



Editor: Jo Swabe (NL)

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President's Letter

Greetings Everyone:

Last year marked the tenth anniversary for the International Society of Anthrozoology as well as the culmination of acquisition of the journal, *Anthrozoos*. Prior to establishing ISAZ, there was no professional society that afforded annual international meetings for people involved in the study of human-animal interactions. ISAZ now provides regular meetings targeting particular topics of interest that attract new contributors to the organization. Sites and local hosts for future meetings are scheduled a couple years into the future. At the same time, the number of contexts where study of human-animal interactions is emphasized continues to expand as other special meetings and conferences focus on topics of this field, providing more opportunities to interact with scholars who have related interests. Using some recent meetings held in California as examples, Jo-Ann Shelton at the University of California at Santa Barbara has hosted a few meetings focusing on the borders between humans and animals. Pat Derby's conference of PAWS (Performing Animals Welfare Society) this year addresses human-animal conflict, which was also the topic of the 2001 ISAZ meeting at UC Davis. At a UC Davis workshop on "Communication: The Animal in the Context of Its Environment," many of the presentations had a recurring theme of the impact of anthropogenic noise on animal communication; this workshop has led to the publication of a special issue of the *Journal of Comparative Psychology* in June 2002.

During the past decade, *Anthrozoos* has become known as the journal of the field, and opportunities to publish work in this area continue to expand. Published papers in the field of human-animal interactions have become increasingly numerous in longstanding, mainstream journals. New journals have sprung up with emphases related to human-animal interactions, e.g. *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science, Society & Animals, and Animal Welfare*.

Despite these great advances for the field in terms of scholarly gatherings, published papers, and journals, opportunities for students to pursue degrees specializing in this area remain patchy to non-existent. For the most part, the burden is on the student to assemble a tailor-made program that provides some preparation. I receive inquiries almost daily from students seeking further education in topics such as animal-assisted therapy or human-animal interactions, and the available options to suggest to such students are relatively inaccessible to them in most cases. Over the years, the academic preparation that these students already have has increased on average, and now, a few are finding their way into graduate programs in epidemiology or animal behavior. But for most, the offerings do not fit their current qualifications or geographic constraints.

As a field, we have not shown the same progress in establishing curricula for college students in the field of human-animal interactions. In setting goals for the coming decade, I propose that we focus on seeking to increase the availability of basic courses in human-animal interactions at community colleges and other undergraduate institutions. For students majoring in psychology or animal science, such courses can help prepare applicants for the growing number of interesting positions available at humane societies and animal shelters, or expose them to opportunities to continue in graduate work. Many students are highly interested in this subject matter and hope to eventually work in some role involving contact with animals. By adding just one or two courses, institutions can increase options for these students and provide a more informed group of job applicants to work as veterinary technicians and in the animal shelter setting, or to apply for graduate or professional school. This is a next essential step for the field of human-animal interactions.

Lynette Hart

Anthrozoological Visions

An interview with
DENNIS C. TURNER

Jo Swabe

This edition of Anthrozoological Visions features an interview with a man whose name, if not face also, will certainly be familiar name to all in the field of human-animal relations. Dennis Turner is not only the most renowned expert on feline behaviour in the world, but is also a highly respected and active figure within the anthrozoological community - more than enough reasons to publish an interview with him in this newsletter.

A quiet, leafy park in the Californian summer sun provides the backdrop for my interview with Dennis Turner. We take up residence on a shady park bench in the company of several bold Californian scrub jays hopeful of an easy meal. Although I've known Turner for several years through the conference circuit and the ISAZ council, I'd never heard his life story, though have always suspected that he would have a very interesting tale to tell. How, for example, did an American end up living in Switzerland? Why did an established authority on bats jump one letter in the alphabet to become the world's most renowned expert on cats? How did he come to establish a private research institute for applied ethology and animal psychology? How did he become so intimately involved with both ISAZ and IAHAIO? In the two hours that would follow I would not only come to unearth the answers to such questions, but would also discover just how colourful and dramatic Turner's life has thus far been.

Dennis Turner began his academic career studying biology at San Diego State University. It was there that he developed an interest in the ecology of animal behaviour. Having completed his undergraduate studies, Turner then moved east to Baltimore, Maryland,

where he began his doctoral studies at Johns Hopkins University, Department of Mental Health under the guidance of animal behaviourist Ed Gould. The move to the East Coast proved quite a shock to the system as Turner found himself in living in a far rougher neighbourhood than he had ever previously experienced. Indeed, living in Baltimore even proved fatal to his girlfriend who was murdered on her way to the university campus.

Having experienced such trauma it is perhaps not so surprising that Turner chose to spend his time as a NIH pre-doctoral fellow outside the US in a different kind of jungle altogether. In 1972, one of his first courses at Johns Hopkins had been on the theme of tropical ecology. He became fascinated by the tropics and decided to do his dissertation in Costa Rica. There he began his research on the hunting and prey selection of vampire bats. Turner was attracted by the extreme diversity of bats. The vampire bat, while the subject of myth, had as of yet been virtually unresearched. Through employing models of foraging on their feeding behaviour, he could explain the basis of their prey selection.

In the course of this research, Turner reveals, he was bitten by one of his research subjects. According to protocol, the offending creature was killed and put into cold storage for later analysis. Initially, Turner was not too bothered by this incident given that he had received the necessary inoculations against rabies prior to his departure from the States. He assumed that he was more than adequately protected against this terrible zoonosis. However, unbeknownst to him, while he had been living and working in the back of beyond, the advice and regulations for rabies booster vaccines had been altered. Turner was, it transpired, inadequately protected against the dis-

ease. This he only discovered when he sometime later had sent the bat in question to the Costa Rican Health Ministry for analysis and it turned out to be rabid.

The doctors subsequently discovered that this deadly virus had been transmitted to Turner's bloodstream and that he was suffering from asymptomatic rabies. It suffices to say that in spite of undergoing the necessary prophylactic treatment, this was a terrible time for him. While he was not yet showing any signs of the disease, Turner was acutely aware that a terrifying death sentence was potentially hanging over his head. After each prophylactic shot he received, the titres the doctors analysed did not bring any good tidings. It was only after the twenty-first shot that he was eventually given the news that he would not develop and die from the disease. The only truly positive thing to have come from this horrific experience is that Turner is now one of only some two dozen people who are registered with the US government as a potential donor for rabies antibodies.

Turner's time in Costa Rica, however, did not just bring stress and trauma; it would also be accompanied by new romance. While staying on a Swiss farm, Turner met his wife - to which he has now been married for some 29 years - who was at the time visiting old friends there. In spite of offers to continue researching bats in Venezuela, Turner had clearly had enough after 2 years working in the tropics. As he remarks wryly, during his time in Costa Rica he had not only contracted rabies, but had also acquired seven different kinds of parasite. Enough was enough. He was in love, so the object of his affections led him to a completely different continent and far safer surroundings. Fortunately, Turner's supervisor's gave him the necessary permission to write up his dissertation in Switzerland. In 1973 he married and in early 1975 his doctoral dissertation was published as a book by Johns Hopkins University Press.

After arriving in Switzerland he discovered that the primatologist Hans Kummer was

based in Zurich. In February 1974, Turner was able to join Kummer's primate project. He then also began working full-time in the field of wildlife biology at the University of Zurich. His main focus there was studying the behaviour of Roe deer, both free-roaming and those living in enclosures. Despite gaining tenure at this academic institution, Turner's life was not made easy. He was becoming increasingly well-known in his chosen field and this led to resentment among his colleagues. Despite his work being positively reviewed by Nobel prize-winners, in 1979 the University of Zurich turned him down his habilitation (a Germanic post-doctoral qualification leading to full professorship - J.S.). Above all, Turner says, he had fallen foul of university politics and professional jealousies.

Dejected, Turner toyed with the idea of leaving the field of wildlife biology altogether. Around 1980, his spirits lifted as a new door seemed to open when he received an invitation, through fellow biologist George Schaller, to go and study pandas in China. Full of enthusiasm he set about making arrangements to go yet further East. Sadly, it was not to be. Turner and his wife very much wanted to take their two young children with them on this new adventure. However, the Chinese government refused to grant the children visas due to fears of Western children being at an inordinate risk of kidnap. Yet another dream was shattered. Finding himself between projects, Turner contemplated going to Africa to work with big cats. Research money, though, was getting very tight. He also felt that he could not bear another professional disappointment. One day, while he was mulling over his life and academic career, one of his cats appeared and miaowed at him. It was then that the penny dropped: why not study domestic cats?

Turner thus set about on a literature study of what was actually known of domestic cat behaviour. He discovered that behavioural biologists knew much about the motivation of the feline killing bite, but precious little on the social behaviour of these animals. At the time, Paul Leyhausen had the virtual monopoly in this area, although Turner also ascertained that

there were a couple of British researchers working with cats; namely Pat Bateson in Cambridge and David Macdonald in Oxford. Once Leyhausen retired, increasingly more people began to work in this area. Discovering that he had colleagues with a mutual interest in the UK, Turner arranged a sabbatical visit to Cambridge. It was here that he made an important discovery in animal behaviour during research into the behaviour of kittens, namely that there was a genetic paternal effect on what we humans call 'friendliness' in cats. This phenomenon, Turner points out, has since been more precisely analysed by Sandra McCune, a specialist in animal behaviour now working for Waltham. Following this research on kittens, Turner began his first field studies on feline hunting behaviour on Hirzel farms, beginning to take account of human influence and interaction on the animals.

Increasingly Turner came to consider the impact of human-cat relations. Borrowing from James Serpell, he started working with the idea of ethological analysis and psychological assessments of cat personality by owners in order to gain more insight into cat-human relationships, particularly with regard to feline behavioural problems. Most of his research was conducted in animal shelters, veterinary clinics and the like. Turner was able to hire 3 former students to work with him on a project-related basis. He also began to become increasingly involved in animal behaviour counselling, Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT) and Animal Assisted Activities (AAA).

As we talk of pets and owners, Turner brings up the death of one of his own pet cats, Mitzi-kah. This cherished pet - so it appeared after an exploratory operation - had eaten a chicken bone, which had subsequently damaged its intestines beyond repair. Turner is convinced that the cat deliberately waited until she could come home from the clinic to die within familiar surroundings. Evidencing the nature of a bond between the animal and its humans.

By 1990, at least 50% of Turner's time was devoted to private research projects or behav-

oural counselling, the rest was spent teaching at the University of Zurich. Turner had become increasingly disappointed with this academic institution for he received very little recognition for his groundbreaking research. Outside the ivory towers of academia, Turner was moving from strength to strength, successfully diffusing his ideas and knowledge of feline behaviour to the broader public. For example, in 1991 - encouraged by his wife - Turner published a cartoon 'gift' book on cats in German, which sold very well and was later even translated into Japanese. The very best ideas, he laughs, have always come from his wife. It is, therefore, not surprising that he took heed when she suggested that he reduce his university work even further and become more independent. This is how Turner's *Institute for applied Ethology and Animal Psychology* was born; the IEAP (or IET in German) is now in its own right officially certified as an institute for continuing education by the Swiss authorities.

Turner hoped that with this move to the private sphere he could experience the best of both worlds. The conflict between himself and Zurich's zoological institute was certainly no big secret. His departure from the department as a full-time staff member was thus accepted without question and he managed to retain a 50% academic position as tenured senior lecturer. Yet attaining the status of professor was not easy. As you will recall, his first application for habilitation in 1979 had been rejected; the second he submitted in 1994 to the Veterinary Faculty of the university on the subject of the cat-human relationship. It was to take more than a year before the committee would offer their response. This they did just a week after Turner's mentor had retired. It was rejected. Furious, Turner lodged an appeal with the Zurich Department of Education. They reviewed it and ordered that Turner be awarded his habilitation and be invited to hold a lecturer on a trial basis. His lectures had always attracted huge audiences and were extremely popular among the students (in spite of lack of official credits for attending them), yet once again the pow-

ers that he rejected him. This he did not appeal, instead the State Board of Education, upon the initiative of two eminent professors, overturned the faculty's decision. Since that time, people have admitted that the refusal to award him his habilitation had little to do with Turner's academic abilities, but was the result of political machinations and personal gripes. (Note: In 2001, Turner was finally awarded the professor's title, but first at Azabu University in Japan, where he is also a regular lecturer.)

With his professorial title, private research/teaching institute and around 17 years experience working in the field of cats, I was curious as to what would be next on Dennis Turner's agenda. Needless to say, Turner has many new plans up his sleeve. For example, he would like to undertake a huge cross-cultural comparison of human-animal interactions. Another of his research plans revolves around Aibo, the robot dog created by electronics giant Sony some three years ago. Together with his Japanese colleague, psychiatrist Aki Yokoyama, Turner wishes to examine how children in clinics and pre-school (nursery school) classes respond to this robotic pet in comparison to how they react to a living, breathing version. Naturally the novelty effects of such a robotic dog will have to be evaluated, but Turner and his colleague are particularly interested in whether Aibo may be used to study the mechanics of human-animal interaction. A third ambition is to follow up Gerulf Rieger's Masters thesis that cats are able to reduce depressiveness in their owners. He discovered that cats cannot improve positive moods, but they can improve negative mood sets. Turner would like to follow up this work with a study dealing with cats and clinically depressed patients.

Aside from these ideas, Turner is in great demand to write popular cat books. In 2003, he is due for a sabbatical, which he hopes to spend partly in India (if the political situation allows), in the U.A.E., in Taiwan and in Japan in order to start looking at cross-cultural aspects of human-animal relations, particularly with respect to other philosophical and

religious viewpoints. This time away from the western world he would like to spend preparing for one major last book. After this, Turner adds, he will think about writing his autobiography, in which some publishers have already expressed an interest — otherwise (laughing) “just for my kids”.

As we continue to chat, I ask Turner about his involvement within the anthrozoological research community, for he is indeed not only a founding member of ISAZ, but also of IAHAIO. His involvement, he says, began back in 1984, when the Delta Society invited him to participate as an external consultant in an “assessment of the field” workshop at the Battelle Institute in Seattle along with James Serpell and Hubert Montagner. (the three were the external consultants) Later with travel support from Waltham, John Bradshaw, James Serpell and Dennis Turner drafted the constitution and bylaws for ISAZ; still later Turner, as president of IEMT in Switzerland, helped to shape the umbrella organization, IAHAIO (since 1995 as its president).

The great strength of the anthrozoological community, Turner argues, is its interdisciplinarity. Yet this can also be the source of dissent and conflict. Turner points to the discord that may be found between the scholars and practitioners with respect to his own area of expertise. He firmly believes that it is prudent to maintain communication between academics and practitioners. Turner is thus very much in favour of veterinarians being trained by real ethologists in order for them to get a good grounding in animal behaviour. Yet, he argues, while veterinarians find him - and other ethologists - good enough to be invited to speak as plenary speakers at world veterinary conferences, they are not always considered good enough to practice what they are teaching/preaching. These double standards are a source of great irritation to him. Turner argues that an end should come to this bickering and territorial behaviour. As he astutely observes, even dog trainers have experience that can be important to both ethologists and veterinarians. “We can all learn from one an-

other.” That is one of the prime reasons why Turner continues his involvement with the non-academic side of human-animal relations, maintaining his contact with the people who engage in AAT and AAA through, amongst other things, IAHAIO.

Our conversation shifts to a subject that is the bone of contention for almost every academic researcher: funding. The field of human-animal relations has, Turner argues, largely been kept alive over the past two decades through the support of Waltham, although they have now reduced their funding of projects in this area. Yet, Turner does not see this as a problem. The field is now well-enough established that talented researchers should be able to obtain grants from more conventional funding bodies, such as national research councils. It is here, he points out, that ISAZ plays a crucial role in emphasising the role of academic scholarship within the study of human-animal relations. He also adds that it is crucial that the top people within the field not only continue publishing their findings in *Anthrozoös*, but that they also submit their work to the mainstream journals within their own fields of expertise.

I ask Turner whether he thinks that the study of human-animal relationships will ever reach a point of saturation. While he believes that the media interest may indeed flag, he argues that there is still much to be

discovered about the way in which humans interact with other species. “We simply have to start asking new kinds of important questions and addressing different issues, which in turn will lead to a change in the focus of anthropological research.” He points, for example, to the groundbreaking work of Frank Ascione, who has introduced interesting new topics to the field thus breathing extra life into it. Turner says that in that respect we are now standing at a crossroads. “The serious research”, he argues, “is now just getting started.”

Selected Publications

Turner, D.C. (1975) *The Vampire Bat, A Field Study in Behavior and Ecology*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Turner, D.C. (1995) *Die Mensch-Katze-Beziehung: Ethologische und psychologische Aspekte*. Stuttgart: Gustav Fischer Verlag/Enke Verlag

Turner, D.C. (1995) 'The Human-Cat Relationship' In Robinson, I (ed) *The Waltham Book of Human-Animal Interaction: benefits and responsibilities of pet ownership*. Oxford: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Turner, D.C. (1996) *Katzen lieben und verstehen. Ein humorvoller Wegweiser für Katzenfreundetoon* (Illustrated by Fulvio Federi). Franckh-Kosmos Verlag, (Also available in Japanese from Pet Life Sha, Tokyo, and in 2001 in Mandarin.)

Wilson, C.C. & Turner, D.C. (eds.) (1997) *Companion Animals in Human Health*. Thousand Oaks, CA and London: Sage Publications, Inc.

Turner, D.C. & Bateson, P. (eds) (1998/2000) *The Domestic Cat: The Biology of its Behaviour*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Request for Help

New ISAZ member, John Kistler (librarian at Utah State University & author of two books for Greenwood Publ. Group on animal rights issues, one of which was an annotated bibliography of animal rights/welfare works since 1985) has contacted us with regard to the following. He writes, “I have volunteered (unpaid) to edit an issue of *Acquisitions Librarian* magazine, which is strangely enough, printed in book (bound) form, for Spring 2003. Each issue of this magazine addresses different subject areas to help librarians, especially in academic libraries, to make better book choices for their collections. The articles of this magazine issue will hopefully address not simply animal "rights" issues *per se*, but also animals in religion, in history, in comparison to people, and etc... So, my goal is to find librarians or other "experts" in the fields of animal studies who would be able and willing to write articles to help librarians identify seminal and useful books for their collections. Each potential contributor could work with me to determine the relevance and appropriateness of the proposed articles; and those articles would be do, in first draft, in late 2002. There is no payment for these articles, nor for me as editor, so it is simply a labor of love or scholarship. I believe that one or more free copies are available to each contributor.”

Any ISAZ members interested? If so, please contact John directly at: kistlerj@msn.com

Commentary

Animal benefit and animal suffering: a reply to Baenninger

I Anna S Olsson

Institute for Molecular and Cell Biology, Porto, Portugal

The ethical dilemma of animal-based research is that it involves the potential suffering of sentient beings who cannot give their consent, something that would never be acceptable if the research subjects were humans. Nevertheless, many of the important findings from modern medical research are the result of animal experimentation. Scientists doing research on animals defend the importance of their activities and legislation allows, and in certain cases even requires, animal experiments. But there is also strong resistance in society against the use of animals in research, certainly from activists and lobby groups but also among the general public. Having opposite views does not prevent a fruitful dialogue, but it is necessary to speak a similar language and to understand each others' argument. Thus, scientists who want to argue in favour of animal experimentation must understand the basis for their opponents' resistance, rather than simply arguing from their own understanding of the problem.

Many animal rights activists follow an absolute principle prohibiting animal experimentation as well as any other use of animals for human benefit. This is often referred to as 'the animal rights view', laying down that animals as "experiencing subjects of a life, with inherent value of their own" (Regan, 1989) must be treated with respect for this inherent value and never be used as means to obtain a goal, no matter how important that goal may be. It is obvious that for a person adhering to this view, the argument for the important benefit of animal experimentation is irrelevant. If the act in itself is unacceptable, it will never be made more acceptable through its potential consequences. Hence the person who thinks animal experimentation is

in principle wrong can never be convinced by an argument based on the value of this research.

On the other hand, many of the opponents to animal experimentation do not adhere to such absolute principles. Most of them probably take a utilitarian stance, accepting animal experimentation if the benefits (in terms of reduced suffering in humans and animals benefiting from the knowledge that can be gained) exceed the costs (in terms of suffering of the experimental animals). Certainly, the animal benefit of research activities will count in this argumentation, since it will add to the total benefits and may shift the balance of animal experimentation to the positive side.

Whether or not the fact that also animals may benefit from research will make animal experimentation more acceptable to its traditional opponents thus depend on if the opposition is based on an absolute principle against human use of animals or on the perceived outcome of a trade-off between costs and benefits. Moreover, views may differ also in the latter group. Undoubtedly, being able to offer treatment to a beloved companion will be important to many people keeping animals. However, those whose main concern is to reduce animal suffering in general, may not agree that this is best done through advanced treatment of the physical and psychological disorders of companion animals.

References

Regan, T. 1989. The case for animal rights. In: Regan, T; Singer, P (eds) *Animal Rights and Human Obligations*. Prentice Hall.

People Profiles

Steve Baker

A concern with the consequences of humanity's endless fascination with other animals is shared by ISAZ members in many disciplines, but it has led me specifically to focus on the role of the animal in contemporary art. The animal in art is no longer the subject of simple sentimental affection, but instead often prompts a provocative and highly uncomfortable re-examination of ideas about human identity and responsibility.

How did this kind of work come to be the subject of my current research? As the Reader in Contemporary Visual Culture at the University of Central Lancashire, in the north west of England, my concerns have for some years been with the ways in which we create visual identities for ourselves and for others -- including animals. In the early 1990s I wrote *Picturing the Beast* (republished in an enlarged edition in 2001 by University of Illinois Press, with a foreword by Carol J. Adams), in which I looked at the role of the animal in contemporary popular culture. Much of the imagery discussed in the book was lively and funny, but most of it was thoroughly anthropocentric.

I had a hunch that elsewhere in the culture, notably in the reassessment of ideas about identity in postmodern art and philosophy, new and less clichéd ways of thinking about animals were beginning to appear. They seldom had any direct connection to animal advocacy, but they seemed to point to other imaginative and responsible ways forward. This was the field I began to explore in *The Postmodern Animal* (Reaktion Books, 2000), and it is still the main focus of my research. Ethical questions loom large here. Can living animals ever justifiably be used in works of art? What is the role played by fear in artists' engagement with animals? And what is the potential for using art as an effective contribution to animal advocacy?

Interviewing contemporary artists has convinced me that almost all of them are serious and responsible in their attitude to animals, even when their work seems deliberately shocking. It has also provided me with some wonderful opportunities to address new audiences, for example in recent lectures at the New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York, at the Natural History Museum in London, and (in May this year) at the Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal.



After some years of working on animal topics in relative isolation, the scope for intellectual exchange as the field of anthrozoology has grown has also been very exciting. I was delighted to be invited to guest-edit a recent special theme issue of *Society and Animals* (vol. 9, no. 3), on "The Representation of Animals." I have also benefited greatly from my discussions with other members of the Animal Studies Group, a small group of humanities-oriented UK academics who came together two years ago after attending the *Representing Animals* conference in Milwaukee. Two members of that group, Erica Fudge and Garry Marvin, are the organizers of this year's ISAZ conference in London.

Steve Baker's home page can be found at:
www.uclan.ac.uk/facs/class/histcrit/staff/baker.htm & you
 can read his recent lecture at Natural History Museum:
www.fathom.com/feature/122562

Ralph R. Acampora

I have had a long-standing interest in both animal life and the natural environment, a concern which predates my entry into academe. As a scholar, I took up the study of philosophy and was trained in historical and continental European schools of thought. My dissertation brought existential hermeneutics and phenomenology of body to bear upon issues of inter-specific ethics. The idea was that trans-human morality could be explained by reference to certain cross-species experiences of intercorporeality, i.e. felt fusion or overlay of bodily awareness that blurs boundaries between subject/object and human/animal. When living bodies transact this kind of interplay, which I've denominated *symphysis* (borrowing and transmuting a clinical, medical term from ancient Greek sources), I claim that a proto-ethical sort of compassion is engendered. Such *symphysis* is akin to sympathy but is mediated by bodily feelings rather than more mentalistic methods of imaginative empathy.

After gaining the doctorate (Emory University, Atlanta) and as I began to teach applied ethics at several institutions on the east coast of the U.S., I directed my research toward an application of this "symphysical" perspective on inter-species ethics to the moral and cultural standing of zoos (a number of essays and articles have been published in a variety of books and journals). I have come to think that neither conservation nor education are either necessary or sufficient conditions for the existence of these institutions, but that what we call amusement or entertainment is both--and consequently the latter factor needs to be taken more seriously by scholars and scientists of an anthrozoological bent. My current position is neither mildly reformist nor entirely abolitionist: if something like bodily biophilia underlays "zooscopy", I wonder whether zoos can't be transformed or replaced by more authentic forms of animal encounter.

Most recently, I have turned some of my attention toward a different project -namely, co-editing with my spouse (Christa Davis Acampora) a "bestiary" of commentaries on Friedrich Nietzsche's uses of animal images, metaphors, and ideas. I am pleased to report that the volume has been contracted by Rowman & Littlefield and the manuscript is nearing completion as an international cast of authors finish their contributions.

--Ralph R. Acampora is Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Hofstra U.



More about *People Profiles*

As you well know, one of ISAZ's main aims is to facilitate intellectual exchange between anthrozoological researchers across the globe. By presenting these personal profiles of ISAZ members and their research activities, we hope perhaps to be able to help our readership to find more kindred spirits in the research world. This may be particularly important to those working in relative isolation, or for those searching for either collaborators or help in their research.

If you would like to contribute a 'people profile' to the next edition of the ISAZ newsletter, please contact the editor before 15th October 2002 at: j.swabe@vet.uu.nl

Bernard Unti

Animal Studies and the Path to the Ph.D.: *One Historian's Experience*

When I first considered the origins of organized animal protection in the United States as a dissertation topic, I believed that a paucity of sources and the challenge of finding a successful conceptual framework would make it hard to complete. With encouragement from scholars in the field of animal studies, I set aside my doubts and four years later, I have completed a fifteen chapter, 690-page manuscript, with thousands of references culled from newspapers, letterbooks, scrapbooks, annual reports, novels, sermons, legislative enactments, hearings, and other sources.

Those interested in the early histories of hoarding, the animal shelter, humane education, the technologies of slaughter and euthanasia, ethical vegetarianism, anti-trapping, and many other topics, as important context for contemporary discussion, will find my dissertation useful. Fundamentally, however, it is an attempt to liberate the study of nineteenth-century animal protection from the social control paradigm adopted by so many scholars. I explain the rise of humane work in light of antebellum trends in law, education, philosophy, and religion, and the perception that animals were at the heart of many sanitary and public health concerns. I situate organized concern for animals in relation to other post-Civil War reforms--including temperance and child protection--that also targeted violent conduct for suppression and elimination through moral suasion.

Inescapably, it is against James C. Turner's *Reckoning with the Beast* (1981) that my work asserts itself. I qualify interpretations that reduce animal protection to an exercise in social control. I deny the importance of the Darwinian assertion that humans *were* animals to the movement's formation. Finally, I dispute claims that concern for animals served a "displacement" function until some human reforms became socially acceptable.

My work also traces the decline of animal protection in the early decades of the twentieth century. As a result of humane education and other initiatives, the kindness-to-animals ethic gained recognition as an important element in character formation. However, just as humane advocates began to contest an unqualified anthropocentrism, new and unprecedented forms of animal use emerged. The movement proved ineffectual in the face of a broad "industrialization" of animals, and its progress slowed. Animal protectionists found it difficult to advance their principles in such arenas as experimentation or food production, where the use of animals was expanding. In addition, targeted interests successfully placed many forms of animal use outside of socially and legally determined definitions of cruelty. With the rise of science- and social science-based reform, moreover, the humane movement fell out of step with once allied causes like feminism, temperance, and child protection. After 1920, the movement's agenda narrowed, and it focused its resources on municipal animal control. Even so, humane advocates set precedents upon which contemporary animal protectionists continue to build.

In the history department at American University, the dissertation defense is largely a formality, the view being that no advisor should permit his or her student to present unless that student is ready to do so. All four committee members had read my manuscript and already responded positively. Nevertheless, it was a singular thrill for me, and for friends in attendance, to see four accomplished historians--not one of whom had any prior interest or knowledge concerning the topic--so thoroughly engaged with my work. I hope that this reaction is indicative of that which will ensue when it reaches a broader audience.

During the 2002-2003 academic year I will make use of a postdoctoral fellowship to revise

the manuscript and to undertake new scholarship. It would certainly be gratifying if the dissertation and the published work to come encourage others to elaborate further upon the history of concern for animals. I also hope that it serves to remind academics and the public alike that the impulse to protect animals has deep roots within human culture. Finally, it would give me satisfaction if my account of a somewhat neglected reform should inspire others to treat animals with greater regard and fairness.

[Bernard Unti received his Ph.D. in U. S. History from American University in May 2002. Along the way, he won highly competitive fellowships from the Smithsonian Institution and the Charlotte W. Newcombe Foundation. His dissertation, "The Quality of Mercy: Organized Animal Protection in the United States 1866-1930," (Ph.D. diss., American University, 2002), will be available for purchase (like all American dissertations) through ProQuest (www.proquest.com) later this year.]

More Dissertation News

A System for Monitoring the Quality of Guide Dogs in Training

Jill Nicholson

Department of Psychology,
University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 6AL, UK

This thesis has been developed from a project carried out for the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association UK (GBDA) to provide a system for monitoring the quality of dogs produced as guides. It contributes to the understanding of dog behaviour in demonstrating that stability of behaviour in dogs at fifteen months of age cannot be assumed and by identifying, at an early stage, differences in the composite behaviour patterns between dogs that succeed in training and those that fail.

All dogs (354) entering GBDA Regional Training Centres over a three month period in 1997 were assessed monthly, using a recording schedule designed to cover all aspects of the guide dog's role.

Baselines of progress through training were established. Performance profiles and aggregate scores enabled the performance of individual dogs to be assessed in relation to the norm, and comparisons to be made amongst groups of dogs. Performance indicators (time spent in training; standards achieved at intervals throughout training; outcome of training) showed that all the breeds used by GBDA are equally suitable for guiding, that dogs and bitches perform equally well, and that the alternative training approaches (standard and holistic) produce equally good results. Highly significant differences were evident in the performance of the Regions and in the success rate of GBDA bred dogs and those acquired from other breeders.

On economic grounds, there is pressure to select out unsuitable dogs at an early stage. Using statistically derived weightings of behavioural scores after twelve weeks in training, 83% of outcomes were correctly forecast compared with 60% based on trainer judgement. The difficulty of predicting outcome correctly is supported by the evidence of immature behaviour patterns revealed by factor analysis of the behavioural scores at this stage. Five factors were found: factor 1 was labelled the guide dog persona; factor 2, willingness to work; factor 3, immaturity in a low ranking dog; factor 4, immaturity in a high ranking dog; factor 5, dominance aggression. Training staff report that the way behaviours combine together is more relevant to determining the suitability of a dog for the guiding role than ratings of individual behavioural traits, either singly or in linear combination. Factor analyses carried out within the successful and reject groups revealed different behavioural patterns in the two groups thus supporting this hypothesis which should be further researched.

Centres of Research

The Animal Welfare and Human-Animal Interactions Group,

Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine,

Cambridge University, UK

www.vet.cam.ac.uk/AWHAIG/index.html

A companion animal research group was set up in 1987 in Cambridge University by Dr James A. Serpell (Director) and Professor Don Broom. James' book "In the Company of Animals" had recently been published and within two years projects on behaviour problems of dogs and cats, effects of pets on their owners and the effects of housing conditions on companion animal welfare were underway.

A series of papers on the effects of pets on attitudes to animals and on the health of their owners was started by James and furthered by the research of Dr Elizabeth Paul and Dr Louise Rajack. Another series of studies on cat behaviour and welfare was started by Professor Pat Bateson and Dr Mike Mendl and continued by Dr Sandra McCune, Dr Irene Rochlitz and Dr Ana Pinto.

Research on the welfare of cats in relation to the design of housing conditions, for example in quarantine, by Irene Rochlitz complemented work by Dr Robert Hubrecht on the welfare of dogs in relation to kennel design. Both areas of study have resulted in several publications, including substantial contributions to books such as the "The Domestic Cat" (ed. Turner and Bateson) and "The Domestic Dog" (ed. Serpell).

Studies of abnormal behaviour in dogs were furthered by the studies of Dr Andrew Jagoe and Aki Takumi and reinforced by the arrival of Dr Anthony Podberscek in 1992. Examples of results are the findings that some genetic strains have more frequent problems than others but that environmental effects are often more important, the personality of owners having significant effects on behaviour problems in dogs.

Anthony has helped greatly to coordinate the

companion animal research in our group since the departure of James Serpell to a chair in the University of Pennsylvania in 1993.

Anthony's work on the causation of aggression in dogs and a range of aspects of interactions between pet animals and humans has been carried out whilst he has helped a series of Ph.D. students. His editorship of "Anthrozoös" and books including "Companion Animals and Us" have also had wide influence. Another line of work was facilitated by Dr. Barbara Sommerville who joined the group in 1990 and described the olfactory ability of dogs, showing that they could discriminate between the armpit odours of identical human twins and confirming scientifically the impressive criminal identification value of dogs.

All of these investigations of companion animal welfare and abilities have parallels with the much larger body of experimental work in the group on welfare, cognition and awareness in farm, laboratory, zoo and wild animals.

Reviews of our state of knowledge of all species are produced by the Cambridge University Animal Welfare Information Centre based in the group.

Donald M. Broom

The *Animal Welfare and Human-Animal Interactions Group* can be contacted at:

Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine
Cambridge University
Madingley Road
Cambridge CB3 0ES
United Kingdom
Phone: + 44 (1223)330811
Fax: + 44 (1223)337610

Organisations of Interest

People, Animals, Nature, Inc (PAN)

www.pan-inc.org

People, Animals, Nature, Inc (PAN) was incorporated as a nonprofit organization in 1997 and received its tax –exempt status in the same year. PAN is devoted to the dual task of providing education in the field of animal and nature assisted therapy and education and promoting dialogue about critical issues in the field.

The Vision: PAN wishes to enhance human health, family life and education by advocating integration of animals and natural settings into the human experience.

To Achieve the Vision: To achieve this vision PAN brings together people of diverse backgrounds who are willing to embrace an integrative view of education, therapy, and the optimal conditions for human development. Using the overarching concept of biophilia: the hypothesis that human beings have been shaped by evolution to interact with animals and natural settings, PAN has worked to unite practitioners in animal assisted therapy, horticultural therapy, therapeutic horseback riding, and experiential education through nature study. PAN has also brought together people with clinical interest with members of the humane community and university faculty in many fields who have an interest in the relationships between human beings and animals.

PAN's Mission: PAN's primary mission is to improve the safety and quality of clinical practice in the field of animal assisted therapy. In a wider context, PAN disseminates information about the vital linkages between human health and development and contact with animals and natural environments.

PAN Believes That:

- * Opportunities for dialogue and learning in families increase when animal care, gardening, storytelling, appreciation of art, music, dance and open spaces become part of family life.

- * The benefit of healing practices that complement technical treatment is compounded when different methods of healing are combined to create environments that maximize human potential.

- * The number of children who can learn effectively

in school will increase when schools offer more opportunities to learn from animal care, nature study, art, drama, music and dance.

- * Fewer people will be excluded from productive and meaningful work when society provides more accessible careers in animal care, the performing arts, the trades, farming and craft.

- * The therapy of children who have suffered from disruptive or abusive family or community life can be more effective when such children are brought into nurturing contact with plants and animals.

- * Nurturing animals and plants will create an educational climate, which facilitates respect for all life and an ethic that values preservation of natural spaces, species diversity, and the quality of the human habitat.

PAN Pursues Our Mission Along Many Pathways:

Teaches certifying courses for psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, physical therapists, teachers, veterinarians, veterinary technicians and experienced volunteers who wish to practice animal assisted therapy and nature centered experiential learning. PAN's courses are college or university based and are designed to equip students for professional roles. The program has been running for seven years, and has produced the largest cadre of professionals in the field.

Operates Our Farm in cooperation with **Animal Therapy Association (ATA)**. In September 2002, **Our Farm** opened its gates to children at risk from the surrounding school districts. **Our Farm** is a two hundred acre ranch in Williamson County, Texas. The working farm is devoted to organic agriculture and the preservation of rare breeds of domestic animals. The Education Program at **Our Farm** serves thirty-five students from two school districts – Taylor and the larger community of Round Rock. We are seeing a mix of students in special education including children with the diagnosis of ADHD, Seriously Emotional Disturbed (SED), Autism, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Schizophrenia, and Tourette's syndrome. Children come for one two- to three-hour session weekly accompanied by

their teachers and aides.

Conducts Research.

* The initial evaluation of the program at **Our Farm** will be completed at the end of the school term. The student's progress will be evaluated with the Achenbach TRF, an evaluation form that was developed by Regina Schön (a PAN Certificate Graduate) and compares regular classroom behavior with behavior in the program, skill card completion, and conferences with the special education teachers.

* ***Doctoral Dissertations in Human-Animal Studies: News and Views*** (In Press). This study presents characteristics of doctoral dissertations completed in Human-Animal Studies during the past 20 years and discusses the implications of the findings for the field of Human-Animal Studies in the context of diffusion and status theory.

* **Convenes international, national and regional meetings on topics related to the interactions of people animals and nature.** PAN held four consensus conferences on education in Animal Assisted Therapy and Education (AATE). The first two were devoted to the discussion of standards for education and the relationship between education and certification, the third was a strategic planning conference examining the role of education in the legitimization of the field of AATE, and the fourth explored the centrality of animal welfare, animal wellness, and the moral position of animals in AATE. The disciplines represented by the participants in the conferences included, psychiatry, psychology, social work, occupational therapy, physical therapy, education, nursing, health care administration, veterinary medicine, veterinary technology, ethics and epidemiology. Most of the participants had extensive clinical experience with delivery of AATE either as a health care or educational professional or as a volunteer. A smaller number had conducted research in the field. In addition to their professional identities, the participants represented institutions. These included:

- 1) University centers devoted to the study of human animal interaction;
- 2) Human-animal bond organizations; and
- 3) Health care or educational institutions. The first two conferences had about 40 participants each and were designed to examine the breath of thinking about education in the field, and reach a very general, tentative and temporary consensus. The third conference was limited

to four participants and two facilitators and was designed to incorporate the consensus into an action plan for PAN that would have the general goal of facilitating the legitimization of AATE within the health care delivery system. The fourth conference had 40 participants.

Publishes a quarterly newsletter.

Publishes manuals and texts in the field.

Creates videotapes to capture work. We are preparing a video about **Our Farm** program.

Consults with hospitals, residential facilities, schools and health care providers to establish state of the art clinical and educational programs bringing the benefits of guided contact with animals and nature to a wide variety of people.

Works with universities and colleges to develop undergraduate and masters programs centered on the psychological, social and physiological consequences of bringing people in contact with animals, plants, gardens, farms, parks, and wilderness. Such undergraduate and graduate programs are designed to provide a secure academic base for people interested in animal assisted therapy, horticultural therapy, or therapeutic nature study.

Works with veterinary schools and centers devoted to human-animal relationships to ensure that there are adequate standards for the protection of animals incorporated into therapy and educational programs.

Brings veterinarians and human health care professionals together so that adequate controls are instituted to protect patients from zoonotic diseases.

Contact Information:

PAN, Inc,
Attention: Debbie Coultis
1820 Princeton Circle
Naperville,, Illinois 60565 USA

Tel: 00 1 630.369.8328

E-mail: Coultis@pan-inc.org





Books etc.

Hot Off the Presses

Reordering the Natural World: Humans and Animals in the City

Annabelle Sabloff (2001)

Toronto: University of Toronto Press. ISBN:080-208-3617

According to the blurb, In *Reordering the Natural World*, Annabelle Sabloff argues that the everyday practices of contemporary capitalist society reinforce the conviction that we are profoundly alienated from the rest of nature. At the same time, she reveals the often disguised affinities and sense of connection urban Canadians manifest in their relations with animals and the natural world.

Sabloff reflects on how the discipline of anthropology has contributed to the prevailing Western perception of a divide between nature and culture. She suggests that the present ecological crisis has resulted largely from the ways in which Western societies have construed nature as a cultural system. Since new ideas about nature may be critical in changing humanity's destructive interactions with the biosphere, *Reordering the Natural World* is invaluable in exploring how urban Canadians develop and sustain their current relationship with the macrocosm, and in considering whether these relationships might be altered by reconceptualizing anthropology itself as an integral part of natural history.

The author is currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Social Anthropology at York University.

The Mythical Zoo: An Encyclopedia of Animals in World Myth, Legend and Literature

Boria Sax (2001)

Santa Barbara and Oxford: ABC-Clio. ISBN 1-57607-612-1.

This publication presents a varied and insightful compendium of animals and the relationships between man and animal.

Thought in the past to be divine, animals have played an active role in human culture since prehistoric times. Sometimes domesticated, never conquered, and serving as both prey and predator, animals are an integral part of the human experience. Even today, animals wield symbolic powers as varied as the cultures that embrace them.

The volume features 50+ AZ conversational entries. It is fully illustrated with a variety of images from medieval prints to editorial cartoons and advertisements. Moreover, it includes suggested readings for each entry, a bibliography, and an index. The author draws from a variety of cultures and sources: mythology, history, art, science, philosophy, and literature, includes fictional animals such as mermaids and unicorns, in addition to a vast range of real animals. Each entry contains quotes from texts around the world, offering insight into the sometimes conflicting meanings of Western and Eastern symbolism

Compassionate beasts : the quest for animal rights

Lyle Munro (2001)

Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers. ISBN: 0275968839

Compassionate beasts describes the anti-cruelty campaigns on behalf of nonhuman animals in Great Britain, the United States, and Australia, and explains how the ideas and campaigns of the contemporary movement continue the tradition of 200 years of humane ideas concerning our relationship with both domestic and wild animals. While today's animal protectionists have included the more radical aims of animal liberation and animal rights in campaigns against animal experimentation, intensive farming, and recreational hunting, the author argues that the mainstream animal movement is nonetheless overwhelmingly non-violent. This comparative, sociological analysis of the movement shows that animal protectionists in the case study countries have developed different combinations of grassroots activism and organizational advocacy to promote the cause of justice for animals. Interviews with movement leaders as well as with rank and file supporters reveal the passion and commitment that drives one of the most unique social movements of the modern era.

Lyle Munro teaches sociology at the School of Humanities, Communications, and Social Sciences at Monash University, Gippsland, Australia.



News from the Net

Animal News Center

If you thought that the ANC was something to do with Nelson Mandela, you'd only be half right. In this case, anc.org is a website that has been specifically set up to broadcast animal related news stories across the World Wide Web.

The Animal News Center claims to be a not-for-profit corporation dedicated to promoting animal welfare. The website features current information about pets, wildlife, farm and laboratory animals, plus interviews with individuals who have made a significant contribution toward promoting animal welfare and editorials about animal-related issues.

ANC works with other news and animal-related organizations to gather information for its Web site, and makes much of the material it publishes on the site available for reproduction.

Based in the US, the focus of the site is very North American orientated. However, some-

times news stories from elsewhere on the planet will also slip in.

You can visit the site at: www.anc.org

PSYETA Resource Center

The PSYETA Resource Center is now fully up and running. It provides references and links regarding topics under the broad heading of our relations with and treatment of nonhuman animals - such as human-animal studies, policy and practices related to our use of nonhuman animals, the link between human violence and animal abuse, ethical issues, and advocacy issues.

Academics, human and humane service providers, students, and activists can use the Resource Center to discuss these topics through the Message Board, or to get further information about them through the Resource Links, Reference List, or *In a Nutshell* service.

www.psyeta.org/resourcecenter.html

Bibliographic Column

This column is compiled by David C Anderson, Rockydel Resources, 340 Killdeer Court, Lincoln, California 95648-2474 USA; rockydel@quiknet.com.

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Greetings from Meetings

Midwest Veterinary Conference, Columbus, Ohio, USA

21st-24th February 2002

Spring is the time of year in the United States for veterinarians to hold their major regional conferences, East, Midwest, and West. As veterinary clients learn more about applied animal behavior – from broadcasts on Animal Planet and Discovery Channel, in newspaper and magazine reports, and by word-of-mouth – they are increasingly seeking advice from their veterinarians for help with pet behavior. As behavior has become an increasingly important topic for veterinarians, it has become an integral part of these meetings.

For the last several years, the Midwest conference, hosted by the Ohio Veterinary Medicine Association (OVMA) has been inviting presenters in animal behavior for all-day sessions each of the 4 days of the conference. This year I attended the Midwest Conference in February, where several well-known behaviorists, including Dr. Victoria Voith, Dr. Sharon Crowell-Davis, Dr. Patricia McConnell, and Dr. R.K. Anderson provided a range of behavioral information to help veterinarians help their clients. Questions from the audience, which was composed primarily of practicing veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and applied animal behaviorists, were insightful and sharp and interesting discussions often followed. Details about OVMA, an overview of the conference, and information about upcoming conferences can be found at <http://www.ohiovma.org>.

Dr. Voith, a pioneer in the field of applied animal behavior and currently Director of the city animal shelter for Albuquerque, New Mexico, spoke primarily about dog-human interactions, with two especially riveting talks about dog aggression. She noted that a variety of studies, including her own, have suggested that high arousal, social facilitation, and the individual histories of the relationship between dog and human victim play

primary roles in acute aggressive attacks.

Dr. Crowell-Davis, professor at the Veterinary College of the University of Georgia, devoted an all-day series of lectures to cat behavior. Her talks provided data from research studies in the field and in homes and practical advice for dealing with cat behavior problems. Data from studies by her students of feral cat behavior support the growing consensus that cats are indeed social animals. Using these and other findings, including those from a study of over 7000 hours of videotapes of litter box use, Dr. Crowell-Davis was able to suggest ways of dealing with behavior problems based on actual data, rather than impressions alone.

Dr. McConnell is becoming well-known for her live-animal demonstrations. A Ph.D. in animal behavior and a practicing applied animal behaviorist in Wisconsin, she also teaches at the University of Wisconsin, hosts her own radio show and appears regularly on Animal Planet. At the OVMA conference, working with locally-provided dogs, Dr. McConnell demonstrated learning/conditioning techniques to show how quickly most dogs can be trained, with patience, careful observation, and reward (both positive and negative), to learn new behaviors or to unlearn old ones.

Dr. Anderson, professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, is another pioneer in the field of applied animal behavior, having laid the basic groundwork for many of the programs being further developed today in shelters, animal control, and animal evaluation. He is the co-inventor of the GentleLeader, an alternative “leash”, which he and his colleagues at Premier Pet Products (<http://www.gentleleader.com/>) demonstrated in several “wet labs” on the last day of the conference. Local owners

brought their dogs, who were often straining at their traditional leashes, to these sessions. It was fascinating and rewarding to see how quickly even the most difficult-to-control dogs became models of good “walking behavior” with the GentleLeader. Proper fit was crucial, however, and most of the workshop was spent teaching owners how to recognize when they had done this correctly. Dogs and owners left looking pleased with one another and their new-found sense of “walking togetherness”.

Several speakers provided specific information about when to refer clients to certified animal behaviorists, what that term means, and how to find one, and how to set up “puppy classes” at veterinary offices. These weekly sessions are rapidly becoming very popular as a way to help owners learn about normal behavior and how to avoid behavior problems. They also help both people and

puppies become familiar with the veterinary office and learn to associate it with good times, rather than with unpleasant experiences.

Finally, several talks examined Feliway spray and urinary tract disease. Feliway uses cat cheek pheromones to calm cats, leading to decreases in spraying behavior and possibly to reduction in furniture scratching and social behavior problems between cats, although the latter uses are largely based on anecdotal information at this time. Urinary tract disease seemed to be well on its way to being resolved several years ago with advances in our understanding of cat nutrition. But instead it remains a stubborn problem for a surprisingly large number of cats. Recent work suggests that stress may indeed play an important role in some cases of this syndrome.

Penny Bernstein

Meetings of Distinction

Animal Behavior Society Annual Meeting 13th-17th July 2002

The ABS’s annual meeting will be held at Indiana University, Bloomington, USA. E.O. Wilson is due to be one of their keynote speakers. For further details on registration and accommodation visit their website: <http://www.animalbehavior.org/ABS/Program/>

4th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences 10th-15th August 2002

This congress will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. For more information, go to their website at: www.worldcongress.net.

Cuddle a Critter, Call me in the Morning October 4th-5th 2002

The College of Nursing, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan present their 2nd Annual Human-Animal Bond Confer-

ence. James Serpell is the keynote speaker at this event. For registration and other information call Mark Bitman +1 517 355 3393

ISAE International Congress 2003

The 37th International Congress of the International Society for Applied Ethology will be held in Abano Terme (near Venice) Italy. In 2004, you’ll have to go down under to Brisbane, Australia for this annual meeting. Visit <http://www.sh.plym.ac.uk/isae/index.htm> for more details.

ISAZ 2003 August 15th-16th 2003

Next year we will once again meet in conjunction with NILAS, *Nature in Legend and Story*. Tentative meeting dates are NILAS August 13-14, and ISAZ August 15-16. The meetings will be held at the new Conference Center at the Stark Campus of Kent State University, in Canton, OH. A website with preliminary information about program schedule, costs, travel, accommodations, and sites to visit in the area will be available sometime this summer.

Provisional Programme

Animal Arenas: Spaces, Performances, Exhibitions

ISAZ Annual Conference
August 20th and 21st 2002
University College, London, UK

Tuesday 20 August

9.00-10.00 – registration

Session 1: 10.00-11.30

Garry Marvin (University of Surrey Roehampton) *TBA*

Nigel Rothfels (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)

'Lota: An Elephant's Life'

Jeffrey Hyson (Saint Joseph's University)

'"The Thrill of Fondling "Wild" Animals": Children's Zoos and the Domestication of Nature'

Coffee: 11.30-12.00

Session 2: 12.00-1.30

Clare Palmer (University of Lancaster)

'Confinement and Spectacle: madness and the animal in Michel Foucault's Madness and Civilisation'

Ralph Acampora (Hofstra University)

'Zoöpticon: The Pornography of Preservation'

Véronique Servais (Université de Liège)

'Anthropomorphism in the Interactions Between Visitors and Primates in Zoos'

Muria Roberts (University College, London) *TBA*

Lunch and Free Topic Poster Session: 1.30-2.30

Session 3: 2.30-4.00

Jane Desmond (University of Iowa)

'On the Margins of Death: Pet Cemeteries and Mourning Practices'

Julie A. Smith (University of Wisconsin, Whitewater)

'The Role of Place in Animal Death: The Case of the House Rabbit Society'

Molly Mullin (Albion College)

'Feeding the Animals, On-Line'

'The Archaeology of Zoos: landscaping and designing nature'

Coffee: 4.00-4.30

Session 4: 4.30-6.00

Jonathan Burt (Cambridge)

'The Interaction between Sport, War and Technology, 1900-1918'

Jo-Ann Shelton (University of California, Santa Barbara)

'Dancing and Dying: The Display of Elephants in An-

cient Roman Arenas'

'The Archaeology of Zoos: natural and cultural heritage'

Conference Dinner

Wednesday 21 August

Session 5: 10.00-11.30

Charles Bergman (Pacific Lutheran University)

'Inventing a Beast with No Body: Radio-Transmitters, Wildlife Biology, and the Simulation of Ecology'

Harold Herzog (Western Carolina University)

'Lives Entwined: Circus People, Circus Animals'

David Zeitlyn (University of Kent)

'Small Arenas, Large Contexts: Mambila Spider Divination'

Bahar Dutt (University of Kent)

'Of Charmers and Snakes: A Case Study of the Kalbeliyas in India'

Maureen Adams (University of San Francisco)

'The Dog in the Temenos: Dogs as Healers in Ancient Temple and Contemporary Psychotherapy Offices'

Coffee: 11.30-12.00

Session 6: 12.00-1.30

Peter Edwards (University of Surrey Roehampton)

'The Racecourse as Aristocratic Playground: Horse Racing in Post-Restoration England'

Rebecca Cassidy (Goldsmiths College, London)

'Teaching Racehorses to Walk: the thoroughbred auction ring'

Meredith Risk (York University, Toronto)

'Cleaning up Dublin: Discourses of Animal Control and the "Order" of the City'

Anne Alden (Alliant University)

'Competitive Dog Shows in Artwork of The New Yorker'

Matthew Brower (University of Rochester)

'Trophy Shots: Early North American Wildlife Photography and the Display of Masculine Prowess'

Helena Pycior (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)

'Animals of the White House Go Public: Interpreting the Performances of Twentieth-Century "First Dogs" and "First Cats"'

Lunch and Free Topic Poster Session: 1.30-2.30

Session 7: 2.30-4.00

David Matless, Paul Merchant, Charles Watkins (University of Nottingham)

'Cultures of Sport and Science: Otters and Wildfowl in England, 1945-1970'

Marguerite Helmers (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh)

'The Spectacle of Whooping Crane Migration'

Kirrilly Thompson (University of Adelaide)

'Two Herbivores and a Swordsman: How the Bullring Defines Human-Animal Relations in the Corrida de Rejones'

Karen M. Kostan (University of California, Davis)

'Historical Overview of Sheep Herding Trials'

Coffee: 4.00-4.30

Session 8: 4.30-6.00

Cristina Grasseni (University of Milan Bicocca)

'Shaping Views – eye and the cow'

Elizabeth Atwood Lawrence (Tufts University)

'Polar Bears of Churchill: Ecotourism and the Transformation of a Super Predator'

Free Topic Poster Sessions (lunchtime on both days)

Contributors and Topics

Hiroshi Yamada (Rakuno Gakuen University)

'Relaxation Effects of Contact with Sheep and Goats in College Students'

Lynette A. Hart and Mary W. Wood (University of California, Davis)

'A Web Based Gateway to Information on Assistance and Working Dogs'

Aaron S. Moore (Illinois State University)

'Humane Investigators' Perspectives on Animal Suffering'

Joanna Swabe, Bart Rutgers and Elsbeth Noordhuizen-Stassen (Utrecht University)

'Cultural Attitudes Towards and Moral Justifications for Killing Animals'

R. Stumm and G-R Riedel

'Noah's Ark – an Exhibition Project of the Natural History Museum Erfurt, Germany'

Erika Friedmann (Brooklyn College of CUNY), Sue A. Thomas (University of Maryland), Phyllis K. Stein (Washington University)

'Exploration of the Relationship between Pet Ownership and Heart Rate Variability in Patients with Coronary Heart Disease'

For details of how to register for this conference, accommodation, etc. please visit the ISAZ website at: www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/CCAB/isaz2002.html

Request for Help

Kathy Gerbasi, Dave Anderson (Rockydell Resources), Alexandra Gerbasi & Debbie Coultis (PAN) have recently completed a catalogue and review of doctoral dissertations in human animal studies found through PsycInfo, UMI Dissertation Abstracts and OCLC for the time period of 1980 to present, (they found a little over 300.) A review of this information has been prepared for the 10th Anniversary *Society and Animals* issue.

The authors are aware that the search engines are imperfect and would like to track down dissertations they missed. They are quite certain that many dissertations done outside of the United States were not picked up in the search. The authors are interested in assessing the effectiveness of these three search vehicles. If you have a list of dissertations in this area or know of just one or two, Kathy Gerbasi would greatly appreciate you passing that information so they can see if it is on our found list. The ultimate goal is to make them more accessible to people and identifying characteristics of ones the search missed would be very helpful.

A list will be kept on the PSYETA website so that people can use it for reference as well. The search only went back to 1980 but any dissertations prior to that would be welcome too.

If you can help, please contact Dr. K. Gerbasi at: kcgerbasiphd@earthlink.net

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Copy Deadline

The *ISAZ Newsletter* is published (now in PDF format) twice a year: May & November.

The deadline for the acceptance of material for inclusion in the November 2002 issue will be **15th October 2002**. All material should be sent in electronic form to the editor,

Dr. Jo Swabe. *E-mail: j.swabe@vet.uu.nl*