



AWI
Commemorating 50 Years
1951-2001



ABOUT THE COVER

Presentation of the Albert Schweitzer Medal by Christine Stevens, President of the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), to Major Charles W. Hume in 1956. Major Hume, a brilliant strategist, initiated the first animal protective society to work directly with humane scientists, many of whom were remarkably distinguished. He founded the University of London Animal Welfare Society, which grew into the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW), including all British universities. AWI sought to replicate Hume's concept in the United States. AWI's first Scientific Committee was comprised of Christine's father, Dr. Robert Gesell, Head of the Physiology Department at the University of Michigan, Dean Peter Okkelberg and Professor Lee R. Dice. For more about the Albert Schweitzer Medal and its recipients, please see page 16.

Letter from the President

Dear Friends,

Since its founding in 1951 the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) has sought to reduce the sum total of pain and fear inflicted on animals by people. In the organization's early years our particular emphasis was on the desperate needs of animals used for experimentation. In the decades that followed we expanded the scope of our work to address many other areas of animal suffering.

Today one of our greatest areas of emphasis is cruel animal factories, which raise and slaughter pigs, cows, chickens and other animals. The biggest are in our country, and they are expanding worldwide. Another major AWI effort is our quest to end the torture inflicted on furbearing animals by steel jaw leghold traps and wire snares. AWI continues its work to protect animals in laboratories including promotion of development of non-animal testing methods and prevention of painful experiments on animals by high school students. Representatives of AWI regularly attend meetings of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to fight for protection of threatened and endangered species. Similarly, we attend meetings of the International Whaling Commission to preserve the ban on commercial whaling and we work to protect all cetaceans against the US Navy's dangerous Low Frequency Active Sonar. AWI works to minimize the impacts of all human actions detrimental to endangered species, including the destruction of natural forests containing ancient trees, and pollution of the oceans destroying every kind of marine life.

As you will see in this commemorative issue, the Animal Welfare Institute has succeeded in reducing animal suffering in myriad ways, from widespread improvements in the care and treatment of experimental animals to achievement of a moratorium on commercial slaughter of whales. But our five decades of accomplishments must still be defended, and there is a monumental amount of new work for us to do. We at AWI are truly grateful for your concern and support, which will enable us to carry on with our important efforts on behalf of all animals.

Sincerely,

Christine Stevens

Christine Stevens
President



ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

Commemorating 50 Years

1951-2001



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email: awi@awionline.org or visit AWI's website at: <http://www.awionline.org>

Paintings by Christine Stevens

Laboratory Animals

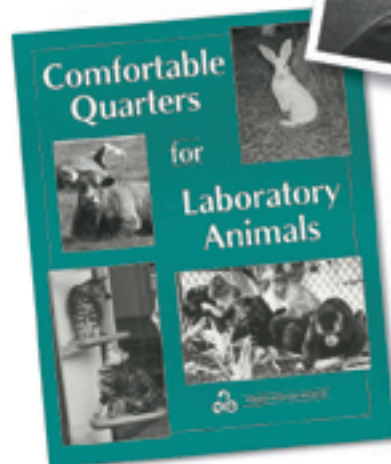
Since its founding, the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) has worked diligently on behalf of experimental animals. Christine Stevens' father, Dr. Robert Gesell, Head of the Physiology Department, University of Michigan Medical School, was on AWI's Scientific Advisory Committee and helped establish the Institute and its humane principles. He conducted painless respiration experiments on dogs, placing them under anesthesia from which they passed directly to death. Before agreeing to come to Michigan to head the Department, he insisted that spacious kennel runways be built for the dogs whom he housed in pairs. Dr. Gesell showed that compassionate animal care is compatible with animal experimentation. Decades later, AWI's book, *Beyond the Laboratory Door*, revealed a stark contrast prevalent in other research facilities with horrendous conditions for the animals.



AWI has kept the scientific community informed through its periodical, the *Information Report* (later renamed the *AWI Quarterly*), and has published and provided books free on request to scientists, administrators, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee members, technicians and others. Publications include: *Basic Care of Experimental Animals*, *Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals*, *Physical and Mental Suffering of Experimental Animals*, *Beyond the Laboratory Door*, *The Animal Dealers*, *Environmental Enrichment for Caged Rhesus Macaques* and a film, *Laboratory Dogs*, showing excellent treatment of experimental dogs at the University of Ottawa.



Viktor Reinhardt, D.M.V., Ph. D.,
AWI Laboratory Animal Advisor,
with a rhesus macaque.





AWI's Dorothy Dyce shows "Life" photographer Stan Wayman the emaciated dog (who fully recovered) she purchased from a Texas animal dealer for \$3. Dorothy documented experimental dogs being housed in their cages at the University of Minnesota.



Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense in the Reagan Administration, is shocked by Christine Stevens' frank description of treatment of animals under his jurisdiction.

Since 1951, the Institute has visited research laboratories to observe conditions for the animals. AWI's first *Information Report* identified numerous problems observed at research facilities including small cages, lack of sanitation, infectious diseases and parasites, wire-bottom cages without resting boards or bedding and a lack of opportunity for exercise.



Despite its common sense approach to protection of animals used for experimentation, AWI has been the subject of assault by those who did not share the group's views. In the beginning, the Institute was condemned by two kinds of organizations: those who saw nothing but good in animal experimentation and those who saw nothing but evil. The mutual antagonism between these two opposing forces was a major obstacle to laboratory animal welfare. The Institute sought to fill that void. As the *Lancet* (a leading British medical periodical) stated on August 23, 1952, "The new Animal Welfare Institute (A.W.I.),

lately founded in the United States, is experiencing the unpopularity usual among those who try to hold fairly to a middle course."

The National Society for Medical Research (NSMR) was the most aggressive of AWI's opponents, so ruthless in its assault, the group even published a statement comparing AWI to Machiavelli, Hitler and Stalin! At that time AWI had only 2 full-time employees and a budget of approximately \$20,000. In a speech to American Physiological Society members, Dr. Gesell condemned NSMR, "The real and urgent issue is humanity versus inhumanity in the use of experimental animals. But the NSMR attaches a stigma of anti-vivisection to any semblance of humanity. Anti-vivisection is their indispensable bogie which must be kept before the public at any cost."

AWI has maintained educational exhibits at numerous scientific meetings, but even these efforts to have its message heard have been quelled by members of the research industry over the years. In the 1950s, AWI's exhibit at the American Institute of Biological Sciences was suddenly cancelled only a few days before the meeting. More than 40 years later, the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS) barred AWI from maintain-

ing an exhibit at its annual meetings. Just this year in a marked policy shift, AALAS permitted AWI to return, and the booth met with great success.

Alternatives to the use of animals in experiments have been a major issue for the Institute. Back in the mid-1950s AWI described use of chick embryos for the manufacture of rabies vaccine, a shift from rats to beetles in studying the effects of minerals on the nutritional value of foods, and a switch from mice to embryonated eggs for preliminary routine cancer tests. When the landmark book on replacement, reduction and refinement of animals in research, *The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique*, first published by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, went out of print, AWI ensured that a new paperback edition was readily available to all.

AWI consistently has urged the biomedical community to take its critics seriously and demand necessary reforms to stop unnecessary suffering of laboratory animals, but hostility to animal welfare continues. Led by organizations such as the National Association for Biomedical Research (created by a takeover of the NSMR), researchers are being encouraged to resist modest oversight and protection. And so our work continues.

Trapped Animals

One of the most brutal examples of unnecessary pain and fear inflicted on animals by people is the use of the barbaric steel jaw leghold trap. In 1955, the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) condemned the trap as “one of the cruelest inventions of man” and has worked to prohibit its use ever since. In books such as *Facts About Furs*, first published in 1957, AWI has informed the public about the terrible suffering caused to wild furbearing species by this ghastly device in which an animal often chews off his or her own foot in a desperate attempt to gain freedom. The steel jaws do not discriminate, and countless non-target animals have become victims too, including pet dogs and cats, raptors, songbirds and deer.



AWI distributed monographs describing less cruel alternatives to steel jaw leghold traps (later combined in one report, *Alternative Traps: The Role of Spring Powered Killing Traps in Modern Trapping, The Role of Cage and Box Traps in Modern Trapping, and The Role of Legsnare in Modern Trapping*). To draw public attention to the plight of steel jaw trapped animals, AWI introduced Betsy, a 20-foot tall inflatable beaver covered in fake fur. Betsy toured the US in 1986. A decade later, Betsy visited Europe in support of the European Union Regulation against steel jaw leghold traps; she's pictured in Pisa and Paris with John Perry, the artist who designed her (holding the sign on the far left).





AWI has collaborated with a diverse array of individuals in its fight against use of inhumane traps. AWI's Executive Director, Cathy Liss, and Tom Garrett, author of *Alternative Traps*, have worked with members of the research staff of USDA's Animal Damage Control program and trapper-inventors on the development of less cruel wildlife

capture methods. John B. Oakes wrote two compelling editorials against the steel jaw leghold trap for *The New York Times*. In one he described the cost of a fur coat: "The price is the screaming pain of terror-stricken, tormented animals caught by the millions in traps of medieval cruelty, and left to writhe in agony for hours-sometimes days-before they

are finally bludgeoned or strangled or stomped to death. This, not the dollars, is the real price of wild fur." Another supporter was Sandy, the canine star from the hit musical *Annie*. The AWI staff has maintained pressure, including demonstrations, at the US Trade Representative's office for its opposition to the European Union Regulation banning steel jaw traps.

1968



1975



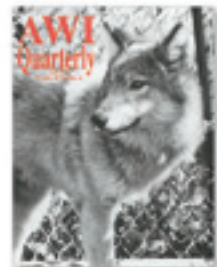
1985



1988



1996



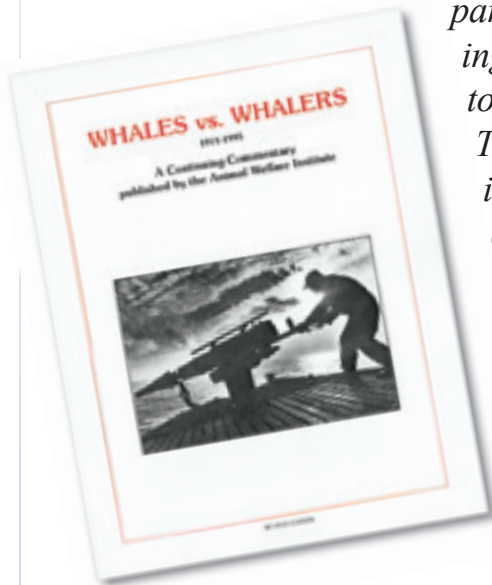
In 1968, AWI reported on testing of traps outfitted with tranquilizer tabs. Trapped animals bite the tab and become tranquilized, thus sparing fear, injury and pain. AWI called for tranquilizer tabs to "be supported and encouraged until the time when leghold traps are completely outlawed." Recent research shows the utility of this method; unfortunately, it is still not

being used. In 1975, AWI reported on the first hearings held in the US Congress on bills to end use of painful traps. In 1985, we told of injuries sustained by a 14 year old boy who lost four toes after being caught in a steel trap's vice-like grip. In 1988, AWI described the admirable efforts of British Trade Minister Alan Clark to enact a labeling requirement for identifying

furs obtained through use of steel traps. Tragically, this measure was killed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who bowed to the wishes of the Canadian government. In 1996, The *AWI Quarterly* featured another trapping victim, a wolf pup, who was caught in a toothed US Fish and Wildlife Service leghold trap and had to have his crushed, gangrenous limb amputated.

Marine Mammals

In 1971, the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) called for a moratorium on commercial whaling. AWI was a strong participant at International Whaling Commission (IWC) meetings, held in London until Trafalgar Square filled with protesters. The next meeting was in Australia to avoid demonstrations. The ploy failed. The Russian Commissioner, rumored to be involved in smuggling caviar in cans labeled “herring,” was outspokenly pro-whaling. The Japanese Commissioner was equally obstinate. Illustrated two-page ads highlighted the whales’ fate and put whaling nations, including Australia, on the spot. The Australian government initiated a high court investigation, leading to a ban on whaling by Australia. In 1981, we published Whales vs. Whalers to chronicle the history of the struggle against commercial whale slaughter.



AWI works actively to protect whales, dolphins and other creatures of the sea. As part of our anti-whaling efforts, “Flo,” an inflatable humpback whale balloon created by sculptor John Perry, floated on water, across land, and in the air to promote our “Save the Whales” message. Flo was on the Mall in Washington, DC; in front of the Statue of Liberty; on the streets of Madrid, Spain; and in rallies in other nations, which have been vital to the effort to stop the whale killing. She flew during the state visit of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. He was greeted on his arrival at the White House by a sign flowing behind a small plane that read, “Emperor Hirohito Please Save the Whales.”





Thanks to the financial generosity of a friend of whales, AWI took out full-page ads in several US newspapers and smaller ads in magazines and foreign papers urging a boycott of goods from whaling nations. Such economic pressure is a vital part of this crusade. Celebrities also weighed in for whales. Pictured here in AWI's t-shirt is Soviet defector Mikhail

Baryshnikov, world-renowned dancer and choreographer. Film star Gregory Peck and Jack Lord of "Hawaii Five-O" narrated public service announcements; artist Richard Ellis created silkscreen prints and drawings to raise money for AWI's campaign; and Martita Goshen danced in demonstrations worldwide to save whales. AWI's John Gleiber (the "senior

citizen" above) regularly engaged in anti-whaling demonstrations. AWI President Christine Stevens and her husband, Roger L. Stevens, AWI's Treasurer from 1951 until his death in 1998, are pictured above at the IWC Glasgow meeting. AWI is represented at every IWC meeting to urge continuation of the global moratorium on commercial whaling.

1971



1982



1990



1994



2001



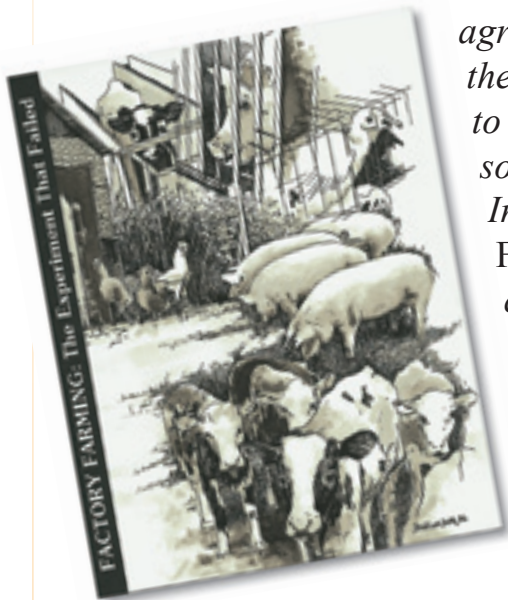
In 1971, AWI urged an end to whale killing. We reported that "The Humpback Whale... has been hunted to the point that there is a question as to whether this species can survive even if no further Humpbacks are killed," and "Whaling ships are catching more small whales now because of the scarcity of the large ones." In 1982, we rejoiced when the IWC

voted 25-7 to ban commercial whaling. In 1990, we continued informing readers of the chasing, netting and killing of dolphins in pursuit of tuna to be canned and sold in American supermarkets. The world's largest tuna canning company, *StarKist*, announced it would no longer buy tuna caught by this cruel method. Almost immediately *Bumblebee* and *Chicken of the*

Sea followed suit. In 1994, attempts were made to justify commercial whale killing with the unworkable "Revised Management Procedure." In 2001, the whaling ban is intact, but serious threats face Arctic animals, including polar bears, from global warming and the dangerous proposal to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling.

Farm Animals

*The Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) historically has been at the forefront of efforts to reform the way in which agricultural animals are raised in America and abroad. Since the 1950s we have fought cruel slaughter methods, worked to end ghastly, intensive animal confinement factories, and sought to improve transport conditions for live farm animals. In 1987, we published *Factory Farming: The Experiment That Failed* to expose the horrors of factory farming for veal calves, hogs and laying hens. Today, our work to eliminate animal factories continues, and we have made inroads in the fight against corporate hog factories.*



*I*n 1874, Switzerland required animals to be rendered insensible to pain before slaughter. Senator Hubert Humphrey and Representative Martha Griffiths introduced a humane slaughter bill in the US more than 80 years later. Opposed by the meat packers lobby and US Department of Agriculture, hundreds of thousands of Americans weighed in with letters, phone calls and petitions. Pictured here, House Agriculture Committee staff are overwhelmed by petitions urging humane slaughter of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses and mules used for food. President Eisenhower, asked by Ann Free if he would sign the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act, responded affirmatively adding, "If I went by mail, I'd think no one was interested in anything but humane slaughter."





AWI exerts great effort to protect pigs from atrocious, intensive factory conditions. Our farm animal advisor, Diane Halverson, who has fought for the humane treatment of farm animals for nearly thirty years, developed specific criteria for the humane husbandry of pigs on farms in cooperation with humane hog farmer Paul Willis of Niman Ranch. Diane is

pictured above at a farm at the University of Maryland. This photo appeared in a 1988 story in *The Washington Post* entitled “In Search of Hog Heaven: Diane Halverson’s Pig Crusade.” The article concludes that “Diane Halverson wants a result, not a medal, and if she nudges things along that is reward enough.” In the intervening decade, Diane and AWI have joined forces

with Neil Young and Willie Nelson of FarmAid to promote humane family farming as an alternative to cruel corporate factories. Above, the musicians speak out against animal factories at a rally in Illinois of the Campaign for Family Farms and the Environment. We work to spare all farm animals the cruelty caused by intensive industrial exploitation.

1966



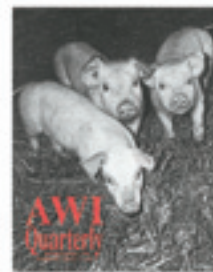
1977



1982



1996



2000



Livestock branding can be terribly painful. In 1966, Dr. R. Kenneth Farrell revealed his super cold “freeze-branding” technique, which he tested on himself, finding not pain, but a “distinct tingling sensation.” Ruth Harrison, author of *Animal Machines*, reported on ghastly factory farm conditions in 1977, concluding: “The factory

farmer aims at maximum turnover of capital with a minimum of effort.” In 1982, AWI explored life in hog factories, battery cages and veal crates. In 1996, we offered alternatives to these cruel production systems exemplified by Swedish hog farms, which employ communal housing on deep straw beds. We also reproduced the story of a livestock truck driver who

crossed Canada in winter temperatures that froze pigs to the metal sides of the truck and in the summer killed them in excessive heat. By 2000, slaughterhouse line speeds skyrocketed, effectively eviscerating the Humane Slaughter Act; but AWI’s campaign to keep industrial hog factories from proliferating in Poland has thus far been successful.

Endangered Species

The Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) works to save wild species, and we are committed to preventing the overexploitation of wildlife and protecting wild animals globally, especially species threatened or in danger of extinction. Humans massacre countless animals worldwide to sell their parts, whether it's elephants for their ivory, rhinos for their horns or tigers for their bones and skins. Others, such as endangered primates in Africa and Asia, are killed for their meat or when their forest homes are destroyed around them. In 1983, AWI published the enormously popular Endangered Species Handbook, which was reprinted twice to meet demand. It is now being revised and the second edition will be published soon.

**THE
ENDAN-
GERED
SPECIES
HAND-
BOOK**

AWI has participated in the Meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since AWI's President, Christine Stevens, attended the plenipotentiary meeting in 1973. CITES regulates the global commercial trade in wild animals and plants. We regularly attend CITES meetings, including the meetings of the Animals and the Standing Committees, to lobby delegates for strong protection for threatened and endangered wildlife, to offer verbal presentations to the meetings, and to help draft the decisions taken by member nations.



*Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife
Washington, DC, February 12-March 2, 1973 US State Department*



AWI promoted an ivory boycott and helped obtain CITES Appendix I (Endangered) listing of the African elephant in 1989. We fought the devastating international trade in wild-caught birds, in which thousands of exotic birds were crammed into small crates in stifling heat. More than 100 airlines ultimately refused transnational ship-

ments of wild birds. AWI gives wildlife law enforcement awards to worthy individuals. In the above 1983 photo, Clark R. Bavin, former law enforcement Chief for the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is pictured third from the right. Before his death, Chief Bavin, for whom the award is now named, noted that such an award “not only means a great deal to those

so honored, but also provides encouragement to others.” In 1994, FWS Director Mollie Beattie presented a Bavin Award to Nick Carter, one of the first people to uncover pirate whaling and the person most responsible for the Lusaka Agreement, a vital African wildlife pact that facilitates pursuit of illegal animal killers and wildlife smugglers across national borders.

1968



1973



1987



1995



2000



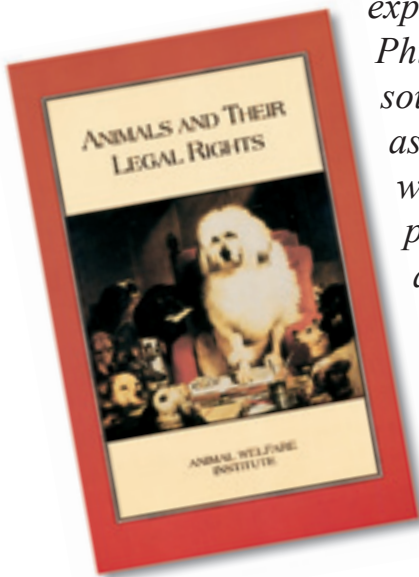
In 1968, the *AWI Information Report* described Congressional bills that evolved into what we know as The Endangered Species Act. In 1973, we reported on the birth of CITES, “the first time that a treaty has required nations to prevent cruelty to animals.” The story continued: “An unusual feature of the conference was the broadcast over the State Department’s public

address and translating system of a two-minute excerpt of the ‘Songs of the Humpback Whale,’ recorded by Roger and Katy Payne.” AWI gave each head of delegation a copy of the recording. In 1987, the deleterious trade of endangered parrots, captured and transported in cramped cages from Senegal, was exposed. In 1995, we launched our campaign against

the consumption of bear parts such as gallbladders for use in traditional medicines. As we entered the new millennium, we began producing the *AWI Quarterly* in full color to enhance the photos. Adam Roberts, AWI’s Senior Research Associate, went to the CITES meeting in Nairobi, Kenya armed with the Spring 2000 *Quarterly*, full of articles on current threats to wildlife.

Other Campaigns

*For 50 years, the Animal Welfare Institute (AWI) has worked to end animal suffering, while keeping our expenses as low as possible. In fact, the American Institute of Philanthropy gives us its highest rating, an "A." We have always sought to publish vital reference and informational books, such as the useful and popular *Animals and Their Legal Rights*, which surveys American animal protection laws. This and other publications have been made possible thanks to the diligence and hard work of Lynne Hutchison. AWI continues its other campaigns including the fight against using cruel poisons to control animal populations, the promotion of humane animal birth control and the exposing of random source dog and cat dealers who steal people's pets for sale to experimental laboratories.*



AWI recognizes the importance of educating people at an early age about treating animals with respect. Ernest P. Walker's 1955 *First Aid and Care of Small Animals* cultivates humane attitudes in children by describing how to care for incapacitated wildlife. "A Letter From A Whale" highlights the dangers facing whales, while "Good Kind Lion" teaches children to be kindhearted when they encounter smaller creatures such as birds, butterflies and rabbits. In 1967, AWI published *Animal Expressions*, a photographic accompaniment to Darwin's *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*, with pictures expressing affection, joy, contentment, pain, anger, anxiety, depression and terror.



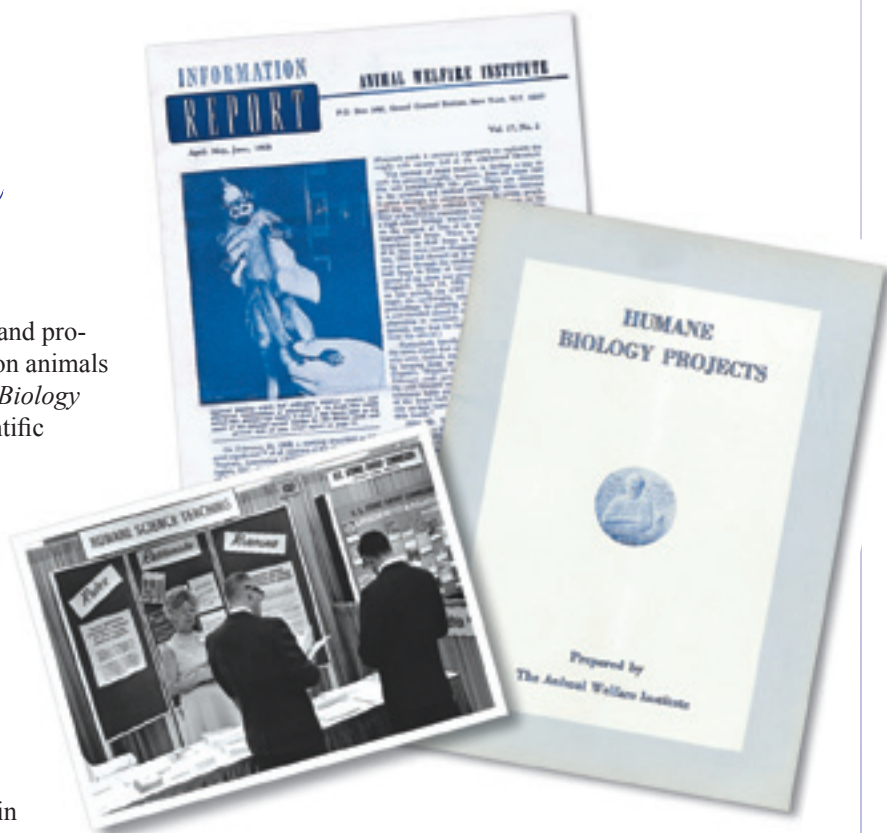
Globalization

In 1993, AWI began addressing the negative impacts of global free trade agreements on animal protection legislation and regulations. We sifted through thousands of arcane pages of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to discern their effects on hard-won animal welfare rules. We found that any domestic effort to bar certain products from a market, based on the way in which these products were produced, could be subject to an international challenge. Laws such as the one prohibiting the importation of tuna caught by setting deadly nets on dolphins were at risk. A European Union Regulation prohibiting importation of steel jaw leghold traps or furs from animals caught with the trap was weakened. Regulations barring shrimp imports from shrimpers who did not protect sea turtles were challenged. Free trade became more important than fair trade to globalist decision-makers. So we have fought back, with AWI's International Coordinator, Ben White, leading the charge to protect animals under international trade law, including his strategy to dress protesters as sea turtles, pictured above at the Seattle World Trade Organization (WTO) demonstration.



Humane Education

AWI encourages humane science teaching and promotes alternatives to painful experiments on animals by high school students. AWI published *Humane Biology Projects* in 1960 to help teachers give sound scientific training and develop close observation and original thinking in their students. Later, a sequel to the book was incorporated in AWI's *Endangered Species Handbook*. Dr. F. Barbara Orland joined AWI's Scientific Advisory Committee in 1965 and has distinguished herself for her unrelenting fight against cruel science fair projects. The squirrel monkey pictured on the front page of the *Information Report* at right had undergone amateur surgery by a high school student who attempted implantation of electrodes in the poor animal's brain. The monkey died within two weeks. Though not associated with AWI, Eleanor Roosevelt might well have been a spokesperson for us in 1961 when she said, "...It seems to me of great importance to teach our children respect for life. Towards this end, experiments on living animals in classrooms should be stopped. To encourage cruelty—in the name of science can only destroy the finer emotions of affection and sympathy and breed an unfeeling callousness in the young towards suffering in all living creatures."



The Albert Schweitzer Medal



In 1951, Dr. Albert Schweitzer gave his permission to AWI to strike a medal in his honor to be presented for outstanding achievement in the advancement of animal welfare. In granting his permission, Dr. Schweitzer wrote, "I would never have believed that my philosophy, which incorporates in our ethics a compassionate attitude toward all creatures, would be noticed and recognized in my lifetime."

On the above photo he inscribed, "To Mrs. Christine Stevens, my companion in the struggle, Albert Schweitzer."

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1955 | <i>Dr. Robert Bay</i> |
| 1956 | <i>Major C.W. Hume</i> |
| 1957 | <i>Paul Kearney</i> |
| 1958 | <i>Senator Hubert H. Humphrey</i> |
| 1959 | <i>Congressman W.R. Poage</i> |
| 1960 | <i>Isobel Slater</i> |
| 1961 | <i>William H.A. Carr</i> |
| 1962 | <i>Rachel Carson</i> |
| 1963 | <i>Ann Cottrell Free</i> |
| 1964 | <i>Patrolman John Mobley</i> |
| 1965 | <i>Associate Justice Abe Fortas</i> |
| 1966 | <i>Senator Warren G. Magnuson and Senator A.S. "Mike" Monroney</i> |



1955 Dean Emeritus Edward Kraus presented the Medal to Dr. Robert Bay, a veterinarian whose humane treatment of a colony of 500 experimental beagles exemplifies the purpose of the Medal. He later resigned after being refused permission to end the suffering of a beagle with 24 fractures.



1958 Senator Hubert H. Humphrey received the Medal for authoring the first humane slaughter bill in the US Congress when he became the chief sponsor of the 1958 Federal Humane Slaughter Act in the Senate.



1987 Dr. Jane Goodall was honored for her leadership in the protection of chimpanzees. Senator John Melcher (on the right), author of the requirement for psychological well being of primates in the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, presented the Medal. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter is on the left.



- | | |
|------|---|
| 1967 | <i>Dr. Francis Mulhern and Dr. Earl Jones</i> |
| 1968 | <i>Dr. John Quinn</i> |
| 1969 | <i>Stan Wayman</i> |
| 1970 | <i>Bob Cromie</i> |
| 1971 | <i>Congressman Thomas Foley</i> |
| 1972 | <i>Russell Train</i> |
| 1973 | <i>Scott McVay</i> |
| 1974 | <i>Dr. Lee Talbot</i> |
| 1975 | <i>Fay Brisk</i> |
| 1976 | <i>President of Costa Rica Daniel Oduber</i> |
| 1977 | <i>Yoko Muto</i> |
| 1979 | <i>Shri H.M. Patel</i> |
| 1980 | <i>Roger and Katharine Payne</i> |
| 1981 | <i>Dr. Dallas Pratt</i> |
| 1986 | <i>Senator Robert Dole</i> |
| 1987 | <i>Dr. Jane Goodall</i> |
| 1988 | <i>Astrid Lindgren</i> |
| 1990 | <i>Allan Thornton and Dave Currey</i> |
| 1994 | <i>Michael Tillman</i> |
| 1996 | <i>Henry Spira</i> |
| 1999 | <i>Edward Seymour-Rouse</i> |
| 2001 | <i>Andrzej Lepper</i> |