

while waiting for confirmation of viral tests, she was prescribed a new "anti-viral" antibiotic designed specifically to combat influenza. This drug is the result of years of testing, first in rats and rabbits, and then in humans, and represents a major advance against this illness.

Sarah has diabetes. The insulin she requires allows her to live a relatively normal life; until recently, the insulin was derived solely from the pancreas glands of pigs and cows. Recent advances in recombinant molecular biology techniques have made human insulin available, as well.

Insulin-dependent diabetes was uniformly fatal before the 1920s when Drs. Frederick G. Banting and Charles H. Best, through experiments in dogs, proved that insulin corrected the disorder. On the horizon, thanks to experiments in several animal species, is the hope that the specific pancreas cells that produce insulin (islet cells) can be transplanted into any diabetic and cure the condition, eliminate the need for insulin shots and eliminate long-term complications.

There are many other stories I could tell about how my patients have benefited from animal research. The hypertension medication, the ultrasound technology and the organ transplant techniques and immunological methods were all made possible because of experiments using animals.

#### ANIMALS & RESEARCH, A FIVE-PART SERIES

Part 1: Unlocking the secrets of genetic disease through animal research

Part 2: Improving medical treatment for animals

Part 3: Animals are key to discovering new medicines

Part 4: The ethics of using animals in research

Part 5: How research animals live

Some patients express concern for these animals and ask why they need to be used for research. I reassure them that researchers must comply with strict federal regulations requiring care and use protocols be carefully reviewed by an animal care committee, whose membership must include an experienced scientist, a veterinarian and a member of the general public. Alternatives to animals are used whenever possible (cell and tissue cultures and computer modeling), but these findings ultimately need to be confirmed in a complex intact animal.

I also try to put the use of research animals into perspective. More than 95 percent of all animals used for research in the United States are laboratory-bred rats and mice. Contrary to popular belief, dogs, cats and primates together account for only about 1 percent of all the animals used in research. Data from October 1997 through September 1998 indicate that about 100,000 dogs and cats were used in research in that year, which compares with between 2 million to 7 million unwanted dogs and cats killed annually in the nation's pounds, as reported by the Humane Society of the United States.

Bobby and his sister; Jackie; Jim; and Sarah, as well as every American alive today, have benefited in some way from animal research. However, many other illnesses still are in need of cures, such as cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's and others. It is the promise of animal research that provides our hopes for having longer, healthier lives.

[From the Seattle P-I.Com Opinion, Tues, Apr. 18, 2000]

#### ANIMALS AND RESEARCH, PART 2: ANIMALS BENEFIT FROM RESEARCH (By Patrick R. Gavin)

PULLMAN—For some time now we've been caring for "Hope" at the Washington, State University College of Veterinary Medicine

teaching hospital. She's a mixed-breed dog whose owner shot her in the head in February and left her for dead.

Before she ever came to WSU, a good Samaritan in Montana found her at a public fishing access and got her to emergency care. Anesthetics, analgesics, antibiotics, radiographs, sutures, stomach tubes, dressings, bandages, liquefied food, intravenous lines and solutions were employed by competent veterinary care to keep her alive.

The owner eventually was arrested and convicted of a misdemeanor charge of animal cruelty and was forced to pay a \$200 fine and give up Hope to the courts. After that, she was brought to our care for reconstructive surgery. Here we've employed many of the same treatments mentioned above as well as others in order to not only keep Hope alive, but to heal her to the best quality of life we can provide for her and her now adoptive owners.

One criticism often leveled at biomedical researchers is that if humans so desperately need biomedical research for advancement, they should perform the work on humans, not animals. My question is, what about the animals that need biomedical research?

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Almost completely ignored in animal rights debates are the benefits of humans using non-human animals in research for the exclusive benefit of other non-human animals. In Hope's case, every human intervention that has touched her had to be developed and tested on animals to ensure its safety and effectiveness before it entered general veterinary use.

From vaccines to veterinary surgical techniques; from improved behavior to better housing; in matters of nutrition, reproduction, habitat restoration and conservation as well as in public health and environmental studies, the examples of biomedical research benefitting wild and domesticated animals are overwhelmingly positive and widespread.

Many animals studies are conducted in order to discover and develop alternatives to animal use, to prove their efficacy and to advance the science.

At WSU, for example, I am a veterinary radiation oncologist who studies the best way to treat cancer in animals using radiation therapy. Our research regularly uses client-owned animals with existing cancers that need care to help advance the science for other animals that need care. Healing and research can walk hand in hand.

Currently, there is no non-living model that can help these animals or the scores of others that will follow them to our care. Were it not for the animal scientists, wildlife professionals, veterinary researchers and clinicians that have dedicated their lives to benefit non-human animals, the animals that suffer from disease, starvation, injury and illness would be left without a voice for their health and well-being.

Despite what we do, how we do it and the benefits animals derive from it, it's not enough. For the extremist, any use of animals by humans is wrong, even if it benefits other animals.

Most people, however, understand the need for animal research in many areas, in particular when it benefits animals. They also understand funding limitations and priorities that include studying sentinel species

and naturally occurring animal diseases that also occur in humans.

As scientists and veterinarians, we are not above public scrutiny of our activities. We have a profound responsibility and an economic incentive to pursue optimal animal health, alternatives, non-living models, computer simulation, isolated tissue cultures, reduced animal use, optimal care and, when necessary, the quick and humane death of an animal. As these alternatives are discovered and refined, they are quickly adopted as the new standards for study.

Again, history is replete with examples where this has occurred. Kidney transplants for animals were unheard of less than a decade ago. Now, thanks to the benefits of biomedical research and clinical practice in animals and in humans, veterinary colleagues at the University of California at Davis have perfected this life-saving surgery for animals.

Equally as demanding a responsibility to the public is the assurance that the work we do with animals, for animals, is conducted in a scientifically sound, cost-effective and efficacious manner. This reduces overall the need for duplicating studies and the number of animals involved. At the same time, it requires that a sufficient number of initial test subjects be used to demonstrate statistical significance where it exists or, more important, where it doesn't.

Professionals have no vested interest in keeping costly animal colonies.

In the case of livestock, for example, doing away with experimental herds where appropriate can save thousands of dollars a day, money that can be applied toward additional findings and further advancement.

Past uses of animals often are not acceptable to the general public today. These changes come in part through researchers themselves and the non-employee public voices that sit on animal-care and -use committees required at every institution receiving federal research funding.

Changes in research also come by way of the conscientious efforts of state and federal regulators as well as private-industry agencies such as the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care. AAALAC is an independent body that has requirements for animal care and use that supercede the nation's state and federal legal requirements for animal care and use.

But all of this means nothing to the vocal few who oppose all human interaction with animals and who condemn modern civilization as an unnatural aberration. It's an easy argument to make, the argument of the spoiler.

Fortunately, most people see through this facade and instead see a voiceless world of animals that need humans as much as we need them.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 2000

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I was unavoidable detained from presence on the House Floor. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 326, Responsibility for New Mexico fires—"yes" Passage of H.R. 4425, Military Construction Appropriations for FY 2001—"yes."

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE THAT  
ASSISTED PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP

**HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the people that assisted Pennsauken Township in their goal of reducing substandard housing in the Township. I would like to recognize Matt Franklin, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development; Nancy Kay, First Preston Contract Manager; Richard Watts, First Preston Assistant Contract Manager; Nancy McConnell, First Preston Direct Sales Administrator; and Pete Spina, First Preston Governmental Technical Reporter for all of their hard work and dedication. Their combined effort has enabled Pennsauken Township to purchase and rehabilitate homes that were abandoned and/or boarded up.

A TRIBUTE TO RENAN BECKMAN

**HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I commemorate the life of Dr. Renan Beckman, who on February 29, 2000, died of multiple gun shot wounds at the age of 45. I had the bittersweet pleasure of meeting Renan's mother and children, who were here in Washington, DC for the Million Mom March.

As a young woman, Renan was a model student, graduating Phi Beta Kappa from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before receiving her medical degree from Johns Hopkins Medical School. After completing her education, Renan married Robert Wills. She was a loving mother to two children, while at the same time she worked as an anesthesiologist and primary care physician at Calkins Health Commons in Henrietta, New York.

Sadly Renan and her husband began having marital difficulties, and they moved toward divorcing. Dr. Robert Wills, who had no criminal record, purchased a 12-gauge shotgun on February 7 from a local sporting goods store. On February 29, Renan called 911 and in response to the operator's questioning said, "No, there is no gun in the house." Renan died three minutes later of multiple shot gun blasts fired at close range by her husband.

This kind of domestic violence is unfortunately not unique in my district or elsewhere in our country. However, Renan's death also highlights the fact that domestic violence can cross all class, race, and age boundaries. I hope Renan's death will serve as an inspiration to us all on why further gun control is needed in this country.

The unexpected passing of Renan Beckman has left a void in her family and the community. We will miss her greatly. My thoughts and prayers are with her family and all her friends. Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, I ask that you join me in paying tribute to the life of Renan Beckman.

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS WEEK

**HON. ERNIE FLETCHER**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 17, 2000*

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I make a few comments regarding the law enforcement officers in the 6th Congressional District of Kentucky and across America who put their lives on the line to protect our homes, streets and overall safety. They are the men and women who dedicate each and every day of their life to ensure safety in our communities, schools and lives.

It's only fitting that we reserve one week out of the year to recognize the heroic efforts of America's law enforcement officers. National Peace Officers Week provides every American man, woman and child with the unique opportunity to take a few moments out of their day to thank our peace officers for the countless hours they put in each and every week, protecting our lives and neighborhoods.

Too often we hear stories of fallen officers who have put themselves in danger to protect their fellow citizens. We must never forget the sacrifice of our fallen law enforcement officers and their families.

Specifically, I want to recognize a very important event that will be taking place in my District. Today, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Police and surrounding community will come together to rededicate the Police Officer Memorial in downtown Lexington. This event will honor those law enforcement officers who served so bravely, falling in the line of duty—given the ultimate sacrifice to protect and serve.

Unfortunately, I am unable to be back home for this important ceremony. However, I strongly believe it is only fitting that our communities take the time to honor those lives that were taken in the line of duty. May their memories be forever strong and never forgotten.

I salute America's law enforcement officers for their dedicated service and willingness to do whatever it takes to keep America safe and free from crime, drugs and violence. It is the result of their work that allows each of us to enjoy a better quality of life.

NAPLES COMMUNITY SCHOOL  
MOCK TRIAL TEAM

**HON. PORTER J. GOSS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 17, 2000*

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, congratulations are in order for the mock trial team from the Community School in Naples, FL, who recently represented the State of Florida at the National Mock Trial Competition.

These young constituents of mine reached this distinction after contending on the county, circuit and State levels. In their advance to the national competition, the students were tenacious, resourceful and creative. Their performance combined professionalism and dignity. By participating in mock trial, the students cooperated to reach a goal. Honing their research and debate skills, the students attained invaluable knowledge that they will use in all

of their endeavors. Perhaps even more importantly, they gained a better understanding of law, which will help their growth as informed and participatory citizens.

I applaud the team for their dedication and salute them for their outstanding success.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR MATTHEW M.  
MODLESKI

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 17, 2000*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, on 31 August 2000, Maj. Matthew M. Modleski is retiring as the Air Force Advisor for the 174th Fighter Wing, New York Air National Guard in Syracuse, NY. He assumed this position in February 1998. In this capacity, he serves as the active duty personnel representative for the 9th Air Force Commander, as well as assisting the 174th Fighter Wing in preparing for mobilization, while attaining the highest possible level of combat readiness.

Major Modleski was born on 22 September 1962 in Hudson, NY. He graduated from West Seneca High School, West Seneca, NY in 1980 and enlisted in the Air Force in July of that same year. He was a Jet Engine Technician until 1983 when he crosstrained into Air Traffic Control. He served as a controller at Dover AFB, DE from April 1984 until September 1987, and was awarded Controller of the Year honors in 1986.

Major Modleski earned his Bachelor of Science degree from Wilmington College, DE in May of 1987 and went on to earn a Masters of Aeronautical Science Degree from Embry Riddle Aeronautical University in Florida. Major Modleski attended Officer Training School in 1987 and was the Honor Graduate for his class. He completed Undergraduate Pilot Training at Williams AFB, AZ and went on to fly the A-10 Warthog at RAF Bentwater/Woodbridge, UK.

He was an instructor Pilot in the 78th TFS and a Flight Examiner in the 81st TFW. Major Modleski was then assigned to the 355th Wing, 357th FS at Davis Monthan AFB, AZ as the Chief of Standardization and Evaluation and a Flight Commander. In 1993 Major Modleski was the 355th Wing Instructor Pilot of the Year and in 1995 he was selected to be a member of the United States Air Force Air Demonstration Squadron, The Thunderbirds. Major Modleski flew as the Opposing Solo during the 1996 Show Season and then as the Lead Solo during the Air Forces 50th Anniversary celebration during the 1997 Show Season. He then began his current assignment as the 174th Fighter Wing Air Force Advisor.

Major Modleski is a senior pilot with more than 2,850 flying hours in the F-16, A-10, T-38, and T-37.

His military awards and decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, Meritorious Service Medal, Aerial Achievement Medal with 1 device, Air Force Commendation Medal with 1 device, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, AF Outstanding Unit Award with 3 devices, Combat Readiness Medal, Air Force Good Conduct Medal with 1 device, National Defense Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal with 1 device, Humanitarian Service Medal, Air Force Overseas Long Tour Ribbon, AF Longevity Service Award Ribbon with 3 devices,