This is a photograph of a bronze casting done by Amelia Peabody in Boston, the original of which was hung in the New England Deaconess Hospital. It was admired by Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, a Nobel Laureate in Physiology and Medicine and founding Dean of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry in Rochester, NY. He commissioned a copy to be made that hung in the Medical School in Rochester in the 1920s. It expresses a sentiment that conveys respect for and appreciation of the laboratory animals that have played and continue to play a crucial role in biomedical research.

This forum and monograph are dedicated to those animals whose lives were and continue to be taken for the improvement of the welfare of animals and humans alike. Members of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine in particular have unique professional and ethical obligations to these animals that are under their professional stewardship.

Copyright 2000 by the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine (ACLAM)
All rights reserved.
No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from ACLAM.

ACLAM
Melvin Balk, Executive Director
96 Chester Street
Chester, NH 03036
www.aclam.org

Produced by
Gregory C. Benoit, Publishing
2901 Muscatine
Dubuque, Iowa 52001
gregwa@gregwa.com
www.gregwa.com

Bioethics and the Use of Laboratory Animals
Table of Contents

Acknowledgements .............................................................................................................. v
About the Editors and Authors ........................................................................................... vii
Introductory Remarks ........................................................................................................ xvii
A. Lanny Kraus

Chapter 1: Philosophical Foundations .............................................................................. 1
Tom L. Beauchamp

Chapter 2: Principles in Contemporary Biomedical Ethics .............................................. 7
Tom L. Beauchamp

Chapter 3: Ethical Principles for Animal Research and the Sundowner Principles ..... 15
Andrew N. Rowan

Chapter 4: The Human/Animal Relationship: Jewish, Christian, and Islamic Perspectives ........................................................................................................ 29
James V. Parker

Chapter 5: Asian Religious Views on Animals: Implications for Bioethics and the Use of Laboratory Animals .............................................................................. 45
Christopher Key Chapple

Chapter 6: A Utilitarian Approach to Ethics and to Animals ........................................... 57
Peter Singer

Chapter 7: Animal Rights and Animal Research ............................................................ 65
Jerrold Tannenbaum

Chapter 8: Moral Pluralism in Animal Ethics: An Approach Neither Utilitarian nor Rights-based ............................................................ 93
David D. DeGrazia

Chapter 9: Social Ethics, Animal Suffering, and the Creation of Transgenic Animal Models of Human Genetic Disease ............................................................. 109
Bernard E. Rollin

Chapter 10: A Positive Ethical Perspective on Transgenic Research ............................ 123
Jon W. Gordon

Chapter 11: End-of-Life Decisions: Consensus and Controversies ............................... 139
Robert M. Veatch

Chapter 12: The Future “Brave New World” ................................................................. 153
Robert M. Veatch

Chapter 13: The Great Ape Project: Premises and Implications ................................... 163
Peter Singer and Paola Cavalieri

Chapter 14: Attitudes to Animal Research ................................................................. 171
Andrew N. Rowan and Valerie de Liedekerk
Contents

Chapter 15: Informing the Public: AMP’s Perspectives ............................................... 185
  Jacquie Calnan
Chapter 16: Informing the Public: Foundation and National Association for
  Biomedical Research Perspectives ........................................................................ 189
  Barbara Rich
Chapter 17: A Scientist’s Perspective of the Value and Ethics of In Vivo Research .. 193
  Peter W. Nathanielsz
Chapter 18: Public Attitudes, Opinion, and Accountability: Informing the Public,
  an ACLAM Specialist’s Perspective ..................................................................... 199
  Thomas E. Hamm, Jr.
Appendix 1: Summaries of Discussion Groups Held at the Forum ..................... 207
Appendix 2: Important Concepts, Terms, and Definitions ............................... 223
  A. Lanny Kraus
Index .................................................................................................................. 229
Introductory Remarks

Opening Remarks of the ACLAM Forum, May 1998

A. Lanny Kraus, DVM

The ACLAM Forum on Bioethics of Animal Use and Emerging Areas of Bioethics is a logical step for the College as part of our dedication to improve animal health and welfare and the ethical conduct of essential scientific discovery. While our specialty is a participant in one of the most severely criticized areas of animal use, members of our College believe that the use of animals in science is not only ethically permissible, but also ethically mandated. Many consider the use of animals in science to be one of the most morally necessary purposes for which animals are used. We can all do without meat. We can all do without fur. But the use of animals in research is for a higher and, I would contend, a more noble purpose.

At the same time, veterinarians, whose professional obligations are directed at the well-being of animals, have an ethical obligation to reduce the numbers of animals used to only those absolutely necessary for the conduct of important scientific research, essential safety and efficacy testing, and in certain, more limited ways, education.

The contemporary interest and concern about man’s relationship to the rest of the animal kingdom places our profession, and particularly our specialty, right in the middle of the controversy surrounding the use of animals. In fact, as you know, the use of animals in research, testing, and in education has been specifically targeted for elimination by some elements of the animal protection movement. To effectively deal with what has been a contentious debate, each of us needs to have a solid understanding of the ethical and philosophical theories, principles, and arguments used, to help us better understand and frame our ethical relationship to our fellow animals. But, very importantly, in order to constructively enter any debate, one must be able to articulate and defend his position and, if possible, to effectively argue against his opponents’ position.

What has occurred in society that encourages us to increase our impetus in addressing the ethical issues raised by the use of animals, primarily for the benefit of humans?

1. Recognition of the successes and dramatic improvement that have occurred in the field; stated with 20:20 hind-sight of my 35-year career and with determination that much more can and will be done.

2. The demands of society for a more humane ethic as a result of the changing social ethic—powerful “rights” or egalitarian movement of the last several decades—that have influenced attitudes in society are being reflected in the veterinary schools, students, clients, and the population at risk who support most of biomedical research.

3. Recognition that science and the conduct of research is not value-free. Society must ultimately determine its values, whether that involves genetic engineering, cloning, and, yes, animal based research and testing. The decision to use animals is based upon a value judgment.
Introduction

In my opinion, we, as a College, have been taking a leadership role in addressing society’s concerns regarding the use of laboratory animals ever since its inception in the late 1950s. Our efforts in producing the ACLAM series of texts, the development of the College’s position on “Adequate Veterinary Care,” the many forums and other conferences held both within and outside the College, have produced a wealth of information resulting in better animal care and welfare throughout the world. We have, as a College, made enormous contributions to animal welfare.

I contend in a College newsletter that “we, as a specialty, must develop continuing educational programs on the ethics of animal use and propose that the matter be given serious thought and consideration by the leadership and members of the College.” To my delight, such has now come to fruition. This forum is a momentous and huge start.

The Evolution of This Forum

Now is the right time to hold this Bioethics Forum in the evolution and maturation of the College. This is true because of the unique role of our specialty in veterinary and comparative medicine and the respect that we have earned among the biomedical scientific community. But, among the veterinary specialties, we have a unique cross to bear. In order for research using animals to move forward and gain benefit, we, many times inflict harm on animals. Why is that ethically permissible? Or is it not? If the abolitionist or “hard rights” view were to gain favor in society, animal research would cease! Can we rationally explain and justify animal use on, for example, utilitarian grounds based upon real or contemplated “benefits?” But what about the “harms?” Only a mature professional body like ACLAM can undergo critical reflection and self-constructive criticism and attempt to deal with the “animal issue” in a mature, professional, intellectually honest, open, and forthright manner.

Who would have imagined, but a few years ago, that we would be here to hear Peter Singer, Bernie Rollin, Tom Beauchamp, David DeGrazia, or a Senior Vice President of the HSUS, Andrew Rowan? Who would have imagined that we would invite these influential scholars to an ACLAM Forum to speak and to discuss the issues that have become a very big issue in society? We have indeed matured. Our forum and the dialogue that we engage in during the next 2-½ days will be testimony to our commitment to better understand and communicate with both our critics and our allies and to develop, each for themselves, a coherent philosophy that can be considered intellectually and ethically honest.

Concluding Remarks

I believe that this ACLAM Forum is very different from the previous. In all the other forums, most of us have had either a working knowledge of or a very good exposure to the subject under consideration. By virtue of our training and experience, the language and concepts were, at least, familiar to us. This forum deals with moral philosophy and ethics and the implications of ethical and value systems on one’s behavior. It is said that no ethical stance is tested until a difficult dilemma is presented. We, as laboratory animal specialists and scientists, are often faced with ethical dilemmas and we must make choices. Ethical choices may be easy but many are very difficult. But humans are believed by most to be different from all other creatures in at least this one respect:
Introduction

and rational ethical theory that describe all that might be morally relevant as coming in degrees along a continuum of moral status, thus moral value and ultimately moral consideration—themes that will be detailed by the authors on religious and secular theories of our relationship to the rest of the animal kingdom. The strength of the theory of \textit{incremental moral standing}, in my view, is that it is (1) intuitive, (2) rational, (3) coherent with both philosophy and biology, and (4) that it allows for humane non-trivial use. Applied with the NASA principles of respect for animals, non-maleficence, and societal benefit, it provides a firm grounding for our ethical obligations to all animals.

\textbf{NOTES}

1 The bulk of this monograph consists of manuscripts submitted by all of the plenary speakers at an ACLAM continuing education forum held on May 3–6, 1998 at The Pheasant Run Resort, Lake Charles, IL.

2 One of the critical problems in discussing complex issues that involve sophisticated, somewhat controversial and sometimes ill-defined terms, is that each side of the debate doesn't really know what the other side means without some definition. For that reason, for better or for worse, I have attempted to put together some definitions and concepts in a working glossary that each received at registration. If the speakers disagree with the definitions given, in any substantive way, it would seem that they should define what they mean by the term or concept. In that way, we will be better able to understand each other and truly communicate. A glossary is included as an appendix. A request was made that if any of the subsequent speakers disagree, in a substantive way, from the definitions provided, that they would so state and give their meaning of how they use any given term. Much of the contemporary "debate" has been hampered, I assert, by a lack of agreement about what many terms mean. This was acknowledged by several speakers during the course of the forum. It is hoped that this glossary is useful.


