
This book of original essays is the most comprehensive single volume ever published on animal minds and the ethics of our use of animals.


This book discusses the emotional and mental world of animals. Animal cognition, intelligence and consciousness are considered, along with the importance of responsible scientific practice and the moral and ethical obligations of scientists when studying animals.


In *Love at Goon Park*, Deborah Blum charts the work of psychologist Harry Harlow, who conducted maternal separation and social isolation experiments on rhesus monkeys to study neglect on primates. The results of these experiments contradicted the popular notion that bodily contact between parents and children be limited or avoided to avoid spoiling children. They also disproved the assertion of the dominant behaviourist school of psychology, that emotions are trivial. Harlow’s work led to a revolution in psychology and demonstrated that touch ensures emotional and intellectual health. *Love at Goon Park* is the biography of both a man and an idea, and ultimately invites us to examine ourselves and the way we love.


The *Monkey Wars* tells the story of the people involved in the controversy over the use of primates in research. This issue is often inflamed by the combative stance of both researchers and animal activists. Blum interviews a wide variety of researchers (many of whom are forced to conduct their work protected by barbed wire fences and alarm systems) and activists (from the moderate Animal Welfare Institute to the highly radical Animal Liberation Front).

• Darwin, Charles. *The Descent of Man in Relation to Sex*. The project Gutenberg Etext, August 2000 (Etext #2300).

Darwin’s second landmark work on evolutionary theory (following *The Origin of the Species*) marked a turning point in the history of science with its modern vision of human nature as the product of evolution. Of particular relevance to the topic of animal experimentation are Chapter three (Comparison of the mental powers of man and the lower animals) and Chapter four (Summary of the last two chapters).


For the last 150 years industrial, agricultural and household chemicals have been tested on animals for the alleged purpose of protecting the public from their dangerous effects. *Lethal Laws* shows that using animals as human surrogates is not only unethical, it is bad science.


*Animals, Property and the Law* explores the moral issues relating to the suffering of animals and their legal status. It investigates why the law has failed to protect animals from exploitation. Gary Francione, Professor of Law and Nicholas de B Katzenbach Scholar of Law at Rutgers University Law School, thoroughly documents the paradoxical gap between our professed concern with humane treatment of animals and the overriding system of abuse permitted by US law.


More than 50 per cent of Americans believe that it is wrong to kill animals for their fur, or to hunt them for sport. Yet these same Americans often eat hamburgers, take their children to circuses and rodeos, and use products developed with animal testing. How do we justify our inconsistency? This is an easy-to-read introduction, in which animal rights advocate Gary Francione looks at our conventional moral thinking about animals. Using examples, analogies and thought-experiments, he reveals the dramatic inconsistency between what we claim to believe about animals and how we actually treat them.

Federal and state law in America provides protection to students who have a conscientious objection to harming animals in an educational context. This book is an informative guide for those students, with over 130 pages of practical and theoretical assistance on the issue of students’ rights at every education level.


In their previous book, *Sacred Cows and Golden Geese: The Human Cost of Experiments on Animals*, these authors demonstrated how an amorphous, insidious network of companies (including drug manufacturers, researchers and even cage manufacturers) perpetuated animal research in spite of its unpredictability when applied to humans. In accessible language, *Specious Science* follows up on these revelations by examining paediatrics, diseases of the brain, new surgical techniques, in vitro research, the Human Genome and Proteome Projects, and an array of scientific and technological breakthroughs.

• Greek, Ray and Greek, Jean Swingle. *What Will We Do If We Don’t Experiment on Animals?* Trafford Publishing. 2006.

Why do we still use animals in testing drugs and searching for cures? Does the use of animals result in medical advancements? Are there better methods? In their third book, the authors discuss these questions and elucidate how we should proceed if we want to see cures for diseases like Aids, cancer, heart disease and Alzheimer’s disease.


*FAQs About the Use of Animals in Science* provides readers who are not extensively educated in science with a balanced critique of the practice of using animals in scientific research. Greek and Shanks discuss the concepts in an easy-to-understand style, avoiding jargon. This makes the book easily accessible to those who are not members of the scientific community.


From Guinea Pig to Computer Mouse provides a comprehensive collection of resources concerning curricular transformation (rather than mere curriculum development) and alternatives to the harmful use of animals in education.


The Animals Reader brings together key classic and contemporary writings from philosophy, ethics, sociology, cultural studies, anthropology, environmental studies, history, law and science. As the first book of its kind, *The Animals Reader* provides a framework for understanding the current state of the multidisciplinary field of animal studies.


Animal Rights: Political and Social Change in Britain since 1800 concerns the cultural and social role of animals from 1800 to the present. It examines the relationship between popular images and public debate and action, from early campaigns against the beating of cattle and ill-treatment of horses to concern for dogs in war and cats in laboratories. Kean further illustrates how interest in animal rights and welfare was closely aligned with campaigns by feminists, radicals and socialists for political and social reform.


Countless animals have lost their lives to teach practical skills and demonstrate scientific principles which have, in most cases, been established for decades. However, thousands of humane educational alternatives now exist. These include computer simulations, videos, plastiscised specimens, ethically sourced cadavers (obtained from animals that have died naturally or been euthanised for medical reasons), models, diagrams, self-experimentation and supervised clinical experiences. This book is a resource for students and faculty involved in veterinary and other life sciences. It is aimed at accelerating and facilitating the transition towards animal-friendly learning.
AN INTRODUCTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY


Brute Science: Dilemmas of Animal Experimentation investigates whether biomedical research using animals is scientifically justified. Animal experimentation is often defended by its apparent success in terms of increasing medical knowledge. However, the authors show that in scientific terms – using the models that scientists themselves use – these claims are exaggerated, and sometimes even false.


In this fascinating, engagingly written book, the author uses a series of 1907 riots in London concerning the erection of a statue of a brown dog to explore the connections between labour, feminists and anti-vivisectionist forces. Lansbury’s contention is that workers and feminists identified themselves with the trembling animal strapped to the operating table. If the inflicting of pain on animals was justifiable, then who might be next? Lansbury supports her case through analysis of novels and events of the time, and also illuminates feelings behind today’s animal rights movement. The passions aroused against vivisection ultimately were of little aid to the animals of the book’s period, but this investigation of them is enlightening. [Amazon library journal review]


This book examines the evolution of animal experimentation policy in Britain, the first country to pass laws in this area in 1876. It looks at the power struggle between animal advocates, animal research groups, and the government as they interact to produce and implement policies intended to control the practice. It reveals that animal research interests have dominated this policy field to the exclusion of animal protection groups. As a result, animal welfare has had little influence which, combined with extreme levels of secrecy, has allowed researchers to regulate themselves. Ultimately, this has led to the licensing of experiments that would be deemed unnecessary cruelty by the public and would breach legal limits on animal suffering.


The Case for Animal Rights is an acknowledged classic of moral philosophy, and its author is established as an intellectual leader of the animal rights movement. In a new preface, Regan responds to his critics and defends the book’s revolutionary stance.


An often harrowing read but an important work on the subject of vivisection, Slaughter of the Innocent coherently describes the injustices that vivisection causes both humans and animals.


Ryder gives a brief history of vivisection and of anti-vivisection movements. Surveying the uses to which laboratory animals are put, the author is particularly critical of their extensive use in testing the toxicity of various substances.


Animal Law in Australasia looks at the legal relationship between humans and animals in Australia and New Zealand. It asks whether existing laws really do protect animals and, where the law comes up short, how it could be improved. Australian, New Zealand and international experts cover topics ranging from core concepts and theoretical questions around ‘animal welfare’ and law, to specific matters of concern: animal cruelty sentencing, live animal export, recreational hunting, and commercial uses of animals in farming and research. The questions explored go beyond animal welfare and challenge the reader to think about the nature of legal interests, and practical and ethical contexts for a range of laws.


The central concern of this book is with the “prediction problem” in biomedical research. In particular, the authors examine the use of animal models to predict human responses in drug and disease research. Animal Models in Light of Evolution looks at both sides of the scientific arguments relating to the use of animals in science, and concludes that there are areas in science where animals can be viably used but there are also areas where they cannot be so used.


Dr Sharpe (a former research chemist at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in London) argues that vivisection misleads scientists and has done more harm than good.

Since its original publication in 1975, this groundbreaking work has awakened millions of people to the shocking abuse of animals everywhere. It inspired a worldwide movement to eliminate much of the cruel and unnecessary experimentation of years past. Singer offers sound humane solutions to what has become a profound environmental, social and moral issue.


Spiegel presents an in-depth exploration of the similarities between the violence humans have wrought against other humans and our culture’s treatment of animals. The book links white oppression of black slaves with human oppression of animals. These comparisons include the brandings and auctions of both slaves and animals, the traumatic means of transport (slave ships, truckloads of cattle) and the tearing of offspring from their mothers. Spiegel’s thesis is that the oppressions suffered by black people and animals share the same relationship between oppressor and the oppressed.


Are we ready for parrots and dolphins to be treated as persons before the law? Drawing the Line is an exploration of animal cognition along the evolutionary spectrum – from infants and children to other intelligent primates; from dolphins, parrots, elephants and dogs to colonies of honeybees. Wise looks for answers to the big question in animal rights today: Where do we draw the line?


In Rattling the Cage, the authors argue that chimpanzees and bonobos (sometimes called ‘pygmy chimpanzees’) should be granted the status of legal personhood to guarantee the basic protections of bodily integrity and freedom from harm. This work presents a formidable challenge to the treatment of animals perpetrated by agribusiness, scientific research, the pharmaceutical industry, hunters, live-animal traders and others.