Use of live animals. This constructive aid would probably pay off in one or two semesters. Thus, Sec. (a and b) of HR 556 is a step forward, though consolidation within one agency would probably lead to economies of scale. Even so, it is worth emphasizing that up until now, the National Science Foundation has been empowered to carry out programs of this type; only money has been lacking.

2. "Publish or perish" is the rule of scientists. But journals will not publish material unless it is new. Thus, scientists have the strongest possible incentive to avoid duplication: If they don't, the result is less likely to be published. When this rule is violated, the researcher usually has a very good reason. He or she probably thinks the original work was badly done, or left out some important factor. Due to the calculated risk to one's career, duplicate research is never carried out capriciously. Any law forbidding duplication of research (as in Sec. 10(b)) is pointless or counterproductive, since scientists have had such a "law" for years.

4. The bill affects only federally-funded research. At present, this research ranges from studies of the breeding of pandas at the National Zoo to tests of cancer drugs on live animals. It does not cover Draize tests of new types of mascara or hair spray, for example. These latter tests are funded by cosmetic companies, and would be unaffected by this bill. Does it make sense to slash federally-funded research, and leave industrially-oriented experiments unscathed?

5. As zoologists who study a broad range of species in the animal kingdom, we are concerned that the definition of "alternative methods of research and testing" includes "the use of... lower organisms." By conservative estimate, there are over a million species of animals on the planet, from corals to koalas. Is an intelligent octopus a higher organism, while a dull lab rat is a lower
by the University of Pennsylvania Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society and the Delta Group of the Latham Foundation. Contact the Center (above), School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 3800 Spruce St., Philadelphia, PA 19104.


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Southwest Foundation: Symposium on "The Use of Nonhuman Primates in Exotic Viral and Immunologic Diseases," February 28-March 3, 1982, San Antonio, Texas. Sessions will include general considerations, husbandry, spontaneous diseases, primate viruses, alternative methodologies, and germ-free and SPF non-human primates, immunology and immunologic alterations (including blood diseases, primate viruses, alternative methodologies, and germ-free and SPF non-human primates), immunology and immunologic alterations (including blood diseases and genetic aspects and viral diseases), comparative medicine (animals other than simians for the study of disease) and biohazards. Attendance will be limited to 250 persons. Abstracts will be required from speakers. All reports will be published. Contact Dr. S.S. Kalter, Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, P.O. Box 26147, San Antonio, TX 78284.

Humane Research Trust: The Role of Animals in Scientific Research and their Effectiveness as Substitute Models for Man, April 21-23, 1982, Manchester University, Manchester, UK. Scheduled speakers: Dr. A. Miles, Prof. G. Marsden, Prof. M. Panigel, Mr. R.N. T.-W.-Fieness, Air Commodore J. Malcolm, Mrs. R. Clayton, Dr. E. Carson, Prof. D. Davies, Prof. D. Parke, Prof. P. Turner, Dr. J. Fry, Dr. S. Vine, Prof. J. Bridges, Dr. T. Connors, Dr. J. Parry, Dr. M. Dawson. Registration fee is £50, including accommodation and meals. Contact the Conference Organizer, Humane Research Trust, Brook House, 24 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire SK7 2DN, UK.

2nd European Conference on Farm Animal Welfare: May 1982, Strasbourg, France. The first part of the Conference will involve a review of progress made in farm animal welfare since the first European Conference, which was held in Amsterdam in 1979. The second and major part will be devoted to the transportation and handling of farm animals production to slaughter. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe has agreed to the Conference being held in the Council’s Assembly Chamber and therefore the exact date in May will not be determined until the Council and the European Parliament have settled their own meeting dates for 1982.


International Primatological Society: IXth Congress, August 8-13, 1982, Atlanta, GA. The annual meeting of the American Society of Primatologists will be held jointly with the Congress. Contact Dr. Frederick A. King, Director, Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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one, or vice-versa? Or is the word "animal" intended to be mis-defined, as it sometimes is, as "mammal," so that chimps, rats, bats, and koalas are protected, while chickens, hummingbirds, lizards, frogs, starfish, crabs, beetles, ants and water bears are not? Or are all multi-featured animals protected? Our members need to know which of the thousands of species we will study within this law.

6. Finally, we object to so vast a reprogramming of the research budget of these agencies. If 10-50% of the budget is redirected to research on non-native species, then the amount of funding is changed. Is this worth of high quality research in its own right? Moreover, in many cases, Congress has required these tests for over 20 years! And sometimes the tests must be conducted in order to mandate the fact, that the horses are fit to travel.

The bill also provides for investigations to be conducted to determine violations in practice. This would include, but not be limited to, inspection of horses and vehicles upon arrival at the slaughter plant by Federal Meat Inspectors, who would be permitted to confiscate and humanely destroy any horse "found to be suffering as a result of failure to comply" with any provision of the bill. Violators would be assessed a civil penalty of no more than $1,000 per violation, and could receive a maximum jail sentence of one year in lieu of or in addition to the fine.

This bill would cover horses being transported to any of the 20 slaughter plants located in the U.S. The approximately 30,000 horses that are exported to Canada for slaughter per year (Agriculture Canada, 1981) would be covered until they reached the Canadian border. As presently required under Canadian law, the horses must be examined by a veterinarian as they cross the border.

Current Events

Transport of Horses for Slaughter

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by John Melcher (D-MT) which would give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to set regulations for the treatment of horses being transported for slaughter. Section 203 of the bill (S. 1053) reads: "The Secretary shall pro-

mulate, by rule within six months after the date of enactment of this title, standards to govern the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation in commerce of horses intended for slaughter. Such standards shall include minimum requirements with respect to handling, feeding, watering, loading, sanitation, ventilation, and shelter from extremes of weather and temperatures, size and condition of vehicle, position of horses by sex and size, and verification that the horses are fit to travel."

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