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From SVE to ISAE

Most members will by now be aware that at the 25th Anniversary of the SVE in Edinburgh, at the Annual General Meeting, it was decided to change the Society's name to the International Society for Applied Ethology. Some members, though, will see this as a sudden move, and of course it needs explanation and clarification. A full account of the discussions about our constitution which have taken place is given below (under ISAE News). However, there is no doubt that the ISAE will go from strength to strength as the most important society for those interested in the behaviour of animals used by humans: the ISAE will continue to be the society where scientists with such interests from different disciplines can interact and discuss their work. In particular, veterinary science will continue to be integral to our interests, because of the interaction between behaviour and health. I sincerely hope that our veterinarian members will remain in the Society despite the substitution of the word 'Applied' for 'Veterinary' in our title, and help us to develop our care for animals further in future.

The 25th Anniversary of the SVE became the birthday of the ISAE: a re-start of a growing Society in a world increasingly interested in the animals which we keep.

Herman Wierenga, President

What's in a name? A veterinary viewpoint

In July 1991 SVE returned to the Edinburgh, the scene of its 1966 birth, and was re-baptised. It is no secret that I have for many years resisted a change in name on the grounds that you don't change a good brand name. However, a majority of members thought otherwise and we are now the International Society for Applied Ethology. The new title more aptly describes what we do. The secretariat have devised a letterhead which indicates that between 1966 and 1991 we were the SVE. There remains the problem of identification in the reference books, but given time that too will sort itself out.

For many years SVE has discussed just such a change. This was not a sudden decision on the part of the AGM. The initiative did not

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formerly Society for Veterinary Ethology

come exclusively from the non-vets, many vets supporting it and is history. What are the implications for the future?

What will be the effects of including the word 'international'? We have always been an international learned society. Our use of the word will emphasise our world-wide status. Many in the USA and Canada thought of us as either a UK or at most a European society, despite our comments to the contrary. Now there can be no doubt.

What will be the effects of excluding the word 'Veterinary'? In 1966 this society was founded by veterinary surgeons for veterinary surgeons. It is natural, therefore, that many people will regret this exclusion from our title. We have many veterinary members, some very senior in the profession including a former President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Our veterinary members are the converted. They have always deplored the tepid response to our work of many veterinary bodies who ought to know better. They have long tried with only moderate success to inculcate into all members of the profession and especially the veterinary schools the value of ethology as a diagnostic tool in connection with animal health and welfare.

Dropping the word 'veterinary' could paradoxically improve our relations with the veterinary profession, for three reasons.

- 1) Vets in the UK have tended to think of us as a branch of the BVA.
- 2) Whilst retaining our existing membership, we will now perhaps be in an even better position to influence veterinary organisations worldwide. We will present ourselves more clearly as what we have always been, namely a highly respected worldwide scientific body whose opinions are listened to by national governments and by international bodies.
- 3) Vets and veterinary schools might prove to be rather more interested in us under our new title. Grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. We haven't changed fields but superficially we might appear to have done so.

We are the owners of a proud heritage. The word 'veterinary' made us special. There was, however, not much logic in its continued use. Our vigorous, healthy and dynamic society will always be described as 'formerly SVE'. Our character and our aims will remain broadly the same. In essence only the name has been changed. I don't think our veterinary founding fathers have much to fear.

Bill Jackson, MRCVS

ISAE Office Bearers

President:	Herman Wierenga
Senior Vice-President:	Bo Algers
Junior Vice-President:	Harold Gonyou
Secretary:	Mike Appleby
Assistant Secretary:	Henrik Simonsen
Membership Secretary:	Carol Petherick
Treasurer:	Mike Mendl
Editor:	Ian Horrell
Legal Assessor:	Bill Jackson
Council members:	Elisabetta Canali, Jean Faure, Jan Ladewig, Lindsay Matthews, Frank Odberg, Jeff Rushen
Regional Secretaries:	Mike Appleby, Harry Blokhuis, Marie-France Bouissou, Harold Gonyou, L.C. Hsia, Andrew Luescher, Lindsay Matthews, Willem Schouten, Klaus Zeeb

ISAE news

SVE 25th Anniversary International Congress: A look back, but a step forward

Last July, about 180 people from 22 countries gathered in Edinburgh to participate in the 25th anniversary congress of our society. This time not only to present and discuss recent research results, but also to remember how and where it all started and to look forward. We had the pleasure of having several of our founder members participating at the congress. I will not go into details here, but merely ask those interested that were not able to participate, to try to obtain the Proceedings. (These can be obtained from UFAW, 8 Hamilton Close, Potters Bar EN6 3QD, UK. Cheque or money order payable to UFAW for £4.50 including postage and packing). The

anniversary review of the SVE by Carol Petherick and Ian Duncan together with the presentation by David Wood-Gush on the development of our science over the last century are important descriptions of our roots. Many of the scientific papers were also of a review type, which is useful especially for those of us that are new in the field of applied ethology.

A special effort was made in workshops to look forward, trying to identify important areas or research tasks. Participants all received copies of the results of this, which may also be published. This sort of approach should be a stimulus for us all when planning new research projects.

The Britannic people are a bit strange. Have you ever seen a debate in the British Parliament? Those debates are often quite noisy, and people vocalize in the most strange ways to express their feelings about the arguments presented. One evening such a debate was organised in the Old College at the University of Edinburgh. Ian Duncan, assisted by Jeff Rushen, proposed that 'Applied Ethology is not helping the cause of Animal Welfare'. This was opposed by Klaus Vestergaard who was assisted by Don Broom. Never mind what the outcome of the debate was, it is certainly good experience to adopt a standpoint and to struggle for it (whether you fully agree or not) to test your arguments. Using the British way of doing it doesn't make it less interesting. Colin Whitemore was the guarantor for this, using all his grandiose authority (and wit) as the chairman of this debate.

Mike Appleby, Ian Horrell, Barry Hughes, Alistair Lawrence, Carol Petherick, Mark Rutter, Claudia Terlouw and Natalie Waran did a great job in organising this congress, not only to let us discuss science, but also to enjoy these days in the company of friends.

The Edinburgh meeting was an historical one, partly because we celebrated our 25th anniversary, and partly because our statutes were adjusted and our name changed. The name issue has been a chronic 'disease' in our society and it has been discussed at almost every meeting for years. Many members have felt that 'Veterinary' does not properly describe our society, in terms of both the membership list and the type of research that many members perform. It is my sincere hope that all members will find our new name appropriate and that you will be able to identify yourselves with 'ISAE' as you have done with 'SVE'.

Bo Algers

From SVE to ISAE: The full story

The discussion about the name of the Society has rather a long history. An early stage took place at the AGM in 1987 in Tanikon, Switzerland. Based on an enquiry among SVE members, various alternative names for the Society were discussed. Finally it was decided at that stage to leave it unchanged.

At the SVE council meeting in 1990 in Montecatini, Italy, it was decided that a committee should study the constitution of the SVE and advise on possible improvements, which of course might include the name. An interim report of this committee was presented at the AGM in Edinburgh, and then as it turned out decisions had to be taken at that time. This was because formal motions had been put to the AGM concerning the name of the Society, its administration and its Honorary Members.

In the report to the AGM the constitution committee first described the development of the SVE. The SVE was formed in Edinburgh in 1966. Gradually it developed into a European and then into a world society. In addition to the original veterinarian members, gradually many agronomists, biologists and psychologists became members. After such a period of rapid development over 25 years, it seemed necessary to reconsider the aims and the organization of the Society.

At the Edinburgh meeting discussion about administration of the Society (including Honorary Members) did not take much time. The most important step, in my opinion, is that the appointment of Regional Secretaries is now laid down in the Constitution. The Regional Secretaries will now play an important role in contacts between the members and their Society.

The name of the Society was, as you will imagine, debated for more time. But from the beginning it was clear that the AGM did want to change the existing name! Various combinations were discussed with key-words like International, Applied, Animal, Behaviour, Veterinary, Ethology and Science. Perhaps the most contentious of these was Veterinary. Many members wanted to retain this in the name. However, when even a prominent veterinarian member spoke in favour of deleting it, it became easier for the AGM to take a decision. Votes were taken on several proposals, but a majority of those present were in favour of what has now become our new name: the

International Society for Applied Ethology. The constitution committee made certain proposals, but the AGM had the last word!

At the AGM in Edinburgh the most important changes in the Society's constitution of the Society were decided. The constitution committee will continue its work and propose final changes to the Council, and it is expected that the AGM in Pittsburgh next year can decide about these. All members will be informed in time about all these changes.

As I said in the article on the front page, I am confident that with its new name and with its aims and ideas clarified, our Society will continue to gain in strength and support, helping us in our work with animals.

Herman Wierenga

Honorary Membership

At the congress in Edinburgh, David Wood-Gush was awarded an honorary membership of ISAE. David has an extensive Curriculum Vitae which will not be cited here. Because of his long and outstanding contribution to the discipline of Applied Ethology and to ISAE (SVE), and because of all the inspiration given to us by his publications, his lectures and his other work, the Council of ISAE is pleased to have David as one of our honorary members.

Bo Algers

ISAE Membership

We welcome the following new members to the Society:

Mr J. Marchant, Dept Clinical Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge, Madingley, Cambridge CB3 0ES, UK

Dr J.M. Stookey, Dept Herd Medicine and Theriogenology, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0, Canada

Ms B. Nielsen, GABS, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian, UK

Mr A.R. Rudd, Animal Welfare Research Group, University of Cambridge, 307 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, UK

Dr V. Molony, Dept Preclinical Veterinary Sciences, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Summerhall, Edinburgh EH9 1QH, UK

Dr I. Baranyiova, University of Veterinary Science, Palackeho 1-3, 612 42 Brno, Czechoslovakia 117

Prof. W. Empel, Institute of Cattle Breeding and Milk Production, Agricultural University, Warsaw, Poland

Dr M. E. Stevenson, Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 6TS, UK

Dr G.M. Muwanga, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zambia, PO Box 32379, Lusaka, Zambia

Mrs J.H. Cox, World Society for the Protection of Animals, 10 Lawn Lane, London SW8 1UD, UK

Dr P. Koene, Dept of Animal Husbandry, Ethology, Marijkeweg 40, PO Box 338, 6700 AH Wageningen, The Netherlands

There have been the following resignations: T.D. Wilson, M.W. Gregory, P.A. Bloxham and K. Carson; Katherine was the Treasurer of the Society for 8 years, so we are sorry that the time has come when she feels she has to resign, and thank her for her years of valuable work.

The following have been removed from the membership list because of non-payment of subscriptions: Arner, Horn, Plym-Forsell, Burt, Locke, Reihill, Gloor, Petersen, A.F. Unshelm, Grandin, Petersen and H.V. Voith

If any member is in contact with any of the above, perhaps they could notify them of their deletion and ask them to contact me if they wish to be reinstated.

There are changes of address for the following:
T. Knowles, Dept of Veterinary Medicine, University of Bristol, Langford, Bristol BS18 7DY, UK

F. Kenny, Kilmurray, Enfield, Co. Meath, Ireland

H. Trunkfield, Burndhurst Mill Farm, Loxley, Uttoxeter, Staffs ST14 8RZ, UK

J. Remfry, Animal Protection Consultancies and Projects, 19 Moxon Street, Barnet, Herts EN5 5TS, UK

B. Rietveld-Piepers, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, Postbus 20401, 2500 ek's Gravenhage, The Netherlands

K. Mearns, 33 High Street, Old Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB2 3EH

J. Hodgson, Dykeside Farmhouse, Maud, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire AB4 8QA, UK

You will see from the enclosed form that the next edition of our membership list will include more information than before.

Please fill in your form and return it now!

Carol Petherick

Seventh International Congress on Animal Hygiene: Satellite Behaviour Symposium

Three years ago in Skara, the SVE and the ISAH (International Society for Animal Hygiene) had joint sessions on animal health, behaviour and stockmanship. This obviously inspired the ISAH to encourage papers on animal behaviour in the future. At the next ISAH Congress in Leipzig on 20-24 August 1991, a satellite symposium for Animal Health was held. There were 19 papers presented with titles such as 'Social dominance and disease susceptibility in swine', 'Behaviour as an indicator of disordered organism-environment relations' and 'Relationships between teat order of suckling piglets, live weight development, morbidity and sexual maturity from birth to slaughtering'. The Proceedings has the ISBN number 3-924851-56-5. A leaflet about the ISAH was made available and was 'consumed' within minutes! Do not hesitate to contact me for further information about this symposium.

Bo Algers

22nd International Ethological Conference

The 22nd International Ethological Conference was held this August in the heat and humidity of Kyoto, Japan. Between 600 and 700 delegates attended the conference, with roughly half coming from the host country and representing Japan's growing interest in the field of ethology, particularly in behavioural ecology, primatology and entomology. The six day scientific programme was packed with the usual variety of topics ranging from optimal foraging to etho-pharmacology to the human-animal interface. Applied ethology featured prominently and was the subject of one of the six main plenary sessions. Plenary talks were given by Shozo Takahashi on ethological aspects of insect pest control, Marie-France Bouissou on intra- and interspecific relationships in domestic ungulates, Don Broom on complex concepts underlying the behaviour of domestic animals and Marthe Kiley-Worthington on her hope for enhanced animal welfare and animal-human

symbiosis in the 21st century. The talks were of a high standard and were well received by an audience of ethologists from many different backgrounds. Oral sessions, poster sessions, roundtables and films on applied ethology, animal management and welfare were well attended, with quite a number of Japanese ethologists showing interest in these areas. The conference was efficiently run by what amounted to a small army of local organisers, and was complemented by entertaining events such as a Japanese Noh play accompanied by simultaneous English translation. The translation was certainly a great help since this traditional form of theatre is often a source of bemusement even to the Japanese themselves. Delegates were treated to lavish welcome and farewell receptions made up of a mixture of Japanese and Western dishes, and all left with full stomachs and looking forward to the next meals (and conference) in Spain in two years' time.

Mike Mendl

Scottish Centre for Animal Welfare Sciences

The Scottish Centre for Animal Sciences was established in November 1990 under the aegis of the Edinburgh Centre for Rural Research, and formally launched with a public meeting in Edinburgh on 19th September 1991. It aims to coordinate research on animal welfare and on relevant aspects in its parent disciplines. These disciplines include the behavioural, genetic, immunological, physiological, agricultural and veterinary sciences. The Centre comprises some 50 scientists based in 14 locations throughout Scotland, while collaboration with colleagues from further afield will be welcomed. Further information can be obtained from the Coordinator, Professor Crad Roberts, Crew Building, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JN, UK, or from the Secretary, Dr Michael Cockram, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Veterinary Field Station, Easter Bush, Midlothian EH25 9RG, UK

Mike Appleby

correspondence

There is no correspondence to print in this issue, but letters and other contributions will be welcome in future. We might even investigate the possibility of reproducing pictures: almost anything is possible on Mark's magnificent Mac!

ISAE Advice in Strasbourg: Council of Europe Committee

The Standing Committee of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes has held two meetings in Strasbourg during the past year. I attended those meetings as scientific advisor on behalf of the Society and several other members attended as national representatives. The Recommendation concerning fur animals, which had been in preparation since 1988, was adopted in October 1990. This Recommendation applies to all animals kept for their fur but includes detailed appendices on mink, polecats, foxes, coypu and chinchilla. An innovation in these appendices, which will probably be continued in future recommendations, is a note at the beginning of each about important biological characteristics of the species which should be borne in mind when considering how to keep the animals whilst minimising the chances that their welfare is poor. The Committee formulated detailed recommendations in a 19-page document but expressed some reservations about keeping fur animals, saying that systems of husbandry at present in commercial use often fail to meet all the needs of the animals.

A subject of considerable discussion during recent meetings of the Committee has been the consequences for animal welfare of various aspects of biotechnology. A proposal has now been made to the Committee of Ministers to amend the Convention to make it clear that it covers both natural and artificial breeding of animals. When the Convention was approved in 1976 there was no consideration of the necessity to refer to the consequences of genetic manipulation of farm animals or other organisms. An amendment which would allow recommendations concerning the killing of fur animals on the farm was also proposed.

Current activities in the Committee concern the formulation of recommendations concerning the welfare of sheep and goats. The next set of recommendations, which are at an early stage of discussion, concern broiler chickens.

The Society also sent a scientific advisor, Neville Gregory, to the meetings of a working party of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter. A draft Code of Conduct on Stunning and Slaughter was completed. There was discussion of many subjects but especially the relative merits of methods of stunning which do or do not induce cardiac arrest and of stunning methods using carbon dioxide. A section on religious slaughter was not included in the Code of Conduct but was reduced to a sub-paragraph in the preamble. The discussions of the different methods of animal housing, management and slaughter are always of value, in that differences in methodologies amongst countries are communicated to one another and the increasing concern about animal welfare in the whole of Europe is made clear. Countries which have not had comprehensive legislation on farm animal welfare have used the recommendations as a framework for such legislation and possibilities for improvement in legislation have been made evident to all member states. A number of fundamental scientific questions have also been raised and necessities for further research have been clarified.

Don Broom

Fertility Control for Wild Horses

The second International Conference on Fertility Control in Wildlife was held at the University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia in November 1990. Designed to bring together people and organisations involved in the management of wildlife and captive species, the Conference aimed to provide a forum for the discussion of humane, socially acceptable, scientifically valid and effective methods of stabilising wild, feral and captive animal populations.

One of the major speakers at the conference was Dr Jay Kirkpatrick from Eastern Montana College, USA, whose pioneering work, funded by the World Society for the Protection of Animals, has achieved a major breakthrough in the control of wild horse populations.

Feral horse populations in the United States have been thought to compete with livestock for grazing on public lands and have been blamed for much of the destruction of the range. Consequently, ranchers have encouraged the capture and slaughter of the horses to create more food and space for their livestock. Despite government programmes to alle-

viate the perceived competition between feral horses and livestock over the past 20 years, indiscriminate and illegal round-ups and slaughtering have continued.

For several years, Dr Kirkpatrick has studied the use of PZP (Porcine Zona Pellucidae) on feral horses. Using a barbless dart, Kirkpatrick administers the vaccine, which inhibits fertility in the wild mares. PZP is easily transported to remote areas, is safe to administer to mares pregnant at the time of inoculation and does not require that the animal be captured or immobilised in any way. Finally, it does not appear to affect the sexual behaviour or social organisation of the feral horses.

While some questions persist regarding the long term effects of the drug upon the reproductive functions of the mares, this discovery is of great importance to the solution of the feral horse problem in the United States and could potentially be applied to wild horse problems in other countries, such as Australia.

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Legal Scene

Case: Liability for injury by dog

In deciding whether a dog which had caused injury to a person had characteristics which were not normally found in animals of the same species, thereby giving rise to the possibility of liability on the part of the owner under the Animals Act 1971, the relevant comparison was with other dogs of the same breed, where an identifiable breed existed, and not with other dogs generally, according to Mr Justice Pill in *Hunt v. Wallis*: *Times Law Reports 10/5/91 QBD*. The case concerned a border collie.

Statute: Welfare of Animals at Slaughter Act 1991 (c.30)

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on June 27th 1991, makes provisions relating to the welfare of animals at slaughter, amending provisions concerning slaughterer's licences and certain other items with respect to the slaughter of animals.

Medicines (Fees Relating to Medicinal Products for Animal Use) Regulations 1991 (no. 632)

Made under the Medicines Act 1971 (c.69), s.1(1)(2); operative on April 3 1991; replaces S.I. 1990 no.1205 and prescribes fees in connection with applications and inspections relating to licences and certificates granted in relation to medicinal products for animals.

Article: 'Two bites at the law', Leila Farah, Times 30/4/91

The author argues that although a dog can usually get away with one bite before its owner is prosecuted or the animal faces being put down, human victims of dog bites should have better redress. In 1988-89 dog attacks caused 4711 lost working days among postmen, 15% of days lost to the Post Office. Bradley Viner of the British Veterinary Association says the worst bite he ever received as a practising vet was from a doe-eyed but psychopathic Golden Retriever, and most vets could tell of similar experiences.

Leila Farah quotes the Association of Personal Injury Lawyers as welcoming a change in the *Curtis v Betts* precedent to dogs not generally suspected of violent behaviour. In *Curtis v Betts* (see SVE Newsletter 44), the owner of a dog known to have a tendency to defend fiercely territory it regarded as its own was held liable for damage caused by the dog.

Book: 'Trials of an Expert Witness: Tales of Clinical Neurology and the Law.'

by Harold L. Klawans, Bodley Head, £13.99, ISBN 0-370-31608-8

Bill Jackson

ISAE newsletter

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ISAE Meetings

Nordic Winter Meeting, 19-21 November 1991, Sweden. Details are enclosed.

UK Winter Meeting, 4 December 1991, Cambridge, UK. Details of this meeting on Companion Animals are enclosed.

ISAE/ASAS International Congress, 7-11 August 1992, Pittsburgh, USA. Details below.

ISAE/DVG/EAAP International Congress, 1993, Gosen, Germany

International Congress, 1992

The 1992 summer meeting will be held on 7-11 August in conjunction with the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. The intention of this joint meeting is to increase the interaction of European and American workers in applied animal ethology. Up to 50 oral papers may be presented and poster sessions will also be scheduled. Several invited papers by both European and American scientists are being planned.

The meeting will be held in a convention centre. Registration fees will be approximately \$100 (£60) with a reduced rate for students. Housing in adjoining hotels will cost approximately \$80 (£50) per room per night (upto 4 persons per room). Moderately priced hotels (\$40 per night) are available on the edge of the city but transportation will be less convenient. There is a Youth Hostel nearby. Pittsburgh has an international airport with most trans-Atlantic flights routed through New York, Boston or Washington. By making arrangements early, and remaining in the USA for a minimum of one week, flight costs can be reduced considerably. Fares of under \$600 (£400) were available in the summer of 1991.

ASAS will host a number of social events for everyone attending the conference. ISAE will have a special booth during registration to facilitate your arrival, registration and interaction with ASAS members. There will be a special ISAE social event during the conference as well as the annual business meeting.

You should anticipate a call for papers in December or January. Abstracts will probably be due by March 1. Registration materials will be available in the

spring.

If you have any questions or suggestions or need any assistance in conjunction with this meeting, please contact me at University of Illinois, 1207 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, IL 61801, USA (tel. 217-333 2118; fax 217-244 2871). The ASAS is looking forward to this joint meeting and the increased interaction it should foster.

Harold Gonyou

Other Meetings

'Food for the Future', 25-26 October 1991, Guelph, Ontario Organised by the Canadian Farm Animal Care Trust

'The Behavioural Ecology of Learning', 1-3 November 1991, Montreal, Canada. For this symposium, contact Luc-Alain Giraldeau, Dept of Biology, Concordia University, 1345 de Maisonneuve Blvd West, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8, Canada.

'Bien-etre des animaux d'elevage', 21 November 1991, Paris, France. This colloquium will have three themes: 'Les problemes', 'La mesure du bien-etre et les consequences d'une inadaptation' and 'Ameliorer l'adaptation'. Details can be obtained from the secretariat, APRIA, 14-16 rue Claude-Bernard, 75005 Paris, or from the ISAE Regional Secretary, Marie-France Bouissou.

23rd Internationale Arbeitstagung Angewandte Ethologie bei Haustieren, 21-23 November 1991, Freiburg, Germany Details are enclosed of this meeting of the DVG.

'Animal Behaviour Society', 13-18 June 1992, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Enquiries to L. Ratcliffe or K. Wynne-Edwards, Dept of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6, Canada.

'VI International Conference on Human-Animal Interactions', 20-25 July 1992, Montreal, Canada. This will be held in conjunction with the 11th Annual Delta Society Conference

'XXIII International Ethological Conference', 1-9 September 1993, Torremolinos, Spain. If you wish to receive information on the next IEC, write to Dr Anna Omedes, General Secretary, XXIII IEC, Ap. 98033, Barcelona 08080, Spain. Preliminary offers of papers, with some indication of subject, will also be welcome at this stage.