5. Deploy resources to locations and in seasons of greatest need;
6. Redirect and refocus research efforts to support the above goals and to achieve the long-term objective of preventing predator damage rather than controlling predators.

In addition, Andrus placed the following restrictions on the use of certain techniques.

1. The practice of denning should be eliminated;
2. The use of aerial shooting, particularly in winter, should be tightly controlled to achieve policy goal (1) above;
3. All efforts will be made to utilize traps in the most selective and humane manner possible, through such practices as the use of tension devices, prohibition of bait sets, and frequent checks of traps;
4. There will be no further research or development of potential uses of Compound 1080. However, research may be continued on other toxicants that do not have secondary effects, are selective and humane.

Although denning (management jargon for the killing of cubs still in the den) is eliminated in these restrictions, no provision is made for the humane disposal of cubs if a lactating female is taken. This loophole introduces the possibility of continued denning by local predator control personnel.

Andrus also called for a five-year research program on nonlethal control techniques and practices.

(Extracted from the *Humane Society of the United States News* ed. 25:19, 1980.)

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**MEETINGS and ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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**FORTHCOMING MEETINGS**


**American Society of Animal Science** Annual Conference, July 27-31, 1980, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Will include a symposium co-sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems on “The Role of Animal Behavior in Agriculture.” Contact Dr. Clifton A. Baile, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, 382 West Street Road, Kennett Square, PA 19348, USA.

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**MEETING REPORTS**

**BSAVA Symposium**

The British Small Animal Veterinary Association (BSAVA) held a symposium on the Human-Companion Animal Bond in London on January 24-25, 1980. Long neglected or taken for granted, the human-animal bond was dissected and explored by over a dozen speakers whose backgrounds included veterinary medicine, psychiatry, anthropology, ecology and sociology.

The symposium opened with an historical review of the relationship between man and other animals by Michael W. Fox (Institute for the Study of Animal Problems). This paper emphasized how perceptions, attitudes and values influence the man-animal relationship, contemporary values, and societal condoned unethical animal exploitation. Following a cautionary note on misguided ‘naturalism’, he described what he terms ‘actualizing relationships’ and developed the concept of responsible humane stewardship.

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**American Association for Laboratory Animal Science** 31st Annual Session, October 5-10, 1980, Indianapolis, Indiana. Contact Mr. Joseph J. Garvey, Exec. Secy., AALAS, 210 N. Hammes Ave., Suite 205, Joliet, IL 60435 USA.

**Israel Association for Biuratics** Eleventh International Congress on Diseases of Cattle, October 20-23, 1980, Tel Aviv, Israel. Contact Dr. E. Mayer, Congress Secretariat, P.O. Box 9610, Haifa, Israel.

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observed that PFT meets the require-
ments of being biologically safe (no
harmful side effects), and that while
more systematic research is needed,
the lack of research to date should
not slow down clinical application
of PFT. Cass also stated that the Vet-
ers Administration has charted
comprehensive recommendations to
encourage patient access to appro-
priate pets, and he mentioned the new
Minnesota law permitting the keeping
of pets under proper conditions for
therapeutic purposes in hospitals and
other institutions.

Samuel Corson (Ohio State Uni-
versity) gave an encouraging paper on
companion animals as bonding cata-
lys in geriatric institutions. He sum-
marized his observations on pet facil-
tated psychotherapy in an 800-bed
nursing home for the mentally retard-
ed of various ages. On the basis of his
data, no longitudinal studies should be with-
out companion animals since their therapeutic
role in improving the morale and sociability of patients has
been conclusively established.

James VanLeeuwen (Hospital for
Sick Children, Toronto) emphasized a positi-
onal role of companion animals in their therapeu-
tic work. He summarized the findings of his studies that pets can play an important role in
improving the well-being of patients in the hospital setting.

Anthropologist Constance Penn
discussed dogs as symbols in human development.
She suggested that from the
vantage point of how dogs develop, their role can be seen as
important in the emotional and social development of humans.

Dr. VanLeeuwen also described how
valuable the companionship of pets can be in the context of mental health treatment.

Alistair McDonald (University of Du-
dee) described a study of interac-
tions in the home between children and
their dogs. He discovered a sub-
group of children in his survey who
perceived their dogs as understanding
the emotional content of what they
said; these children differed signifi-
cantly in other aspects from the rest
of the sample.

Eleanor Ryder and Celle Wash-
ington (University of Pennsylvania)
described the establishment of a
social work service in the University
of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary
Medicine which is helping to improve
the pet owning family-veterinarian
relationship.

Alan Beck (University of Penn-
sylvania) gave an in-depth review of
his experiences in creating guidelines
for planning for pets in cities, a sub-
ject which has been seriously neglect-
ed by urban planners. Beck outlined
the types of legislation and urban designs needed to accommodate pets
for the benefit of all, including non-
pet owners.

Animal Welfare Curriculum
On February 7, 1980, a group of
conservationists, animal welfare
theorists and other academics met
under the auspices of the Yale Univer-
sity School of Forestry and Environ-
mental Studies (New Haven, Connect-
icut) and the Geraldine Rockefeller
Dodge Foundation to consider the
role of animal rights and welfare
issues in a human/animal ecology
program. This conference was the last in a series of three, the
earlier ones having dealt with the bio-
logical implications of the Endan-
gered Species Act and the vaganes of
wildlife management programs. Com-
pared to these two topics, animal
welfare has suffered from a conspic-
uous lack of attention from academic
institutions. Accordingly, meeting
organizer Dr. Stephen Kellert stressed
the need to examine the reasons for
this lack of attention and to deter-
mine whether animal welfare issues
could be usefully integrated into a
university program on human/animal
ecology.

Since a large number of the parti-
cipants were associated with animal
welfare organizations either directly
or indirectly, it is perhaps not surpris-
ing that the general consensus was
that animal welfare and animal rights
issues do have a place in academic
studies. Some interesting points were
raised in the course of the general
discussions including that: a) succes-
seemed, fruitful questions for academic
inquiry, especially in an interdiscipli-
ary graduate program.

Patricia Forkan (The Humane Soci-
ety of the United States) highlighted
the multi-faceted nature of the pet
overpopulation issue, a thorough
analysis of which would include a)
sound statistical techniques to deter-
mine which animals are turned loose
or handed over to shelters and by
whom; b) economic analyses of the
relative costs of animal control pro-
grams versus other approaches; c) socio-
ecological investigations of human/
animal emotional needs and the pos-
sible impact of pet cotherapy.

Professor Tom Regan (North
 Carolina State University) projected
that the ideal student graduating from
an appropriate human/animal
ecology program would have a solid
knowledge of biological and behav-
ioral sciences, a good sense of histori-
cal perspective and a firm grasp of
political considerations. Such a stu-
dent could then tackle some of the
trans-disciplinary problems in the field
of animal welfare. For example, ABC
network broadcaster Roger Caras
raised the question of ownership of animals, and argued that this concept of ‘ownership’ is at the base of many animal welfare problems (e.g., the treatment of farm animals under different husbandry systems).

The conference was not designed to produce recommendations on the substantive issues that should (or could) be covered, on research needs and priorities, on the educational character and level of the program, or on the possible policy and management impact of the program. However, it was clear from the discussion that the participants foresaw the need for a program which would produce analytical, creative investigation leading to the breakdown of the myths currently plaguing animal welfare topics.

ANNOUNCEMENT

International Society for Animal-Assisted Therapy

The International Society for Animal-Assisted Therapy has been formed as a research center and information clearinghouse on the role of companion animals in reaching and treating institutionalized or otherwise isolated members of society. The Society plans to develop animal training centers and education programs in veterinary medicine and related professions, as well as foster research on animal welfare topics.

General annual membership dues are $25.00, and $10.00 for shelters and individuals on fixed incomes. For further information, contact Dr. Bruce M. Feldmann, International Society for Animal-Assisted Therapy, 1042 Oxford St., Berkeley, CA 94707, USA.

BOOK REVIEW

THE ILLUSTRATED VETERINARY ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR HORSEMAN AND VETERINARY TREATMENTS AND MEDICATIONS FOR HORSEMAN edited by Don M. Wagener (Equine Research Publications, Dallas, TX, 1979, $46.95 and $38.95 respectively) are meant to bridge the gap in equine literature between the highly technical veterinary reference manuals and the less informative, nontechnical books commonly available to the layman. These books should be considered as companion volumes: the first deals primarily with the identification and explanation of equine disorders, while the latter explains common treatments and therapy that may be employed after the ailment has been diagnosed. Veterinary procedures are discussed in sufficient detail to provide a realistic understanding of the results which may be expected. In many cases, the efficacy of certain treatments is reviewed with particular attention to potential side effects and humane considerations.

Both volumes are easy to read and well illustrated. They do not avoid the use of medical terms since many horse maladies lack common names, and the texts are designed to facilitate communication between the practitioner and the client. For ease in locating a particular subject, the reader can swiftly refer to an extensive color-coded glossary or index. The only disadvantage of these books is their cost. While a ninety dollar price tag may not be especially prohibitive for the veterinarian, stable owner or professional horseman or woman, it is certain to deter the young novice who is perhaps most in need of this information. However, the fact that these volumes are of value to both the equine practitioner and the horse enthusiast makes them a worthwhile investment.

M.S. Paulhus


As indicated by the title, the potential of the placenta as an experimental research tool is far from being fully realized and yet readily available placental samples offer exciting opportunities to study human metabolism and physiological processes. For those interested in the concept of alternatives, these are vital considerations.

The human placenta possesses the unique property of differentiating and growing from embryonic tissue to maturity (and senescence) in nine months. During this time, it passes through stages of graft acceptance, invasive growth and “rejection” while also maintaining a number of metabolic and immunological processes. This unusual diversity is discussed by major figures from each relevant field in individual chapters dealing with metabolism, cell replication, immunology and aging.

There is no chapter on ethical implications in the acquisition and use of human placentas. With the burgeoning bioethical debate on human research and abortion, among other concerns, it is unfortunate that this topic was not included as a postscript to the publication.

A.N. Rowan

BOOKS RECEIVED


GENETICS FOR DOG BREEDERS, Frederick B. Hutt (W.H. Freeman & Company, San Francisco, CA, 1979, $15.00).


RAISING AND CARING FOR ANIMALS, A HANDBOOK OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY CARE, Guy Lockwood (Charles Scribner’s & Sons, New York, NY, 1979, $8.95).

