

THE ANIMAL POLICY REPORT

A NEWSLETTER ON ANIMAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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A READING LIST FOR THE NEW YEAR

Twenty years ago, there were very few books on the animal research controversy. William Russell and Rex Burch had produced their 1959 analysis of humane experimental techniques which became the foundation for the idea of alternatives while Geoffrey LaPage produced an analysis of the benefits of animal research in 1961. Neither book had much immediate impact and LaPage's volume (which is worth reading) has disappeared from sight altogether. Then, in the mid-seventies, there was a brief flurry of books on the subject. Peter Singer's Animal Liberation (1975) became the "bible" of the animal rights movement while Richard Ryder's Victims of Science (1975) revitalized anti-vivisection sentiments. On a different level but no less significant was Richard French's superb history (1975) of the fight between anti-vivisectionists and medical science in Victorian England. These three were the first of many books to examine animal research and alternatives in the next fifteen years but it seems as though the pace and the diversity has picked up considerably in the past couple of years. In particular, a number of books have appeared recently which examine or analyze the animal activist movement itself.

Because this is the time of the year when newspapers and magazines regale their readers with selections of books to buy, it seems an appropriate time to draw up a list of recent books that deal with animal research and the animal protection movement. Because of the number of new books that have appeared recently, we also provide an outline of (and some comments on) their contents and their philosophy to assist our readers.

(cont. on pg. 2)

VETERINARY SCHOOL OFFERS NEW GRADUATE PROGRAM

Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine is pleased to announce that it will offer a new graduate degree program, a Master of Science in animals and public policy, beginning in the fall of 1995 if sufficient qualified applicants enroll. This unique program will be administered by the Center for Animals and Public Policy which has worked for over two years designing and developing the exciting and challenging new graduate program. Such a degree is offered nowhere else in the United States. The Center was encouraged in part to develop such a program because of the number of inquiries received about the availability of graduate degrees in the field of animals and public policy.

Students will be required to take three core courses, four elective tutorials and complete a thesis. The three core courses are: (1) Animals and Society - a general survey course that examines all aspects of human-animal interactions (history, animals as metaphors and symbols, companion animals, research animals, farm animals, wild animals, animal protection movement, physical and mental health impact of animals) and public policy aspects of those interactions; (2) Quantitative Methods and Reasoning - an introduction to basic statistical methods and survey approaches and their application in the areas of epidemiology, policy analysis and planning, as well as an introduction to psychometric attitude scales; and (3) Qualitative Methods - an introduction to the scholarly approaches employed in anthropology, history, some branches of sociology, philosophy and other disciplines and how one might distinguish good from poor scholarship.

(cont. on pg. 6)

ANIMAL PROTECTION MOVEMENT

Animal Rights: The Inhumane Crusade. Daniel T. Oliver. 1993. Capital Research Center: 727 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005. \$35.00

The preface by Kathleen Marquardt of Putting People First notes that "Animal rights groups fabricate case after case of alleged animal abuse, disguising their true agenda - ending animal use - with a facade of concern for animal welfare. With this volume, Capital Research Center has exposed the true agenda of the animal rights movement." The title and the quote are a clear indication of the book's point of view. There are numerous footnotes but these are used to support the polemic as opposed to providing context and balance.

The Animal Rights Crusade. James M. Jasper & Dorothy Nelkin. 1992. New York: The Free Press.

This is the best analysis of the animal rights movement in America in the past few years (although I have not read the Finsens' book - see next listing). However, the authors devote the majority of the book to describing and analyzing the various animal rights issues as opposed to a sociological analysis of the movement itself. Jasper has since published several articles which provide more detail on how social movements are analyzed and how the animal rights movement fits.

The Animal Rights Movement in America. Lawrence and Susan Finsen. 1994. New York: Twayne Publishers. \$15.95.

The authors are university philosophers who have also founded a grassroots animal rights organization (Californians for the Ethical Treatment of Animals). I have not yet received a copy of the book but, from excerpts that have appeared elsewhere, the book appears to be a detailed and thoughtful analysis of the animal rights movement and its tactics.

Animal Scam: The Beastly Abuse of Human Rights. Kathleen Marquardt with Herbert M. Levine and Mark LaRochelle. 1993. Washington, DC: Regnery Gateway.

Kathleen Marquardt is, together with her husband Bill Wewer, the founder of an organization called Putting People First that is an aggressive advocate of the message that the animal movement is dangerous to both people and animals. This book continues the assault on the animal movement (or "animal extrem-

ism" in Marquardt's words).

The Hijacking of the Humane Movement. Rod and Patti Strand. 1993. Wilsonville, OR: Doral Press.

The Strands' book argues that the animal rights movement is manipulative and dangerous. In a review in *Science* (262:1906-8, 1993), Harold Herzog (who is also a scholar of the animal movement) characterizes their analysis as a polemic which sets out to establish their point of view rather than attempting a balanced assessment of the animal movement. Adrian Morrison, a neuroscientist who has been a target of animal activists and who wrote the preface for the Strands' book, took issue with Herzog and argued that "Hijacking" is a careful work of scholarship (*Science* 263:1073, 1994). Herzog is given the opportunity to respond to Morrison (*Science* 263:1074-5, 1994) and, in my view, won the debate.

PHILOSOPHY

Animal Liberation, second edition. Peter Singer. 1990. New York: New York Review (Distributed by Random House).

Although this book appeared four years ago, it is the standard call to arms of the animal movement and thus deserves a mention in any listing of recent books. Singer updates material from the first edition, published in 1975, and, in particular, addresses the issue of violence. He argues that the animal protection movement has enjoyed the moral high ground and that it cannot endorse or engage in acts of intimidation and violence against people because it would be internally inconsistent with the basic animal liberation philosophy as well as a strategic error.

Animal Minds and Human Morals. The Origins of the Western Debate. Richard Sorabji. 1993. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Sorabji, one of the leading classical scholars today, started the work that led to this book with the idea that he would examine classical arguments about the philosophy of mind (e.g. how does perception differ from belief?). He rapidly found himself immersed in the arguments in Ancient Greece that only humans (and not animals) have reason and belief. He was struck by how bad the arguments were and, as a result, the book veered away from philosophy of mind and became an analysis of the debates over the moral status of animals and the lessons of that debate.

In Sorabji's words, the crisis faced by the Greek (and modern) philosophers was as follows: "[I]f animals are to be denied reason (*logos*), and with it belief (*doxa*), then their perceptual content must be compensatingly expanded, to enable them to find their way around in the world. On the other hand, it must not be expanded in such a way that perception becomes tantamount to belief." ("Belief" was held to be a key characteristic of human minds that was absent in animals.)

It is a fascinating work that should be read by anybody who really wants to try to grasp the nuances of the modern philosophical arguments about the status of animals.

Animal Theology. Andrew Linzey. 1994. London: SCM Press.

Linzey has written several books arguing that Christian theology (and Church of England theology, in particular) supports or should support an upgrading of the moral status of animals. This book is an edited compilation of a number of talks and papers that he has presented or published between 1988 and 1993.

The Animals Issue. Peter Carruthers. 1992. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Carruthers is the first philosopher to publish a full-length book attacking the idea that the moral status of animals should be upgraded and then stick to his thesis. (Michael A. Fox published a book defending the use of animals in research eight years ago but almost immediately recanted and said that his ethical argument was nonsense.) Carruthers takes on utilitarianism, animal consciousness and animal rationality and suggests that animals may be non-conscious. He argues that contractualism offers the most acceptable form of moral theory and that his version of contractualism accepts that we may have indirect but not direct duties to animals and also addresses the problem of how to accommodate marginal human beings (who are unable to enter into moral contracts). The book is relatively accessible considering the difficulty of the concepts which it addresses.

Natural Relations: Ecology, Animal Rights and Social Justice. Ted Benton. 1993. New York: Verso.

In general, Marxism and related socialist ideas have given animal rights arguments short shrift. For many Marxist philosophers, the natural world exists simply to serve and support humankind. Benton, however, develops a socialist argument supporting animal rights. It is thus an important contribution to the philosophi-

cal debate about animal rights and the moral status of animals but it is not easy bedtime reading.

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Animal Experimentation: The Moral Issues. Robert M. Baird and Stuart E. Rosenbaum (eds.). 1992. New York: Prometheus Books.

This is a collection of readings setting out the various arguments and counter-arguments on the animal research issue. Not all the chapters are by philosophers. Neuroscientists Robert B. White (who has come in for particular criticism from animal activists for his head transplant studies) and Jeffrey Gray argue that animal research is both necessary and justified as does psychologist William Timberlane. The only philosopher who supports their arguments is Carl Cohen whose article originally appeared in the New England Journal of Medicine. Two of Peter Singer's articles are included as is an article by clinical psychologist Richard Ryder whose 1975 Victims of Science was the first sustained critique of animal research in the modern era.

Animal Welfare and Human Values. Rod Preece and Lorna Chamberlain. 1993. Waterloo, Canada: Wilfred Laurier University Press.

This is a broad and careful review of animal welfare issues that includes about fifty pages on animal research. The authors accept that animal research is necessary but are critical of certain practices and of the level of oversight and regulation. The book has been well received by reviewers representing several different viewpoints.

Effective Animal Experimentation Committees. R. M. Baker, J. H. Burrell and M. E. Rose (eds.). 1994. Glen Osmond, South Australia: Australian and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals used in Research and Teaching.(ANZCCART).

ANZCCART is a relatively young organization (started about eight years ago) that has produced a series of excellent monographs and a first-rate newsletter full of technical analysis. This monograph is divided into five sections dealing with the role of animal experimentation ethics committees, the employment of such committees outside a laboratory setting, the impact of public opinion, the role of government entities, and special issues confronting ethics committees such as the use of adjuvants, the capture and handling of wildlife, and experiments in which pain and distress are the processes being studied.

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Reading List (cont. from pg. 3)

The Great Ape Project. Edited by Paola Cavalieri and Peter Singer. 1993. London; Fourth Estate.

This book launched a campaign to procure three principles or "rights" for the great apes (gorillas, chimpanzees and orangutans) - namely, the right to life, the protection of individual liberty, and the prohibition of torture (deliberate infliction of pain that is not for the individual's own benefit). Apart from the Declaration on Great Apes, the book consists of chapters by a veritable who's who of great ape researchers (Goodall, Nishida, Fouts, Miles, Patterson, Kortlandt and Teleki) anthropologists and behavioral scientists (Dawkins, Diamond, Bekoff, Dunbar, Corbey, Mitchell and Noske) and philosophers (Clark, McGinn, Rachels, Anstötz, Häyry, Persson, Regan, Rollin, Jamieson, Miller, Francione and Sapontzis). It has been well received by reviewers.

Improving the Well-Being of Animals in the Research Environment. R. M. Baker, G. Jenkin and D. J. Mellor (eds.). 1994. Glen Osmond, South Australia: Australian and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals used in Research and Teaching (ANZCCART).

This ANZCCART monograph is divided into four sections: assessment of well-being; recognition of pain and distress; the animal's reaction to its environment; and constructing species-specific environments. There are a number of excellent contributions in the monograph, in particular the first chapter on assessing well-being by D.J. Mellor and C.S.W. Reid and a chapter on environmental influences on research results by Margaret Rose. There are chapters on the assessment of species-specific well-being and pain and distress including ones on rats and mice, guinea pigs and rabbits, sheep and cattle, dogs and cats, domestic fowl, monotremes and marsupials, amphibians, and fish.

In the Name of Science: Issues in Responsible Animal Experimentation. Barbara Orlans. 1993. New York: Oxford University Press.

The author was a research physiologist who became a program officer at NIH before leaving to run the Scientists Center for Animal Welfare which she helped found.

She accepts that animal experiments are necessary but, in this book, pursues the goal of determining not whether animal research should be subjected to restraint but rather what restraints should be recognized. The book has been well received by reviewers,

one of whom identified the chapters on animal use in education and on pain assessment and pain scales in public policy as excellent.

Lives in the Balance: The Ethics of Using Animals in Biomedical Research. Jane A. Smith and Kenneth M. Boyd (eds.). 1991. New York: Oxford University Press.

This volume is the product of a highly qualified working party, consisting of scientists, philosophers, and animal activists, organized by the Institute of Medical Ethics in London. It is an excellent volume with much to offer on philosophy, animal pain and distress, animal research practice and animal research regulation. The conclusions are modest but this is probably because of the variety of opinions represented on the working party and the difficulty of obtaining complete agreement on such a contentious topic.

Man and Mouse: Animals in Medical Research (second edition). William Paton. 1993. New York: Oxford University Press.

This is the second edition of a defense of animal research by a distinguished British pharmacologist. Paton discusses what is meant by an animal and an experiment, the ethical questions, the benefits of animal research, animal pain, suffering and loss of life, alternatives, toxicity testing and striking the balance. It is a comprehensive and well-done response to criticisms of animal research.

Monkey Business. Kathy S. Guillermo. 1993. Washington: National Press Books.

The book tells the story of the Silver Spring monkeys in great detail and from PETA's (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) point of view. This is not surprising since the author is Education Director of PETA.

The Monkey Wars. Deborah Blum. 1994. New York: Oxford University Press. \$25.

Blum, a reporter at the Sacramento Bee, received a Pulitzer Prize for a five-part series on primate research. The Pulitzer led to a contract to expand the project into the above book. She writes well and entertainingly and brings insightful and balanced analysis to one of the most contested areas of animal research. In particular, she is at the top of her form in describing why and how scientists do research with primates.

Research Animal Anesthesia, Analgesia & Surgery. Alison C. Smith and M. Michael Swindle (eds.). 1994.

Rodents and Rabbits: Current Research Issues.

Steven M. Niemi, Joseph S. Venable and Helene N. Guttman (eds.). 1994. Bethesda, MD: Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) (and WARDS [Working for Animals in Research, Drugs and Surgery] for the second volume).

The Scientists Center for Animal Welfare (SCAW) has produced a number of conference proceedings dealing with animal care and use committee function and research animal welfare. The contents have tended towards the practical and the quality has been high. However, judging from these two volumes, the quality has improved to excellent. Both proceedings are well produced and contain a great deal of useful information. While some of the material is already available in other books or publications, these volumes are useful single sources on anesthesia and surgery and on rodent and rabbit husbandry and research. The extensive and excellent chapter on xenotransplantation in the first volume and the chapters on environmental enrichment and on adjuvant use in the second are new contributions that deal with current issues facing animal care committees.

Targeted: The Anatomy of an Animal Rights Attack.

Lorenz O. Lutherer and Margaret S. Simon. 1992. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Nearly all the research scientists in the United States who have been personally targeted by animal activists have been either psychologists or neuroscientists (and sometimes both). This book tells the story of the vandalizing of the laboratory of John Orem, a sleep researcher using cats at Texas Tech University, by unknown animal activists. The authors view the animal movement as dangerous and their analysis is incorrect in fact or emphasis in many places but they do offer a compelling account of the impact of such a campaign on an individual scientist and his feeling of institutional abandonment.

OTHER

Animals and Society: The Humanity of Animal Rights. Keith Tester. 1991. London: Routledge.

This is an important but difficult work. Tester is interested in the historical development of the claims made by the current animal rights movement but his analysis draws heavily on Michael Foucault. Foucault's historiography is complex and difficult to grasp for those unfamiliar with his style or modern approaches to historical analysis. As a result, many will find Tester's book heavy going.

Animals, Politics and Morality. Robert Garner. 1993. New York: St Martin's Press (Manchester University Press).

This is an excellent analysis of the animal protection (both welfare and rights) movement although the emphasis is on the British scene. The author reviews the philosophical arguments, companion animal, farm animal, research animal and wild animal issues and then devotes the last two chapters (one quarter of the book) to animal protection strategies and tactics.

Feminism, Animals and Science: The Naming of the Shrew. Lynda Birke. 1994. Buckingham, UK: Open University Press.

The author started her career in animal behavior studies but has gravitated towards feminist studies of the sociology and philosophy of science. This volume explores some of the boundaries between culture and nature and human and animal focusing particularly on feminist analyses of science. It begins with an examination of some ways in which "animals" are defined and with feminist concerns about animals as fellow sufferers and then goes on to look at how ideas about animals are constructed in biological science and how these ideas intersect with feminist critiques of modern science.

Neither Man nor Beast: Feminism and the Defense of Animals. Carol J. Adams. 1994. New York: Continuum Publishing Company. \$24.95

The author is one of the leading proponents of the idea that systems of exploitation - e.g. speciecism, sexism and racism - are interlocking and mutually reinforcing. In particular, the identification of males, specifically elite white males, as the definitive sources of rationality in contrast to non-rational animals has, she argues, permitted white males to subordinate various human groups (e.g. white women, black men and black women) by associating them in various ways with non-rational animals. Since this tactic depends on taking the non-rational status of animals as a given, by challenging the inferior status of animals, one is removing a very important prop for racism and sexism. This book is a compilation of ten essays (eight of which have appeared elsewhere). Most of the essays do not directly address the animal research issue but one discusses animal experimentation and pornography and suggests connections between the two.

Picturing the Beast: Animals, Identity and Representation. 1993. New York: St. Martin's Press (Manchester University Press).

(cont. on pg. 6)

Reading List (cont. from pg. 5)

This is an excellent if at times philosophically dense book. The author sets out to answer three questions. First, why are animals (and animal symbols), that are superficially perceived as "other," such potent elements in the symbolic construction of human identity? Second, how do the cultural representations of animals and uses of animal symbols relate to the actual place of animals in society and what can the animal rights movement learn from this analysis? Third, what is the most effective way of bringing about positive changes in public attitudes as regard treatment of the animals? Although the book is conceptually difficult at times for anyone not versed in the writings and thoughts of scholars such as Foucault, Derrida and their followers, the author writes with wit and verve and it is well worth persevering through the more difficult pieces. In particular, the last chapter on strategic images for animal rights should be read by all involved in the current debates and controversies. ♦

Graduate Program at TUSVM (cont. from pg. 1)

The students will also be required to choose from a selection of tutorial courses offered by faculty at Tufts as well as faculty at other institutions in New England who have an interest and expertise in animals and society issues. Four tracks for tutorials are currently being considered including an Issues track (e.g. animal research), a Companion Animal/Shelter track, an Animals as Co-therapists track and a Wild Animals/Environment track. Each tutorial course will last for eight weeks and will require the students to prepare four different essays and defend those essays at a session with the faculty tutor.

In addition, the students will be required to complete a thesis that should lead to a report that is capable of being published in the peer-reviewed literature. This will provide some practical experience of the difficulties and uncertainties involved in data gathering and analysis.

Faculty for this one-of-a-kind program will be drawn from Tufts Veterinary School and Tufts Graduate School of Arts and Sciences as well as from the many other area universities and unique facilities such as Northeastern University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Connecticut, the New England Aquarium and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The program is a full-time degree program, expected to take from twelve to fifteen months to com-

plete. Tuition will be comparable to that of other Tufts graduate programs (around \$18,000). As it is a full-time program, students will be eligible for the federal Stafford Loan and other loans such as the Professional Education Plan (PEP), a loan plan offered through the Education Resources Institute.

Applicants for admission should have either a graduate degree, or a bachelor's degree combined with a period of work experience that indicates they have experience in the collection and analysis of data (note, managing a budget requires some ability to collect and analyze data).

Those interested in receiving more information about the new graduate program should contact the Center for Animals at 508/839-7991 and ask to speak with Joan Weer. ♦

**DEER & DEER MANAGEMENT
CONFERENCE**

A two-day conference, "Deer and Deer Management in America: Facts, Values and Arguments," sponsored by the Center for Animals and Public Policy, was held in late July at the Host Hotel in Sturbridge Village, MA. The sixty participants (from nine states and the District of Columbia) represented a wide variety of perspectives and interests and included wildlife biologists, state fish and game agents, community government representatives, state environmental officials, university-based researchers, park commissioners, and delegates from animal protection organizations.

The conference began with several presentations on the development of attitudes to the environment and to animal protection and factors that influence those attitudes (e.g. the Bambi story). In addition, one presentation addressed ethical arguments about the environment and wild animals. These talks were followed by two presentations on the biology and behavior of deer, a presentation on how deer population management in a suburban environment might be approached, a presentation on new contraceptive techniques for wild animals and several case studies. The following paragraphs are a brief synopsis of some of the points made during the two-day meeting.

The white-tailed deer population of the United States has grown significantly in the past forty years -

some biologists estimate that 15 million white-tails reside in North America. In the northeastern United States, deer numbers have steadily increased for the past seventy years. It is thought that white-tailed deer range over a broader environmental gradient than most other mammalian species, occupying areas from southern Canada down to northern South America. With the parallel growth of the human population and resultant expansion of suburbia, human/deer conflicts have increased and concern for both human and deer safety have become an issue. However, the emotions and attitudes toward deer and deer "management" methods vary greatly and have resulted in a challenging, complex problem for both local and state regulatory agencies.

Surveys of suburban and rural residents (including farmers who sustain annual crop damage from deer feeding) have revealed that the majority of those surveyed continue to value the presence of deer and are willing to put up with a degree of inconvenience and crop destruction in return for the pleasure of not only occasionally seeing deer, but in simply knowing that deer exist in their area - a phenomenon that researchers at Cornell's Human Dimensions Research Unit call the "existence value." However, many of these same citizens, especially suburban residents, are also concerned about health and safety risks associated with deer.

For farmers and rural landowners, crop damage from deer can be costly, especially for those who derive their income from the land (versus animal products). A national survey of game departments investigating crop damage by wildlife revealed that deer are reported to be the most destructive wildlife species and, as would be expected, tolerance to deer damage decreases as perceived amounts of damage increase. Farmers with orchards appear to be the least tolerant of deer damage. It is also not unusual to hear complaints from homeowners in suburban areas who complain that deer continually browse on their ornamental shrubs and garden plants.

A relatively new challenge for wildlife managers, especially in the eastern U.S., has arisen from concern about Lyme disease. Although the symptoms of this disease have been documented for over a century, the disease was formally described and named in 1977 following an outbreak of an epidemic form of arthritis in Old Lyme, Connecticut. Lyme disease is caused by a spirochete that is transmitted by the adult stage of the deer tick which uses the white-tail as a primary host. (The larval and nymphal stages are primarily found on white-footed mice.) Recently, the Center for Disease

Control announced that, in 1993, there were 15% fewer cases than the year before and attributed this decrease in cases to the presence of fewer ticks, especially in Connecticut.

The public is also concerned about the increasing number of deer/vehicle collisions. For example, by the end of the 1980s, it was estimated that New Jersey motorists were killing 6,000 deer a year on the state's highways and the state was spending \$200,000 a year on carcass removal. Deer/vehicle accidents not only result in deer mortality but also cause destruction of property and sometimes the injury or death of humans. The obvious problem, and one not easily solved, is how to keep white-tails off the highways. Presently, the most successful method has been through the use of fencing, but in many cases the cost is prohibitive.

Traditionally, hunting has been considered to be the most effective wildlife management tool. Public hunting (licensed and controlled) is presently said to be the most effective and least expensive technique for reducing a deer population. In fact, public hunting generates income in the form of hunting-related expenditures. Another form of hunting, the use of "sharpshooters" (hunters specially trained and regulated) is being employed in some areas. However, this option is generally quite costly in both dollars and hunter-hours and has given rise to some ethical questions due to the "bait and shoot" method used.

One of the greatest challenges to controlling the deer population is managing deer herds in parks and suburban environments where predators are virtually nonexistent and hunting is restricted. Several methods of non-lethal control have been tried, among them deer repellents, fencing, supplemental feeding, relocation of surplus deer, "letting nature take its course," and immunocontraception. So far none of these methods have successfully solved the problem although immunocontraception shows promise. In some cases, such approaches may result in increased suffering for the deer. For example, "letting nature take its course" often means that deer health declines as the deer population increases beyond the tolerance limits of the environment also leading to disturbances of rare habitats and damage to shrubs and young trees.

Another management option, relocation of excess deer, is expensive, labor-intensive and difficult. It is often hard to find an area where it is appropriate to introduce and thus increase a deer population. In addition, the physical and emotional stress of the capture and move causes high deer mortality and morbidity. One estimate is that 40 to 90% die in the

(cont. on pg. 8)

Deer Conference (cont. from pg. 7)

first six months even though deer are normally extremely adaptable. There is also concern about introducing new diseases such as Lyme disease into an area. New studies even suggest that female deer seldom leave their home range (female offspring set up their home range adjacent to or overlapping their mother's range). Therefore, the removal of random individuals does not necessarily mean that the remaining deer will disperse into the less densely occupied areas.

The use of contraceptives has been under investigation for over twenty years. It is culturally acceptable but it is still in the experimental stages and is not yet a realistic option for free-ranging herds. The most promising approach seems to be immunocontraception through the use of a vaccine that inhibits fertilization. This approach has been successful in small, insular populations, but many problems still need to be resolved, including the development of a single-dose vaccine, methods for remote delivery in the field, accessibility to does, and identification of treated and untreated does.

Another option that has been considered but rejected in almost all cases is the reintroduction of predators such as wolves or mountain lions. In densely populated areas such as the Northeast, objections are based on the opinion of wildlife managers that residents would be unlikely to tolerate large predators at levels dense enough to limit deer populations because of concerns about human and domestic animal safety.

Obviously, the solution to the "deer problem" is pragmatically and ethically difficult. A repeated theme at the Tufts deer seminar was that community leaders have a duty to educate the public about local deer populations and management options and acknowledge the attitudes and values of all elements in the community, including the hunter, the animal rights activist, the farmer and the wildlife biologist, when designing deer management policies.

To order the conference background readings or proceedings, contact the Center for Animals. ♦

AN APPEAL

The Center's activities are supported by a number of sources, including individual donors who provide especially important unrestricted income. Your dona-

tion to the Center is tax deductible and helps us increase the range and variety of our programs. ♦

SEMINARS

CAT OWNERSHIP

On Friday, October 21, 1994, the Center for Animals presented "Cat Ownership: Is It A Purrfect Way Of Life?" with guest lecturer, Dr. Bruce Fogle, a British veterinarian, lecturer, and author of books and articles on people/pet relationships. The evening presentation was the first in a lecture series presented by the Center and sponsored by the William Snyder Foundation of Baltimore, Maryland. The talk, held in the auditorium of the Franklin N. Loew Education Center on the Tufts N. Grafton Campus, was followed by a reception where members of the audience were able to meet Dr. Fogle personally.

The audience of 150 heard Dr. Fogle share many of his professional and personal experiences with cats. He also briefly reviewed the history of the domestication of the cat and the changing attitudes towards cats over the centuries pointing out that cultural and geographical differences still affect the way people relate to cats. In regard to U.S. attitudes, Dr. Fogle stated that studies show twice as many people - about 20% of the general population - dislike cats compared to those who dislike dogs. He explained that cats are often at a disadvantage as, having experienced "domestication" for only 3,000 years, they are still in a period of domestic transition and therefore do not share a common body language with humans as do dogs (who began the domestication process at least 12,000 years ago) and often do not respond as humans would like. However, he added, they are sensuous, often beautiful, and appealing with their infant-like eyes. They provide humans with something to come home to, to care for and, as Dr. Fogle so humorously put it, something to "stir up the air in a room." ♦

BUMPS IN THE NIGHT

Salem, Massachusetts, was the setting for a unique Center for Animals seminar, "Bumps in the Night: Werewolves, Witches, Vampires and Other Halloween Examples of Human/Animal Relationships." The afternoon event, held at the Hawthorne Hotel, was part of Salem's Halloween week festivities and fo-

cused on the human-animal boundaries that are such a widespread theme in Halloween lore and rituals.

Speakers included Dr. Raymond McNally of Boston College who discussed his search for Dracula and other vampires, Dr. Elizabeth Lawrence of Tufts Veterinary School who spoke about werewolves and human-beast transformations, and Dr. James Serpell of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine who discussed the origins of witches' familiars. Dr. Andrew Rowan of Tufts Veterinary School, Dr. Marion Copeland of Holyoke Community College and Dr. Harriet Ritvo of Massachusetts Institute of Technology also contributed to the afternoon session. The quality of the main talks and ensuing discussion was very high. ♦

SCIENTISTS' ATTITUDES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. Lynda Birke of the Women's Studies Program at the University of Warwick, United Kingdom, presented "Scientists' Attitudes to Animal Research and Animal Activists in the United Kingdom" at an afternoon gathering on the N. Grafton campus on December 2, 1994. Although trained in biology, physiology and animal behavior, Dr. Birke has a special interest in attitudes toward the practice of science as well as the relationship between feminism and science.

Dr. Birke reviewed two studies in which she has been involved. The first was a survey investigating how British scientists are reacting to the 1986 Animals Scientific Procedure Act, an update of the 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act. The 1986 act, which addresses the need for a comparison of the "cost" of the procedures to the research animal to the possible benefits to humans or animals, mandates stricter, more centralized regulations for the use of animals and requires researchers and institutions to answer to the British Home Office who license and inspect research sites. She found that the majority of scientists interviewed did recognize there were ethical issues when using animals and did "draw the line" at a certain point although they felt pain was often difficult to access. She also found that many scientists had a tendency to separate themselves from others including the public, who they often view as hostile and scientifically ignorant, and other scientists who were involved in "bad science." She added that British scientists are now appealing to the emotions of the public when defending their research versus invoking an intellectual, scientific approach as in the past.

Dr. Birke's second study was of the written work of

scientists describing their research. When reviewing papers and publications about animal use, she found that important information was often omitted such as the actual number of animals used in the study, the housing conditions, or the procedures conducted on animals. She found it very striking that Latin phrases were common as were words that veil the actual process (e.g. "sacrifice" for "kill") and that papers were never written in the first person. She suggested that possibly all these actions are attempts to distance the researcher from the more disturbing aspects of their research. ♦

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ANIMAL RESEARCH CONTROVERSY REPORT

The Animal Research Controversy Report is now available for purchase. Topics include: history of animal research and related legislation; current status (i.e., attitudes to animal research and regulatory structures); evaluating animal research; the questions of animal pain and distress; animals in education; testing issues; form of public debate and policy proposals. In addition there are two appendices, one on organizations involved in the controversy and the resources available to them and a second on the history of the animal protection movement.

The price for this publication is \$30.00. Please make checks payable to: Trustees of Tufts College-CFA. Send to: Ms. Donna Pease, Center for Animals, Tufts University, 200 Westboro Road, N. Grafton, MA 01536 (tel. # 508/839-7991 or fax # 508/839-2953). ♦

ANIMAL RESEARCH ETHICS COURSE OFFERED

A summer course on ethical issues of animal research will be held June 24 - 29, 1995, at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. The course is open to college faculty and others who would like to improve their skills in teaching about ethical issues surrounding the use of animals as research subjects. Emphasis will be on how to use this course material in classroom instruction.

(cont. on pg. 10)

Announcements (cont. from pg. 9)

Topics include the moral status of non-human animals, the justification for using animals as experimental subjects, ethical concerns about vulnerable subjects, student objections, the use of alternatives, animal harms and pain, legal issues, and the importance of species. Varying points of view will be presented in a well-balanced fashion.

The course directors are F. Barbara Orlans, PhD, and Tom L. Beauchamp, PhD, both of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., 20057. Tel # 202/687-6833; Fax # 202/687-8089; E-mail hanifm@guvax.georgetown.edu. ♦

CENTER DIRECTOR ELECTED AAAS FELLOW

Dr. Andrew N. Rowan has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) by the AAAS Council.

Each year since 1874 the Council elects members whose "efforts on behalf of the advancement of science or its applications are scientifically or socially distinguished."

Dr. Rowan is being honored for outstanding efforts to facilitate discussion and greater understanding of the ethical and social dimensions of animal and human relationships and to encourage research and improved understanding of the biological bases of sentience.

"No one has invested the time, analytical prowess, and intellect in these issues more than Andrew Rowan has," said Dean Franklin M. Loew, of Tufts. "His work continues to elevate the debates engendered by this most controversial set of science and society issues." ♦

FARM ANIMAL WELL-BEING

It is common to see animal protection efforts divided into four specific areas - companion animals, laboratory animals, wild animals and farm animals. Of these four, farm animal issues have traditionally received the least attention in the United States although the situation is beginning to change. The following is a brief review of some of the major events and campaigns on behalf of farm animal well-being.

In the 1950s, animal protection campaigns led to the passage of the Humane Slaughter Act (1958). In 1972, the first paper in a North American scientific journal to raise the question of farm animal welfare was published in the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* (the author was Dr. Franklin M. Loew of Tufts).

In the mid-seventies, Dr. Michael W. Fox, a veterinary ethologist joined the staff of the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and began to devote attention to farm animal well-being. He spoke at many animal science meetings on the subject and was the only animal protection representative on the Farm Animal Welfare report produced by Council on Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) in 1981. At the same time, several animal protection organizations were working on the development of hardware that would eliminate the need for the shackling and hoisting of conscious animals in kosher slaughter plants and the Livestock Conservation Institute in Chicago devoted attention to the issue.

While most of the large animal groups (such as the American Humane Association, the American SPCA, the HSUS and PETA) are now paying more attention to farm animal well-being issues or expanding already existing programs, several new organizations devoted specifically to farm animal protection were established in the 1980s including the Farm Animal Reform Movement (FARM, founded 1981, current budget around \$120,000 per annum), the Food Animal Concerns Trust (FACT, founded 1982) the Humane Farming Association (HFA, founded 1984, current budget around \$1.1 million per annum) and Farm Sanctuary (founded 1986, current budget around \$650,000 per annum).

FARM has not grown appreciably in the past decade but the other three have increased both their membership and their annual income substantially in the past five years (total income doubled over this period to over \$2.5 million) indicating a steadily growing interest in farm animal issues. Public opinion surveys demonstrate that the public is not that concerned about how farm animals are raised (with the possible exception of veal) but about half believe there should be some regulation of animal husbandry practices. In addition, public concerns about animal well-being in general mean that attitudes on farm animals could change relatively quickly.

During the past decade, a number of national and local campaigns have been launched including several campaigns against veal. The most noteworthy are as follows. In 1986, the USDA proposed a dairy cow buy out program to address the milk surplus. The cows to

be culled were to be marked with a face brand which elicited protests from both farmers and animal activists leading to the granting of a restraining order preventing the USDA from requiring the face brand. The significance of this victory was that farm groups and animal protection organizations worked together and developed co-operative contacts with each other for the first time. These contacts were then strengthened in the subsequent battle over the licensing of bovine growth hormone.

In 1988, CEASE, a local animal rights group in Massachusetts succeeded in putting an initiative petition on the ballot that addressed farm animal well-being. However, they had not lined up sufficient support and they lost the referendum by a 29-71 margin when the Massachusetts Farm Bureau was able to recast the initiative as a threat to family farms.

In the past few years, there have been campaigns targeting Purdue the chicken producer, McDonalds, the handling of animals at stockyards, kosher slaughter practices, and another proposal to mark cattle with a face brand, in this case cattle from Mexico. The stockyard campaign, pressed by Farm Sanctuary, arose as a result of videotape taken at South St Paul stockyards of downed animals which shocked all who viewed it. The campaign has had an impact on the public and on the USDA.

The other campaigns have largely been projects of Henry Spira and Animal Rights International. (Several national groups have also added their weight and mailing lists to the Face Branding campaign.) Purdue has refused to deal with Spira, but most of the kosher slaughter plants have quietly shifted to use of the ASPCA pen (instead of shackling and hoisting) and McDonald's issued instructions early in 1994 to its suppliers to adhere to laws and guidelines on the humane treatment of animals, including those recommended by the American Meat Institute (drafted in 1991 by livestock handling expert, Dr. Temple Grandin). According to informal feedback, the McDonald's initiative has had a positive impact on its suppliers' animal handling practices. Finally, the campaign to stop the face branding of Mexican cattle is close to achieving its goals and has also stimulated closer attention to farm animal well-being issues within the USDA bureaucracy.

Farm animal handling and husbandry practices are beginning to change and farm animal well-being is now clearly part of the strategic landscape of animal agriculture and food production. ♦

NEW REPORT PUBLISHED BY THE CENTER

THE ANIMAL RESEARCH CONTROVERSY REPORT

Protest, Process & Public Policy
- An Analysis of Strategic Issues -

editors: Andrew N. Rowan and Franklin M. Loew
with Joan C. Weer

The Animal Research Controversy Report is now available for purchase. The price for this publication is \$30.00. Below is a listing of the contents. If interested in the publication, please send a check payable to Trustees of Tufts College - CFA. Send to: Ms. Donna Pease, Center for Animals, Tufts University, 200 Westboro Road, N. Grafton, MA 01536.

CHAPTERS:

Introduction	1
History of animal research and related legislation	3
Current status	11
Major philosophical positions	31
Evaluating animal research	37
Are there alternatives?	59
The question of animal pain and distress	73
Animals in education	87
The testing issue	97
The form of the public debate	117
Policy proposals	155
References	159
Appendices	179
Organizations and resources	
History of the animal protection movement	
Index	207

There are inserted quotes and comments throughout the text. Most of the items do not refer directly to material in the body of the text but are included because they add color and depth to the analysis. *The major commentaries are listed below.*

Public attitudes and animal research:
 Baby Fae and head trauma cases
 The John Orem case
 Chronology of Alternatives
 Thalidomide, penicillin and extrapolation;
 cautionary tales
 American Museum of Natural History case
 Key print media stories

THE ANIMAL POLICY REPORT

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IN THIS ISSUE

READING LIST	1
GRADUATE PROGRAM	1
DEER MANAGEMENT	6
AN APPEAL	8
SEMINAR LISTING	8
ANNOUNCEMENTS	9
FARM ANIMAL WELL-BEING	10
ANIMAL RESEARCH REPORT	11



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