### The Politics of Species

Reshaping our Relationships with Other Animals

The assumption that humans are cognitively and morally superior to other animals is fundamental to social democracies and legal systems worldwide. It legitimizes treating members of other animal species as inferior to humans. The last few decades have seen a growing awareness of this issue, as evidence continues to show that individuals of many other species have rich mental, emotional, and social lives.

Bringing together leading experts from a range of disciplines, this volume identifies the key barriers to a definition of moral respect that includes non-human animals. It sets out to increase concern, empathy, and inclusiveness by developing strategies that can be used to protect other animals from exploitation in the wild and from suffering in captivity. The chapters link scientific data with normative and philosophical reflections, offering unique insight into controversial issues around the ethical, political, and legal status of other species.

**Raymond Corbey,** a philosopher and anthropologist, is an associate professor at Tilburg University and holds an endowed chair at Leiden University, both in the Netherlands. He has a keen interest in animal cognition and human–animal relations in various settings, ranging from hominin evolution and extant foraging peoples to the globalized economy. He is the author of *The Metaphysics of Apes*, also published by Cambridge University Press (2005).

**Annette Lanjouw** is Vice-president for Strategic Initiatives and the Great Ape Program at the Arcus Foundation, the largest private funder of great ape conservation and sanctuaries in the world. She has studied bonobos, chimpanzees, and gorillas in the wild, and currently brings her experience in the areas of behavioral ecology, conservation strategy, organizational management, institutional development, and policy to her work across Africa and Southeast Asia.

This book is published in association with the Arcus Foundation (www.arcusfoundation. org), a leading global foundation advancing social justice and conservation issues. Specifically, Arcus works to conserve and protect the great apes, in addition to advancing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) equality.

# **The Politics of Species**

Reshaping our Relationships with Other Animals

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and

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**Annette Lanjouw** is the Vice-president, Strategic Initiatives and the Great Ape Program for the Arcus Foundation, the largest private funder of great ape conservation and sanctuaries in the world. She holds a BA in zoology and psychology from Victoria

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**Lori Marino** is a behavioral neuroscientist in the Department of Psychology and affiliated to the Center for Ethics at Emory University (Georgia). She specializes in cetacean and primate intelligence and brain evolution, including brain–behavior relationships, the evolution of intelligence, and self-awareness in other species. She is also interested in human–non-human relationships, non-invasive models of science, animal welfare, advocacy, and ethics. In 2001 she and her colleague Diana Reiss published the first evidence for mirror self-recognition in bottlenose dolphins.

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with captive chimpanzees, but has served on the Executive of the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland and on the Board of Directors of Chimp Haven, Inc., Louisiana. He has degrees in anthropology, psychology, and zoology, and all have proven to be useful in tackling chimpanzee behavior.

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### Preface

An interdisciplinary dialogue that took place in New York in August 2011 brought together experts from numerous fields to explore how humans define "others" and position themselves in relation to those others. In some cases, "otherness" has been defined by race, ethnicity, gender, culture, or religion. In the context of this debate, it is defined by species and the criteria used for assessing the value of other species, such as sentience, moral agency, or ability to suffer or feel empathy. The New York roundtable examined human relations with other animals, and in particular the conflicts with and discrimination against non-human animals. It explored how motivation and action can be harnessed to protect non-human animals in the wild and in captivity from harmful exploitation and suffering.

This volume brings together the contributors at the New York roundtable, from the fields of philosophy, ethnology, primatology, as well as ethology, neuroscience, law, journalism, conservation, sociology, and medical science. The positions represented varied from emphatic animal activism to a more anthropocentric and utilitarian economic pragmatism. Yet each presented an additional perspective on the reality that billions of non-human animals are exploited and/or killed each year for human use and enjoyment, with little regard for the impact of this behavior on the well-being of the individual animal and the natural world.

To unravel the complex historical and psychological underpinnings of a largely Western, or Western-influenced, perspective on non-human animals, and to strive for a more just and humane attitude to the numerous species on this planet, concepts such as entangled empathy, multispecies ethnography, compassionate conservation, and respectful coexistence were explored and discussed. Although the emphasis was on understanding the attitudes of primarily modernized Western societies, and the influence of the Judeo–Christian tradition, the discussion did examine the contrast with some traditional societies in various parts of the world.

Despite the varied backgrounds, perspectives, and motivations represented in this collection of papers, the shared objective was to improve the welfare and survival of all species on this planet, and to strive for a reshaping of our attitudes, tolerance, and ability to coexist respectfully. Although deep-rooted politics underlie our current behavior, there is a growing realization that our own survival and welfare is tied to a mutually dependent existence with other species.

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