したい。 ないのか?徹底的に明らかにし、 飼育している家庭は、 能性がある。最近の調査 進文明国のなかで、かなり低い順位に位置付けられる可 も過言ではない。「世界一」 に誰も異論はないであろう。一方、日本は?おそらく先 犬との共生の度合いは、その国の文明度を表すといって 僅かに20%であった。 (麻布大学)で、 の国はイギリスであること 真の共生国家を目指 犬を不満なく 何が足り

《主催》 社団法人 ジャパンケネルクラブ

《サポート企業》 マース ジャパン リミテッド

(司会/座長)

永村 1 武美氏 (社団法人 ジャパンケネルクラブ 理事長

《WS構成者》

犬との共生

太田光明氏

(麻布大学 介在動物学研究室 教授)

Workshop IX ワークショップ IX

"A Good Relationship with Dogs"

The levels of relationship between human beings and dogs reflect the degrees of civilization of the country. The best country in the world must be the United Kingdom. How about Japan? "Japan likely ranks relatively low among the developed nations concerning this relationship. According to a survey by Azabu University, only 20% of families keeping dogs are satisfied with the relationship between family members and their dogs. What is wrong? We discuss every issue about keeping dogs.

Organizer: Japan Kennel Club

Supporting Company: Mars Japan Limited

MC / Chairperson:

「ペットから学んだ異文化.

石山 恒氏(マースジャパン リミテッド 副社長

「こころのワクチン」

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村田 香織氏(もみの木動物病院

(神戸市)

獣医師

「動物愛護法とイヌの福祉」

一人の健康と動物たち」

内山 秀彦氏(東京農業大学 バイオセラピー学科 助教

ヒトと動物の関係学会 理事)

'Zoonosis: Diseases that transfer between pets and humans in daily life" Takemi NAGAMURA, President, Japan Kennel Club

Workshop Speaker Abstracts

'The Partnership between People and Dogs in Japan" Mitsuaki OTA, PhD and DVM, Professor, Azabu University

Speakers:

"The Effects of Animals on Human Health"

Hidehiko UCHIYAMA, Assistant Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture; Board Director, Society for the Study of Human Animal Relations (HARs)

"The Animal Welfare Act and Dog Welfare"

Yoshihiro HAYASHI, Veterinarian, Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture; Chairperson, MAFF National Committee for Biodiversity Strategy

"A Mind Vaccine"

Kaori MURATA, Veterinarian, Mominoki Animal Clinic, Kobe City

"Learning About Other Cultures from Pets" Hisashi ISHIYAMA, Vice President, Mars Japan Limited

《主催者および座長メッセージ ORGANIZER & CHAIR MESSAGE》

社団法人 ジャパンケネルクラブ 理事長・永村 武美 Takemi NAGAMURA, President, Japan Kennel Club



社団法人ジャパンケネルクラブは、犬質の向上、犬の 飼育の拡大・定着及び動物愛護精神の高揚を目的に設立 された社団法人であり、この目的を達成するため、純粋 犬種の血統登録や展覧会・競技会等を実施する国内最大 の愛犬家組織であります。また、FCI(国際畜犬連盟)の 加盟団体で、犬を通じた国際交流と連携にも力を注いで おります。FCI が公認している 342 犬種の繁殖指針とす るために犬種標準(スタンダード)が定められており、 これに基づいた犬の繁殖評価をする場として、展覧会や 競技会を全国各地で開催しております。

昨今、一部の犬種のスタンダードが動物虐待として批 判を浴びており、その再検証が必要であると考えられて います。即ち、犬種の改良と繁殖のプロフェッショナル というべき会員を多く抱える当団体としては、健全で優 良な犬を全国の愛犬家に供給する責務があるからであり ます。

今回、人と犬の共生のあり方をテーマとして行われる ワークショップを私共が主催させていただくことは、誠 に時宜を得たものであると考えております。

スピーカーとしては、内山先生、林先生及び村田先生、 石山様という各分野の第一人者をお招きをしております。 全国の多くの愛犬家のご参加を心からお待ち申し上げて、 私の御挨拶と致します。

The Japan Kennel Club (JKC) is an incorporated association that was founded for the purposes of improving the quality of dogs, establishing and expanding dog breeding procedures, and enhancing the spirit of animal welfare. In addition to being Japan's largest organization of dog lovers, the JKC functions as the country's primary registry body for purebred dog pedigrees and as an organizer of exhibitions and competitions, and as a member organization of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI), it also focuses its energies on promoting international exchanges and cooperation through dogs. The FCI recognizes 342 breeds of dog, each of which has been given its own standard that can be used as a breeding guideline for the breed in question. Moreover, the JKC stages exhibitions and competitions throughout the nation. These events serve as opportunities to conduct dog breed evaluations based on these standards.

Recently, the standards governing some dog breeds have been drawing criticism as a form of animal abuse. The need for further verification of these standards is therefore now

being considered. As an organization with many members who are professionals in the improvement and breeding of different dog breeds, we have an obligation to provide doglovers throughout the nation with healthy and high-quality dogs.

I believe the present conference is a very timely occasion for us to be holding a workshop on the theme of improved co-existence between people and dogs and better man to animal relationships.

As speakers, we have invited Professor Uchiyama, Professor Hayashi, Dr. Murata and Mr. Ishiyama each of whom is a leading authority in their respective field. I would like to conclude my message by voicing the sincere hope that many dog lovers throughout the nation will participate in this conference.

犬との共生

The Partnership between People and Dogs in Japan

麻布大学 介在動物学研究室 教授・太田 光明 Mitsuaki OTA, PhD and DVM, Professor, Azabu University



犬の祖先オオカミと"人類"との付き合いは、30万年 以上も前からと考えられています。いわゆる旧人、ネア ンデルタール人の時代です。現代の人類の祖先クロマニ ヨン人の誕生より前から、"人類"は犬の祖先と何らかの 関係を築いていたことになります。そして、進化を続け、 今から 15,000 年ほど前に"犬の誕生"に至ったのです。 オオカミの時代から、狩猟を手伝い、そして人を守って きたものと思われます。その進化のプロセスを単純に考 えれば、今日のコンパニオンアニマル"家族の一員"と しての一つのゴールは自明の理かもしれません。

一方で、人々は、犬との新たな共生を真面目に考え始 めました。例えば、「動物の愛護及び管理に関する法律」(動 物愛護法)の改正の歴史は、その好例です。1973年の 「動物の保護及び管理に関する法律」(動管法)では、動 物は"モノ"でした。しかし、1999年の改正法(名称は 「動管法」を「動物愛護法」に変更)では、"動物が命あ

るものであることにかんがみ、何人も、動物をみだりに 殺し、傷つけ、又は苦しめることのないようにするのみ でなく、人と動物の共生に配慮しつつ、その習性を考慮 して適正に取り扱うようにしなければならない"と謳っ ている。これは、明らかに"欧米並み"である。しかし、 まだ足りないところがある。

イギリスでは、"犬を飼うとき、必ず家族でDogs School に通う"、欧米諸国では、"犬はアニマルアシス テッドセラピーに頻繁に用いられる"、そして"犬の母子 分離は、生後8週を経てからである"。なぜ、わが国では、 そうならないのでしょうか?ひょっとしたら、日本は真 の"島国"かもしれません。

このワークショップでは、"何が足りないのか"を考え、 真の文明国家に相応しい"犬との共生"を構築する第一 歩としたい。

The relationship between human beings and wolves began more than 300 thousand years ago when Neanderthals were living on Earth. We already had a certain relationship with the wolf, ancestor of our modern-day dogs, even before the first early-modern humans, the Cro-Magnon, appeared. The animal we can define as "a dog" was produced about 15 thousand years ago and, since then, the dog has worked for humans, helping them hunt and guarding them from enemies. When we consider the path of dog evolution, it may be axiomatic that "a dog" should become a family member, as it has become in present times.

For the better future, on the other hand, humans would start to think about new partnership with dogs. For instance, the Act on Protection and Management of Animals, which was established in 1973, was revised twice, in 1999 and 2005. In 1973, under the law all animals were regarded as "things", not "lives". However, in 1999 the fundamental principle of the revised Act (renamed to the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals) was explicitly stated as follows: "Recognizing that animals are living beings, no person shall kill, injure, or inflict cruelty on animals unnecessarily, and

when keeping animals, every person shall fully understand their habits and give them proper care so that people and animals can live together." This Act could really be compared to those of Western countries. However, there are still many points that are inadequate.

In the United Kingdom almost every family with a new dog attend 'Dog School' to learn the proper way to look after their animal. In the Western countries, dogs have come to play an important role in supporting human health, both physical and mental, an example being 'animal-assisted therapy'. In addition, most of the 'civilized' countries follow a rule that "separating a puppy from its mother is prohibited before 8 weeks following birth". This set of conditions is very different to Japan. So, as a people, we must ask ourselves "Why is this so?".

In this Workshop IX we must take our first steps to improve the situation in Japan, and build a true partnership between humans and dogs.

人の健康と動物たち

The Effects of Animals on Human Health

東京農業大学 バイオセラピー学科 助教/ヒトと動物の関係学会 理事・内山 秀彦 Hidehiko UCHIYAMA, Assistant Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture; Board Director, Society for the Study of Human Animal Relations (HARs)



1970年代後半から、欧米諸国では、動物介在活動・ 療法(AAA/AAT)に関わるさまざまな研究が展開された。 なかでも、FRIEDMANNら(1980)は、心疾患で入院し た患者の生存率に関して、ペットの飼い主の方が、飼い 主でない人よりも退院1年後の生存率が高いことを報告 した。これは同時に、ペットとの生活はストレスの軽減 に明らかに良いことを示したものである(ANDERSON et al. 1992)。また、Lynette A. HART (1997) は、高齢者 には、社交の促進、アイデンティティの確立、ストレス の軽減、そして動機づけをもたらすことから、ペット飼 育を勧めている。また、イヌを飼うことによって、病院 への通院回数が明らかに減少したとの画期的な報告もあ る (SIEGEL 1990)。これはストレスの多い生活をおくる イヌを飼っていない老人(70歳以上)と同様な状況のイ ヌを飼っている老人を比べたとき、1年間に病院に通う 回数が明らかに違うことを示したもので、アメリカの権 威ある研究機関 National Institute of Health もその効果 を公式に認めている。

このように動物がもたらす人の健康への良い効果は、 ウマでは、"障害者乗馬"として 1950 年代より広く知ら れている。2010年7月、ストックホルムで開催された「人 と動物の関係に関する国際会議」(IAHAIO Conference) での報告で、ドイツでは約17%の病院で、一般診療とし て AAT を行っているとのことであった。さらに 90%以 上の医療従事者が AAT の効果を認めていた。わが国との 差は歴然である。

わが国で AAT が普及しない理由は何なのであろうか? 1) 国民性の違い、2) 医療従事者が AAT の効果を知る 機会がない、3)医学と動物学をコーディネイトする専 門家がいない、など多々あろう。しかし、もっとも重要 な要因は"科学的な検証がまったく不十分である"こと である。James A. SERPELL 教授は、「欧米諸国でも決し て普及しているわけではない。その要因は"なぜ効果が あるかなど科学的な検証が不十分なためだ"」と述べて いる。

Since the 1970s, some very interesting research developed in the field of Animal-assisted Activities and Therapy (AAA/ AAT) in western countries. For example, in 1980 Friedmann, et al. demonstrated that human patients suffering from heart disease survived longer (by one more year) if they had a dog companion compared to patients without dogs. This means that living with a dog reduces stress in people on a daily basis. In 1997 Hart recommended that elderly people keep pets in order to better develop their social contact, identity, and motivation for life. In 1990, Siegel reported distinct evidence that elderly people over 70 years old who keep a dog tend to make fewer visits to the hospital. These findings have led to the US National Institute of Health allowing medical doctors to prescribe petkeeping as an alternative to drugs.

The effects of animals on human physical and mental health have been known since the 1950s and from the Olympic achievements of Liz Hartel from Denmark. Despite suffering from polio since 1943 she won a medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games in the dressage event. Ever since, the idea of rehabilitation through horse riding successfully made its way around the community of therapists. At the 12th Conference

of IAHAIO held in Stockholm, July 2010, it was reported that about 17% of hospitals in Germany are using AAT as medical treatment and that more than 90% of medical staffs are convinced that AAT has useful effects. However, there has been an alarming difference in acceptance between western countries and Japan.

So why has AAT in Japan never developed? There are probably several reasons including a difference in national traits, the lack of opportunities for medical practitioners to witness the real effects of AAT, and absence of professional individuals that coordinate in both medical and animal fields. However, the most likely reason is that there has been no scientific evidence for the effects of animals on human health. So at this symposium I intend to discuss the mechanisms behind AAT.

動物愛護法とイヌの福祉

The Animal Welfare Act and Dog Welfare

東京農業大学 農学部 教授/農林水産省 生物多様性戦略検討会 座長・林 良博 Yoshihiro HAYASHI, Veterinarian, Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture; Chairperson, MAFF National Committee for Biodiversity Strategy



平成22年8月から23年12月までの1年5カ月間、 環境省中央環境審議会の動物愛護部会に設けられた「動 物愛護管理のあり方検討小委員会 | は、25回の論議を経 てようやく報告書をとりまとめ、動物愛護部会に諮るこ とができた。

動物の愛護及び管理に関する法律は、その立法化から 過去2回の改正まで、すべて議員立法として提出・成立 してきた経緯がある。今回は、内閣による法案提出が噂 されたが、結果として従来通りの議員立法になる見通し である。

今回の検討における際立った特徴は、パブリックコメ ントとして寄せられた意見が、検討の前半部に対して12 万通を超え、さらに後半部に対しても5万通を超えたこ とであり、多くの人びとが本法の改正に高い関心を寄せ たことが示されたことである。しかし、パブリックコメ ントは改正に熱心な人びとが意見を寄せるのに対し、現 ことを忘れてはならない。 内容的には、動物取扱業の適正化が焦点となり、深夜

状維持を望む人びとはあまり関心を示さない傾向にある

生体展示規制、移動販売、オークション等への規制につ いて論議された。とくに幼齢動物を親等から引き離す日 齢については意見がまとまらず、三つの案(45日齢、7 週齢、8週齢)が併記されることになった。さらに飼養 施設の適正化や動物取扱業の業種追加についても検討さ れた。その検討結果については、環境省のホームページ で紹介されているので参照されたい。

検討小委員会の座長として痛感したことは、すべての 犬種に対応できる科学的データが不十分であることであ る。人間もそうであるように、犬においても個別性が極 めて高く、ひとつの基準に収まらない動物であるといえ る。このような状況下では、示された科学的データを尊 重しながらも、個別の具体的事例を踏まえて一定の基準 作成を目指す必要がある。

The Subcommittee to study the welfare and management of animals, set up under the Animal Welfare Working Group of Japan's Ministry of the Environment's Central Environmental Council, met 25 times between August 2010 and December 2011. The Subcommittee compiled a report summarizing the discussions held during the 17 month period to the Animal Welfare Working Group.

The passing of the Act on Animal Welfare and Management (Animal Welfare Act), as well as its two revisions, was initiated by lawmakers. Although it was once rumored that the third revision would be submitted by the Cabinet, it will likely be submitted as another lawmaker-initiated bill.

What has been different about this revision (compared to the previous ones) is that the Subcommittee discussions have drawn much attention from the public. More than 120,000 public comments were submitted regarding the interim summary from the first half of the discussions and more than 50,000 regarding the summary of the latter half. The significance of these figures, however, should be treated with some caution because those people who are supportive of the proposed revision are more likely to express an opinion than those who favor maintaining the status quo. The latter tend to show less interest in revision drafts.

The major focus of the discussions concerned the appropriate handling of animals by animal related businesses. The subcommittee recommended strengthening the regulations governing the display of animals late at night, mobile pet shops, and the selling of animals by auction. Regarding the age at which baby animals can be separated from their parents, the subcommittee could not reach an agreement and decided to submit three different viewpoints in their report (namely, at 45 day old, 7 weeks old, and 8 weeks old). Additional topics discussed appropriate animal feeding facilities, further animal handling business categories, and others. The summary of the discussions can be found on the website of Japan's Ministry of the Environment.

As the Chair of the Subcommittee, I am acutely aware that there is not enough scientific data that we can apply to all kinds of dogs. Like humans, dogs have great individuality and one standard approach cannot cover all kinds of dog. It will therefore be necessary to establish a certain standard based on, not only scientific data, but also on specific examples.

こころのワクチン

A Mind Vaccine

もみの木動物病院(神戸市)獣医師・村田 香織 Kaori MURATA, Veterinarian, Mominoki Animal Clinic, Kobe City



近年人間社会でもさまざまなこころの病がクローズ アップされている。人間が人間社会で生活する場合でさ え、職場や学校に馴染めないなどの適応障害が生じる。 動物でありながら人間社会で生活するペットは、本来の その種の社会とは全く異なる価値観の世界で生きていか なければならない。動物としてごく自然な行動も人間社 会では受け入れられないことが少なくない。

長年ペットの問題行動のカウンセリングを行っている が、飼い主が犬を擬人化して自己流のしつけをしていた り、不適切なアドバイスや間違った情報に惑わされ、問 題を悪化させていることが多い。また子犬の時期の社会 化不足が原因と思われるケースも目立つ。

子犬の時期に十分な教育の機会を与えられないまま成 長し、人間社会に適応しなければならない犬達は日々ス トレスを強いられる。彼らが人間社会で幸せに暮らすた めには、順応性の高い子犬の時期に人間社会に適応でき

るように社会性を身につけさせ、飼い主と信頼関係を築 いておく必要がある。

問題行動を持つ成犬の治療に比べると子犬の時期にこ れを予防しておくことの方がはるかに少ない努力で大き な成果を生む。また成犬の問題行動の治療は非常に忍耐 が必要であるが、子犬の教育は毎日のようにその成長を 実感できる楽しい作業である。非常に柔軟な頭を持つ彼 らは、適切な行動を学習するのも早い。

問題行動を予防し、飼い主とペットが楽しく幸せに暮 らすための教育を私は「こころのワクチン」と呼んでいる。 心身ともに健康でしあわせな犬は飼い主のこころを明る くし、周囲の人にも快く受け入れられる。

伝染病のワクチンと同じく、すべての動物病院でこの こころのワクチンを接種する事ができれば幸せな飼い主 と犬を増やし、結果的に不幸になる犬を減らすことがで きるだろう。

In recent years, there has been an increasing focus on various kinds of mental illness. In today's complex society, people are subject to a high incidence of adjustment disorders that may prevent them from fitting in comfortably at work or school. Meanwhile, the pet animals that live in human society are forced to conform to a world defined by a totally different sense of values than they would follow naturally in the wild. Indeed, completely natural behavior exhibited by pet animals is often found to be totally unacceptable in human society.

I have been counseling people about the problematic behavior of pets for many years, and during that time I have found that in a great many cases, dog owners tend to personalize their dogs and impose their own style of discipline. As such they often make problems worse after being swayed by inappropriate advice and incorrect information. Also, I have noticed that if there is a lack of socialization at the time when a dog is a young puppy then this can result in problems later on.

Puppies that grow up without the opportunity to receive sufficient training and that subsequently have to adjust to living in human society undergo a variety of stresses. In order for them to live happily in human society, they need to build up a relationship of mutual trust with their owners. They should also

be made to master sociability during their puppy period, while they are still highly adaptable.

Compared with treating adult dogs that exhibit problematic behavior, preventing problematic behavior during the puppy period produces major results with much less effort. Also, the treatment of problematic behavior in adult dogs requires a lot of patience whereas, by contrast, training puppies is a pleasant task and the animals' progress clearly perceivable on a daily basis. Puppies have very flexible minds, and they learn appropriate behavior very quickly.

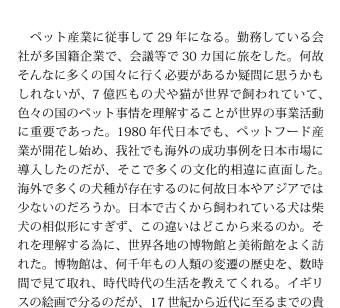
I have coined the term "mind vaccine" to describe this kind of training in order to prevent problematic behavior and enable pets and their owners to live together pleasantly and happily. A dog that is healthy and happy both mentally and physically will lighten its owner's heart and it will also gain the willing acceptance of the people surrounding it.

In the same way as a vaccine can prevent the development of an infectious disease, if dogs can be inoculated with a mind vaccine at a veterinary hospital, this will increase the number of happy owners and dogs and consequently decrease the number of unhappy dogs.

ペットから学んだ異文化

Learning About Other Cultures from Pets

マースジャパン リミテッド 副社長・石山 恒 Hisashi ISHIYAMA, Vice President, Mars Japan Limited



I have been working in the pet food industry for 29 years. In the course of my work for a multinational company, I have visited more than 30 countries to attend conferences, etc. It may seem surprising to have to visit so many places but, as there are around 700 million pet dogs and cats around the world, and as our company is active worldwide, it is important to understand the situation for pets in different countries. In Japan of the 1980s, the pet food industry began to flourish and our company introduced products that had proven successful internationally for the new market. Nevertheless, we did face a number of cultural differences.

族の家族絵には必ずと言っていいほど足元に犬がいる。

In spite of the fact that around the world there is a great variety of dog breeds, why is it that only a relatively few varieties are popular in Japan and other Asian countries? It seems that most of the dog breeds kept in Japan since ancient times are similar in appearance to the small Shiba. So I asked myself 'how could this difference from the West have arisen'? To answer this question, I paid frequent visits to museums and art galleries around the world. Within just a few hours of looking at museum collections we can see a fascinating history of how human beings have changed over the course of several thousand years. This teaches us something about the lives people led in different periods. For instance, if you view English portraits of aristocratic families that were painted between the 17th century and the present era, you



だが日本の鎌倉時代からの鹿、猪狩りの絵を見ても、犬 の本質的な特徴が描かれたものは殆ど無い。

農耕生活に犬が余り必要でなかった日本やアジア地域 と、犬の存在が絶対的に必要であったヨーロッパ狩猟民 族との違いなのだろうか。そうでない日本では犬はペッ トと言うより愛玩犬と言う表現が最適かもしれないと思 うようになった。日本語には静的、動的状況を述べる形 容詞や副詞、動詞が極端に少ない。もちろん広い語源を 持つ英語は遥かに語彙が豊富であるが、状況を的確に伝 へ、役割分担と時(季節)と位置の明確さが必要な「狩猟」 と、余り動的状況の伝達と役割分担を必要としない「農 耕」の違いから、このような言葉に違いの発展につながっ たのではないかと、ペット産業を通じてふと思った。

今回のパネルディスカションではいろいろの国のペッ ト事情を通して討議に参加したい。

are almost certain to see one or more dogs at their feet. However, if you look at Japanese pictures that depict deer or boar hunting from the Kamakura Period, there are almost no examples that show the essential features of dogs.

I suggest this is due to a difference between Japan (and the Asian region) on the one hand, where dogs were not so necessary for agricultural life and Europe, on the other, where they were absolutely essential for activities such as hunting. I have come to think that, in Japan, where working dogs are less important, the expression "favorite dog" is more appropriate than "pet". In the Japanese language, the number of adjectives, adverbs and verbs for expressing static or dynamic situations is extremely small. Of course, the English language, with its wider range of word origins, has a far larger vocabulary. But even so, it may be that a word such as "hunting", which conveys the situation vividly and requires further clarity only in terms of role-sharing, season and location, compares differently to a word like "agriculture", which is not required to convey a dynamic situation or role-sharing. Through my work in the pet industry I have felt that this kind of cultural difference has led to the development of such linguistic differences.

I look forward to participating in the panel discussion by commenting on the different pet situations in various countries.