

bats' sections are particularly brief especially when compared with information given by the *BSAVA Wildlife Manual*, and I'm surprised that a book focused on North American wildlife rescue does not touch at all upon the capture and confinement of bear species, as bear cubs are frequent victims of road traffic accidents or may be orphaned by hunters or loggers.

Whilst appreciating that this is a practical guide, it would be nice to see some of the information given referenced to published data. For example, in the oiled seabird chapter, the author does briefly mention the potential long- and short-term consequences of oiling, but this could be a great opportunity to discuss the welfare implications of rehabilitation on seabirds that realistically have quite poor chances of long-term survival and reproduction. It's important that wildlife rescuers, who are driven to help wildlife through passion and good intentions, are able to appreciate the limitations of help that can be offered in some scenarios and recognise that we also have a duty of care to prevent future suffering (something not yet recognised in US law).

Once captured, handling and confinement of wildlife is discussed, again the illustrations provide helpful information and consideration is given to preparedness of facilities and minimising stress.

The book also introduces some first aid techniques and, whilst recognising that handling can be stressful, still guides the inexperienced rescuer through a basic physical exam and discusses fluid therapy, fracture stabilisation and treatment of hypo- and hyperthermia. Whilst it may be essential for a rescuer to tackle some of these issues in an emergency rescue situation, it would be more reassuring if a recommendation was also made to seek specialist veterinary attention. Similarly, the chapter on field euthanasia describes situations where this may be necessary but no advice to seek veterinary attention where possible is given. Some of the recommendations given for field euthanasia are reasonable for an experienced person but a more inexperienced rescuer may struggle to recognise the suitability of blunt-force cranial trauma as euthanasia for an animal of a particular size as no guidance is given as to which species or size of animal this is an appropriate method. Similarly, firearms are recommended for 'larger' animals with no guidance on the size of animal, the calibre of the ammunition or where the firearm should be targeted for humane euthanasia. Decapitation and carbon dioxide as methods of euthanasia are also suggested and again from a welfare perspective I would be extremely cautious in recommending these methods without further guidance. Surprisingly, cervical dislocation is not mentioned as a method of humane euthanasia for birds.

The book ends with chapters on the ethical considerations of keeping wild animals in a captive situation and recommendations on returning wildlife to the wild. Again, advice on a more robust health assessment would be useful here, particularly for species such as amphibians which may carry and spread the deadly Chytrid fungus, and pose a threat to healthy wild populations if reintroduced to them.

Overall, I would suggest that this book is an excellent guide for anyone undertaking more in-depth wildlife rescue training or someone who is supported by a more experienced rescuer who can advise on the areas requiring more detail. The book could be strengthened by the use of decision-making algorithms particularly for situations such as the consideration of field euthanasia or the decision to return to the wild or retain in captivity, as these would help to guide more inexperienced rescuers. It would also be helpful to provide references for some of the advice given as whilst practical experience is very valuable, a summary of evidence for practice would be useful. I would suggest this text as a companion to the *BSAVA Wildlife Manual* which provides complementary and more in-depth information on a number of British wildlife species.

Heather Bacon

The Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Roslin, UK

Diplomacy, Funding and Animal Welfare

LW Roeder (2011). Published by Springer, Verlag Haberstrasse 7, 69126 Heidelberg, Germany. 250 pages Hardback (ISBN 978-3-642-21273-4). Price £126.00, US\$189.00, €139.95.

Described as "a practical guide to the best diplomatic and negotiation practices needed to convince governments and international institutions to effectively protect animals, which also introduces new approaches to fund-raising", this book is based on the author's personal experiences of working in several roles in the US State Department, culminating as their Policy Adviser on Disaster Management in the Bureau of Organisational Affairs. He also served in the US Army, was seconded to the European Commission, and worked as UN Affairs Director for the World Society for the Protection of Animals as well as in private consultancy. The book reflects the author's perspective as a diplomat and negotiator at many major conventions, being on negotiating teams for issues as wide-ranging as telecommunications in disaster situations and the environmental effects of climate change.

The first chapter, 'Diplomatic theory and practice', begins with a broad introduction to animal welfare issues, drawing loosely on interviews and questions from a survey of 1,000 non-government organisations (NGOs) concerned with animal protection. It outlines the steps recommended when setting up a multilateral project to negotiate on an animal welfare issue, the roles and responsibilities of members of negotiating teams and the principles of collaboration with humanitarian organisations. The chapter ends with a section describing the author's vision of an International Animal Protection Center (IAPC) to co-ordinate the diplomatic and fund-raising efforts of animal protection and welfare organisations worldwide. The much smaller Chapter 2, 'International funding for animal protection', includes references to funding ethics, approaching the European Commission and international organisations, and the potential role of the proposed IAPC in facilitating funding for everyone. Chapter 3 covers 'International conferences and delegation management' in detail, including sub-sections

such as Tactics, Stress management, Conference bodies and Administration. The fourth chapter, 'Protocol', gives the reader a useful summary of the accepted protocols for meeting and greeting, holding receptions and writing letters to diplomats, while the very short fifth chapter mentions the use of media events for diplomacy. Finally, Chapter 6 lists a number of 'Important associations and international organisations' with some examples of their previous roles in animal protection or approaches to animal welfare issues.

As evidenced by its title, this book is wide-ranging in some aspects, while also reflecting the author's particular US/European perspective and major focus on high-level negotiations and acute animal welfare issues in disaster and emergency situations. As such, there are some areas of animal welfare that are touched upon lightly or not at all, particularly the whole-of-life issues of farming or laboratory animal welfare, while mechanisms for addressing animal rescue, emergency feeding and shelter are considered in more detail. Readers coming from a global south perspective may disagree with some of the author's views; for example, the observation that unacceptable animal welfare practices are often associated with authoritarian regimes and poor human rights records may jar with readers who recognise the severity of animal welfare issues in US intensive farming. In the early part of Chapter 1 the author uses the language of war (tactics, allies, counter-attack and victory) to describe steps in bilateral and multilateral negotiations, although just as this starts to discourage the reader he goes on to explain that negotiation and lobbying require moral suasion and not combat. Throughout the book, the emphasis returns to the end-goal, good things happening to animals, and that this goal must be always kept in mind in situations of apparent conflict or difference of opinion.

Unusually, the text is written partly as memoir and anecdote, with both real and made-up examples (the latter using some decidedly undiplomatic terminology, such as the imaginary countries of Badisstan and Pooristan) to illustrate the outcomes and challenges of negotiating on animal welfare issues. Some results of the survey of 1,000 animal protection organisations are distributed throughout the first half of the book, although for such an extensive piece of background research I would have preferred to see the organisations, questions and responses summarised and presented in more detail as a single chapter or section for the reader to consider in-depth. The book contains detailed, step-by-step guides for some activities, such as production of conference delegation binders, 'After action reports' and 'Decision memos', interspersed with more rambling case studies from high-level conferences, anecdotes, personal recommendations for avoiding jetlag or sourcing humane food for dinner parties, and the author's own photographs. This can make complicated reading, with the reader moving backwards and forwards between formal, checklist style in the sections on 'Steps to success' in diplomatic theory and practice, and phrases such as "I hate paperwork!" or subsections called 'General things to avoid or keep in mind'. The book is not intended as a scientific volume, however it is not clear how pseudo-scientific elements such as 'Roeder's principles of animal welfare diplomacy', recom-

mended for all animals, sentient or not (and appearing to be an adapted version of the Five Freedoms) fit into the wider recommendations. It would seem more appropriate to encourage readers to lobby or campaign using existing frameworks based on current animal welfare science, which are easily available and suited to the purpose.

There are enough typographical errors in the book to be noticeable, and a lot of abbreviations are used: 120 are listed in the contents and a further large number of unlisted abbreviations appear in the text. Both of these make fluent reading a challenge, particularly in Chapter 1. References are well cited and fully listed; almost all of these are grey literature, websites and the outcomes of interviews and informal conversations, providing a strong impression of the range of sources and contacts that have been drawn upon for this book.

The author's vision of a single International Animal Protection Centre runs as a thread throughout the book and is discussed most fully in a central section called 'IAPC: Uniting the orchestra'. The IAPC is proposed as a single, independent NGO with eight areas of work: co-ordinating international animal welfare policy formulation and liaising between animal protection organisations and the UN or other international bodies; acting as an independent agency of experts carrying out research and advising the animal protection community; providing training in best diplomatic practices; creating a single database (modelled on Reliefweb) for consolidating funding opportunities and matching these to project proposals; sponsoring bridging discussions and dialogue on welfare issues between UN member states; administrative support for high-level conference attendance; assisting NGOs to draft policy statements; and managing a press pool of accredited reporters to deploy in animal welfare emergencies. Some precedents for this umbrella-type of co-ordinating body are cited, mainly from the humanitarian community (UN-OCHA, InterAction, CoNngo), however, no single one of these have as wide a remit as the proposed IAPC, and their learning points from practical experience of managing such a large and complicated resource were not discussed. It was also not clear how this ambitious IAPC model would itself be funded and managed. Aiming to set up a structured and centralised organisation based in New York appears to run contrary to current development thinking on tackling complex social policy issues, of which animal welfare improvement is one. This contemporary thinking emphasises the use of light-touch and highly adaptive approaches, working through existing structures and loose, fluid networks of actors, decentralisation, distributed capacities and devolution of decision-making to the lowest level possible within a system.

The author is confident that it would be relatively easy to link a global database of animal welfare projects, funding needs and pledges held by the IAPC with its humanitarian equivalent, Reliefweb, to facilitate a co-ordinated funding response between international humanitarian and animal welfare sectors. Throughout the book, many examples were taken from the humanitarian sector and linked theoretically to opportunities for animal protection, although there were few concrete examples of where this had actually happened. More detailed and structured information from the NGO

survey may have provided further examples; however, implementing many of the author's recommendations and making measurable improvements to animal welfare on any scale through this route is likely to be more challenging than he appears to suggest. Humanitarian organisations will need to have a much greater understanding and more hard evidence of the links between animal welfare and human well-being before they will take seriously the prospect of embedding animal protection issues within, or alongside, their current work in emergency relief.

This book is written from the standpoint of an influential individual who has worked for a series of influential organisations. As such, it is full of hints and tips for similar delegates to conventions, treaty conferences and other events where multilateral diplomacy is played out among state representatives and other high-level officials. For those working in small organisations who do not have the opportunity to move in these circles, it will be useful to read it in conjunction with other sources of information more relevant to small-scale diplomatic efforts, such as experiences from the global south on how to identify and approach national representatives and local offices of the OIE and UN agencies, or how to create an effective network of small NGOs to gain leverage within larger consortia or partnerships.

Diplomacy, Funding and Animal Welfare is firmly rooted in the author's personal experience and style throughout, which may seem somewhat disjointed to anyone looking for a straightforward 'How to' guide to animal welfare diplomacy and funding or a text based on animal welfare science. However, on finishing the book, I was left with the impression of having had a number of personal conversations with a very interesting author covering his unique, wide-ranging experiences, and being able to take several ideas and practical tips to blend with other sources for furthering high-level international animal welfare policy.

Joy Pritchard

Langford House, Bristol, UK

Why Animals Matter: Animal Consciousness, Animal Welfare, and Human Well-Being

MS Dawkins (2012). Published by Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK. 209 pages Hardback (ISBN 978-0-19-958782-7). Price £16.99.

Twenty years ago, the elderly JS Kennedy, after a lifetime of studying the behaviour of locusts and other invertebrates, published his book, *The New Anthropomorphism* (Kennedy 1992). It was, in the words of a eulogistic obituary, the final act in Kennedy's "unremitting campaign — mission almost — against the insidious intrusion of teleological anthropomorphism into behavioral and psychological thinking" (Brady 1997; p 17). One of the targets of Kennedy's criticism was a much younger Oxford colleague named Marian Dawkins who, to Kennedy's obvious consternation, had published widely on 'suffering' in animals (Dawkins 1980).

In her new book, *Why Animals Matter*, Dawkins herself turns a critical eye on anthropomorphic accounts of animals, not because she has joined Kennedy in believing that it is

"unlikely that animals are conscious" (Kennedy 1992; p 24), but because she feels that anthropomorphic thinking is likely to cause animal welfare to be dismissed by sceptics as a misguided preoccupation of the woolly-headed. She is also concerned that animal welfare is being pushed off the world's political agenda by competing concerns including global food security and climate change whose advocates tend to ignore animal welfare as a concern that should be taken into account. In Dawkins' words, "Animal welfare needs new arguments if it is to hold its own against the competing claims now being made on the world's attention. First, it needs the best scientific evidence available, not wishful thinking or anthropomorphism. Second, it needs to be linked to concerns that even people who currently care little or nothing about non-human animals cannot ignore" (p 175).

The result is a book with two fairly separate goals: to put animal welfare on an unassailable scientific footing, and to show why attention to animal welfare is important for practical reasons of human self-interest.

Roughly half the book (Chapters 3–6 out of 10) is devoted to exploring anthropomorphism, consciousness, and emotion, the key question being whether we can have a scientific understanding of the experiential states of animals. After criticising scientists for being too ready to attribute mental and emotional experiences to animals, Dawkins concludes that scientists may legitimately use anecdotes and anthropomorphic thinking as sources of hypotheses but not as scientific evidence (pp 41–42). Dawkins also reviews studies of human consciousness and emotion. She examines, for example, the failure of brain-scan research to find any distinct neural correlate of consciousness that might then be sought in animals, and she notes that people can perform seemingly adaptive and goal-directed behaviour in an apparently automatic and unconscious way. After a very readable analysis of many such types of evidence, she concludes that there is no solid, scientific way to decide whether or not animals "have consciously experienced emotions" (p 103) or other conscious mental experiences.

To put animal welfare on a firmer footing, Dawkins draws on her earlier proposal that the welfare of animals can be boiled down to two 'pillars': that the animal is healthy, and that it "has what it wants" (p 142). In Chapter 8 she develops and explains this very accessible and highly condensed conception of animal welfare, and she uses it to propose how to make animal welfare scientifically watertight and relevant to people.

Chapter 7 deals with the first pillar: animal health. The chapter argues that the health of animals is of great practical importance for people, whether or not they are concerned about animals *per se*. In particular, Dawkins cites the risk of people contracting zoonotic diseases from sick animals, and the role of animal health in food safety and food quality. She also argues that attention to animal welfare can improve animal production, for example through the early detection of disease, and thus support the production of animal-source foods. The chapter, although brief, is a good start at articulating the 'practical' side of animal welfare which undoubtedly accounts for the growing attention to animal welfare in many parts of the world.