for. He made clear that his only concern in this area was to remove a possible ambiguity by specifically stating that experimental design remain outside the provisions of the legislation. Mrs. May noted that P.L. 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, has resulted in improvements in laboratory animal facilities and that a broadening of the law could result in further improvements. Dr. Visscher agreed that this was the case. In prepared testimony he also expressed support for humane standards for animals in pet shops, exhibitions, and zoos. So did Dr. Howard A. Schneider, speaking for the Committee on Public Affairs of the American Institute of Nutrition and as a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. Dr. Schneider ended his testimony by saying, "the part of the scientific community I represent stands ready to assist this distinguished committee, and endorses the broad principles of H.R. 13957."

Opposition of the 1965 type was expressed by Dr. Helen Taussig speaking for the American Heart Association.

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COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS APPROVES MODEL STATE LAW TO COMPLEMENT LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT, P.L. 89-544

Two years of work by the Animal Welfare Committee of the United States Animal Health Association was crowned with success when the Council of State Governments, at its annual May meeting, approved the model state law to complement the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P. L. 89-544. The model law would empower state agriculture departments to set and enforce humane standards of animal husbandry for pet shops, pounds, dog wardens, animal shelters, and those animal dealers not included in P.L. 89-544 because they do not engage in interstate commerce.

Copies of the model law may be obtained from the Chairman of the U.S.A.H.A. Animal Welfare Committee, Dr. Grant Kaley, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Division of Animal Industry, Building #8, State Campus, Albany, New York 12226.

AMATEUR MONKEY SURGERY CONTINUES UNABATED

by F. Barbara Orlans, Ph.D. & Charles F. Colao, M.D.

At Science Service's May International Science Fair in Baltimore, a 16 year old boy's exhibit described how he surgically operated on monkeys trying to implant brain electrodes. After applying electrical stimuli to the brain, he concluded that "The monkey is very sensitive to pain." A photo at his booth showed a "Monkey reacting to shock." Earlier in the year, this unscientific project, pompously called "Dissipation of Traumatic Neurosis by Subcortical Stimulation," won a prize at a participating local science fair in Missouri which entitled the child the further publicity of exhibiting it to thousands of children and adults at the International Science Fair.

The boy started his "experiment" by training monkeys and rats to push levers to obtain their food. When the animals had learned this, the boy applied electric shocks to the animals whenever they sought food. By this means he claimed he made the animals "neurotic," and he next surgically implanted brain electrodes. Electric shocks were applied again, but this time directly into the brain tissue. His grandiose conclusion was that he had "definitely provided a cure for the neurosis," and he wildly asserted that "*Data compiled indicates . . . [that] ESB [electronic stimulation of the brain] could be used in the space program to help astronauts during the long periods of time which lag...*"

In full compliance with Science Service's current guidelines on animal use, many other high school children attempted animal surgery although it was obvious that they were ill-versed in the requisite techniques, misunderstood the pathological states with which they were dealing and animals' responses to pain. On show was a teenager's project describing how the donor mouse for skin transplants "died from being sewed up too many times" and how the student, unsuccessful in surgery, found "all baby mice dead." Heart and pancreas transplants were undertaken by other novice experimenters.

There were several projects involving induction of cancer in small animals despite the animal suffering involved and past warnings in teacher's journals that such projects pose a health hazard to the students. Since the thalidomide case, it has become common for venturesome youths to administer harmful, toxic substances to pregnant animals. In one such project, a 17 year old from Kansas so mistreated pregnant rabbits that they developed large abscesses, became blind, and produced malformed, undersized babies, two of which were named "Scabby Baby" and "Minibaby."

A "supervised" youngster from Alabama, in a project entitled "Pericarditis," paralyzed and killed chickens by feeding them improper diets. Another young student wanted to find the "maximum safe" temperature for animals and, accordingly, heated ten mice until one died a slow death over the course of two hours. A boy from a Catholic school in West Virginia called his project "Some Visible Physiological and Behavioral Effects of Drugs on Mice." The visible effects he noted after administering Valium to mice were that the resulting neck tumors enlarged to become "as big as the mouse" and that these impedimental growths made it impossible for animals to walk properly. The mice finally died after suffering the tumors five months.

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NEW YORKER MAGAZINE EXPOSES FEDERAL POISONING OF WILDLIFE

In a thoroughly researched article on the black-footed ferret (an endangered species) and the prairie dog, Faith McNulty gives a profoundly shocking account of the massive federal poisoning programs which decimate wild animals in the West. All conservationists and humanitarians should read the article, "The Prairie Dog and the Black-footed Ferret," in the June 13, 1970 issue of *The New Yorker*.

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Amateur Monkey Surgery Continues Unabated

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This unexhausted list of juvenile experiments is sufficient to demonstrate that, unlike the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, which set an excellent precedent this year of exhibiting no inhumane projects, the standards of animal use at the 1970 International Science Fair are still intolerable. The consistent failure of three different sets of guidelines which the International Science Fair has used in the last three years is mainly attributable to their reliance on adult supervision to curb unsavory projects. Evidently, it is not difficult for youngsters to produce signatures of "Supervisors" who either do not know or do not object to the animal suffering inflicted. Noticeable efforts were made this year to implement the supervision requirements but significant improvements were not thereby effected. Although any strengthening of rules governing student animal work is welcome, it is doubtful if further efforts aimed merely at improving supervision will be adequate to make the changes so urgently needed. Science fairs are, by their nature, competitive and extra-curricular, and both these factors mitigate against having adult supervisors. A moral sense of fairness makes youngsters want to submit their own rather than their supervisor's work, and, furthermore, so long as animal experimentation is tolerated and encouraged in children's homes, rules dependent upon supervision will surely fail. Guidelines are needed which introduce a new basic concept, not dependent solely upon supervision.

Changes are also needed in the guidelines' statement that "An experiment in nutritional deficiency may proceed only to the point where symptoms of the deficiency appear. Appropriate measures shall then be taken to correct the deficiency, if such action is feasible, or the animal(s) shall be killed by a humane method." This rule has remained virtually the same for over ten years although it is both unworkable and unenforced. Most teenagers and many teachers, inexperienced in pathological observation, cannot identify this "point" when symptoms appear and often continue deficient diets until the animal becomes blind or cannot walk. Such examples were encountered in a characteristic participating local science fair which exhibited experiments of starving rats (to show that they did not grow) and of nutritionally deprived hamsters and mice which died or cannibalized their cagemates. To require euthanasia is unrealistic since neither the teachers nor the youngsters have the knowledge or equipment for it.

One of the better provisions of the current guidelines states that, for most student experiments, it is preferable to use protista and other invertebrates than higher animals. Unfortunately, Science Service has not sought to implement this rule. Thus, at the International Science Fair only 37 projects were counted which used live invertebrates whereas 65 used warm or cold blooded vertebrates. Many of these youngsters who studied insects observed and described their normal life cycles and characteristics whereas, in contrast, very few of those who studied mammals described normal physiological states. In mammalian studies the emphasis was overwhelmingly on painful and often lethal pathological conditions. Thus, of the 38 projects which were encountered on small mammals, 26 involved inflicting harm or painful death.

Changes Advocated

Fresh efforts and fresh thinking are needed to eliminate monkey surgery and other unsuitable animal experimentation by high school students. One rule which has found favor with several scientific societies and has been adopted by some school boards and science competitions is that pre-university students should not inflict pain on vertebrate animals. This rule strikes at the heart of the problem, which is animal pain, and has, therefore, proved workable. Many educational experiments can be conducted on higher animals without causing them pain and these, of course, should be well supervised.

In organizing a fair, greater care is needed in selecting judges who will reflect humane attitudes. Local humane societies and veterinarians can help in this respect. Scientific societies, national organizations, and federal services which participate in junior competitions, have a serious responsibility to see that projects involving animal harm are not undertaken. Organizers of competitions and educators of youth have an obligation to see that student projects are wholesome educational experiences and to spread an understanding of the boundaries of humane animal experimentation.

The same pattern is seen at local science fairs where the crudity of animal work is even more evident than

at the International Science Fair which exhibits only prize-winning projects. Hundreds of participating local science fairs use the Science Service animal guidelines, but humane standards are frequently appalling. Typically, youngsters work alone in home basements, feeding small animals nutritionally deficient diets, or giving them alcohol instead of water, or killing them with cigarette smoke. Guidelines, to be workable, must get through to these local levels and must be simple enough to be readily comprehended.

Hearings Held On Whitehurst Bill To Broaden Laboratory Animal Welfare Act

(Continued from page 1)

sociation who claimed that the bill would impose "a very heavy burden on medical research." She said that "medical research should not grind to a standstill" and urged that the money for inspection of laboratories be given to the laboratories themselves "for updating facilities." Congressman Graham Purcell, Chairman of the Subcommittee, asked Dr. Taussig for figures on the cost of inspection she was speaking of, but she said she did not know what they were and that the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) would tell him.

This negative attitude was more than balanced by excellent testimony by Dr. Bennett M. Derby, a member of the Scientific Committee of the Animal Welfare Institute. Dr. Derby stated in part: "I am Associate Professor of Clinical Neurology at the New York University School of Medicine and Chief of the Neurology Service and Neuropathologist at the New York Veterans Administration Hospital. . . . Prior legislation has provided supervision of the standard of care of animals housed in research facilities. This supervision includes the right of unannounced inspection of the animals, the facilities and the methods of care. Not provided has been similar supervision of the standard of care of animals on whom research is being carried out . . . No artificial barrier to inspection should exist between groups of animals in the same facility . . . experimental animals need even more supervision, and continuing supervision, than do animals awaiting research. To make an exception of such animals from the requirement that they have an adequate standard of care, open to inspection would deprive the very group that needs our best attention, from the benefits of supervision of standards of care."

Referring to the veterinarians of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Division who do all laboratory inspections under P.L. 89-544, Dr. Derby said, "Veterinarians are skilled in the medical needs of animals, sick as well as healthy, and are trained in the care of all species. When these specialists are already entering research facilities for inspection, there seems no reason to draw the line between non-research and experimental animals, or between the cat and dog and the remainder of the warm-blooded species. For these reasons I urge support of H.R. 13957."

Mrs. Dorothy Dyce, Animal Welfare Institute Laboratory Animal Consultant, testified: "Visiting a large Midwest university medical school, I found the dogs not yet on experiment housed in bright new stainless steel cages which meet the requirement of P.L. 89-544. However, the dogs on experimentation, which far exceed the number of new animals, are housed in old metal cages which, in many instances, are much too small for the large dogs." Mrs. Dyce emphasized cruelty in importation of exotic animals for the pet and exhibition trade as well as laboratory use. "Many of the animals . . ." she said, "are sold to roadside zoos. Last year 140,858 mammals were imported into this country—of this number, 124,440 were primates destined for pet shops, zoos, circuses and research laboratories. Many of them die of exposure, starvation, thirst, overcrowding and fear. The dead and injured are simply and matter-of-factly separated from the living. . . . I've heard the pitiful cries of infant monkeys torn from the bodies of their mothers who had been brutally killed by their captors. Peering into the darkened shipping crates I saw tiny monkeys, barely able to eat by themselves, huddled together in terror. Touring some Miami pet shops I saw these tiny monkeys for sale. The pet dealers turn their backs on the wanton killing of the mother to get the infant because baby woolly monkeys sell for \$150 and up. . . ."

Persons who wish to read the full testimony presented at the hearings may write to the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. requesting a copy of the Hearings on H.R. 13957, June 8 and 9, 1970 before the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains.

NATURE PROTECTION ACT INTRODUCED BY SENATOR CRANSTON

Senator Alan Cranston (D., Calif.) introduced S. 3888, May 27, 1970, to broaden the first (1966) Endangered Species Act, protecting domestic wildlife by including rare as well as endangered species among those which may not be hunted, captured, killed, taken, transported, sold or purchased. Further, it would prohibit any person, State or political subdivision thereof from paying or offering to pay a bounty for any of the fish or wildlife listed.

S. 3888 would fulfill an international treaty obligation undertaken by the United States in 1941: The Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere. The treaty, Senator Cranston points out, has been binding on the United States since that time, but to enforce its provisions in our domestic courts, Congress must enact enabling legislation.

PROTEST AGAINST TREATMENT OF ELK

The following letter received by the AWI speaks for itself:

A recent issue of one of our local newspapers, *The News-Gazette*, carried a photograph of "Monique the space elk," wearing a large and cumbersome "electronic collar." The short article accompanying the photograph informed us that the elk had been shot with a tranquilizer on Thursday and had been found dead on Tuesday. The experiment, as it was called, was apparently undertaken to "determine winter migration habits" of a 7,000-head elk herd on the National Elk Refuge near Jackson, Wyoming. A Don Redfearn, spokesman for the group conducting the "experiment," was quoted as saying that "for the last couple of days Monique had disassociated herself from the rest of the herd, and didn't appear to be up and feeding. This seems to be a symptom of those who die of pneumonia."

I do not object, in principle, to the attachment of markers, transmitters, or recording devices to animals for the purpose of studying their behavior or physiology. There is much information that cannot be obtained in any other way. What I do object to is the use of devices which, by their size, weight, shape, or method of attachment strongly bias results obtained from their use by inflicting pain or otherwise interfering seriously with the normal biological activity of the organism with which they are associated. In the present case, I wonder how much attention was given to the possible effect of the "electronic collar" on the individual and social behavior of the animal to which it was attached. From the photograph and description of the device, I think that it might produce considerable physiological stress and, perhaps more importantly, that it would significantly interfere with social interactions of the elk.

It is incredible to me that our government should condone, let alone finance, such an awkward, cruel, and nonsensical "experiment" as the one described here. The whole episode has many of the attributes of a glorified high school Science Fair project. If scientists are really interested in studying the movement of the elk, there are much more direct and effective means of doing so. If they are interested in exploiting satellites as a means of communication, let them do it in a more efficient, scientifically meaningful, and humane way. As a tax payer I object to this grandstand play for publicity on the part of both the National Elk Refuge and the Goddard Space Center. As a biologist I find the "experiment" naive, crude, and cruel. Furthermore, I am insulted by Mr. Don Redfearn's casual explanation of the elk's separation from the herd and failure to feed as a specific symptom of pneumonia, the presumed cause of death. I rather imagine that separation from the herd and failure to feed is associated, in elk and many other animals, with impending death, whatever the cause.

Speaking as a private citizen and as a professional biologist I urge you to call this matter to the attention of officials who are in a position to investigate this project and, if possible, to bring such practices as attaching a 23-pound object to the neck of an elk for the purpose of bouncing signals off an orbiting satellite to a sudden halt. This sort of "science" can only have an adverse effect on legitimate ecological research projects dependent on public sympathy and understanding for their support.

Sincerely yours,
Richard B. Selander
Professor of Entomology
University of Illinois

U.S.D.A LABORATORY ANIMALS STAFF SPONSORS TRAINING COURSES

The second annual series of regional training courses has just been completed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Laboratory Animals Staff. The week-long courses focus on workshop problems encountered in inspections and in obtaining compliance with the standards under the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

Mrs. Robert Dyce, Animal Welfare Institute Laboratory Animal Consultant, spoke at the course held in Phoenix, Arizona in early April. Showing photographs and slides of mistreatment of animals by dealers and research institutions prior to enactment of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544, she emphasized the important changes in facilities for the housing of animals which have resulted from enforcement of the law and the continuing need for thorough follow-up on the actual care of the animals and the way in which they are handled from day to day.

CAGE MANUFACTURER JOINS CONSERVATION EFFORT

The March, 1970 "Pocket Planner" issued by the Research Equipment Company of Bryan, Texas, carried the following message:

Help Protect Our Diminishing Species!

The use of nonhuman primates (monkeys, chimpanzees, baboons, apes, etc.) as subjects in biomedical research has increased greatly in recent years.

Because the world's resources of nonhuman primates are exhaustible and some are already seriously threatened, any use of these animals in biomedicine should be based upon valid scientific rationale.

For the reasons given above, nonhuman primates ought to be investigated in minimum significant numbers in carefully designed experiments. An effort ought to be made to derive as much scientific information from each animal subject as is humanely reasonable and scientifically compatible.

When feasible, an investigator may wish to check with the Science Information Exchange, 1730 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, to find out whether parallel or similar work has been published.

DECISION FAVORS THE CONDOR, AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

The following Associated Press story, February 8, 1970, appeared under the heading, "Only 50 of Species Left. Water Plans Voided as Peril to Condors," in the Sunday Star, Washington, D.C.

FILLMORE, Calif. (AP) — Plans for an \$89 million water project have been suspended by the Interior Department to head off a threat to the nearly extinct California condor.

Only about 50 of the huge, vulture-like birds are still alive and scientists said the water project would have frightened them from nesting places in Sespe Creek, north of Los Angeles County. Some scientists described the condor as North America's only link with the Pleistocene, a glacial era about two million years ago.

E. Domingo Hardison, chairman of the Ventura County Water Conservation District, disclosed that the Interior Department had decided against the project.

"It seems the birds are more valuable to the entire world than water is to Ventura County," Hardison said Friday.

Hardison said he was "not pleased with this decision," but felt it was inevitable. "I was quite sure the project would be blocked in every degree," he said.

He said only intervention by President Nixon could alter the decision not to present the water project proposal to Congress.

Quoting from an Interior Department report, he said the district was told:

"Because of the inherent danger the project poses for the rare California condor and the prevailing delicate ecological balance of the Sespe Sanctuary and adjoining creek drainage, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife had concluded that the project should not be authorized for construction."

Since female condors lay at most one egg every other year and because parent birds will abandon an egg if frightened, scientists fear that upsetting the environment could be disastrous to the birds' breeding habits. Condors have favored Sespe Creek nesting places for many years.

FLORIDA SUCCUMBS TO BULLFIGHT INTERESTS

The State of Florida has permitted drastic weakening of its anti-cruelty laws, the only State in the Union voting to exempt so-called "Bloodless" bullfighting, rodeos and trained animal acts from the anti-cruelty statutes. The seriousness of this backward step was underlined in a *Christian Science Monitor* editorial, May 16, 1970, which under the heading "The 'bloodless' wedge," stated in part, "The simulated bullfight has not always proven to be as 'bloodless' as that term would imply. In any case, the animal is physically goaded into a fight, which is in itself a form of cruelty. Moreover, any extension of this modified form of bullfighting is driving the wedge a little deeper for the entry of the all-out bullfight. But the most serious aspect of the Florida legislation is its complete removal of any legal restraint from three areas of animal exploitation where cruelty can all too easily occur."

Mainly responsible for this retrogression, according to the *St. Petersburg Times*, was industrialist Jim Walter of Tampa who wants to build an arena in Ybor City.

The caliber of the entrepreneurs can be grasped from a column by the Sports Editor of the *Tampa Tribune*, May 29, 1970, who attributes the speed with which the bill was passed to the lobbying of Walter, accompanied by the Mayor of Tampa and a hand-kissing restaurant owner named Cesar Gonzmart. According to the column, "A replica of an old Spanish city is to be built, a castle-like motel across from the Columbia (3½ million dollars) and an arena for bloodless bullfights." It quotes the Mayor of Tampa as follows: "I am convinced that it was Gonzmart's courtly manners to the secretaries, wives and other ladies about in the halls of the State's legislative buildings in Tallahassee that keyed our securing approval of the bullfight bill in all-record time, less than three days. Walter and I went ahead from room to room plugging for the bill and behind us came Gonzmart in his Edwardian attire, and glad eye and continental manners, kissing every female hand in sight. The halls echoed with the sound of Cesar's kisses and the accompanying heel-clicks..."

Governor Claude Kirk ignored the thousands of wires and letters from humanitarians asking him to veto the bill. He took no action at all, and it became law without his signature. Determined efforts for repeal are now underway, led by a small new group, Floridians Against Bullfights, headed by Mrs. Arthur Karp and Mrs. Conon Swann. The Florida legislature has adjourned for the year; however, a repeal bill for the 1971 session will be strongly supported.

ALASKA MOVES TOWARD PROTECTION OF BEARS

According to a *New York Times* report by Walter Sullivan, May 7, 1970, "Oil prospecting activities on the treeless North Slope of Alaska have so decimated the grizzly bears of the region, one of the last large reservoirs of the species, that Alaskan officials have eliminated this year's spring hunting season. The season would have run from May 15 to May 31.

"In addition, the officials have also curtailed the hunting of polar bears. This action followed an international conference on polar bears, held recently in Morges, Switzerland, at which it was disclosed that the polar bear population was barely holding its own against airborne hunters."

The article reports Charles J. Keim, a licensed guide and dean of the College of Arts and Letters at the University of Alaska, as stating that the animals are "in desperate straits." He expressed outrage over airborne hunting of polar bears and wolves. Two planes are used to hunt the bears. One carries the hunter who lands and waits for the other plane to harrass the bear and drive him to exhaustion so he no longer even has the strength to rear up and threaten the hunter by the time he has been driven within range of the gun. These practices would be ended if the Saylor-Nelson bills were law. (See Information Report, Vol. 19, No. 1)

STATE OF VIRGINIA PROHIBITS SORING OF WALKING HORSES

Governor Linwood Holton of Virginia signed into law on April sixth a bill making it illegal to deliver, receive or show a sore walking horse in that State.

A bill for the same purpose introduced in the Ohio legislature went to hearings but has not been passed.

At the Federal level, the Tydings Bill, S. 2543, to prohibit soring, was sent to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee after passing the Senate last December, Hearings have not yet been scheduled by the Committee.

NEW YORK STATE LEADS WITH STRONG ENDANGERED SPECIES LAWS

Two important endangered species bills were signed into law in New York State on May 20th by Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

The first, (CH 1047) complements the Federal Endangered Species Act by restricting the possession, sale and transportation of endangered species within the state. The second (CH 1048) though not as broad is much stronger with respect to particular species named in the body of the law itself. Its author, Assemblyman Edwyn E. Mason, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, stated: "New York State is now the first state in the nation to have enacted endangered species legislation which specifically earmarks animals to be protected." Six months after enactment, the law prohibits the sale, or offering for sale, of leopard, clouded leopard, snow leopard, tiger, cheetah, vicuna, polar bear, and all crocodilian products. Eighteen months after enactment, the sale of mountain lion, jaguar, ocelot, margay, and red wolf products will also be outlawed.

By naming specific animals, the question of which ones are considered to be endangered is not subject to debate. Herbert H. Mills, Executive Director of the World Wildlife Fund has stated, "For some reason, scientists are reluctant to list an animal as endangered unless it's about to take its last cough. In our view, all the spotted cats are in danger of being wiped out, yet, the Red Data Book lists only a few subspecies."

An editorial in *The New York Times*, May 15, 1970, urging the Governor to sign the Mason Bill noted that "Federal designations . . . lean so heavily on the International Red Book's directory of nearly extinct species that no cat that has even been seen in the past ten years appears on the Interior Department's list of endangered animals."

Assemblyman Mason's law is strongly supported by the Board of Trustees of the National Parks of Kenya whose director, P.M. Olindo, wrote to give "maximum support" to the bill when it was being considered by the New York State legislature. He stated in part: "We feel that it is appropriate for the American public to know that many illegal methods used to secure the cheetah, leopard and other pelts in this region constitute extreme cruelty to animals. In wire snares, animals languish for days on end, and they are frequently not even recovered. Today we are faced with a chemical warfare against the animals . . . the cats are poisoned to avoid making holes in the pelts, thereby fetching high prices on the international markets. Other carnivores, including birds of prey, fall victim to the poisoned meat and are, of course, useless for this outrageous market..."

"The second reason why the Kenya National Parks' Trustees fully support this Bill is that we have recently suffered the loss of one of our most outstanding rangers; another one was critically injured in the same action against an armed gang of poachers and is still in the hospital. The absence of markets, which Bill No. 7341 aims to achieve, will also safeguard the lives of our men, who are all dedicated conservationists.

"We are confident that your deliberations will be successful and, please, let us request the passage of effective legislation on behalf of Eastern African Wildlife; and further that bilateral discussions between States of your Union be initiated to convert the example being made by the State of New York into 'National Action'..."

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

Scientific Committee on Humane Standards for Research Animals

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

Paul Kiernan, M.D.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TAKES LEGAL ACTION AGAINST VIOLATORS OF LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Animal Dealer Faces Revocation of License

An interstate dog dealer, whose business is one of the biggest if not the biggest in sales to laboratories in the whole country, has been charged by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with violating the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89-544.

Michael L. Kredovsky, who operates the Lone Trail Kennels in Friedensburg, Pennsylvania, denies that his employees transported dogs in an over-crowded truck. If found guilty, Mr. Kredovsky faces revocation of his dealer's license; the Act holds the employer responsible for actions of his employees.

The case arose when an Ohio court found two of Mr. Kredovsky's employees, Paul Anthony and Andy Ball, guilty of cruelty to animals. They had been apprehended while transporting some 150 dogs in enclosures which were not large enough to ensure each animal sufficient space to turn about freely, stand erect, and lie in a natural position. The animals were being moved from various pounds in Ohio to Mr. Anthony's Kiser Lake Kennels near Saint Paris, Ohio. Mr. Anthony subsequently gave up his dealer's license, but his kennels are now designated as a holding facility under Mr. Kredovsky's license.

110 Dog Dealers Out of Business

The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act 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 U.S. D.A.'s Agricultural Research Service.

In enforcing the Act, U.S.D.A. has uncovered numerous suspected violations. Many of the cases have been resolved without the need for court action. However, U.S.D.A. has found it necessary to file charges in some cases and is still investigating others. Over 110 dealers went out of business during the first three years of the program—many of them because they did not care to, or could not, comply with U.S.D.A. requirements for dealing in dogs and cats.

Action Taken Against California Research Laboratory

On July seventh, U.S.D.A. reported on legal action taken against a California research laboratory to prevent mistreatment of animals in violation of the Act. The Department had charged the laboratory, the National Institute of Scientific Research, Inc., of Los Angeles, California, with failure to provide minimum care as directed in standards published by the Department.

In an out-of-court settlement, the laboratory neither admitted nor denied the charges but consented to the issuance of an order containing findings of fact and conclusions based upon the allegations set forth in the complaint. These charges included: housing dogs in dirty, unsafe enclosures; failing to adequately feed and water the dogs; and failing to provide adequate veterinary medical care.

This "cease and desist" order became effective 15 days after issuance and remains in effect permanently. If the laboratory knowingly fails to obey the order, it shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$500 for each offense and each day during which such failure continues shall be considered a separate offense.

CRANSTON-MAGNUSON-SPONG BILL FOR WARM-BLOODED ANIMALS

Senators Alan Cranston (D., Calif.), Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) and William B. Spong, Jr. (D., Va.) introduced S. 4344 to broaden and strengthen the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, P.L. 89544, on September 14th.

The bill is similar to H.R. 18637, introduced by Congressman Thomas S. Foley (D., Wash.), a member of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains of the House Agriculture Committee, following hearings held in June on H.R. 13957, introduced by Congressman G. William Whitehurst (R., Va.).

In introducing S. 4344, Senator Cranston said, "My purpose in introducing this bill is to demonstrate interest and support for the legislation in this body, and to enable the Commerce Committee to commence its deliberative process with the hope of speeding consideration of the House bill when it is sent to this body.

"Generally, this bill expands the provisions of the 1966 act to include exhibitors of animals, private or public, including zoos and circuses, and to dealers in the wholesale pet business. The bill extends coverage to all warm-blooded animals. Research facilities, dealers and exhibitors are required to maintain records of all dogs, cats and animals not indigenous to the United

(cont. on page 2)

BILL TO STOP SORING OF WALKING HORSES APPROVED BY JARMAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Following hearings September 21, 1970 on S. 2543, the Horse Protection Act, and more than twenty similar or identical bills, a House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee chaired by the Hon. John Jarman (D. Okla.) reported the bill with minor amendments to the full Committee on October sixth.

The bill, passed by the Senate in December of 1969, would prohibit the cruel "soring" of walking horses for shows. The extent of this abomination is well illustrated in testimony given by John O. Kirby, a registered horse show judge and steward and a graduate of the horseshoeing course at the California Polytechnical Institute. He has judged 102 shows in 11 different states. He said in part: "I love good walking horses. They are a sturdy, substantial breed of good temperament and even disposition. If they were not so docile and well mannered, they would not take the abuse that they do. There is no way a walking horse can escape if his trainer is burning him. If a horse has a lot of courage and will stand pain well, then the trainer merely applies a greater amount of the burning agent or leaves it on longer. . . . I have seen owners and trainers in broad daylight pouring caustic into open wounds preparing a horse to show. This is very common. After the horse is sore from the chemical burn he is very loath to move. Loose boots that flop on the pastern are placed on the horse to further irritate the sores. Several minutes before the class starts the horse is made to move by whips, electric spurs, etc. After a few minutes of walking, the horse tolerates the pain, under pressure from the rider, so he moves well, but still with his center of gravity moved backward. This causes a long stride behind and a free-wheeling, light footed high action in front."

Mr. Kirby made it clear why soring will never be stopped without federal legislation to prohibit it. "There are many men judging horse shows that cannot afford to enforce the rules where cruelty is concerned. Most need the money. In addition the trainer they disqualify tonight might be judging them next week. . . . The practice of deliberately making walking horses sore is a very effective training and showing tool. It requires no skill or effort to apply. It has been wide-

spread for more than ten years. Now it is the accepted way of mass-producing young show horses in the walking horse breed."

Soring tortures the individual horse and is undermining the breed. Even the colors of the horses are being affected. Mr. Kirby notes, "Walking horses used to be brightly colored roans, white, etc. Now they are almost all black or bays with black points, so the chemical burning practices can be done without detection." The sores are sometimes covered with black shoe polish.

Numerous spokesmen for the walking horse industry testified at the hearings urging the committee to "defer action on this matter or report an unfavorable recommendation as to the passage of Senate Bill No. 2543 of the 91st Congress." These were the words of Wink Groover, Vice-President of the Walking Horse Trainers Association and rider of the horse that won the grand championship walking horse stake this September.

Testifying in favor of federal legislation, Wendell Rawls, reporter for *The Nashville Tennessean*, stated: "Soring is still practiced by almost every trainer in the industry, and such influential trainers as Wink Groover, trainer and rider of Champion Walking Horse of the World, Ace's Sensation, and Jack Moorman, president of the trainers' association, candidly told me they still feel they must sore their horses in order to compete." *The Nashville Tennessean* has carried an excellent series of articles on these horses for the past two years. The Editor, John Seigenthaler, in a statement to the Subcommittee, said, "...we believe that federal legislation is needed. It is needed now."

Leading the fight for the legislation was Mrs. Paul Twyne, President of the American Horse Protection Association. Organizations backing S. 2543 at the hearings included the Animal Welfare Institute, Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Washington Humane Society, Humane Society of the United States, Friends of Animals, and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Cranston-Magnuson-Spong Bill For Warm-Blooded Animals

(cont. from page 1)

States. Licensing of operators of dog and cat auction sales is provided."

Like the Foley bill, the Cranston-Magnuson-Spong bill covers the care of research animals throughout their entire stay in the laboratory, including appropriate use of analgesic and tranquilizing drugs.

Copies of some editorials which have appeared in support of the legislation are reprinted below.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, Louisville, Kentucky
Saturday, August 22, 1970. Founded 1826.

SILENT VOICES CAN BE HEARD IN CONGRESS

A SILENT LOBBY has been at work in Washington in recent years. It consists of animals without number which have suffered needless torture in experimental laboratories, in meat packing plants and in pet shops. These sad witnesses cannot describe their agonies to members of Congress. They can speak only to the inner ear of conscience.

Of course they have had some dedicated human interpreters, such as the Society for Animal Protective Legislation. And once these messengers have called attention to the plight of creatures without the power of speech, Congress has responded quite remarkably.

At first, there was a false idea that agitation to protect laboratory animals was simply an anti-vivisection drive, which would curb animal experiments useful to the human race. That cloud has largely been dispelled. The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, passed in 1966, has been generally accepted as a boon to the dumb beasts and no real handicap to scientists. The earlier Humane Slaughter Act did not hurt the packing industry, as had been predicted, while assuring a quick and merciful death to the animals in the slaughter pens.

When Congress comes back from its recess on Sept. 8, it may hear yet another cry for help from the "silent lobby." The Livestock and Grains Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee will consider final action on two good measures, the Foley and Whitehurst bills.

The proposed action would advance the 1966 Laboratory Act to include the use of tranquilizers to alleviate pain, when such use of drugs would not interfere with the purpose of an experiment. The protective arm of federal law would be extended, too, to animals in roadside zoos, circuses, and in pet dealers' cages.

A combination of the Foley and Whitehurst bills would seem best to serve the cause of humanity to animals. The plea of the speechless must once again be transmitted through human agents. Those who are willing to speak out for creatures who suffer in silence can address the members of the subcommittee through its chairman, Rep. Graham Purcell of Texas, at the House Office Building in Washington.

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D.C.
August 22, 1970

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By long-standing tradition, the Congress of the United States rarely does today what it can put off until tomorrow. As the end of a session nears, harried lawmakers face the harvest of their procrastination. They labor late to enact vital legislation. Anything rated less than mandatory is lost in the pre-adjournment shuffle.

This year promises to be no exception. And among the measures that must be listed by possible candidates for legislative limbo are a number of amendments to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966.

The proposed amendments, carried in separate bills offered by Representatives Whitehurst of Virginia and Foley of Washington, appear to be expendable. Considering the social, economic and foreign crises that are shouted in the daily headlines, a concern for the welfare of animals might even be considered a frivolous waste of congressional attention in the brief time that will remain when the House returns from its pre-election recess.

If so, the matter should be given a second look.

The act of 1966 made important progress toward the goal of assuring humane treatment for the animals used in scientific experimentation. It provided some curbs to the business of stealing pets for the laboratory market. But there were areas left uncovered and some loopholes in the law through which unscrupulous dealers and laboratories continue to trade. The amendments would correct those flaws. They would extend the provisions of the act to cover zoos, circuses and roadside exhibits. They would require the use of tranquilizers and painkillers whenever such drugs would not interfere with the validity of the experiment.

The passage would make few headlines. The proposed amendments involve no major expenditures, no sweeping reforms, no dramatic confrontation of opposing political philosophies. The measure would serve only to make a brief life, sacrificed to the medical advancement of humanity, a bit more bearable. It represents only a minimal recognition of the obligation for compassion that must accompany man's mastery over his fellow creatures.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE, Sacramento, Calif.
September 10, 1970

EXPAND ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT

The strength of a modern civilization often can be judged by the steps it takes to avoid undue cruelty to dumb animals. Four years ago Congress took such a step by enacting the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, designed to uphold the principle the preservation of human life and the advancement of human knowledge should not be accomplished by needlessly inflicting pain.

This year there is a campaign in Congress to expand the act to include protection for animals in circuses, zoos and the pet industry. The campaign rates the support of all humanitarians.

Rep. G. William Whitehurst of Virginia is sponsor of the expansion bill and he has been joined by Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington. Their proposal would greatly reduce suffering of animals in laboratories by requiring the use of tranquilizing drugs as comprising part of the "adequate veterinary care" which is currently in the law.

The measure also would establish annual reports by registered research facilities to show "professionally acceptable standards governing the care and use of animals are being followed."

Sponsors of the legislation believe the coverage of animals in roadside and other zoos and circuses is badly needed and do not propose to affect small local pet shops.

Research scientists using animals for the purpose of human betterment used to be opposed to all legislation regarding their activities. But the 1966 act has paved the way for acceptance of reasonable requirements.

Now it is important the Congress broaden the protection of animals to those not covered by present law. The Whitehurst and Foley proposal are not aimed at research or exhibitions but at senseless cruelty.

THE DENVER POST, Denver, Colorado
September 25, 1970

HUMANE ADDITIONS TO ANIMAL CARE ACT

Four years ago, Congress heeded the advice of humanitarians and enacted the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, regulating the sale and handling of animals used for scientific research.

While the 1966 act was a heartening step toward the humane treatment of laboratory animals, suggestions have been made on ways of improving the law.

Congress is now considering two bills that incorporate a number of these suggestions—one measure from Rep. G. Williams Whitehurst and the other from Rep. Thomas S. Foley. Both bills would extend the 1966 law to include warm-blooded animals in zoos, circuses and the pet industry, but the Foley measure would go further than the Whitehurst bill by requiring the use of analgesic or tranquilizing drugs to minimize suffering of animals being used in experiments.

A combination of the two bills, with the specific veterinary care specified by the Foley measure, strikes us as valuable additions to the 1966 law that would in no way impair the effectiveness of essential scientific research.

We hope Congress acts promptly and affirmatively on these amendments.

EASING ANIMAL PAINS

A subcommittee of Congress soon will consider action on legislation that would amend the 1966 *Laboratory Animal Welfare Act* to include use of tranquilizers to alleviate pain, when such use of drugs would not obstruct valid scientific experimentation. It would also lend protection of federal law to animals in zoos, circuses and pet dealers' cages. Animals needlessly tortured must depend on humanitarians to plead their case. Who can want wanton infliction of pain on any living creature? Without impairing research in any serious way, this bill would ban the infliction of pain carelessly, callously, or pointlessly. It should have Congressional approval.

PROTECTION OF WHALES

The List of Endangered Species, pursuant to the 1969 endangered Species Act was published by the Department of the Interior, June 2, 1970. The list includes most baleen whales and the sperm whale. If this action can be sustained against the attacks of commercial interests, it will stop importation of whale oil and other whale products into the United States. The U.S. imports about one-fifth of the world's sperm oil production and probably a similar fraction of the once large baleen oil production. (Americans have not engaged in major whaling activity since the 1900s.) The whale products market has been in serious decline in the last few years due to collapse of the stock. The baleen stocks are down to less than 10% of their numbers prior to modern whaling.

Russia and Japan kill 85% of the whales now being captured each year. Two American companies import and process about 20% of the oil. According to the whale expert, Dr. Roger S. Payne of the New York Zoological Society, the two companies are the Archer Daniels, Midland Company of Decatur, Illinois, and Werner G. Smith, Inc. of Cleveland.

The Environmental Defense Fund with the aid of the New York Zoological Society's Whale Fund and the National Audubon Society have sought to persuade Russia and Japan through diplomatic, scientific and legal channels to cut down on the killing of whales. The Environmental Defense Fund documented the whales' plight for the Department of Interior's Endangered Species List. In a news release the EDF stated: "It is commonly thought that whales were hunted most heavily in the days of sailing ships when whale oil was uniquely appropriate for lamps. The truth is that modern factory ships and whaling methods have made the 1960s the most devastating decade in whaling history, ironically a period when whale oil is neither unique nor important. Many substitutes are available for each use of whale oil. Nor is it an important oil source quantitatively. For example, in 1967 the U.S. production of soybean oil was 11 times the world production of whale oil—not to mention our production of cottonseed, corn, and peanut oil. Yet for this unnecessary source of oil, the whalers are destroying one of Earth's most precious biological treasures, the gentle leviathans of the animal world.

"As the whaling catches have declined, country after country has withdrawn from the slaughter. England quit in 1963, for example, and the Dutch and Norwegians followed suit. Yet whaling pressure on the declining stocks has not lessened for two reasons. First it was common for a withdrawing country to sell its factory ships and whale quota to either the Japanese or the Russians.

"Second, as each species reached a point where its hunting was no longer economical, the hunting continued after smaller less remunerative species. In recent years, the blue whale, the largest animal on earth, and the playful, slow-swimming humpback have become 'commercially extinct' (The bowhead and right whales were eliminated in the early part of this century and have not recovered.) As they became unavailable, pressure grew on the finback, sperm and even the small sei whale. The insidious aspect of this situation is that while it made no commercial sense to hunt blues or humpbacks, it was and is economical to kill one encountered while hunting for the remaining species. Thus, as hunting pressure was turned to progressively smaller species, the fleets were kept in operation and enabled to kill off surviving specimens of endangered species. Small whales in a sense subsidized the extermination of larger ones.

"In the 1930-31 season, 43,000 whales of the big species yielded 3.5 million barrels of whale oil. In the 1966-67 season, improved hunting techniques together with increased numbers of whaling ships yielded 52,000 smaller whales for 1.5 million barrels. And the situation continues to worsen.

"The whalers have finally agreed to stop, or reduce the hunting of those species which either have become extinct or are about to become so. But violations of these agreements occur. A plan to place international observers aboard factory ships to verify compliance with the agreements has been resisted by both the Japanese and the Russians.

"The recent history of whaling is almost without parallel. Despite precision in the statistics... and the present obvious danger of extinction for both the great whales and the whaling industry, the pursuit continues, abated only by the scarcity of the prey. Normally responsible countries are acting not only irresponsibly, but irrationally as well... The statistics are such that cetologists are able to predict with startling accuracy how far short of their goals the whalers will fall each year. And almost equally predictably the whalers will require four to five years to respond to the plight of clearly endangered species and reduce their decliningly productive efforts.

"The world whale situation is extraordinarily clear. Many whale species, including the blue, may be effectively extinct already. The herd requires a minimum size, not just to reproduce but to maintain a pool of genetic variability to remain biologically viable. The bowhead and right whales already may be gone. The finbacks, sperms and seis are declining rapidly.

"Recently an entirely new reason for saving whales has come to light. Recent recordings of the sounds of humpback whales reveal another striking phenomenon of the whale world. Dr. Roger Payne, an EDF trustee who has been studying whale behavior and recording humpback sounds under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society and Rockefeller University, and Scott McVay of Princeton University, have been analyzing the function and structure of humpback sounds.

"They have discovered that the sounds follow definite 'song' patterns sometimes as long as thirty minutes duration, after which they are repeated. The songs are eerie and hauntingly beautiful. They contain a bewildering tonal range and variety of sounds. It is ironic that man knows so little about the behavior of live whales, who are among the oldest mammals, and so much about their death flurries. (A record of the humpback songs may be purchased by writing to: 'Whales', P.O. Box 131, Del Mar, California 92014.)"

CALIFORNIA REQUIRES QUARANTINE OF EXOTIC WILDLIFE

Regulations requiring a 30-day quarantine period for 145 kinds of primates, including squirrel monkeys, and a number of South American wild cats, entering the State of California, were approved September 18, 1970. The regulations were promulgated under a law passed by the California legislature August, 1969, which adds Chapter 14, Importation of Wild Animals, to Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

According to a statement issued by the California State Department of Public Health, wholesale and retail pet supply dealers present at the meeting were unsuccessful in attempts to exclude squirrel monkeys and ocelots from the import regulations. Responding to their plea that quarantine and testing costs would make the price of these animals prohibitive, State Public Health Director, Dr. Louis F. Saylor, said: "That's part of the cost of doing business." Dr. Saylor emphasized danger to the public health from the direct importation of primates that may have tuberculosis or other diseases. In the case of unquarantined wild cats, some may be infected with rabies which could spread to humans and other animals.

The new regulations are expected to reduce the numbers of squirrel monkeys, ocelots and other wild animals being imported into the State of California. The law, passed as a public health measure, is important from the standpoint of animal protection, too, since it may mark the beginning of a reduction in the excessive importation of wild creatures that suffer greatly from confinement and the rigors of transportation. These animals should be left in their natural habitat.

SECRETARY HICKEL STOPS FLOW OF STRYCHNINE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Secretary of the Interior, Walter S. Hickel, put an end to sale of one of the cruellest poisons known, to the Pan American Health Organization which had been purchasing massive quantities of strychnine tablets to conceal in bites of liver which hungry South American dogs gulped avidly only to die in long-drawn-out convulsions. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, a division of the U.S. Department of the Interior, supplied the agonizing poison. Secretary Hickel deserves warm commendation for his humane directive, eliminating an example of extreme pain-infliction and injustice at a single stroke of the pen.

John Walsh, Field Officer of the International Society for the Protection of Animals, reported to Secretary Hickel on the terrible suffering caused by the poison supplied by our government. He personally witnessed and photographed the results of this primitive form of rabies control which has failed completely to solve the problem. This failure is acknowledged now by those who were responsible for shipping the strychnine.

Responding to a letter from the Society for Animal Protective Legislation, the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife wrote in part: "The rabies threat is as great today as it was when we started to supply the material [strychnine]. But we recognize that a more selective method of dealing with the problem must be found. After considering all facets of the problem, including international commitments, Secretary Hickel wrote to the Pan American Health Organization on May 22 advising that we would no longer supply strychnine after August 22. Accordingly, we have now discontinued this practice. That 90-day period allowed time for other arrangements to be made. PAHO was encouraged to contact the International Society for the Protection of Animals for technical guidance in developing a humane and economical means of dealing with the rabies problem."

Letters of appreciation from humanitarians to Hon. Walter S. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C. would be in order.

SECOND EDITION OF ANIMALS AND THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS

The first edition of *Animals and Their Legal Rights* (1968) has been revised to include laws passed since that time, and it is now available at cost price, \$1.00 per copy, from Animal Welfare Institute. Libraries and humane societies may obtain one free copy on request. The 217-page paperback book includes chapters on: "The Evolution of Anti-Cruelty Laws in the United States," "First Federal Law to Prevent Cruelty to Animals," "Humane Slaughter Laws," "Laboratory Animal Welfare," "Cruelty on the High Seas, Importation of Wild Animals and Birds," "Dogs," "Cats," "Horses," "Laws Regulating the Sale of Small Animals and Birds," "Fighting and Baiting," "Trapping," "Humane Education in the Public Schools," "Organizations for the Protection of Animals, and Law Enforcement Agencies," "Marine Mammals." The appendix includes: State Laws Regulating Transportation of Livestock; Federal Humane Slaughter Act; Foreign Anti-Cruelty Laws and Humane Slaughter Laws; Foreign Laboratory Animal Welfare Laws; British Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876; French Decree Regulating Experiments on Animals, 1968; Pennsylvania Rules and Regulations Governing Roadside Menageries, July 1, 1969; Hit and Run Drivers; Keeping Live Birds to be Shot At; Easter Chick Laws, Ordinances; Massachusetts SPCA Rules Governing Horse and Ox Pulling Contests; Animal Health Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Field Stations and Veterinarians in Charge; State Law Libraries; Annotated Statutes of the States; Schweitzer Medallists; Bibliography; Some Publications of the Animal Welfare Institute.

CANADIAN YOUTH SCIENCE FOUNDATION ISSUES GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Guiding Principles for Animal Experimentation at the Pre-University Level have been prepared by the National Youth Science Foundation in Canada. Adapted from the Guiding Principles prepared by the Canadian Council on Animal Care, the new guidelines include the important proviso: "No vertebrate animal experiment should be undertaken which interferes with the normal health of the animal or causes the animal pain or distress." Following is the complete text:

National Youth Science Foundation Guiding Principles for Animal Experimentation at the Pre-University Level

Biological experimentation involving animals is essential for an understanding of living processes. Such studies should lead to a respect for all living things. Capable students, anxious to pursue a career in the biological sciences must receive the necessary encouragement and direction. All aspects of the project must be within the comprehensions and capabilities of the student undertaking the study.

Lower orders of life should be used whenever possible. Such lower orders as bacteria, fungi, protozoa and insects can reveal much basic biological information, therefore, it is preferable to use these forms for experimentation at the pre-university level.

No vertebrate animal experiment should be undertaken which interferes with the normal health of the animal or causes the animal pain or distress.

All experiments should be carried out under the supervision of a qualified adult (biology teacher). It shall be the responsibility of the qualified adult to ensure the student has the necessary comprehension for the study to be undertaken. If necessary, specifically qualified experts in the field should be consulted.

All experimental animals used in teaching programs must be properly cared for. Animal quarters should be made comfortable by provisions for sanitation, protection from the elements and space for exercise. The living quarters should have easily cleaned surfaces, good ventilation and lighting, well regulated temperatures and cages of sufficient size to prevent overcrowding. Experimental studies with animals should not take place in the home, but must be carried out in a suitable area in the school.

Food should be palatable, of sufficient quantity and balance to maintain normal nutrition. Clean drinking water should be available at all times. Containers for food and water should be of a type designed specifically for that purpose.

Colonies and quarters should be supervised by a competent biologist experienced in animal care. The students and other animal care staff should be trained and required to treat animals kindly and provide them with the necessary comforts.

Information on the care, housing and procedures for individual species may be obtained from the Care of Experimental Animals, a Guide for Canada, available from the Canadian Council on Animal Care, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

The use of animals must comply with existing local, provincial or federal regulations.

For information and names of qualified experts:
Youth Science Fair Animal Care Committee,
Youth Science Foundation,
151 Slater St., Ottawa 4, Ontario.

NEW ARTICLE ON HIGH SCHOOL BIOLOGY TEACHING BY BARBARA ORLANS

"Painless Animal Experimentation," by Dr. F. Barbara Orland appeared in the April 6, 1970 issue of *Scholastic Teacher*. Those who wish to obtain a copy may do so by writing to the Animal Welfare Institute.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1970 PASSED BY HOUSE AND SENATE

The most comprehensive federal law for the protection of animals ever passed by the Congress, the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, H.R. 19846, was unanimously approved by the U.S. House of Representatives December seventh and by the U.S. Senate December eighth. The bill was the result of extensive study by the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains of the House Agriculture Committee after hearings held this June on H.R. 13957 introduced by Congressman G. William Whitehurst (R., Va.).

In the words of the Hon. W. R. Poage, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, published in the Committee Report: "H.R. 19846 is a bill which is the result of careful consideration by the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee and the full Committee on Agriculture. It is an effort to demonstrate America's humanity to lesser creatures while maintaining and promoting the national enlightenment in medicine for the care of all mankind. It is a bill which initially was controversial, but which, by virtue of good reason and good will and deliberation and discussion by many persons of divergent views, was able to command the unanimous approval of the Committee on Agriculture as well as the joint sponsorship of the entire membership of the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee."

On the floor of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Thomas Foley, who had introduced a precursor bill, H.R. 18637, and spent a great deal of time and thought in Subcommittee meetings on the subject, acted as floor manager for H.R. 19846. In presenting it, he said in part: "Mr. Speaker, the Agriculture Committee brings to the floor this afternoon what we consider to be a major step forward in the protection of animal welfare in the United States. This follows the landmark legislation passed in 1966 by the 89th Congress, but it expands considerably on that legislation in four areas.

"First, the bill expands the definition of the term 'animal' to include additional species. At present the act applies only to live dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, and nonhuman primate mammals.

"This bill, within its definition includes all warm-blooded animals designated by the Secretary, with certain specific limitations and defined exceptions.

"Second, the bill regulates more individuals and organizations which handle live animals, and will bring into the framework of the legislation for the first time exhibitors such as circuses, zoos, carnivals, road shows, and wholesale pet dealers.

"Third, the bill establishes by law the humane ethic that animals should be accorded the basic creature comforts of adequate housing, ample food and water, reasonable handling, decent sanitation, sufficient ventilation, shelter from extremes of weather and temperature, and adequate veterinary care including the appropriate use of pain-killing drugs, including analgesics and tranquilizing drugs. The bill specifically guarantees the absolute authority of the research institutions to conduct research experiments so that the enlightened leadership of the United States in the medical and scientific research field will not in any way be diminished.

"Fourth, the bill strengthens the Secretary of Agriculture's enforcement authority by broadening the statutory concept of 'commerce,' and by increasing the penalties against persons convicted of interfering with, assaulting, or killing Government inspectors, and by broadening the discovery procedures for obtaining adequate information to sustain proper administration.

"Mr. Speaker, this bill is the result of months of difficult legislative effort. It involved in its early stages great controversy. It was a bill that many thought

(Continued on page 3)

WALKING HORSE BILL BECOMES LAW

On October 12th, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Harley O. Staggers issued a favorable report on a slightly modified S. 2543. The Committee Report stated in part: "The reported bill is designed to end the inhumane practice of deliberately making sore the feet of Tennessee walking horses in order to alter their natural gait. It would do so by prohibiting the shipment of any horse in Commerce, for showing or exhibition, which a person has reason to believe is sored; by making unlawful the exhibiting of a sored horse in any horse show or exhibition in which that horse or any other horse was moved in commerce; and by prohibiting the holding of any horse show in which a sored horse is exhibited if any of the horses in that show were moved in commerce.

"The bill authorizes appropriations of not to exceed \$100,000 annually to carry out its provisions."

S. 2543 was unanimously passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. The Senate agreed to the House amendments, and President Nixon signed it on December ninth.

HOUSE PASSES BILL AGAINST HUNTING FROM AIRCRAFT

On a motion by the Hon. John Dingell (D., Mich.) the U.S. House of Representatives on December 7, 1970, suspended the rules and passed H.R. 15188 to prohibit shooting at animals from airplanes. The bill, as reported out of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is more comprehensive than the measure on which hearings were held earlier this year. It would amend both the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. The essential sections read as follows:

"That the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 12. (a) Any person who—

"(1) while airborne in an aircraft shoots or attempts to shoot for the purpose of capturing or killing any bird, fish, or other animal; or

"(2) uses an aircraft to harass any bird, fish, or other animal; or

"(3) knowingly participates in using an aircraft for any purpose referred to in paragraph (1) or (2); shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

The proposed amendment to the Federal Aviation Act included in H.R. 15188 reads:

"The Administrator, in his discretion may issue an order amending, modifying, suspending, or revoking any airman certificate upon conviction of the holder of such certificate of any violation of subsection (a) of section 12 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, regarding the use or operation of an aircraft."

In his remarks on the floor of the House, Congressman Dingell emphasized the protection of wolves. He said, "Mr. Speaker, in November of 1969, the NBC television network showed a documentary film entitled 'The Wolf Men.' Several scenes from the film depicted the hunting of wolves from aircraft and presented an interesting account of the status of the North American wolf. The film generated more mail from concerned citizens in support of legislation to prohibit hunting from aircraft than any other conservation legislation considered by my Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation during the past decade or more.

"Many states have already tackled this problem and have enacted laws to regulate the use of hunting from aircraft. In fact all States now prohibit the shooting of game animals from airplanes, and 34 of these States

have extended this prohibition to include nongame animals as well. Needless to say, Mr. Speaker, it is most unsportsmanlike to hunt from aircraft, and I am sure my colleagues will join me in putting an end to this abominable practice.

"The bill we are considering today, H.R. 15188, would supplement State law in this regard and not only would it put an end to the hunting of wolves from aircraft, but it would also make it unlawful for those so-called sportsmen to hunt any species of bird, fish or other animal from aircraft.

The Hon. John Saylor (R., Pa.), author of H.R. 15188, urged immediate action on his bill. Quoting statistics on the shooting of wolves from the air, he said, "It does not take any great amount of statistical talent to project that in the 13 months since November, 1969, at least another 1,000 wolves have been killed off by the kind of monsters which we saw in the nationally televised program. . . . In my mind, and in the minds of many individuals and groups throughout the country, H.R. 15188 is a simple legislative solution to a blatant crime against nature."

Congressman Edward Garmatz, (D., Md.) Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, said, "...H.R. 15188 would not only make it unlawful to hunt wolves — which incidentally are listed as an endangered species with less than 5,400 in number in the United States — but it would also make it unlawful to hunt birds, fish or any other kind of animal from an aircraft. The bill makes adequate allowance for Federal or State employees, permittees, and agents authorized to use an aircraft in carrying out their regular duties in protecting land, water, and wildlife.

"H.R. 15188 was overwhelmingly supported by the members of my committee, and I urge its immediate passage."

Strong supporting statements were made by Congressman Thomas M. Pelly (R., Wash.) and Congressman David Obey (D., Wis.), and the bill was passed unanimously.

TRAPPING REGULATION LEGISLATION IN NEW JERSEY

Substantial support has developed for a series of four bills which would exercise a modicum of control over the leg-hold trap in the State of New Jersey where a great deal of muskrat trapping still goes on. The so-called "wring-offs" in which the desperate animal gnaws off his own leg in order to escape from the torture of the trap, cause a loss of an estimated one third of all muskrats trapped; nevertheless, there is strong resistance on the part of some trappers to use the less cruel "killer" traps in which the animal is killed instantly, or in a short time.

The New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association has gone on record in support of the bills: S-706, 7, 8, and 9. They contain a series of separate provisions including the requirement that each trapper must purchase a separate license to trap, that he must register and permanently identify all traps, that no person under the age of 12 be issued a license to trap, that steel-jaw leg-hold traps be prohibited in highly populated (first or second class) countries, that no person under the age of 18 may use a steel-jaw leg-hold trap, that killer traps be completely submerged under water, and, finally, that the trapper be liable for injury or damage to persons, livestock or household pets caught in his traps on another person's land, and that skunks, mink, muskrats or otters may be released from illegally set traps.

The mutilation and suffering sometimes leading to death of household pets caught in traps has become common in New Jersey and has shocked the public. Some instances cited by Mrs. Thomas Maxwell, leader of the trap-regulation campaign include: Paramus: "Pet cat missing two weeks, found with head in trap. Large holes on both sides of mouth, almost a skeleton; River Vale: Fox terrier killed when a steel trap snapped shut on its face; Pemberton: German Shepherd dragged trap two weeks before rescue. Paw smashed and gangrenous; Green Brook: Cat in trap five days. Both front legs mangled and ulcerated from paws to elbows. Euthanized by veterinarian. Teaneck: Three traps found in people's yards. Two gripped torn-off cat's paw, one gripped a chewed-off raccoon paw."

NEW USE FOR DOG IN MEDICINE

The following article is reprinted in its entirety from the July 16th issue of The Ann Arbor (Michigan) News.

Hospital Canine Aids Troubled Children

Skeezer, a four-footed psychiatrist's helper, is making her third anniversary as full-time "resident canine" at The University of Michigan's Children's Psychiatric Hospital. She is probably one of the few dogs anywhere to be chosen on the basis of an engineering survey.

Unlike the skilled nurses and physicians with whom she associates, Skeezer has no credentials at all.

Even her pedigree is suspect. She's part Labrador, part German shepherd, and part mystery. But there's no longer any question about her achievements.

Three years ago she was selected to fill a newly created job in the psychiatric hospital: companion to the 50 children undergoing extended in-patient treatment here.

The job had been defined in a four-page engineering feasibility study which went into such factors as safety, living arrangements, health, patient reactions, sanitation, and the temperament needed by the proposed resident canine.

There was one minor discrepancy. The study called for a calm, placid male. Skeezer is female. Soon after coming on the job she presented the hospital with nine puppies.

Skeezer didn't even take maternity leave. And the event proved an unexpected boon.

"The pregnancy and delivery touched off considerable discussion among our young patients about the whole topic of procreation," recalled Dr. Stuart M. Finch, chief of the children's psychiatric service. "Many of the children had extremely distorted concepts about this, and our staff had an opportunity to discuss more normal attitudes about it with the youngsters."

During her three-year residency, Skeezer has taught the children many things they might not have learned otherwise.

"One time Skeezer cut her paw," said nurse Alice Williams. "I took time out to clean it and make sure she was going to be all right. I discovered the children were keenly interested in this. I am sure now that they were measuring and testing me, to see how much care they themselves could expect to get from me if they needed it."

More recently, an 11-year-old patient took Skeezer through the entire obedience course offered by the local 4-H Club. Boy and dog made the second highest score in the graduating class and brought back a blue ribbon.

"It was worth a million dollars to the child," said Miss Williams. Skeezer outdid herself; she seemed to sense that the boy needed such a victory to help him on the road to recovery.

Unlike her professional associates, Skeezer never goes off duty. Her home is beside Miss Williams' desk at the nursing station. But she has learned to take free run of the hospital, through a combination of great patience and uncanny knowledge of where she is and where she wants to go.

To commute through the six-story building with its many closed or locked doors, Skeezer prefers the elevator. When ready to travel, she takes up a position at the elevator door and simply waits for a human to enter or leave the cage. Then she darts in and rides patiently up and down until the door opens on the floor she wants to visit.

Skeezer also serves as part-time receptionist and general goodwill ambassador for the hospital. Said Miss Williams: "She spends part of her time in the main lobby greeting incoming patients and their families. Her presence gives the hospital a homey, relaxed atmosphere which would be difficult to achieve without her."

Part of her job is to serve as an outlet for affection by the children. She joins them for weekend camping

trips, picnics and other outings, and pads around the patient floors checking on her 50 charges.

While she plays no favorites, Skeezer will occasionally sense that one patient or another needs the special comfort and security only a concerned dog can furnish to a troubled child. Then she will ungrudgingly leave the nursing desk and spend the night at the child's bed.

Three years ago, the engineering study ended on this cautious note: "It may be difficult to assess the full significance of (this proposal) without undergoing a trial or probationary period."

"I was somewhat skeptical at first," Dr. Finch admitted this week. "But I have since become a supporter of Skeezer's residency here. Many of our youngsters enter the hospital suffering from disturbed relationships with both people and animals. In some instances, the first sign of progress has been noted in their relationship with Skeezer."

Despite her doubtful pedigree, Skeezer receives more professional attention than any of her thoroughbred—and hence distant—relatives.

"BASIC CARE OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS" GOES INTO FIFTH EDITION

The Animal Welfare Institute was the first organization in the United States to prepare a manual for use by laboratory animal caretakers and technicians. Since 1954, "Basic Care of Experimental Animals" has been distributed free on request to scientific institutions in quantities sufficient to provide each individual technician with his own copy. It has gone through four editions, and the fifth is now available on request from veterinarians, scientists, administrators, technicians and caretakers.

The Animal Welfare Institute wishes to express particular appreciation for assistance in preparing the fifth edition to Dr. Samuel Hodesson, Director, Division of Animal Resources, College of Medicine, University of Arizona and to Dr. Jules Cass, Chief of Research in Laboratory Animal Medicine, Science and Technology, Research Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. Thanks are due, too, to the Laboratory Animals Staff of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, for reading the manuscript to eliminate any conflict with the U.S.D.A. standards under The Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

The material on anesthetics, analgesics and tranquilizers has been given additional attention as have some suggestions on humane handling techniques for different species. A new foreword indicates the aims and uses of the manual which have, on occasion, been misunderstood. It states:

"Since the first edition of *Basic Care of Experimental Animals* was published fifteen years ago, a great increase has occurred in numbers of veterinary consultants in research institutions and of staff members holding the veterinary degree. Treatment of diseased animals and of those that have undergone surgery or other stress in research institutions is best done by graduate veterinarians. The requirement for adequate veterinary care under Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act has, in many instances, brought about essential improvements in the treatment of research animals in institutions registered under the Act. In many smaller laboratories not required to meet Federal standards of humane handling and adequate veterinary care, however, no veterinarian is available to treat the animals or to provide common sense information to those caring for them. In such cases, this manual may be the only source of facts and guidance.

"The use of *Basic Care of Experimental Animals* by caretakers under the direct supervision of a veterinary director is best illustrated by comments received from Samuel Hodesson, D.V.M., M.P.H., Director, Division of Animal Resources, College of Medicine, University of Arizona: 'I think the manual is appropriately named and beautifully written. Too frequently we become so concerned with the scientific aspects of laboratory animals that we overlook the necessity for spelling out the many details of basic care as the Animal Welfare Institute has done. I would like to see a well-thumbed copy of this manual in the hands of

every animal caretaker. We distribute them to students in the basic training course for laboratory animal technicians and inform them that it is required reading for anyone involved in animal caretaking.'"

The new edition is 78 pages long. Like all previous editions it is illustrated. A new cover photograph shows a dog being exercised on a leash by a senior animal science technology student at Delhi Tech, a unit of the State University of New York. In the background, other laboratory dogs are shown in their outdoor runways which connect with inside kennels to which the dogs may come and go at will.

Animal Welfare Act of 1970

(Cont. from page 1)

could never reach the floor. However, because of the exceptional cooperation of persons of good will and devotion not only to the cause of animal welfare, but to the advancement of scientific research and knowledge, this bill has the substantial support of the medical research community, the pharmaceutical industry, other industrial organizations, and the many organizations and individuals directly concerned with animal welfare."

The Hon. Catherine May (R., Wash.), ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains, was chief spokesman for the bill from her party. Following her strong endorsement of the legislation, she placed in the Record the article, "More Legal Protection on the Way for Animals Behind Bars," by Ann Cottrell Free (*Washington Sunday Star*, December 6, 1970).

Seven more members of Congress spoke in support of H.R. 19846. At the end of the debate, Congressman Foley's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was approved without a single dissenting voice.

The following day, Senator Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), Majority Leader of the Senate, asked unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 19846 which had come over from the House. Senator Norris Cotton (R., N.H.) spoke of the merits of the bill. He said in part, "As the senior Republican member of the Senate Committee on Commerce since 1963, I have watched with great satisfaction the development of our congressional commitment to the protection and humane treatment of animals." He noted alternative measures which had been considered and said, "I believe the proposal to retain the responsibility for regulation in the Department of Agriculture with a greater grant of authority from Congress is most commendable and deserving of enactment... I would hope that with the endorsement of the Committee on Commerce, and after the most commendable work which has been done by the House Committee on Agriculture, the Senate will see fit to pass it without delay."

Senator Robert Dole (R., Kans.) said, "Mr. President, H.R. 19846, which has been approved by the House of Representatives, is identical to a bill which I introduced on November 24 in an effort to expedite enactment of this important legislation.

"I am impressed by the skill evidenced by the designers of this piece of legislation in resolving differences we have seen in the past between humane animal care groups and the medical research community. I know this has taken many months of hearings and consideration by the House Agriculture Committee to reach this point of agreement, and I congratulate all those responsible for their efforts in this regard... Having reached this point I do not believe that we should delay any further in approving the bill which we now have before us."

A few minutes later the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed unanimously.

Thus a giant step for the protection of warmblooded animals was taken in the closing days of the 91st Congress. Its significance is well expressed in the introductory sentences of Chairman Poage's report from the Committee on Agriculture: "This bill represents a continuing commitment by Congress to the ethic of kindness to dumb animals.

"Beginning with the legislation passed in 1966 (Public Law 98-544), the United States Government has implemented a statutory mandate that small helpless creatures deserve the care and protection of a strong and enlightened public."

WHALES REMAIN ON ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST

The world's largest mammals, whose fate has been being argued by exploiters and conservationists in hearings before the U.S. Department of the Interior, were given the desperately needed protection of the Endangered Species Act by the Honorable Walter J. Hickel shortly before he was removed from his post as Secretary of the Interior.

Because there has been much concern and some misconceptions about the final status of the whales, the following quotations from an article in *The New York Times*, November 29th are given: "One of Mr. Hickel's last official acts was an order placing eight species of whales on the endangered list and, thus, banning the importation of products derived from them. And one of the earliest actions of the department after his ouster by President Nixon was a move to hold up publication of the order in *The Federal Register*. Publication is required before the order can become official.

"Tonight, however, it was disclosed that the order would be published in *The Federal Register* on Monday as scheduled, and Deputy Under Secretary, William Rogers, whose phone call to the Government Printing Office had held up the order, was quoted by an aide as terming his action a 'ghastly mistake.'... The action delaying the order stemmed, it is said, from a telephone call from U. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, to Mr. Rogers, asking that publication of the Hickel order be stopped.

"The State Department has for some time been attempting to negotiate a reduction of whaling through the International Whaling Commission, and it objected to the unilateral move by the United States. Mr. Johnson is understood to have made these points to Mr. Rogers, who then placed the call to stop publication.

"Makers of pet food and cosmetics and other users of whale products in the United States had also objected to the ban during extended hearings held at the Interior Department before Mr. Hickel issued his order."

The last AWI Information Report (Vol. 19, No. 3) contains an article, "Protection of Whales," which details the decimation of these magnificent, intelligent and sympathetic animals. We would note again, that everyone who is interested in the mental and emotional capabilities of different species will be fascinated by "The Song of the Humpback Whale" recorded by Dr. Roger S. Payne and available from 'Whales,' P.O. Box 131, Del Mar, California 92014, for about ten dollars.

FEDERAL JUDGE UPHOLDS MASON ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

District Judge Walter R. Mansfield ruled, November 30th, that a state has a right to protect endangered wildlife in foreign countries. The attempt by Palladio, Inc., a Massachusetts shoe manufacturer, to enjoy New York State restrictions on importation and sale of skins of endangered species met with failure.

In denying the injunction, Judge Mansfield wrote: "Plaintiff has no property right in the wildlife of foreign countries, and the mere loss of profits is not a basis for declaring the state laws unconstitutional. . . .

"The state's list may be broader than the Federal list. We cannot overrule the legislature for being cautious. Extinct animals, like lost time, can never be brought back. They are gone forever. Since 1600 A.D., the world has destroyed for all time 130 animal species and 228 sub-species."

This was the second unsuccessful attempt by commercial interests to upset the two endangered species laws passed by the New York State Legislature this year. (See Information Report, Vol. 19, No. 2)

AWI DISPLAYS EDUCATION MATERIALS AT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BIOLOGY TEACHERS CONVENTION

A booth exhibit featuring ethology and ecology was presented by the Animal Welfare Institute at the annual convention of the National Association of Biology Teachers (October 20-24, Denver, Colorado). Great interest was evinced by teachers and supervisors attending the convention, and the AWI educational manuals were offered without charge to be taken by all educators who visited the booth.

AWI ANNUAL REPORT AVAILABLE

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Animal Welfare Institute is being distributed to members with this Information Report. Others who are interested in reading it and possibly becoming members, too, are invited to write for a copy to the address on the masthead.

NEW ARTICLE ON TEACHING NUTRITION

Dr. F. Barbara Orlans, of the Animal Welfare Institute's Scientific Committee, has written an article entitled, "Better Nutrition Studies," which was published in the November, 1970 issue of *The American Biology Teacher*. The cruel cliché of starving small animals in class is shown for what it is and contrasted with interesting and original suggestions for humane teaching methods. Reprints are available for all who desire to read the article. Requests should be sent to the address on the masthead of the Information Report.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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All readers of the Information Report are cordially invited to become members.

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