ships. Neibor and I were students in a psychobiology graduate program. I studied animals I liked, snakes; and he studied animals he liked, cats. Neibor's doctoral research focused on the mammalian visual cortex. His experimental protocol called for the collection of baseline data on the performance of cats in a visual learning task followed by lesions to an area of the occipital lobe. It was then necessary to reassess the animals' learning capacities after recovery from surgery. The experiments took nearly a year to corn-

Harold Herzog, Ph.D., is Professor of Psychology at Western CTc (,(2n)Tj-0.0 ( cage)Tj0 Tc (s)Tj-0.02029 Tc 0.22459 Tw ( an)Tj0 Tc (d)Tj-0.01601 Tc 0.2

I will make several assumptions. First, researchers and animal care personnel frequently become attached to their nonhuman subjects. The most extensive study of these relationships was conducted by the sociologist Arnold Arluke, who investigated the culture of animal care in several dozen biomedical research facilities (Arluke 1988, 1990). He found that it was someon for an animal to be singled out by Two schools of thought have dominated contemporary philosophical discussion over the moral status of an animal. Both schools have taken the "pure reason" approach to ethics (see Russow 1999 for an excellent review of these and other approaches to the debate over the moral status of nonhuman animals). Peter Singer, author of the enormously

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However, they also make a convincing argument that we have additional obligations to some animals based on the fact that we have personal relationships with them

subjects of repeated student surgeries (current practice in most schools is to euthanize a laboratory animal after a single operation). The veterinary school where Helen works

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owners or companions, and that accords them special moral

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