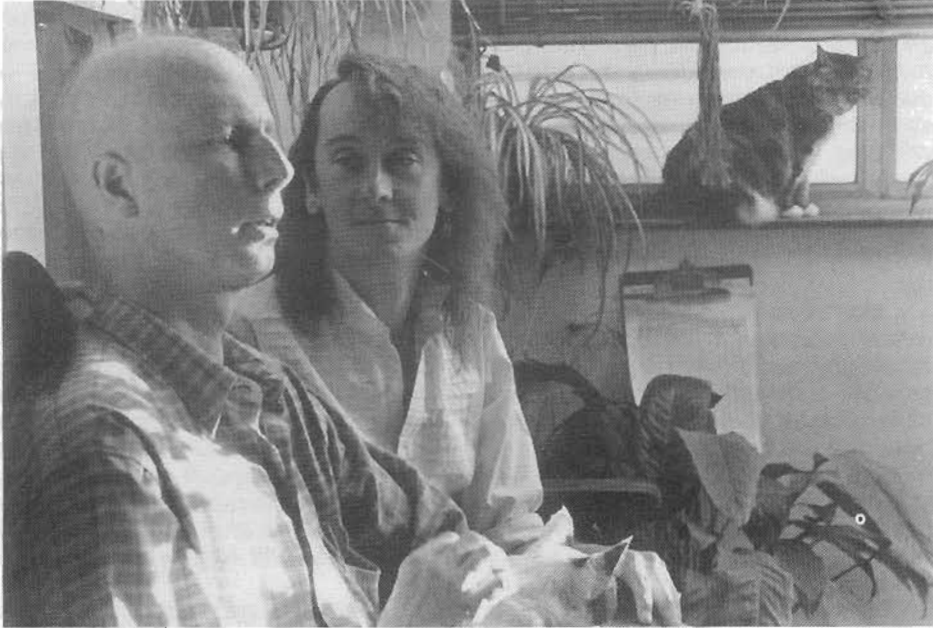


The Latham Letter

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FALL 1990



Factors in Children's Attitudes Toward Pets

Aline H. Kidd, Ph.D.
Robert M. Kidd, M.A., M. Div.

Several years ago, we found that many infants showed attachment to their pets as early as a year and a half, and that 99% of the children and adolescents we talked to reported loving their pets. Because attachment begins so early in life and is so intense, we decided to see if parental attitudes, family pet ownership, family size and structure, and the children's age and sex had any influence on children's attitudes toward pets. We gave 700 parents a pet-owner or a non-pet-owner inventory which evaluated their own attachment scores and a Questionnaire which reflected the parents' estimate of their children's Activities with pets, Interest in pets, and Responsibility for pet care. We tallied scores for 339 sons and 361 daughters ranging from 6 months to 18 years in age and from one- and two-parent and/or family households, some of whom had pets and some of whom did not.

Not surprisingly, we found that children with pets scored much higher on Activities and Interest than children without pets. There were no differences between children in one- or two-parent homes. We had expected to

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Special Needs for the Pet Owner With AIDS/HIV

Pets Are Wonderful Support

Ken Gorczyca, DVM

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a growing problem of epidemic proportions in the United States and the world. Those who have not already done so can expect to have some contact with a person infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This virus is primarily transmitted through sexual contact, through exposure to infected human blood or blood components, and prenatally from mother to child. Studies of nonsexual contacts in households of HIVers indicate that infection is not transmitted through casual contact with saliva or tears. Unfounded fears have many times isolated HIVers from their family and friends. HIVers often undergo emotional, physical and financial difficulties. The loss of friends, family, lovers, and employment often leads to emotional distress. The loss of health often leads to physical disabilities, loss of

energy and loss of mobility. The high cost of medical care and the loss of employment many times leads to a substandard of living. Thus, companionship, both human and animal, can play an important role for HIVers.

Recent studies report that animal-assisted therapy has allowed for dramatic and rapid positive physiological and psychological changes in the elderly and disabled. In one study, cardiac patients with pets lived longer than cardiac patients without pets. Most recently, another study showed that senior citizens with dogs had fewer doctor visits over a one-year period than seniors without dogs. Research on the healthy population has shown that blood pressure drops when a person strokes a dog or watches a fish. Animal companions are continuing to be shown to be of much value for all of us. HIVers who

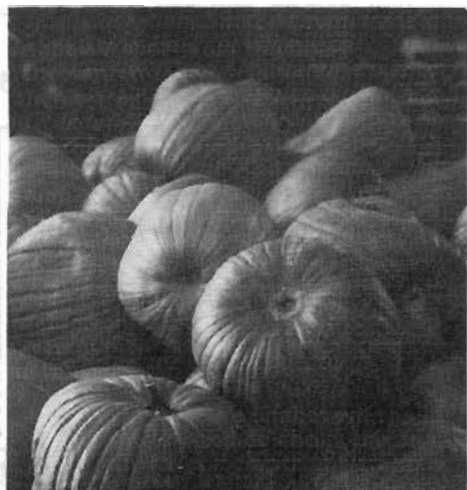
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The Latham Foundation
*Promoting Respect For All
Life Through Education
Since 1918*



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A Message from the President

All well run commercial organizations' operation and services require constant review and revision in order that they remain competitive and adequately provide for their clientele's changing requirements. Foundations should be no different. Though sheltered from many market forces, the absence of motivation for monetary gain in a philanthropic operation permits no less sensitivity to current public requirements or their responsive fulfillment. And, as is the case with the commercially oriented business, judicious expenditure of available funds, motivated staff receptivity and consumer loyalty are cardinal benchmarks to a successful operation.

Clear, constructive communication is the necessary basis for healthy internal and external relationships and service. Consequently, as a responsible, not-for-profit service organization, the Latham Foundation's staff must be constantly sensitive to, and inquiring of public needs. The ongoing production and distribution of its humane educational documentary films/tapes together with the quarterly Latham Letter regularly fulfill these needs. There is, however, no challenge in things of the past. New services, novel presentation of subjects germane to public interest and needs, must be continually investigated, studied and regularly introduced.

Most charitable organizations are established and dedicated to manifold specific and commendable human welfare purposes. Latham admires and applauds the purposes and sincere motivation of its many sister organizations (if not all their means or priorities). It is its observation and firm conviction however, that through the world's human inhabitants are constantly faced with innumerable and seemingly unrelated social, physical and environmental problems, those problems are, in fact, off-shoots of the primary dilemmas of apathy and the lack of human understanding. Regardless of the relative importance ascribed to the welfare causes undertaken by other eleemosynary organizations, nothing can be more important than the ultimate well-being of the objects of their concern. In this regard, it is impossible to over-emphasize the great need for broad public education concerning the relevant consequences of the continuing, unrestricted multiplication of the world's human population at the expense of all other life; the decimation of vitally important

rainforests, the production of acid rain and the destruction of the ozone layer. Correction of these life threatening problems demands the united, urgent effort of all organizations concerned with mankind's well-being.

The Foundation's full, legal name, The Latham Foundation For The Promotion Of Humane Education, though long, concisely mandates its purpose. Thus under the aegis of "Promoting Respect For All Life Through Education," its films/tapes and printed productions are conceived and promoted to impress fellow humans with the vital importance for each and every individual to recognize and understand mankind's relationship to, interdependence on, and responsibility for all other life. Further, that individual, self-centered, parochial considerations prevent mankind's recognition that its very existence depends on a sincere concern for the welfare of all living things. From a practical standpoint, basic kindness, simple consideration and sensitivity for the welfare of other life, both flora and fauna, will largely satisfy these needs.

The many manifestations of beneficial human therapies which are enhanced by various human-companion animal bond programs have served as a wonderfully effective "teaching tool" in Latham's efforts to demonstrate the importance of other living things. The Foundation has documented a number of these activities in films/tapes which graphically demonstrate the value of such relationships with the mentally impaired and otherwise institutionalized individuals, the aged, the physically handicapped and the hearing and sight impaired. The messages carried by its films are regularly complemented by its quarterly, *The Latham Letter*. Additionally, the academic community is now served by Latham's electronic bulletin board. This latter, newly established service provides instant, worldwide access to scholarly papers dealing with a broad spectrum of subjects germane to Latham's purposes.

With the new century's approach, the ultimate aim of the Foundation's activities must be the continued promotion of an understanding among all people of nature's delicacy and each person's responsibility for its maintenance. The Latham Foundation looks forward in the years ahead for ways to strengthen the effectiveness of its efforts in all that it undertakes.

Hugh H. Tebault

The Latham Letter, Fall 1990



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PUBLISHER

Hugh H. Tebault

FOUNDING EDITOR

Wallace Ness Jamie

1909 - 1989

EDITOR

Madeleine C. Pitts

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

Aline H. Kidd, Ph.D.

EDITORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Joseph Meeker, Ph D

Robert Ziegler, Ph.D.

Ex Officio, Hugh H. Tebault

PHOTOGRAPHS

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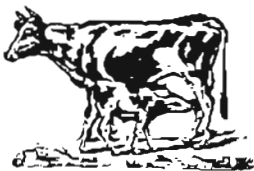
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When Disaster Strikes ...

Photograph Courtesy of Mike Rowell, SF/SPCA



Last year's earthquake in California found very few prepared for an emergency and even fewer had taken precautions or made arrangements for our companion animals. The Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo, California published the following suggestions in the Winter 1990 issue of its newsletter Pawprint and kindly agreed to share them with our readers. These suggestions will apply to more than earthquakes.

An Ounce of Prevention

Take a few minutes now to make preparations that could save the lives of your furry, scaly or feathered friends if or when disaster strikes.

*** Put Identification on Your Animals.**

It is extremely important that animals always wear identification. Tags work well on dogs and cats, birds can wear leg bands, and bunnies can have I.D.'s tattooed on their ears. During an emergency, frightened indoor animals can quickly slip out open doors or windows. An earthquake or fire may cause them to become so disoriented that they get lost. If they are found, with I.D. tags on, your buddies are just a phone call away from being returned to you. Without I.D., they may be lost forever.

*** Prepare Emergency Supplies.**

Animal food, water and blankets should all be kept as part of your family emergency kit. If your animals require special medication, be sure to keep an up-to-date, extra supply on hand.

*** Keep Carriers and Leashes Easily Accessible.** Store them with your emergency supplies near the outside

door. Trying to carry a frantic cat or dog in your arms is nearly impossible. (Especially when you're frantic, too!)

*** Mend Fences.** Fences should be mended now, before your dogs are in a situation where they'll take any route to escape the danger they sense. A small hole that they now ignore could seem like the path to freedom during an emergency. Unfortunately, escaped dogs may run straight into the path of speeding cars.

*** Carry Pet Emergency Cards.** Carry these cards (call your local humane society, veterinarian, or animal shelter) in your wallet so that someone will arrange care for your animals in case you are injured and cannot communicate.

After the Fact

Once things calm down, realize that your animal may still be very unnerved. Like people, animals deal with disaster in a variety of ways. Be patient, and keep an eye out for potential problems.

*** Don't Leave Animals Alone Outside.** Keep animals inside with you. If you leave them alone outside, even "just for a minute," they could quickly run off. Dogs and cats will find any way possible (as quickly as possible) to escape any frightening situation.

*** Keep All Outside Doors Shut.** When you're running in and out, it's easy to forget, but Fluffy and Fido will be ready to bolt.

*** Check Birds Immediately.** Birds are likely to break a blood feather and bleed to death while frantically flying

What's Wrong With Factory Farming?

by The Humane Farming Association

Perhaps nowhere is the link between human health and animal welfare stronger than in the raising of animals for meat and dairy products. As traditional farming techniques give way to factory farming, human and animal welfare are compromised.

Would you knowingly serve your family penicillin, tetracycline, or drug-resistant bacteria for dinner? Of course not. Unfortunately, these and countless other substances are now commonly found in America's meat supply.

This hazard is the direct result of the abuse of antibiotics and other chemicals used to counter the effects of livestock mismanagement and the disease-ridden conditions found on factory farms throughout the country.

Factory Farm Disease — A Human Dilemma

By ignoring traditional animal husbandry methods, such as exercise, fresh air, wholesome food, and proper veterinary care, factory farms are a breeding ground for countless infectious diseases. Factory farms attempt to counter the effects of grossly deficient husbandry, overcrowding, and intensive confinement by administering continuous doses of antibiotics and other drugs to the animals. This "cost effective" practice has a significant negative impact on the health of the consumer, as well as the animal.

The deprivation to which animals are subjected on factory farms has provoked concern among knowledge-

able veterinarians, family farmers, and humanitarians for several years. Today, criticism of factory farm practices is widespread among human health care professionals as well.

* Medical doctors warn that the tragedy of factory farming reaches well beyond the farm animals themselves. According to a broad spectrum of scientists, the high level of contaminants in factory farm products now poses a serious danger to human health. Studies in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and research by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, National Defense Council, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration all warn that the levels of antibiotics and other contaminants in commercially raised meat constitute a serious threat to the health of the consumer.

Antibiotics — Squandering a Medical Miracle

Almost 50% of all antibiotics manufactured in the United States are poured directly into animal feeds. This accounts for over \$435 million each year for the pharmaceutical companies.

The most commonly used antibiotics are penicillin and tetracycline. The squandering of these important drugs in livestock production is wreaking havoc for physicians in the treatment of human illness. Widespread overuse of antibiotics is resulting in the evolution of new strains of virulent bacteria whose resistance to antibiotics poses a great threat to human

health. Doctors are now reporting that, due to their uncontrolled use on factory farms, these formerly life-saving drugs are often rendered useless in combating human disease.

"When animals are raised with care and responsibility there is no need for continuous antibiotic feed additives. It is as simple as that."

Dr. Jere Goyan, Dean of the School of Pharmacy at the University of California, San Francisco, tells us that the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in animal feed is leading to "a major national crisis in public health. Unless we take action now to curb the use of these drugs in the livestock industry, we will not be able to use them to treat human disease." Dr. Karim Ahmed, head scientist of the National Resources Defense Council, has long urged Congress to impose immediate controls on the use of antibiotics in animal feed. According to Dr. Ahmed, unless swift action is taken, "we are going to have an epidemic of untreatable stomach ailments, many of which will end in death."

Unfortunately, the crisis has already begun. Scientists now calculate that the misuse of penicillin and tetracycline in animal feed is implicated in more than 2,000,000 cases of *Salmonella* poisoning each year, resulting in as many as 2,000 human deaths.

These illnesses and deaths need not occur. The routine use of antibiotics and other chemicals in animal feed is a dangerously irresponsible attempt to counter the harsh, disease-ridden conditions to which animals are subjected on factory farms.

Animal Factories vs. Family Farms

Factory farm equipment and drug companies tell us that farmers need intensive animal confinement facilities in order to make a large profit. In reality, it is the equipment companies and giant pharmaceutical companies such as Lilly, Upjohn, American Cyanamid, and Pfizer (which collectively sell farmers over 15 million



Photograph Courtesy of the Humane Farming Association

Our Farmers Care

by Wisconsin Agri-Business Foundation

(Ed. Note: Due to the length of the booklet, *Our Farmers Care*, we are presenting excerpts rather than the entire text. Consistent with our policy of providing no editorial comments, we have left the text in its original tone and context.)

Since prehistoric time, humans have had a natural concern for and relationship with animals. Nomadic tribes followed the wild herds to obtain meat, bones for tools and weapons, and fur for clothing, armor and shelter.

Starting with goats and sheep over 11,500 years ago, people began to tame animals. They bred these animals selectively to increase meat, milk and/or fiber production. Because of this, domesticated animals now look much different, and have different needs than their wild counterparts.

In the wild, certain instincts are required to find food and water, to find a mate, to obtain shelter, and to avoid predators. In agriculture these needs are provided by the farmer to his or her animals. Today's confinement facilities also make it easier for the farmer to monitor each animal's health.

"... consumers save up to \$3.5 billion per year on the cost of poultry and livestock products as a result of improved weight gain and disease prevention with careful antibiotic use in agriculture."

In a few generations, we changed from a rural to an urban society. In 1900, one U.S. farmer fed just 7 people. The world population was 1.6 billion. The U.S. life span was only 47.3 years and we spent 40% of our income for food.

By 1950 one farmer fed 26 people. The world population was 3 billion. Our life span was 68.1 years and we spent 23% of our pay on food.

In 1987 one U.S. farm worker fed 78 people. Today's world population is 5.2 billion. We now live beyond 74 years; and in spite of the fact that over 1/3 of our food dollars go for food away from home, we spend only 12.1% of our disposable income for food.

The Latham Letter, Fall 1990



It is important to realize farming is also a business and farm animals are not pets. The farmer's paycheck is the difference (or profit) between what it costs to raise an animal or bird and what we as consumers will pay for the farmer's product.

From this profit, farmers must meet their personal and household needs; make payments on the land, buildings, and farm equipment; and pay for the farm's production expenses and taxes.

Since most farmers are self employed he or she must also pay for items that most of us enjoy as fringe benefits, i.e., health and life insurance, social security, and vacation time.

Because the profit margin per animal is usually small, the farmer needs to raise many birds or animals. The profit may be a few cents on a chicken, or a few dollars on a larger animal. Some years when production costs, such as feed, are high, the farmer may only break even or lose money.

Farmers know that poor management is never profitable. Quality, nutritious feed; a clean, comfortable and stress-free environment; and tender loving care will produce healthier animals which in turn provide high quality, profitable products.

Because many farmers specialize in raising one species of livestock, some critics may call this operation "a food factory" or "a factory farm." In a way this is true, but this specialization also allows the farmer to give the best possible care because he or she is work-

ing with the species of animal or bird the farmer likes best.

Today's customized farm buildings have eliminated much of the drudgery of carrying in feed and water and carrying out animal waste or manure. Instead the farmer spends more time making certain the birds or animals receive the best possible diet and that the environment is best suited to the particular need and age of the animal.

Antibiotics in Agriculture

The United States Department of Agriculture says American consumers save up to \$3.5 billion per year on the cost of poultry and livestock products as a result of improved weight gain and disease prevention with careful antibiotic use in agriculture.

First used in the 1950's, these products are of particular value to protect animals from bacterial disease during high risk periods, i.e., weaning, moving, and adverse weather.

(For more information on animals and antibiotics, contact the American Council on Science and Health, 1996 Broadway, New York, NY 10023-5860 or the Wisconsin Agri-Business Council at 2317 International Lane, Suite 109, Madison, WI 53704-3129 for summaries of four recent studies on this subject.)

Beyond Today

Improvements in livestock and poultry farming to date have been in areas of better breeding, housing,

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What's Wrong ...?

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pounds of antibiotics each year) that profit most from factory farming.

Family farms are being squeezed out of business by their inability to raise the necessary capital to compete with factory farms. Traditional farming is labor intensive, but factory farming is capital intensive. Farmers who do manage to raise the money for confinement systems quickly discover that the small savings in labor costs are not enough to cover the increasingly expensive facilities, energy, caging, and drug costs.

The Stress Connection

Agribusiness will tell us that factory farm animals are "happy" and "as well cared for as your own pet dog or cat." Nothing could be further from the truth.

"Unless we take action now to curb the use of these drugs in the livestock industry, we will not be able to use them to treat human disease."

The life of a factory farm animal is characterized by acute deprivation, stress, and disease. Hundreds of millions of animals are forced to live in cages or crates just barely larger than their own bodies. While one species may be caged alone without any social contact, another species may be crowded so tightly together that they fall prey to stress-induced cannibalism. Cannibalism is particularly prevalent in the cramped confinement of hogs and laying hens. Unable to groom, stretch their legs, or even turn around, the victims of factory farms exist in a relentless state of distress.

"When animals are intensively confined and under stress, as they are on factory farms, their autoimmune systems are affected and they are prone to infectious diseases," reports veterinarian Dr. Bruce Feldmann. "When animals are raised with care and responsibility there is no need for continuous antibiotic feed additives. It is as simple as that."

The public relations firms retained by agribusiness companies will publicly deny the existence of farm animal stress. Ironically, these PR campaigns are paid for out of the millions of dol-

lars made selling drugs to treat stress and stress-induced diseases on factory farms.

No Laws Protect Farm Animals

If a kennel, stable, zoo, or other establishment treated animals in a manner common on factory farms, they could be fined or lose their license to operate. If a private citizen was discovered confining a dog or cat in a manner common on factory farms, he/she could be charged with cruelty to animals. There is an area, however, that society's laws do not touch.

The powerful agribusiness and pharmaceutical lobbies have seen to it that *farm animals are explicitly excluded from the federal Animal Welfare Act*. There are virtually no laws which protect farm animals from even the most harsh and brutal treatment as long as it takes place in the name of production and profit. It is left *entirely* to the preference of the individual company how many egg-laying hens are stuffed into each little wire cage, or whether an artificially inseminated sow must spend her entire pregnancy chained to the floor of a cement-bottomed cage.

The Humane Farming Association (HFA) is a non-profit organization of public health specialists, veterinarians, consumer advocates, family farmers, and others. HFA members are united in a campaign to protect consumers from dangerous misuse of chemicals in food production and to eliminate the severe and senseless suffering to which factory farm animals are subjected. Its goals and achievements are:

- *Sponsoring public education regarding the dangers of factory farming;*
- *Sponsoring the National Veal Boycott, the Campaign Against Factory Farming, and other consumer actions to end irresponsible food production;*
- *Introducing legislation to curb abusive agribusiness practices; and*
- *Teaching about alternatives to factory farm products.*

For more information, contact The Humane Farming Association, 1550 California Street, Suite 6, San Francisco, CA 94109.



Why the Movement Needs to Focus on Factory Farming

Henry Spira

While there has been escalating interest in animal protection — in fact, there has been a cultural revolution which maintains that animals suffering does matter — this has not benefitted the five billion farm animals suffering from birth to slaughter. On the contrary, the trend is towards ever more callous and intensive confinement systems. Thus, there is an urgent need for a broad-based public awareness campaign to challenge and to turn around current factory farming practices.

More than 95% of all animal suffering in this country is in factory farming. Thus, every 1% reduction in their suffering will accomplish more than all previous animal protection campaigns put together.

Animals victimized in cosmetic and household product testing comprise about 1/2 of 1% of the total number of lab animals. For every animal used in the cosmetics and household products industries, 35,000 animals are suffering on factory farms and in biomedical, pesticide, pharmaceutical and other labs.

In addition, public awareness of the realities of raising, transport and slaughter of today's food animals is almost non-existent. Pigs, veal calves, and poultry are all victims of a system which often denies them the basic freedoms: to stand up, lie down, extend their limbs or spread their wings, and turn around. We need to focus on those areas where the pain of animals still remains unseen.

Because of growing confidence within the animal protection movement, there has been a greater willingness to challenge the wider area of factory farming. Though a very different terrain, many of the strategies used in our successful campaigns to abolish the Draize rabbit eye irritancy test and the Lethal Dose 50% test (LD50) can be applied in campaigns for non-violent food.

To begin with, we are adapting the strategy of the "three R's" — Reduction, Replacement, and Refinement — to the factory farm arena in order to generate the broadest public support. The "Three R's" are methods which (1)

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Our Farmers Care

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feeding, and health care. However, a new era of biotechnology is just beginning.

With biotech we've already engineered new animal vaccines to control some strains of hoof and mouth disease, an ailment which devastates livestock in some parts of the world. Using DNA technology University of Wisconsin researchers are now able to diagnose Johne's disease in cattle in three days, rather than the former three months. (This technique may also be used to diagnose a serious intestinal disorder in humans.)

"These new technologies will continue to change the way farmers grow the food necessary to feed an ever increasing world population."

With genetic engineering (like that now producing insulin for treatment of diabetes and another hormone to prevent human dwarfism) scientists are beginning to multiply specific natural proteins which improve the way animals convert feed into milk, meat and eggs. Genetic traits such as pest or temperature resistance may be transferred from a wild species to animals better equipped to produce meat or milk. These new technologies will continue to change the way farmers grow the food necessary to feed an ever increasing world population.

Specifics on Chickens

Great-grandma with her small flock would lose up to 40% of her newly hatched chicks to predators, disease, storms, cannibalism, and improper feeding. Internal parasites were a major problem when chickens roamed free and "balanced" their diet by eating from manure piles.

We've noted avian behavior by incorporating into our language phrases like "Rule the roost" and "pecking order." It is not unusual, when the pecking order is established or during fights, for the weaker birds to receive enough pecks so that they started to bleed. Once this happens the entire flock may become cannibalistic and actually eat the weakened birds.

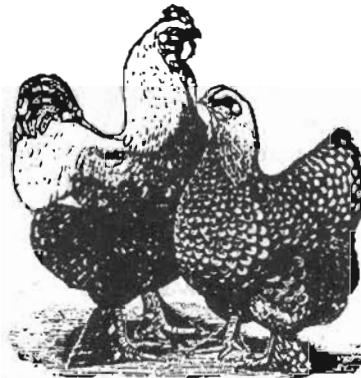
In earlier times we accepted this behavior. Today's poultry farmers remove the tip of the beak of baby chicks so the dominant birds don't harm the weaker chickens. This trimming does not interfere with the bird's ability to eat; and since the beak is made of material similar to our fingernails, the trimming is not painful.

Yesterday's average hen laid only 150 eggs per year. The eggs were picked up weekly on the farm, moved to a central warehouse, and then distributed to the grocers. Unless you lived in the country, the freshest egg you ever tasted was at least two weeks old. Today's chickens produce 260 eggs per year. Most eggs are collected, cleaned, packed, and refrigerated almost as soon as they are laid. The fresh eggs you buy in today's supermarket may be less than 48 hours old.

Our abundance of poultry products is a recent phenomenon. As late as the 1930's, chicken was a Sunday "treat." Thirty per cent of U.S. households raised some chickens. Back then, spring chickens (now known as broilers or fryers) were only available in the spring, and politicians campaigned with the slogan, "a chicken in every pot."

It wasn't until the discovery of the role of light (day length) in poultry production; the need for, and the ability to synthesize vitamins in the poultry field; and the discovery of controls for poultry diseases that fresh poultry products were readily available on a year-round basis.

With this better care and diet, poultry production climbed and the cost and quality to the consumer improved.



United Egg Producers Policy on Unwanted Chicks

Editor:

As a result of your letter and other concerned parties, the UEP [United Egg Producers] Board has reviewed its established guidelines for "Good Husbandry Practices of Laying Hens."

The Board of Directors of UEP met recently and established a policy statement in regard to the disposal of unwanted baby chicks. The position is as follows:

"... opposed to the inhumane disposal of unwanted baby chicks."

"United Egg Producers, while not representing the hatcheries segment of the U.S. egg industry, has members who are major customers of hatcheries supplying chickens for the purpose of table-egg production.

"United Egg Producers is opposed to the inhumane disposal of unwanted baby chicks. Only those procedures that provide for instantaneous and/or painless euthanasia are acceptable. These include high-speed maceration and carbon dioxide. (These methods appear in a publication by an Associate to the Humane Society of the U.S. and are considered acceptable.)

"Other methods developed for the humane euthanasia not mentioned here will be considered in this position statement if they provide instantaneous and/or painless euthanasia."

Unlike its European counterparts, UEP has already voluntarily developed:

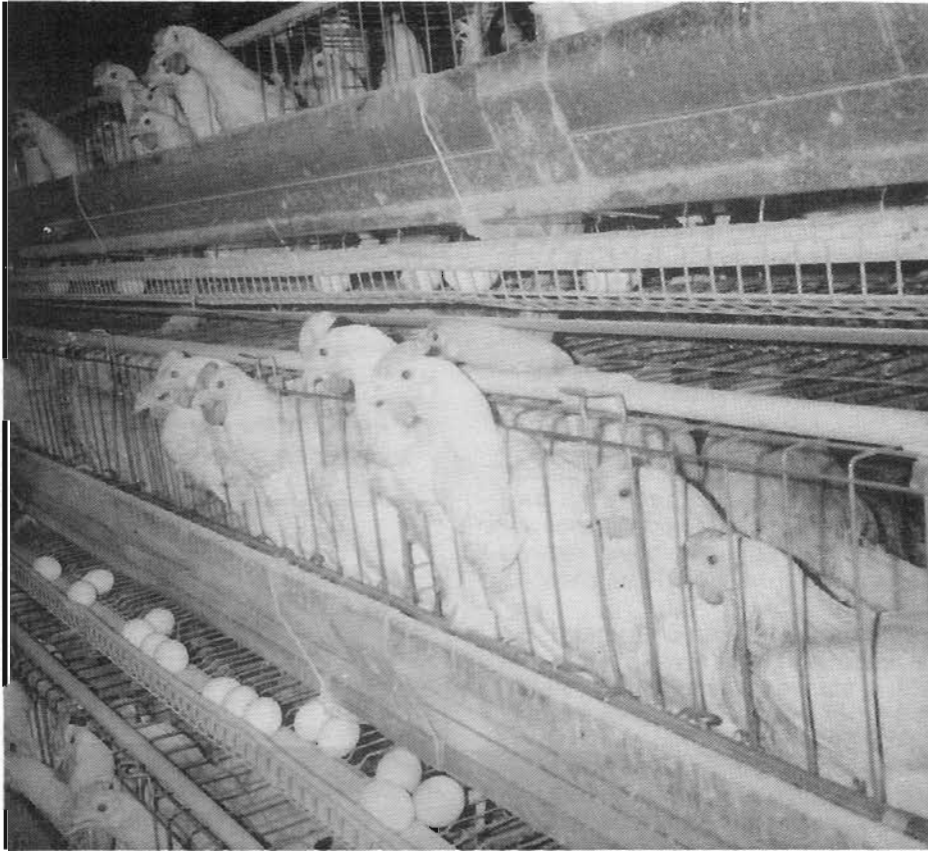
- o a situation statement
- o guidelines of husbandry practices
- o an animal welfare committee
- o a voluntary compliance program
- o a certification program
- o a scientific review panel
- o brochure explaining the egg industry's production practices (Note: this brochure is reprinted on page 9)

Farmers do care about their animals. Production levels do reflect the care of their birds. As an industry, we have to practice animal welfare 365 days a year. We share your concern for the welfare of the chickens.

Sincerely,
Albert E. Pope
President

Factory Farming

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Photograph Courtesy of the Humane Farming Association

the number of animals used, or which (3) Refine existing procedures so that animals are subject to less pain and suffering. The concept of the "Three R's" was developed in 1959 in the ground-breaking volume *The Principles of Humane Experimental Technique* by W.M.S. Russell and R.L. Burch.

While many of us would prefer that society be transformed overnight to a vegetarian lifestyle, we need to recognize that people's eating habits tend to change slowly. As you are reading this, billions of farm animals are suffering. Thus, a realistic program needs to focus on ethical reasons for a meatless diet (Replacement), eating fewer animals on ethical and health grounds (Reduction), and relentlessly pressurizing industry and government to develop, promote, and implement systems that reduce farm animal pain and suffering so long as people continue to eat them (Refinement).

And the tide is with us, — the recent Report on Nutrition and Health by the former and very vocal U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and reports from the National Institutes of Health, the National Academy of Science, the American Heart Association and the American Cancer Society all stress the
Page 8

positive impact of eating less meat and the protective and preventive value of eating more vegetables and fruits. These studies and publications give added credibility and legitimacy to efforts aimed at encouraging consumers to reduce meat consumption.

Such a program can also help raise public consciousness about current farming practices. Right now, intensive poultry farming takes place in darkened sheds, behind closed doors, where the pain of animals is unseen. We need to sensitize the public to the reality that farm animals are living, breathing, feeling beings, similar to their companion animals and similar to themselves — not lifeless, cellophane-wrapped "dinners."

And that's why we've launched our recent campaign targeting Frank Perdue, the symbol of the broiler industry in the Eastern United States. This industry inflicts terror and pain on five billion living, breathing, conscious birds each year.

Our campaign was launched with a full-page ad in the *New York Times* exposing Perdue's practices and was followed by full-page ads in local publications. Then the ad itself became news. The *New York Times Magazine* used the Perdue campaign as a focus

of a three-page article entitled "Pressuring Perdue" (11/26/89). It also prompted a number of Perdue-related stories on national television as well as in newspapers and magazines.

We focused our campaign on Frank Perdue because he is a vulnerable target. Perdue spends hundreds of millions to boast about his "chicken heaven" and deliberately deceives consumers about the brutal realities of factory farming. We believe that Perdue, having positioned himself as an industry leader, must set the course for the industry and we will relentlessly pressure him to develop, promote and implement systems that are responsive to the birds' behavioral and physical needs. Such systems are now being developed in Europe.

The Perdue campaign uses the same successful strategies as our earlier Revlon/Draize campaign. Once again, we are focusing on a well-known corporation whose success requires a positive image. It is Perdue's need to maintain a good image, while the reality is all bad news, that makes Perdue vulnerable. And this Perdue campaign may well have the ripple effect of encouraging responsiveness from other name-brand companies which will not want to be "Perdueed."

We believe that the majority of the public will agree that it's reasonable and fair to demand that Perdue, who is cashing in more than \$1 billion a year from animal and human suffering, allocate significant resources and energies towards the research, development and implementation of methods that provide some quality of life. Such a program would be in sync with the overall change in societal values, and with the trend toward a more caring, non-violent society.

Here's What You Can Do

Fight for Vegetarian Alternatives

- Request that a vegetarian alternative be provided at all public and private functions that you attend or are involved in — from school meetings to political events.
- Go into restaurants you frequent — it may be easier with a friend or with a group — and explain to the owner that you and your friends would appreciate a wide selection of vegetarian entrees on the menu.
- Urge supermarket managers to carry a larger selection of frozen,

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The Latham Foundation, Fall 1990

Healthy, Productive Management Practices of the U.S. Egg Industry

Brochure produced by the United Egg Producers

The commercial egg industry in the United States has grown rapidly over the past 50 years, and its growth reflects the changing needs of our society. Today, just 2% of the entire population lives on farms, producing food for the remaining 98% of us. This is quite a different picture from 100 years ago, when half of America lived on farms.

In those days, nearly everyone raised chickens in their backyard. After a chicken had laid a relatively small number of eggs, it was consumed for meat. Even as late as the 1940s, small backyard flocks of 100 chickens or less made up the majority of the egg producing industry.

As more people moved into the cities and suburbs and fewer people raised their own chickens, the demand for eggs increased while the supply diminished. The modern egg industry was born in response to this demand.

It quickly became apparent that in order to meet the demand for eggs by an increasing urban population, egg producers would have to accomplish two objectives: first, to enlarge the size of the laying flocks, and second, to improve the laying efficiency of the hen.

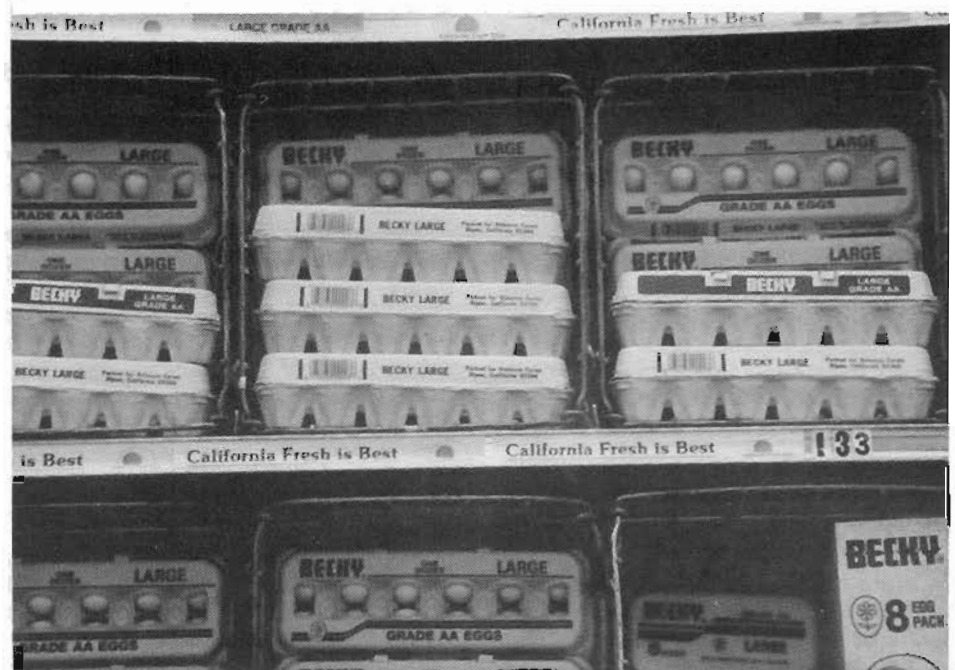
Challenges to Egg Producers

Backyard chickens, continuously subjected to diseases, freezing, predators, poisoning and infighting, had a precarious existence and a mortality rate as high as 40%. Average yearly egg production in 1920 was only 112 eggs/hen, and many eggs were contaminated by the microbes from poultry diseases. The production of each dozen eggs required about 8 pounds of feed.

Since that time, the egg industry has pioneered many improvements in layer flocks, including ways to reduce disease, improve nutrition, protect the chickens from physical harm and strengthen their genetic makeup. The goal was to create a healthier chicken, because a healthier chicken is a more productive chicken.

Accomplishments in Flock Performance

Today's chickens are more than twice as productive as their ancestors of the 1920s, thanks to better nutrition and health care, protection from weather and predators, and improvements in genetics.



- The average hen today produces 250 eggs per year — a 125% increase.
- A dozen eggs today requires only 4 pounds of feed, or half the amount of yesteryear.
- The mortality rate among laying chickens has been reduced to about 10% from close to 40% annually.
- Chickens are fed a balanced diet of corn and soybean grains, supplemented with vitamins and minerals.
- Mechanized feed and water systems ensure regular and equal feedings to all chickens.
- Egg producing chickens are housed in cages to assure adequate nourishment and care without having to establish their place in the "pecking order," often a bloody practice among barnyard flocks.

Humanitarian Issues

Animal welfare spokespersons have voiced concern about the conditions under which all types of farm animals are kept in the food production system, including egg laying chickens. In general, their concerns regarding various aspects of chicken husbandry are based on mis-understanding. The egg industry wishes to address some of these issues.

Confinement. It has been alleged that confining egg laying chickens in cages is undesirable, as compared to letting them roam free or housing them in large floor systems. This judgment, however, is based more on a human perspective than the poultry perspective! Humans love freedom and open spaces for themselves; hence, some people ascribe these same feelings to chickens. In reality, chickens do much better in the safety of their cages than they did in either the barnyard or in outdated, large floor systems of housing.

In the large floor systems which generally were used until the 1960s, weaker or submissive chickens often were deprived of food and, as a result, suffered and died. In the modern system, individual chickens in cages compete with only a few other chickens, and this simplification of the hierarchy usually eliminates conflicts.

Another danger for chickens housed "en masse" is that they are subject to panic and mass hysteria from any sudden noise or other disturbance. Incidents of this nature have caused suffocation of chickens caught in the panic of their fellows. The current system of housing mimics their natural behavioral tendency to cluster together in small groups and protects them from mass panic.

The small group cage system allows improved health care and

Continued on page 10

Factory Farming

continued from page 8

- microwaveable and prepared meatless foods.
- Encourage your school board to provide students with the option of non-violent, healthy meals in public and private school cafeterias.

Impact on the Numbers

- Provide some of the evidence and suggest to local media that their readers/viewers would be interested in what's really happening to five billion farm animals. Suggest that they focus a story on "one day in the life of" a broiler chicken, a calf, or a pig — this might help consumers to see their "dinner" from a farm animal's point of view.
- Inform the meat-eating public through visual displays and leafletting in front of restaurants, butcher shops and supermarkets.
- Write Letters to the Editor to alert readers to the miserable lives animals endure on factory farms. Be sure to send copies of any letters you write to the networks and to your legislators. Even if your letters are not printed, they alert the media and legislators that readers/constituents are opposed to factory farming methods. You can also phone in to radio and television stations to inform millions of people of the miserable lives factory farm animals live.
- Get up-to-date information on factory farming methods and practices from Compassion in World Farming, publishers of *Agscene*, a newsletter on agriculture and the environment (20 Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hants GU32 3EW, England). Relevant books include *Animal Liberation* by Peter Singer (NY Review Books, 250 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10107), *Animal Factories* by Jim Mason and Peter Singer (Crown Publishers, 34 Englehard Avenue, Avenel, NJ 07001) and *Animal Machines* by Ruth Harrison (Vincent Stuart, London, 1964), the first book to uncover the horrors of factory farming.

Henry Spira is coordinator of Animal Rights International: Coalition to Abolish the Draize and LD50 Test and the Coalition for Non-Violent Food, Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10024.

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United Egg Producers

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monitoring. Laboratory tests have demonstrated that eggs from cage systems have a much lower rate of contamination than eggs from outdated floor systems. Each unit and each bird can be inspected every day. If signs of disease or parasites are found, they are treated immediately before the problem afflicts other chickens.

Beak trimming. The beaks of cage layer chickens are trimmed to prevent injury to other chickens. Chickens' natural behavior traits include feather picking and infighting. Trimming of the sharp point of the beak — like trimming the sharp nails of a dog — is a good safety precaution for other chickens.

Induced molting. Chickens naturally lose their feathers once a year, whether in cage units or on open ranges. This is called "molting." Molting has been called Nature's rest period for birds, because the chicken stops laying eggs at this time.

In today's production facilities, molting is considered to be part of good management and is induced so that all chickens are molting at the same time. The birds are placed on a program which induces molting and gives them a rest from egg laying. This is an example of how modern farmers work with Nature for the benefit of both the animals and consumers.

Antibiotics and hormones. No hormones are fed to laying hens to enhance performance or induce growth. However, antibiotics are used occasionally when needed to fight infections.

Economics. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the consumer benefits under the present methods of production. Cost of producing eggs under a free-range system would increase "2 to 3 times" over the current system.(1)

The egg industry is dedicated to providing top quality eggs through the use of modern, efficient and humane production systems. We believe that we have designed our production systems for the welfare of our chickens and that this is evidenced by their high level of productivity.

While we share humanitarian concerns about animal welfare, we doubt that there can be any authoritative answer regarding the "feelings" of chickens. The only logical means of determining welfare is to measure productivity. Improvements in productivity come only with improvements in nutrition and health care, in environ-

mental care and housing, and in protection from physical harm. By all these measures, the excellent record of the egg industry speaks for itself.

(1) A discussion of the economic significance to the producer and the consumer of converting to less intensive commercial egg production in the United States, Dr. T.B. Kinney, Jr., Administrator ARS-USDA, 1983.

The brochure Healthy, Productive Management Practices of the U.S. Egg Industry is reprinted with permission. The illustration of the hen and egg is contained within that brochure and is also reproduced with permission.

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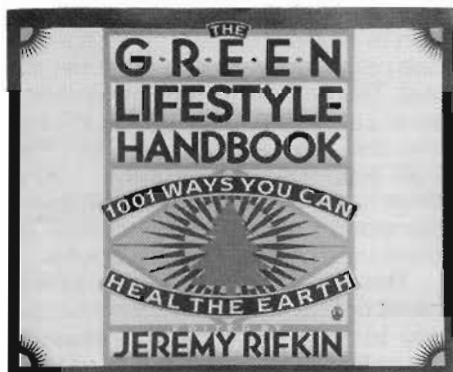
We extended an invitation to Perdue Farms to respond to the allegations of Henry Spira and received the following answer under the letterhead of Perdue Farms Incorporated:

Dear Ms. Pitts:

Your letter addressed to Ms. Barnes of our firm has been forwarded to me. Although we appreciated the opportunity you offered in your letter, we will respectfully decline.

kindest regards,
Christine G. Whaley
Public Relations Coordinator

The Latham Foundation, Fall 1990



Jeremy Rifkin's The Green Lifestyle Handbook Heralds a New Era

The Green Lifestyle Handbook
 Edited by Jeremy Rifkin
 Henry Holt & Company
 An Owl Book/ New York
 198 pages, paperback, \$10.95

There is no longer any doubt that our generation faces the first global environmental crisis. The very survival of life as we know it is dependent on radical living changes in each of our lives. As individuals, we can no longer escape responsibility for our contribution to the total problem with the self effacing, "I'm only one person, what can I do?," or hide behind such unexpressed but mental blocking thoughts as, "I don't want to hear about it!" The problem is here and now and defying procrastination, demands immediate resolution. Faced with such vitally necessary corrective action, individuals and organizations alike must work together. The commendable purposes of organizations now limited to the alleviation of suffering of children, physically handicapped, the aged and animals, both wild and domestic, must be expanded to include environmental abuse.

The Green Lifestyle Handbook takes the environment as its framework, providing a social, economic, political, and cultural context for an ecologically-based way of life. Editor Jeremy Rifkin, together with 21 outstanding contributing authors, provides 1001 ways you can heal the earth. The new handbook lays a groundwork for action by those who feel helpless every time they read or hear about global warming trends, acid rain, and ozone depletion.

An invaluable and comprehensive source book for our times, *The Green Lifestyle Handbook* is packed with information containing hundreds of suggestions and precautions to help create a sustainable Green Lifestyle at home, work, and at play. It also provides telephone numbers, brand names of products, and bibliographies.

Hugh H. Tebault

Photograph Courtesy of Pyramid Films



Protecting the Web

Erik Friedl, Producer for:
 Chicago's Anti-Cruelty Society
 Distributed by:
 Pyramid Film & Video
 P.O. Box 1048
 Santa Monica, CA 90406

Available: 1/2" VHS, 3/4" U-Matic,
 16mm Film; 15 minutes, color.
 Purchase: VHS: \$295; 3/4" Video:
 \$350; 16mm: \$350. Three day rental:
 \$55

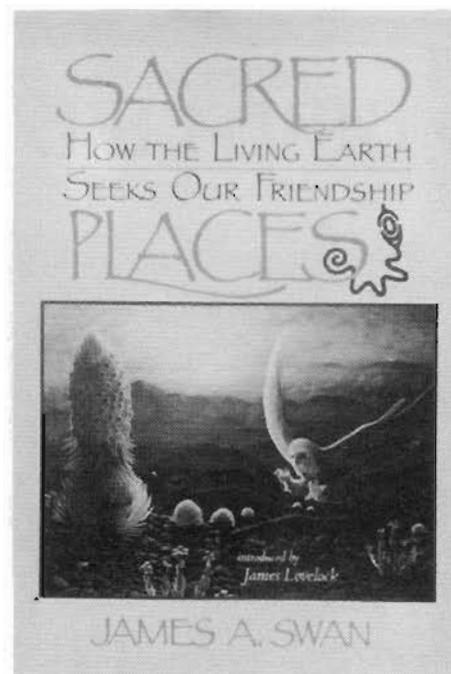
The very best humane education video presentation we have viewed. Professionally produced, this 15 minute video presents simple though compelling reasons for respect for all life.

Topics such as care of and responsibility for pets, humane traps for mice, and even planning future building with an awareness of the need for wildlife experts' advice were covered in a sensitive, compassionate manner.

The pamphlet guide provided with the film states its objective: "... invites young people to examine their at-

titudes toward the earth's animals and encourages them to make respectful decisions which reflect a growing empathy and appreciation for all living things." The guide also provides a list of the new vocabulary used in the film as well as several suggested topics for discussion.

We agree with the objective of the film and congratulate its producers for meeting that objective so well.



Sacred Places: How the Living Earth Seeks Our Friendship

James A. Swan
 Bear & Company Publishing
 P.O. Drawer 2860
 Santa Fe, NM 87504
 237 pages, paperback, \$12.95

The author's stated purpose of this book "... is to examine the concept of what constitutes a sacred place in nature, and what the modern relevance and value of natural sacred places to humankind are as a whole." In the process of doing so, Dr. Swan describes several myths that are common among many of the world's cultures (i.e., Bigfoot/Yeti), and a commonality of experiences in sacred places. Like *Chariots of the Gods*, by

Continued on Page 12

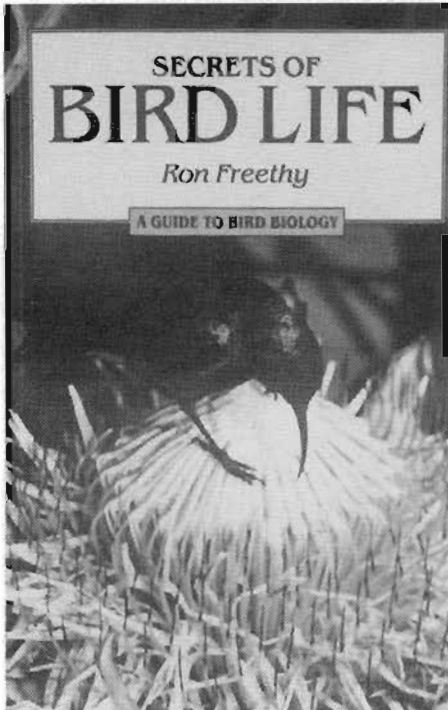
Page 11

Relevant Reading

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von Daniken, Swan propounds many interesting, if unusual, theories that although they may be difficult for some of us to accept, make for fascinating reading.

A particularly interesting segment lists the locations of many sacred places within the United States. The author also thoughtfully provides a guideline for one's own spiritual experiences at these sacred places.



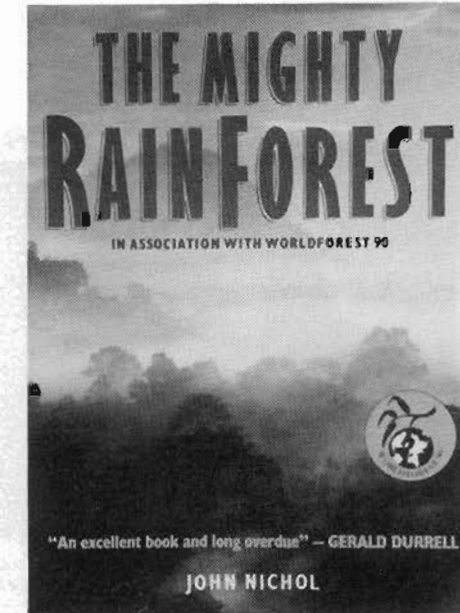
Secrets of Bird Life: A Guide to Bird Biology

Ron Freethy
Sterling Publishing Company, Inc.
387 Park Avenue, South
New York, NY 10016-8810
232 pages, paperback, \$12.95
(\$16.95 in Canada)

The best description of this book is provided by the author in his introduction. "This book is intended as an introduction to the science of ornithology. I have assumed no deep biological knowledge in my readers, and have kept technical terminology to a minimum." The author, a biology teacher and lecturer, provides fascinating facts about the various types of birds and answers questions such as why birds fly, why they preen, and the meaning of bird sounds.

Page 12

Secrets of Bird Life: A Guide to Bird Biology is illustrated with detailed line drawings, tables, black and white photographs and 12 full-color photographs. It will be of great interest to those who enjoy bird watching and would like to know more about their subject.



The Mighty Rain Forest

John Nichol
Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.
387 Park Avenue, South
New York, NY 10016-8810
200 page, hardback, \$29.95 (\$39.95
in Canada)

John Nichol's outstanding work offers its readers the rare opportunity to enjoy a guided tour of beautiful, majestic and fragile places — to meet the amazing people who live in harmony in them and learn of the fascinating animals that keep them flourishing, as well as the little known plants that might save your life. You'll discover that regardless of their vital importance to all life on earth, how and why the rain forests are being decimated and who is causing that destruction. Finally, the author explains the serious consequences facing all life as a result of the rain forests' rapidly impending disappearance. An important element so often absent from such treatises, is that the author explains what the reader, as an individual, can do to alleviate the problem.

John Nichol presents his information in non-technical language and as one comfortably familiar with the subject. This reviewer found his writing to be in a style reminiscent of an informative and pleasant conversation. With 150 glorious photographs, 100 of them in full color, this personal tour of the world's rain forests is a refreshing contrast to most technical books.

This exotic terrain comes alive as never before — see if it doesn't inspire you to want to do more to save this essential; guarantor of life on earth for the good of all.

Hugh H. Tebault



How To Organize A Humane Society

The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

The Humane Society of the United States has prepared an informative and very helpful booklet explaining how to organize a humane society. It starts with the suggestion that specific goals need to be established, community problems analyzed and continues through the steps of founding the society. This booklet will be invaluable to anyone planning to organize a humane society in his/her community. For further information, inquiries may be sent to The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037 (202) 452-1100.

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Children's Attitudes

continued from page 1

had as potential companions and playmates, the fewer the Activities and the lower the Interest in pets would be. We were wrong. There were no differences among children in one, and two or more child homes. Apparently pets play different roles than do siblings in family life.

However, we did find that, from 6 months to the end of the 8th grade, children's Activities with and Interests in pets were closely related to the attachment scores of the same-sex parents. Grade schoolers had more Interest in and Activities with pets than younger or older children in homes with pets, and grade schoolers, especially girls, scored higher on the Responsibility for pet care scale than did children of the other two age groups. Also, children in one-parent, pet-owning homes scored higher on the Responsibility scale than children in two-parent homes. And, when mothers worked full-time rather than part-time, boys scored higher on Interest and girls on Activities and, in pet-owning homes, both sexes scored higher on Responsibility.

Although children's age and sex, family structure, and mother's employment status were influential, our findings showed that parental attitudes and pet ownership were the most important variables influencing children's attitudes toward pets. However, our data showed that 10% of children without pets scored higher on Activities, and 16% scored higher on Interest in pets than did the average child with pets, indicating that children without pets did have contact with and were interested in pets.

We therefore created a new questionnaire and interviewed an additional 300 children, asking about their likes or dislikes for pets, their discussions about animals with others, their contacts with pets of friends, neighbors and relatives, their enjoyment of animal-related movies and television programs, their animal-related school assignments and books, and their enjoyment of zoos and wildlife parks.

Here again we found that pet-owners reported liking pets significantly more than did non-owners. However, 77% of the non-owners declared they liked pets! Indeed, liking pets was closely related to all of the other influences we studied. Therefore, either all of these environmental factors influenced the children's attitudes, or already developed positive attitudes led the children to seek experiences with pets and other animals.

The Latham Letter, Fall 1990

Interestingly, children with pets had more contact with the pets of friends and relatives while children without pets had more contact with neighbors' pets. Apparently children without pets satisfy some need for pet contact by geographically seeking out the nearest animals. Children with pets also discuss pets with others more positively and frequently, and enjoy more animal related movies and TV programs than children without pets. Although all members of a class get the same assignments, more pet-owners reported selecting more animal-related assignments when given a choice and remembered such assignments better than did non-owners. Similarly, more owners than non-owners read and enjoyed animal-related books and texts, but although the same number of owners and non-owners attended zoos and wildlife parks, the pet-owners enjoyed them more.

"... children without pets satisfy some need for pet contact by geographically seeking out the nearest animals."

Only 10% of the 150 non pet-owners had no contacts whatsoever with any type of animal or any source of information about animals! And all 15 described pets as being nuisances, expensive, sources of disease, and frequently dangerous. Only one child, in a pet-owning family, reported avoiding all pets, animals, and all information about animals.

While these studies have identified a number of factors which influence the formation of children's attitudes toward pets, possibly the most important aspect is the support they give to ideas discussed by Paterson in 1989. He suggested that pet-owning parents create environments for their children in which there is frequent exposure to positive attitudes and contacts with pets. In such environments, children develop affection for and interest in pets resulting in their selection of experiences which provide further information about pets and animals. Animal-related school assignments, books and texts, movies and TV programs, and visits to zoos and wildlife parks all extend their experien-

ces and concerns for wildlife and pets alike. And all these factors probably help develop positive attitudes toward the conservation and preservation of our remaining wildernesses and threatened species.

All such studies raise an important question: "Can we provide a similar environment for interest and concern for children without pets?" Many studies have shown that lectures and lessons may increase children's information about animals but seldom alter attitudes toward animals. More recent research demonstrates that the presence of living animals in pre-school and grade school classes does create positive attitudes. If we can provide positive continuing contacts with living animals for children without pets, we may, in the long run, help create positive attitudes which will benefit the children and pets alike, and help preserve our threatened wildlife.

Dr. Aline Kidd is a Professor of Psychology at Mills College in Oakland, California. Reverend Robert Kidd serves as the Chaplain at the V.A. Medical Center in Martinez, California and is greatly involved in research on the human/companion animal bond in conjunction with Dr. Kidd.

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Latham's Expanded Service is Operational

An important service which has received extensive use by students and researchers throughout the world, is that of providing photocopies of scholarly papers and articles dealing with human and companion animal interaction. These papers are now available through the Foundation's newly established electronic bulletin board service. These papers may be accessed via telephone modem Monday through Friday from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. and twenty-four hours Saturday and Sunday (all hours in Pacific time). The number for the modem is (415) 521-9861; this service is provided without charge by the Foundation.

Technical — N-8-1: 300, 1200, 2400 baud.

The reprints will still be available in photocopied form. Due to increased costs in postage, paper, labor, etc., the Foundation must announce that the cost of the reprint service has changed. The new policy is: the charge will be determined by the total number of pages ordered rather than by the reprint. The new schedule is 50 cents per page for the first five pages ordered and twenty-five cents per page thereafter. All reprint orders will be mailed at the printed material rate.

Scientists Center for Animal Welfare

Lee Krulisch

In the past decade there has been a growing awareness among the general public about the many non-human animals that are used in research, testing and education. This has led to increasing concern by the research community, Congress and regulatory agencies that the well-being of these animals is important and must be considered. This recent emphasis on animal well-being appears to be, in part, an outgrowth of the increasing global concern for the environment, the relationship of all factors in the environment, and the degree of man's responsibility towards these factors.

Some people group *all* concern for animals under the term "animal rights," others under "animal welfare," and others under "animal protection." This is unfortunate for these terms are not synonymous. For well over a hundred years animal protection organizations have been mainly concerned about preventing cruel and inhumane treatment of all animals, particularly domestic animals, and have created shelters for the care and disposition of unwanted or abused animals.

"SCAW held a conference that explored many issues that affect the welfare of rodents ... the SCAW conference on agricultural animals will review current methods of maintaining and using livestock species for research ..."

There are many animal rights groups in the United States, and antivivisection is an essential element of their philosophy. Therefore, their ultimate goal is that *no* animal shall be used by man for any purpose. Although different groups may agree in varying degrees with the following statement, in general the ideal state would be that: all people are vegetarians, therefore eliminating animal agriculture; no animals are used in research, in developing drugs, or in toxicity testing; no animals are

used as pets, companions or helpers; no animals are featured in circuses or zoos. There are some in the animal rights movement who believe that all animals have basic and inherent rights, similar to the rights accorded humans.

Many believe that the objectives of the recent animal rights movement seem unrealistic. A more viable and realistic approach may be termed "animal welfare." Confusion occurs when some people assume that one who believes in the welfare of animals must be supportive of the animal rights movement. This is not true.

For centuries people who have worked with animals or formed relationships with animals have cared about their welfare. Sometimes, this may have been because of ethical or moral concerns, for practical reasons, or perhaps because they felt an empathy with another creature. For example, a field ethologist may study the behavior of a wild animal to prevent that species from becoming extinct, a farmer may care for his stock because his livelihood depends on the health and well-being of the farm animals, a researcher may care for the animals he uses as models in experiments because animal subjects in a poor state of welfare will yield unreliable data, and a child may care for his pet because he sees it as a friend.

The Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW), organized in 1978, is a unique, non-profit organization concerned about *animal welfare*. It is an educational organization whose goals are based on the idea that lasting improvements can occur through teaching and informing people about the issues. SCAW supports the responsible and humane treatment of animals used in research, testing and education by encouraging the exchange of information about animal well-being — information based on scientific data and observation. SCAW's goals are achieved through holding seminars and conferences, such as the conference this Fall on the special needs of agricultural animals in research. SCAW, as an animal welfare organization, not only provides information about the current laws and regulations, but, through its conferences, provides a place where scientific evidence can suggest proper guidelines for the care and well-being of animals used in laboratory or field research, in testing laboratories and in the classroom. SCAW also publishes books, articles, and a quarterly Newsletter to encourage an exchange

of information and ideas among those who use animals in research, testing and education.

There has been some debate about the value of using animals as models in biomedical research experiments. The animal rights movement promotes the idea that there are non-animal alternatives available, and that *no* animals need to be used. This is not true. If biomedical research, toxicity testing and medical teaching institutions are to continue to contribute to improving the quality of life, then animals are required as models. Of course, reliable and effective alternative models are preferred to using live animals, but this is not possible in all cases at this time. Although advances in research and health care are based on research using humans, animals, and non-animal ("alternatives") approaches, research that uses animals has proved to be very important in a range of advances.

There is factual evidence that past advances in medical research have resulted from experiments and studies using animals. For example, in the past few decades we have witnessed the following biomedical achievements: (1) a link between diet and arteriosclerosis was established by studies in rabbits and pigs, (2) human bone marrow transplants to cure blood disorders were pioneered by similar transplants in mice, (3) development of rabies and distemper vaccines for companion animals, (4) control of tuberculosis, brucellosis, and hog cholera in farm animals, (5) development of a vaccine used to combat hepatitis B infection through studies with chimpanzees and rhesus monkeys, (6) development of the drug acyclovir as an effective treatment for genital herpes through experimentation with African green monkeys, (7) improvement of organ transplant techniques by using dogs as models (a dog was the recipient of the first kidney transplant), (8) studies done with rodents to work out complex immunological problems associated with diabetes, (9) development of biofeedback techniques that allow cardiac patients to reduce the chance of heart attack by controlling their blood pressure through studies of the rat's nervous system, and there could be many more citations.

At this time, animals are being used by man for many purposes. Studies and experiments with animals as subjects are being done every day, and it

Continued on page 16

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People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

Christine Jackson

With the growth of this decade's most fast-moving and thought-provoking social movement, the smoke of controversy has swirled increasingly thick and dark as fear of the truth has settled on the shoulders of those who perpetuate systematic animal abuse. Despite the smoke, one thing is crystal clear: that animal experimenters who work behind locked doors are afraid to reveal to the public exactly what they do to animals with taxpayers' money.

Halls of Horror

"Animal research" is a catch-all phrase that includes all manner of animal experiments, including: the blinding of kittens and rabbits, the paralyzing of monkeys, the shooting of dogs, the transplanting of monkeys' heads, the burning of live dogs and pigs, and the unmitigated isolation of highly intelligent and gregarious chimpanzees.

Fruitless AIDS experiments go on year after year at a National Institutes of Health (NIH) "contractor" laboratory in Maryland, where chimpanzees are unnecessarily kept in tiny, sealed, soundproof chambers and where they rock and pace endlessly in their barren cages. World renowned primatologist Dr. Jane Goodall called her tour of that laboratory "the worst experience of my life." This scientifically unjustified isolation continues, at this and other laboratories around the country, despite the fact that the stress of living in these unbearable conditions seriously compromises the animals' immune systems, thus compromising the study of AIDS.

It is not uncommon for vivisectors to claim they are studying media-saturated diseases like AIDS in order to win the approval of the public, cashing in, so to speak, on societal fears. One experimenter has conducted exceedingly painful experiments on cats and kittens. The above-mentioned experimenter, who struck on the claim that he is studying Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) only after members of the Animal Liberation Front exposed conditions in his laboratory in July 1989, has spent close to a million tax dollars to implant electrodes into cats' brains and try to "train" them to hold their breath by spraying blasts of ammonium hydroxide onto their unprotected faces.

The same experimenter also conducted sleep deprivation experiments on cats; he would put the animals on

a treadmill or a small pedestal in a large, water-filled drum, forcing the cats to stay awake — or else drown — for periods of up to 16 hours at a time. Kenneth Stoller, M.D., has said of these experiments: "... has been playing with cat brains for over 15 years and has yet to publish a practical application. I have reviewed ... published papers, and whatever he says he has been researching, it certainly is not SIDS."

An experimenter at a western United States university has subjected ferrets and cats to crude, cruel, and unproductive experiments. Although she has no medical or veterinary training, her experiments, for which taxpayers have footed the \$95,000-a-year bill, have included sewing kittens' eyes shut, rotating cats' eyeballs, and making the animals jump from a high platform onto a plank in a pan of water. If her study sounds more like a carnival sideshow than a scientific experiment, consider that the experimenter herself has admitted under oath that she doubts that her experiment "has had direct application" to human health.

Another series of experiments that resemble a carnival freak show was conducted by a researcher in Cleveland. This experimenter spent nearly 20 years transplanting the living severed heads of dogs and monkeys. He began in 1963 with a monkey brain transplant; a metal and plastic body kept the brain alive with a heart, lungs, and artificial kidneys. An electroencephalogram (EEG) gave proof that the brain was alive. Two years later he and his assistants implanted a dog's brain onto another dog's neck. In 1970 the team grafted the head of a monkey onto the neck of another monkey. Since then the heads of 100 monkeys have rolled in that laboratory. The eyes of the disembodied heads live on un-anesthetized, some for days. Their eyes tracked and their mouths tried to bite the researcher's fingers. The bodiless heads trailed 100 to 200 million nerve ends.

A fellow brain surgeon rated these studies with "a practical value of zero." According to the American Medical Association, "little or no scientific justification (exists) for this kind of experimentation," and the British Medical Association wrote that his experiments went "too far" — too far, presumably, into the realm of the horrific.

Another vivisector who chose to experiment on primates, had a laboratory in Silver Spring, MD. An undercover

investigation there led to the first police raid of a laboratory in the history of the United States and the first confiscation of animals from a laboratory, and he was arrested on charges of cruelty to animals. In his rodent- and rat-infested laboratory, police found animals who had chewed their own fingers off, their cages encrusted with feces and vomit, leaky bottles containing contaminated medicine that had long ago expired. Two Maryland courts convicted him of cruelty to animals, but the guilty finding was later overturned on a technicality: that a federally funded experimenter need not obey state anti-cruelty laws. That loophole has since been closed in the state of Maryland.

"The Animal Welfare Act is further enfeebled by its scope; under current interpretation it fails to cover rats, mice, and birds, all of whom comprise about 90 percent of animals used in laboratories."

Animal Protection?

The Animal Welfare Act, which is the only federal law to protect animals in laboratories, is woefully inadequate. Until recently the act pertained only to housing and maintenance standards; it still does not protect animals during experiments, when researchers can legally withhold anesthetics when "scientifically necessary." The Animal Welfare Act is further enfeebled by its scope; under current interpretation, it fails to cover rats, mice, and birds, all of whom comprise about 90 percent of animals used in laboratories. This spring the United States Department of Agriculture announced that it would, under the Animal Welfare Act, protect "farm animals," including horses, used in biomedical experiments, although agricultural research remains a sacred cow; animals used in agriculture laboratories are specifically excluded from AWA protection.

Recent amendments to the Act call for Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUC) to read research protocols and approve experiments. Each committee is required to include

Continued on page 17

is probable that there will always be a need to use animals as models in order to improve the quality of life of man and other animals. Sometimes we forget that some animals used in research — for the development of drugs or medical techniques, for improved nutrition and health, and for the understanding of behavior — result in improved conditions for animals other than man.

Accepting the fact that a large number of animals are now in laboratories and many probably will be there in the future, we should be concerned that they should not suffer unnecessary pain, stress, or fear and that the least possible number be used. There are State laws and Federal laws (i.e., the Animal Welfare Act) that mandate that research animals be cared for properly, and regulations have been developed by regulatory agencies, such as the Animals and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Office of Protection from Research Risks (OPRR) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) regulates animal care and use in studies funded through the Public Health Service (PHS) and the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (prepared by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources and known as the *NIH Guide*) is the reference document utilized. Also, the *Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Agricultural Research and Testing* was first published in March 1988.

Regulations and guidelines for animal care and use are not in a static state. They are constantly being amended and/or further developed to clarify what constitutes a state of well-being for animals and to indicate how people and institutions should comply with the regulations. For instance, APHIS/USDA recently has issued documents indicating that they intend to investigate the possibility of including both rodents and agricultural animals used in research under their regulations. SCAW, in December 1989 held a conference that explored many issues that may affect the welfare of rodents, including nutrition, housing conditions, and social behavior. As mentioned before, the SCAW conference on agricultural animals will review current methods of maintaining and using livestock species for research, which may, in turn, contribute to improved welfare. This is part of SCAW's long-term educational pro-

gram to improve the well-being of animals.

In addition to improving the rules and guidelines that govern animal welfare, there is the issue of animal care and how this care can be improved so that animals used in research are kept in an optimal state of well-being. At past SCAW conferences the general theme has been that more animal behavior studies need to be done in order to determine what conditions for optimal care are, and that these conditions should be based on data from scientifically-oriented experiments and observation, rather than on emotional, or expedient bases.

SCAW will continue to provide a forum where scientists and others who are concerned with animal welfare can address these issues in an objective and positive manner.

Lee Krulisch is the Executive Director of Scientists Center for Animal Welfare.

around in their cage. If you notice that your bird is bleeding from a broken blood feather, pull out that feather immediately.

*** Keep the Household Calm and Quiet.** It's comforting for animals to feel as though things are peaceful. It also helps to have their favorite toys and bedding available; familiar objects and smells are also calming.

*** Allow Animals Their Own Ways of Coping.** Your companions will deal with the disaster in many different ways. It's okay if Fifi doesn't feel like eating for a few days, or if Tasha decides to camp out in the closet for awhile.

*** Don't Coddle.** Give your animals lots of attention but try not to act overly concerned. Like children, animals are sensitive to your reactions: if you act like everything is fine, then they will feel better and be more likely to run and play. The exercise will also help to relax them.

Despite your best efforts, your animal may manage to escape during the commotion of the emergency. Don't give up. Get to work quickly: Call Your Local Humane Society or Animal Shelter. The employees will assist you in other methods of locating your animal if he/she is not at the shelter.

*** Post "Lost" Signs Around the Neighborhood.** Be sure to include a photograph of your animals; a description; the animal's name, your name, address and phone number, and any other pertinent information about your animal.

*** Go Door to Door.** Talk to your neighbors personally about your lost animal companion. Describe the animal to them, give them a copy of your "lost" poster and ask that they help spread the word. Leave a Scent Trail. Dragging a personal article of clothing along the ground leading to your home will enable your dog or cat to follow this familiar scent home, even if he or she is disoriented.

Awards for Reduction in Animal Research

Professor Neubert of the Hildegard Doerenkamp-Gerhard Zbinden Foundation for Realistic Animal Protection in Scientific Research has announced the winners of its 1989 Award for "Alternatives for Animal Experimentation in Neurosciences and in Epilepsy Research." First prize of DM 50'000 (\$32,260.00) was awarded to the University of Zurich's Dr. Beat Gähwiler, a second prize of DM 15'000 (\$9,675.00) to Johns Hopkins Hospital's Dr. Harvey S. Singer and a third prize of DM 5'000 (\$3,225.00) to Dr. David Dewhurst of Leeds, Great Britain. All three developed medical research procedures in which dependence on live animal was eliminated or materially reduced.

This charitable foundation incorporated in Chur, Switzerland, offers one or more yearly prizes for contributions to specific subjects related to reduction of animal use in biomedical research and improvement of experimental techniques aimed at alleviating experimental pain and stress in laboratory animals used in scientific studies.



at least one person not "affiliated with" the institution. However, there is no assurance that the IACUC will reduce cruelty to animals in laboratories. Even if the outside member is an animal welfarist, he or she may be stymied by the others in attempts to act on the animals' behalf. Lucinda Muniz, who served for two years on the University of Oregon's IACUC, said that other committee members "didn't want to take the time and trouble" even to read research protocols, but "were ready to just come in and vote 'yes.'" When Muniz suggested ways of improving conditions in the university laboratories, her remarks were instantly rejected. She found the committee ready to accept any protocol the university submitted, thus ensuring the continuation of experiments like those performed at the west coast facility.

Experimental Folly

These experiments need never have been performed, and no animals need ever be tortured in the name of progress. Medical historian Dr. Brandon Reines has documented countless cases in which animal experiments have failed to expand our pool of meaningful medical knowledge concerning human, or worse, have actually retarded medical progress. For example, in research on pacemakers and on surgery to correct congenital heart conditions, experiments on dogs led scientists in the wrong direction. In other areas, such as smallpox and polio, the importance of animal experiments to any successes has been vastly overrated.

Long before the famous smoking beagle experiments were started, it was clear to statisticians and epidemiologists that cigarette smoking caused cancer in humans. Yet programs to warn people about the hazards of smoking were delayed while more and more animal tests were carried out to the satisfaction of the tobacco industry. As many as 90 percent of all cancer cases are caused by environmental factors such as diet, smoking, drinking and contaminants in the air or water. Yet through the 18-year War on Cancer our country has poured \$30 billion a year into cancer research, detection, and treatment, emphasizing curative research rather than preventive medicine and human clinical studies.

Curative research can be lucrative, not only for experimenters, but also for those companies that develop and sell

new drugs, build animal cages, breed and sell animals, and design and manufacture the devices that restrain, injure, and finally kill the animals who are the direct victims of this macabre and violent industry.

The vivisection industry is fighting for its life, choosing as its form of self-defense attempts to discredit its critics. Frequent misquotations of animal rights leaders are taken widely out of context by those who would rather disparage animal advocates and their beliefs than address charges of cruelty. The statement, "A rat is a pig is a dog is a boy" is cited frequently, for instance, but the complete quote is: "When it comes to having a central nervous system and the ability to experience pain, hunger and thirst, a rat is a pig is a dog is a boy." Animal rightists take heart at the inability of their detractors to argue honestly for the defense of indefensible acts.

Revelation and Revolution

"All truth passes through three stages. First it is ridiculed. Second it is violently opposed. Third it is accepted as being self-evident."

— Artur Schopenhauer

Because animals touch so many parts of our lives, often without our realizing it, the animal rights movement, and its fundamental philosophy, stirs deep feelings in those who come into contact with it. Someone who routinely eats meat, eggs, and dairy products will very likely experience some discomfort, anxiety, or guilt upon hearing or reading about the agonizing confinement and horrific slaughter that cows, pigs, chickens, and other animals who are raised for food endure. Such a reaction is natural. The more the message is repeated, the more uneasy the person would feel, most likely, until he took steps to change his life in ways that free him from complicity. On first learning of the abomination of factory farming, most people look for ways to justify their consumption of meat and eggs, believing initially that giving up these foods would be too great a sacrifice. Gradually, as realization soaks in, it becomes the greater sacrifice to continue to eat animals. Reluctance and rationalization mark the road to realization, but these functions of socialization give in to the logic and compassion that underlie the animal rights way of thinking.

It is this kind of process that has brought a vast array of individuals, in-

cluding former vivisectioners, into the fold of the animal rights movement. Animal proponents, who number 10 million nationwide, were until recently considered members of a fringe element, but their collective voice is being heard; an estimated 24,000 marched on Washington in June 1990, and sympathy marches took place in Texas and Oklahoma. Further evidence of the impact of the animal rights movement pervades the business world: leaders in the cosmetic industry such as Revlon and Avon have dropped animal testing from their product manufacturing agendas, fur stores are closing left and right, and meat consumption has dropped by as much as 30 percent in ten years. The movement away from animal use and abuse in the business arena shows the power of personal action and choice; as more and more individuals choose to avoid the products of abuse and exploitation, businesses find it harder to justify (or afford) mistreatment.

As individuals grow and change their outlook, so society moves towards a new way of thinking. As businesses bow to the pressure of an enlightened public, the change will ripple right down to the basement laboratories, and the vision that stirred the distant hearts will empty laboratory cages and leave the animals to the trees.

Christine Jackson is Senior Correspondent of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.



Hearing Dog History

Hearing dogs may have been around longer than you realize. "Skipper," the first formally trained Hearing Dog, was trained in 1968 for a deaf girl in Denver, Colorado. The girl's family was instrumental in passing the first laws guaranteeing the rights of Hearing Dogs.

In 1975, Agnes McGrath, a Minnesota dog trainer, developed the first formal hearing dog program in cooperation with the State of Minnesota and the Minnesota SPCA. She trained six dogs over a six month period, proving that this training could be done.

In 1976, Governor Wendell Anderson turned this program over to the American Humane Association in Denver Colorado. Over the next few years, Hearing Dog programs were founded in Massachusetts, Oregon and California. Now there are many programs across the country. Some are national or international in scope and some serve only a specific region or state.

Information provided by The Hearing Dog Program of Minnesota



The Pet Owner With AIDS/HIV

continued from page 1

may feel isolated, rejected, and stigmatized by other people often find continuous, non-judgmental love in their animal companion. The quality of life is surely improved and, possibly, the longevity as well.

Since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic in 1981, many organizations have been developed to help HIVers. The San Francisco AIDS Foundation helps provide up-to-date information about AIDS and AIDS related issues. The Shanti Project helps people with AIDS (PWAs) directly through emotional and practical support. Project Open Hand helps feed PWAs. In San Francisco alone, there are over 100 organizations that assist HIVers with a variety of services. However, initially there was very little support for pet owners with AIDS/HIV. Those people who chose to keep their pets often found that financial or physical constraints made that choice unrealistic. Existing animal-oriented organizations were not set up to provide the kind of in-home support that these people needed to be able to keep their pets at home with them.

In 1987, a group of people banded together to do whatever was necessary to help their friends with AIDS/HIV keep their pets for as long as possible. In recognition of the human-animal bond, they called their group "Pets Are Wonderful Support," nicknamed "PAWS." This organization has sought to fill in the gaps between other AIDS services and animal related organizations and address the particular problems and question faced by the immunosuppressed pet owner.

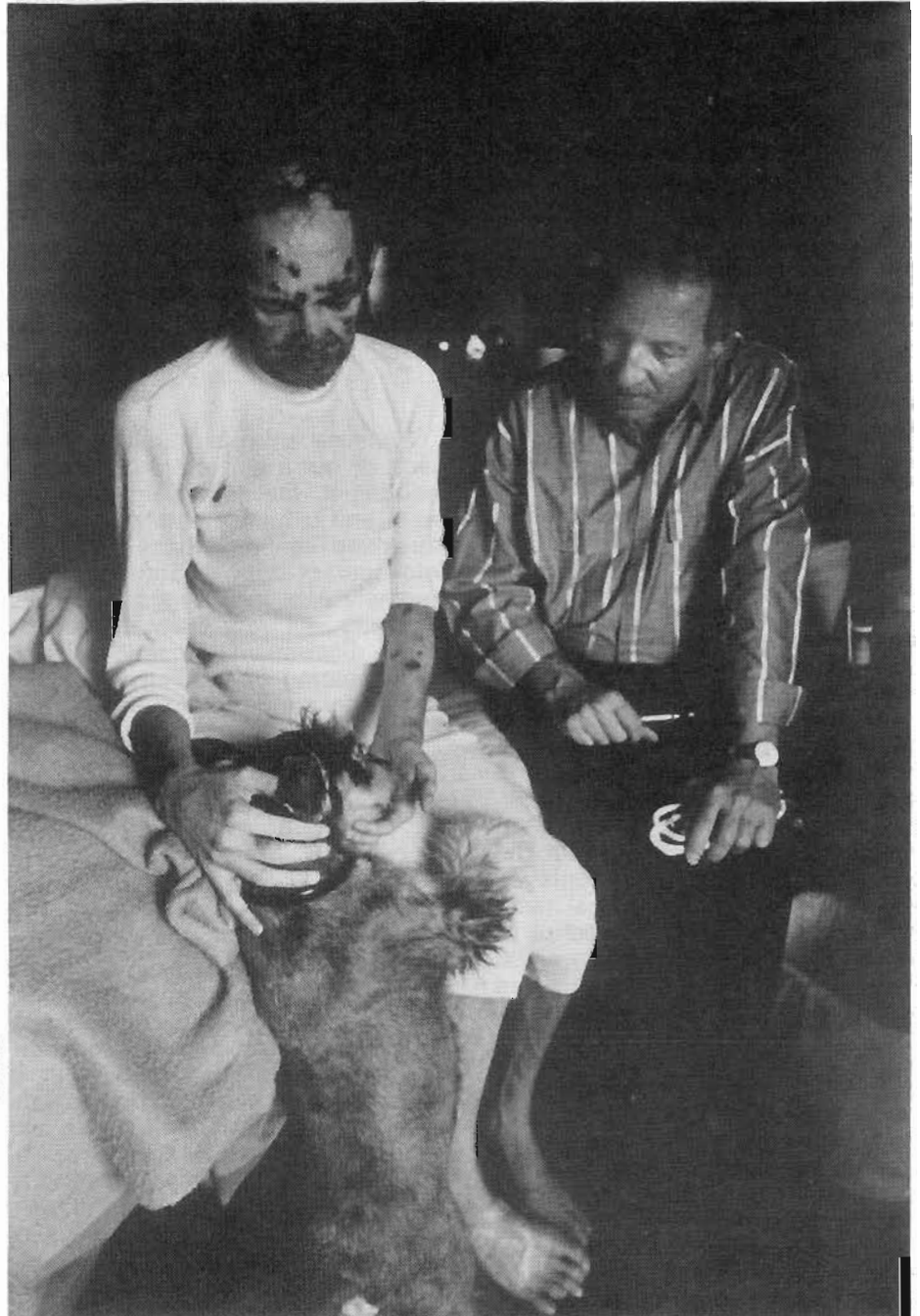
Initially, PAWS helped supply pet foods to the AIDS Food Bank. Over time it became apparent to the group of volunteers that there were many other needs for the pet owner with AIDS/HIV. The financial needs of pet care were obvious — veterinary care and pet food. The emotional needs were more discreet. What happens to the animal if the human companion suddenly goes into the hospital? What if the person becomes too weak to walk their dog or change the aquarium? What happens to someone's precious companion if the person dies? What are the risks, for humans, of diseases that can be acquired from animals, especially if they are immunocompromised? What about the worry caused by all these uncertainties? *Pets Are Wonderful Support exists to improve the quality of life for persons with HIV disease (AIDS/ARC) by offering them emotion-*

al and practical support to keep the love and companionship of their pet(s) and by providing information on the benefits and risks of animal companionship.

In early 1987, PAWS had twelve clients. Today, there are over 400 pet owners with AIDS/HIV who are assisted with a variety of services. The volunteer force has steadily grown from a few steady, motivated individuals to over 50 active volunteers. The growth has been exponential and more dedicated volunteers are needed to help run the many programs.

In November, 1988, PAWS hired its first part-time employee to help run the office. By the fall of 1989, we had grown to a point where we hired an executive director, Leah Talley, who has been instrumental in gearing up volunteers, helping clients and developing community education. The human-animal care programs presently include foster care, adoption, in-home pet care, pet foods and veterinary care and community education.

PAWS' foster care program not only helps the animal, but helps the HIVer emotionally. PAWS offers short-term



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homes for pets of clients who need a break or are temporarily unable to care for them. Many times, a person can become ill suddenly and have to "abandon" their pet on short notice. We try to match the animal with a home from a list of volunteers who are able to offer a temporary home. This program is ideal for volunteers who enjoy the company of animals, but who are unable to keep them on a full time basis.

"HIVers who may feel isolated, rejected, and stigmatized by other people often find continuous, non-judgmental love in their companion animal."

The in-home pet care service involves anything from dog walking or litter box changing to aquarium cleaning. The PAWS volunteers are paired up with a client. By using the buddy system, the volunteer, client and companion animal are able to develop a caring, secure and comfortable relationship. This extra help allows many pet owners to keep their friend much longer. There are many AIDS services that help feed, provide financial assistance, and provide medical information. PAWS helps people and pets.

The PAWS pet food bank is our most popular service. We offer home delivery of pet foods and supplies to our clients who cannot leave their homes. We hope to supplement this service by continued donations of pet foods from companies like Carnation, which gave PAWS 900 cases of cat foods during the 1989 California Veterinary Medical Association Conference. We welcome donations of dog and cat foods.

Veterinary care has become our biggest expenditure. We help pay for veterinary care for clients who have a proven financial need. We utilize veterinary hospitals which offer PAWS a discount. PAWS also offers transportation to and from the clinics.

Our adoption service is one of the most important functions. PAWS helps find good homes for pets of clients who have died of AIDS, or for animals that can no longer be kept by

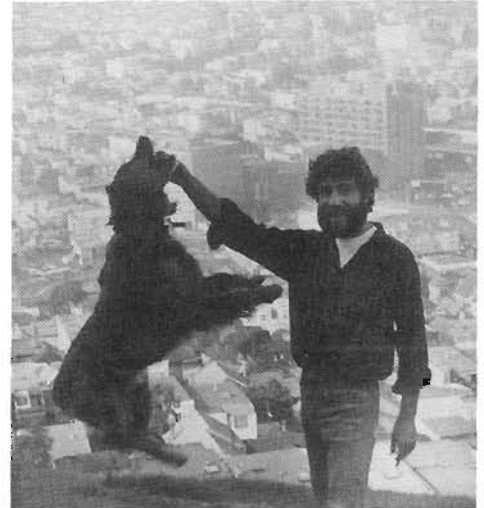
the HIVer. In most cases, if a person is moved to a hospice or nursing home, they are not allowed to keep their pet. We try to make this loss easier by helping to find a suitable adoptive home for their pet. We also try to provide the opportunity for the person giving up their pet to meet the new family. We have been very successful in adopting out older pets.

The benefits of pets for people are quite obvious, but the risks of pet ownership for the immunosuppressed person are not. Such a person is prone to developing many infections that a healthy person can normally fight off. The list of infections includes those that can be acquired from animals, or zoonoses. Although the risk of zoonoses is small, there is a lot of controversy surrounding this issue. The medical community was not prepared to answer questions about zoonoses. Veterinarians know about animal borne diseases, but little about the increased risk to immunosuppressed humans. Prudent physicians, unfamiliar with the details of zoonotic disease transmission, often chose to err on the side of caution, and simply advised their patients with AIDS to get rid of their pets. Ironically, they were the very people who most needed the emotional and psychological benefits their animal companions gave them. Luckily, these attitudes have been changing and most physicians support animal companionship for their patients with AIDS.

Pets Are Wonderful Support started to educate the medical, veterinary and AIDS communities about zoonoses, AIDS and the human-companion animal bond and safe pet care. The organization published the first edition of the brochure, *Safe Pet Guidelines* in 1988.

"... companionship, both human and animal, can play an important role for HIVers."

Pets can be made relatively more safe by following PAWS guidelines. Common sense, controlling the pets diet and environment, good hygiene (soap and water!), and keeping the pet healthy all lead to a decreased risk of disease transmission from pet to person. Our latest edition of *Safe Pet Guidelines* has been generalized to include other groups of immunocompromised persons which in-



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clude people on chemotherapy, those having certain types of cancers, pregnant women and the aged. We have distributed over 15,000 brochures world-wide. Pets Are Wonderful Support is evolving into a national clearinghouse for information on zoonotic diseases, immunosuppressed individuals and animal companionship. PAWS has presented talks and papers at numerous medical, veterinary, AIDS, human-animal bond and gay conferences. Our active education committee meets quarterly to help develop our educational needs. PAWS has received grants to produce a brochure on the controversial disease, Toxoplasmosis, from the Bay Area Physicians For Human Rights Foundation. We also received a grant from the Horizon's Foundation to set up and run a Zoonoses Advisory Board made up of physicians, veterinarians and other professionals to help guide the PAWS educational program.

Pet owners with AIDS/HIV have specific emotional, practical and educational needs. Animal companions contribute to the quality of life and possibly to longevity, but also hold some risks which must be addressed. Pets Are Wonderful Support is trying to address these needs.

Dr. Gorczyca is the Director of Education for Pets Are Wonderful Support. He also is a practicing veterinarian associated with the San Francisco Pet Hospital. For more information about PAWS or its brochure Safe Pet Guidelines contact Pets Are Wonderful Support at P.O. Box 460489, San Francisco, CA 94146 (415) 824-4040. The brochures are free but donations are gratefully accepted.



Electronic Equipment

Robert M. Andryscio, Ph.D.
Peggy Trimble

Question: Will the emergence of electronic equipment for use with pets be the final answer to quickly training our pets into perfect companions?

Answer: All products, including electronic ones, are only as good as the people who use them, whether they be an animal trainer or owner. Using this new equipment involves more than simply pushing a button to obtain a response of improved pet behavior. One must recognize that the equipment is a simple training *aid*, not the final solution.

Over the past ten years, electronic training devices have become more and more popular. The reasons are understandable. As increased pet ownership has created new markets, the equipment provides a faster, more convenient method of training pets for owners, who spend less and less time with them. And people today expect to train pets to do things that have never been expected before. Additionally, new laws are forcing citizens to train dogs in different ways.

Three types of electronic equipment are daily becoming more recognized. They are:

- 1 Electronic Collars
 - Remote Collars
 - Bark Limiter Collars
- 2 Electronic Fences
- 3 Scat-Mats



Of the above items available, electronic collars are currently the most popular. The collars, if properly used, will not worsen pet behavior, change personality or demeanor.

Generally, they should be used, depending on breed, only on dogs six months of age or older and weighing a minimum of 12 pounds. Using the collars on younger dogs may be too traumatic.

Remote Training Collar

A remote training collar consists of a remote control with a button for the owner to carry and a collar with a small, cigarette pack-sized box on a collar for the dog. The box on the collar has a short attached antenna. Pressing the button on the remote gives the pet a quick, intense vibration — a stimulus — similar to what a human being feels when touching a television screen after shuffling one's feet on the carpet. It is not the type of jolt received when shocked by an electric outlet. No one ever describes the feeling with the word "pain." Some dogs even adapt and get used to the uncomfortable vibration, and they wouldn't do that if it were painful.

The collar has five adjustable levels of intensity. The user should always test the vibration on a finger before using it on a pet. (Remember that human fingers are thinner skinned than a dog's skin and do not have the fur to act as an insulator.)

The most effective way to use the collar is by "the dummy equipment effect." The user eliminates the equipment in the pet's mind as a factor in the learning process. To do this, he or she puts the collar on the dog and carries the control around for a minimum of three days, pointing it at the dog, pushing the button often, without activating the collar. The dog gets used to wearing, seeing, and smelling the collar, the button pushing and nothing happens.

Once the collar is activated, the pet doesn't associate it with the vibration received, but with the specific misbehavior that the owner wishes to eliminate or the boundary he or she wishes to keep intact.

Even if the owner rents the equipment, it is especially *vital* to retain this three day ploy as part of the training. Often, owners have been putting up with the offending behavior for such a long period of time that they put the collar on their pet, point the control at the dog and "zap" out of sheer frustration or anger. The dog quickly learns

that when the collar is on and the master points the remote, "I get a correction, but when it's off, he can't do a thing to me, so I can misbehave when I please!"

The holder of this device must be cautious in its use. A common aggression problem occurs when two dogs in a household act aggressively toward each other. If the owner walks into a room and zaps them every time, a dog might learn "Every time the other dog enters my presence, I get corrected." This could make the dog more aggressive or, entirely the opposite, act withdrawn to avoid being corrected.

Remote training collars are usually used by the average dog owner to:

- Improve obedience response off leash;
- Teach boundaries (staying in one's own yard, keeping out of a garden, specific rooms in a home or off particular furniture pieces);
- Eliminate destructive behaviors, such as digging holes in the yard, chewing, excessive scratching on carpet or furniture; or
- Inhibit miscellaneous misbehaviors like car or bicycle chasing.

Owners often resort to this collar when:

- Original training methods were incorrectly done;
- Owner wishes to eliminate a misbehavior quickly, as when a neighbor or neighborhood complains about the pet's demeanor or a misbehavior becomes expensive; or
- Eliminating an aggressive behavior (a trainer or pet behavior specialist must be involved with this as the dog must understand *Why* it is being corrected.

In a few situations, using a remote training collar is the *only* way to train a dog. This is true for the dog that behaves only when it is not attached to the owner, misbehaving when the owner is not present (digs holes in the yard only when the owner is in the house!) and for those owners who have tried everything else — or the wrong things for too long!

This collar is convenient for the owner and decreases the time needed for training. It also gives the owner piece of mind. With the remote control in hand, he or she may take the pet for a stroll in the park off leash, while eliminating the change of the dog not responding correctly in any situation.

Often, when the dog doesn't need the collar any more, the owner needs it for reassurance.

Remote training collars are available for purchase or rental. Since they are often difficult to find and quite expensive, rental is most often an appealing solution. These collars are designed and offered by the following companies: Tri-Tronics, Dog-Radartron, Jetronics, Momentum Technology and Sensitronix.

I recommend Tri-Tronics which, although the most expensive, offers a durable product which is waterproof (extremely important) and will not be set off by TV remotes, garage openers or the like. The owner may adjust the intensity of the correction as well as the range of the signal up to one mile. In addition, Tri-Tronics's battery pack is difficult to ruin by over- or under-charging.

Bark Limiter Collars

Bark limiter collars are also for use only on dogs. Dogs must be at least 12 to 15 pounds to wear it due to its weight. The collar and box look exactly the same as a remote training collar, with the only difference being that the barking collar has no hole to hold an antenna. The owner does not cause the correction by pushing a button on a control. When the dog barks, a sensor on the collar picks up the vibrations from the barking, and sends a signal to the box. Depending on which type of collar is used, it will either warn and/or correct the dog. The most popular collar signals the box to give a warning buzzer sound, followed by the same type of correction used by the remote training collar.

The idea is to create a situation dependent behavior so that, for example, a dog does not bark only under one set of circumstances, as never when it is inside its backyard fence. It is not wise to train a dog never to bark at all under any circumstances.

The owner teaches the dog every time it barks in the backyard, it gets a correction. Therefore, the user again lets the dog wear the deactivated or "dummy equipment effect" collar for three or four days. After that period of time, it wears the activated collar each time in the yard. Every time it barks, it gets a correction. After about ten to 14 days, a situation dependent behavior develops. The conditioned response is that the dog doesn't bark when in the backyard.

Since a few dogs need a reminder every three or four months for the first

year and about 10% need to wear the collar each time they go outside, these owners would need to purchase rather than rent a bark limiter collar.

Electronic Fences

An electronic (or "invisible") fence consists of a wire buried in the ground around the perimeter of an area marked to contain a pet. The pet is then equipped with a collar having a box that responds with electronic corrections once the pet comes within a pre-determined range of the unseen "fence."

The use of the electronic fence is spreading both here and in Europe. They keep in about 80% of dogs so equipped but, of course, nothing prevents people or other animals from crossing the fence into the yard. Several types of problems are surfacing from their use.

Max, a three year old male black lab owned by a thirtyish professional man, has been contained within an electronic fence and associated the corrections received with any stimuli happening at the time they occurred, instead of with the fence boundary or the collar.

For instance, if a jogger ran by as he got zapped, his mind connected the correction with the jogger. In a dog's mind, the process works like this: "I get this electronic shock when the jogger goes past. Boy, does that tick me off. I'm going to act aggressively with this jogger to avoid receiving the shock."

It took quite a bit of training to finally convince Max that it wasn't the jogger or the boundary giving him the shock!

In another instance, two Irish wolfhounds inside an electronic fence became increasingly aggressive with a neighbor's dog. They could no longer get to it to play and if they attempted to walk over to it, they got corrected. Of course they thought that "the neighbor's dog is causing me to get zapped." When the neighbor's dog decided to walk across the fence boundary to play, the wolfhounds were so frustrated and aggressive that they killed the smaller dog. The tragedy could only have been worse had a neighbor child crossed the fence.

Scat-Mats

Scat-Mats are made of plastic about the strength of a hard, flexible rubber. They have a continuous tape that runs from top to bottom in straight parallel lines and extends into a box on the mat

which plugs into a wall outlet. The mat gives off impulses of electricity whenever two pieces of tape are touched at the same time.

The resulting shock, similar to that of electronic collars, will not harm the pet, but is startling. Used for both cats and dogs, the mats are used when the owner is away to keep a pet off of an object, such as a couch, kitchen countertop, or to keep a cat from lying on the hood of a car at night. Occasionally they are used to surround garbage cans to keep raccoons or possums away.

The mats will not work to keep a pet out of a specific room. When tested by laying the mat across a doorway, my dog simply looked at the mat, cocked his head and looked at me, and jumped over it!

A crawling toddler might be a concern in a home using Scat-Mats.

Legal Questions Unanswered

If not properly used, problems do result from the use of electronic equipment. Is use of a remote training collar while walking a dog equivalent to keeping it on a leash? Can an invisible fence be used in place of a physical fence? Is it legal when a fence is required to confine an animal by law? (Dogs may occasionally jump or crawl under these barriers.)

Just as important are the questions that arise if equipment is improperly used, creating misbehaviors — especially aggression. Who is responsible? The manufacturer? The trainer? The owner?

All of these questions are legally unanswered as yet.

One thing, however, is certain. Within the next five years, the electronic items used for training pets will astonish us all!

In the next issue of *The Latham Letter*, we will answer any questions you may have regarding electronic equipment or modifying your pet's misbehaviors. Please direct your questions to: Robert M. Andryscio, Ph.D., P.O. Box 12410, Columbus, OH 43212.

Robert Andryscio holds an MS in the fields of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology and earned a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1982. To earn his unique doctorate, he concluded a three year one-of-a-kind program, the first of its kind in the nation. He was responsible for the program's design and selection of course work. Dr. Andryscio can assist in electronic equipment purchase or rental and may be contacted at P.O. Box 12410, Columbus, OH 43212, (614) 486-9861.



An Invitation to Join in Rational Empathy

We have recently received information concerning an important decision reached by an ad hoc group of prominent humanitarians, among them were, John Hoyt, President of the Humane Society of the United States, John Kullberg, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Gus Thornton, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, all of whom are deeply concerned with the way animals are treated in this country and elsewhere. After first organizing and identifying themselves as the Committee for Animal Protection Resolutions for the 1990s and declaring their effort to be a non-violent movement, joint resolutions were agreed upon and promulgated. Recognizing the valuable force of numbers, the Committee has invited all organizations similarly concerned with compassionate and sensible animal welfare, by endorsement on their organization's letterhead, to be associated with the Resolutions.

The Latham Foundation has wholeheartedly subscribed to the Resolutions and urges *The Latham Letter* readership to add to their effectiveness, by forwarding their organization's endorsement (to be sent to The Latham Foundation for forwarding to the Committee) to the Committee's position. It is for this purpose that the resolutions have been reproduced below.

Hugh H. Tebault

Joint Resolutions For The 1990s

INTRODUCTION

In order to establish the 1990s as a decade of rapid progress in diminishing the pain and suffering that billions of animals experience each year in laboratories, on farms, in the wild, as pets, in sports and entertainment, in exhibits and work situations, the undersigned humane organizations, representing millions of concerned American citizens have adopted the following Resolutions to promote and guide both individual and joint efforts on behalf of these animals who are so much in need of our immediate and compassionate care and protection.

NON-VIOLENCE

WHEREAS the foundation of the animal protection movement is that it is wrong to harm others; and **WHEREAS** threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property have been associated with the animal protection movement; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we oppose threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property.

RESOLVED that we shall energetically work to reduce, as rapidly as possible, the massive pain and suffering of billions of animals through non-violent means.

LABORATORY ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of animals are confined and subjected to experimentation and testing in research, testing and educational facilities each year; and

WHEREAS current laws and regulations do not require or actively encourage corporations and institutions to reduce animal use, pain or suffering, nor develop and implement alternatives; and

WHEREAS many corporations and institutions continue to perform the classic Lethal Dose 50% test (LD50), the Draize test, and other needless and outdated tests which cause suffering and death to millions of laboratory animals; and

WHEREAS the United States Food & Drug Administration has stated that it does not require use of the classic LD50 test but has not stated which tests it would find acceptable in lieu of the classic LD50; and

WHEREAS the United States Department of Agriculture has arbitrarily excluded rats, mice, birds and farm animals used for research and testing purposes from the protection of the federal Animal Welfare Act despite the fact that rats and mice are estimated to comprise more than 90% of animals used in laboratories; and

WHEREAS a number of states exempt research and testing from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes; and

WHEREAS the public, through taxation, pays for much of the research and testing involving animals, and therefore should have free access to information about the use of animals in laboratories; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we shall initiate and support legislation, regulations, litigation and shareholder proposals that encourage corporations and institutions to promote and implement alternatives, thereby reducing animal use, pain and suffering. Some of the initiatives we support are to:

- Ban the classic LD50 test.
- Ban the Draize rabbit eye test in cosmetic and household product testing.
- Eliminate, where applicable, provisions in state legislation which exempt animals used in research, testing and education from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes.
- Support legislation and regulatory action which mandates that regulatory agencies specify which alternatives will be accepted by them to replace traditional animal tests.
- Support legislation to require the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enforce the federal Animal Welfare Act (the Act) so that rats, mice, birds, and farm animals used for research and testing pur-

poses are included under the protection of the Act; increase efforts to urge the USDA itself to initiate these changes; or initiate litigation to ensure that the above-mentioned animals are no longer excluded from the Act.

- Support legislation to prohibit elementary and secondary school students from performing experiments on animals which cause or could tend to cause pain, suffering or death.
- Support students at all levels who object to experimenting on animals or dissecting animals to ensure that they be given an opportunity to choose alternate projects, approved by their teachers, without a grade reduction.
- Support efforts to make institutional animal care and use procedures (protocols) and the minutes of institutional animal care and use committee meetings available to the public.

FARM ANIMALS

WHEREAS billions of farm animals are raised each year using intensive production systems; and

WHEREAS the conditions under which farm animals are raised frequently do not meet the animals' basic physical and behavioral needs; and

WHEREAS frequently the confinement systems used for raising farm animals necessitate the routine use of sub-therapeutic doses of antibiotics and other drugs; and

WHEREAS antibiotic and other drug residues in meat and dairy products raise public health concerns; and

WHEREAS Sweden and other western European countries have enacted laws and regulations to provide farm animals with an environment in which their natural behavior is considered, and in which husbandry practices are designed to safeguard animal health and well-being; and

WHEREAS there are no laws and regulations in the United States which specifically define standards for the raising of animals for food; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure enactment of legislation that requires the basic behavioral and physical needs of farm animals be met, so that America's farm animals are assured the following minimum standards: the freedom to be able to stand up, lie down, extend their limbs or spread their wings, and make other normal postural adjustments; an adequate supply of nutritious food; adequate veterinary care; and an environment that suits their physical and behavioral requirements.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to eliminate, where applicable, state legislation which exempts animals used for food from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes, as regards husbandry practices.

RESOLVED that to facilitate the establishment and passage of such legislative efforts, we shall encourage state and

federal bodies to study alternative systems used in other countries as well as existing practices in the United States.

RESOLVED that we shall work cooperatively with consumer and environmental organizations and farm groups to accomplish our goals, so that legislation is compatible with current initiatives aimed at protecting farmers, consumers, farm animals, and the environment.

WILD ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of wild animals are killed each year for their fur; and

WHEREAS these animals are either caught in cruel traps which maim their victims; or are kept for their entire lives in confinement with little consideration given to their basic behavioral and physical needs; or are otherwise hunted and killed; and

WHEREAS wild animals often are brutally killed by trappers for their fur, and animals raised for their fur are generally killed by methods that cause suffering; and

WHEREAS trapping, hunting and raising of animals for their fur are unjustifiable, cruel practices that in addition to causing pain, suffering and death to animals have also resulted in the depletion of some species; and

WHEREAS the killing of animals for their fur is unjustifiable, unnecessary and wrong and is against principles of respect and reverence for all life; and

WHEREAS millions of animals are maimed and killed for recreation by sport and trophy hunters each year; and

WHEREAS some hunters use particularly cruel hunting methods including, but not limited to, bow-hunting and engage in particularly cruel and unnecessary hunting activities, including, but not limited to, shooting tame animals, most notably birds, that are bred and raised solely to be released and shot; and

WHEREAS national wildlife refuges were established to preserve, protect and enhance wildlife yet many of these refuges allow sport hunting and/or trapping; and

WHEREAS as a result of hunting and other factors, many species have become threatened or endangered; and

WHEREAS the mass destruction of elephants for ivory may soon cause their ecological extinction; and

WHEREAS millions of wild birds and other wild animals suffer and die each year due to capture, transport, and confinement for the international pet trade; and

WHEREAS commercial and recreational trapping results in cruel and brutal destruction or injury to millions of pets and other non-target animals each year; and

WHEREAS the world's tuna industry, in the course of fishing with purse seine nets, knowingly kills tens of thousands of dolphins annually; and

WHEREAS some commercial fishermen engage in particularly cruel practices such as the use of drift nets which indiscriminately kill hundreds of thousands of dolphins, sea birds, turtles and other animals each year; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we shall work together to educate the public about the cruelty involved with the trapping, raising and

hunting of animals for their fur, and to urge the public not to purchase or wear fur.

RESOLVED that we shall work together in an effort to enact laws to ban particularly cruel practices associated with the capture and raising of animals for their fur such as, but not limited to, the use of steel jaw leghold traps.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure passage of laws to prohibit particularly cruel hunting practices and activities.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure passage of a law to prohibit sport hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to require local and federal wildlife agencies to develop and promote programs to curb overpopulation of wildlife through means which do not involve the killing of animals.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to ensure that species are appropriately designated as threatened or endangered and receive the protection afforded under federal laws and international treaties.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure a ban on the indiscriminate use of drift and purse seine nets.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure passage of legislation and regulations to end the slaughter of dolphins by the tuna industry; and to urge the public not to purchase tuna products derived from fishing practices that result in the death of dolphins.

COMPANION ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of stray, homeless and unwanted dogs and cats are euthanized each year at animal shelters and pounds; and

WHEREAS countless dogs and cats that are abandoned, along with those animals that are lost or born on our streets, die from starvation, accidents, the elements or abuse; and

WHEREAS wild animals are often kept as pets despite the fact that few people have the knowledge or ability to provide humane care and a suitable environment to house these animals; and

WHEREAS millions of dogs are mass produced at "puppy mills" where they are often kept in unsanitary conditions and deprived of necessary care and then sent to pet stores where they also may receive inadequate care; and

WHEREAS public trust in shelters and pounds and the well-being of animals are threatened when the care and treatment of animals in shelters and pounds are substandard or when shelters and pounds transfer animals in their custody to research and other institutions for experimentation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to educate the public about the serious dog and cat overpopulation problem and their responsibility to have their dogs and cats spayed or neutered.

RESOLVED that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to educate the public about responsible and humane pet care and treatment of their animals.

RESOLVED that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to discourage the public from keeping wild animals as pets.

RESOLVED that we shall work cooperatively to secure passage of laws to encourage and facilitate the spaying and neutering of dogs and cats, to establish humane standards for the care and disposition of animals at shelters, pounds and pet stores and to provide for greater fines for violating cruelty to animals and animals abandonment laws.

RESOLVED that we shall work cooperatively to secure the passage of laws to ban pound seizure — the practice of transferring animals from shelters and pounds to research and other institutions for experimentation.

RESOLVED that we shall endeavor to secure greater enforcement by the United States Department of Agriculture and local law enforcement agencies of those laws and regulations which provide for the humane care of dogs, cats and other animals which are bred, raised and kept for sale and other purposes

EXHIBITION/WORK ANIMALS

WHEREAS millions of animals are used in circuses, zoos, carnivals, rodeos, races, films, videos and in other animal acts, exhibits and work; and

WHEREAS these animals often are made to perform in ways that are both dangerous and unnatural for their species; and

WHEREAS the behavioral and physical needs of these animals often are not adequately provided for; and

WHEREAS the training practices that animals are subjected to are often abusive; and

WHEREAS some animals are captured from their natural habitats for the sole purpose of putting them on public display; and *WHEREAS* the confinement of animals in zoos, roadside zoos, and menageries results in indiscriminate breeding and production of large numbers of captive animals which are often subject to cruel and abusive treatment and disposal, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure the enactment of laws to prohibit abusive training practices, to prohibit the capture of animals in the wild to be used for exhibition or work purposes, to limit the breeding of captive, wild animals and to prohibit their cruel disposition and to require that the behavioral and physical needs of exhibition/ work animals be considered.

RESOLVED that we shall work together to secure greater enforcement of laws and regulations which provide protection to animals used for exhibition/work purposes.





"We'd like a building where a sweet little cairn terrier can bark once in a while without the neighbors' getting absolutely hysterical."

Drawing by Weber; © 1990
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