Dr. John Lilly is a fascinating human being. He is also a physician, psychoanalyst, and research scientist. Beginning his career as a man of science, he looked hard at the facts, stimulated brains of animals one millimeter at a time, tested and re-tested his subjects in a clear critical manner. Then he met the dolphin. Dr. Lilly discovered he was not learning the essence of this being who was the object of his tests. Instead the dolphin taught him to be a living, feeling creature. Dr. Lilly is a good scientist. Perhaps, now he is a better one because he cares.

During a recent interview Patricia Forkan, program coordinator for HSUS, asked Dr. Lilly why, after so many years of "classical methods" of science, did he have a change of heart? Lilly: Actually, I had a change of ethic. This ethic I systematized in my book, The Mind of the Dolphin, when I said I had borrowed Erik Erikson's reformulation of the Golden Rule: Do unto others and not do unto others what you would have the others do unto you and not do unto you. The others are to include other species, other entities, other beings in this universe.

Forkan: How did it happen that you had this change of ethic?
Lilly: Well, one very important reason was that as soon as those dolphins started trying to mimic my speech in order to get in communication with me, I said hey, there are some people over there and we had better cut this out. Forkan: What did you do when you realized these things?
Lilly: We stopped doing electrode work entirely. Then I gradually got the idea they shouldn't be confined, and finally just decided well, we just can't confine them. We let the last three dolphins go in 1968 and that was that.

Forkan: Then what?
Lilly: We abolished all the research programs and everybody scattered. We stopped doing electrode work entirely. Then I gradually got the idea they shouldn't be confined, and finally just decided well, we just can't confine them. We let the last three dolphins go in 1968 and that was that. Forkan: Then what?
Lilly: We abolished all the research programs and everybody scattered to do something else. I wanted to find out about me and how I got into such peculiar backwaters. How could anybody be so blind as I was as a scientist? How could I get so deeply involved in something which was quite destructive?

Forkan: This is something that puzzles all humanitarians. How do scientists allow torture of animals in the name of scientific research?
Lilly: It's one's essential humanity. I think one knows this as a child. Then, somehow or another in the brainwashing of our educational system, one loses it, and then has to regain it as one ages. We become too sophisticated and lose this essential compassion, essential awareness of the interdependence of all of us on one another and other species.

Dr. Lilly's goal is to establish rights and a place in this world for dolphins. He has taken the challenge of communicating with dolphins and has created a new foundation called The Human/Dolphin Foundation—Interdependence Through Communication. He hopes to realize his dream of using a computer to establish communications. This, he feels, should be done with dolphins out at sea where the dolphin lives rather than in confinement where he originally encountered them. Believing dolphins are as intelligent as man, Dr. Lilly is prepared to use a mini-computer to learn from them. Getting their interest by means of underwater sound with the computer, Dr. Lilly has developed teaching programs so the dolphins can learn a code which they can use to activate the computer. Asked what knowledge the dolphins might impart, Dr. Lilly said: They have an evolution in the sea which is long lasting and they have solved the problem of surviving on this planet. Until we came along that is. And, we're the ones jeopardizing that survival. They have established a working relationship with the ecology which we're just beginning to see. So, I want to talk to them and find out what the basic laws of this survival are. That is the major thesis. Also, I want to find out about their goscrop about us.

Forkan: Do you hope to get the general public involved in your new foundation?
Lilly: Yes, and we hope to get the younger generation involved. Those who really want to get involved along the lines we're laying down. Working with the dolphins in the wild, not confining them, and doing the computer story. So we need people who are wise in the way of computers . . . and wise in the way of being good human beings.

President Hoyt Honors Humanitarian

HSUS President John A. Hoyt recently presented Mrs. Jeanette Mongin with a special commendation honoring her long and faithful devotion to animals. A native of France, Mrs. Mongin often went hungry during the difficult years of World War II in order to provide food for her dog.

A resident of Old Lyme, Connecticut, she continues her work on behalf of animals by providing temporary shelter for stray dogs and cats and burial on her own property for animals killed on the highway adjacent to her home.

Mrs. Mongin is a faithful contributor and supporter of The HSUS while living a life dedicated to the humane ethic.

Mrs. Jeanette Mongin with her pet is joined by John A. Hoyt and Charlotte Griswold, HSUS Board Member

HSUS PUBLISHES SPANISH LEAFLET

"What's Your Excuse", a pamphlet on the surplus animal problem, is the first HSUS publication to be printed in Spanish. This is the first time HSUS has undertaken a non-English publication. The project was prompted by a request from the SPCA of Arizona who supplied the Spanish translation and guaranteed an initial order of 10,000 copies.

The Spanish version "¿Qué Excusa Da Usted?" has been well received and can be ordered at the low price of 5 cents per copy. A free sample copy will be sent on request. As with all HSUS literature, a 20% discount is available on orders of 100 or more copies of each publication.

"What's Your Excuse?" pamphlet, on the surplus animal problem, is now also available in Spanish. The first HSUS publication to be printed in this language, it was prompted by a request from the SPCA of Arizona. The project was well received and can be ordered at a low price of 5 cents per copy. A free sample copy will be sent on request. As with all HSUS literature, a 20% discount is available on orders of 100 or more copies of each publication.

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