Documenting Animal Welfare Efforts at the Special Collections Research Center

Selections from the Animal Welfare Institute Records and the Animal Rights Network Records
6 March 2014
Presented by Jodi Berkowitz, NCSU Libraries
http://lib.ncsu.edu/specialcollections/
library_specialcollections@ncsu.edu
What is the Animal Welfare Institute?

• Founded in 1951
• Mission: to alleviate suffering inflicted on animals by humans
• Early emphasis on animals in laboratory settings
• Emphasis today on animal factories, traps used on furbearing animals
What materials are in the AWI collection?

- Over 550 linear feet of material (> 1500 boxes)
- Items dated 1945-2002
- Administrative files (correspondence, reports)
- Publications (newsletters, magazines, guides, books)
- Subject files on animals AWI works to protect
- Subject files on events/activities
- Photographs, audiovisual materials
What is the Animal Rights Network?

- Founded in 1979
- Mission: to unite local, national, and international animal rights groups; to work as a news organization to share information about animal cruelty, offer public education, and advocate for animals
- Published *The Animals’ Agenda*
- ARN disbanded in 2001, created IAS
What materials are in the ARN collection?

• ~250 linear feet of material (> 450 boxes)
• Items dated 1979-2002
• Animals’ Agenda files
• Publications created by various local, national, and international groups
• Files maintained by individual activists on a variety of animal rights issues, including the use of animals for research
Guide for

LABORATORY ANIMAL FACILITIES AND CARE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Laboratory Animals

III. Recommended Minimum Standards for the Shipment of Laboratory Primates

National Academy of Sciences — National Research Council
Publication 971
d. Figure 3 illustrates a satisfactory conventional metal crate used for the shipment of monkeys from southeast Asia.

2. Animals shall be caged in accordance with governmental and consignee specifications relating to size of animal, number per cage, and cubic measurement of each cage.

3. After the primates have been placed in their respective crates for shipping, there shall be no subsequent intermixing of animals or moving them from one crate to another, except under emergency conditions.

4. The animals in crates shall be observed and sick or quarantined animals removed.

5. Precautions shall be taken to protect animals from extreme heat, cold, rain, and drafts.

6. A health certificate signed by a qualified veterinarian, approved by the carrier, shall accompany each consignment of monkeys. Appendix A is an example of such a certificate.

C. Loading

1. Primates shall be sheltered at all times while being loaded.

2. All cages shall be handled with care to prevent cage damage and injury to animals within.
CORRESPONDENCE

Christine Stevens, President,
Animal Welfare Institute,
22 East 17th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Stevens,

We welcome your interest in the purchase of booth space at our forthcoming annual convention in Washington, D.C.

Yours is an uncommon request. In the past we have reserved the available exhibit space for strictly commercial displays of particular interest to the veterinary practitioner, and for educational exhibits prepared by active committees of the Association, we are commonly plagued by lack of sufficient space and this year is no exception as our reservations for commercial space have exceeded all expectations.

Inasmuch as your display would introduce a new factor into our meeting, I hesitate to assume the authority for granting your request. In my opinion this would constitute a matter of policy that should be determined by the Executive Board. I would therefore request your indulgence for a few days until I can ascertain their wishes.

Your letter reminds me that our aims are very much the same, improved scientific care of our animal friends. In a very real sense, all professional activities of the small animal practitioner are directed to humane reliver of their ills and suffering. The first stated objective in the Constitution of this Association is: "To provide better veterinary service and hospital facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of dogs, cats, caged birds and other pets."

During the past thirty years we have put forth a concerted effort in this regard through publications of scientific material, sponsoring of numerous educational meetings each year in all sections of the country, and most especially by conducting an inspection service annually, of all our member hospitals and any others that request our guidance.

We who deal with the problems of small animals are fortunate in having the finest clients in the world. They come to us not because they are forced to do so by law, nor for economic considerations. They come because of sincere compassion for their pets.

I expect a policy decision by the Executive Board in the very near future, following which I will contact you immediately. In the meantime I would appreciate your sending me samples of the pamphlet material you would intend to hand out.

Sincerely,

Frank H. Booth, B.V.M.
Executive Secretary.

Christine Stevens, President,
Animal Welfare Institute,
22 East 17th St.,
New York, 3, N. Y.

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February 24, 1980

Sheryl Sternenberg
Publications Secretary
Animal Welfare Institute
P.O. Box 3650
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Ms. Sternenberg,

Opryland U.S.A. does not have a laboratory. What we do have is a petting zoo, in which, we have several small animals that we display for public view and contact.

The purpose for me ordering the copy of Comfortable Quarters for Laboratory Animals is to help in the design and changes, as they are needed, in the housing of our animals.

Thank you for sending the copy.

Sincerely,

Taylor E. Watts, Jr.
Mgr. Animal Dept.
PAMPHLETS
THE AVMA ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

The major challenge and priority for the AVMA Animal Welfare Committee and AVMA is to inform veterinarians of the issues associated with animal welfare. The Committee was established in July, 1981, to gather relevant information, to study and interpret animal welfare issues of importance to the veterinary profession, and to develop position statements on significant animal welfare issues for consideration by the AVMA Executive Board.

The Committee has 13 members who represent small animal practice, swine practice, private equine clinical practice, private food animal clinical practice, poultry medicine, laboratory animal medicine, government service, humane or animal welfare organization, industrial veterinary medicine, veterinary education and research, pet bird medicine, zoo and wildlife medicine, and the student AVMA.

More information on each of the positions presented here is available from the AVMA Education and Research Division, 1931 North Meacham Road, Suite 100, Schaumburg, Illinois 60173-4999, 847/875-8070.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL FOUNDATION

The American Veterinary Medical Foundation supports research to improve animal health and well-being. For further information on the Foundation and its activities, contact the American Veterinary Medical Foundation at the address below.
Animal Protectionists State...

...Much animal testing is needless...
Manufacturers are concerned only with legal liability...
Available testing alternatives are ignored.

Industry States...

...Some animal tests are needed to ensure human safety...
Household products should be both safe and effective...
The search for non-animal testing alternatives is underway.

HUMAN SAFETY AND ANIMAL WELFARE

◊ A report by
The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment estimates that between 17 and 22 million laboratory animals are used in the United States annually. While this report stresses that it is difficult to confirm the exact number, the use of animals in safety testing remains a concern of consumers and industry alike.

Across the country people are speaking out on the complex issue of using animals in product safety testing. Open discussion is essential to avoid confusion and misunderstanding in this important debate.

◊ Animal welfare
Groups claim that animals suffer just as people do and no one has the right to inflict pain on them.

Advocates for animal welfare say that alternatives to animal testing are now available for use by industry. Warning labels, they say, are sufficient to safeguard consumers and protect manufacturers from unreasonable liability. Animal protectionists believe that animal tests cannot predict human response and that government regulatory agencies do not require animal testing.

Manufacturers and scientists claim that toxicity testing is necessary to identify and minimize human risk. The Chlorine Company agrees that animals should not suffer needlessly. Alternatives are being sought and businesses are helping, either by financing independent research or by internal corporate research into new testing methods.

◊ There is some misunderstanding, however, about the kinds of tests that industry employs to ensure human safety. The Chlorine Company uses animals only in acute toxicity studies. These tests determine the effect of accidental ingestion or accidental exposure to a person's eyes or skin. Medical researchers, drug and pesticide manufacturers, on the other hand, need more complex, longer term tests to study chemicals and their possible relationships to such problems as cancer and birth defects. Alternative testing methods are available for some of these long range studies. Contrary to popular belief, however, these alternatives cannot be used in acute toxicity studies.

This is a complex issue; there's truth on both sides. The purpose of this pamphlet is to look at the problem and answer some of the questions it has prompted consumers to ask. The Chlorine Company.

The Chlorine Company
P.O. Box 2432
Oakland, CA 94623

The Chlorine Company Responds to Public Concerns
DOES THIS MEAN THAT L'OREAL WILL ELIMINATE ALL ANIMAL TESTS IN THE FUTURE?

L'Oreal is committed to working towards a day when non-animal tests will completely replace animal tests. We will continue to reduce and replace animal tests with alternative methods.

We consider an animal test as a last resort. It is used only when no other means exist to assure that a new product is not a danger to the public.

We are, as a matter of highest priority, avoiding cruelty to animals.

Beyond our own activities,

AS A RESEARCH BASED COMPANY, WE ALSO PLEDGE:

* to exchange our advances in alternative test methods with other institutions doing similar work,

and

* to donate to institutions needing funding to develop alternative testing methods.

L'Oreal, headquartered in Paris, is a large worldwide developer, manufacturer and marketer of cosmetic products. Based on research, the company is committed to the highest quality products as well as the safety of people exposed to them...consumers, hairdressers, small children who might inadvertently swallow or otherwise misuse our products, as well as our employees.

L'Oreal recognizes and shares the deep concern of many people that we must not overlook our moral and ethical responsibilities to animals in our pursuit of human safety. To this end, L'Oreal's established policy is to safety test using laboratory rats and mice only as a last resort in those infrequent situations where testing is absolutely necessary to assure human safety and no non-animal alternative is available.

As a result of this policy and various non-animal methods described below, L'Oreal has been able to reduce animal testing on its products over fiftyfold in the last five years, from 50% of its new products in 1983 to less than 1% in 1990.

FURTHER, THIS DEVELOPMENT HAS ENABLED COSMAIR, L'Oreal's U.S. Licensor, TO COMPLETELY ELIMINATE ANIMAL TESTING SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1989.

Neither the often-quoted LD 50 toxicity test, nor the Draize test for eye irritation is used by L'Oreal.

* As of 1988, L'Oreal stopped the use of the Draize test, replacing it with non-animal alternative methods.

* No such tests have been conducted on our products since then by us or by those under contract to us.

For more than 15 years, L'Oreal has been actively developing a variety of alternative test procedures.

* Today, HET-CAM tests combined with cell culture systems have replaced Draize eye testing.

* Today, microbiological methods using yeasts have further reduced the need for safety tests using laboratory rats and mice.

* Today, using vegetal proteins agglutination methods, we can avoid eye and skin irritants which otherwise would be tested on animals.

* Today, an increased use of computer data banks eliminates unnecessary duplication of animal testing.

L'Oreal has also established a rigorous system of review of all tests to be conducted for the development of new and improved products.

* These tests are both peer reviewed and evaluated by an Ethical Committee to ensure that an animal test is absolutely necessary.

* The limited animal tests which are conducted are supervised by specifically qualified veterinarians with great care and sensitivity and cause no pain to the rodents.

The tests involve laboratory-bred small rodents. L'Oreal does not use rabbits or any other animals in its laboratories.
Medical Advances That Now Benefit Animals:

- Artificial insemination
- Radiation treatments
- Anti-inflammatory drugs
- Anti-convulsants for epilepsy
- Hip and artificial joint replacements
- Bone grafts and implants
- Skin grafts for wounds
- Treatment for cataracts and glaucoma
- Magnetic resonance imaging
- Compression plating of complicated fractures
- Dental care, including crowns, root canal, and periodontal treatment

Antibiotics
- Anesthesia
- Pacemakers
- Blood transfusions
- Embryo transfer
- Neonatal care
- Laser surgery
- Chemotherapy
- Hyperthermia
- Cryosurgery
- Heart surgery
- Orthopedic surgery
- Arthroscopy
- Kidney transplants
- Bladder stone removal
- Allergy treatments
- Microsurgery
- Ultrasound
- CAT scans
- Hearing aids
- Surgical stapling

Health Problems Shared by Animals and Man:

- Allergies
- Anemia
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Botulism
- Bronchitis
- Cancer
- Cataracts
- Disease
- Diabetes
- Emphysema
- Epilepsy
- Glaucoma
- Heart disease
- Herpes simplex
- Hepatitis
- High blood pressure
- Infertility
- Influenza
- Kidney disease
- Leukemia
- Lyme disease
- Meningitis
- Nerve damage
- Rabies
- Ringworm/soundworms
- Skin diseases
- Soreness and dermatitis
- Spina bifida
- Tetanus
- Tooth and gum disease
- Toxoplasmosis
- Tuberculosis
- Ulcers
- Vitamin deficiencies

“Most drugs, diagnostic tests and surgical techniques used in veterinary medicine today come directly from research or from human medical or surgical practice that was originally based on animal research.”

— Dr. Franklin M. Loew, Dean
Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine

American Veterinary Medical Association
930 N. Meacham Road
Schaumburg, Illinois 60196-1074

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Animal Research

FACT vs. MYTH

Robin L. Moler
1423 1/2 S. Westgate Ave
W. Los Angeles, CA 90025

FOUNDATION FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH
818 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 303
Washington, D.C. 20006
LABORATORY ANIMAL DIGEST

VOLUME 4, NO. 1
JANUARY, 1968

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- Purina Visits A.A.L.A.S.
- Excerpts
Between the Species
a journal of ethics

Spring 1985

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The AVAR’s veterinary medical student/animal shelter externship program has expanded to include six animal shelters in California. The program, begun in 1991 at the Sonoma County Animal Regulation through the University of California at Davis, now includes the Peninsula Humane Society, the Marin Humane Society, San Francisco Animal Care and Control, the Santa Barbara Humane Society and the Santa Clara Humane Society.

Animal Shelter Externship Program Expands

Animal shelters provide a great service to their community and routinely interact with the veterinary profession. However, veterinary medical schools cannot provide students with first-hand exposure to shelter operations or the cat and dog overpopulation problem. Subsequently, an externship program was developed to provide veterinary medical students with unique educational opportunity and, at the same time, contribute to the effort to stop companion animal overpopulation.

The shelter program has many other benefits. Students receive additional surgical training and experience through supervised spays and castrations. This, in turn, makes cats and dogs more adoptable and helps students become more proficient at these surgeries. Students also help provide medical care to animals and participate with a variety of shelter operations. The results of this educational opportunity are veterinarians who have greater interest in working with local shelters to solve a variety of animal health and welfare problems.

To help with the program’s expansion and improvement, the AVAR sponsored a round-table seminar last year with veterinarians, shelter personnel, and interested students from Florida, California, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Also attending was a representative from the Dean of Curriculum’s office at the University of California at Davis, who provided the university’s perspective and expectations on externship programs.

A subsequent lunch and presentation sponsored by the AVAR for third-year veterinary medical students at the University of California at Davis was provided to engage student interest in the program and introduce them to this newly evolving field of veterinary medicine. Directors from several of the participating California shelters attended and provided details about each shelter’s opportunities, answering questions about cruelty cases, euthanasia, the types of injuries and illnesses prevalent to animals entering shelters, and infectious disease control.
Dear Friend:

If the average person decided to withhold food and water from their dog or cat for days or weeks, in many states that person would probably be charged with cruelty to animals and the news media would take the story and run with it.

Yet, each year the poultry industry intentionally deprives millions of hens of water for up to three days and food for up to 10 days! But, the cameras aren’t rolling on the hens’ behalf and no one is going to jail. This speaks volumes about the way our society views animals used for food.

There are many standard practices in modern poultry production which fly in the face of our cruelty laws and which should be exposed for the extreme suffering they cause.

The AVAR is taking a stand against one such standard industry practice called “forced molting.”

Hens are forced to molt, or lose their feathers, all at the same time. Then, their bodies go through a hormonal change which results in increased egg production. In order to cause this to happen in an ‘orderly fashion,’ the hens are forced to go without water for days and are starved for days or weeks at the end of their ‘laying cycle.’ This process ‘synchronizes egg production’... all for the convenience of the producers and to increase their profits.

This is done to millions of hens each year. In fact, there are about 250 million hens living under squalid conditions to ‘produce’ eggs in the United States alone, and a good portion of these individuals are subjected to this cruel practice.

In Great Britain, where food and water deprivation for more than 24 hours was banned by the 1987 Welfare of Battery Hens Regulation, Dr. Peter Dunn, a poultry scientist, stated that hens used to produce eggs and who are force-molted in the United States are starved “until their combs turn blue.”

Forced molting can be caused by other things, too. For example, by giving drugs to these birds or changing their nutritional intake, their bodies become ‘shocked’ into producing more eggs. Also, the lights over their cages are manipulated to increase egg production by confusing the hens’ normal biological ‘clock.’
The Big Hitches
Veterinary Disaster Team
Animals On The Internet
Tranquilizing Animals
Belgian Pigs
Llamas
Thank you!

Questions? More information?
http://lib.ncsu.edu/specialcollections/
library_specialcollections@ncsu.edu