Metcalf-Hatch Fact Sheet

Henry Spira

Coalition to Abolish Metcalf-Hatch

Follow this and additional works at: https://www.wellbeingintlstudiesrepository.org/metcam

Part of the Animal Experimentation and Research Commons, Bioethics and Medical Ethics Commons, and the Laboratory and Basic Science Research Commons

Recommended Citation

COALITION TO ABOLISH METCALF-HATCH
507 Fifth Avenue, Room 307, New York, N.Y. 10017
212-752-0002

Steering Committee:
Pegeen Fitzgerald
Regina Frankenberg
Arlene Kayatt
Ed Kayatt
John F. Kuliberg
Henry Spira

Sponsoring Organizations:
ASPCA
Fund for Animals
Humane Society of the U.S.
Lobby for Animals
Millennium Guild
Our Town Society for Animal Protective Legislation
Students for Animal Rights
United Action for Animals
Vivisection Investigation League
N.Y. Animal Adoption Society
N.Y. State Humane Association
Animal Liberation Inc.
Town of Babylon Animal Shelter
Washington County SPCA
Kent Animal Shelter Inc.
Columbia-Greene Humane Society Inc.
SPCA of Westchester County, N.Y. Inc.
Niagara County SPCA
Oswego County Animal Welfare League Inc.
Animal Protective Foundation of Schenectady Inc.
Animal Welfare League of Westchester County NY Inc.
Stray Haven Humane Society Inc.
Long Island Humane & Dog Protection Assn. Inc.
Rockland County SPCA
Central Westchester Humane Society
Humane Society of Rochester and Monroe County
Saratoga County Animal Welfare League
Pioneers for Animal Welfare Society
Humane Society of N.Y.

METCALF-HATCH FACT SHEET

WHAT IT IS
The Metcalf-Hatch Act forces tax supported pounds and shelters to turn over unwanted cats and dogs to New York laboratories. This creates difficulties for shelters/pounds. People who are aware of Metcalf-Hatch (MH) will tend to abandon animals rather than risk having them recycled into labs. And this places additional tax burdens on communities for rounding up abandoned strays. The cost of stray animals is already $400 million a year in the USA.

HISTORY OF METCALF-HATCH
MH was passed in 1952 despite popular opposition. It remains so unpopular, it cannot be enforced. There has been a steady decline since 1971 when 13,700 cats and dogs were seized, to 1978 when 1,100 cats and dogs were seized. And this must be seen within the context of an estimated 100 million lab animals including 500,000 to 2 million cats and dogs used every year in the USA. The NY State Assembly voted to Repeal MH on 2/15/78 by 119 to 15. In 1977 the Assembly voted Repeal to 110 to 22. But it was never permitted to reach the floor of the Senate. The Washington based National Society for Medical Research (NSMR) has boasted that their "major effort" stifled Repeal of MH (NSMR Bulletin 8/77, 9/78) which indicates an orchestration by special interests.

OTHER STATES
NY remains one among only ten states to force the seizure of lab animals. Eight states absolutely forbid it: California, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. No serious claim can be made that science has suffered in the 40 states which do not force abandoned pets into labs.

ECONOMIC IMPACT
Metcalf-Hatch, saves labs a possible total of $30,000 a year. This is more than offset by the additional costs of people abandoning animals instead of turning them in to shelters. If tax monies is the real issue, then an appropriate thrust is a General Accounting Office probe of the entire $3 billion a year tax supported lab animal syndicate. In Rochester (NY) alone, researchers took in $14,500,000 of federal funds, in one year, just through the National Institutes of Health.

RESEARCH IMPACT
The National Academy of Sciences reported that among pound cats, "mortality rates in cats arriving at research facilities often reached 30%. As one might expect, many of the survivors were unsuitable for experimental purposes" (1978). Dean Robert Von Citters of the University of Washington School of Medicine ridiculed "the use of the semi-starved, anemic pound animal." Meanwhile, Senator Edward Kennedy has called for greater support to develop alternatives to animal testing.

Repeal of MH is important. It will bring the issue into politics. It will hold legislators accountable, at election time, for their MH Repeal action or inaction record. It will hold political parties responsible for committee chairpersons and majority/minority leaders who stifle the democratic process. It will utilize the Freedom of Information Act and calls for GAO probes of institutions, experimenters and officials who further special interests.

WHAT WILL THE COALITION DO?
The Coalition will bring animal rights into politics. It will hold legislators accountable, at election time, for their MH Repeal action or inaction record. It will hold political parties responsible for committee chairpersons and majority/minority leaders who stifle the democratic process. It will utilize the Freedom of Information Act and calls for GAO probes of institutions, experimenters and officials who further special interests.

Prepared by Henry Spira