

to live up to my expectations. In short, what I believe would have improved this volume are the following:

- Contributions from authors with a wider range of expertise than the discipline of philosophy — because bioethics, as is generally understood, relates to a much more diverse field of enquiry and practice than is assumed here;
 - Contributions from authors from different countries, cultures and metaphysical outlooks — including those based on religious outlooks that clearly can often exert powerful influences;
 - A greater acknowledgement that concern for animal welfare is widely regarded as an essential aspect of animal ethics. A separate chapter on the philosophical and practical dimensions of animal welfare would have provided a counterbalance to those pertaining to rights issues. One chapter (that of Streiffer and Basl on farm animal biotechnologies) includes a three-page discussion of different interpretations of welfare (eg referring to those that focus on mentalistic views, desire-satisfaction, health and natural functioning), but the issue surely merits fuller treatment and much more prominence;
 - A more biologically informed analysis of animal ethics that recognises that the vast differences between physiological and ethological factors affecting different species inevitably have profound implications for human-animal interactions; and
 - The inclusion of accounts of deliberative frameworks that might facilitate decision-making in humanity's future engagement with the non-human world. Arguably, animal ethics is primarily a normative discipline with the challenging remit of providing sound, ethically grounded, justification for future political and personal decision-making. Indeed, it seems somewhat ironic that co-editor Tom Beauchamp, who has achieved such prominence through his co-authorship of the highly influential *Principles of Biomedical Ethics*, has not in this volume applied his enormous experience to this parallel field of applied ethics.
- Moreover, I am struck by the fact that several subjects that have been the focus of my own recent writing and teaching either receive no or merely token reference, eg: i) the role of education (at school, further, higher and public levels) in raising awareness of animal ethics; ii) the projected doubling in global meat consumption over the next 40 years (with all the associated environmental, public health and animal welfare implications); iii) animal slaughter and culling practices in farming (where the pioneering work of Temple Grandin appears to receive only a single token reference); iv) breeding-related deformities in pedigree dogs; v) the influence of pressure groups on the introduction of legislation concerning animals; and vi) the whole question of ensuring inter-generational justice for our descendents in managing the emerging global 'multispecies community'.

But, it must be acknowledged that editing an encyclopaedic work such as this, with contributions from so many authors, is inevitably prone to the criticism often levelled at politicians, that 'you can't please all the people all the time'.

Ben Mepham

Centre for Applied Bioethics, University of Nottingham, UK

Wildlife Search and Rescue: A Guide for First Responders

R Dymytrk (2012). Published by Wiley Blackwell, The Atrium, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 8SQ, UK. 221 pages Paperback (ISBN 978-0470655115). Price £34.99.

Wildlife Search and Rescue: A Guide for First Responders is a compact and practical introduction to the considerations and practicalities of wildlife capture. As a US-based book, some chapters, such as those on legal regulations, have limited application in the UK. But the majority of the book is given over to sound, practical advice that will transcend any national differences.

The book approaches the issues of wildlife capture in a methodical way with introductions to the theoretical considerations and planning aspects. Chapter topics include justification for wildlife capture, human safety and zoonotic disease, protective clothing, legal considerations and the planning of capture procedures including operational risk management (ORM). Case examples ensure that the applied value of advanced planning is demonstrated.

The book briefly considers our ethical duty to make a difference to the lives of individual animals which may have been compromised through negative anthropogenic interactions. In terms of animal welfare, the book provides a decent overview of the physiology of stress in terms of 'fight or flight' and 'stress versus distress'. Whilst the potential for creating negative welfare states through stress is mentioned and mitigation strategies are discussed, it would be helpful to have a more rigorous discussion on the responses of different species to capture situations and the ethical and welfare implications of capture, especially if longer term confinement may be required. The use of existing published data would strengthen this discussion.

The book's strength is its practical guidance on capture methodology. It contains a breadth of information on the variety of nets, traps and other equipment that may be used for trapping wild birds and mammals and discusses the most suitable approaches for each class of animal. The drawings and photographs provided enhance the written text. However, I feel uncomfortable with regards to some types of information given, for example the use of snare traps, a potentially stressful and traumatic trap, is described, and whilst the author advises that traps should never be left unattended, I wonder if a brief description of the potential adverse effects of trapping might help the novice trapper to better understand the risks of using such traps, or go some way to preventing deliberate inappropriate use? Similarly, the use of the 'burrito-wrap' restraint for pinnipeds is little used in the UK due to concern over hyperthermia and obstruction of respiration. However, some methods of trap are clearly discouraged — floating gill nets used for trapping diving birds are deemed too high risk due to the levels of morbidity and mortality associated with their use. The species-specific trapping information provided is very useful and there are nice discussions on specific problems such as rodenticide poisoning or fishing wire entanglement. Whilst it's difficult to give detailed information on each species I feel that, in particular, the marine mammal and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Heather Bacon

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

Diplomacy, Funding and Animal Welfare

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

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

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