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pause and reflect on how we can ensure that no more countries are added to the list of captive nations, and on the consequences of our failure to do so. As the strongest democracy in the world, we must set an example and work toward the day when all captive nations can take their rightful place among the free nations of the world.

CAN WE USE REASON ABOUT OUR USE OF ANIMALS?

HON. TOM LANTOS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 23, 1985

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the ancient lawmaker, Seneca, in the first century B.C. said, "Man is a reasoning animal." And yet, some 20 centuries later, members of the official bureaucracy in our generally enlightened democracy too often fail to use reason.

A serious case in point is the recent victory won for animal welfare last week by Margot Hecker. Hecker ordered the suspension of funding for the University of Pennsylvania brain-trauma experiments on primates. I was joined by several of my colleagues in the House in calling for a halt to this experimentation months ago. As more information became available to us, despite the reluctance of the National Institutes of Health to cooperate, our shock and horror over the blatant abuses in this laboratory increased. It was clear from the outset—to any reasoning person—that the use of public funds for this research was in violation of regulations governing research procedures using animals. Scientific procedures as well as ethical and humane concerns were being compromised. And yet, the Department of Health and Human Services continued to defend and fund this research, and even to accept without hesitation a recommendation for continued funding for another 5 years. Where is the use of reason?

What finally forced the attention of the Secretary was a discountenancing demonstration by an activist animal welfare group that organized a sit-in in the offices of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke. The demonstration, coupled with inquiries and pressure from some of us in Congress, resulted in this long overdue action by HHS. The research at the University of Pennsylvania brain-trauma laboratory should have been stopped as soon as the violations were first made public almost a year ago.

In today's Washington Post, James J. Kilpatrick offers a balanced perspective on this sensitive issue. Kilpatrick does not mention that the report of the investigating committee, which confirmed claims about the research, was released—as if by coincidence—after the takeover of NIH by the demonstrator and after stepped-up congressional pressure. He does, however, clearly make the point that the resistance to reason exhibited by responsible officials in the National Institutes of Health. Unfortunately, experiences of this kind merely encourage the future use of such displays of force, rather than reasoned persuasion.

This should not happen in a democracy such as ours.

I am inserting in the RECORD Mr. Kilpatrick's article from the Post for the benefit of my colleagues.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 23, 1985

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 5, 1985, the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department lost one of its finest. Patrolman Johnnie Corbin, 41 years of age, an 18-year veteran with the police department, met an untimely end.

Officer Corbin was a former member of the mobile reserve, a police unit that knew how to deal with trouble. Johnnie was a member of the St. Louis Hostage Negotiating Team, an elite group trained to react in hostage situations.

Johnnie was a survivor. In 1974, Corbin was awarded a meritorious service award, the department's second highest award, for his role in a shootout with three drug dealers. One bandit was killed and two others wounded when Corbin and other officers interrupted a hold-up in my district. Johnnie knew what danger was.

Johnnie was a survivor. The ex-Marine Corps sergeant underwent open heart surgery in 1983, and after a