
International Conference on Animal care in KOBE 2009

Date : Saturday 12th December 9:00 ~ 12:00

Venue : Kobe International Conference Center, Main Hall

Opening



○ Kayoko TOMINAGA

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to thank all of you for coming today. I am Kayoko Tominaga, chairperson of NPO Knots and I will chair the conference today.

This conference is co-hosted by The Great Hanshin Earthquake Animal Rescue Memorial Association, an organization consisting of Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe City, the Veterinary Association of Hyogo Prefecture, the Veterinary Association of Kobe City and Japan Animal Welfare Society (Hanshin Branch), and the Kobe Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Kobe will be marking the 15th anniversary of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake next month. As you know, the earthquake gave us an opportunity to rescue animals in an organized way for the first time. I would like to start this conference reflecting on the animal rescue after that earthquake and what we have learned from that experience, and how it has led us to this conference.

[Video presentation]

Thank you very much. The 5 animal-like characters [shown in the video] represent the key words for this conference. I hope that you will now make friends with them.

Before the keynote speech, I ask that we all share a moment of silence for the many lives lost by the earthquake.

Also, you may have heard the tragic news about Ms. Miyako Hiraoka from the media. Ms. Hiraoka was a student at the University of Shimane, and one of the registrants for this conference. She would have been joining us today. So I would like to ask you to dedicate a moment of silence to her as well.

[A moment of silence]

Now, we will proceed to the keynote speech. Dr. Shigekatsu Ichida, President of The Great Earthquake Animal Rescue Memorial Association, will talk about animal rescue following the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. His profile is printed in the abstract books. Please welcome Dr. Ichida.

Advisor's Message

Date : Saturday 12th December 9:00 ~ 12:00

Venue : Kobe International Conference Center, Main Hall

○ Kayoko TOMINAGA

I think that many of you will have been inspired to renew your commitment after hearing Dr. Ichida's report on animal rescue.

Next, I would like to introduce the Advisors who have been a constant support to us ever since this conference was established. So I would like to invite all the Advisors to now come up to the stage.

As the nature of this conference involves some technically advanced topics, we have developed the program based on our Advisors' advice and guidance in both user-friendly and interdisciplinary ways. They will each explain about this conference, their own motivation for the conference and their vision for the future. I'm sure you already know them all very well but this is a very special opportunity to hear them talk about their own thoughts and opinion. Our advisers are:

-Professor Takashi Uemura, Professor of Shijyonawate Gakuen University.

-Dr. Hiroko Shibana, Advisor for the Japanese Animal Hospital Association and Director of Akasaka Animal Hospital.

-Dr. Kimihiro Tamai, Chairman of Veterinary Association of Wakayama Prefecture

-Dr. Chizuko Yamaguchi, Veterinary Inspector of the Japan Animal Welfare Society

-Ms. Keiko Yamazaki, Founder of the Companion Animal Study Group 'Go'



植村 興 Takashi UEMURA

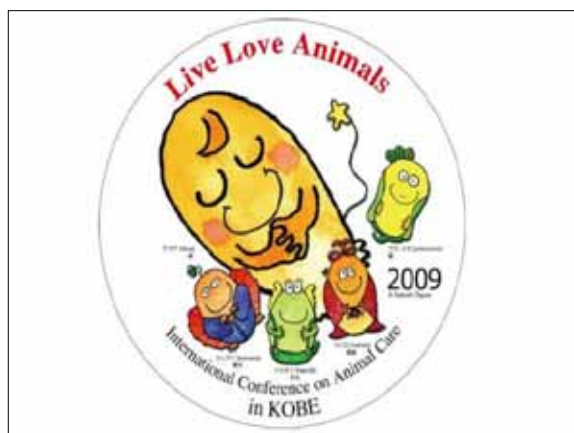
四條畷学園大学教授

Professor, Shijonawate Gakuen University



Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I am Uemura, as Ms. Tominaga just kindly introduced.

In the Abstract and Program Book, you will notice two cute mascots. [Slide 1]



【Slide 1】



神 God Akua

The largest one, who appears to be taking a peaceful nap, is called 'Akua'. This is a Hawaiian word and, in Japanese, it translates as 'kami' (God).



扉 Door
Puka・komo

Next to Akua is 'Puka Komo' a name that means a "door." So, if we put the words together, they mean "God's Door" or "Gate". That is why these words represent the two mascot figures. These lovely mascots were created by Knots after much

deliberation.

■ Ms. Tominaga opened up the main gates.

Through her greeting comments earlier Ms. Tominaga has opened up the main gates of the 'Knots Castle' and introduced Akua to us. She mentioned how the Knots members originally launched their activities in order to strengthen the bond between people and animals. She

talked of how their commitment is renewed by realizing the importance of the human responsibility for animals. She reminded us that fortifying the bond between people and animals has come through their experience from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Remember, it all started with Ms. Tominaga opening the main gates of the Knots 'Castle'.

■ Chairperson Ichida opens up the entrance door.

Then Dr. Ichida reports in detail about the animal rescue process after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. He shows us how Knots' final goal to forge a "bonding between people and animals," has been developed by the devotion of many people to the rescuing of animals. For me, Dr. Ichida is the one who opened the entrance door of Knots. Now, I would like to open the door of my own workplace and introduce my role within.

■ Professor Uemura opens the door of his workplace.

This conference organized by Knots is not only for the samurai warriors that make up the Knots team, but also for all the participants here today. Please allow me - or perhaps I should say - please allow all of us here today to open the door and check the contents of our work together. It is my role today to ask you this. Our job is to continue with all our activities towards our future goals, as we always have. These goals have no ending as we will always need to deepen the bond between people and animals and tomorrow will always be better than today.

It was just a coincidence that people were talking much about President Obama's dog "Bo," when I was writing my message for the proceedings. In his inaugural address, President Obama said that he would get the dog that his daughter had been asking for.

It was a touching story but it is actually not as simple a matter as it first sounds. The dog kept at the White House is called the "First Dog", which draws the eyes

and attention of the world just like the "First Lady". The first dog also plays a very important role. I work with animals every day so it is common sense to me that animals possess a special power to soothe and calm.

The President is required to handle difficult tasks and make hard decisions that put him under tremendous pressure. Everyone around him closely scrutinizes his every move and detail. So, within a tense environment like this, it is a great relief to see the First Dog running up to the President as he climbs down from a helicopter and to see the two rubbing cheeks. People have nervously been waiting for the Presidents latest words, only to have the tension wiped away by just one dog. The First Dog has just accomplished a task as difficult as any of that of his master.

The President is known for making quick decisions but it took him 3 months to decide the First Dog. His inauguration was in January but the debut of the First Dog was not until after April 10. Everybody, through newspapers and internet, could follow the process of selecting the dog. Looking back on this story I cannot help but notice all those several hidden problems that we all have to face when living with animals.

The first problem was that, before giving his daughter what she wanted, the father had to talk about the responsibility of keeping a pet. They had to agree about how much of the responsibility she herself would bear.

Then there was the issue of his daughter's allergies which meant that the dog had to be an allergy-free breed. President Obama had also tried hard to acquire a dog from a shelter. However, in the end the issue became a political gesture with a dog being provided as a gift from Senator Edward Kennedy. In that sense I believe the circumstances were different to the ones the rest of us usually encounter but, reviewing the background of the more than 3 month journey to select the First Dog, I could see many of the same problems that we share in our lives.

Time does fly. I heard on the news the other day about President Obama winning Nobel Peace Prize. That was

really out of the blue. The reason for the award was his expression of determination to eliminate nuclear armaments of all kinds from the earth. That is well worth the Nobel Peace Prize. Unfortunately, Senator Edward Kennedy passed away without knowing about or seeing President receive his Nobel Prize. But I believe that Bo will carry on the Senator's will and play his important role as the First Dog. An episode like this makes me think about the wonders of history and how unpredictable our destiny can be.

President Obama presented a drastic message to us in his speech at the Nobel Prize award ceremony held the day before yesterday; "There will be times when nations - acting individually or in concert - will find the use of force not only necessary but morally justified."

Now we are standing in a difficult position where we have to give serious thought to the lives of animals in order to create an ideal society co-existing with animals. Is it right to unconditionally eliminate unwanted or destructive animals? Are we supposed to protect all wild animals that live freely in the name of "life" and "love"? There are occasions when certain neglected wild animal species become extinct due to overpopulation. It also often happens that wild animals devastate farms, start disease outbreaks or even attack people directly. Facts like these lead to a conclusion that "It can be right to eliminate the lives of some animals in order to protect both animals and people."

Through its difficult mission and activities, the Knots organization has been asking itself whether it is right to only be on the receiving end of the healing benefits our animals bestow, or whether they need to act from a standpoint of being more protective for the love and lives of animals, and whether they need to be more responsible in the keeping and use of animals.

President Obama stated that there would be times when wars are morally justified. It is very sad but there are also times when we have to eliminate some animals to achieve a better coexistence with them. We all carry these difficult challenges on our shoulder and I would like to use this opportunity to exchange our honest

opinions at this conference.

The tasks that Knots leads us to are not easy to accomplish. It is never easy to raise funds and the practice of keeping animals at schools has been sluggish. In a situation like this, we should focus to continue with our learning and expand our fields of activity without giving up. One who has the most patience always wins. This is our ninth conference-style event and I would like to express my utmost respect for Knots for keeping up with their activities and never losing heart.

Thank you for sharing with us your expertise and work content beyond the door of your workplace. I conclude my message by stating my commitment to keep holding this conference to reach its 10th and to 20th anniversary and to continue our activities for the permanent goal of "greater bonds between people and animals." Only perseverance can make us stronger. Thank you very much.

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

柴内 裕子 Hiroko SHIBANAI

公益社団法人 日本動物病院福祉協会 顧問 Advisor, Japanese Animal Hospital Association (JAHA)
赤坂動物病院 院長 Director, Akasaka Animal Hospital



Good morning everyone.

I was deeply impressed by today's keynote by Dr. Ichida, and the talk just now by Dr. Uemura. Before starting I would like to thank Knots for working hard to make today's conference possible. As Dr. Uemura already mentioned, we all hope that Knots will continue with this good work and remain active, as driven by Ms. Tominaga at the core, although they may become a great deal busier from now on.

[Slide 1] With that thank you note, and as Dr. Uemura has now kindly opened up the "God's Gate" as well as the front door, we can now 'pop out' one by one to give our own talks and join you in thinking about the issues. Thank you very much.

As written in this message, together with Dr. Uemura, I am one of the oldest people in this room in that I experienced World War II. That terrible experience has made me feel strongly that wars and killings should never happen on this planet Earth. There is nothing more terrible. Even without humans killing humans, there is terrifying energy that can be unleashed by Mother Nature, such as Hanshin Awaji Great Earthquake. It is against such violence in the natural world that we really need to fight, and we cannot afford to allow people to kill other people.

I heard a while ago that war is sometimes necessary in order to sustain peace. But we can never hope for peace through warfare. There is nothing more tragic than that. War is the worst crime that humans can commit. The correct type of education is the only way to prevent wars from happening.

Genetic factors, plus environment and education between birth and the age of 10 is the most important period in the development of human brains. In

particular, the education kids receive at home, in school and from society (their community) form an important foundation for humans to become real humans.

However today, for a number of reasons, people who should be able to receive the correct type of education sometimes do not. This problem can be helped by having contact with a companion animal, and through the positive influence that animals and Nature can have on people.

At this conference, both today and tomorrow, we will focus on these relationships with other animals and Nature and will hear talks on related topics. What I wish most for this conference is that it will be used to support the Earth. I hope that it will cover themes on animal life within different environments and situations. I hope that by joining the forces of specialists from several different fields, we will consider how to better connect the future of habitats, societies and the Earth.

In 1995 we were struck by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Of course it was a totally unexpected event. The great tragedy did however provide an opportunity for people to seriously tackle the challenge of animal life saving, as well as human life saving. Within our country, this Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake was called the birth year of volunteering.

(By the way, I would like you to know that in this venue today we do have permission for JAHA and CAPP therapy dogs to accompany their owners. As you know these organizations are active in human-animal bond relations.)

As somebody who is responsible for the Japanese Animal Hospital Association (JAHA), which is now a public corporation, it was me who, 24 years ago, first began developing the animal friendship activities for

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

humans and other animals in Japan. At the time, such activities were already happening in overseas countries. Since then, over the past 24 years, Japanese society has changed greatly.

Dr. Keiko Yamazaki always talks about 'ancient blood' and I agree with her. Within the vast expanse of Mother Nature, we human beings are a late starter even amongst the mammal species. However, newcomer humans are now ruling Planet Earth and this is a serious responsibility. As a species we have evolved both facing the severity of Nature and, at other times, surrounded by its warmth.

Despite the fact that we human beings are blessed with a number of different senses, it has become increasingly difficult to nurture such senses. There are now far fewer opportunities to enjoy Nature, such as living with animals or even touching them. As urbanization advances if our species chooses to proceed in the wrong direction, our Earth will be exposed to serious dangers.

[Slides 2 and 3] In recent years we have come to use a precious term, namely the 'human-animal bond' to express the effect of the interaction between humans and other living things. It refers to the ties between humans and other animals. This is a common ideology that is understood worldwide, with the word 'bond' meaning adhesive. In Japan, we use a wonderful word, 'kizuna' (ties or bonds). It is our aim to treasure the 'kizuna' between humans and other animals, and to make use of welfare, better medicine and education for both humans and other animals.

Human-Animal Bond – this ideology suggests the effective use of humans' relationship with nature.

[Slide 4] The term 'Human Animal Bond' was advocated by Dr. Leo Bustard who was President of the Washington State College of Veterinary Medicine, and Dr. Michael Crock, a psychiatrist, who is pictured on the slide.

[Slide 5] The title on this slide shows a question mark next to the word 'yutakasa', (richness, plenty or wealth). I am asking, are we really rich? With the advancement of modernization and our more urbanized society the social environment and our people relationships, even within families, have changed greatly. And because of that, many problems have arisen - people no longer have a proper family structure, children are raised without much family conversation, and individuals have lost the ability to make judgments. If these kinds of people increase, our society will be in serious danger, because it is people who have to support the Earth. In order to nurture people with healthy emotional stability, what we need now is more contact with nature and animals.

[Slide 6] Animals are moving things and we pay attention to things that have motion. That has been so since ancient times. We would have focused on animals as either friendly or dangerous, or as targets to eat. However, when we gaze at animals we consider to be cute, they draw out feelings of love and kindness from our hearts naturally. Next I will show you some human animal bond activities from JAHA which make a contribution to society. It has been 24 years since we started CAPP activities (Companion Animal Placement Program), and we have successfully conducted it 10,400 times. Thanks to the wonderful animals, so far we have had no accidents or allergy problems. Being together with animals, people talk more and become more active. [Slide 7] My next slide shows ideal scenes of children with animals.

[Slide 8] Dr. Joseph Whalen, Executive Director of Green Chimneys who visited Japan recently says that animals are excellent therapists for children. If conditions match, they are great partners.

[Slide 9] It is the same for old people. One old gentleman who has been in institutions for many years with little conversation and unable to feed himself was introduced to a young volunteer lady with a small dog. When the volunteer invited him to 'Please touch the dog', he actually moved his hand which he had not

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

done for a long time. The moment was recorded in the photograph. But if you look at the picture carefully, you can see that, although he was invited to touch the dog, he is actually holding onto the hand of the lady. This is evidence from a very precious scene of an opportunity for motivation. It is wonderful. This old gentleman may have only hoped to hold the lady's hand but on this occasion he boldly managed to move his hand.

So this photograph is important. Without it, this would have just been an ordinary scene of a CAPP visit activity, and nothing more. The institution is in Tokyo and called Asoke-en. We discussed the discovery with the institution head and with the man's helpers. If he could hold the hand of a volunteer he may yet be able to hold a spoon to feed himself. So practice began and, although it took a few years, the man was eventually able to eat with a spoon. His life has changed greatly, thanks to the work of an animal.

[Slide 10] Various positive outcomes from humans being in contact with other animals have been scientifically proven. [Slide 11] Several reports from various parts of the world state that older people who are living with animals tend to visit hospital less, spend shorter stays in hospital and take less medicine. As the number of old people in society increases we need to help the national budget by reducing the social and economic stress we place on society. [Slide 12] It has been said that by keeping a dog or cat as a member of the family can help reduce medical costs by over 2%. [Slide 13]

[Slide 14] I think it was around autumn last year that an NHK Special television program broadcast that, until not so long ago, it was common wisdom that if there is an expecting mother in the family then people should get rid of any animals in the house. That was widely believed but it turned out to be a great mistake. It was a mistake on the part of veterinary medicine for not propagating correct information concerning zoonosis. I am not suggesting that a lack of cleanliness is alright but we did have relatively acceptable living conditions. Then quite rapidly we created living styles in which

hygiene became a phobia. [Slide 15] It is now known that symptoms of hay fever (pollinosis) increased as a result and that if children live with pets from when they are born their allergic symptoms decrease.

[Slide 16] I have another slide about endotoxins which shows part of a membrane when bacteria have died. It has been medically proven that it is important to be in natural contact with endotoxins from age zero. Now that such findings are being announced at medical conferences so the number of people who understand has started to increase.

Children in Mongolia from a very young age pick up cattle and horse dung from the fields and plains to be used as fuel for cooking meals. They are naturally exposed to a lot of endotoxins.

We now have a role to provide correct guidance about excess reactions caused by the collapsing of the balance between inherited immunity and newly created immunity. It has been proven that children in developing countries who have grown up with many siblings, or have lived with animals, or lived on farms, are less likely to have rhinitis and hay fever. These days Nature has become something far away, so keeping animals within families is not only educationally valid but also medically valid.

However it does not mean that people should just have animals at home. People should keep their animals as a member of the family and under proper health management. I have another report in which the oldest children (of five siblings) have a 6.0% incidence of allergy symptoms, whereas the youngest have a 1.5% incidence. I think a book called 'Origins of Diseases' is published by NHK on this issue so if you are interested, please refer to it.

[Slide 17] The graph on this slide about child development from 1990 is very convincing. It relates to human brain development and physical development. The lowest yellow line shows development related to gender. From about 10 or 12 years old children begin

their gender based development up until about the age of 20. The dark red line shows overall physical development and, again, by the age of 20 it is almost complete. The navy blue line shows brain size development which, by the age of 12, is almost complete. Furthermore, another very interesting line is the top one which shows the development of the immune system. Again by age 12, the immunity system is virtually completed. You can see that the type of environment and the exposure factors that surround children can have an influence on shaping their immunity system. We can see how important they are. Thymus gland cells develop up until the age of 12 but by the time physical development is complete they begin to reduce. This is so in humans, dogs or cats. The period of having so many thymus cells is the time when we can develop our immunity power. I call this period the 'immunity school' and believe that, while the school is open, we need to be exposed to various factors so as to develop our immunities.

[Slide 18] The next slide shows positron changes in the brain. When children grow up in a happy environment, the development of the large prefrontal area which Nature has bestowed on human beings, is great as is shown here. Children who unfortunately grow up in an unhappy environment exhibit a smaller development in this part of the brain. The so called 'hardware' of the brain is created by the age of around ten. Of course even after that, we can continue to learn and it is now understood that even the elderly, or people who suffer brain damage, can recover brain function to a certain degree if they make the effort. However it is also understood that unless proper development occurs during the important stage, brain development will be delayed.

I sincerely believe in the importance of having a good family environment for children. We are mammals. We drink mother's milk and we inherit immunities through her. Being cuddled by our mothers and given lots of love and attention equips us with stable and healthy emotions and helps our behavior throughout our lives. This is the most important point and one that needs to

be understood by everyone - the first teacher is the mother. Mothers need to hug their babies and give them lots of mother's milk. They need to stabilize their baby's emotions, praising and gently cuddling them. Nowadays we all know about using praise and cuddling to nurture our animals.

[Slide 19] When we visit elementary schools with animals, some parents ask us afterwards why our dogs are so well behaved. I tell them that it is because our dogs have been brought up with praise for even the smallest thing and hugged often. Then, sometimes the mothers say; 'I wish I knew about that sooner.'

We humans and our dogs are both mammals. We must keep reminding people about the importance of 'skinship', of happy family time and of warmth. It has become apparent that unless children receive such nurturing when they are developing their prefrontal brains, their ability to harbor kind thoughts will be impaired when they become adults.

[Slide 20] Nowadays larger families, with the children having many siblings, have become less common. Therefore I hope you can help popularize the message of the importance of having animals around for children to grow up with.

[Slide 21] At various occasions we hear the term 'animal therapy'. This is a term created by the media but it is not used correctly. It is generally understood to refer to people being 'comforted by animals'. To be more accurate, and depending on the content of the respective activities, 'Animal Assisted Activity', 'Animal Assisted Therapy' and 'Animal Assisted Education' are all different.

[Slides 22] Since the year 2000, requests to visit elementary schools have been increasing. We visit schools with animals which are healthy and have been brought up by responsible owners in clean and happy families. We teach children how to properly communicate with the animals. With this as a foundation, we provide various programs, and with

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

teachers cooperating, conduct classes to teach children to never think ill of animals and about the importance of 'life'.

[Slides 23] Today, Japan is a country of longevity. I feel that, despite our longer lives, we are losing our power to nurture children and a decrease in the number of children can affect our national power. We know that the working population will decrease greatly in 20 years time. This country also has some of the highest suicide statistics. There are all sorts of problems.

[Slides 24] Domestic violence is also on the increase and incidents of child abuse are mostly committed by mothers, with fathers following the lead. [Slides 25] Everyday there are sad incidents and I sometimes lose track if a particular story is today's news or yesterday's. Why do such things happen? I believe it is because it has become more difficult to nurture our people to have emotional stability. To protect peace on Earth we urgently need to raise all people to have stable and health minds.

[Slides 26-27] I also recently heard that some people are complaining and reporting the sound of children's voices as nuisance 'noise' to their community authorities. It is unbelievable. We should have a mind-set within which we treat children's voices as a 'treasure' and popularize such an attitude. We should make sure that the sound of children at play is not regarded as 'noise'. We must not allow such attitudes.

[Slides 28] In Japan, the number of children under 15 years of age is about 8 million less than the number of dogs and cats kept by people. [Slides 29] So there are many animals now performing the role of a family member in helping us. I refer to the support that animals give not only to children but also to sick people, lonely people and the elderly. If more people understand that animals are helping our lives, it will definitely lead to better treatment for animals in society. I am sure you agree that we should treat them more correctly?

Today is a great day, thanks to this much-welcome event by Knots. For an old person like myself, I would like to commemorate this occasion by showing something very old.

[Slide 30] You have heard of 'Tsurezuregusa (Essay in Idleness)'. I am sure many of you learned it at school.

[Slide 31] The essay was written by the monk Kenkou Houshi (1283-1352) and is now translated into easy-to-understand Japanese. I recommend it. There is a passage that is still relevant today.

[Slide 32] It is the 121st passage – which goes something like,

- "Cattle and horses are kept but, if they are tied up, they suffer. This is painful to see. From ancient times cattle and horses have cultivated the fields and pulled heavy loads. Dogs protect homes and are better than people at preventing thieves so you are encouraged to keep them. No need to look for them because there are many around."

[Slide 33] Next is the part.

- "Others birds and wild animals are no use to us. It is the deed of a man with a cruel heart to capture animals that run freely and confine them by cage or chain, or to cage a bird and cut its wings. They will probably pine for the sky or to roam the mountains. So let's not do such things. To cause living things to suffer and enjoy watching them suffer is the deed of a Chinese tyrant (and not only in China of course). Calligraphers, as men of culture who love bamboo, do not commit such things. They do not capture animals or make them suffer. They enjoy listening to the birds twitter in woods and forests."

[Slide 34] And finally, the passage says;

- "Unusual birds, unusual animals do not match the country"

Yes, he was talking about exotic pets. People who import animals from abroad keep the animals and only make them unhappy; they can never give them a full life. Importing pet animals from abroad should be banned by law. Half of them already die during the

transportation and they cannot grow. The monk Kenkou already understood these things hundreds of years ago yet we are still only talking about them.

Today, it is we people involved with companion animals, through the health, welfare and education of people and other animals, who are contributing to the continuation of loving families and a safe society. We are nurturing people to have emotional stability and healthy minds, and people who have real courage. By joining forces with others in different fields, we should work together to raise healthy children and thereby protect the Earth so that we can pass it on to future generations. Such work cannot be done by a single person. So let us please join hands, many hands and move forward. Finally, to the Knots people, I ask you to please continue all your hard work. Thank you very much.

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message


りぶ・らぶ・あにまるず
神戸アニマルケア国際会議2009
21世紀、人類を支える動物たち
主催 NPO法人 Knots
2009年12月12日



公益社団法人 日本動物病院福祉協会 顧問
赤坂動物病院 院長
藤内 裕子

【Slide 1】

豊かな？先進国の悩み



- 核家族化…薄くなった家族・親族のつながり
- 低出生化…ひとりっ子、いじめの問題
- 人間性喪失社会…周囲への無関心
- コンクリート化…心の豊かさ・潤い・めくもりの喪失
- 高齢化…仕事・愛情等の心の支えを失った人々
- 都市化…人と人の絆の希薄化
- 犯罪の低年齢化…判断力を失う、不安定な情動「キレ」

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M.

【Slide 5】

ヒューマン・アニマル・ボンドHAB (人と動物との絆)

人類は様々な自然や動物たちとふれながら
人間としての感性を高めて、今日に至った



ことに動物とのふれあい(相互作用)は近年一層重要


Hiroko Shibano D.V.M.

【Slide 2】


人類は動物たちがそばにいると

注目

- 緊張がほぐれ笑顔となり声が出て、身をかがめ、能動的になる
- 動物たちは人に内在する優しい言葉や思いやりの動作をごく自然に引き出す名手です



- 動機づけ
- きっかけ造り



Hiroko Shibano D.V.M.

【Slide 6】

Human Animal Bond

絆




世界共通の理念
人と動物との絆は、人と動物とのふれあい
(相互作用)から生まれる効果で

【Slide 3】

動物たちとのふれあいから

- 呼びかけ、発語の発達
- 非言語的洞察カ
- 感性と表現の成長
- 人との関わりの発達
- 環境への反応
- 遊ぶ、育てる、与える、温もり
- 感情の芽生え、不思議の体験、生命の誕生や終わりに遭遇する
- 生き物と物の区別
- 自尊心の向上
- 挨拶と思いやり




Hiroko Shibano D.V.M.

【Slide 7】

Human Animal Bond -人と動物との絆-

人と動物とのふれあい(相互作用)から
生まれる効果を人と動物の健康と福祉と教育に生かす新しい科学

米国1970年代レオ・ビュースタット博士
(ワシントン州立獣医科大学学長・獣医師)
マイケルクロック博士(精神科医)
により提唱



Hiroko Shibano D.V.M.

【Slide 4】

「動物たちは、子どもたちの立派なセラピストである」

グリーンチムニーズ最高責任者
ジョセフ・ウォーレン



Hiroko Shibano D.V.M.

【Slide 8】

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message



【Slide 9】

米国65才以上の938人に調査

- 犬と暮らす人通院回数1,75回少なかった
- これを日本の高齢者人口でみると1年間で、500万回少なくなる

- Judith Siegel 1990

【Slide 13】



【Slide 10】

アレルギー・花粉症は

- 4〜7才時に2頭以上の犬と暮らした子供はアレルギーの発生が低い

- アメリカ デルタ協会 ローレンス・ノーベル

【Slide 14】

伴侶動物と暮らす高齢者

- 高齢者は未来の話題を
- 通院少なく、投薬少なく
- 入院日数の短縮、健康で在宅が長くなる
- 高齢者の健康を支える社会的経済負担の軽減に

【Slide 11】

伴侶動物と暮らすことで

- 0才児から犬や猫と暮らすことで、アレルギー性鼻炎や結膜炎の発症が低い
- 兄弟の多い子供、農場に育つ子、発展途上国の子供たちも

- スウェーデン小児アレルギー専門医学会

【Slide 15】

ドイツ・オーストラリア

- 犬や猫は、2割以上の医療費の削減に貢献

- Bruce Headley オーストラリア

【Slide 12】

エンドキシンに触れる

- オーストラリアのザルツブルグ大学の調査他
- モンゴルの子ども 農場に育つ子
- 牛舎に通う子 兄弟の多い子
- ペットと暮らす子
- アレルギー性のぜんそく、花粉症が少ない

【Slide 16】

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

人類にのみ発達可能な前頭前野を育てる家庭の環境

- 脳のハードが完成する幼少時にこれ等のことを感じる神経細胞が発達しなければ、将来受け止めることも発信することも出来ない人(脳)になってしまう

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M. 18

【Slide 17】

今 日本は

- 日本人の平均寿命 世界最長
- 日本人の出生率 世界最小
- 最も長寿なのに子供を生み育てる力を世界で最も失ってしまった
- 35,000人以上の自殺者

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M. 21

【Slide 21】

今なぜ身近な動物とのかかわりが大切なのでしょうか？

- 環境の変化
- 社会の変化
- 家族の変化

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M. 22

【Slide 18】

日本における家庭内暴力の発生

- 2004年 14,410件
- 2005年 16,888件
 - 殺害に及んだ 78件
 - 暴力に及んだ 202件
 - 傷害に及んだ 887件

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M. 26

【Slide 22】

今注目される「アニマルセラピー」

動物介在活動 AAA 動物介在療法 AAT 動物介在教育 AAE

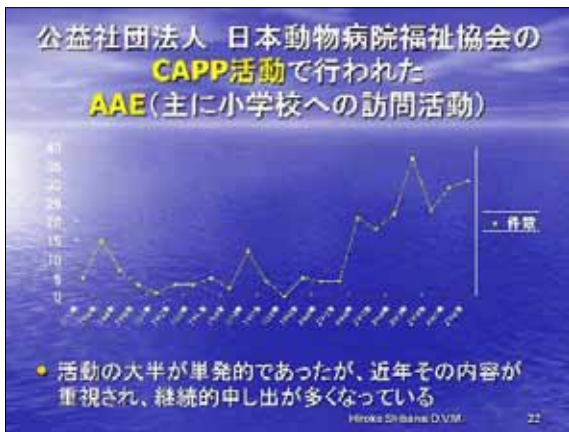
● この3つは明確に分けられている

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M. 27

【Slide 19】



【Slide 23】



【Slide 20】

子供の声「騒音」の時代

- 吹奏楽・合唱は窓を閉めて
- 野球部かけ声・打つ音も
- 放課後の児童館うるさい
- 公園で子供の遊ぶ声
- 運動会の練習の音
- 保育園・幼稚園で園児の遊ぶ


自治体への苦情増加

Hiroko Shibano D.V.M. 28

【Slide 24】


アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message



顔が見える関係を

- かつては路地裏・家の周辺どこにでも子供がいて声が聞こえた
- 時代が変わり子供の声が騒音に聞こえるひがいる
- 学校や児童館へ地域の人に来てもらい顔の見える関係を



Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 25】

徒然草

第百二十一段
(茶室十二段)

古田兼好

- 代々持筆官として朝廷に仕え、およそ30歳過ぎに出家
- 誕生 弘安6年(1283年)生まれ
- 死去 観応3年(1352年)以後に死去 (正確には不明)
- 歌人、古典学者、能書家、有職故実家

Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 29】

日本では今

- 犬 1,250万頭以上
- 猫 1,245万頭以上



旧総理府調べ

日本の15才以下の子どもはおよそ1700万人?

Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 26】

徒然草


- 第121段
- 1. 養い飼ふものには、牛、馬つなぎ苦しむこそいたましけれど、なくてかなわめものなれば、いかがはせん、
- 2. 犬は家をまもり、盗賊を防ぐ役目が人にまさっているので、必ず飼ってよいだらう。しかし、家ごとにいるのでことさら探し求めて飼わなくてもすむでしょう、

Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 30】

伴侶動物

- 伴侶動物の代表、犬と猫は人類との長い付き合いの結果、今、地球上に帰る自然を失い、人の社会の一員、家族の一人となっている



Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 27】

徒然草

- 3. その他の鳥、獣、すべて用なきものなり。走り回る獣を檻に入れたり、鎖につないだり、飛ぶ鳥の羽を切って籠に入れてかうなど心ある人のすることではない。きっと空を恋しがり野山を思って愁い止むときがないでしょう。その思い我が身にありて忍び難く心ある人はそのようなことを楽しみはしない、

Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 31】



Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 28】

徒然草

- 4. 生を苦しめて目を喜ばせていることは、中国古代の残虐な暴君、段の紂や夏の桀王の心なり、
- 5. 書家で竹を愛した風流人として名高い王子、猷が鳥を愛したのは林の中の自然の鳥を愛でたのであり、捕らえて苦しめたるにあらず、
- 6. およそ「珍しき鳥、あやしき獣は、国に育なわず」とこそ文にも侍るなれ

Hiroko Shibana D.V.M.

【Slide 32】



【Slide 33】



玉井公宏 Kimihiro TAMAI

社団法人 和歌山県獣医師会会長

Chairperson, Veterinary Association of Wakayama Prefecture



Good morning, everyone. My name is Kimihiro Tamai and I am acting as an advisor for this conference.

First of all, I would like to thank you all for coming here so early in the morning and to thank NPO Knots who

have organized and prepared this impressive conference, as well as all the other people and parties involved.

[Slide 1] With the use of a slide presentation I would like to explain my opinions regarding the direction of this conference.

[Slide 2] As you know, I just delivered a word of greeting "Ohayo gozaimasu" and I believe that most of you greeted someone on your way here this morning. However, using this greeting can actually be quite difficult because it has to be delivered at precisely the right moment. It was so easy to do when we were little but as we grow older, we tend to be a little more shy and reluctant to converse with people we don't know. We then usually regret not having made the greetings later on.

When I attend lessons or lectures made by dog instructors, I often notice that they encourage the owners to greet others when they walk their dogs.

[Slide 3] It is a part of the training and thanks to such efforts dog owners are gaining a favorable reputation for being among the most polite members of our local communities.

[Slide 4] When walking our dogs in a narrow street, we usually instruct our pet to move to one side, being conscious that it might be in someone's way or might get hurt. None of us want our dog to be disliked by others on the streets. To avoid these situations, dog

owners tend to pull the dog towards themselves as they pass by others on narrow streets.

[Slide 5] I think that such displays of caring like this make the world realize how sensitive and considerate dog owners are to other people.

[Slide 6] I hear that the quality of pet animal care is being reconsidered. However this also implies that the level of care was not so good before. As mentioned by Dr. Shibanaï in her earlier speech (although I'm afraid my numbers might be a little less precise than hers), there are supposedly 12 million dogs and 10 million cats kept as pets in Japan today. A comparison was also made with the number of children in Japan, which was 17 million. So as you can see we now have more pet animals than children. As such, if we had not already been improving the quality of our pet animal care, we would have had encountered a great many troubles by now. But thanks to the efforts of people like all of you over the past 20 years, no serious problems have occurred so far. In Dr. Ichida's speech, delivered earlier, he shared his significant experience of the animal rescue operation at the time after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

Those efforts and operations did take time but a consciousness for the rights of animals and people's responsibility towards animals has finally started to grow higher. Government authorities now use words such as "proper animal care," which they would never have used 20 years ago, and some signs of progress have been seen in this field. As a result, many companies started to offer support for our activities. Accordingly, people gradually care more about the quality of pet animal care.

[Slide 7] As Dr. Shibanaï mentioned earlier, a notion of the "human-animal bond" was brought to Japan from America by her with other doctors about 20 years ago,

and a much evidence for its effectiveness has been found in this time. There has been much progress regarding animal care and its relevant knowledge and awareness. People's knowledge and awareness for animal health has also improved dramatically. I am a veterinarian myself and run a clinic. I too have experienced the increase in expectations that people have for their veterinarians. They expect us to deepen our technical knowledge and help us keep up with the systems required for high level medical services.

As you know, zoos are also drawing much attention for their efforts towards improvements in key areas such as animal display methods and environmental enrichment. Thanks to news about these activities reported by the mass media, zoos are now becoming the center of attention like never before.

[Slide 8] The same thing can be said about wild animals. Some storks released from Toyooka City were found flying into a town over 250km away in the southern part of Wakayama Prefecture. The city's persistent protection activities and research has gained the attention of many people thanks to mass media.

[Slide 9] As is listed up here, veterinarians are involved in a wide range of activities as well as being deeply involved in the activities I mentioned earlier. At animal clinics, we do not only treat pets, we also provide guidance about proper animal care including how to get along with people with your pets. Regarding the treatment of industrial animals, the focus is not only on the productivity, but also about the welfare of the animals. It is a very important role for both veterinarians and farmers to keep diseases under control. There is always a great deal of ingenuity used by veterinarians and breeding staff to check their animals' health or to enrich the environment for better zoo animal welfare.

As a professional veterinarian, I have been promoting animal protection and welfare by being involved in relevant activities. We are also involved in health inspections for the stable and safe supply of animal products along with other activities such as preventing

zoonotic infections, promoting awareness, conducting animal-mediated educational programs and medical treatments, research and education related to the rescue and protection of wild animals, etc. I'm sure that there are many other tasks still to be covered.

[Slide 10] Veterinary medical associations are the specialist organizations made up of veterinarians engaged in these wide-ranging operations and activities. In order to flexibly respond to social needs and government requests, they gather all kinds of information from veterinarians working across various fields.

Now that we have the categorized working group system, more detailed activities are being carried out by groups in each field. Public enlightenment programs such as World Veterinary Day and Animal Protection Festivals are also organized by those associations. They also promote the systematization and institutionalization of animal nursing jobs and team veterinary medicine.

The veterinary medical associations have always set out a basic direction to be focused on public-interest activities.

[Slide 11] I believe that now is a good opportunity for every field to pursue development. Pet owner awareness about animal care and favorable public interest towards animals has much increased. The environments that surround animals have been improved and the positioning of animals at the level of administration is becoming clearer. Based on such achievements made so far, the veterinary medical associations and related groups are all considering positive action.

[Slide 12] And at this very moment, here right now, the International Conference on Animal Care in Kobe is being held and reports about our work, research and activities in every field will be presented over a 2 day period. I'm sure there will be a lot of ideas exchanged based on real practical daily experience. Knowing about

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

what goes on within other fields is a great chance to widen our perspectives. Sharing our knowledge and issues is very important. I am certain that sharing all our hardships and joys with others can revitalize our sense of humanity in ourselves. The synergistic effect of our combined energy and motivations will lead this conference to a higher dimension in the future.

[Slide 13] The direction of this conference can be expressed as a vector that indicates the remarkable social and scientific progress we are making in every field. And this vector will keep extending as long as the doctors and all the people in the activities devote themselves to their tasks.

Needless to say it is very important to have a good intercommunication and cooperation between each field and I think it would be wonderful if the people from each field could meet regularly at an International Conference on Animal Care in Kobe. Our team work will surely produce a synergy effect that will result in creating an enormous advantage of scale that attracts the mass and Internet media to make reports from the conference. All of this will accelerate the messages we wish to be instilled into people. For this reason, I think we all should be aware of the significance of this conference and the importance of cooperation with other groups and organization. As we all know, there's always your share of responsibility when you co-exist with others.

[Slide 14] Dr. Ichida introduced his experience of evacuation with pets after the Kobe earthquake in his talk and there are many other cases like this such as the Chuetsu earthquake which happened in Niigata Prefecture. There are some differences between urban and rural cases but I think it is necessary to start the discussion, deliberation and practice of keeping pets on the presumption that we evacuate with pets in a time of disaster. The formulation of countermeasures against disaster is an urgent issue too.

[Slide 15] Activities for animals are not limited to those people who are simply fond of animals. It is our job to

prove that animal welfare is connected to all people's welfare and use convincing evidence. We also need to clarify the common idea of animal welfare being public welfare. It would be intriguing to find a way to lighten up the world with an idea of, let's say, animal-mediated sociology.

[Slide 16] But let us just first send out concrete ways to achieve the more happiness for pet animals. We need to show the world how the happiness of pets also brings happiness to people keeping them in their homes. It would be wonderful if this conference could contribute to the development of animal-mediated sociology filled with compassion and to building a people-friendly society where people and animals can co-exist in harmony.

Thank you very much.

りぶ・らぶ・あにまるず
神戸アニマルケア国際会議 2009

この会議の方向性

アドバイザー 玉井公宏
和歌山県獣医師会会長

【Slide 1】

見直されてきた家庭動物の飼育

- 犬1200万頭、猫1000万頭、合計2200万頭（15歳未満の子ども1700万人）
- 20年を超える活動努力の成果
- 阪神・淡路大震災の動物救援の経験
- 動物愛護と人の責任についての意識
- 動物行政の展開 道正飼養
- 企業のサポート

【Slide 5】

「おはようございます！」

- 子供のときは羨望ができた
- なんとなく照れくさい
- 知らない人とは関わらない



【Slide2】

家庭動物に対する思い

- Human Animal Bond
- さまざまな効果の実証
- 飼育方法に関する知識、意識の向上
- 動物の健康に関する知識、意識の向上
- 獣医療に対する期待、要望の高まり
- 専門診療、高度獣医療



【Slide6】

「おはようございます！」

- 子供のときは羨望ができた
- なんとなく照れくさい
- 知らない人とは関わらない



- 犬を連れてくる人は礼儀正しい

【Slide 3】

動物園に対する関心の高まり

- 展示方法の工夫
- 環境エンリッチメント
- マスコットによる取り上げ



【Slide 7】

少しこっちに寄ろうね

- 人に迷惑をかけるかもしれない
- 犬が怪我をするかもしれない
- だから犬って嫌って言われるかもしれない

- 犬を連れてくる人は気配りができる

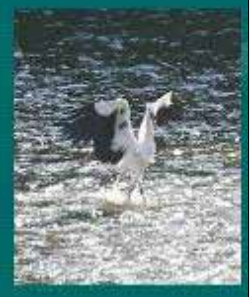


【Slide 4】

野生動物への取り組み

- コウノトリ
- 和歌山にも飛来

和歌山県 串本町と古座川町を結ぶ古座川に国の特別天然記念物のコウノトリが飛来した。この町には、兵庫県立コウノトリの郷公園(管理員が10月末日以降、法的に閉鎖)で、同公園は「種が繁れ、安心して長く暮らせる」と感じている。この楽しみは「絶望もある」と感じている。 和歌山県 2009年11月



【Slide 8】

獣医師の活動分野

- 家庭動物の診療、飼育指導
- 産業動物の診療、飼育指導
- 動物園動物の診療、飼育指導
- 動物愛護と動物福祉
- 安定した畜産物生産と安全安心な食品の衛生監視
- 人と動物の共通感染症の予防、知識の啓発
- 動物を介した活動、教育、医療
- 野生動物の保護、救護
- これらの研究と教育
- etc.

【Slide 9】

この会議の方向性

- 各分野での社会的、科学的進展がめざましい
- 各分野相互の連絡連携が重要
- 神戸アニマルケア国際会議に各分野が集う
- チームワークで相乗効果
- スケールアップ・アピール度
- 隣りの無い会議、まさに共生することが重要
- 共生に伴う責任

【Slide 13】

獣医師会

- 各分野の獣医師からの情報が集まる
- 社会のニーズ、行政の要請
- 職域部会制度
- 動物感謝デー、動物愛護フェスティバル
- 動物看護職とのチーム獣医療
- 公益目的の活動

【Slide 10】

この会議の方向性

- 災害時同行避難を前提とした飼育動物
- 災害に備えたシステム構築

【Slide 14】

今が好機

- 家庭動物飼育者の意識向上
- 動物に対する社会の好意的な関心
- 動物を取り巻く環境の整備
- 行政の中での動物の位置づけ
- 獣医師会を含む各団体の方向性

【Slide 11】

この会議の方向性

- 動物に対する活動は、決して動物や動物好きの人たちだけのものではない
- アニマルウェルフェアは人の福祉につながる
- 高い公益性がある
- 動物介在社会学

【Slide 15】

神戸アニマルケア国際会議

- 様々な分野での業務・研究・活動の報告
- 他の分野での取り組み
- 知識、問題点の共有
- 苦労、喜びの共感
- エネルギーとモチベーションの相乗効果

【Slide 12】

この会議の方向性

- 先ず身近な家庭動物の幸せ
- 幸せな家庭動物が引き出す人の幸せ
- 幸せな人は多様な生物を幸せにする
- 人と動物が共生できる社会は人にも優しい
- 挨拶、気配り、思いやり

【Slide 16】



【Slide 17】

山口千津子 Chizuko YAMAGUCHI

社団法人 日本動物福祉協会 獣医師調査員

Veterinary Inspector, Japan Animal Welfare Society



Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for joining us here today. I am Chizuko Yamaguchi supporting this international conference as one of the advisors.

Our Hanshin Branch of the Japan Animal Welfare Society took part as one of the members in the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake Animal Rescue Headquarters which was established to save the many animals affected by the earthquake. Since I am based in Tokyo, I supported the rescue activities by providing rescue supplies, raising funds, and sending volunteer staff from Tokyo Area. Sometimes I myself also became involved in various on-site activities.

It was around 5:40 in the morning when the earthquake hit my parents' house in the same Kansai region. A little before the quake, the three cats we kept at home started crying so loud that my mother had to get up to check on them. It was just at that moment that she felt the first jolt. She told me this story later on the phone so I remember it very clearly.

Fortunately, my parents' house suffered no more damage than a few cracks on the walls, but in Kobe itself there were over 6,500 victims. There were so many people who had to evacuate with only the clothes on their back. Although they could not bring anything else to the shelters, they did bring their dogs and cats to because they are of course family members. I heard the story of one dog which had supported its master ever since they both survived the quake, caught within a very small gap between the pillars of a collapsed building. That story reminded me how strongly I feel that saving animals in times of disaster can also save people's souls.

The disaster rescue activities conducted through the cooperation between the public and private sectors

were initiated in Kobe. That was the first time in Japan. So for this reason, I think it is significant and appropriate to hold an international conference for the welfare of people and all animals in this place, Kobe.

As we all know, we make use of animals in many ways; there are the farmed animals that eventually become part of our own bodies, the animals that entertain us at zoos, assistance dogs that support human functions, and animals being raised in schools. There are dogs that visit nursing homes, as Dr. Shibanaï showed us earlier in the pictures, and animals used in the development of medicine. Our pets can also be considered as being 'used' by us. These animals live in a closed environment without the freedom to do things of their own will. They cannot go anywhere they wish, when they wish, nor can they eat what they wish to. Their lives and environment are all controlled by humans and, for this reason all the more, I think we are obligated by a moral responsibility to ensure their welfare.

So what about those animals not kept by people? In recent years, even the wild animals that live without contact with people cannot live free from the byproducts of human existence such as global warming. We owe a responsibility to those animals also because it is we who keep on developing land resources, thereby narrowing and destroying their living environments, gradually driving them to extinction.

In this conference, we are holding various kinds of workshop in which we can openly discuss beyond pet-related topic to include other types of animal; farmed animals, zoo animals, animals that visit schools, animals kept at schools and all sorts of wild animals that have a relationship with people in some way.

Within these workshops I am hoping that we will have fruitful discussions towards having a better relationship between people and animals based on the "Five

Freedoms”, the basics tenets of international animal welfare.

Let me introduce these five freedoms. The first one is ‘freedom from hunger and thirst’. We should feed animals with appropriate animal foods or according to their condition. We should provide them with fresh water and make it available at anytime, unless prohibited for veterinary reasons.

The second one is ‘freedom from discomfort’. This means providing animals with a comfortable and appropriate environment.

The third one is ‘freedom from pain, sickness and injury’. Animals become sick and suffer injuries just as we all do. But we should take as many precautions as possible not to allow this to happen and if it does happen we should provide the best veterinary treatment available.

The fourth one is ‘freedom from fear and oppression’. Animals have feelings like all of us. They can feel both fear and severe stress from physical pain and also from mental torment. If you have a dog it is easier to understand this. For example, if there is the sound of thunder, you can see dogs shiver with fear - we know they are afraid of thunder too. Animals also feel fear in such ways and too much stress can lead directly to physical problems. We say that people can lose their hair or suffer a perforated stomach when under constant mental stress. Animals can also show such disorders from the stress they suffer.

When I was a student in a medical university hospital I actually saw a dog suffering such serious mental stress that it kept biting its paws.

I don't want to use the word “boom,” but according to the media, there has been a big boom for small dogs. When people think of small dogs, many think that they get enough exercise so long as they can walk freely inside an apartment. Let me introduce one example of a Jack Russell Terrier and its owner. In the beginning the owner took the dog out for walk every morning and

evening. But when he became too busy with work, he stopped doing so. He thought that the dog would be fine so long as it could roam freely inside his home. But before long he found his dog with red skin all over and continuously scratching. He took it for tests but the veterinarian could not find the cause behind the symptoms until he finally asked the owner about his daily life with the dog. The owner confessed that, while he used to take the dog for a walk, when he became busier, he could barely do so once a week. The Jack Russell Terrier breed may be a small dog but it has a body packed with muscles that require large amount of exercise. The cause of the skin symptoms was the stress from not having enough exercise outside. After learning this, the owner improved his lifestyle and made more time to walk the dog. The animal's condition made a remarkable improvement, the itching and skin redness became less and less. This story illustrates how accumulated mental stress can cause serious physical problems and how important it is to be free from fear and oppression.

The fifth freedom, the last one, is ‘freedom to live in its natural way’, a freedom that allows the animal to behave according to its usual, natural and healthy way of life. Recently, with this idea coming into the foreground, more zoos have started to consider “enrichment,” a word introduced earlier by one of the speakers. However, we can never be too careful about the way his “enrichment” method is employed because it could have an adverse effect on the animals. For example, if you provide enrichment for one animal, the other surrounding animals may become intimidated by it. At this international conference, with its theme of providing a healthier environment of animals, in Workshop III there will be discussions about the welfare of farmed animals, hosted by the Japanese Coalition for Animal Welfare. In Japan, guidelines for the welfare of farmed animals have finally been put on the table, just recently.

In the EU countries, their guidelines provide all appropriate instructions for breeding, transporting and slaughtering. Japan has a lot to catch up with on this

subject. Farmed animals that provide us with eggs, meat, ham and milk are closely related to our daily life. Therefore, we as consumers should take more interest in this issue of farmed animals. This issue also directly relates to food safety, something that has come to our attention through problems with imported foodstuff from China. This issue is becoming more and more important as is our understanding of the relationship between the health of animals and the health of people.

These five freedoms were originally proposed in order to improve the poor management of farmed animals that have sometimes been treated very badly. I am convinced that these five freedoms apply not only to farmed animals but also to animals kept at zoos and those used for medical testing.

Also for the pet animals that we live with, securing their welfare is completely different from doting on them. If you say that you love your pet so much that you give it all kinds of food you eat, it could mean that you are inflicting illness instead of loving it.

Therefore, we should always keep these five freedoms firmly in mind, aiming for better human-animal relationships by practicing animal care based on them.

Animal welfare is not an issue of emotions but an issue of science, as is now recognized all over the world. I am a licensed veterinarian but I am not a practitioner. I have been far away from clinical practice but I believe that all veterinarians are supposed to bear a responsibility for promoting welfare based on science. Likewise, the animal nurses engaged in animal medical care with the veterinarians.

Since there have been many problems among veterinarians, from next year on "Veterinary Ethics and Animal Welfare" will become one aspect of the national examinations. At some veterinary colleges they occasionally teach Animal Welfare as a subject but it has never really been a part of the curriculum. However, since the announcement of this adoption to the national examination, many colleges have been hastily

preparing an Animal Welfare course to be taught within their curriculum.

Animal welfare has been considered a scientific agenda in every country and the respective governments have set up a department to take charge of it. In Japan, the Ministry of Agriculture oversees farmed animals while the Ministry of the Environment is in charge of animals we live with, such as dogs and cats. It is not so consolidated, and I don't know how promising they are, but we do at least have some departments assuming animal welfare issues.

The interest and attention to animals has been increasing not only at government level but also at public level. However I have recently come to notice some disturbing trends. The media reports news for all kinds of animals on TV, newspapers and magazines but there is often incorrect information or emotionally one-sided opinions included. We sometimes see news about the 'top 10 most popular dogs', or animals being treated as a fashion accessory. There are stories that emphasize a kind of 'pseudo-emotional' aspect to animals. I worry that this kind of trend will lead the public's perception of the human-animal relationship in the wrong direction.

I am therefore expecting this international conference on animal care to provide us with a direction by which we can better aim for our goal to build a better world and society by exercising calm judgment and disseminating correct information. We want a society where we can live happily together with those animals we keep, those in the wild, and those in the wild impacted by human activities.

This may be a small first step but I believe that our message can be impressed on everybody through our continuous efforts and developments. So I would really like to thank the people at Knots who have been preparing this first international conference. However this is just the beginning. I would like to conclude my speech by stating my hopes for making changes within Japanese society, within Asia and the world towards

アドバイザーメッセージ

Advisor's Message

creating a better human-animal relationship by continuing this biannual conference. Thank you very much.

山崎恵子 Keiko YAMAZAKI

ペット研究会「互」主宰

Companion Animal Study Group "Go"



I'm not sure if I am able to "crown" this event, but I am the last speaker anyway. First of all, let me say thank you to everyone for attending the International Conference on Animal Care in Kobe 2009. Furthermore, as some of the other advisors have

already mentioned, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to Ms. Tominaga of Knots, and especially to Ms. Katsuta, who has worked so hard in taking on the leadership of this conference.

My title of "advisor" has been merely a title. Furthermore, two weeks ago my PC crashed so I was unable to do everything I should have done to assist. So I want to apologize in public for that.

The overall theme of this international conference is animal welfare. As Hiroko Shibanaï mentioned earlier, animals and people cannot be totally separated since people are animals too. If we were to ask what animals are to people, I would say that animals 'serve as our barometer of the environment'. Ever since the days of our caveman ancestors we have always felt pleased to we hear birdsong. This is because, when there are birds singing in our immediate environment, it means that we can comfortably assume there are no carnivorous animals (or other enemies) around. Plus, at least for that moment, we have no need to worry that the weather is getting worse. So all in all it is a sign that the environment is OK. I think that is why we feel good.

Actually, this is the real nature of the comfort we receive from animals. If we see that a bird is restless, perhaps bleeding, perhaps flapping its wings in distress, we tend to feel bad. We ourselves become stressed. In other words, it is not that we feel a sense of comfort because we see animals as 'cute', or because they provide us with selfless love. It is because these creatures are happy.

When we think about it, we see that happy animals make happy people all the time. When animals are happy, we feel happy to see them. Conversely, when we see them unhappy, we cannot feel any happiness in ourselves. I think this is the true starting point of the relationship between people and animals. Once we grasp this point, a host of issues concerning topics such as school animals, exhibit animals, household pets, wild animals, etc. are clarified.

Earlier, I listened with great interest to the stories about the response to various natural disasters. At the time of the Kobe Earthquake, I simply provided logistic support in the form of collecting goods. At the time of the Miyakejima Earthquake, I adopted an elderly dog that nobody had wanted, an animal that was still left over at the shelter near the end. This was a Maltese that had been kept outdoors for ten years and it was very wild. By then, it was eleven years old and nobody wanted it. So Dr. Chizuko Yamaguchi of JAWS sent it to me and I took it in.

Speaking of disasters, after the Kobe Earthquake there were several other large-scale disasters such as the flood and earthquake disasters that struck in Niigata. In Niigata there was a case in which a person was evacuated with an animal but was unable to enter the evacuation center. I believe he was told that he could not take his dog with him. So, instead, he was sleeping in his car with his dog. Unfortunately he died due to what is now termed 'economy-class syndrome'. I have also heard that in the United States (which is repeatedly hit by hurricanes, etc.) often many people fail to evacuate because they are worried whether they can leave together with their dogs or not. This is particularly a problem in the case for elderly people living alone.

In other words, the issues of animal-accompanied evacuation and saving animals are much broader than can be encompassed by notions such as 'because

animals are cute', or our compassion that 'animals are deserving of our pity', or that 'rescuing them is important morally'. It is more basic - unless we save the animals, in many instances the people living with those animals cannot be saved either. So the strong ties between people and animals cannot be simply dismissed. In such social situations we need to regard animals and people as part of a single package. We need to take a good look at animals. This is precisely the sociology that was mentioned by Dr. Tamai earlier. I think ours is now an era in which we should include animals within the context of social work.

I assume that one of the reasons many of you are attending this conference is because you are animal lovers. So my wish is for animal lovers to make this international conference a forum for reaffirmation. For instance, there are many people who now focus their attention on the issue of stray dogs and cats being destroyed. But there are other important issues and, as yet, there are still only a very few people paying attention to them. This is a distressing situation.

The issue of zoos, and the display animals in those zoos, has been brought up in discussions several times. For example, the sight of bears in cages pacing repeatedly back and forth. What does this behavior mean? It is known as 'stereotypic behavior', a form of pathological behavior that develops when an animal's psychological balance is disturbed. But it is well known by psychiatrists as a condition that afflicts people too. Does anybody enjoy seeing this behavior? Any animal lover should not enjoy seeing such things. There are many young students of zoology and botany here. I guess you love animals, which is one reason why you are studying these fields. So I urge you to take a larger and more panoramic view beyond the dogs and cats within your immediate field of view. Go take an interest in animals in general and the kinds of environments they exist within.

Earlier, Chizuko Yamaguchi talked about the 'Five Freedoms'. She said that these freedoms are applicable to all animals. This is exactly my point also. In addition

to the Five Freedoms, efforts to gauge animal welfare have been expanding in a variety of fields. Robert Laidlaw of Zoocheck Canada has recently been measuring animal welfare using the "5 Ss" concept.

The 'Five Ss' are, first of all, Space. How much space are the animals given?

Second is 'Substrate', which refers to the floor. Just as with people, the feet are of vital importance to other living creatures. Every day we take off our shoes to step across tatami mats. We walk on lawns and various other surfaces but we are blissfully unaware of the fact that many livestock and zoo animals spend 90% of their lives standing on concrete floors. If people were to do the same thing they would soon undoubtedly injure their knees, hips, etc. However, I don't expect you ever think much about this fact. So the next time you visit a zoo or a farm, please pay attention to the flooring. What kind of floors are the animals standing on every day?

Next is 'Social Environment' and the aim of creating a social environment. This is different to environmental enrichment per se. It involves preparing a social environment where, for instance, animals can take independent action, or enabling group formations so that the animals can act as in a natural group.

After that, comes "S" which refers to environmental enrichment 'stimuli'. This relates to providing animals with appropriate stimulation. As Dr. Yamaguchi said, the stimulus must be appropriate for the animals in question. I have visited and checked various zoos, and regrettably, on many occasions I have seen situations in



which predatory species and the very species they normally prey upon located in cages or enclosures adjacent to each other. This obviously causes both types of animal to exhibit stress-induced behavior. This sort of thing cannot happen in nature. The prey animals would always flee to a place of safety to avoid being eaten. The predators would often be unable to catch the prey they normally eat – but in the zoo this prey is clearly within sight and smell. This results in truly severe stress for predators and prey species alike. This is just too common a sight in zoos and is far removed from the idea of enrichment.

Lastly, we come to “S” for ‘shelter’. This is different from shelters we think of that are designed for rescued dogs and cats. It refers to any animal’s home and whether zoo animals or farm animals are provided with effective spaces under which they can shelter from the wind and rain, or hide themselves as they may need to do. If zoo animals are exhibited collectively, the individuals require private spaces where they can conceal themselves from each other and also to escape the constant attention of human visitors. With regard to dogs and cats, for instance, a dog at least needs a crate to where it can retreat when startled, for example, by nearby children screaming, etc. A cat also needs a space that allows it to separate itself from the world around it, such as a shelf in an elevated location. Whether every animal has access to an appropriate shelter is an important consideration.

Please remember the ‘Five Ss’ in addition to the Five Freedoms and make use of them as a happiness scale for familiar animals.

I wish to say one more thing. Dr. Shibanaï talked earlier about the *Tsurezuregusa*. [an ancient literary work]. I think that people in ancient times actually gave positive consideration to animals through showing their appreciation of nature. They were skillful in their ability to explain about the importance of animals. I myself was born after the end of World War II but would like to talk about an old story from before that time. This is the story of the fifth of the Tokugawa shoguns called

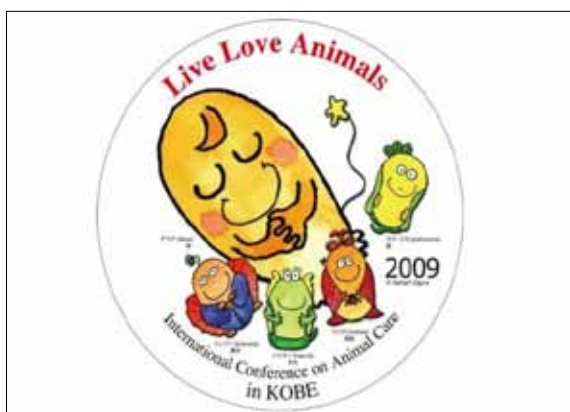
Tokugawa Tsunayoshi. He was also known as the ‘Inu Kubo’ or “Dog Shogun”. Maybe all of you here have heard about him. He is remembered for issuing the ‘Edicts on Compassion for Living Things’ (*shorui awaremi no rei*). This was an order from the Shogun that people must take care of dogs. For some time it has been called the world’s worst law, but some have hailed it as the first animal welfare law in Japan. It would be interesting to know what people here today learned about Tokugawa Tsunayoshi in school. Probably nothing. He was actually a great man who aimed at creating the ultimate welfare state. His innovations were not limited to the aforementioned Edicts on Compassion for Living Things. He also introduced measures to help abandoned children and prison reform. As part of the latter, he argued that prisoners are also cold in winter so he ordered that they should be provided with extra clothes. He recognized that even prisoners did not like to be dirty so they should be able to take a bath every few days. He was gentle towards people and animals alike. I think he was the first Japanese leader who practiced the philosophy of happy animals, happy people. Why don’t we Japanese know more about this?

Regrettably, I discovered all this information in English literature. If any of you would like to read more about it in Japanese, Professor Tsukamoto of Tokyo University researched into Tsunayoshi and wrote an account of these things in his book. But why are these stories not introduced in textbooks? I think the reason is that, even within Japanese society today, there is an attitude that somebody who wastes his or her time doing things for animals, and particularly for dogs and cats, is feeble.

A best-selling book written in Tsunayoshi’s time was *Hagakure*, a collection of commentaries that teach the way of the samurai. In *Hagakure*, there is a story of a feudal lord who was trying to raise a splendid samurai. He gave a noted sword to his five-year-old son and made the boy cut a dog in two with it. I certainly wouldn’t like to think that sort of thing is representative of mainstream Japanese society, but I think it is very important to change such trends as well.

Lastly, I would like to relate to you what Robert Laidlaw told me of his experiences in Japan. He said, "I visited a particular zoo in Kanagawa Prefecture, (although I won't tell you the name). At the time, the zoo was holding a birthday party for a 50-year-old elephant. The local kindergarten pupils brought a lot of fruit and vegetables and presented them to the elephant. They also performed a 'kusudama-wari' or "festival ball" ceremony, as is often the custom on such occasions in human society. This was an Asian elephant. Asian elephants in their natural state live within families of parents and children, and especially in matrilineal groups which means three generations of 'grandmothers, mothers and daughters' living together in groups of ten or more. They play with water together and move around as a group. When I saw that birthday party, I wondered what that elephant has been thinking and feeling as it has passed its days standing on concrete for the past 50 years, and my heart bleeds at that."

Everybody, please take some time to think about that and, on behalf of the animals, I would like to once again thank you all for attending this conference and for your consideration. Mahalo. Thank you very much.



感謝 Appreciation
マハロ



責任 Responsibility
クリアナ



幸せ Happiness
ハウオリ