

ANIMAL USE BY HIGH SCHOOLS

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Graham, a vegetarian who opposes killing animals for scientific purposes, refused to dissect a frog and received a zero for the assignment, which lowered her course grade from an A to a B. She had asked to be permitted to use models of a dissected frog, but the school said models could jeopardize the school's credibility with universities.

In her suit, Graham, then 16, contended that school officials had violated her rights by ordering her to dissect a frog that had been killed for scientific purposes. Her lawyers considered appealing the dismissal of the suit, suggesting that the school would have a hard time finding a frog that had died of natural causes and that was in good enough shape to serve the purpose.

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When Graham filed the suit she became a centerpiece for the animal rights movement, appearing on talk shows and television commercials, including a commercial for Apple Computers demonstrating a computer mock up of a frog she said would serve as well as a dead frog. The computer firm said it dropped the commercial because the animal rights issue was getting more attention than the computer.

The case was the impetus for the enactment of a California law that gives students the right not to dissect an animal. Although no other state has approved such legislation, similar legislation is expected to be considered in 1990 in several state general assemblies.

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Correction

This abstract, appearing in the August 1989 issue of the *Physiologist*, p. 229, contained errors in its table. The table should read as follows:

EFFECTS OF COCAINE ON BLOOD CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS IN EXERCISING RATS. R.K. Conlee, D.W. Barnett*, K.P. Kelly*, and D.H. Han*. Exer Biochem. Lab, Brigham Young Univ, Provo, UT 84602.

	Rest		Exercise	
	Saline	Cocaine	Saline	Cocaine
D	210 ± 8	889 ± 22*	303 ± 19	848 ± 40*
E	254 ± 19	499 ± 46*	627 ± 40+	1208 ± 36*+
NE	259 ± 28	500 ± 40*	335 ± 31	892 ± 64*+

Model Pound Release Law Developed by APS

The American Physiological Society has developed a model bill for use by state and local governments considering the question of releasing unclaimed pound animals to licensed dealers and research institutions.

The model bill was an initiative of the APS Committee on Governmental Relations Initiative Programs (GRIP) and was drafted by the Committee on Animal Care and Experimentation (ACE).

The bill attempts to provide safeguards to assure the public that only the unwanted animals that are to be euthanized are to be made available to dealers and research facilities.

GRIP proposed the development of a model bill in light of a national effort by animal activists to enact laws prohibiting pounds and shelters from releasing unwanted animals to dealers and research institutions. Despite an overwhelming percentage of citizens favoring the humane use of unwanted animals for research purposes, according to several national and regional polls, state and local legislators have little information concerning legislation that can meet the concerns of that large citizens group. The model bill is an attempt to bridge that gap.

APS members in areas where pound release laws are being considered for enactment or for repeal of current laws are encouraged to share the model bill with their legislators. APS members can receive a copy of the model bill by writing to the APS national office, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Kentucky Poll Shows Support for Lab Animal Research

Two of every three people in Kentucky support research using laboratory animals, according to a poll conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center.

A statewide telephone poll of 705 individuals selected at random showed that 64.2 percent favored the use of laboratory animals, "assuming the research animals were treated humanely." Approximately 30 percent were opposed to the use of animals and about 5 percent had no opinion.

The percentages favoring animal research varied regarding the types of animals, ranging from 51.3 percent for dogs and 53.3 percent for cats up to 76.1 percent for rats and mice.