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Books That Matter —
Dogs: Fantasies That Don’t Disappoint
by Ellen Finnie Duranceau (Digital Resources Acquisitions Librarian, MIT Libraries) <efinnie@mit.edu>

Column Editor’s Note: This column reviews recent books about dogs—not those dime-a-dozen books that tell you how to get a dog to sit and give you pointers on housetraining—but rather books about how and why people and dogs love each other. It’s about the particularly enriching qualities of the human/canine bond, and what it means to those who share their lives with dogs.

I can’t say for certain that these books will be as interesting to the average reader as they were to me, since by almost anyone’s definition I’m a dog fanatic. But I feel confident that these are books that matter: If you believe that creatures other than humans matter, then the one species that lives closer to humans than any other seems to be important enough to read about. People and dogs have lived deeply intertwined for more than 10,000 years: Dogs bear witness to our daily lives and deepest secrets, share our beds, meals, smiles, and tears. So perhaps it should be no surprise that if you pick up any one of these books, by the time you are done, you will know more about love, and more about people, as well as more about dogs. And that’s a good thing. — EFD

Two recent books focus not so much on how to train your dog, but on how to build a relationship with your dog, and I recommend both highly: Suzanne Clothier’s Bones Would Rain From the Sky: Deepening Our Relationships with Dogs (Warner Books, 2002. 0446529396. 320 pages. $24.95) and Patricia McConnell’s The Other End of the Leash: Why We Do What We Do Around Dogs (NY: Ballantine Books, 2002. 0345446798. 246 pages. $25.95) Both take an approach that is different than that offered by popular dog training books. Both are sensible, insightful, intelligent, empathetic, and grounded in years of experience with dogs.

Clothier is a dog trainer by trade, but she is not your standard dog trainer. She is a humble observer of dogs who has learned how to communicate with them; she approaches dogs not as objects to control, but as beings to be understood and appreciated. Typical of Clothier is her willingness (after many years of working with dogs—she did not come to these insights instantly) to challenge and reject the advice of the mainstream dog trainers, who emphasize that people must show dogs they are the “alpha” member of the pack. She rejects those who say dogs should not sleep on your bed, get on the furniture, or have free access to toys... or they will become “alpha” dogs. (Now here’s a woman I can trust to understand me and my dogs!) “If there’s a single word I could remove from the language of dog lovers and particularly dog trainers,” she says, “it’s this: alpha.”

Clothier concludes that this notion “has served as justification for a fair amount of unfairness and downright cruelty to dogs,” and explains that “advice found in the popular dog literature is purely nonsensical, some is based on poorly understood truth, and some is nothing short of strangely twisted interpretations of what dogs really do with dogs.” She prefers the concept of “status” and offers a cogent discussion of this idea and its implications for working with dogs.

We need, in Clothier’s view, not to dominate dogs, but to provide dogs with leadership, attention, and understanding. She debunks many myths about dog aggression and offers instead a gentle way of being with dogs. Her emphasis is on seeing dogs as spiritual beings. She says:

“We hold ourselves above [our dogs] as if something dreadful might happen if we allow ourselves to embrace the notion that perhaps the dog lying at our feet chewing on a tennis ball is also a sentient being with feelings and emotions and thoughts and humor and language and loves and fears and creativity, and we may choke hard on the idea of the dog as a spiritual being. Of course... if our dogs do feel and think and reason (though not as incomplete versions of us but as fully splendid versions of themselves) then we’d best think long and hard about how we’ve been treating man’s best friend.”

Through case studies and real-life examples, Clothier emphasizes getting a dog to do what you want the dog to do by understanding the dog. “The trick is to discover in what way (or ways) your dog is motivated to act as you’d like him to.” She likes to ask “how do we accomplish this together?” and “what can I learn from you?” believing that the questions stimulate thinking in terms of relationships and seeing and hearing in new ways. (Not bad questions to take into other domains of life, come to think of it.) She believes we can learn about forgiveness and nonjudgmental love from dogs and looks for ways to “become the kind of person my dog believes I am.”

I was deeply affected by Clothier’s book—the only thing I did not like was the title, which discloses little of the book’s value or approach. So, focus on the subtitle, not the title, and if you read only one of these books, I recommend that it be this one.

McConnell’s book fills a similar niche as Clothier’s, in that McConnell, who is an animal behaviorist, doesn’t want to teach us how to get a dog to “sit” when we say “sit,” but rather how to understand a dog’s world view, so we can more effectively interact with the dog. This makes for fascinating reading.

The chapter title “Translating Primate to Canine” captures both her purpose and her success in this book: its best quality is its ability to remind us that we are primates, and as such relate to the world around us differently than canines do. To offer one characteristic example, she includes pictures of dogs being hugged by people, looking a bit uncomfortable, as if they are just tolerating the hugs, while their humans smile blissfully, because this kind of full-frontal squeeze is a very primate behavior. Dogs never press their chests against another and in fact tend to approach each other from the side; a frontal approach like this, especially if it includes eye contact, is very threatening to a dog.

Like Clothier, McConnell advocates understanding dogs and building a relationship with...
them, not buying into the popular notions of becoming the “alpha” member of the pack and applying dominance to get your way with your dog. She also accepts methods of dog training that are shockingly widespread, which have people shaking their dogs by the neck, yelling at them, and throwing them onto their backs, all of which McConnell dismisses as the worst kind of error in attempting to apply how dogs relate to one another to dog training.

Elizabeth Marshall Thomas is a careful observer (as one would expect of someone trained as an anthropologist) whose book *The Social Lives of Dogs: The Grace of Canine Company* (NY: Pocket Books/Simon and Schuster, 2000. 0743422368. 256 pages. $13.95) chronicles the adventures of her dogs and their interspecies household in New Hampshire with telling observations and engaging characterizations. This book is another one that opens the floodgates of relief to those who just can’t follow the “be the alpha of your pack” advice of popular dog training manuals. She is not afraid to state quite a different position. She doesn’t train her dogs, she learns from them; but she does teach her dogs five things: “the meaning of no; to come when called; to urinate and defecate outdoors only; not to take our food; and never to chase a cat.” This is a good book to read if you are interested in why dogs do what they do, and how they relate to other dogs and humans. Although her first book (*The Hidden Life of Dogs*) was fascinating, this one is easier to relate to and more rewarding for those who are more traditional dog owners, not quite ready to admit what dogs want is “each other” (as her first book concluded) but that they also need “people” (as she concludes in this book).

Thomas stands unapologetically outside the mainstream; she feels the United States (as opposed to many European nations, for example) is steeped in an unpleasant and unreasonable “dog fascism” in which dogs are confined, contained, and controlled (surgically, behaviorally, and physically) in ways that are undesirable and unnecessary. So while the intriguing stories of her menagerie (including some about her parrots) are full of heartwarming real life with animals, beyond this very entertaining storytelling, the ideas in this book are probably more provocative to the average reader than those of, say, Clothier and McConnell. Clothier and McConnell defy popular dog training notions but don’t go as far—at least in the books discussed here—as Thomas does in offering some radical questions about how we treat dogs in our society, such as why purebred dogs are bred to retain a certain external physical appearance, or why dogs are so commonly neutered and spayed.

Like all of the books discussed here, Thomas also rejects the popular scientific mindset that animals do not have feelings and that “empathic observation raises the issue of anthropomorphism” and therefore must be avoided as unscientific and valueless. She embraces empathic observation, the method at the core of this book and which provides her means of learning about her dogs. Her keen observations and fluid storytelling, backed by her energy, conviction, and compassion make this a book that engages and entertains—and even persuades.

Allen Schoen shares Thomas’s belief that animals have feelings that should be honored, not denied, and his book *Kindred Spirits: How the Remarkable Bond Between Humans and Animals Can Change the Way We Live* (NY: Broadway Books, 2001. 0767904311. 288 pages. $14.95) takes this as a starting point in his examination of what animals can do for us and what we can do for them. Schoen is a veterinarian who practices alternative medicine, emphasizing that “there are many ways to treat and prevent disease: through nutrition, exercise, love, compassion, and above all, through forming meaningful bonds with the other species on this earth.” He has come to believe in (and convincingly reads the reader of) the value of “co-species connections—that there are many extraordinary levels to the connections between people and animals, and at their best, these connections surpass any currently acknowledged scientific explanation.” He believes humans can evolve more fully in connection with animals, and tells several stories describing these special connections, including dolphins saving a drowning man, and a dog that saved a hiker.

Schoen presents support for his view that animals do feel pain, countering years of scientists who have long thought of animals as “nonthinking, nonfeeling, nonexpressive creatures.” One of the more disturbing aspects of the book is Schoen’s revelation that throughout his training, his compassion for animals was ridiculed, and his compassionate approach to relieving pain—convincing farmers, for example, to use nerve block before dehorning cows—was not understood or accepted by other veterinarians.

Regardless of your beliefs about the value of non-Western approaches to medicine (and I tend to be a bit cautious), Schoen’s discussion of alternative health and the cases studies he presents are highly convincing. One of the main themes of his book is the limits of Western veterinary medicine; this was not an assumption he came with, but a view that grew naturally out of his own experience, as he found many things “that were unexplainable in Western medicine were quite comprehensible in Eastern medicine.” His success treating arthritis with acupuncture seems particularly compelling, and one other example struck me, based on my own experience with my aging Poh. He notes that three different conditions occur together, in elderly dogs but which are treated as three different diseases by Western veterinarians—arthritis, kidney failure, and deafness—are seen and treated as one related set of conditions by traditional Chinese medicine. Schoen offers non-traditional thinking about dog nutrition, including the use of organic meats, fish, whole grains, and some vegetables, and reviews research on how healing takes place. All of these topics are presented through the lens of stories about his patients, making the book a pleasant one to read.

Schoen’s overarching theme is the benefits of the human-animal bond and he reviews scientific research that offers support for these benefits in children, the elderly, populations with AIDS, and other groups. He closes by arguing for some particular co-species connections: raising children with animal companions (he prefers this word to “pet”); rethinking how animals are treated in animal hospitals and labs; changing how animals are raised and slaughtered for food; and building animal shelters near senior citizen homes and orphanages to allow for connections to be built.

Several of the writers discussed here are represented in an warm yellow volume that is a deeply satisfying indulgence in words about dogs—a collection called *Dog is My Co-Pilot: Great Writers on the World’s Oldest Friendship* (NY: Crown Publishers, 2003. 0609610864. 304 pages. $25.00). The book was published by the editors of *The Bark*, the terrific literary dog magazine that has—quite accurately—been called the New Yorker of dogdom. *Dog is My Co-Pilot* contains some essays and short stories that originally appeared in the magazine, but half of the material is original.

This entertaining, rich, varied, and fun volume includes famous writers like Alice Walker, Caroline Knapp, Carolyn Chute, Erica Jong and Maxine Kumin; and known dog writers (many of whose books are reviewed elsewhere in this piece) like Jon Katz, Donald McCaig, Patricia McConnell and Elizabeth Marshall Thomas. Also included is one of my favorites, Lama Surya Das, an American Buddhist teacher whose “God is Dog Spelled Properly” asks the question “Can one’s spiritual master be a dog?” His answer, of course, is yes, in part because “they teach us about the meaning and experience of unconditional love,” and “how to let go of a grudge” which are among the tenets “at the basis of any spiritual practice.” Dogs, he says, “teach us about faith, trust, and devotion; how never to give up; and how to keep coming back and just showing up, which is more than half the battle.” (I highly recommend Surya Das’ ‘Awakening’ trilogy on Tibetan Buddhism, but that’s another column.)

The focus of *Dog is My Co-Pilot* is on relationships with dogs and compared to the more popular topics of the “old” dog lit: dog training, dog showing, or dog adventure writing. It’s a book about dog love, a book that will have you laughing, weeping, smiling, and completely indulging yourself in your canine relationships. (Come to think of it, I went out and got my second dog about the time I read this book. Somehow just ONE canine relationship seemed not quite enough… but I’m sure that’s not a common side-effect, so please don’t miss this book on that account.)

One of the best things about *Dog is My Co-Pilot* is that reading it, like reading Caroline Knapp’s *Pack of Two: The Intimate Bond Between People and Dogs* (NY: Delta Books, Dell, 1998. 0385317018. 272 pages. $13.95) allows you to conclude that your feelings for your dog are normal. If you’ve ever feared people would think you were truly odd if they knew just how much you loved your dog, *Pack of Two* is the book for you. At the opening, she tells us “I have fallen in love with my dog. This happened almost accidentally, as though I woke up one morning and realized: Ooops! I’m thirty-eight and single, and I’m having my most intense and gratifying relationship with a dog.

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Information Ethics in the Electronic Age
Current Issues in Africa and the World
Tom Mendina and James A. Britz, 2004, $49.95 PB, bibliography, index, 0-7864-1742-0.

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Note to Readers: In my last column, I asked whether any ATG readers might like a review of recent dog books about human/canine relationships, which seem to be streaming onto the market recently. I did have at least one vote for this topic, which is how I came to devote this column to Dog Lit. As a matter of full disclosure, I was born with a serious dog affinity that defies rational explanation. In fourth grade, I checked the “Rin Tin Tin Book of Dog Care” out of the local library as many times as they would let me (I can still see the blue cover with black lettering...). I memorized all the dog breeds long before I knew the multiplication tables. I developed a dog breed-matching database in library school, and have not lived without a dog (except when in dorms or in transition from them) since I was ten. And now, in addition to mothering my human child, I am the insanely dotting mom of two dogs: Jasper the pomeranian and Isabel the cavalier King Charles spaniel. And the very best party I attended over the holiday season was a toy poodle's second birthday party. So no, I'm not the typical reader when it comes to dog books. But that's why I read them all, so you could pick just one!