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THE ANIMAL POLICY REPORT

A NEWSLETTER ON ANIMAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 3/4

SEPTEMBER/DECEMBER, 1995

ATTITUDES TO ANIMAL USE AND ANIMAL RESEARCH

Animal research has long been an emotive issue for both the public and for those who use animals in research. In the USA, about 15-20% of the public would like to see all animal use in research and testing stopped immediately (in England, between 30-40% of the public hold such views). Another large segment of the US public are uneasy about the practice but are prepared to accept it because of its perceived benefits. By contrast, 85% of the American public agree or strongly agree with the statement that it is acceptable to kill and eat animals. The relative level of support for other uses of animals in the USA varies considerably (Table 1).

Table 1: Attitudes to different uses of animals - USA (Parents Magazine, 1989
(Based on a randomly selected sample of 1,009 American adults)

PERCENTAGE WHO BELIEVE THE ACTIVITY IS:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Wrong: Should be illegal</u>	<u>Not acceptable: but should not be illegal</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Killing for Fur	63	22	13
Cosmetics Testing	58	23	13
Killing for Leather	46	23	27
Hunting for Sport	33	27	36
Medical Research	18	18	58
Animal Performances	16	16	63
Capture for Zoos	12	17	66
Killing for Food	5	7	85

The public is significantly more sensitive about the use of a few tens of millions of animals in research than they are about the killing of hundreds of millions of pigs and cows and billions of chickens for food (a total of 8.6 animals and birds in 1994). However, they are far more concerned about animal use in cosmetic testing than in medical research. This highlights one of the key features influencing public concern - namely, the perceived level of human benefit. Cosmetic innovation is viewed as less necessary than animal research. (That may also explain why leather production is viewed so negatively although the question about leather followed directly after the question on fur rather than after the question on food. Therefore, there was probably a significant negative influence in the close association of leather with fur.)

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Attitudes to Animals (continued from page 1)

Another key feature influencing public concern is the perceived level of animal suffering. For many of the public, animal research is strongly identified with animal suffering. However, in any particular case, if one can demonstrate that animals do not suffer then public concern is significantly reduced. The influence on public attitudes of perceived laboratory animal suffering and the likely human benefit is dramatically illustrated by two cases involving the use of baboons.

In the mid-1980s, a human infant with a severe congenital heart defect received a baboon heart in an attempt to save the human infant's life. When animal activists protested the use of the baboon, the prevailing public response was to dismiss the concerns or to characterize the activists as being crazy. At about the same time, animal activists raided a laboratory using baboons in head trauma research and stole sixty hours of videotaped recordings of the activities in the laboratory. The public reacted in horror to the images of baboon heads being traumatized and opinion leaders condemned the research in no uncertain terms. For example, the *Washington Post* described it as "Animal Torture" in an editorial. In both cases, baboons were involved so the very different public reaction had to be caused by something else.

I have argued that the public perceived little or no animal suffering in the heart transplant (the baboon was simply killed painlessly) but considerable human benefit (the fact that the baby died three weeks later did not change the perception that a baboon died to save a human baby's life). By contrast, the public did not perceive the head trauma research to be particularly useful. The scientists talked of the potential for new knowledge over the next two decades that might help the 50,000 annual cases of humans suffering from head trauma but this did not appear to be persuasive. However, the public certainly viewed the research as causing extreme animal suffering. Thus, the heart transplant was heavily weighted towards approval (no animal suffering versus considerable human benefit) while the head trauma research was virtually guaranteed to arouse major public opposition.

The importance of likely human benefit from the research is clearly demonstrated by public responses to questions about the use of animals for different types of research. In the USA, several surveys have indicated that only 11-12% of the public oppose animal use in cancer or diabetes research compared to 27% opposing animal use in allergy research and 60% in cosmetic research. These questions were not asked in the same surveys so the results are not strictly compa-

rable but they do indicate that perceived human utility and necessity affects the level of public support for animal research. In addition, the type of animal involved also influences the extent of the opposition with the public much more likely to accept the use of rats than the use of dogs.

In the last few years, a number of national surveys of public attitudes to science have been undertaken in a variety of countries (see Pifer et al, 1994; *Society & Animals* 2:95-113). All these surveys have canvassed public opinion on animal research using the following statement:

"Scientists should be allowed to do research that causes pain and injury to animals like dogs and chimpanzees if it produces new information about human health problems."

Respondents are asked whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree, or do not know whether they agree or not with the statement. In the USA, the question has been asked in 1985 (63% agree/strongly agree), 1988 (53% agree/strongly agree), 1990 (50% agree/strongly agree) and 1993 (53% agree/strongly agree). The survey was conducted in Canada

Table 2: Attitudes to Animal Research in Different Countries

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
France	8	19	18	50
Germany	9	21	26	37
Ireland	9	24	15	41
Belgium	11	23	21	39
G. Britain	10	30	5	41
Denmark	13	32	18	35
Spain	17	24	17	34
Canada	7	36	29	20
Netherland	11	39	15	30
Portugal	17	32	19	16
Greece	18	37	18	18
USA	9	44	28	14
Japan	6	49	36	6

in 1989, in the European Union in 1992 and in Japan in 1993. The relative proportions of the public choosing different options is given in Table 2 with those countries that have more negative public attitudes listed first.

There are some intriguing differences between countries but, in view of the way polling data can change according to the wording of the questions, one should not be too enthusiastic about concluding that one should avoid France if one wants to conduct research

on dogs and chimpanzees. However, the data has been used by Pifer et al (1994) to analyze correlations between gender differences, scientific knowledge and environmental concern. They found that there was no consistent relationship between scientific knowledge and environmental concern and opposition to animal research. In some countries, those with more scientific knowledge were more opposed to animal research than those with less while in other countries the reverse was the case. The one consistent finding in all countries is that females are more opposed to animal research than males.

Finally, it should be noted that scientists are also members of the public and they express a similar range of concerns about animal research. Whenever scientists are asked for their opinions on animal research, they tend to be more supportive than the general public but they still indicate significant concern. Arnold Arluke, a medical sociologist at Northeastern University records considerable uneasiness among those responsible for planning and conducting animal research. In some cases, this uneasiness leads to nightmares, usually when people are just starting their work in the laboratory. Other studies have confirmed these findings and report that some animal researchers are strongly opposed to the use of animals in cosmetics testing while others express a strong reluctance to using a particular species.

In general, animal research arouses feelings of uneasiness in most segments of society including those who actually conduct the research. Scientists tend to emphasize the potential benefits of the research and downplay the potential for animal distress while animal activists do the reverse. The general public usually does not know what to believe and will make its judgments based on perceived levels of human benefit and animal distress. 🐾

READING LIST FOR 1996

In the volume 8(3/4) of the *Animal Policy Report*, we included a lengthy list of books on "Animal and Society" issues for those interested in pursuing particular aspects of the field in more detail. The flow of new books has not abated and we have decided to repeat the exercise. While the quality of the books listed below varies, most of those mentioned are excellent and all of them are worth having on your bookshelf if you are interested in these issues. The books have been divided into broad topic categories to assist the reader.

Animals in Research

Current Issues and New Frontiers in Animal Research. Kathryn L. Bayne, Molly Greene and Ernest D. Prentice, editors. 1995. Scientists Center for Animal Welfare, 7833 Walker Drive, Suite 340, Greenbelt, MD 20770.

This is one of the SCAW conference proceedings publications. It includes sections on current regulations, on current IACUC issues, on biocontainment, biosafety and biohazards, and on new frontiers (xenotransplantation and transgenics).

The Frankenstein Syndrome: Ethical and Social Issues in the Genetic Engineering of Animals. Bernard E. Rollin. 1995. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Although genetic engineering and the spectre of humans creating new monsters as a result of new genetic technologies have been a subject of debate for at least a decade, there have been very few books examining the social and ethical issues and no good ones written with a single voice. Thus, Bernard Rollin did not have particularly high standards to beat but that did not prevent him from writing an excellent and comprehensive analysis of the issues in which he gives neither side of the issue much comfort. However, it is not the last word. For example, I disagree with his conclusion that the U.S. Patenting Office made the decision to permit the patenting of animals. In fact, the decision was made by the courts. The Patent Office was obligated to apply, as best they could, the Supreme Court decision in the Chakrabarty case on the oil-eating microbe that life forms were, in fact, patentable.

Animals in Science: Perspectives on their Use, Care and Welfare. Noel E. Johnston, editor. 1995. Melbourne: Monash University. 260 pages, soft cover. Cost A\$30.00 as a cheque drawn on an Australian Bank or paid on MasterCard or VISA. Dr. Noel E. Johnston, Animal Ethics Research Ethics Unit, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3130, Australia. Phone: 61 3 990 53037; Fax: 61 3 990 53866. Orders accepted by E-mail: Noel.Johnston@adm.monash.edu.au.

Noel Johnston at Monash University in Victoria organized a conference in May of 1995 for the benefit of the members of the various animal care committees in and around Melbourne and this volume is the proceedings of that meeting. The contents include talks by Andrew Brennan (University of Western Aus-

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Reading List (continued from page 3)

tralia) and Michael Perry (National Health & Medical Research Council) on ethics, welfare and money, Birgitta Forsman (Göteborg, Sweden) and Peter Sandoe (Denmark) on public participation in ethical decisions, Vera Baumans (University of Utrecht) on training of animal research staff, David Morton (University of Birmingham, UK) on post-operative care of small experimental animals and the assessment of pain by score sheets, Michael Balls (ECVAM, Italy) on the replacement, reduction and refinement of animal experiments, Ken Boschert (Washington University) on how to drive on the information superhighway, Albert Trajstman (CSIRO, Melbourne) on how many animals are really required, and Lynette Hart & Amy Mitchell (University of California, Davis) on alternatives to the use of animals in medical education.

Subjected to Science: Human Experimentation in America before the Second World War. Susan Lederer. 1995. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Susan Lederer has written a number of articles on antivivisection attitudes to animal research in the USA in the first half of the twentieth century. One of the themes of such antivivisection criticism was that scientists who use animals could easily graduate to using humans in their research. Thus, it is no surprise that she should have turned her attention to the ethics and practice of human experimentation before the second World War nor that antivivisection attitudes should constitute a significant theme in the book. Other reviewers have been somewhat critical of this mixing of topics - namely, human research and antivivisectionism. However, they should not be. Most of the public criticism of the use of human subjects in research in the first half of the twentieth century came from or was stimulated by the antivivisection societies. While the antivivisection societies did not enjoy the support of intellectual society or many influential opinion leaders, when it came to the ethics of human research, they were way ahead of society (albeit perhaps for the wrong reasons). The book is full of interesting tales and analysis.

Wild Animals

The Value of Life: Biological Diversity and Human Society. Stephen R. Kellert. 1996. Washington, DC: Island Press.

Stephen Kellert has been studying American attitudes to wildlife and wildlife management practices for twenty years and this book summarizes much of what he has uncovered over that period. However,

the material from his two decades of research is presented mainly to support the argument that human beings need biodiversity (or what might be characterized as *full-blooded Nature*) to nurture and promote the health of humankind's emotional, intellectual and spiritual well-being. It is, therefore, not a dry analysis of our attitudes but a cautionary exposition of the dangers that confront human society if we continue to ignore the quickening rate of species extinctions and the despoilation of nature. However, Kellert is too much the careful social scientist to stray too far from his statistical roots so the book draws heavily on his typology of attitudes (utilitarian, naturalistic, ecologicistic/scientific, aesthetic, symbolic, humanistic, moralistic, dominionistic and negativistic) and his many research projects. However, unlike his papers which are chock-full of statistical tables and graphs, this book is much less taxing for the mathematically challenged! It is an excellent summary of an extraordinarily productive research career mixed with the passion of a sociologist who has gone "naturalist."

The Others: How Animals Made Us Human. Paul Shephard. 1996. Washington, DC: Island Press.

This is an examination of how diverse cultures have thought about, reacted to and interacted with animals. The author argues that humans evolved while watching other animals, participating in their world, wearing their skins and feathers and making tools of their bones and antlers. Shephard examines animal words and concepts (language, folklore, fairy tales, games, poetry and art), symbolic transformations (human to beast) in dreams, literature and myth, dancing, singing and music and the use of real and symbolic animal figures in religious rites. He criticizes some aspects of animal protectionism for neglecting the otherness of nature and animals. Shephard has long been interested in these themes (in *Thinking Animals* he notes that "human intelligence is bound to the presence of animals") and has been one of the most original thinkers in the field. This book is dense with images and anecdotes and it is not always easy to follow the argument. Certainly, a single paragraph description cannot hope to do it justice.

With a View to Death in the Morning. Matthew Cartmill. 1993. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

This is a richly textured anthropological and social analysis of hunting. Cartmill starts by reviewing the idea that human society developed from hunting bands and indicates that Raymond Dart and the other anthropologists who put forward this hypothesis probably got it wrong. In fact, the presence of human bones

together with the bones of prey species was more likely due to the fact that early humans were also a prey species. He reviews the culture of hunting and the related rituals, the place of the Bambi story in attitudes to hunting and produces a not particularly flattering picture of hunting. Nonetheless, this is an analysis that will be of interest to all who hunt or oppose the practice.

The Ark Evolving: Zoos and Aquariums in Transition. Christen M. Wemmer, editor. 1995. Conservation and Research Center, National Zoo, Smithsonian Institution: Front Royal, VA.

This is the proceedings of a seminar at the 1993 AZA meeting in Toronto. It contains contributions by Michael Robinson (the meanings and contexts of zoos and aquariums), Michael Dee (zoo literature and literature), William Conway (the conservation park: a new zoo synthesis), Michael Coe (the evolution of zoo animal exhibits), David Anderson (the conservation potential of zoos in developing worlds) as well as other conservation leaders on the changing role of zoos and aquariums in society, in research and in conservation. While public education is an implicit theme in the various chapters, it is not the central focus of any of the presentations. This volume contains much useful information presented in readily digestible form.

Ethics on the Ark: Zoos, Animal Welfare and Wildlife Conservation. Bryan G. Norton, Michael Hutchins, Elizabeth F. Stevens and Terry L. Maple, editors. 1995. Washington, DC; Smithsonian Press.

This volume is part of a new Smithsonian series on conservation biology. The book contains the proceedings of a workshop in Atlanta in 1992 (organized by Bryan Norton, Michael Hutchins and Terry Maple) that brought zoo and animal protection representatives together to examine some of the issues that appear to divide them. The authors represent a range of opinions and include some from zoo and conservation biology (e.g. William Conway, Terry Maple, David Hancocks, Benjamin Beck, Don Lindburg and Frederick Wagner), some philosophers (e.g. Tom Regan, Eugene Hargrove, Dale Jamieson, Robert Loftin - who has died and to whom the volume is dedicated, and Bryan Norton), some interested academics (e.g. Valerius Geist, Ardith Eudey and Roger Fouts) and some representatives from animal protection (e.g. Roger Caras). It is an excellent collection of twenty-four articles and represents the first real attempt in recent years to try to develop constructive dialogue between zoo and conservation biologists on the one hand and animal protection philosophers and activists on the other.

(Readers should also look at the announcement of the new Center for Animals and Public Policy report *Wildlife Conservation, Zoos and Animal Protection* elsewhere in this issue which continues the dialogue started at the workshop in Atlanta.)

Farm Animals

Farm Animal Welfare: Social, Bioethical and Research Issues. Bernard E. Rollin. 1995. Ames: Iowa University Press.

This is a slim book (154 pages of text and citations) but well worth the \$29.95 (hardcover) the publisher charges for it. There are eight chapters covering respectively the new social ethic for animals, welfare research and scientific ideology, the beef industry, the swine industry, the dairy industry, the veal industry, the poultry industry and final reflections. Rollin knows whereof he writes. He has spent the last ten years researching the literature, talking to animal scientists and interacting with producers so that his analysis is based both on his commitment to animal well-being and his understanding of the practical limitations under which producers have to labor. He has an excellent grasp of the technical issues and of the politics.

Animal Welfare: A Cool Eye Toward Eden. A. J. F. Webster. 1995. Oxford: Blackwell Science.

Webster has developed into one of the most knowledgeable and trenchant commentators on farm animal welfare in Europe, if not the world. He is a professor at Bristol University and was awarded a fellowship by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW) to write this book. It is a personal and very readable account of the author's opinions of various farm animal husbandry practices, backed up by data and the author's own considerable experience in the field.

Animal Genetic Engineering: Of Pigs, Oncomice and Men. Peter Wheale and Ruth McNally, editors. 1995. London: Pluto Press.

This is the proceedings of a 1992 London conference on genetic engineering organized by Compassion in World Farming. There are five sections to the volume covering farm animal biotechnologies, transgenic farm animals - regulation and impact, patenting of genetically engineered animals, genetic engineering of laboratory animals, and the place of genetic engineering in modern society. The authors of the 20 contributions come from a variety of disciplines and

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Reading List (continued from page 5)

their attitudes to genetic engineering of animals ranges from supportive to strongly opposed. The volume thus provides a broad range of opinions and much commentary of interest. Unlike most multi-authored works, there is also an index and a variety of other aides to the reader. This book is a ready source for the conflicting arguments on genetic engineering.

Livestock Handling and Transport. Temple Grandin, editor. 1993. Wallingford, Oxfordshire: CAB International.

One of the most serious problems in farm animal welfare is the handling and transport of the animals. Arguably, more animal distress and suffering is caused by rough handling and inappropriate transport systems than anything else. This volume is edited by Temple Grandin, a world authority on transport and slaughter issues and on farm animal welfare. There are nineteen chapters written by leading figures in farm animal welfare science. The authors include Harold Gonyou (behavioral principles and handling), Walter Gross and Paul Siegel (stress and welfare), Donald Broom (welfare in transport), Temple Grandin (cattle handling), Roger Ewbank (cattle handling), Jack Albright (dairy cattle), G. D. Hutson (sheep handling), Paul Hemsworth (pig transport), Kathy Houpt and S. Lieb (horse transport) and Christine Nicol and Claire Saville-Weeks (poultry). This is an excellent reference text and, given the uproar in the United Kingdom over the live transport of animals (ordinary citizens including grandmothers are practicing civil disobedience and blocking the streets), it is much needed.

General

Veterinary Ethics: Animal Welfare, Client Relations and Competition and Collegiality (Second Edition). Jerrold Tannenbaum. 1995. Mosby.

This is the second edition of what has become the standard text on veterinary ethics. It is an exhaustive analysis of the ethical issues facing veterinarians in a variety of practice types yet it is written in a style that is readily accessible to the average practitioner. It is not easy to present both law and philosophy so that we non-philosophers can grasp the nuances and subtleties of moral conflict but Tannenbaum makes it appear effortless.

Animals and Human Society: Changing Perspectives. Aubrey Manning and James Serpell, editors. 1994. New York: Routledge

This volume is the proceedings of a conference held in Edinburgh that featured many of the heavyweights of the human-animal relations field. There are chapters by Tim Ingold (from trust to dominion; an alternative history of human-animal relations), Juliet Clutton-Brock (domestication), Calvin Schwabe (animals in the ancient world), Esther Cohen (animals in medieval times), Andreas-Holger Maehle (cruelty and kindness to animals, 1600-1850), Harriet Ritvo (animals in nineteenth century Britain), James Serpell and Elizabeth Paul (pets and the development of positive attitudes), Arnold Arluke (managing emotions in the animal shelter), Stephen Kellert (attitudes to animals in the USA, Germany and Japan), and Mary Midgley (bridge-building at last). With such a collection of eminent scholars, one would expect an excellent and informative publication and the contributors do not disappoint.

Animals and Women: Feminist Theoretical Explorations. Carol J. Adams and Josephine Donovan, editors. 1995. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

There are thirteen chapters in the publication: Sexist Words, Speciesist Roots (Joan Dunayer); Exploring the Boundaries: Feminism, Animals and Science (Lynda Birke); Woman-Battering and Harm to Animals (Carol Adams); License to Kill: An Ecofeminist Critique of Hunters' Discourse (Marti Kheel); Speech, Pornography, and Hunting (Maria Comninou); Abortion and Animal Rights: Are They Comparable Issues? (Gary L. Francione); Beyond Just-So Stories: Narrative, Animals, and Ethics (Linda Vance); Thinking Like a Chicken: Farm Animals and the Feminine Connection; (Karen Davis); Of Wolves and Women (Diane Antonio); The Power of Otherness: Animals in Women's Fiction (Marian Scholtmeijer); Birds Don't Sing in Greek: Virginia Woolf and "The Plumage Bill" (Reginald Abbott) Taming Ourselves or Going Feral?: Toward a Nonpatriarchal Metaethic of Animal Liberation (Brian Luke); and Speciesism, Racism, Nationalism... or the Power of Scientific Subjectivity (Susanne Kappeler). The essays are detailed and include much to provoke and engage the reader. The book also contains a bibliography of feminist approaches to animal issues.

Dearest Pet: On Bestiality. Midas Dekkers. 1994. New York: Verso.

Midas Dekkers is a media personality in the Netherlands where this work was originally published in 1992. According to reports, it sold 30,000 copies in the Dutch original. It was subsequently acquired and translated by Verso, an upscale publishing house in

London. The Verso acquisitions editor was asked why he had acquired the English language rights and responded that he was not quite sure but that books on animals sell well and books on sex are also popular, hence a book on sex with animals should do well! It is true that several books dealing with bestiality as a theme have appeared in recent years but it is also the case that bestiality is, despite today's freedom to talk about all manner of sexual practices, still an occult topic that can be addressed only in whispers and asides. Dekkers is neither coy nor subtle about his subject but he has a deft touch that helps to ameliorate the reader's discomfort with the material. He also includes a discussion of pet keeping and people who love animals which is unlikely to flatter modern pet owners.

The Beast Within: Animals in the Middle Ages. Joyce E. Salisbury. 1994. New York; Routledge.

This book fills a gap in the available works covering the place of animals in human thinking and metaphor from the Greeks to the modern day. We have a number of excellent works from Toynbee's analysis of animals in Roman times and Klingender's magnificent analysis of animal images and symbols from the classical period to the middle ages to Thomas' analysis of changing human sensibilities towards animals from the 13th to 18th centuries and Ritvo's *The Animal Estate* covering the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Salisbury focuses on the period from the 4th to the 14th century. In a clear and readable analysis she looks at animals as property, as food, as sex objects and as human exemplars as well as at the notion of humans as animals. This idea began to reappear in the 12th century and broke down the belief that humans were entirely distinct from animals. ♀

ANIMAL WELFARE IN ACADEME

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS IN ANIMAL WELFARE

The Bernice Gilman Baily and Joseph Baily Chair in Animal Well-Being Science at Washington State University is the most recently endowed chair in animal welfare, joining fully endowed chairs at Cambridge University (UK), the University of Pennsylvania and Massey University (New Zealand). There are also endowed chairs in animal welfare in the process of being established at the University of British Columbia, the University of Guelph, the University of Utrecht (The Netherlands), the University of Giessen (Ger-

many) and at the University of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna.

Apart from animal welfare programs that have grown around the above endowed chairs, there are also several university-based programs in animal welfare including an MSc degree at Edinburgh University in Scotland, a program at the Department of Biomedical Services and Ethics at Birmingham University (UK), an MS degree in animals and public policy at Tufts University, courses in animal welfare at Purdue University and the potential for a significant program at the University of California at Davis where they already have a Center for Alternatives and have recently committed resources to promote studies in farm animal behavior and welfare.

For a more detailed report on programs in farm animal welfare and ethics, contact Vonne Lund and Bo Algers at the Department of Animal Hygiene, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Box 345, S-532 24 Skara, Sweden. ♀

NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

Wildlife Conservation, Zoos and Animal Protection: A Strategic Analysis

Andrew N. Rowan, editor

This publication is the result of several different but related initiatives that have been combined to produce a single book which will, we hope, advance our understanding of the debate about animal protection and conservation within zoos and captive wildlife programs.

The publication consists of the proceedings of a workshop, sponsored by the Howard Gilman Foundation, held in April 1994 at the White Oak Conservation Center in Florida. About thirty-five participants were invited from zoos, animal protection groups and academic institutions to discuss concepts such as wild, captive and tame; animal well-being in the wild and in zoos; and protecting individuals versus conserving populations. In order to maximize the time engaged in discussion, several individuals were identified to prepare target articles which were distributed to all participants before the meeting. These articles form the main chapters in this book. Other participants were asked to lead off the discussion of each target article during the workshop. These comments make up the

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Zoo Report (continued from page 7)

first part of the discussion following each article. The remainder of the discussion is an edited version of the audio tape workshop.

The main chapter headings and authors are as follows:

- **What do "Wild" and Captive Mean for Large Ungulates and Carnivores: Now and into the Twenty-First Century?**
Michael Hutchins, AZA
- **Wild/Captive and Other Suspect Dualisms.**
Dale Jamieson, University of Colorado
- **The Wild and the Tame.**
Juliet Clutton-Brock, British Museum
- **Naturalizing and Individualizing Animal Well-being and Animal Minds: An Ethologist's Naiveté Exposed?**
Marc Bekoff, University of Colorado
- **Animal Well-being in the Wild and in Captivity.**
Stephen Bostock, Glasgow Zoo
- **Preserving Individuals versus Conserving Populations. Is there a Conflict?**
Donald Lindburg, Zoological Society of San Diego
- **Animal Well-being in Zoos, Conservation Centers and *In-Situ* Conservation Programs.**
John Lukas, White Oak Conservation Center

At the end of the second day, the participants at the workshop agreed to complete a short survey assessing their attitudes to various captive and wild animal management options. The survey was developed by Andrew Rowan with the assistance of Jennifer Lewis and John Robinson. The actual survey and the results are reproduced at the end of the workshop proceedings.

We have also included two appendices. The first, by Jennifer Lewis, was commissioned by the Tufts Center for Animals & Public Policy to examine animal protection criticism of zoos and aquaria, to evaluate the response of zoos and aquaria to such external as well as internal criticism, and to draw up a list of recommendations for possible future action on captive animal and conservation issues. Originally, the Tufts Center for Animals & Public Policy had planned to organize a set of smaller scale discussions between zoos and animal protection officials. However, for a variety of reasons, we determined that such small group discussions would probably not be constructive so we chose to promote further discussion by inserting our own analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the arguments of both parties into the debate.

Finally, we included a short commentary by John Robinson, one of the participants at the White Oak workshop, as the final appendix.

In summary, this project has led us to conclude that the differences between zoo and animal protection workers are relatively small and do not justify the level of public disharmony between the two sides. The leading organizations in both camps are concerned both with providing appropriate care for individual animals as well as the conservation of wild populations. The most significant difference was the level of trust in human management. The zoo professionals accepted the necessity of human management whereas the animal protection contingent was more suspicious of the beneficial effects of human agency in wildlife conservation. There are also issues about the relative importance of education, conservation and public entertainment in captive animal programs in the United States.

Many issues, not least the problem of mutual trust, must be addressed if zoos and animal protection organizations are to develop a constructive working relationship. Animal conservation and protection would benefit if they did.

The report is available through the Tufts Center for Animals & Public Policy. The report fee is \$30.00 for a 232 page publication. 🐾

CENTER EXHIBITS AT SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN-ANIMAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE

From September 6-9, 1995, Donna Pease, a staff member of the Center, attended the Seventh International Conference on human/animal interaction, "Animals, Health and Quality of Life," held at the International Conference Center of Geneva in Geneva, Switzerland.

Ms. Pease joined representatives from several other countries to explore and discuss human/animal relationships as well as therapeutic and practical applications for improving the health of humans and animals.

The conference, sponsored by the Waltham Centre for Pet Care and Nutrition, brought together researchers, therapists, veterinarians, health professionals, animal protectionists, animal owners, educators and animal behaviorists to report on achievements in these fields as well as to explore future directions.

An exhibition area offered attendees an opportunity to inspect a variety of posters as well as provided them the chance to meet the staff of many of the organizations supporting the conference.

Several events were arranged during the conference in addition to various lectures, receptions and dinners. These included:

- **the Delta Society's Animal Evaluator Course**
Attendees learned how to screen companion animal species for participation in visiting animal and residential animal programs. This day-long session focused on animal behavior and how specific behaviors affect success in animal visitation programs.
- **Application of Animal-Assisted Therapy in Rehabilitation and Mental Health Treatment Programs**
This session combined theory and "how-to" approaches for incorporating animal-assisted therapy into a variety of treatment goals. Case studies were used to demonstrate the need to develop clear goals and illustrate how clients progress through specific treatment phases. Treatment techniques in physical rehabilitation, mental health and special education programs were also discussed.
- **Service Dogs: The Evolving Role of Dogs in the Lives of People with Disabilities**
Service dogs are specially trained to help persons with disabilities overcome the limitations of their disabilities. This session provided a history of service dogs and an overview of the tasks service dogs perform. Special attention was given to the effects of service dogs on individual health and the assessment/application of service dogs as therapeutic interventions. A series of service dog demonstrations took place every day at lunch time.

Animal demonstrations filled one afternoon. The Swiss Hypotherapy Group and the Swiss Therapeutic Riding Association presented a program on hands-on hippotherapy at the Pallanterie riding hall. Another demonstration on the training of animals was given by the Circus Knie's School for Animals.

Attendees also had opportunities to go on city tours and take in the 460 foot high water fountain that is the symbol of Geneva.

The next international conference on human-animal interactions, under the auspices of IAHAIO, will be held in Prague in 1998. 🐾

PUBLIC INTEREST IN ANIMAL RIGHTS

The November, 1995, issue of the *American Psychologist* (pages 945-947) included a commentary by Harold Herzog on media coverage of animal rights. He searched *The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* and the *Newspaper Abstracts* for articles dealing with the animal rights movement. He was able to search *The Reader's Guide* from 1975 to 1994 but *Newspaper Abstracts* only covered the period from January 1, 1989, to 1994. He used a variety of keywords and phrases (including "animal experimentation," "animal treatment," "animal liberation" and "animal rights movement") for the manual search of *The Reader's Guide* and the phrases "animal rights" or "animal treatment" for the computer search of the *Newspaper Abstracts*. *The Reader's Guide* covers 250 popular and semi-popular periodicals (magazines) while the *Newspaper Abstracts* covers 25 major American newspapers. The results are given in the table.

Year	<i>Reader's Guide</i>	<i>Newspaper Abstracts</i>
1975	4	
1976	13	
1977	5	
1978	9	
1979	8	
1980	9	
1981	14	
1982	18	
1983	32	
1984	32	
1985	27	
1986	20	
1987	23	
1988	45	
1989	45	163
1990	60	338
1991	40	245
1992	33	208
1993	39	191
1994	25	142

There are many reasons to be cautious about taking the trend in magazine and newspaper articles as a sign that the hold of the animal rights movement on the interests of the American public is declining. For example, donations to animal rights and animal welfare groups continue to climb through 1994. The print

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Animal Rights Interest (continued from page 9)

media is not as important as television in influencing and reflecting public attitudes. Therefore, a review of how animal rights and animal protection is doing in television would probably provide a more reliable evaluation of the influence of the animal movement.

Despite such cautions, the above data still raise the question of why the animal movement produced so much print media attention in 1990. The explosion in membership growth occurred from about 1983 to 1988. Perhaps, journalists take a while to catch up to trends in society or maybe the animal rights movement (and People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals [PETA] in particular) were particularly newsworthy at the end of the 1980s as they launched a number of campaigns designed to catch media attention (e.g. the anti-fur campaign "I'd rather go naked than wear fur"). Animal organizations have always tried to attract media coverage but nobody has been quite so successful at it as PETA and the Physician's Committee for the Reform of Medicine.

The PETA campaigns have frequently used tactics that are designed to shock or that attract attention because of their novelty. Nonetheless, as the novelty factor wears off, so will press coverage unless one becomes yet more outrageous to attract more attention. Eventually, the media either get bored and move on to something else or one's tactics become so outrageous that they begin to attract negative coverage for the cause. 🐾

SEMINAR SERIES UPDATE

For the past six months the Center has sponsored monthly seminars as part of the new masters of science (MS) degree program. Although developed and presented as part of the graduate program curriculum, the Friday afternoon seminars are open and free of charge to all members of the Tufts Veterinary School community and to the public. The seminars have covered a wide range of topics and allow the MS students the opportunity to interact directly with some of the area's most interesting and knowledgeable experts on animals issues.

The first seminar of the year was given by Elizabeth Marshall Thomas, well-known author of the books *Tribe of Tigers* and *The Hidden Life of Dogs*. Ms. Thomas' talk, "Sciencespeak," addressed how human language affects the way people treat and view animals. She

frequently used scenarios from her writings and criticism by behavioral scientists of her use of terms such as "marriage" and "love" to describe dog interactions to illustrate specific points and did not hesitate to enter into a lively debate with audience members over some of the more controversial statements in her books. For example, considerable time was spent on her use of the term "rape" to describe copulation between two dogs. She argued that the bitch in question indicated by her behavior that she was an unwilling participant in the copulation and that the male forced the issue. Members of the audience were very unhappy with this and, while conceding that the bitch may have been an unwilling participant, argued that rape in human society is often not about sex at all but about power and control. They did not believe that the same elements could be said to exist in canines.

The October seminar was given by Dr. Dan Dennett, of Tufts University, a philosopher and specialist in cognitive sciences. In his talk, "Animal Consciousness," Dr. Dennett discussed the often debated question, "Do animals think and reason?" His presentation provided a very different take on animal behavior than that presented by Elizabeth Thomas. In particular, he was critical of the way people have simply assumed that some animals are conscious, self-conscious and intelligent without even looking at the mass of scientific data that has been collected on these issues. Again, audience participation was brisk as animal intelligence, instincts and emotions were examined.

Dr. John Broida, a psychologist from the University of Southern Maine, spoke in November about the relationship between personality and attitudes towards animals in research with special emphasis on the importance of the control of extraneous variables in the "process of science." He discussed some of his research into peoples' attitudes to animals and animal issues and the potential relationships with certain aspects of human personality including the use of the Myers-Briggs scale and a variety of other personality assessment measures. He compared the personality characteristics of people on different sides of the animal rights debate and how those characteristics allow one to justify or vilify animal research.

In December, Dr. Chip Stem, a Tufts Veterinary School faculty member, discussed "Animal Welfare versus Human Welfare: the Developing Country Dilemma." Dr. Stem has traveled extensively as a veterinary consultant in developing countries and, through lecture and slides, explained the many interwoven cultural, historical, economic and political factors that affect the lives of animals in these countries. He

demonstrated how human lives and survival in the developing countries are often integrally bound up with animals. Nonetheless, the welfare of both humans and animals is frequently poor and there are many conflicts between human needs and the conservation of "natural" areas and the wild animals.

The first seminar of 1996 was presented by Sharon Young, a marine mammal specialist with the Humane Society of the United States. During her talk, "Marine Mammal Issues," Ms. Young reviewed many of the important laws and regulations that affect marine mammals. Several case studies (e.g. the salmon-sea lion conflict at the Ballard Locks in the Northwest) were presented that underscore the unique issues and dilemmas faced today by the fishing industry, law enforcement officials and animal protection organizations. Ms Young emphasized that she had become involved in marine mammal and fishery issues simply by reading everything she could find and then trying to understand the motives and needs that drive various interest groups. She made it seem as though becoming an activist is a very simple task but her formula, though relatively simple and very effective, is rarely followed successfully.

In February, Dr. Piers Beirne, a social theorist from the University of Southern Maine presented "Bestiality as a Social Practice." Dr. Beirne whose interest in abuse of women in rural communities, animal abuse and criminology led to the study of bestiality, summarized the history of attitudes toward humans engaging in sexual acts with animals. His lecture made clear that although this is a behavior that is fairly widespread, there is still a lack of reference to the phenomenon and very few valid studies of bestiality in the fields of law, medicine, psychology or the social science. As in the 1700s, bestiality remains the crime that cannot be named.

The seminar series continues through May.

The next seminar will be held on Friday, March 29, at 1 p.m. in the Franklin M. Loew Educational Center, Room 201A, on the N. Grafton campus. Guest speakers will be **Dr. George Saperstein** of the Tufts Ambulatory Clinic in Woodstock, CT, and **Lori Thayer**, a PhD candidate at the University of Massachusetts. Dr. Saperstein will talk about **the methods and animal welfare implications of modern-day dairy cattle management** and Ms. Thayer will discuss **farm animal welfare politics and related campaigns**.

On April 19th, **Dr. Scott Plous**, a psychologist at Wesleyan University, will present "**Psychological At-**

titudes to Animal Pain and Distress." This seminar will be held at 1 p.m. in the Dean's Conference Room in the Administration Building on the N. Grafton campus.

The final seminar of the school year will be held on May 31, at 1:00 p.m. in the Dean's Conference Room. At that time **Dr. Marc Shell**, a MacArthur Fellow at Harvard University, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be **The Family Pet**.

Although reservations need not be made to attend any seminars, the Center strongly suggests that anyone planning to come contact the Center near the scheduled date to confirm time, date and location. 🐾

NEW JOURNAL ON ANIMAL WELFARE

The *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* (JAAWS) has just issued a call for papers for its first issue, to appear in January, 1997. The goal of the journal is to publish articles and reports on methods of experimentation, husbandry, and care that demonstrably enhance the welfare of animals. The editors of the new journal are Drs. Kenneth Shapiro and Steve Zawistowski. There are also section editors for the four content areas:

David B. Morton, Lab Animals
Joy A. Mench, Farm Animals
James A. Serpell, Companion Animals
Marc Bekoff, Wildlife/Zoo

Several types of manuscripts will be accepted: articles presenting new empirical data or a reevaluation of available data or conceptual articles of up to 2500 words each which may be accompanied by several invited critical commentaries. Also invited are reports presenting scientific experiments or demonstrations relating to some issue of animal welfare science and are about 5000 words. The deadline for manuscripts for the inaugural issue is May 1, 1996.

Send manuscripts and requests for subscription information to either of the coeditors: Kenneth J. Shapiro, PSYeta, P.O. Box 1297, Washington Grove, MD 20880 (301-963-4751; telephone/fax), email: kshapiro@capaccess.org or Stephen Zawistowski, ASPCA, 424 East 92nd St., New York, NY 10128. Send books for review and other correspondence to KJS. JAAWS is published by Lawrence Erlbaum. 🐾

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