

# The Animals' Voice

*... dedicated to the welfare of animals through education and action*

## On The Vivisection Front

Today, this moment, while you are reading this, an estimated 400,000 animals are being tested and retested in brutal, unnecessary experiments, many of which are never published or used in any scientific research. *more than 70*

Every year **1** million animals are blinded, scalded to death, starved, subjected to repeated shocks, frozen, revived and refrozen, inoculated with deadly diseases, poisoned and left to die of thirst. Many animals like the monkey in the accompanying photo, are left for months, sometimes years, in restraining devices, during which time they are subjected to repeated shocks or drug and alcohol abuse. And the list goes on.

Alternatives are available (and being used) but until legislative action is taken, experimentation on live animals (vivisection) will continue.

On Jan. 5, 1981, the Research Modernization Act was reintroduced by New Jersey Congressmen Robert A. Roe and Harold C. Hollenbeck, and by New York Congressman Frederick W. Richmond. Under the Research Modernization Act (HR 556), the following objectives would be mandated:

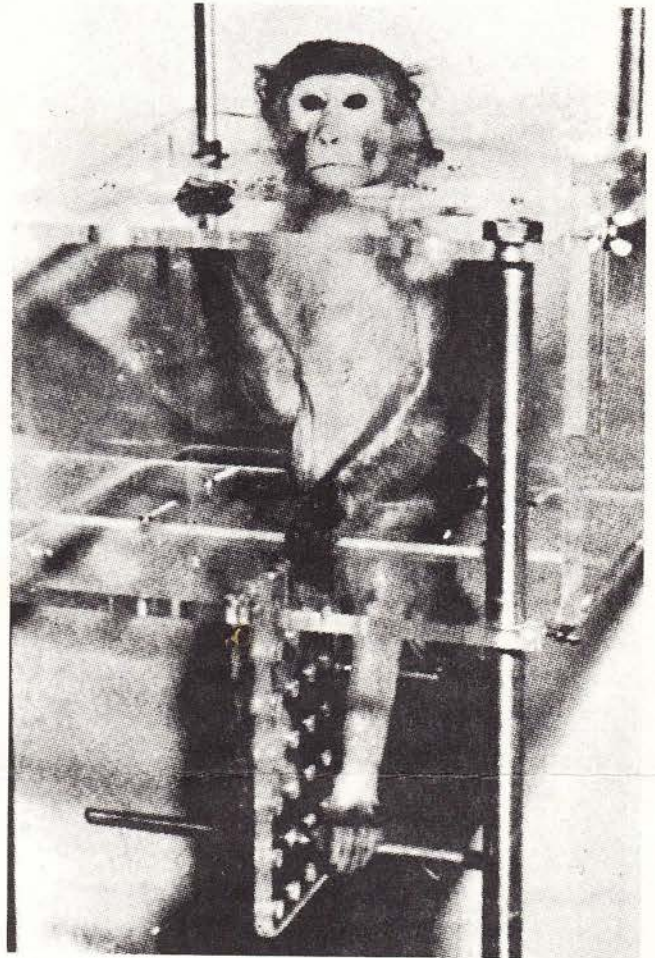
-- A 10-member advisory committee would be established to promote the objectives of the act

-- 30-50 percent of each agency's animal research funds would be directed to the development of alternative methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals

-- no federal funds would be used in duplicate experiments on live animals which have already been done

-- programs would be established to train scientists in alternative methods of research and testing which do not involve the use of live animals, and

-- information on modern alternative research and testing methods which do not involve the use of live animals would be disseminated throughout the scientific community and to the public



(Photo courtesy of HSUS)

HR 556 has been referred to two committees, and public action is necessary if HR 556 is to receive any hearings.

If you are against the mindless and brutal exploitation of animals, write to Rep. Doug Walgren, chairman of the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology, and write to Rep. Henry A. Waxman, chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and urge them to schedule hearings on HR 556 as soon as possible. Their address is House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

To date, HR 556 already has 60 congressional co-sponsors, including 11 New Jersey congressmen.

For more information on vivisection, write to The Animals' Voice, or to the American Anti-Vivisection Society at Suite 204 Noble Plaza, 801 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046.

# The Crated Calf



(Photo courtesy of Ruth Harrison)

The veal calf, days after birth, sometimes only hours, is taken from its mother, and transported to the veal farm -- or, as it is sometimes referred to -- the factory farm, where animals are no longer animals but living machines. The calf is fortunate if it dies in transit.

Each calf is placed in a separate crate, or stall, among several rows of stalls, where it is tethered around the neck to the front of its crate. In their first few weeks, calves have attempted to turn around in their narrow stalls and have been caught in positions that proved fatal. In their last few weeks, however, the calves need not be tethered; they are now too large to turn around even if they tried.

Once the calf has been tethered, the door on the crate, or stall, is closed. Here the calf will remain for its 16 weeks of existence -- in darkness.

Their diet consists of a milk substitute, minerals, antibiotics and other life-supporting stimulants because under these confining conditions, the calf is undernourished, anemic and emotionally disturbed -- one out of every 10 dies.

Many calves resort to chewing their wooden crates for roughage, or for something to do, or eating at their own hair and flesh. Today, for this reason, calves are

being reared in stainless steel crates to keep them from chewing. The calves now lick the steel 10 out of every 24 hours.

Confining the calves in close quarters restricts movement and forces them to gain weight. There are more pounds on the hoof at 16 weeks than on the newborn. And more pounds means more money.

At the same time, their flesh must be kept at the fashionable, tender, pale-white they are born with, so their diet and darkness ensure the white flesh so highly prized by the veal fancier.

When the calves are removed from their crates at the end of 16 weeks, they are suffering from abscesses, swollen leg joints and stomach ulcers, as well as mental disturbances portrayed by such things as excessive tail wagging, rocking, or head swinging.

In the April 1980 issue of *Smithsonian*, David Nevin writes about the existence of the veal calf: "... so he will live out his allotted 16 weeks of life in darkness, almost motionless in a cage the size of a coffin, and he will never have turned or stretched or run or touched another calf or had a bit of roughage, and when he comes out for slaughter on untried legs, he may fall down. And you may say, well, he had food and shelter and has known nothing else and who knows what a calf wants anyway? But stand before the cages of this veal confinement house and present a knuckle -- and the little calf will thrust out its head and suck your knuckle with instinct so desperate that you will have your answer."

Intensive, or factory, farming is on the increase in the United States, extending to pigs and chickens, as well as beef cattle. In Great Britain, however, the trend in intensive farming is on the decrease. As studies are beginning to show, farmers are losing more money in a system which was designed to make more money, because under these confinement conditions, the animals are more vulnerable to disease.

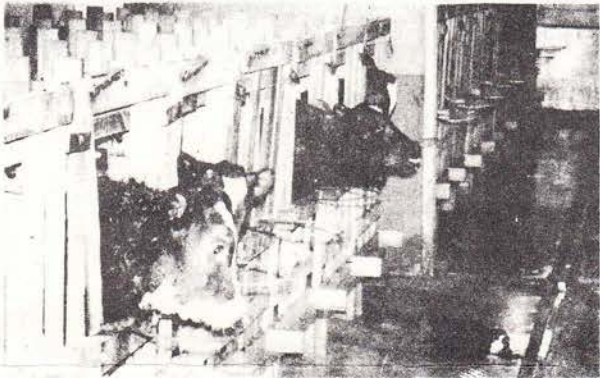
In Britain, Professor John Webster, of the Department of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Bristol, has been studying veal calves raised in confinement conditions to veal calves raised in straw yards where they are housed with other calves.

Professor Webster concluded, after five

years of study, that 55 percent of the calves in confinement centers needed more veterinary care as opposed to 22 percent in the calves raised in a straw-yard with other vealers.

The Animals' Voice opposes intensive farming methods, and urges others, concerned about cruelty to farm animals to protest animal-confinement farms by boycotting veal and their by-products from their dinner table.

Also write to John R. Block, Secretary of Agriculture, and urge him to enact legislation where it concerns the intensive rearing of today's farm animals (Department of Agriculture, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250).



(Crated vealers)

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One robin caged -- and heaven's mad!  
But when to just that one you add  
Vast flocks of battered battery birds  
And half-starved calves in crated herds  
And multitudes of tethered sows  
In narrow stalls -- these horrors rouse  
All heaven to a rage so wild  
Its former rage seems wondrous mild.

Factory farmers used to state:  
"Our animal machines are great!  
The more they're crowded (studies prove)  
The less they are inclined to move;  
The less they move (as studies show)  
The more they and our profits grow."  
But now increasingly they cry:  
"Our problems mount and multiply."

But agribusiness won't be fun  
When earth and heaven rage as one.

-- William Blake

## Your Dog's Best Friend

If you're thinking about taking your dog to the supermarket with you, or maybe just to the bank for a few minutes, give it a second thought.

It's summertime, and very hot outside. Even with the windows rolled down, the inside of your car becomes a death oven for your companion dog in a matter of minutes.

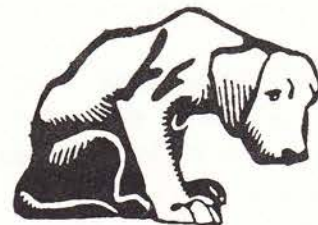
On a day with temperatures of 85 degrees or more, the inside of your car can reach 102 degrees in just 10 minutes. It can go as high as 120 degrees in a half hour, and on warmer days, the temperature in your car, even with the windows open, can go even higher.

A dog, whose normal temperature is 101-.5 to 102.2 degrees F. can only withstand a body temperature of 107-108 degrees F. for only a short period of time before suffering irreparable brain damage or death.

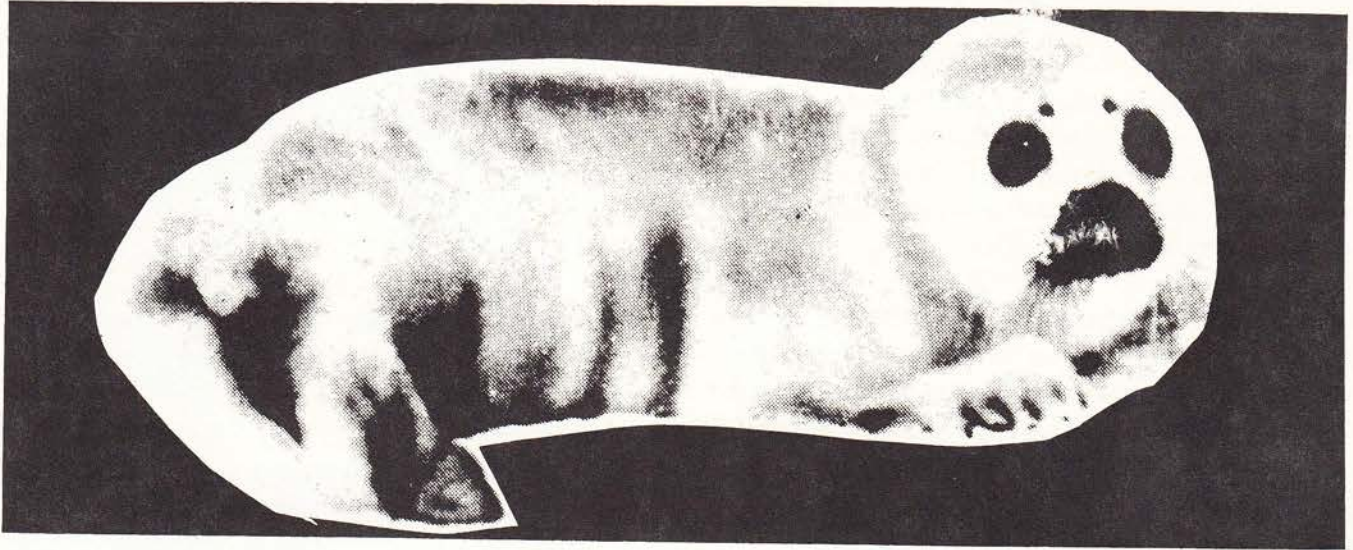
When a human being becomes excessively warm or hot, perspiration cools the body but a dog's cooling process is done through its lungs, by panting. A closed car offers only hot air, and interferes with the dog's cooling system.

If your dog should succumb to heatstroke it is vitally important that you act quickly without panic, to reduce the dog's temperature. First, remove the dog from the car immediately, and immerse the dog in cold water, or hose the dog with cold water, until its temperature is reduced. Have the dog examined by a veterinarian as soon as its body temperature returns to normal.

The best medicine, however, for heatstroke is prevention. You may mean well by taking your dog along with you for a trip to the store, but on a hot day, even for a few minutes, you are not doing your dog a favor. Leave the animal at home. It's safer there. And that's what's really important for your dog, isn't it?



# Baby Seal Update 1981



Each spring pregnant harp seals arrive on the ice floes off the Magdelin Islands in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence to give birth to their pups, which are then beaten to death for their snowy-white fur.

For the past 16 years, Canadian government officials have been trying to convince the world public that the slaughter each year of 180,000 seal pups is neither cruel, nor is it endangering the harp seal species.

But the world public has not been easily fooled. Already the market for baby seal-skin is diminishing. The countries of Italy, France, Holland, Great Britain, Sweden and the United States have either banned or condemned the annual slaughter of baby seals and are urging Canada to enact legislation to prohibit the commercial seal kill.

And in 1981, Canada was forced to admit what it has been trying so hard to conceal:

Spring came early in Canada, and the ice floes in the Gulf began to melt. The pregnant seals, unable to birth on the ice, arrived by the thousands on Canada's Prince Edward Island, also a national park. This delighted the Canadian Fisheries Department, for not only were there thousands of baby seals, they were also accessible to the hunters.

Fisheries officials handed out seal-kill permits to anyone and everyone, and the quota for just the first day of massacre was 10,000 baby seals.

Protesters of the slaughter, previously unable to monitor the tragic event, were

finally able to do so -- and they brought the media with them.

Right before the cameras, baby seals were being beaten, kicked, and often skinned while they were still alive -- something government officials had been denying for 16 long years.

Canadian and European outrage was the ensuing result. After Fisheries District Manager William Murphy publicly announced that seals were being "skinned before they lost consciousness," government officials ordered (at the cost of 2,900 seal pups) that the Prince Edward Island slaughter be cancelled -- and that it would not be re-started.

The success this year for ending the brutal massacre of newborn seals is one step closer. Canada was forced to admit to the public that the slaughter is indeed cruel. Perhaps now, Canadians, in whose country harp seals begin their lives, will no longer accept government excuses, and will urge their legislators to stop the hunt.

For more information and petitions on helping the baby seals, write to us at the address below.



**THE ANIMALS' VOICE**

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