

of practice for using animals in science, sponsored by the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and the Australian Agricultural Council. The Code covers in detail the legal responsibilities of both animal users and government inspectors, the general principles of the care and use of animals, the acquisition and care of animals in breeding and holding areas, the responsibilities of institutions and their animal ethical committees, and the responsibilities of individual scientists and teachers. There are a number of Appendices including a model code of ethical conduct, advice on clinical trials and a piece on the concepts and definitions of pain and distress.

This detailed and authoritative document could be of use to all concerned with the control, administration and conduct of scientific work using animals.

In the UK, where 'voluntary' local animal ethical committees are being set up by some institutions as a complementary system to the control exerted via the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, the details of how the New Zealand animal ethics committees work could be especially relevant.

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*Code of Recommendations and Minimum Standards for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes.* Code of Animal Welfare No 17. Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (1995). Ministry of Agriculture: Wellington. 63pp. Paperback. Obtainable from the publishers, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand (ISBN 0 478 07402 6, ISSN 1171-090X). Price New Zealand orders NZ\$5, overseas orders NZ\$6.

### **Funding for alternatives work**

There has always been a difficulty in finding out possible funding sources for scientific work on refinement, reduction or replacement of animal experiments – the 3R alternatives. Barbara Orlans in her book *In the Name of Science: Issues in Responsible Animal Experimentation* (Oxford University Press, 1993) started a list of possible sources; this list was amplified and presented by Amelia Tarzi at the First World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences, held in 1993 in Baltimore (USA). A new and expanded list under the authorship of Orlans and Tarzi has now been published as a directory by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It contains the names, addresses, policies and sometimes indications of monies available of 59 organizations scattered across some 16 countries.

This publication is a most useful source of information. There could, however, be confusion in the minds of some possible 'seekers-of-funds', as to which organizations will support projects on any of the Three Rs and which will only assist with replacement work. Most scientists consider all the Three Rs as alternatives; some animal welfarists, and this is especially true of those with anti-vivisectionists tendencies, see only one alternative: the replacement of animals.

It might be useful, in future editions, if this semantic difficulty was discussed a little in the preface to the directory.

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*Three R Alternatives: An International Directory of Funding Sources.* Amelia Tarzi and F Barbara Orlans (1995). The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: New York. 18pp. Paperback. Obtainable from the publishers, 424 East 92nd Street, New York, NY 10128-6804. Price US\$10.