

June 1988

Senator
Robert Dole
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator,

The animals need your help urgently, i.e. to co-sponsor H. R. 1770—The Rose Bill—and bring it out of the subcommittees to the floor of the House for a vote.

This bill will help enforce the Animal Welfare Act, will assure that tax dollars are not wasted by government officials who are unwilling to do their jobs, and assure that millions of animals are protected as they are supposed to be by the law.

The USDA is responsible for enforcing the law, BUT it has a very poor record in doing it's job—even though many, many serious violations occurred, creating unnecessary cruel pain and death of animals, the officials have not taken any actions to stop the violations!

USDA'S Failure to enforce the AWA is documented by the General Accounting Office in its May 16, 1985 report and all the major violations of the Act have been revealed by other sources but not the USDA.

The USDA did nothing, for example, for tenths of years, while the University of Pennsylvania Head Injury Clinic and City of Hope in Duarte, CA were conducting the most horrible, inhumane experiments on animals, or when, for years, the veterinarian of the University of California, Maxwell Redfearn, refused to sign the the USDA Veterinary Agreement stating that 'he had been able to provide adequate veterinarian care for research animals on the campus' (why, then, did this able man refuse to sign the Agreement?)

In 1981, before retiring as USDA Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services, Dr. Chaloux said of the USDA's performance on Animal Welfare Program: Animal welfare programs are not a priority within the Agency... Court cases against violators take months and sometimes years (!) to prosecute, penalties given are light (!) Regulated personnel ceilings at USDA make it necessary to place employees who are untrained and uninterested in animal welfare into this program."

W H Y is animal welfare so NEGLECTED? Animals are helpless, they cannot defend themselves and are in the power of men and women who apparently can abuse them as much as they can, whereas everybody else is protected by law and can fight for it.

Please, Mr. Dole, do everything in your power to help pass this bill into law.

Sincerely, /

██████████
Palo Alto, CA 94302

██████████
/Los Altos/

TABLE of ALTERNATIVES to EXPERIMENTS on ANIMALS

The table below categorizes animal experiments into 12 types and lists problems with methodology and some alternative solutions. (Ethical arguments are not considered here.)

Type	Problems with Methodology	Alternative Solutions
BEHAVIOR EXPERIMENTS Aggression Deprivation Learned helplessness Stress	Unnatural stressful environments distort findings (psychological variables). Animals are seen in parts not as a whole. Since most behavior experiments are for scientific curiosity only, animals suffer while no conclusions are drawn to humans. Much of this is already known without experiments.	Nondestructive / nonobstructive observation. Ethology: study animals in their own setting. Let in some "fresh air." When an experiment's purpose is entirely without significance, it is pointless to seek alternatives. Study humans who already need help in real situations and environments. Use rewards instead of punishments.
CANCER	Over 90% of cancer is environmentally caused. Animals differ tremendously from humans in amounts and types of carcinogenic substances. (Different susceptibility of species). Distortions are compounded because the natural contraction of cancer differs from experimental intentional exposures.	Increase focus on prevention not just on cures. Use known preventative measures. Cell and bacterial cultures. Human cell and organ cultures (invitro). Epidemiology and statistical monitoring. Computer modeling. Molecular structure comparison. Blood and urine analysis. Gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.
EDUCATION	Animal systems differ from humans. The demand for "higher" species contributes to their extinction.	Apprenticeships, films, cadavers, audio visual aids. Great Britain banned vivisection in medical schools.
IMMUNOLOGY	Immune systems vary dramatically between individuals and vary beyond reasonable inference between species.	Sound diet and exercise. Toxin free environments and products. Cell and tissue cultures.
INHALATION OF TOXINS	Variations in animal systems are too common to draw scientific conclusions.	Organ cultures of the respiratory systems. Human volunteers.
IRRITANCY TESTS eye, skin, teeth	Interspecies variations distort findings. ("Draize" rabbit blinding eye irritancy test has been proven unreliable).	Cell tissue and organ cultures (Ames test). Human volunteers (i.e. for cosmetics). Don't use products tested on animals.
RADIATION	Effects of pain and fear are ignored. Little new knowledge gained in over 30 years.	Epidemiological studies. Cell cultures. Prevention: reduce exposures to radiation.
SURGICAL EXPERIMENTS Burns/Shock Battering Digestive Irritants	Trauma distorts findings. Postoperative anesthesia is often inadequate. Crude methods are impossible to use meaningfully. "Publish or perish" pressures often result in studies with no purpose. Pound animals are poor controls.	Study affected humans in real situations. Synthetic models such as "Thermoman" (dummy for burns). Learn while saving already hurt animals. Human cell cultures / biopsies. Organ cultures. Human autopsies. Mathematical and mechanical models.
TERATOGEN (birth defects)	Reproduction systems differ widely between species. Synergistic effects cannot be controlled. Thalidomide was proven "safe" by tests on animals but 10,000 babies were born deformed.	Epidemiological studies. Human fetal research. Human organ cultures. Lectin treated plants. Enzyme activation / biosynthetic cell patterns.
TESTING BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS Hormones Insulin Vaccines	Pain relieving drugs may not be given since they distort the results. There is dubious statistical evidence in support of vaccines. Vaccines can cause death and severe side effects. Non animal tests are more reliable.	Pregnancy, hormone and other tests are now done without using animals. Make synthetic insulin and serums from humans with diseases. Egg embryos. Ames test. Focus on cleanliness and prevention: good food, air & exercise. Human diploid cell cultures.
TOXICITY TESTS (of chemicals) Drugs/Cosmetics Household products Pesticides Toxic chemicals	Unreliability due to interspecies variation. (LD50: Lethal doses are determined when 50% of the tested animals die). Tests protect company profits from litigation, not consumers from harm. Diseases can be caused by drugs. Unnecessary to repeat tests on known toxins.	Use already existing products and natural ingredients. Holistic medicine. "Simple living". Cell cultures and unicellular animals. Don't buy products tested on animals or that contain animal ingredients. Computer models and simulations.
WAR/WEAPONS Wound/laser Chemical/ biological	Most of these results cannot be reasonably extrapolated to humans. Unhealthy and stressful living environments distort findings.	Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have been used on civilians as well as wildlife. We already have enough weapons to destroy the world many times over.

THE FUTURE: Molecular structuring. Electron microscopy. Gene splicing. Sophisticated computer models.

SOURCES: *Alternatives to Pain in Experiments* by D. Pratt; *Animal Liberation* by Peter Singer.

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★ "19 of the
last 20 Nobel
prizes awarded
for medicine
& physiology
were awarded
to scientists
whose projects
did not include
animals in their
research."

1986 Journal of Advancements in
Animals Welfare by Martin Stevens



Senator Robert Doyle
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20505

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STANDING COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
FINANCE
RULES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 21, 1988

[REDACTED]
Palo Alto, California 94302

Dear [REDACTED]:

Thank you for your letter on the humane treatment of animals and for your comments in support of H.R. 1770. I appreciated your taking the time to write.

As you know, H.R. 1770 amends section 19 of the Animal Welfare Act to permit citizen suits to compel enforcement of such Act. H.R. 1770 is pending in the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture. On October 9, 1987, the subcommittee received an unfavorable executive comment from the United States Department of Agriculture. Further action has not been scheduled. As I am a member of the United States Senate, I would not be involved in the initial review of the bill. Should H.R. 1770 or similar legislation be considered on the Senate floor, however, I will certainly take your position into account.

In 1985, in response to concern about the treatment of laboratory animals, I sponsored the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, or "the Dole bill," which was incorporated into the 1985 farm bill, P.L. 99-168. It amends the Animal Welfare Act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate new standards for animal care, treatment, and practices in experimental procedures applicable to research facilities regulated under the Act. The new law stipulates that alternatives to experimental procedures must be met in any practice which could cause pain to animals. Regulations published pursuant to the Act established minimum standard for the care and treatment of dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and non-human primates held by certain research facilities. The provisions further stipulate that the National Agricultural Library will cooperate with the National Library of Medicine to prevent duplication of animal experimentation, reduce or replace animal use, and minimize pain and distress to animals. The Dole bill increases fines for violators of the Act and requires the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services prior to issuing regulations.

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Please be assured that I will keep your views in mind as the Senate considers other animal welfare measures. Legislation has been introduced in the 100th Congress dealing with enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, "standing to sue" proposals, sanctuaries for horses, live lures for training greyhounds for racing, regulations for the cosmetics industry, the Draize eye test, use of steel leghold traps, treatment of exported and imported animals, and other issues relating to the humane treatment of animals.

Again, thank you for writing to express your concern for the welfare of animals.

Sincerely,

BOB DOLE
United States Senate

BD/dw