

Publish or Perish?

In all scientific areas, science is only part of the whole picture. Politics, ethical and environmental considerations, as well as public opinion all have to be taken into account. This fact is particularly true for our field: the behaviour of animals, partly because of the animal welfare issue. There is no doubt that a solid foundation in the scientific study of animal behaviour will help us all in our dealings with these additional aspects of the field. We are the spokesperson for the animals; we represent the interests of the animals. Consequently, the more (objective) knowledge we have of them, the better we can answer questions and solve problems.

During recent years ISAE has worked hard on improving the scientific standard of behavioural studies and on exchanging the information among its members. The recent meeting in Exeter is, in my opinion, a good example of this work: many presentations of a high scientific standard covering a wide area and given in a very well organized setting. My impression is that people could go home from the meeting with the feeling that it had been worth their while to participate. Other examples of this work are the increased emphasis on regional activities, the Applied Ethology Network, and conferences 'away from' Central Europe. In this connection I would like to take the opportunity to thank Harold Gonyou, as a president whose work has contributed substantially to this positive development.

An important question that we need to address in the very near future is whether the ISAE should have its own journal. Publishing a journal is a normal activity for many scientific societies and is the principal method by which a society can exert quality control over articles in the field. The developing electronic journals, although still experimental and unlikely to completely replace paper journals in the near future, are providing scientific societies with new and exciting ways of communicating the results of research. Without its own journal the ISAE cannot participate in this development and has limited opportunities to improve the quality of the research. But is our society large enough yet to produce a journal with regular issues containing high quality reports of good, solid studies on applied



ethology and which is aimed not only at ISAE members, but which also allows us to communicate with scientists of other disciplines? Do we have the strength to ensure that such a journal will be seen as a high quality one, or one that accepts the papers that other journals reject? Does the ISAE have the resources to launch the journal alone, or should we work in collaboration with an established publisher? (see Jeff Rushen's article on page 3).

When reflecting on these questions, I would like you to take the following points into consideration. Firstly, the answers to the questions shall not come from the ISAE council. The answers must come from *all* ISAE members. The council cannot "make" a good journal. Only authors of (good) articles can make a good journal. Secondly, the question of whether the journal should be a paper journal, an electronic journal, or both, is a secondary issue. The main issues to decide are whether we need our own journal and whether now is a good time to start. Thirdly, the better we represent our work to "the outside" (and publishing a journal is an excellent way to do so), the more impact our work will have on the additional aspects of science mentioned in the beginning.

Finally, I want to thank the Society for giving me the opportunity to serve as President. I look forward to working with you during these next two years.

Jan Ladewig
ISAE President

ISAE Officials

President:	Jan Ladewig
Senior Vice-President:	Harold Gonyou
Junior Vice-President:	Pierre Le Neindre
Secretary:	Linda Keeling
Assistant Secretary:	Henrik Simonsen
Communications Officer:	John Eddison
Membership Secretary:	Mark Rutter
Treasurer:	Mike Mendl
Editor:	Jeff Rushen
Legal Assessor:	Bill Jackson

Council Members: Elisabetta Canali (93-96)
Marek Špinka (93-96)
Paul Hemsworth (94-97)
Francien de Jonge (95-97)
Inma Estevez(95-98)
James Serpell (95-98)

A number of changes in the composition of Council were made at the Society's AGM in Exeter this summer. Some of the changes were due to natural rotation of Council membership and others due to more fundamental changes to the structure of Council. In particular, the many roles of Secretary have been divided between two officers: the Secretary and the new post of Communications Officer. More details of these changes are given in the minutes of the AGM on page 6 of this newsletter.

Regional Secretaries

Australasia/Africa	Lindsay Matthews
Benelux:	Harry Blokhuis
Canada:	Leah Braithwaite
East Central	
Europe:	Marek Špinka
Mediterranea:	Marina Verga
Orient:	Shusuke Sato
Scandinavia:	Heli Castrén
South America:	(acting RS) Adroaldo Zanella
UK/Ireland:	Libby Hunter
USA:	Janice Swanson
West Central	
Europe:	Doris Buchenauer

ISAE newsletter

Compiled by John Eddison
Department of Agriculture & Food Studies,
Seale-Hayne Faculty of Agriculture, Food &
Land Use,
University of Plymouth, Newton Abbot, Devon
TQ12 6NQ, UK
Tel. [44] (0) 1626 325626
Fax. [44] (0) 1626 325605
Email jeddison@plymouth.ac.uk

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

A Journal for the ISAE?

One of the main functions of a scientific society like the ISAE is to communicate the results of scientific research. This is normally accomplished in two ways. First, the results of research just completed are communicated through the organization of scientific conferences, mainly to members of the society. Second, through the publication of a scientific journal, research results that have been peer-reviewed can be communicated to a wider audience, such as scientists in other disciplines, and they can be archived for future use. Publishing a scientific journal is particularly important for a scientific society since it is the main tool available for ensuring that research in a particular field is of an adequate quality. Journals published by scientific societies (such as *Animal Behaviour* or the *Journal of Animal Science*) are often considered as the highest quality journals in the particular field of research. Furthermore, the scientific society can exert some influence over the way that the science develops, for example by encouraging the publication of articles in new areas, or by encouraging cross-disciplinary articles.

When the ISAE (then the Society for Veterinary Ethology) was first established, the founders decided not to launch a new journal. The journal *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* (AABS) was launched by Elsevier soon after and close links were established with the SVE. These close links continue: many members of the ISAE are on the editorial board of AABS and the ISAE has edited special issues of AABS, which have included material from the ISAE summer congresses. I hope the close relationship between the ISAE and AABS will continue. However, despite the mutual benefits that result from this cooperation, I do not believe that the journal meets all the needs of the ISAE. Most notably, the price of the journal is still beyond the reach of most members of the ISAE, and the society has no real say or influence over editorial policy. I am therefore proposing that the ISAE establish its own journal.

The main advantages for the ISAE in having its own journal are as follows.

1. Having our own journal is the best means for the ISAE to communicate the research of its members to scientists in other disciplines, government and public organizations, *etc.* By controlling the choice of editor, editorial board, criteria for acceptance of papers, and the topics that are considered appropriate for the journal, we will be able to ensure that the research published is of the highest quality. We will be able to decide what sort of journal we really need, e.g. a primary research journal, or one publishing critical review articles. Finally, we would have some influence on how the science develops; for example, we could encourage closer links between farm, lab. and zoo animal ethology by publishing articles from all of these areas.

2. We will be able to use the journal as a means of publishing conference proceedings, which will be available at the time of the conference.

3. It will enable us to participate in the development of electronic publishing. Although electronic journals are unlikely to replace printed journals in the very near future, few doubt that the future of scientific publishing lies with electronic journals. These have the advantage of rapid publication, and a substantially lower cost than printed journals. By launching our own journal now, we will be able to participate in this development.

4. The relatively large number of ISAE members subscribing to the journal will allow us to keep the price of the journal at a level which is affordable to all members and especially to student members. Every member of the ISAE will be able to have their own copy. We will also be able to ensure that the price is affordable for libraries, which are increasingly having difficulties meeting the spiralling costs of commercially published scientific journals from their constantly shrinking funds. Development of an electronic version will help us to maintain low subscription costs.

At the last council meeting of the ISAE it was decided to investigate further a possible journal for the ISAE. A straw poll at the last AGM suggested that there was sufficient support in the Society to warrant this. We hope to have a detailed proposal ready within the next year so that the members of the ISAE can vote on this matter. Some of the questions we need to address are:

1. What subscription price could we afford? A subscription price of UK £25-30 (US\$50-60)

seems a realistic estimate of the lowest price we could expect if all members of the ISAE subscribe. This means that the subscription price of the ISAE would increase from £10 to £30-40, which is a substantial increase. However, it is well within the normal range for scientific societies, particularly those that publish their own journal, and is substantially cheaper than the subscription price of most journals in which ISAE members publish.

2. What sort of journal do we need? A journal publishing primary research reports or a review journal? Should the journal be a printed journal or an electronic journal, or both. Publishing an electronic version in parallel with a printed version would seem the best option until all members of the ISAE have sufficient access to the internet.

3. Does the ISAE have the resources to publish the journal alone, or should we publish in collaboration with an established publisher, preferably a non-commercial publisher? I am sure that we can handle normal editing and reviewing of papers, but I am less certain that we could deal with the technical aspects of publishing.

At present, the ISAE council is contacting publishing organizations in order to determine likely prices, *etc.* In the next newsletter, I intend to present a more detailed proposal. However, as Jan Ladewig points out in his presidential message, we need as much input as possible from the members of the ISAE in order to determine what level of support there is for the journal, and what the specific requirements should be. Please don't hesitate to contact me or any other member of the ISAE council to express your thoughts on this matter.

*Jeff Rushen,
ISAE Editor.*

Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food
Canada, Lennoxville, Quebec, CANADA J1M
1Z3. Fax: 1-819-5645507
Email: RUSHENJ@EM.AGR.CA

ISAE Membership

Membership Application by EMail

Following changes to the Society's constitution, applications for ISAE membership can now be made via electronic mail message (to

isaie.membership@bbsrc.ac.uk). Applications should include the following information:

Title (e.g. Prof., Dr, Ms etc.), Full name, Full postal address (including country), Telephone and Fax numbers (including the International dialling code in square brackets e.g. [44]), EMail address, Research interests (no more than 12 words). The application must also include the following declaration: "I hereby apply for Membership of the Society and on election agree to pay the current subscription and to abide by the Rules of the Society according to the constitution." Applications must also be endorsed by two members, one of whom must have personal knowledge of the nominee. Endorsements can also be made via electronic mail, either direct to the membership secretary or sent as attachments to the membership application.

Methods of Subscription Payment

Following recent increases in Bank charges, the Society will now only accept cheques and money orders in UK Pounds Sterling (£). Payments in any other currency will be returned. Note that non-UK members can make payments in UK Pounds Sterling using credit card, money order, Eurocheque, Giro cheque, Giro Transfer or International bank transfer. Full details are given in the Society's new leaflet "Paying Subscriptions and Constitution" (a copy of which is enclosed with this Newsletter).

New Honorary Member

Glenorchy McBride, Australia

[See below for an appreciation of Glen McBride's contribution to applied ethology.]

New Members

Karsten Ambrosen, Denmark

Mr Gary Batchelor, UK

Dr Xavier Boivin, France

Miss Mary Booth, UK

Dr William James Budenberg, UK

Mrs Jean Burke, UK

Dr Maria Dayen, Germany

Thekla Dayen, Germany

Dr Egbert Dinand Ekkel, The Netherlands

Dr Lloyd Richmond Fell, Australia

Dr John Fentress, Canada

Nathe Francois, France

Mrs Hilary Kelly, UK

Sarah Keer-Keer, UK
Dr Gary M. Landsberg, Canada
Dr Vasily Stepanovitch Lankin, Russia
Anna Lundberg, Sweden
Dr Anne McBride, UK
Dr Petra A. Mertens, Germany
Suzanne Theresa Millman, Canada
Christine Moinard, France
Dr Yuji Mori, Japan
Dr Hans Oester, Switzerland
Anne Olsen, Denmark
Bjarne Pedersen, Denmark
Dr Duji Sunarti Prayitno, Indonesia
Miss Geraldine Ranken, UK
Dr Klaus Reiter, Germany
Bart Savenije, The Netherlands
Lars Schrader, Germany
Dr Agostino Sevi, Italy
Dr Alan Tilbrook, Australia
Kees Van Reenen, The Netherlands
Dr Tatsunobu Sonoda, Japan
Dr Daniel Weary, Canada
R. Gene White, USA
Dr Ken-ichi Yayou, Japan
Dr Patrick H. Zimmerman, The Netherlands

Resignations

Peter McCready, UK
Dr Isobel Vincent, UK

Mark Rutter

Honorary Member

Glen McBride

The ISAE constitution enables the Council to nominate Honorary Members who are "persons of eminence in the field of the aims of the Society". At the ISAE Council meeting in Exeter, Prof. Glenorchy McBride was named as an Honorary Member of the ISAE. Professor McBride was a leader in the study of social behaviour in domestic animals and the study of feral populations. He applied his knowledge of animal behaviour to the study of environmental requirements of domestic animals and the field of architectural psychology. He directed the Animal Behaviour Unit in the Department of Psychology at the University of Queensland, and supervised numerous students in that program. He was active in the International Council of Ethologists, chairing the local committee for the International Ethological

Conference in Brisbane, and serving as Secretary-General. He is now retired and living in Queensland, Australia.

Obituary

Alistair Mews

With the unexpected death of Alistair Mews last year (reported in Newsletter no. 7) the ISAE lost a dedicated supporter and remarkable person.

Alistair devoted his life to promoting practical animal welfare. After graduating from the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies in the University of Edinburgh he worked on various aspects of tropical medicine, first in Vienna and subsequently at Bristol University's Veterinary School at Langford. During his time at Langford, however, his interests in animal welfare broadened considerably, ranging from the ethics of animal experimentation to the health and welfare of animals at village level in developing countries. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1984 he was appointed Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer to the RSPCA.

Alistair was a natural communicator. Beneath an outward image of undisciplined humour and charm was a tremendous strength and determination to champion the cause of animal welfare at every opportunity. His old friend, Professor Grunsell, wrote of Alistair, "For Alistair difficulties did not exist, only opportunities." Nowhere was this better demonstrated than with the development of the RSPCA's Freedom Food scheme, perhaps his greatest achievement. Recognising the power that consumers and retailers have over food production methods, Alistair took on the formidable task of establishing welfare specifications for the major species of farm animals, and persuading all involved in food production and marketing to operate the scheme. Building bridges between farmers, retailers, scientists, veterinarians, animal welfarists and the public, Alistair was the ideal man for the job. At ISAE conferences he would spend most of his time, not in the lecture theatres, but cornering researchers in an attempt either to persuade them (sometimes successfully) to pursue an alternative research programme or, more commonly, getting them to commit themselves to a decision about some aspects of animal husbandry or farm building design which would become part of the Freedom Food standards. Although Alistair was

frustrated that applied ethology often raised more problems than it could answer, he was one of a relatively small number of veterinarians in the UK to recognise the enormous contribution that behavioural research was making to farm animal welfare.

Freedom Food was launched in July 1994 with two major retail groups, initially with pork and eggs, and subsequently with beef, lamb and poultry. Furthermore, the establishment of such detailed welfare specifications have acted as a catalyst for other major retail chains within the UK and other countries to develop welfare quality assurance schemes.

The success of Freedom Food is one of the finest tributes that could be paid to Alistair. Sadly, he died just three months before the launch of the scheme, which has already demonstrated its potential to improve the quality of life for millions of farm animals.

All those who knew Alistair will miss his infectious laughter, energy and love of life.

Martin Potter

ISAE 1995 AGM

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ETHOLOGY

Minutes of 29th Annual General Meeting, Exeter, UK. Thursday, 3rd August 1995

The meeting was chaired by the President, Harold Gonyou, and attended by 76 members.

1. Minutes of 28th Annual General Meeting, Foulum, Denmark, 5th August 1994 Approved. There was one Matter Arising: the poster award has been instituted and the winner will be announced at the end of the congress.

2. Reports from officers

Senior Vice President (Herman Wierenga): An advisory paper for scientific meetings of the society has been prepared by the Congress Committee and was circulated. It will be used and improved by successive organisers. Council has chosen locations for future meetings (after Guelph 1996 and Prague 1997): Clermont Ferrand, France 1998; Lillehammer, Norway 1999; Florianopolis, Brazil 2000. Jos Metz asked when themes for congresses should be publicised. The

answer is 'as soon as possible' - usually with the first announcement of the congress.

Junior Vice President (Jan Ladewig): There have been several adjustments to Regions. We have a new South American Region (with Adroaldo Zanella as acting RS), while the Baltic States are now associated with Scandinavia. Future changes may include an African Region. Of the 11 Regions, 7 have been involved in Regional meetings this year: UK/Ireland (London), Scandinavia (Lillehammer), WCEurope (Freiburg), Orient (Japan), ECEurope (Tatras) and US and Canada (Lincoln).

Secretary (Mike Appleby): The work of the society is increasingly complex, especially communication - as well as the newsletter and email, we will soon be involved in the World Wide Web (WWW). Long-term planning (e.g. of congresses) is important.

Assistant Secretary (Henrik Simonsen): The current balance of the Council of Europe fund is reasonable but raising funds is always difficult: members are urged to send Henrik suggestions of people, societies or firms who might give donations. We have been asked to send an adviser on companion animals (which may open up new sources of funds). Harold Gonyou commented that Council is to consider expanding advisory work so that it is not limited to the CoE.

Membership Secretary (Mark Rutter): There are 76 new members and membership is now 559. The proportion of UK/Ireland declines as other regions increase. As usual, some members are liable to deletion for non-payment; future newsletters will enclose reminders of subscriptions. We will no longer accept cheques in foreign currency, but many people use credit cards anyway.

Editor (Jeff Rushen): The first ISAE Special Issue of AABS is in proof. The second, with papers on cognition, motivation and welfare, will appear next year. A third is being planned. The possibility of an ISAE electronic journal is becoming more concrete and will be explored over the next couple of years, then put to an AGM. Full communication with members will be needed. This might treble subscription charges, although it could absorb some costs such as the newsletter. A 'straw poll' was taken. Of those present, all but 4 or 5 have access to email but less than half to WWW. The majority would be

interested in an ISAE electronic journal - although it was emphasised that this should be available to all members, including those without email.

Treasurer (Mike Mendl): Accounts were circulated, showing a balance in the General Fund of about UK £7500. This is increasing slightly, but there are developments in expenditure, including the Regions and the email net.

4. Changes to Constitution

Council proposed the following changes to the constitution:

Clause 3a. After 'Treasurer' add ', a Communications Officer'.

Clause 4b. Change to the following: 'The names of candidates should normally be submitted on the special form provided for the purpose. Alternatively, candidates can apply by electronic mail message. Applications must be supported by the signatures or statements of two members, one of whom must have personal knowledge of the nominee. The candidates must declare that they agree to abide by the Constitution of the Society. Election shall be by approval of the Council.'

In response to a question, it was explained that the Communications Officer would be involved with the newsletter, email, WWW and Public Relations. The first change was approved unanimously. Concerning the second change, Don Broom asked whether a declaration unsupported by a signature would be legal. Bill Jackson said that it would. Don pointed out that an unscrupulous applicant could provide fictitious supporters. Mike Appleby said that this was already true, but that Council has to approve applications and queries unknown supporters. The change was approved by a large majority.

5. Elections to Council

Jan Ladewig was due to take over as President and Harold Gonyou as Senior Vice President. The Assistant Secretary (Henrik Simonsen), Membership Secretary (Mark Rutter), Treasurer (Mike Mendl) and Editor (Jeff Rushen) were eligible and willing to continue; there were no other nominations so they were elected unopposed.

Council nominated Pierre Le Neindre as Junior Vice President, Linda Keeling as Secretary and John Eddison as Communications Officer. There being no other nominations, they were duly

elected.

Elisabetta Canali, Marek Špinka and Paul Hemsworth continue as Council members. Council nominated Inma Estevez and James Serpell as new members for 3 year terms and their elections were confirmed. Council nominated Bjarne Braastad and Francien de Jonge for the 2 year term vacated by Pierre Le Neindre. After discussion there was a vote and Francien de Jonge was elected.

Joyce Kent was confirmed as auditor.

Harold Gonyou thanked Herman Wierenga, Mike Appleby, Joy Mench and Ruth Newberry for their service on Council.

6. Any other business

Anne-Marie de Passille initiated a discussion on the timing of annual congresses. Spring and autumn would be cheaper for travel. It was agreed that there would be advantages for some people, but disadvantages for others - including the fact that university accommodation is usually cheaper in July/August. There has hitherto been a policy favouring July/August but this should obviously take the particular circumstances of any meeting into account and it was agreed that the Congress Committee should consider these in recommending dates. It may help the Congress Committee to survey members' teaching and other commitments.

7. Presidential address

"In philosophy there is a distinction between what is and what ought to be. In our case, what there is (science) is animal behaviour. What ought to be (ethics) is affordable food, equitable income for producers and welfare of animals. The special position of an applied science - such as applied ethology - is that it attempts to use what is (the knowledge of behaviour) to achieve what ought to be. My background and interactions have been in applied science: animal nutrition and reproductive physiology. The contrast of this with the approach of some pure scientists struck me some weeks ago at an ABS symposium on laboratory animal welfare. One researcher said that after years of working with rats, his attitude to them changed when he came to see them as worthy of interest in themselves - when he realised that his knowledge of their behaviour could in fact be used to improve their lives. Applied ethology does just

that: it attempts to combine the science and the ethics. We have numerous success stories, such as handling facilities, equipment design, livestock handler training programs and the scientific input to Council of Europe committees on animal welfare.

"We should also be cautious, and not let the ethics overbalance the science. The applied ethology email network is popular, and every now and then a question is raised which initiates a great deal of discussion and expounding of theories, but finally someone like Ian Duncan or Jeff Rushen comes on to say 'There's an authoritative paper on that: why don't you read it?' It's said that the fastest way to become an expert is to answer a question on a network - it saves time doing all the study and research. A North American pig magazine recently published the answers to a question on tail biting in pigs from 3 'experts'. I had never heard of any of them and they had clearly not read the literature on tail biting: there is a great deal of false information out there in the commercial world. By contrast, the strength of our society is the quality of its science. Perhaps I can also say that the beauty of our society is in its ethics.

"I believe that our society is strong and that the future of applied ethology is promising. Indeed, we are attempting to do what others have considered impossible - to measure motivation and to assess cognitive ability. Membership is growing and attendance at meetings is good - including at this congress, despite 6 regional meetings during the year. I am sure that the initiatives we have taken will continue this growth - in internationalization, in the Regions and in communications. It has been a privilege and an honour to have served you as President."

8. On behalf of the Society, the Secretary thanked Harold Gonyou for all his work as President and welcomed Jan Ladewig as the incoming President.

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 now 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.

Tel +64 7 838 5569, Fax + 64 838 5727, email:MATTHEWSL@AGRESEARCH.CRI.NZ

Please send any requests for assistance to me giving:

Paper title

Authors

Contact address (including fax and email if possible)

Key words

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

Meeting in the Mountains

The first meeting of the East Central European Region of ISAE was arranged by the Czech and Slovak Ethological Society in May in Stara Lesna, which has a wonderful view of the High Tatra mountains. The meeting attracted 25 persons from Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechia as well as speakers from outside the region. International rivalry came to a head with a three-way match of Slovakian billiards in the hotel lobby between Slovakia, Germany and Britain. However, the rest of the meeting was friendly.

The scientific programme was very interesting. Mike Appleby gave an invited lecture on 'Behaviour, housing and welfare of farm animals: cost and benefits'. Another invited lecture, by John Savory, focused on food restriction and abnormal behaviour in captive birds. Ebby von Borell gave an review of animal communication and stressed that understanding of sensory capabilities and means of communication is

critical for the care and welfare of farm animals. The following lecture by Gunther Marx on vocalization and socially motivated spatial orientation of chickens was an good example of that.

There were also nine short papers. Four of these were on the theme of nursing and sucking in pigs and rats (by Baranyova, Hulub, Spinka, Illmann and Stetkova, all from Czechia and Sterc, Novakova and Babicky from Slovakia). Other subjects were stereotypies in restricted fed broilers (Kostal and Savory); temperament measurements in sheep (Ivanov and Djorbineva, Bulgaria); housing conditions for sows (Link, Germany); influence of domestication on behaviour (Hrouz and Hajnys, Czechia); a description of an Etho-Farm in Hungary (Keszthelyi). The programme also involved a poster session with varied themes.

During the final evaluation of the meeting it was decided to held our regional ISAE meeting every second year. However, the next meeting will be in 1999, because we shall organize the ISAE Congress in Prague in two years.

A number of delegates prolonged their stay in this beautiful place to undertake some mountain trips, which had still a lot of snow in this time. We believe our first regional meeting was successful and it produced much discussion. Thanks mainly to Lubor Kostal, who organized the conference so well.

Gudrun Illman

Chooks in North America

In August 1995 the First North American Symposium on Poultry Welfare was held in Edmonton, Canada as a satellite to the main annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association. It was organised by Ian Duncan and Joy Mench, and after an introductory overview of welfare considerations the sessions were chosen to be relevant to North American issues: Health & husbandry considerations, Catching, transport & slaughter and Improved cage and equipment design. Behaviour was relevant to many of the talks, for example that by Bill Muir and Jim Craig on Improving animal well-being through genetic selection, in which they talked about the lines of laying hens in which they have improved

longevity largely through reducing cannibalism. The proceedings will be published in Poultry Science.

A highlight of the symposium was the keynote address by Linda Murphy titled Poultry Welfare: airing skeletons and seeing the other side. She talked about different attitudes - as illustrated by the Australian use of the word chooks for hens and by Ian Duncan's taste in ties. Most importantly she urged North Americans to avoid the mistakes made in the European and Australasian arguments about poultry welfare, which have been going on for nearly 20 years with very little progress. The biggest of these mistakes, she suggested, is lack of communication and compromise. The symposium succeeded in bringing together scientists, welfarists, those involved in the industry and to a lesser extent legislators, at an early stage of the North American debate, and so may have made an important contribution to achieving cooperation in this area.

Mike Appleby

Fitness training in Exeter

I was asked to provide my impressions of the 29th International Congress of ISAE held in Exeter this August. I should put my comments into context by telling you that this is the first mid-year meeting of ISAE I have been able to attend and only the third residential conference I have attended in the UK.

The University accommodation at Exeter showed its age in several ways including the style of the plumbing and the tendency to echo. The food was much as one would expect from such mass catering, some of it being much better than average. There was a bar in the hall of residence and I can report that the bar person was friendly and tolerant but that the wasps, however, were neither. I guess one cannot complain too much about the wasps when the weather was such that we could (and did) sit outside drinking and talking till all hours of the night. I heard many experiments being planned as the day ended and the drinks added to the creativity. I wonder if any of them will be done and if so will they work?

I must report that to some amongst us it appeared as if there was an attempt during the Congress to free up a few jobs. However, in spite of the hill (those who attended will know the one

I am referring to and will appreciate the local name - Cardiac Hill) and the vigorous nature of the dancing, as far as I know no ill effects have been reported. We who survived these are probably all the fitter for it. The weather was most un-British, being hot and sunny throughout the Congress. The walk from the University accommodation to the conference centre was up the aforementioned hill. At first sight the hill did not appear to be too much of an obstruction but many of us puffed our way up it. I took some comfort from the fact that even a very fit marathon runner (who shall remain nameless) puffed a bit while ascending.

The papers were well presented and, I think without exception, all speakers kept within their allotted time and covered their material. The papers were interesting and covered a wide range of approaches and topics. The initial speakers in each topic area were well prepared, presented interesting material and were all worth listening to. The David Wood-Gush Memorial lecture, given by Marian Dawkins, was an excellent and thought-provoking talk presenting her views on the current progress in animal welfare research. I am told this will be published in the not too distant future in the special edition of *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*.

The posters were clear and got their messages over well. The standard was generally higher than in many other conferences I have attended. It was good that there was generous time allowed for viewing them throughout the Congress. However, in spite of this I confess I did not get to study them all. I was frequently distracted by meeting people and becoming involved in discussions while trying to do so.

I asked a lot of people what they liked most about this congress. The answers agreed with my own, it provided a good environment for meeting other researchers, discussing joint research interests and learning about what others were doing. I found the friendliness and openness exceptional. I was told by people who had attended before that this was normal for this group and long may it be so. The Congress felt truly international, with participants from many different parts of the world. It was also well attended by people with a wide range of expertise and experiences. All seemed happy to share these with others. I saw no evidence of the arrogance

and intolerance which can unfortunately be seen at some conventions.

I heard good comments about both trips that were offered on the Friday. I know it is hard to demonstrate research, with a lot involving hours of observation but it was good to see the environments in which it is being done and to meet the researchers in their work places. Such visits help bring the research alive. Not only was the weather good but both venues provided excellent lunches. The trips allowed some views of the Devon countryside (when hedges permitted). The dinner at Seale-Hayne provided another opportunity to meet new people and to talk with old friends. The Congress finished with a banquet on Saturday night at the University. I am sure this was an evening enjoyed by all. Some people deserved to be a bit stiff the next day from their square dancing efforts - but the band was very persuasive, in spite of the heat.

On Sunday some were off to see more of the local sights and others set off on their separate ways. I am sure most people have good memories of the Congress and, like me, have resolved to try to attend again when the opportunity arises.

In conclusion thanks go not only to the organisers but also to all the participants who helped make this an informative and friendly few days. If you could not make it this year I recommend you try to do so next.

Mary Foster

CONFERENCE AND COURSE ON ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR & WELFARE IN ITALY

A one day Meeting on Animal Behaviour and Welfare was held in April 1995, at Milan. The Conference was organized by the Foundation for Animal Prophylaxis and Zootechnical Initiatives, the Union of Veterinary Surgeons of Public Medicine and Legambiente (an Italian environmental Association). The Conference was divided in two parts, in the morning four speakers gave invited lectures, with a discussion after each presentation. Donald Broom, President of the Animal Welfare section of the CEC Scientific Veterinary Committee, gave a lecture on "Animal welfare: scientific and legislative aspects" and Jan Ladewig, ISAE Junior Vice-President, gave a lecture on "Scientific indicators of welfare in farm

animals". The other two speakers were Elizabeth Canali and Marina Verga, who talked about "Scientific indicators of welfare in horses and in pets". The second part of the Conference, in the afternoon, was a round table on "Welfare of farm and companion animals: legislative aspects and the role of veterinarians". The aim of this round table, followed by a general discussion, was to compare different points of view on this topic; in fact the participants belonged to different associations such as the Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Health, the Italian Associations of Veterinary Surgeons, both public and private, and also some environmental and protectionist Societies and some breeders Associations. Many interested people attended the Conference, that was one of the first such occasions in Italy, in order to raise the discussion on animal welfare problems among different components of Italian society.

In the same period a Course was held at Brescia, once a week, from March to the end of May, on "Scientific Indicators of Animal Welfare". This Course was organized by the same associations which organized the Conference, and was the first Course on this topic in Italy for graduates in Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural Sciences, Biology and Animal Science. More than two hundred people attended the Course. More than twenty lectures were given by different speakers, Italian and foreign (Professor Broom and Professor Ladewig, with a vivid discussion after each presentation. The course was divided in two parts. The first one was on the general meaning, definition and scientific indicators to assess animal welfare; the second one was dedicated to specific behaviour and welfare problems, related to husbandry and management, transport and slaughter in different animals (farm, laboratory and companion animals). Moreover also the Italian and international legislation on animal welfare was reviewed in this part of the Course. The Course generated great interest amongst the participants, and increased scientific knowledge about animal behaviour and welfare.

The proceedings of this Course will be published and, following the growing interest on this topic in Italy, it is important that Courses like this one should be part of continuing education for people working with animals.

Marina Verga and Elizabeth Canali

Book Review

John Webster (1995) *Animal Welfare: A Cool Eye Towards Eden*. Blackwell Science, Oxford. ISBN 00632003928

In recent years there has been a steady flow of texts on the animal welfare debate. As a starting point for this review I have asked myself whether this new book by John Webster contributes significantly to this literature. It most certainly does and I would recommend *Animal Welfare* to all who have an interest in ensuring that we are humane to the animals who come under our influence. I have yet to come across another text in this area that is as broad in its remit and attempted synthesis. John Webster has commented on and analyzed virtually all aspects of this most complex of subjects. The breadth of the approach stems partly from his own diverse research interests (e.g. energy partitioning and growth; development of husbandry systems), but also from his time spent discussing animal welfare issues on the UK's Farm Animal Welfare Council. He has presented this considerable experience to us in a lively and entertaining style which holds the reader's attention throughout.

My second question was to ask how well the book achieved its stated aim *to offer constructive solutions to the problem of man's dominion over animals* (Webster's words). Again I found much to commend. Webster offers useful advice and common sense not only in dealing with the 'traditional' welfare problems associated with the intensive housing of pigs and poultry, but also with less well advertised issues relating to the welfare of intensively and extensively housed ruminants. Although much of the book, and the underlying thoughts, relate to farm animals he also deals with the welfare of pets, wild animals and animals involved in scientific research.

It is inevitable in a book that covers so much ground that many readers (particularly, I suspect, scientists involved in animal welfare research), will find points where they are in disagreement with Webster. Before disagreeing too violently, readers should carefully read the Preface which amongst

other things states that: i) *The book is not written as an academic treatise*; ii) *The word 'I' is intended to indicate caution rather than arrogance*. In other words much of this book represents Webster's rather personal view of the animal welfare. In principle I have no great problem with this; indeed I doubt if the book could even have been attempted without a strong attempt to reduce the complexities of the arguments.

My one concern is where Webster's writing becomes overly self-opinionated and where as a consequence I feel, on occasion, his arguments become weakened. As an example, I imagine that all applied ethologists will be rather incensed by his derisory treatment of 'animal welfare research'. My personal belief is that all areas of science publish just as much *trivial, derivative and oversimplistic* (Webster's terms) research in proportion to their total output as does animal welfare research (remembering that the number of people involved in animal welfare research is tiny compared to areas such as nutrition or reproduction).

Perhaps the most striking example where Webster fails to convince me is on the central issue of animal suffering. On page 27 he hopes that he has persuaded sceptics that animals can have feelings; his argument at this stage is almost wholly dependent on the writing of Marian Dawkins. Unfortunately he then totally avoids central questions such as: i) How can we be so certain that just because an animal is willing to work for a resource that it experiences feelings and can suffer? ii) How far down the phylogenetic tree are we willing to go in ascribing feelings to animals? He clearly does not want to get bogged down in 'navel gazing' at the expense of getting on with the important job of improving things. Yet this point is so central to his thesis that I feel he should have developed his argument more deeply and with less reliance on his own opinion. At the very least I feel there should have been reference made to the debate between students of primatology over the nature of consciousness and animal mind. Experimental data from primates has suggested to some that only the great apes be included along with humans within the 'sentient' creatures bracket.

These comments should not, however, take away from John Webster's attempt to provide a stimulating and rational basis for the humane

treatment of animals. Finally I hope, as I am sure John Webster does, that this book is widely read and thereby helps facilitate real improvements to the welfare of animals.

Alistair Lawrence

Legal Scene

Four Cases Involving Dangerous Dogs

The owner of a dog left it in charge of another person B. Owner visited B's house. Whilst he approached the dog it bit a girl. On appeal it was held that the owner had responsibility for the dog but at the material time B was still in charge of it.

A Boxer which had never previously bitten anyone but which bit two children was held not to be dangerously out of control because this was a single incident and there were no grounds for reasonable apprehension that the dog would injure anyone.

A German Shepherd dog was being looked after by R for a man who was in prison. It escaped and injured a young boy. R said she was not in charge because the dog escaped when another woman returned to the house. The Court of Appeal held that being in charge was a matter of fact and degree and for the jury to decide.

An owner of a Pit Bull registered it with the intention of having it neutered, tattooed, implanted and insured. Before that could be done the police seized it. Whilst it remained in police care the time limit for all the procedures passed. It was held that despite this she could not now have an exemption certificate because what had happened did not prevent the prohibition coming into force.

PARROTS AGAIN

Barney a parrot was key witness in a stolen goods trial at Kingston Crown Court. He let out a wolf whistle and puffed up his chest when he spotted Georgina Morgans from whom he had allegedly been stolen. It was enough to convince the jury.

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

The law protects fish which are breeding. It is an offence to be in possession of such fish. "Unclean" means an exhausted fish or one which had already begun to spawn. "Unseasonal" was a fish which had begun to spawn or was on the point of spawning.

EXPORT OF CALVES

Port Authorities have no discretion to exclude the trade in live calves the Queen's Bench decided. The case involved Coventry Airport and Plymouth and Dover Harbours. The trade was lawful and could not be banned on the grounds that it was generating unlawful disruption.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

In a most important case on the duty of carriers the Division Court said a journey included the whole of the transport of the animal from the place of departure to the place of destination unless there had been an interruption of at least 10 hours during which the animals were cared for. Criminal conduct occurring abroad came within UK legislation.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

A veterinary surgeon examined calves for export but only looked at 207 out of 557 specified on the health certificate. The veterinary surgeon was guilty of an offence brought under the Trade Description Act.

ARTICLES

"Blood Sports and Public Law" (A Lindsay): (1995) 145 new Law Journal 412.

"Veal, ideals and Europe: (1995) Hazardous Substances Brief.", May, 1-2. (U.K. and E.C. legislation covering raising, export and treatment of calves).

Bill Jackson

meetings

UK/Ireland Regional Meeting
From 'Abnormality' to 'Animals as Consumers': Using Behaviour to Assess and Improve Welfare, 29th November 1995
Royal Veterinary College, LONDON. The programme for this meeting is as follows:

0955 Welcome

I. *Choice, demand and motivation: Using behaviour to design better animal housing*

1000 Preference and operant studies into the use of nest boxes and nesting materials by laboratory rats. C. Manser (University of Cambridge)

1020 Behavioural demand functions for additional space by caged laboratory mice. C. Sherwin (University of Bristol)

1040 Using probes to assess strength of motivation. D. McFarland (University of Oxford)

1110 Coffee

1140 Investigations into why pigs root and what materials they prefer to root in. V. Beattie, N. Walker & I. Sneddon (Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland & Queen's University, Belfast)

1200 Aversion to ammonia in pigs. J.B. Jones, C.M. Wathes & A.J.F. Webster (Silsoe Research Institute & University of Bristol)

1220 General discussion

II. *From squealing to stereotypies: Using behaviour to judge good and bad welfare*

1400 The behavioural and physiological responses of farmed deer to transport. P.N. Grigor, P.J. Goddard & C.A.

Littlewood (Macaulay Land Use Institute)

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

The law protects fish which are breeding. It is an offence to be in possession of such fish. "Unclean" means an exhausted fish or one which had already begun to spawn. "Unseasonal" was a fish which had begun to spawn or was on the point of spawning.

EXPORT OF CALVES

Port Authorities have no discretion to exclude the trade in live calves the Queen's Bench decided. The case involved Coventry Airport and Plymouth and Dover Harbours. The trade was lawful and could not be banned on the grounds that it was generating unlawful disruption.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

In a most important case on the duty of carriers the Division Court said a journey included the whole of the transport of the animal from the place of departure to the place of destination unless there had been an interruption of at least 10 hours during which the animals were cared for. Criminal conduct occurring abroad came within UK legislation.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

A veterinary surgeon examined calves for export but only looked at 207 out of 557 specified on the health certificate. The veterinary surgeon was guilty of an offence brought under the Trade Description Act.

ARTICLES

"Blood Sports and Public Law" (A Lindsay): (1995) 145 new Law Journal 412.

"Veal, ideals and Europe: (1995) Hazardous Substances Brief.", May, 1-2. (U.K. and E.C. legislation covering raising, export and treatment of calves).

Bill Jackson

meetings

UK/Ireland Regional Meeting
From 'Abnormality' to 'Animals as Consumers': Using Behaviour to Assess and Improve Welfare, 29th November 1995
Royal Veterinary College, LONDON. The programme for this meeting is as follows:

0955 Welcome

I. *Choice, demand and motivation: Using behaviour to design better animal housing*

1000 Preference and operant studies into the use of nest boxes and nesting materials by laboratory rats. *C. Manser (University of Cambridge)*

1020 Behavioural demand functions for additional space by caged laboratory mice. *C. Sherwin (University of Bristol)*

1040 Using probes to assess strength of motivation. *D. McFarland (University of Oxford)*

1110 Coffee

1140 Investigations into why pigs root and what materials they prefer to root in. *V. Beattie, N. Walker & I. Sneddon (Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland & Queen's University, Belfast)*

1200 Aversion to ammonia in pigs. *J.B. Jones, C.M. Wathes & A.J.F. Webster (Silsoe Research Institute & University of Bristol)*

1220 General discussion

II. *From squealing to stereotypies: Using behaviour to judge good and bad welfare*

1400 The behavioural and physiological responses of farmed deer to transport. *P.N. Grigor, P.J. Goddard & C.A. Littlewood (Macauley Land Use Institute)*

- 1420 The behaviour and heart-rate responses of neonate pigs to teeth-clipping, tail-docking, iron-injecting and ear-notching. *S. Webster (University of Oxford)*
- 1440 The effect of 'shot biopsy' on the behaviour and physiology of pigs. *N.A. Geverink, M. Ruis & R. Eisen (ID-DLO, Research Branch, Zeist)*
- 1500 The effect of *ad lib.* feeding of a high fibre diet on aggressive interactions in pregnant sows. *X. Whittaker, H.A.M. Spooler, S.A. Edwards, S. Corning & A.B. Lawrence (SAC, Edinburgh & ADAS, Terrington)*
- 1520 Tea
- 1550 Using abnormal behaviour to assess animal welfare. *H. Würbel, (Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich)*
- 1610 Some reservations on the use of stereotypies to assess animal welfare. *C.J. Savory (Roslin Institute)*
- 1630 Field and controlled studies of non-feeding oral, nasal and facial behaviours of sows: A common 'need' for oral stimulation? *J.P. Signoret, C. Vieuille, J.W. Dailey & J.J. McGlone (INRA, Nouzilly & Texas Tech. University)*
- 1650 Stereotypic behaviour in humans at bus stops. *J. Cooper & R. Young (University of Oxford & Edinburgh Zoo)*
- 1710 General discussion

III Free Papers

- 1720 Responses of pigs to transport and social isolation: Trials of a new method of collecting saliva for cortisol. *S. Schreiter & A. Zanella (University of München)*
- 1740 What has the male got to do with it? Fluctuating asymmetries in the rooster and hen, and the number of eggs laid. *B. Forkmann & S. Corr (Roslin Institute)*

There is £5.00 registration fee payable when you attend. There is no need to book in advance. This meeting is being organised by Georgia Mason (University of Oxford) who can be contacted at:
 tel: +44 (0)1865 - 271219
 fax: +44 (0)1865 - 310447
 email: georgia.mason@zoology.oxford.ac.uk

30th International Congress of the International Society for Applied Ethology. Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Wednesday 14th to Saturday 17th August 1996.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

The 30th Congress of the ISAE will take place in Guelph, Ontario next August and the members of the local organizing committee are looking forward to seeing you then. We would like to take this opportunity to give you some details of the congress.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

The Congress will be held at the University of Guelph which has a beautiful campus at the south end of Guelph. The University is "mid-sized" (by North American standards!) having about 11,500 undergraduates and 1,500 graduate students. It was founded in 1964, and so is young as a university. However, two of the founding colleges, the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College are well over 100 years old. The University's strengths are in the life sciences.

THE CITY OF GUELPH

The City of Guelph lies about 100 km west of Toronto in south-west Ontario. It is situated just north of Highway 401 which is the main corridor linking Montreal, Toronto, London, and Windsor and passing into the U.S. at Detroit. Toronto has an International Airport with good connections to the rest of the world.

Those who think of Canada being in the frozen north, should remember that the south-western tip of Ontario lies fairly far south (farther south than one third of the U.S.!). Guelph is at about the same latitude as Bilbao in Spain, Marseilles in France and Florence in Italy. August can be hot, so appropriate summer clothing should be worn.

Guelph was founded on St. Georges Day in 1827. In order to honour King George IV, the founder, John Galt, named the city "Guelph", the old family name of the House of Hanover. It is a pleasant city with some beautiful limestone and brick buildings and a population of over 90,000. It lies in a mixed farming community with corn (maize) and soya beans being the main crops together with a good variety of dairy, beef, swine and poultry enterprises.

There are some very picturesque and interesting

villages such as Elora close at hand. There is a flourishing Mennonite community (similar to Amish) to the north and west with a superb Farmer's Market and Craft Shops at St. Jacobs. In order that spouses and families can explore and enjoy some of these treasures, we will be very pleased to re-introduce a "spouses program" to this meeting, if there is a demand.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAM

We are going to break new ground in 1996 by having two parallel sessions of spoken papers for much of the program. The Congress will start on Wednesday morning with the "David Wood-Gush Memorial Lecture". This will be followed by a plenary session on "The Behaviour and Welfare of Laboratory Animals". This will be the only session with a theme being announced now. The rest of the papers at the meeting will be "free". That is to say members will be encouraged to submit abstracts for either spoken or poster papers on any topic that comes within the Society's mandate. A selection committee will then pick what they consider to be the best papers and arrange them into a program. At the moment, the plan is that all spoken papers (apart from those in the plenary session mentioned above) should be 20 minutes long (15 minutes presentation, 5 minutes questions). We have booked one excellent lecture theatre that holds 300+ together with another room that holds 100+. These rooms are about 3 minutes apart and so people wishing to change rooms will have to use the 5 minute question period.

The whole of Wednesday evening will be devoted to the Poster Session.

There will be a series of parallel visits of scientific interest on Friday afternoon starting about 1430h.

The Congress will finish at lunchtime on Saturday.

SOCIAL EVENTS

There will be an excursion on Thursday leaving about 1145h to Niagara-on-the-Lake, picnic lunch at the historic site of Fort George, and visit to Niagara Falls. The buses will return to "The Arboretum" at the University for a barbecue.

The banquet will be held on Friday evening and will be followed by various jollifications (we have already booked a band for dancing!).

ACCOMMODATION AND MEALS

The main accommodation will be in the University Halls of Residence on campus. There is also limited hotel accommodation nearby. Breakfasts and dinners will be served in a dining hall close to the Residences; lunches will be at, or close to, the meeting rooms.

TIMETABLE

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| February 15th | Abstracts of papers (spoken and poster) should be submitted. We wish to receive abstracts of 250 words. Abstracts should include the title(s), name(s) and address(es) of author(s). |
| March 31st | Notification of acceptance of papers sent out, together with Official Abstract Form. |
| May 15th | Deadline for return of Registration Form (still to be sent out) and for return of Official Abstract Form. |

COST

The Registration Fee will be about \$120. Accommodation in the Residences will be about \$38/night (single), \$33/night (twin). Hotel accommodation in Guelph is around \$70-80/night at the moment. Please remember that most Europeans and Americans will experience a very favourable exchange rate!

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The local organizing committee consists of :- Ian Duncan, Tina Widowski, Denna Benn and Andrew Luescher (with some advice at a distance from Jeff Rushen and Joy Mench). We are also in the process of twisting the arms of some Graduate Students at the moment! Some financial assistance may be available to people wishing to attend the Guelph Meeting from under-developed countries. Anyone seeking such assistance should write to Prof. Duncan as soon as possible.

Enquiries should be sent to :-

Ian Duncan, Department of Animal and Poultry Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada. Tel (519) 824 4120 ext 3652 Fax (519) 836 9873

E-mail iduncan@aps.uoguelph.ca

PLEASE NOTE: the dates of the Guelph Meeting were erroneously published in the ASAB Newsletter. Unfortunately, they were confused with the revised dates of the UK/Ireland meeting which will take place in September 1996.

UK/Ireland Meeting 1996, jointly with BSAS and RSPCA, 18-19th September, Leeds. 'Animal Choices'. This meeting will address all aspects of choice in animal husbandry. It will take the form of a number of invited keynote papers followed by discussion. Areas to be covered include: animal awareness, models of motivation, decision making, measuring preferences & motivation, environmental choices. Further details can be obtained from: BSAS, PO Box 3, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0RZ, UK. Tel [44] (0) 131 445 4508. Fax: [44] (0) 131 535 3120. Email:BSAS@ed.sac.ac.uk

ISAE International Congress 1997, 13-16th August, Prague, Czech Republic.

OTHER MEETINGS

Improving our Understanding of Ratites in a Farming Environment, 27-29th March 1996, Manchester, UK. Papers will cover all aspects of the biology of ostriches, emus and rheas, including reproductive biology & incubation, nutrition, behaviour, husbandry and production. Contact Charles Deeming, Hangland Farm Ostriches Ltd, Upper Wardington, Banbury, Oxfordshire OX17 1SU, UK (fax +44 1295 710628).

The Animal Contract (ISAZ 96), 24-26th July 1996, Cambridge, UK. This meeting of the International Society for Anthrozoology will include talks on attitudes to animals, behaviour problems & therapy and effects of humans on animals & *vice versa*. Contact: Anthony Podberscek, Dept of Clinical Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ES, UK (fax +44 1223 330886, email alp18@cus.cam.ac.uk).

Unfortunately, the associated satellite symposium, which was due to discuss attitudes to

animals and animal welfare has had to be postponed. It will be held in 1997 at a time and place yet to be decided.

International Society for Animal Hygiene Congress, 17th-21st August 1997, Helsinki, Finland. Contact Hannu Saloniemi, College of Veterinary Medicine, Helsinki.

Email Saloniem@ekkl.vetmed.fi

XXV International Ethological Conference, 18-25th August 1997, Vienna. Chair of Organizing Committee: Michael Taborsky, IEC Organizing Committee, Wiener Medizinische Akademie, Alser Strasse 4, A-1090, Vienna, Austria.

EAAP 48th Annual Meeting, 25-28th August 1997, Vienna. This meeting will include the following themes: Sustainable livestock production systems; Human health aspects of swine production; Feed additives; Mastitis control programmes.

LATE NEWS

Ian Duncan, a past President of the Society, has just been appointed to the Chair of Animal Welfare in the Veterinary College at the University of Guelph. This chair was created in 1992 and has now been made a full University chair.

This news comes in the same year as our current President, Jan Ladewig, was appointed to a newly-created chair in Animal Welfare in the Division of Ethology and Health at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University of Copenhagen.

As a Society, we offer our congratulations to Ian and Jan. We should also be heartened by these appointments since they are an indication of the increasing recognition of the importance of applied ethological research.

Editor