



Editor: Jo Swabe

Contents

Letter from the President	2
Official ISAZ business	3
New Membership Secretary, Anthrozöos & Payment of Membership Fees.	
Anthrozoological Visions	
An interview with Lynette Hart ~ <i>Jo Swabe</i> .	4
People Profiles	
ISAZ members up close and personal: <i>Gene Myers, Véronique Servais & Stine B. Christiansen</i> .	9
Centres of Research	
Animals Studies Group, UK.	12
David C. Anderson's Bibliographic Column	
Books from 1999 onwards and recent articles.	13
Greetings from Meetings	
ISAZ 2002 Animal Arenas: Spaces, Performances and Exhibitions ~ <i>Nigel Rothfels</i> .	19
Meetings of Distinction	20
Courses of Interest	21

Letter from the President

Holiday Seasons Greetings...

Here visiting San Francisco in mid-December as I write during our first huge series of winter storms, it's hard to envision the upcoming mid-summer ISAZ conference at Kent State in Canton, Ohio, but it will be here before we know it! The conference topic promises one of our most intriguing meetings---emphasizing social lives and cognition in interactive relationships of humans and animals. We can anticipate benefiting from the interdisciplinary emphasis that ISAZ embodies. We also look forward to a special issue of *Anthrozoös* as an outcome of this conference, just as last year's meeting in London is expected to result in one or two books. Conference information and a call for papers will be posted on the ISAZ website; please check there for information and updates.

Once again, ISAZ will meet back-to-back with NILAS. Our linkages with colleagues in the humanities are facilitated by these overlapping meetings. I haven't heard much yet about the specific plans for the NILAS conference, but anticipate some interesting surprises. The joint meeting in 2001 led to a NILAS book manuscript that may be in press soon. ISAZ members attending the NILAS meeting can expect to see a few familiar faces and many new ones, all sharing many mutual interests.

With Garry Marvin assuming the new responsibility of Membership Secretary for ISAZ, and Steve Wickens who is Treasurer near him in the UK, we have an opportunity to move efficiently to the next stage in managing the ISAZ membership and subscription list. The ISAZ relationship with Purdue Press is evolving to facilitate dealing with our international membership. Also in discussion are the next steps

for placing *Anthrozoös* into electronic format, for all issues to be more widely accessible. The Council, especially ISAZ Secretary Penny Bernstein, Garry, and Steve, have been involved over the past months following the change of officers with updating some of our procedures. By the 2003 conference we anticipate announcing streamlining changes in our processing of membership fees and journal subscriptions.

These various transitions are leading to improvements. We hope to be avoiding errors in record keeping, but please, let us know if you have any difficulties in your subscriptions so that we can make the necessary corrections.

Here's a warm welcome to two new members co-opted onto the Council whom you may have met at the London conference. Veronique Servais from Universite de Liege in Belgium has attended conferences for this field dating back to Monaco. Stine Christiansen from the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University in Copenhagen, Denmark, was at the UC Davis conference. Thus, we now have much broader representation from Europe on the Council.

And here's a reminder to submit your papers to *Anthrozoös*. The number of submissions increased this past year. This growth of interest coming from varied perspectives on human-animal interactions helps to maintain the strong interdisciplinary emphasis that characterizes *Anthrozoös*.

See you in the Canton sunshine,

Lynette Hart

Copy deadline

Starting from 2003, the ISAZ newsletter will be published 3 times a year. The deadline for acceptance of material for inclusion in the next issue will be February 1st 2003.

All material should be sent in electronic form to the editor, Dr. Jo Swabe.

E-mail: jo@caliban.org

Official ISAZ Business

New Membership Secretary

We are pleased to announce that Garry Marvin has been foolhardy enough to volunteer to become our new membership secretary. So if you have any queries relating to your membership of ISAZ, please direct them to him and *not* to Debbie Wells the former bearer of this heavy mantle.

If you have recently moved or changed your e-mail address, don't forget to pass these on to the membership secretary. It will greatly help us in keeping our membership database up-to-date and will ensure that you receive Anthrozoös and the electronic newsletter.

Garry Marvin can be contacted by e-mail at the School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Surrey Roehampton, 80 Roehampton Lane, London SW15 5SL, UK.
E-mail: G.Marvin@roehampton.ac.uk

Anthrozoös

Anthrozoös 15(1) and (2) are now available. 15(3) is currently at the printers, but most probably, due to Christmas, will not actually be out until January, 2003. 15(4) will be out in March, 2003.

There have been a few teething problems with not only our membership list but also the postal system, which has led to many people not receiving Anthrozoös 15(1). Unfortunately we can't do much about the postal system, but we are working hard on sorting out the membership list.

If you have not received Anthrozoös 15(1), please contact:

Subscription Manager	tel: 1-800-247-6553
Purdue University Press	fax: 419-281-6883
PO Box 388	e-mail: order@bookmaster.com
Ashland, OH 44805	
USA	

2003 Membership Fees

A membership renewal reminder for 2003 will be sent out to all existing ISAZ members shortly. Membership fees are as follows:

Individual: \$50.00/£35.00/Euro 55.00; **Student:** \$20.00/£12.00/Euro 22.00; **Corporate:** \$150.00/£105.00/Euro 165.00.

ISAZ membership entitles members to receive at least one copy of each issue of the Society's journal, Anthrozoös and one copy of any Newsletter produced by the Society. Membership is annual and runs from January to December inclusive. Payment is due before March.

Existing members should send payment to: *The Treasurer, ISAZ, 17 Cross Lane, Frimley Green, Camberley, Surrey GU16 6LP UK*. Payment should be made in the form of cheques (US \$ /£ Sterling/ Euros) made payable to **ISAZ**, or from this year by credit card (Visa/MasterCard/Switch). Please note a handling fee will be charged on all credit card transactions (\$3.50/£1.50/Euro 4.00). Anyone looking to become a member should contact the Membership Secretary. A membership renewal form can be downloaded from the ISAZ website.

Anthrozoological Visions

An Interview with Lynette Hart

Jo Swabe

This November issue features an interview with Lynette Hart, the current president of our organisation.

Lynette Hart is a familiar face to all who have ever attended an ISAZ meeting, or are active in the anthrozoological field. Indeed, she has been president of our organisation since 1999 and is certainly one of the most energetic participants and contributors to the study of human-animal relations. Following the most recent ISAZ meeting, I managed to find a quiet moment to interview Hart on her anthrozoological visions. We retreated to the corner of a Southern Indian vegetarian restaurant in the bustling heart of London to enjoy some good food and conversation. As we shall shortly see, the choice of Indian food was most appropriate, given Hart's affection for this land and the time she has spent there in connection with her research into elephant behaviour.

India, however, is a very long way away from Lynette Hart's roots in Northern California and far from where she imagined herself to be when she embarked on her academic career. If the truth be told, when she first left her Californian home to study chemistry at Brigham Young University, Utah, Hart had every intention of becoming a science teacher. Indeed, after graduating at the tender age of 19, she returned to California to teach junior high school children. Hart had, however, caught the study bug and eventually decided - alongside her teaching career - to return to university, this time UC Berkeley. It was here that she obtained her masters degree in educational psychology in 1964 as she was completing her fifth year of teaching. In 1965 her son was born; a baby daughter followed two years later.

In 1967, Hart and her new family moved to New Jersey. It was here that from 1970 she

was to work part-time towards her doctorate degree in animal behaviour and zoology at Rutgers University, specialising in ultrasonic vocalisation in rats - work which was to have significant bearing on her later work on elephants. At this time, there were few places where one could study animal behaviour, however Rutgers provided her with opportunity to study under the wing of Ronald Barfield while also taking courses in Newark at the Institute for Animal Behaviour. Here, combining her study with her young family, Hart initially took one course per quarter, increasing the pace as the years went by. It was her good fortune, she says, that she arrived at Rutgers at a particularly 'juicy time' for animal behaviour studies. Hart was, for example, exposed to Danny Lehrman, the then 'enfant terrible' of the discipline, who was highly critical of the work of Konrad Lorenz, which up until that time had provided the established paradigm for the science of animal behaviour. Lehrman argued that experience was of greater import than genetic mechanisms, which at the time was a major challenge to the established ideas propagated by animal behaviourists.

Here Hart was also able to pursue her interest in animal behaviour, developed initially in a UC Berkeley course in behavioural genetics led by Gerald McClearn who was at that time at the cutting edge of the field. This course had provided Hart with the opportunity to study mice behaviour and her first experience in field research. Thus, her doctoral work focused on sexual behaviour in rats. After completing her doctoral research in 1976, Hart moved on to Philadelphia to do postdoctoral work for five years at the Monell Chemical Senses Center, University of Pennsylvania. She then spent a year working in the insecticides division of the household products de-

partment, colloquially called “Blue Sky Research”, American Cyanamid.

In 1982, Lynette Hart returned to her home state of California. It was a time of great change and upheaval in her life. While getting divorced, she encountered Ben Hart for the first time during an excursion to the Rocky Mountain National Park, which had been organised by the Animal Behaviour Society during one of their annual meetings. It turned out that they had more in common than just working on the reproductive behaviour of rodents; they became romantically involved and eventually married in 1983.

Lynette and Ben Hart were, however, not just to become partners in life, but were also to become partners in science; most particularly with respect to their interest and early work in the field of anthrozoology. In 1983, two back-to-back meetings on the human-animal bond were held at the University of Minnesota and University of California, Irvine. Along with Robert K. Anderson, this husband and wife team edited the proceedings of these meetings, which were eventually published in 1984 under the title: ‘The Pet Connection: Its Influence on Our Health and Quality of Life’. It was also following these meetings that the formal organisation of the Delta Society truly took shape; all the main players, she points out, were involved in both these conferences and the book.

Hart explains that it was shortly after these meetings were held that new possibilities for the study of human-animal relations at UC Davis, California opened up. Bill Balaban, a Hollywood film-producer and now familiar face at ISAZ meetings, was completely bereft when his beloved poodle died. He wanted to do something to commemorate and celebrate his dog’s life, so his veterinarian suggested that he contact the veterinary school at UC Davis who might be able to help. As a consequence of this, the very first animal memorial scholarship - the Tiger Memorial Scholarship - was established for junior veterinary students at Davis. Inspired, Balaban decided that he wanted to do yet more still for the veterinary school and began to look into what was going

on in the school and how he could help. In the end, he decided to fund the first year of the new Human-Animal Relations Center, which was eventually to become the Center for Animals in Society.

One of the first projects started at this new centre involved a topic that was very close to Balaban’s own heart, namely pet loss. At this time, Hart explains, Betty Carmack was running a pet loss group at the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, raising a possibility of creating a similar group in the Sacramento Valley sponsored by veterinarians. Coincidentally, Bonnie Mader was also interested in establishing such a group and was introduced to the Harts by a mutual friend. Seeking to collaborate with the Sacramento Valley Veterinary Association in establishing a group. The Harts presented a proposal to them. The association agreed to provide funds for a clinical psychologist to lead The Pet Loss Support Group twice a month for one year, while the Center for Animals in Society responded to telephone queries and distributed the brochures on the group to the veterinary clinics in the area. During the first year, the Pet Loss Support Group’s work received considerable positive attention, particularly from within the veterinary community who, while sceptical at first and initially reluctant to pass on clients, realised that their clients often greatly appreciated the service.

Hart argues that the very fact that the support group was available was just as important as its existence. This pet loss support service was the first to be sponsored by a veterinary group. It was a brand new concept and for the first time allowed people, including vets, to talk about pet animal death in the open. This was an aspect of the profession that changed fairly rapidly. As a corollary to this service, the Center for Animals and Society increasingly began to field more and more calls about pet loss counselling and help with arranging memorials and funerals for animals. In 1989, Bonnie Mader, along with veterinary student Kelly

Palm, set up a Pet Support Hotline at UC Davis. This too was to prove extremely successful.

Now working within this new Center for Animals and Society, Lynette Hart became increasingly more involved with work relating to the human-animal bond. She advised and supervised various masters projects in this area: for instance, a retrospective study of the socialising effects of people with service dogs and a consideration of the potential problems of and policy relating to keeping pets in housing for the elderly. Next to the topic of pet loss, these two areas became a focus of her research and publications. Hart also began to give regular talks on the human-animal relationship at veterinary conferences, increasingly raising the profile of this field of study. Aside from this, she also co-authored A book on canine and feline behavioural therapy with husband Ben, describing methods for treating behaviour problems in dogs and cats. A third book, "The Perfect Puppy: How to choose your dog by its behaviour", as it was entitled, was based on computer analyses from interviews about behavioural profiles of dog breeds with 96 canine instructors and veterinarians each ranking 7 breeds on 13 behavioural traits. It covered 56 specific breeds of dog and aimed to encourage people to choose animals that were compatible to their own personalities, family structures and lifestyles.

Meanwhile, the University of California was considering the establishment of a statewide UC centre for animal alternatives. By 1991, UC Davis, with its veterinary school, was selected as the prime candidate to house such a centre. Lynette Hart, already an assistant professor and director of the Center for Animals and Society decided to apply for the position of director of the new Center for Animal Alternatives; this was to become her main academic position.

Since becoming director of this centre, one of the main tasks that she has taken into hand has been the development of user-friendly information resources on alternatives to animal use. The birth of the Internet, Hart argues, has

opened new avenues for making such resources more accessible and widely available. She has thus worked on introducing new ways to search the databases that are available on individual university campuses. This is a task that she could not have undertaken without the co-operation of librarians. Hart greatly values the energy, enthusiasm and skill that Dave Anderson, who was the UC Davis veterinary librarian until 4 years ago, and current librarian, Mary Wood, have put in to the development of sophisticated information research guides. These, she contends, are excellent and accessible research tools, which now have become available to all through the web.

Since 1996, they have been expanding on an idea, developed at UC Davis in a collaboration with Ken Firestein, of using web-based templates. These are pre-loaded and stored search templates, which provide the answers to questions arising for many people on topics that have previously been poorly indexed and difficult to search. Hart introduced this concept of search templates at the 1996 congress on Alternatives to animal use in the life sciences in Utrecht, The Netherlands. Education has become the new mission for the center for animal alternatives and the new website they have developed has provided the ideal tool for this. In this regard, Hart also has sought to facilitate access to data on human-animal interactions and companion animal behaviour. with the librarians, she has created a user-friendly gateway to information on human-animal interactions.

At the recent congress on animal alternatives in New Orleans, she presented the new concept of using search filters by using the *Clinical Queries* feature of PubMed. Here one can find 'filters' for diseases, for example, with respect to aetiology or diagnosis. In this way, one has access to a very specific search engine. The same can be done, she argues, for mouse models. A filter can be employed to find studies using the appropriate type of mouse model. This can create greater clarity in research and help researchers to identify mouse strains and to consider whether they

are appropriate for research. With this array of new searching tools for alternatives, the Center for Animal Alternatives is now collaborating to provide tools supporting the on-line courses offered by the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science (AALAS).

While developing both such research tools and these centres for anthrozoological research during university term time, Hart did not sit still during her summer vacations. Instead, she and her husband continued their research into animal behaviour through fieldwork in dark and distant continents. Their first trip to Africa in 1984 took them to Rwanda and Kenya, where they studied the olfactory investigation and grooming behaviour of Impala and other types of antelope. As a both a couple and research scientists, they led participant projects such as the University Research Experience Program, which entailed supervising and training between 8-10 people for two weeks at a time in the art of scientifically observing animals. Hart says that she found this to be a very rewarding activity, not only did it provide one with the opportunity to observe animal behaviour in the wild, but it also gave them a chance to travel to far-flung places and wilderness. This form of interactive ecotourism has also taken Hart and her husband to Nepal and India, where much of her research data on elephants has been collected.

In 1989, Hart visited a research project in Nepal, where Dale Lott, one of her colleagues from UC Davis, was studying rhinoceros behaviour in responding to tourists. During this trip, the Harts decided to examine a curious aspect of elephant behaviour that they observed. With great enthusiasm, Hart tells how the first time she saw an elephant 'switching', namely picking up a branch and using it as a fly swat, she knew that she had to study this phenomenon. The project that the Harts set up involved a study of domesticated elephants. It was a controlled experiment that took into account how branches were used by the animals, the recorded temperature and the numbers of flies present. The main research

question revolved around the problem of whether the switching behaviour occurred when the flies were most abundant, if there were more flies around the elephants when no branches were available and whether the animals were using the branches intelligently.

While working on this project, Hart also took the opportunity - with the help of translators - to interview the local Mahouts (elephant drivers) about their attitudes towards elephants, how they interacted with tourists and so forth. She discovered that the Mahouts tended to view their profession as just a job, rather than necessarily taking on or maintaining a cultural tradition as elephant driver. Following this investigation into human-elephant interactions in Nepal, Hart was inspired to conduct further research into this special relationship, as well as the behaviour of the pachyderms, travelling to India in 1989 and Southern India in 1991. Hart enlisted the help of an Indian friend who was a naturalist. He suggested that Hart should focus on the wild elephant population living in the Nagarahole National Park near Mysore. Since that time, the Harts have continued to return to the area to study tool use and modification by elephants, always using a control group of domesticated Indian elephants.

Aside from tool use, Hart has made some fascinating discoveries with other collaborators about the possible use of seismic communication among elephant populations. She was led to this idea in conversations on the elasticity of the earth with her brother, a geophysicist who conducts seismic research. Further, her student, Caitlin O'Connell, had noticed the 'freezing feet' of elephants while studying them in Namibia, and considered what role they were playing in communication. Together they made recordings, both acoustic and seismic, of elephants stamping their feet on the ground. Hart believes that the elephants are indeed using the vibrations created by this action to communicate. It has been proved that the sound is propagated in the earth, but there is not yet absolute proof that the elephants are using these vibrations for communication. On the other hand, she ar-

gues, the bottom of elephants' hooves are ideally suited to acquiring vibrations. It has already been established that elephants' trunks contain fine tactile receptors that could function as seismic detectors. Research is needed to investigate whether these animals' feet also contain similar receptors. This fascinating research has been funded in Namibia by the National Geographic Society and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Leaving the specifics of her research aside, I was curious as to how Hart became so involved in the anthrozoological research community. She relates that following her involvement with the back-to-back human-animal bond meetings in 1983, she was invited to sit on the board of the Delta Society, where she remained during the second half of the 1980s. In 1989, Hart explains, she went on a six month sabbatical, spending time at Cambridge with James Serpell. During this period, she travelled around meeting, amongst others, Dennis Turner and John Bradshaw. Amongst these kindred spirits there were mutterings about setting up a society for the study of human-animal relations. It seemed to her also that the time was ripe for the institution of such a scholarly society.

The idea for ISAZ finally came to fruition at a meeting in Harrogate in 1991, which was organised by the British Association of Small Animal Veterinarians. It was there that a small group from a wide area and across various disciplines gathered together to form the kernel of the society; to this day, Hart adds, these ISAZ founding fathers/mothers continue to share a very special bond, even though they seldom see one another. The great affection and respect she has for her ISAZ colleagues is clear as she talks about the infancy of the organisation. For example, she acknowledges how brave Erika Friedmann was to become the president of this new organisation. Anthrozoös, she points out, was already in publication via the Delta Society and the pioneering individuals who created and joined ISAZ played an essential role in the success of the journal.

Soon after ISAZ was founded, Hart also

parted company with the Delta Society. This was largely due to the fact that the Society's emphasis shifted from being an umbrella organisation for the whole field to one dealing with the professionalisation of Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT). Likewise, instead of academics, major donors were coming onto the board. The whole nature of the beast was changing. Nevertheless, Delta continued to support research and the journal for a number of years. When they eventually decided to drop it, Hart observes, Anthrozoös was fortunately already well established, although this was a dicey time for its future. It was only through the mammoth efforts of Andrew Rowan, James Serpell and others, that ISAZ was finally able to acquire it.

In wrapping up the interview, I quiz Lynette Hart on how she sees the future of the study of human-animal relations. She says that what she finds most encouraging is the increasing capability and interest of students to do work relating to the human-animal bond. It is, Hart points out, very much still a bottom-up movement. Increasing numbers of masters and Ph.D. theses suggest that more and younger people are becoming committed to the field. She is struck by just how many people from a wide variety of disciplines are now talking about animals and society. When she started out, the main input came from people working in the veterinary field. Today it is a very different story with researchers from the arts and humanities making major contributions to anthrozoology. Gradually, the study of human-animal relations is reaching a broader audience and receiving the positive attention it deserves, yet Hart observes there are still *no* jobs in the field, which can be particularly frustrating. People are working from within other academic departments on questions relevant to human-animal relations, instead of from a purely anthrozoological perspective. Nevertheless, she argues, this interdisciplinarity is crucial to maintaining the vitality of the field.

People Profiles

Olin E. (Gene) Myers Jr.

I am an assistant professor in the Department of Environmental Studies, Huxley College of the Environment, Western Washington University, in Bellingham, Washington. I teach courses on the human dimensions of environmental issues, including history, ethics and social sciences (especially psychology). After working in the field of environmental education for a number of years, I became interested in understanding more about why the children I worked with connected (or did not connect) with the living environment, and how such connection develops. I undertook graduate study at the University of Chicago, where my advisors Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi and Eugene T. Gendlin both provided critical support and intellectual inspiration.

My thesis - after further revision - was published in 1998 as *Children and Animals: Social Development and Our Connections to Other Species* (Westview Press). It surveys the relation of children and animals in the history of development psychology, and proposes an analysis of child-animal interaction based on the social developmental literature. In a 'grounded-theory' fashion, I use examples from a group of preschoolers I studied intensively for a year, I show how children use the same processes for relating with animals as with people, but how these processes allow for accommodation to the differences animals present as interactants. The processes include non-verbal, intersubjective, and linguistic aspects. The upshot is that our social development is not as "anthropocentric" as we have thought.

I have since been building on this foundation, by studying different age groups, different settings, and related constructs. For example, with colleagues I've looked at how intimate experience with wild Black bears affects adults' sense of self. I've been exploring conceptually and empirically how children's caring about animals may generalize to include caring about ecosystems. Another study looked at how psychology and language make animals affectively charged symbols of the self, across development. Another project recently used 'experience sampling' methods to look at the emotions adults feel while viewing zoo animals.



Gene Myers together with Noemi, his one year old daughter

I have enjoyed a positive relationship with Chicago's Brookfield Zoo, where my ideas have influenced the design of their award-winning new children's experience area, the Hamill Family Play Zoo. My colleagues in the BZ Communications Research and Conservation Psychology department have co-authored several studies with me. With BZ and others I am involved in advancing "Conservation Psychology" as an applied focus on understanding how people care about and take care of the natural world.

For more about my work, you can visit my web page: <http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~gmyers/>

Véronique Servais

I graduated in psychology at the University of Liège (Belgium) in 1988, with a research on the possible beneficial effects of companion animals for girls with anorexia nervosa, according to the various existing theories of the illness. Under the supervision of Dr. Albert Demaret, an early Darwinian psychiatrist, I also investigated the possible impact of animals on the behaviour of anorexic patients in psychotherapy sessions.

In 1991 I was asked to supervise, assess and help to organize a research about the “therapeutic effect” of dolphins with children with autism. The research took place in Bruges and what was firstly designed as a carefully controlled experiment soon turned out to be a kind of epistemological experiment about the consequences of control, standardization and repetition on the therapeutic “effect” of animals.

This four years research provided the material for my PhD Thesis in Arts et Sciences de la Communication (1996) and, as far as I also insisted on the reality of beliefs, expectations, representations, meaning and emotions in the “therapeutic effect” of dolphins, it also took me from psychology to social sciences. Then I developed an anthropology of human-animal communication and interactions. My first fieldwork in this perspective was a study of “enchantment” in human/dolphin encounters.

Since 2001, I have been involved in a collective research project coordinated by F. Joulian (Laboratoire d’Anthropologie Sociale du Collège de France, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales) in Paris, a project where archeologists, primatologists and anthropologists are working together on what Joulian calls an “anthropology of human distinction”. My own contribution to this project is about anthropomorphism in the visitor/primates interactions in zoos and was funded in 2002 by a Fyssen Foundation grant.



As a lecturer in communication theories at the University of Liège, my future research will deal with misunderstanding figures in human/animal communications and interactions, a study where I plan to apply Gregory Bateson’s ideas on communication and interaction. Finally, at the recent ISAZ conference in London, I was also co-opted as a member of the ISAZ Council.

Stine B. Christiansen

During my veterinary studies I became increasingly aware of issues concerning animal welfare and animal ethics, and when I graduated in 1993 as DVM from the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University in Copenhagen, Denmark, I was hoping to use my skills for the protection of animals. After a year of mainstream vet work I went to Edinburgh University to pursue my interest in animal welfare. In 1995 I graduated as MSc in "Applied Animal Behaviour and Animal Welfare", an education that gave me a broad insight into the various scientific and practical issues within this field. Then followed a couple of years working with animal protection organisations and rehabilitation of wildlife. However, it became increasingly clear to me, that disagreements regarding animal welfare were often based on values

rather than facts, an insight that stimulated my interest in animal ethics. In 1998 I was employed as scientific secretary for the Danish Animal Ethics Council (DAEC). The DAEC is set up by our Ministry of Justice to give advice on animal welfare and ethics regarding all kinds of animal use. As part of my employment for the ministry/DAEC I have been part of several working groups concerning the drafting of legislation and handling of ethical issues, typically in relation to farm animals, research and biotechnology. Also, I am currently part of the Danish representation in the Standing Committee for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes at The Council of Europe.

Since 1998 I have been located at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University with the department of Bioethics. Besides my job for the DAEC I have worked on various projects concerning animal ethics, resulting in several articles and conference presentations. I have also been involved in the creation of teaching materials for teaching of animal ethics and the development of a new introductory philosophy course for veterinary students at our university. The aim of the course is to introduce different ethical positions to the students and to give them the opportunity to work with ethical questions relating to the veterinary profession. Furthermore, as a member of the International Society for Applied Ethology (ISAE), I have participated in the writing of the ISAE ethics guidelines, and am a member of the ISAE Ethics Committee.

While maintaining my work for the DAEC, I began my PhD in the Summer 2002. The starting point of the project is the medical and surgical treatment of pets in the veterinary clinic with focus on those treatments that may prolong life but not offer a cure, and may be associated with severe side effects. The project will look at the quality of life of pet owners, the welfare of the pets and the potential ethical aspects of such treatments. Finally, the role and status of pets will be considered and compared to that of other animals in our society. The project thus leads me into yet another academic discipline – sociology. I became a member of ISAZ as this organisation provides an excellent opportunity to meet other people working with human-animal relations from multidisciplinary angles. At the ISAZ conference 2002 I was co-opted as member of Council. I am very much looking forward to help increasing the awareness about ISAZ amongst people in my own field(s), as well as to both contribute to and gain from the multidisciplinary forum that ISAZ provides.



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More about *People Profiles*

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 1st February 2003 at: jo@caliban.org

Centres of Research

The Animals Studies Group (UK)

Aims and Current Projects

The Animal Studies Group (ASG) began as one fortuitous consequence of the *Representing Animals* conference organised by Nigel Rothfels and held at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in April 2000. Inspired by that conference to think about new ways of promoting the study of animals in the Humanities in Britain a group of scholars came together initially on an informal basis to address this topic.

At present this group, and the areas of expertise covered, comprises: Steve Baker (animals and contemporary aesthetics); Jonathan Burt (history of animals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century); Diana Donald (art history, especially animal art in the eighteenth and nineteenth century); Erica Fudge (animals and early modern history); Garry Marvin (anthropology); Robert McKay (animals and twentieth century literature); Clare Palmer (philosophy and theology); Chris Wilbert (geography). The group hopes to promote this study area in a variety of ways and now has a number of projects underway to achieve this.

There are three main areas that the group is focusing on. The first concerns the need to promote this subject in education whilst recognising that a topic like 'animal studies' is always going to cross the boundaries of recognised disciplines. The possibility of setting up MA courses in the topic would be one way round this and the ASG has been looking into funding possibilities and institutions who might be interested in running such courses. From the wide teaching experience of the members of the ASG the potential popularity of such courses is very evident. The second concerns data and the fact that there is still an enormous amount of detailed research to be done. The ASG has made the first moves in setting up a bibliographical database drawing

on animal related literature from throughout the Humanities. This will probably be Internet based. There has also been a recognised need for a guide to archive resources given that there are many unpublished documents and papers scattered throughout collections in the UK. These have a bearing on all aspects of animal history, from animal rights politics and welfare to art, for instance, or from personal memoirs to papers relating to government and legislation. Finally the ASG is also interesting in exploiting the multidisciplinary possibilities of the subject by engaging in a co-writing project. The first book to be published by the ASG will be entitled *Killing Animals* and will contain a number of individually written case studies and a set of co-written chapters covering all aspects of animal killing, hunting, and slaughter.

As far as the relationship between animal issues and politics is concerned the ASG itself does not represent a particular political line. Members of the ASG have widely differing attitudes to questions of animal rights which makes for very open and productive work. The main purpose of the Group is first and foremost to promote and extend knowledge of human-animal relations as understood through the disciplines of the Humanities. We also hope in the future to organise events that extend this work and to include other scholars in the field.

Jonathan Burt (independent scholar)

David C. Anderson's Bibliographic Column

For this issue, David has certainly outdone himself, providing us with not only his customary bibliography of interesting and obscure anthrozoological articles, but has also furnished us with a list of books published from 1999 to date!

Books from 1999 onwards

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Adams, Carol J.
<i>Living among meat eaters: the vegetarian's survival handbook</i>. New York : Three Rivers Press, 2001. 324 p: ISBN 0609 807 439 (pbk)</p> <p>Askins, Renee.
<i>Shadow Mountain: a memoir of wolves, a woman and the wild</i>. New York : Doubleday, 2002. 321 p: ISBN 0385 482 221</p> <p>Baldick, Julian.
<i>Animal and Shaman: ancient religions of Central Asia</i>. New York : New York University Press, 2000. 206 p. ISBN 0-8147-9872-1; ISBN 1860 644 317</p> <p>Becker, Marty; Morton, Danelle.
<i>The healing power of pets: harnessing the amazing ability of pets to make and keep people happy and healthy</i>. New York : Hyperion, c2002. 270 p.: ISBN 0786 868 082</p> <p>Bekoff, Marc; Allen, Colin; Burghardt, Gordon M. (editors).
<i>The cognitive animal: empirical and theoretical perspectives on animal cognition</i>. Boston, Mass. : MIT Press, c2002. 482 p.: ISBN 0262 523 221 (pbk)</p> <p>Budiansky, Stephen.
<i>The character of cats: the origins, intelligence, behavior, and stratagems of Felis silvestris catus</i>. New York : Viking, c2002. 227 p.: ISBN 0670 030 937</p> <p>Burger, Joanna.
<i>The parrot who owns me: the story of a relationship</i>. New York : Villard Books,</p> | <p>c2001. 245 p: ISBN 0375 760 253 (pbk)</p> <p>Carlson, Laurie
<i>Cattle: an informal social history</i>. Chicago : Ivan R. Dee, 2001. 321 p.: ISBN 1566 633 885; \$16.95: ISBN 1566 634 555 (pbk)</p> <p>Cavalieri, Paola.
<i>The animal question: why nonhuman animals deserve human rights</i>. Oxford [England] ; New York : Oxford University Press, 2001. 184 p.: ISBN 0-19-514380-9</p> <p>Clothier, Suzanne.
<i>Bones would rain from the sky: deepening our relationships with dogs</i>. New York : Warner Books, 2002.: ISBN 0446 525 936</p> <p>Coren, Stanley.
<i>The pawprints of history: dogs and the course of human events</i>. New York : Free Press, 2002. 322 p.: ISBN 0743 222 288</p> <p>Dodman, Nicholas H.
<i>If only they could speak: stories about pets and their people</i>. New York : W. W. Norton, 2002.: ISBN 0-393-05100-5</p> <p>Fogle, Bruce.
<i>The new encyclopedia of the cat</i>. 2nd American ed. New York ; London : Dorling Kindersley, 2001. 288 p.: ISBN 0789 479 212</p> <p>Fogle, Bruce.
<i>The new encyclopedia of the dog</i>. 2nd</p> |
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Special Notice

David C Anderson is presently preparing an article, with an immediate deadline, for The Acquisitions Librarian on library collection development for human-animal interactions and he would appreciate your suggestions on those books and other resources your consider invaluable for academic use.

Contact him at: *Rockydell Resources*, 340 Killdeer Court, Lincoln, California 95648-2474 USA; rockydel@quiknet.com.

- American ed. New York ; London : Dorling Kindersley, 2000. 416 p.: ISBN 0789 461 307
- Gage, Laurie J (editor).
Hand-rearing wild and domestic mammals. Ames, Iowa : Iowa State Press, 2002. ISBN 0-8138-2683-7.
- Garrett, Aaron (editor).
Animal rights and souls in the eighteenth century. Bristol [England] ; Sterling, Virginia : Thoemmes, c2000. 6 volumes;: ISBN 1855 068 265
- George, Kathryn Paxton.
Animal, vegetable, or woman?: a feminist critique of ethical vegetarianism. Albany : State University of New York Press, c2000. 221 p.: ISBN 0791 446 875; ISBN 0791 446 883 (pbk)
- Hill, Jen (editor).
An exhilaration of wings: the literature of birdwatching. New York : Viking, c1999. 252 p.: ISBN: 0141 001 801 (pbk)
- Hursthouse, Rosalind.
Ethics, humans, and other animals: an introduction with readings. London ; New York : Routledge, c2000. ISBN 0-415-21241-3; ISBN 0-415-21242-1 (pbk)
- Isenberg, Andrew C.
The destruction of the bison: an environmental history, 1750-1920. Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 2000. 206 p.: ISBN 0521 771 722; ISBN 0521 003 482 (pbk)
- Jensen, Per (editor).
The ethology of domestic animals: an introductory text. Wallingford, Oxon, UK ; New York : CABI Pub., c2002. 218 p.: ISBN 0851 996 027 (pbk)
- Kahn, Peter H, Jr; Kellert, Stephen R (editors).
Children and nature: psychological, sociocultural, and evolutionary investigations. Cambridge, Mass. : MIT Press, 2002. 248 p.: ISBN 0262 112 671; ISBN 0262 611 759 (pbk)
- Klenck, Joel D.
The Canaanite cultic milieu: the zooarchaeological evidence from Tel Haror, Israel. Oxford : Archaeopress, 2002. 263 p. (BAR international series ; 1029): ISBN 1841 713 070
- Levetin, Estelle; McMahan, Karen.
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- Libell, Monica.
Morality beyond humanity: Schopenhauer, Grysanowski, and Schweitzer on animal ethics. Lund : Lunds Universitet, 2001. (Ugglan. Minervaserien ; 4). Thesis (doctoral)--Lunds Universitet, 2002. ISBN 91-974153-3-2
- Lippitt, Akira Mizuta.
Electric animal: toward a rhetoric of wildlife. Minneapolis : University of Minnesota Press, c2000. 286 p.: ISBN 0816 634 858; ISBN 0816 634 866 (pbk)
- Lott, Dale F.
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- Lovenheim, Peter.
Portrait of a burger as a young calf: the true story of one man, two cows and the feeding of a nation. New York : Harmony Books, c2002. 272 p.: ISBN 0609 605 917
- Lunney, Daniel; Dickman, Chris (editors).
A zoological revolution: using native fauna to assist in its own survival. Mosman, NSW : Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales ; Sydney, NSW : Australian Museum, 2002. 176 p. ISBN 0-9586085-3-9
- Malcolmson, Robert W; Mastoris, Stephanos.
The English pig: a history. London ; Rio Grande, Ohio : Hambledon Press, 1998. 160 p. ISBN 1852 851 740
- Mattheissen, Peter.
The birds of heaven: travels with cranes : paintings and drawings by Robert Bateman. New York : North Point Press, 2001. 350 p. : ISBN 0-374-19944-2
- McConnell, Patricia B.
The other end of the leash: why we do what we do around dogs. New York : Ballantine Books, 2002. 246 p.: ISBN 0345 446 798
- McElroy, Susan Chernak.
Heart in the wild: a journey of self-discovery with animals of the wilderness. New York : Ballantine Books, 2002. 244 p.: ISBN 0345 438 574
- Meniel, Patrice.
Les Gaulois et les animaux: élevage, repas et sacrifices. Paris: Editions Er-

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Animal rights/human rights: entanglements of oppression and liberation. Lanham, Md. : Rowman & Littlefield, c2002. 269 p.: ISBN 0742 517 756; ISBN 0742 517 764 (pbk)
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Lost: lost and found pet posters from around the world. New York : Princeton Architectural Press, c2002: ISBN 1568 983 379 (pbk)
- Piercy, Marge.
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Play and exploration in children and animals. Mahwah, NJ : Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2000. 497 p. ISBN 0585 248 753; ISBN 0805 822 429 (pbk)
- Preece, Rod.
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- Robbins, Louise E.
Elephant slaves and pampered parrots: exotic animals in eighteenth-century Paris. Baltimore, Md. : Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.349 p (Animals, history, culture) ISBN 0801 867 533
- Rowlands, Mark.
Animals like us. London: Verso, 2002. 222 p. ISBN 1859 846 645; ISBN 1859 843 867 (pbk)
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- Scigliano, Eric.
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- Scully, Matthew.
Dominion: the power of man, the suffering of animals, and the call to mercy. New York : St. Martin's Press, 2002.: ISBN 0312 261 470
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The social lives of dogs: the grace of canine company. New York : Simon & Schuster, c2000. 253 p: ISBN 0684 810 263; ISBN 0743 245 334 (pbk)
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- Bell, Lorna. 'Abusing children - abusing animals'. *Journal of Social Work : JSW*, 1(2) 2001 Aug:223-34 (A summary of existing research, services and implications for practice).
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- Bonneau, Laurie J. 'Compensating for sight loss with a guide dog.' *Insight: The Journal of the American Ophthalmic Registered Nurses, Inc.*, 25(4) 2000 Oct-Dec:125-7.
- Brousseau, Carole; Lefebvre, Linda. 'La philosophie de Zoothérapie Québec.' *Soins Gérontologie*, 30 2001 Jul-Aug:44-5 (English translation of title: The philoso-

- phy of Zoothérapie Québec).
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- Courtney, Nicola; Wells, Deborah L. 'The discrimination of cat odours by humans.' *Perception*, 31(4) 2002:511-2
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- Donowitz, Leigh Grossman. 'Pet therapy.' *Journal of Pediatric Infectious Disease*, 21(1) 2002 Jan:64-6. (On the benefits and health risks, with protocols and recommendations.)
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- patopsychologia diet'at'a*, 35(2), 2000:99-109 (Slovak with an English abstract.)
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- The ILAR Journal*, vol.43, no.1, 2002, is on the topic, "Implications of Human-Animal Interactions and Bonds in the Laboratory." (PDF files are available for individual articles; see www4.nas.edu/ijhome.nsf/web/ilar_journal_online).
- The following articles are included in this issue:
- Thomas L Wolfle 'Introduction', , p.1-3
 - Kathryn Bayne, 'Development of the human-research animal bond and its impact on animal well-being', p.4-9,
 - Fon T Chang, Lynette A Hart, 'Human-animal bonds in the laboratory: how animal behavior affects the perspectives of caregivers', p.10-8
 - Hank Davis, 'Prediction and preparation: Pavlovian implications of research animals discriminating among humans', p.19-26
 - Harold Herzog, 'Ethical aspects of relationships between humans and research animals', p.27-32
 - Lilly-Marlene Russow, 'Ethical implications of the human-animal bond in the laboratory', p.33-7
 - Susan Alliff, 'An additional "R": remembering the animals', p.38-47

This column of recent articles of interest to ISAZ readers was prepared by David C Anderson, Rockydell Resources, 340 Kildeer Court, Lincoln, CA 95648-2474 USA; tel 916/408-0110; fax/tel: 206-666-6124; email: rockydel@quiknet.com



Greetings from Meetings

Animal Arenas: Spaces, Performances and Exhibitions

20th-21st August 2002 University College London, UK

“. . . that the number of the legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the os sacrum are reasons equally insufficient for abandoning a sensitive being . . .” Jeremy Bentham, *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation* (1781) XXIX.2

In a wood and glass cabinet in the South Cloisters of the main building of University College London, rests the Auto-Icon of Jeremy Bentham. Pursuant to instructions he prepared shortly before his death in 1832, the cabinet contains Bentham’s preserved skeleton, dressed in his own clothes. To be sure, the head is not real; it was modeled from the original in wax and the actual head -- long rumored to rest between the feet of the Auto-Icon -- is preserved in the College vaults.

It was under the strangely appropriate but also unsettling gaze of the wax countenance of the great utilitarian that the 2002 ISAZ conference, “Animal Arenas: Spaces, Performances, Exhibitions” was convened in August. Faultlessly organized by Garry Marvin of the University of Surrey Roehampton and Erica Fudge of Middlesex University, the conference featured 33 presentations on a wide range of topics. There were papers on the archaeology of zoos, wildlife photography, racing horses and dogs, and animal death. At the same time as a panel on spider divination and charming snakes, was another on the exhibition of remarkable animals in post-revolutionary America and the use of radio-transmitters in contemporary wildlife biology. With simultaneous sessions running throughout the conference, many certainly felt some frustration at not being able to hear everything they wanted. The rich variety of talks, however, more than compensated (along with the delicious, and vegetarian, conference dinner -- thanks Garry!) and there were plenty of opportunities during coffee breaks to catch up on “the other panel.”

Because of the thematic focus of the conference (and I encourage you to consult the program online at: <http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/CCAB/isaz2002.html#Programme> because I can’t possibly describe all the papers here) probably the most recurring theme in the conference was what might be called the “presence of animals.” In some cases the presence seemed rooted in visual cultures (e.g., Acampora, Grasseni, Brower, Burt); in other cases sheer the physicality of the animal seemed most important (e.g., Hyson, Smith, Servais, Roberts); in still other cases, the animal became more spectral (e.g., Desmond, Mullin, Bergman, Helmers); at other points the animal arenas seemed more metaphorical (e.g., Mizelle, Pycior, Alden); and in the two panels on the zoo as an archaeological space, the animal became an inhabitant within human material culture.

Throughout the conference, the organizers had thankfully assured meaningful amounts of time for presenters and the audience to discuss the topics. Indeed, for most of the presenters, the conference was a wonderful opportunity to test their ideas.

Concluding comments were offered by Adrian Franklin, who focused his longer-than-expected discussion of the conference on his disappointment that the ideas of Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari had not had a more prominent place in the papers of participants. More specifically, he felt that with very few exceptions (notably the paper by J. Smith which he admired because of how her life had become structured to the rhythms and needs of animals), presenters had failed to explore the agency of animals, while they also committed, yet again, the error of making studies of animal-human relationships into stories only about people.

Arguing that only through our recognition of the “always becoming” nature of our relationships with animals, and only through our probing of the “dances of assemblages” which constantly reconfigure the activities of animals and people in the world, Franklin

insisted that only the sheer arrogance -- or perhaps ignorance -- of much of contemporary scholarship of animals could explain our continuing preference for mostly "telling about ourselves."

Whether or not Franklin's comments disappointingly advocated a post-humanist party line in an area of research which has, so far, been encouragingly marked by cross-disciplinary collaboration -- a point to which many of us will undoubtedly return in the com-

ing months -- for this reviewer, the conference nevertheless ended on a most heartening bit of news. According to Garry Marvin, after the conference had formally ended, Erica Fudge, for reasons which have not yet been fully explained, was "caught snogging Jeremy Bentham." Whether or not this is true -- and Erica has denied it -- rumors about Erica *and* Garry and said Bentham still persist.

Nigel Rothfels

Meetings of Distinction

ISAZ 2003 CALL FOR PAPERS

The International Society for Anthrozoology announces the 12th annual conference, to be held at the Professional Education and Conference Center (www.stark.kent.edu/pecc), Kent State University Stark Campus, Canton, OH August 15-16, 2003.

The theme is "The Social Lives of Animals: Human/Non-human Cognition, Interactions, Relationships". Details about the theme, conference, lodging, travel, etc. can be found at the ISAZ website: www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/CCAB/ISAZ.htm.

ABSTRACTS ARE DUE BY MARCH 31 2003 for review. Notification of acceptance will be provided soon after. Both theme and non-theme papers and posters will be considered. REGISTRATION FORM AND PAYMENT SHOULD ACCOMPANY YOUR ABSTRACT.

Abstracts should be between 250-400 words and use the following format: meaningful title on first line, names of all authors on second line with star indicating presenting author, institution names and states/countries of all authors on next line, email address for presenting author on 3rd line, two empty lines, the abstract.

Abstracts, registration forms, and payment should be sent directly to host, Dr. Penny Bernstein, Kent State University Stark Campus, 6000 Frank Avenue, Canton, OH 44720, or by email to pbernstein@stark.kent.edu (In Subject line: ISAZ abstract 2003). Registra-

tion forms should be printed, filled out and mailed with payment or attached to an email. Checks (US, EURO, etc) should be made out to ISAZ.

WE WILL BE PUBLISHING SELECTED PAPERS in a special edition of *Anthrozoos*, the journal of ISAZ. If you are interested in having your paper considered for inclusion, please indicate this on your abstract and bring a completed draft of the paper to the conference.

2ND BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF NATURE IN LEGEND AND STORY (NILAS)

CALL FOR PAPERS "Plants, Animals, and the Human Imagination"

Held in conjunction with ISAZ 2003, August 13 to 14, 2003, Kent State University-Stark, Canton, Ohio, USA

Special topics will include:

- animals in war
- literature, art, and humane education
- using puppets in storytelling
- roundtable discussion of how to incorporate scientific and cultural knowledge of plants and animals into scholarship, teaching, and storytelling (with an optional "Story Hike" outing in a local park)

NILAS invites submissions of abstracts of scholarly papers, discussions of practical experience or work in progress, or creative

presentations (e.g., performance of stories, folksongs, or poetry) related to these topics, or to any other areas broadly related to the conference theme of "Plants, Animals, and the Human Imagination."

Abstracts should be no more than 500 words long, and should include the title of the proposed presentation and the names of all authors, as well as an e-mail address for the corresponding author. Abstracts are due by **Friday, January 31, 2003** and should be submitted by e-mail to David S. Wilson at dswilson@ucdavis.edu.

For more information about NILAS or this conference, please visit the NILAS website at <http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~nilas/>.

ANIMAL BEHAVIOR SOCIETY

The 40th annual conference of the Animal Behavior Society will be held at Boise State University, 19th - 23rd July, 2003.

For further details please visit: www.animalbehavior.org/ABS/Program/BSU_03/index.html

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Lisa Anne Zilney is organizing a session entitled "Learning From the Animals: Exploring the Role of Nonhumans in the Classroom" at the Society for the Study of Social Problems meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, August 15th-17th, 2003.

This thematic session seeks submissions to illustrate the varied methods of bringing non-humans into academic course teachings in a variety of fields. The session will be conducted as a workshop wherein presenters will share teaching exercises and/or techniques. Please submit the exercise you will present or an overview of the orientation you adopt throughout the semester to merge the non-human animal with human society.

Please send all relevant materials to: Lisa Anne Zilney, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, 906 McClung Tower, Knoxville, Tennessee, USA, 37996 or via email to lzilney@utk.edu. PLEASE NOTE: Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 31, 2003.

Courses of Interest

Animal Magic: Science Beyond the Microscope

A three week residential course led by Jane Goodall, Rupert Sheldrake, Françoise Wemelsfelder and Colin Tudge. February 9th-28th, 2003, Schumacher College, Devon, England

Our society's paradoxical relationship to the natural world is reflected in the way we perceive animals. When we are in the presence of animals, be they pets, farm animals or primates in the wild, we know they are whole and sentient beings. Yet within the dominant scientific environment, living organisms are analysed and treated as mechanical objects. This course brings together some of the leading figures in the holistic study of animals to reflect on what we can learn by observing them as fellow subjects. The social behaviour of primates studied by Jane Goodall tells us much about our own interactions with other beings, and the forms of animal perceptiveness documented by Rupert Sheldrake's research indicate how limited present-day scientific understanding is. Building on these insights, Françoise Wemelsfelder will introduce her qualitative work with animals and discuss the implications of a more holistic understanding of organisms for science as a whole. In the final week, Colin Tudge will turn the spotlight onto humans: what can knowledge of our own evolution and biology tell us about our attitude to nature and to ethics in particular?

Schumacher College is an international centre for ecological studies that aims to explore the foundations of a new world-view. For further information contact: The Administrator, Schumacher College, Old Postern, Dartington, Devon, TQ9 6EA, UK. Tel: +44 (0) 1803 865-934 Fax: +44 (0) 1803 866-899. Email: admin@schumachercollege.org.uk.