

ISAE

www.applied-ethology.org



newsletter

Issue 14 ● March 1998

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newsletter

Edited by John Eddison

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Deadlines: late February for March issue;
late September for October issue.

Expertise, Expert

One of the aims of ISAE, as stated in the constitution, is “to provide a pool of expertise to government, industry and animal welfare organisations which deal with problems involving animal behaviour”. I believe that this statement is very important and deserves more attention from the Society.

The word “expert” refers to someone who has extensive skill or knowledge in a particular field. As experts in behaviour we are called upon by decision makers to provide information and advice on specific problems concerning animal behaviour and in particular animal welfare. The questions we are asked can be concerning future research projects, regulations, innovations of ideas and products. Our job is to provide rational, unbiased information from which decisions can be made. This is partly achieved during the general and regional meetings of the Society when we gather information about current ideas, concepts and procedures and challenge them. However, these discussions, although important, are not sufficient to achieve the aim of providing expertise to the various organisations requesting answers to questions.

Rather than designing studies to answer questions which we as scientists believe are important, experts have to answer specific questions that we are asked by decision makers. They want to know what is fact, probable or unknown and in a language which can be easily understood.

As Jan Ladewig has previously pointed out, the ISAE can provide a pool of experts that are able to present the “point of view of the animals”. These experts should then meet with researchers from the other fields of research (geneticists, pathologists, economists,...) to provide a clear interdisciplinary analysis of the questions asked.

Recently the Council of Europe have requested specific information from the ISAE in order to be able to analyse the welfare of laboratory animals. The decision has been taken by the ISAE Council to ask several scientists, each involved in research on a particular species, to be ISAE representatives. I think that this will ensure that the most appropriate people with sufficient expertise for answering a given question are made available to the questioning organisation.

We must think of effective ways of taking a proactive approach to animal welfare issues. One possible way I can suggest could be to take a specific question (interest of regulations on animal welfare, husbandry of specific animals,...) and to debate the issue by assigning people to defend and attack.

Providing expertise will be a key function of our Society in the future and we must be prepared with the maximum of people for this role.

Books on that subject exist. I read one (in French !): *Entre savoir et décision, l'expertise scientifique*. P. Roqueplo, Sciences en questions INRA editions, Paris.

Pierre Le Neindre
ISAE President

ISAE Council *news*

At the 1998 AGM which will take place in Clermont-Ferrand, Inma Estevez and James Serpell will have completed their periods as ISAE Council members. Council, therefore, requests nominations for the two places that will be vacated. In addition to these two positions on Council, Mike Mendl, Jeff Rushen, Mark Rutter and Henrik Simonsen who are, respectively, Treasurer, Editor, Membership Secretary and Assistant Secretary are also retiring from office. Council also requests nominations for these key positions. The addresses of all these Officers of the Society are listed inside the back cover, and they will be very happy to discuss the nature of their jobs with anybody who is interested. Finally, Council wishes to thank Mike, Jeff, Mark and Henrik for the work that they have done during their terms of office which have seen such a rapid expansion of the Society.

I have received some nominations already:

Treasurer: *None received so far*
Membership Secretary: Janice Swanson and Neville Prescott
Editor: Ray Stricklin
Assistant Secretary: Ute Knierim
Ordinary Council Member: Chris Sherwin

Please send further nominations (which should include the names of the proposer and seconder, along with the agreement of the nominee) to me before July 1st 1997.

May I also remind members that: "Notices of Motion to amend the Constitution must be received by the Secretary not less than 3 weeks before the date of the Annual General Meeting. Details of the amendments proposed shall be made available in writing to members attending the Annual General Meeting." So, if you wish to propose modifications to the ISAE Constitution, please forward them to me by Friday 3rd July 1998 (the AGM is to be held on Friday 24th July).

Linda Keeling
ISAE Secretary

Regional Secretaries

Australasia/Africa:	Lindsay Matthews	Scandinavia:	Knut Bøe
Benelux:	Harry Blokhuis	South America:	Luis Pinheiro
Canada:	Alison Taylor	UK/Ireland:	Libby Hunter
East Central		USA:	Julie Morrow-Tesch
Europe:	Marek Špinka	West Central	
Mediterranea:	Elisabetta Canali	Europe:	Hanno Würbel
Orient:	Shusuke Sato		

New Regional Secretary

Hanno Würbel has taken over from Doris Buchenauer as the regional secretary for the West Central Europe region. His address is: Institute of Animal Sciences, Physiology and Husbandry, ETH Zürich, Schorenstrasse 16/SLA B14, 8603 Schwerzenbach, Switzerland. Tel: +41 1 825 74 79; Fax: +41 1 825 04 76; email: hannu.wuerbel@inw.agrl.ethz.ch. Thanks to Doris for her work as Regional Secretary in the past.

ISAE news

ISAE Membership

Applied Animal Behaviour Science

As a result of the strength of the Pound, the Society can offer members personal subscriptions to the journal Applied Animal Behaviour Science for UK £60.00 for the subscription year 1998. This is a reduction of UK £15.00 compared with the 1997 subscription rate. If any member wishes to take advantage of this offer, please send your payment to the Membership Secretary.

New Members

The following new members have been approved by Council:

Arnould, Cecile, France

Bilcik, Boris, Slovakia

Blaesing, Bettina, UK

Chaplin, Sarah, UK

Dumont, Bertrand, France

Fabrega-Romans, Emma, UK

Gibson, Rachel L., UK

Shea-Moore, Margaret, USA

Tunncliffe, Debbie, UK

Wilson, Samantha, UK

Yngvesson, Jenny, Sweden

Head, Tristan John, UK

Johnson, Anna Kerr, UK

Jones, Emma, UK

Lang-Ree, Rasmus, Norway

McKeegan, Dorothy, UK

Meyer, Christine, Germany

Seaman, Shirley, UK

Resignations

Sarah Fellows

Martin Bennett

James Morris

Final Farewell!

As many of you are aware, my five year term of office as ISAE Membership Secretary comes to an end at the AGM in Clermont in July 1998. I would like to thank the majority of members who have been patient whilst there have been some long delays in dealing with Membership business. With the increasing pressures of research work which most of us face, it is becoming harder and harder to find enough time to devote to ISAE business. Consequently, priorities have to be set and some enquiries have not been dealt with as quickly as I would wish. This situation is likely to get worse rather than better, so here are a few things that members can do to make the (new) Membership Secretary's life easier (and thereby improve the service for all):

- Please do not contact the Membership Secretary to ask when your next membership subscription payment is due. This information is shown on your Subscription Statement, which is sent out twice a year with the ISAE Newsletter.

- Please keep up-to-date with your subscription payments, to avoid having to be chased by the Membership Secretary.
- Please pay for more than one year at a time if you possibly can. Note that you can pay for up to 5 years in advance. Not only does this reduce our administrative work, but also insures you against increased subscription charges during that period.
- Please make sure that your full name is quoted as a reference with all subscription payments. We receive several anonymous payments each year! Note that we no longer accept payments by bank transfer, so please do not send them!
- Keep the Membership Secretary informed of any change of address.

There will inevitably be delays and confusion when I hand over to the new Membership Secretary (whoever that may be) next August. So please be patient during this transition period whilst the new Membership Secretary and Treasurer find their feet.

Mark Rutter
Membership Secretary

ISAE WWW Site

The ISAE now has its own internet site that can be located at:

<http://sh.plym.ac.uk/isae/home.htm>

The objectives of this web site are to raise the profile of the ISAE and to provide additional opportunities to facilitate the achievement of the aims of the Society more effectively. In particular, we will be able to disseminate information more frequently than the Newsletter allows. For example, the programme for this year's congress at Clermont Ferrand will be published on the web as soon as it is finalised. Similarly, activities of the ISAE Regions can be publicised more effectively. The Society will thus be able to reach a wider audience than just ISAE members and those who subscribe to the applied ethology network.

There is no intention of terminating the Newsletter; rather the internet and the applied ethology network along with the Newsletter can provide a range complementary media for communicating ISAE information.

I have a number of ideas of how the site can develop and be used to the advantage of the ISAE, and these will be discussed at the next Council meeting which will take place at Clermont this summer. However, it is the Society's site, not mine. Therefore, please tell me what you want to see on it. I am particularly interested to receive ideas as to how you would like it to be used, and also to know of useful links that can be built into it. I look forward to receiving your comments and suggestions.

John Eddison
Communications Officer

Bug in the system

During the last week of November, 1997, Council for the second time held its Winter Council Meeting over the internet. One change from the previous meeting was that reports from Council members were sent around by email in the week before the start of the meeting and then each day the discussion was restricted to questions raised in two of these reports. This resulted in the discussion being more focussed and easier to follow. Another change, that certainly made my job as Secretary easier, was that the day after the discussion of a report, the person who originally submitted the report briefly summarised the main points and decisions from the discussion.

The first day revolved around the report from the Senior Vice-President, who is responsible for international conferences, and the Junior Vice-President, who is responsible for regional business. There was a summary of the plans for the future conferences in Clermont-Ferrand, Norway, Brazil, and California. Topics included the duration of the presentations at Lillehammer, costs for students to attend meetings, and that the special topics or themes of conferences should be decided jointly by the local organising committee and Council. A full review of regional news was given in the summer, but additional developments are that the Orient region will be holding its first regional meeting in Seoul in July 1998 and that a meeting of the South American region is planned to be held in Mexico late in the autumn 1998.

Day 2 was the turn of the reports from the Treasurer and Membership Secretary to be discussed. The balance of the General Fund was £17428 with, as usual, most income coming from subscriptions. Good news was that the Council of Europe Fund was healthier than usual due to donations totalling £1555 from Belgian, Danish and Swedish animal welfare organisations. Seventeen new members were approved bringing the grand total up to 616 members. The UK/Eire region is still the largest with 202 members and the Nordic region next largest with 82 members. Mark Rutter also circulated a more detailed proposal about the joint RSPCA/BSAS/ISAE/UFAW Design Award Scheme. The aim of this scheme will be to promote the welfare of farm, laboratory, companion, captive and free-living animals through awards for outstanding scientific and technical developments in animal welfare.

Day 3 was spent on the Editor's and Communication Officer's reports, although most time was actually spent discussing ISAE's relationship with Elsevier and the content of our AABS Special Issues. This topic will be taken up again in the summer but, in the meantime, it was decided to initiate discussions formalising ISAE's links to Elsevier. The Secretary's report on day 4 contained information on ISAE's links to the Institute of Biology in the UK, honorary members, the positions on Council that will become vacant in Clermont-Ferrand (see elsewhere in this newsletter for more details), and what ISAE should charge for corporate membership. Opinions on this last point seemed to differ according to Council members' views on whether we were talking about businesses, academic or charitable organisations as potential corporate members.

In addition to the topics above, Ute Knierim reported on the proposal prepared by the working group on how to improve communication between Council of Europe representatives and ISAE. Most of you will already have noticed the reports from the representatives in the previous newsletter.

Virtual meetings over the internet certainly make it possible for more Council members to take part in the discussions, but they also bring home how truly global we are these days. Discussion on a topic starts in one corner of the world before Council members in another corner have even had a chance to get to the office, log on and given their opinions. And those first Council members have long since gone home when the discussion finally ends. I point this out because I think ISAE members should know that at winter meetings their Council really does work - around the clock!

Linda Keeling
Secretary

Help with English

The ISAE has developed a scheme for assisting members for whom English is not their first language, with preparation of manuscripts for publication in English language journals. We have had an excellent response from ISAE members offering to help - although more offers would be welcome - so we are able to take requests from authors who would like to improve the English of their scientific articles. A list of helpers and their research interests is held by Lindsay Matthews, Animal Behaviour and Welfare Research Centre, AgResearch Ruakura, Private Bag 3123, Hamilton, New Zealand. email: MATTHEWSL@AGRESEARCH.CRI.NZ; Tel +64 7 838 5569, Fax + 64 838 5727.

Please send any requests for assistance to me giving: Paper title, Authors, Contact address (including fax and email if possible), Key words, and Journal to which the article will be submitted.

Do not send the manuscript. In return, you will receive the name of one helper. We have indicated to helpers that they should expect to be acknowledged in papers, but not to be an author.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Lindsay Matthews

ISAE European Council Fund

A

As some of you may know a major function of my job as Assistant Secretary is to act as fundraiser for The ISAE European Council Fund. ISAE is the only scientific welfare organisation that is invited to act as an observer to the Council's discussions. As an observer, ISAE has to fund its representatives to the Council of Europe. If you have names and addresses of potential financial supporters of this important ISAE work please do not hesitate to contact me. The contribution made by ISAE representatives is very important. Pierre Le Neindre mentioned in his opening letter on page one that we have broadened the panel of ISAE representatives to the Council of Europe in response to the widening of the areas of discussion.

Henrik B. Simonsen

Conference Reports

Zoos and the ISAE

After the first zoo workshop in Exeter in 1995, it was nice to discover that in the ISAE conference in Prague last year some more attention was given to behavioural research in zoos and its relevance for the ISAE community. In a workshop entitled "Zoos: museums of behaviour between nature and farming?" the possible function of zoo behavioural research related to natural animal behaviour and farm animal behaviour was discussed. The workshop started with two short introductory talks. I started by raising the above question in the context of the ISAE, i.e. whether behaviour research in zoos was of relevance for the ISAE researcher: 1) by learning from it and/or 2) by contributing to behaviour research and welfare of zoo animals. Behavioural problems in zoos still exist and are for the

zoos only of importance as a practical issue. Some examples were given, as for instance tongue playing in giraffes, that is of fundamental interest to researchers interested in stereotypies (more than 90% of the giraffes in the Netherlands and in Japan show such behaviour). Research in which the influence of social, environmental and feeding factors on the development of abnormal behaviour was shown. Solutions of problems are mainly found in social, environmental and feeding enrichment. Also raising animals by hand is a cause of later abnormal behaviour. I concluded that the zoo community needs more fundamental knowledge about causes and functions of abnormal behaviours, and that we can use the wealth of experience on practical issues, as enrichment from the zoo community.

Jan van Hoof attacked the question "Zoos: museums of behaviour?" more theoretically. He stated that the difference in types of questions between farm animal and zoo animal research is caused by the issue of domestication. The goal in zoos is keeping the animal as natural as possible, thus trying to avoid domestication, behavioural research is aimed at natural behaviour; in farm animals production is the goal, requiring more and more domestication, behavioural research is necessary to conserve welfare. In zoos, there is always the risk of domestication occurring as an adaptation process, and that threatens the possibility for (re-)introduction of individuals (back) in nature.

In the discussion, the possibility of the existence and even the purposeful keeping of two types of animals was raised; those that could/must be able to be re-introduced and those that are adapted to zoos and to the public, for instance to teach the public about their natural behaviour. Frans de Waal pointed to the danger of developments in the US in which excessive training is done to let the animal show social behaviour or even aggressive behaviour. The question was raised how that affects animals in the absence of the training and the point that such a "Skinnerian zoo" is removing flexibility from animals. Is this a possible dangerous act of applied ethologists? Another question raised concerned the importance of the public in determining the environment of zoos for the animal. This issue raised a lot of debate between the naturalists (nature oriented) and the practitioners (public oriented). The conclusion could be that different types of zoos need different types of zoo animals, have different types of public and possibly also different behaviour researchers! But, what is the value of studying behaviour in zoos? The control over the environment (in large enclosures!) can be of great scientific value for learning more about behaviour of real wild animals. The other major area of valuable research that was discussed was the problem of re-introducing animals from zoos into nature (World Zoo Conservation Strategy!) due to differences in methodologies, the effect of small populations, diseases, ontogenetical/educational problems, selection of animals, and abnormal behaviour. The Dutch reintroduction of Przewalski horses in Mongolia shows, however, none of these problems. But, should we be concerned about reintroduction? Maybe it is better just to concentrate on improving the welfare of zoo-animals. The last question that was discussed was the practical one of how to attract zoo animal researchers to the ISAE and interest ISAE members to do more work in zoos? More publications in Applied Animal Behaviour Science that show the mutual benefit of zoos and ISAE appeared to be the best approach.

In the subsequent congress session "Behaviour of Captive Animals", the subjects of crowding and coping in primates (invited paper by Frans de Waal), research in a large captive colony of animals, integration of animals in existing groups, the use of keeper ratings of animal behaviour for husbandry evaluation, social aspects of elephant keeping and the laboratory housing and welfare of possums and foxes were presented and discussed. I thank all participants of both sessions for their contributions, and especially Caroline, Cheryl, Claudia, Deborah, Delwyn, Dominika, Dula, Frans, Hayley, Inger, Ingrid (for taking notes), Iris, Jan, Kathy, Melanie, Natalie, Noline, Pavlina, Pip, Ren e, Ruediger, Steve, and Xanthe.

I hope that in future ISAE conferences even more attention is given to the above items and that zoo research will be an integral part of the behavioural subjects covered by the ISAE.

Paul Koene.

Report from the UK/Eire Regional Winter Meeting, 3rd December, London, UK.

Early in December around 100 Applied Ethologists unwittingly participated in an experiment to measure their motivation to attend the UK and Eire regional meeting of the ISAE. They were required to navigate a maze (also known as The Royal Veterinary College) to find a goal-box (also known as Lecture Theatre B) where they were reinforced with discussions of *Learning, motivation and cognition: are current models good enough?* and *Improving animal welfare through understanding behaviour*. Thankfully most delegates succeeded, however, if any of your colleagues are still absent-without-leave it may be worth ringing The Royal Veterinary College to reclaim them!

The morning session, organised by Jon Day from the Institute of Food Research, was chaired by Mike Mendl and began with addresses from Marian Dawkins (Oxford University) and Fred Toates (Open University). Marian's talk underlined the central role of choice in the measurement of motivation and suffering, and Fred offered a model of behaviour which was a synthesis of stimulus-response and cognitive paradigms. Other talks indicated how bridging theories of motivation and learning can produce a better understanding of stereotypes, and presented a method to model how animals can do two things at once.

The afternoon session, organised and chaired by Violet Beattie from the Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland, started with an address from Sandra Edwards (SAC Aberdeen). Sandra tackled the tricky debate of whether animal welfare is best studied at a fundamental or practical level. Following her presentation, other talks addressed issues such as the effects of environmental change on the behaviour of sheltered dogs, the feeding behaviour and environmental preferences of sows, the effects of feeding regimes on the behaviour of broilers, the influence of drinker allocation and group size on the drinking behaviour of growing pigs, and feather eating in layer pullets.

As usual all of the presentations were of a very high standard and the conference represented excellent value at only £10.00 (but I would say that as one of the organisers!).

Jon Day

48th Annual Meeting of the European Association for Animal Production (EAAP)

About 1200 people attended this meeting, and there was much of interest for ISAE members.

Of the eight EAAP study Commission's, the area of Management and Health is probably the closest to the interests of ISAE members, and so this report comprises extracts from the report given by the president of that commission, Prof. F.Madec.

Both animal welfare and human health in relation to food consumption are matters of concern to the public at large in several countries. Animal health as an important part of animal wellbeing gives rise to questions in the minds of the public. Recent events (BSE, extensive slaughtering of pigs due to swine fever ...), broadly reported by the media are probably not independent from this increasing interest. There may be public doubts as to whether animal scientists and veterinarians can keep these problems under control.

Furthermore, one could imagine that these troubles are the logical consequences of short-minded research. We must confess that the field of research investigated by each science used to be narrow and sharp. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that connections between scientists from different disciplines are wholesome and, given that nature and biological processes are terribly complex, such links are essential.

With respect to EAAP, since in many cases, diseases or poor welfare in general results from deviated methods of

raising our livestock we need to enlighten the different sides of the problems. The current tendency to organize more joint sessions at our annual meetings should be beneficial in this respect. Besides this, our commission has built relationships with international scientific societies: OIE (Office International Epizooties), ISAE and ISAH (International Society for Animal Hygiene).

A working group jointly with EAAP pig commission brings together people involved with ISAE. Initially chaired by Dr. H. Wierenga, the group is now chaired by Dr E. von Borell from Germany. Dr. Borell is Secretary of the Management and Health Study Commission. At the next EAAP annual meeting to be held in Warsaw (24th-27th August), a session is planned about "Developments in pig husbandry systems and criteria for their assessment".

A main goal of EAAP Management and Health Study Commission is to bring together experts in order to contribute to improving and securing animal health and welfare, especially through proper management practices.

F. Madec

articles

LEGAL SCENE

Animal Welfare

The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997 revokes previous legislation making general provision for the welfare of animals during transport. Means or receptacles used, space, fitness to travel, feeding and watering before and during a journey, and on journey times and rest periods. European Council Directive 95/628 is implemented. In a press release the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food said transporters who break the rules might have their authorisations removed.

A defendant shot and injured a dog caught worrying livestock. He was convicted of an offence under the Protection of Animals Act 1911 s.1 (1). There was an anomaly in the law given that a charge could also have been brought under the Criminal Damage Act 1971 s.5. The 1911 Act was written in old-fashioned language. The 1971 Act was more intelligible and was more advantageous to the defendant in that it provided a defence of "lawful excuse". The Law Commission should consider the relationship between the two Acts so that a straightforward policy of causing harm to animals could be framed. *Isted v. Crown Prosecution Service*, The Times, December 11, 1997, Brooke, L.J., QBD.

Article: The dynamics of wild animal welfare law (Stuart R. Harrop): *Journal of Environmental Law* 1997, 9(2) 287-302. (Development of law on endangered species at international, European and UK level, highlighting conflicts between international trade, conservation and animal rights).

New Labour's Policy

Animal Welfare Minister Morley has issued a press notice. A major shake-up is promised. The government will initially pay for veterinary inspections and recover the cost from the exporter. Vets will be nominated from a special panel and will have additional training on animal welfare. Comments on a new EC law on the welfare of calves are being gathered. Protection for laying hens will be improved. Eventually battery cages will be phased out.

Unfit Animal in Market

An appeal against conviction of an offence of permitting an unfit animal to be exposed for sale at market. HOOF an animal welfare organisation purchased a ewe and had it seen by an RSPCA officer. It was concluded that the sheep was not suffering so much that it could not be taken from the market nor should it be seen by a veterinary surgeon. However it died later and was found to have a chronic and fatal lung condition. Conviction was on the basis of strict liability.

The question was whether the offence required proof of knowledge that the animal was unfit. The court held that the prosecution did not have to prove that the owner knew or was wilfully blind to the unfitness of the animal. The 1990 Order had tightened the previous legislation. *Davidson v. Strong*, *The Times*, March 20, 1997, Moses, J., QBD.

Stray Dog on Highway

Plaintiff was riding his BMW motorbike and collided with a stray dog. He claimed off the owner of the dog in negligence. The owner said that the dog was trained and it was very unusual for it to have strayed onto the road. This defence was not accepted. Substantial damages were awarded. *Hallam v. Vowles*, November 10, 1996, H.H.J. BATTERBY, CC (Bath). *Ex rel. Fletchers*, Solicitors.

Dangerous Dogs

The Dangerous Dogs (Amendment) Act 1997 (c.53) amends the 1991 Act to give the court discretion not to order the destruction of a dog in certain circumstances. It will be generally welcomed.

Freshwater Fish

Fish (rainbow trout) that migrated between fresh water and the sea were protected under the Freshwater Fisheries (Protection)(Scotland) Act 1951.

BOOK

Soave, Orland A. -Animals, the Law and Veterinary Medicine. Hardback: £59.95. ISBN 1-57292-099-0; paperback: £43.95 1-57292-088-2.

Communication Problem

A Scottish Police Officer working in London was refused the chance of working as dog handler. The animals would not understand his accent an industrial tribunal was told. Racial discrimination was alleged.

Bill Jackson

BOOK REVIEWS

Handbook of Laboratory Animal Management and Welfare by Sarah Wolfensohn and Maggie Lloyd (1994).
Published by Oxford University Press, Oxford. 304pp.

T

his book presents essential information on all aspects listed in Modules one to four of the (UK) Home Office licensee training requirements. It is aimed at personal licence holders (and applicants) working with animals under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. The book is designed to be a handy and useful reference that may supplement other training methods. It gives advice on making a licence application, its emphasis is placed on best practice, and it aims at enhancing welfare by improving techniques.

The book closely follows the content of the Home Office modules both in order and content, which I think is a strong point in making it a valuable supplementary tool for licensee training programmes. It starts with a brief introduction to legislation and ethical considerations including notes to assist in completion of the personal licence application form (...as well as notes to assist in understanding it!). This is followed by sections on roles and responsibilities of “named” persons and on personnel health, safety, and security. There are a number of relatively brief sections that make for a good quick reference of relevant information. These cover: biological data of the most common laboratory animal species, humane methods of killing, health monitoring techniques and schedules, handling techniques, signs of pain and stress, suturing techniques and materials, other useful equipment (including a directory of useful names and addresses), and a list of further reading to each topic including more general textbooks, specific journals and audio-visual programmes. The larger sections include an introduction to laboratory animal husbandry, methods of administration and sampling (procedural data), anaesthesia of laboratory animals, post-operative care and analgesia, and planning and preparation for surgery.

Overall, this book is well presented. Information in the text is well structured and supported by some good quality photographs (husbandry, administration and sampling), useful line-drawings (handling, suturing) and many illustrative and informative figures and tables. The book can thus be recommended to all young licensees as a source of information on laboratory animal management or to everybody who is planning to set up a training programme for new licensees.

The book has, however, a problem with its title. First, the title conceals (intentionally?) the targeted reader and it is symptomatic that this review is not by one of them. Second, it raises expectations that are only partly fulfilled by the content of the book. Of course, writing this review for a readership concerned with animal welfare, I turned over the leaves of this book from a slightly biased angle. However, if the term welfare in the title was to be more than a sales argument, I would have expected the authors to take this aspect more seriously. Unfortunately, their language is

rather negligent throughout the book (e.g. when they say that rats "...will live in single cages happily,...") and problematic jargon is paired with questionable information (e.g. they classify stress into (1) physiological stress, (2) overstress and (3) distress based on whether it is detrimental to biological processes (2 and 3) and whether the animal is aware of it (3)). This is not to say, that they were ignorant of the major conventions, guidelines and codes of recommendations that were available at the time of publication. However, these days there is more to expect from a book that carries the term "welfare" in the title, or otherwise, this term will become devoid of meaning.

Hanno Würbel

Animal Welfare. Edited by Michael C. Appleby and Barry O. Hughes. (1997) Published by CAB International, Wallingford. ISBN 0-85199-180-7. 316pp. Price £24.50/US\$45.00.

Mathematicians can not only demonstrate that certain differential equations do not possess a solution (as opposed to many of us who perceive that most differential equations are insoluble), but also that a group of functions can describe, for those equations, the approximate area in which a solution would be found if one actually existed. At times, I feel that welfare is the applied ethologist's equivalent to the mathematician's differential equation without a solution: we all have a rough idea what welfare is, but we cannot measure it precisely. All applied ethologists have their own perceptions of what welfare is and, although there is a good deal of common ground, there are also differences of opinion. So, how does a book entitled *Animal Welfare* approach a topic that cannot be measured precisely and whose main audience has divergent views? And, how successfully does it achieve its goals?

This book is divided into five parts: *Issues, Problems, Assessment, Solutions* and *Implementation*, each section comprising a number of chapters. The approach taken in each chapter throughout the book is to use key references as a starting point, and then to develop a commentary on current thinking about a specific topic area relevant to the study of animal welfare. The extensive assembly of contributors (there are 34 in all) has, for the most part, accomplished the task very well. All but two chapters are multi-authored and I found this a great advantage: the combined experience from which each author could draw enriched each chapter through a wide diversity of examples. My biggest criticism, however, must be focussed on a single author chapter. Having read Bryan Jones discussion on *Fear and Distress*, I was left wondering whether any work had been carried out on non-poultry species. The examples reflect his interests and, although there is nothing intrinsically wrong with this focus, this particular chapter appeared to be deficient in comparison to the others.

The editors and contributors generally avoid lengthy debate about the question "What is welfare?" and concentrate more on specific issues that may affect welfare. Having said that, the chapter by Ian Duncan and David Fraser (*Understanding Animal Welfare*) reviews the various approaches of studying welfare, providing examples of consensus and disagreement and highlighting very clearly the need to use as many measures as possible when trying to assess welfare.

Novel and welcome inclusions in the book are the chapters on *Economics* and *Legislation* which are clearly very relevant to any consideration of the way in which society views animal welfare. In the future, I imagine that we might see an examination of the inter-relationship between these two areas. In particular looking at the how governments balance the costs to society in terms of its aspirations for animal welfare against the costs to the industry that is providing food, and at what point legislation might actually be necessary.

In conclusion, I think the contributors are to be congratulated: they have produced a valuable book that I have already added to the reading lists of the behaviour/welfare courses in which I am involved.

John Eddison

meetings

Farm Animal Behaviour Science and Animal Husbandry in Asia. An international symposium on farm animal behaviour science and animal husbandry in Asia will be held as a satellite workshop of the 8th WCAP at Seoul National University, Korea, on the 1st July 1998. The symposium is organized by the Japanese Organizing Committee on Farm Animal Behaviour and the ISAE Orient Region. For further information, please contact the Workshop Secretariat, Dr. Takeshi Yasue, Faculty of Agriculture, Ibaraki University, Ibaraki 300-0393, Japan. Tel: +81 298 88 8576; Fax: +81 298 88 8525; Email: tyasue@ami.ipc.ibaraki.ac.jp Those interested in participating and who are planning to present a paper in the WCAP are recommended to contact the Workshop Secretariat as quickly as possible. The early registration to the Workshop makes it possible that their presentations in the WCAP do not fall on the same time with the symposium.

ISAE UK/Eire Regional Meeting, 2nd December 1998, Royal Veterinary College, London. The next regional meeting will be held before the ASAB meeting like last year. At that meeting, separate topics were addressed in the morning and afternoon sessions. The morning session this year will be very applied: "Can ethological research contribute to standards in marketing schemes?". The number of food retailer schemes specifying welfare standards has proliferated in recent years. Upon that information do retailers call in order to decide what conditions will improve welfare? Are these decisions soundly based upon research, or are there areas where decisions are based upon little knowledge of animal behaviour? If you have a view on this, or are carrying out research that could contribute to this debate, please contact me.

In the afternoon there will be a "Research update/Free paper" session, which is open to anyone wishing to present and discuss current findings in the topic area of their research. The UK/Eire Meeting is an opportunity for a diverse audience to get together on a fairly informal basis at a low cost (£10 for the day). Feedback from previous meetings indicates that this is appreciated and enjoyed. Presentations by postgraduates who feel ready to give their results a first public airing are particularly welcome! Two-page summaries are "published" in Proceedings. The abstracts should be sent to Libby Hunter by 31st August 1998. [Editor's note: the programme will be published on the ISAE web site once it has been finalised.]

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ISAE International Congress 1998, 21st July-25th July, Clermont-Ferrand, France. Details enclosed with this Newsletter. Contact: ISAE98, c/o Gilbert Trillat, LAHM, INRA, Theix, 63122 - St. Genès Champanelle, France. Fax +33 4 73624118 Email: isae98@clermont.inra.fr

ISAE International Congress 1999, Summer 1999, Lillehammer, Norway.

ISAE International Congress 2000, Florianopolis, Brazil.

ISAE International Congress 2001, Davis, California, USA.

ISAE International Congress 2002, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

OTHER MEETINGS

24th International Congress of Applied Psychology. (9-14th August, 1998, San Francisco, USA). The congress programme will feature presentations on: organizational psychology; psychological evaluation and assessment; psychology and national development; educational, instructional and school psychology; clinical and community psychology. The Congress programme will also offer: an exhibit of major publishing, technological and psychological companies; continuing education workshops; site visits to clinics, laboratories and industrial settings. To request a copy of the circular contact: Congress Secretariat, APA Office of International Affairs, 750 First Street, NE, Washington DC 20002-4242 Fax 202-336-5956, e-mail icap@apa.org

Healing the Moral Animal: Lessons from Evolution. Part of the 19th Cape Cod Institute Seminar. July 20-24, 1998. Eastham, MA, USA. Cost: \$435 (\$285 for medical residents and graduate students). Fax: +1 (718) 430-8782; Tel: +1(718) 430-2307; Mail: Cape Cod Institute, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 1308 Belfer Bldg., Bronx, NY 10461 USA. Web Page: <http://www.cape.org/1998/>

Biology of Animal Stress: Implications for Animal Well-Being. A conference on the biology of animal stress and the implications for animal well-being will be held at the University of California, Davis, on August 16-19, 1998. Presentations will cover four general areas: biology of the stress response, impact of long-term stress on animals, cognitive and developmental aspects of animal stress, and methods for alleviating animal stress. More information about speakers and conference registration can be found on the conference web site: (www.aes.ucdavis.edu/AnStress.html) which will be updated regularly. Information can also be obtained by phone (530-752-5597; speak with Susan Kancir), e-mail (AnStress@agdean.ucdavis.edu), or by mail (Center for Animal Welfare, Center for Special Programs, Meyer Hall, University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616).

Measuring Behaviour '98, 18th-21st August 1998 at Groningen, The Netherlands. Contact Workshop Secretariat, attention Rosan Nikkelen, PO Box 268, 6700 AG Wageningen, The Netherlands; tel: +31 (0) 317 497677; fax: +31 (0) 317 424496; email: mb98@noldus.nl; internet: <http://www.noldus.com/events/mb98.htm>

The 9th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for Comparative Psychology (ISCP) will be held at the University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa, September 1-5, 1998. The society welcomes current scientific studies on all aspects of comparative psychology, and also includes a regional perspective of animals, animal behavior or animal ecology as related to South Africa. The meeting format includes a variety of symposium topics, individual papers and poster presentations. Pre- and post-conference activities and tours will be available. Abstracts and symposia proposals are invited. For additional information about the conference please contact Professor L.C.Simbayi, Department of Psychology, University of the Western Cape, Private Bag X17, Bellville 7535, Cape Town, South Africa telephone: (0404) 22011; fax: (0404) 31643; e-mail: LSIMBAYI@chs.uwc.ac.za

ISAZ '98 International Society for Anthrozoology: 9th September, 1998. Prague Hilton Hotel, Prague, Czech Republic. Theme: Human-companion animal communication: understandings and misunderstandings. The conference web site

is: <http://www.soton.ac.uk/~azi/isaz6.htm> or contact: Dr. John Bradshaw, School of Biological Sciences, University of Southampton, SO16 7PX, UK. email: jwsb@soton.ac.uk.

8th International Conference on Human-Animal Interactions, 10th-12th September 1998 at Prague, Czech Republic. It will be hosted jointly by AOVZ-Prague and AFIRAC-France. Contact: Conference Secretariat: AFIRAC, 7 rue du Pasteur, Wagner 75011, France; tel: +331 49 1200; fax: +331 48065565; email: Prague98@information-et-entreprise.fr

Animal Welfare Course. The fifth annual modular course on Animal Welfare will be held in Cambridge on 14-18 September 1998 and 14-16 December 1998, and in Birmingham on 11-13 January 1999. The Course is open to all but was designed by Professor Don Broom and Professor David Morton for veterinary surgeons taking the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Certificate or Diploma in Animal Welfare Science, Ethics and Law. For further details contact: Professor D.M. Broom or Mrs G. Armstrong, Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ES, UK. Tel: 01223 337697; FAX 01223 337610; e-mail ga207@cam.ac.uk

European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (EUR-SAFE, to be established in 1998). 1st European Congress on Agricultural and Food Ethics to be held at Wageningen International Congress Centre, The Netherlands 4th-6th March 1999. For details of the scientific programme, contact Frans Brom, Heidelberglaan 2, NL-3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 30 2534399; Fax: +31 30 2539410; email: fbrom@ggl.ruu.nl For other queries and all correspondence, contact: Congress Office, Wageningen Agricultural University, Joost Meulenbroek, Costerweg 50, NL-6701 BH Wageningen, The Netherlands. Tel: +31 317 482029; Fax: +31 317 484884; email: Joost.Muelenbroek@Alg.VL.WAU.NL

ASAB Winter Meeting, 2nd/3rd December 1998, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park. *Evolution of Mind*. Organised by Celia Heyes and Karen McComb

XXVI International Ethological Conference will be held in Bangalore, India in summer 1999.

Announcement

The American College of Applied Animal Behavior Sciences (ACAABS) has been established as a subsidiary of the American Registry of professional Animal Scientists (ARPAS).

The primary objectives of the College are to advance the level of professionalism in the applied animal behavior sciences and increase the competence of those practising in this field. For additional information, contact the ARPAS Business Office, 1111 North Dunlap Avenue, Savoy, IL 61874. Tel: +1 (217) 356 3182; email: arpas@adsa.org

Situations Vacant

Several positions are available for graduate students to work on a multi-disciplinary project to develop sustainable pork production systems. Projects range from people training to pig behavior to pant-animal-nutrient interactions to meat science. Students interested in a PhD program in one of these areas should contact:

John J. McGlone

Texas Tech University

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