EurSafe News

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Back in the 1980s my father would turn off the light that I had left on around the house, and he would yell at me about the electricity bill. Today, it is my 10-year-old son who follows me around turning off things (to the extent of turning off the screen on my phone). But he yells at me about the environment and climate change and not the electricity bill.

Such things seem to have become commonplace among Danish kids in a way that was almost non-existent in my own (Gen X) generation. However, my son's generation (the Alphas) are not first-movers here. The first generation who as adults and as a group has internalized eco-friendliness (in the broadest of understandings) as an indispensable part of their lives, is Generation Z – those born in, for example, 1999.

So, although most of us are certainly not Gen Zs ourselves, the society that we have created and continuously and actively keep creating is a 25-year-old with its mind focused on understanding our interrelational world better, as well as making this world better, for humans, other beings, and nature alike.

I have myself been a EurSafer for 17 years, and I think it speaks volumes about the society – both as an academic gathering and as a social group – that many of the 150 people attending the conference in Ede this year have been in the society for more than a decade. Indeed, a substantial group, including all attending presidents, were present at the birth here in the Netherlands back in 1999. It is my great hope that we will keep attracting young scholars and that in 25 years, the 50th anniversary EurSafe conference – at which I and most of the Gen Xs and Boomers will be absent – will similarly be a celebration of a thriving academic society.

Happy birthday, EurSafe

Jes Lynning Harfeld
Aalborg University

25 EurSafe

CONTENTS

former presidents

The EurSafe presidents have the floor

The EurSafe Newsletter has the great pleasure of presenting an interview and three personal essays in which the society's former presidents reflect on their involvement with EurSafe and how EurSafe has contributed to and an evolved within the greater academic community.

First off, the founding president, **Cees Veerman**, is interviewed by EurSafe's current president, Franck Meijboom. In this interview Veerman relates part of the story behind the beginnings of the society and describes his hopes of the development and future of EurSafe.

Peter Sandøe, president from 2002-2007, gives us a layout of the progress and expansion of the society in its first years. How, for example, the focus on genetically modified foods has slowly diminished in light of a broader focus on sustainability and animal welfare.

Matthias Kaiser resided over the society for almost a decade, from 2007 to 2016. He writes about how he oversaw, among other things, the expansion of EurSafe's focus to Asia – and the establishment of APSAFE – and started the journal Food Ethics which serves as an important publishing channel for many EurSafe members.

Finally, **Kate Millar**, EurSafe president 2016-2022, presents us with a tour de force through the diverse ethical arguments for EurSafe's activities and, indeed, for being a 'EurSafer'.

Jes L. Harfeld (ed.)

Cees Veerman

President from 1999 to 2002

Cees Veerman was the founding president of EurSafe from 1999 to 2002, when he became Minister of Agriculture in the Netherlands (2002-2007). Franck Meijboom interviewed Cees about the context in which EurSafe developed, his role as the first President of the Board and his hopes for EurSafe.

How did you get involved with EurSafe?

In 1997 I became Chair of the Board of Wageningen University. At that time there were a number of challenges, both for the future of Wageningen as a university and for the future of agriculture. There was a tendency to approach issues from an internal and technical perspective. I emphasised that we needed a more open perspective, in line with the spirit of the times. The latter included trends in Europe that show a declining economic and societal position of agriculture, while in many other parts of the world agriculture is still paramount to achieving food security. Reflection on worldviews, societal trends and ethical issues was essential to deal with this diversity.
The first thoughts on starting a European platform for exchanging and discussing ethical issues related to agriculture, food and animals fitted quite well in this development. It was also a period in which there were fierce debates on the use of biotechnology in plant and animal breeding. Also, in Wageningen there were tensions between those who saw the future in organic farming and those how were working with what we now call gene editing. It was clear that this was not about science only. Therefore, I encouraged the ideas that resulted in the start of EurSafe.

What was your role as president?

It was a great pleasure to be the first president. At the same time, I did not have to do much work, because much had been carefully prepared by others, such as Frans Brom. Making the European connection was an important step in that first period. Bringing people together and showing the added value of what we are doing with EurSafe was really nice. The relevance of ethical reflection in agriculture, food and animals is also a topic that I often stressed in my later role as Minister of Agriculture of the Netherlands.

What are your hopes and visions for the society's future?

I would like to encourage the society to continue. There is still a need for a society like EurSafe. There are big challenges, for example in climate and animal welfare. The need for ethical reflection in these areas has only increased. It is clear that change is needed, but citizens are often lost, and politicians remain unresponsive. It is therefore important to explain these developments, including the link with society.

Why do you need a society for this?

It is important to bring people together. The international dimension is also very important from a societal point of view. There is often uncertainty behind the strong opinions in the debate. This requires interpretation and discussion.

This is what EurSafe can offer. Not just focusing on simple answers, but analysis and interpretation: not striving for certainty, but for justice.

Peter Sandøe

President from 2002 to 2007

I was there at the very beginning, when the first EurSafe conference was held in Wageningen, in March 1999. I remember bumping into Paul Thompson at the train station called Ede-Wageningen.

I have not been able to find the written record of that conference, apart from a draft version of my own presentation, co-authored with Stine B. Christiansen, which had the title "Welfare and 'ethical' issues in animal production". It was about how to assess the use of animals in production of food. Using two cases, Belgian Blue cattle and blind chicken, we discussed whether animal welfare, as defined by animal welfare science, was a sufficient basis for an ethical assessment. The point of the cases was that cattle that typically cannot give birth without caesarean section, and chickens that are bred to be blind, may not suffer in a way that can be recorded by normal measures of animal welfare, but may still give rise to ethical concerns.

As such it was a very typical EurSafe presentation: About food production, interdisciplinary, and making the claim that there is more to an ethical assessment than what can be accounted for from the perspective of natural science. The organizers of the Wageningen conference were a group of theologians and philosophers located at the Centre for Bio-Ethics and Health Law, Utrecht University, led by Professor Robert Heeger and his wing-man Frans Brom. The latter was the organizing genius behind the event and the establishment of EurSafe. They had banded together with colleagues from Wageningen University, including their local professor, Michiel Korthals, whose research focuses on food and agricultural philosophy and ethics.

At the first conference EurSafe was established as a society. Cees Veerman was the society's first president. He was a former professor of agricultural economics, who then first went into private and public administration and then into politics. At the time he became president of EurSafe he held the post of chairman of the Board of Wageningen University; later he was minister of Agriculture in the Dutch government for five years. The first secretary of the society was Frans Brom.

From the start there were, as I remember, four intellectual pillars in the society: The Dutch group from Utrecht, Paul Thompson and other like-minded scholars from the US, Ben Mepham, who as a professor of animal physiology turned towards bioethics and established a Centre for Applied Bioethics, including among others Kate Millar, who, in a very young version, was already there in 1999, and my own group, which had been established a few years earlier via a chair at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University in Copenhagen.

I became a member of the board of EurSafe, and I was tasked with organizing the society's next conference in Copenhagen, August 2000. From this conference I have a book of preprints (a collection of long abstracts which could then later serve as the basis for proper journal papers – a form of publication that has been maintained as a standard for EurSafe conferences).

At that conference there were 58 oral presentations and three posters. Speakers from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the US and Denmark clearly dominated. However, there were also representatives from other countries, including Matthias Kaiser from Norway who gave a talk about fish. What these countries had in common was clearly that they had established academic positions and had given out research grants to interdisciplinary projects concerning ethical perspectives on agriculture and food production. And the EurSafe conference was a convenient outlet for what came out of these projects. At the start there was considerable focus on genetically modified crops, which had been a big controversy since the late 1980's; on cloning and other forms of animal biotechnology; on intensive animal production and other aspects of conventional agriculture; and on alternatives to these in the form of organic agriculture and other market driven initiatives. The spread of these ideas throughout Europe was helped by the EU-Commission where so-called ELSI (ethical, legal and social implications) research was funded as part of larger biotech research programs.There was also a lot of political attention on the subject of food and agriculture ethics at the start. Thus, the Copenhagen conference was opened by a speech from the Danish minister of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Ritt Bjerregaard. More recently, the subject became more mainstream – also thanks to EurSafe.

Cees Veerman was present at the Copenhagen conference. I remember he told me that it is important to shift jobs regularly but to keep your wife. (I only followed half of his advice). In line with this he declared his intention to not stay on as president for very long, and I was first elected vice-president of EurSafe in 2000 and in 2002 president, supported by a board, including Frans Brom as a secretary. I cannot understate the support and help I received from Frans during my years as the front figure of EurSafe – I used to joke that I was just the straw man of Frans Brom who was the real man in power.

In 2001 I was vice-president of the society and in many respects acting president. That year the prime task for Frans and myself was to organize the next EurSafe conference which was to be held in Florence in October the following year. Unlike in the Netherlands and Denmark, there wasn't at that time an academic environment in Northern Italy that focused on agricultural and food ethics. So, Frans and I had to give a lot of input to the very nice local organizing committee. Jointly, we were highly successful in the sense that the Florence conference was the most well-attended EurSafe conference ever. There were 149 presentations and a number of very prominent invited speakers, including Larry Busch, Sheila Jasanoff, Bernie Rollin, and Brian Wynne. No later EurSafe conference has achieved anything like this. The location may be part of the explanation. Who would not rather travel to Florence than to Ede? Following Florence, the four following conferences, in Toulouse 2003, in Leuven 2004, in Oslo 2006, and in Vienna 2007, felt more or less like business as usual.

In Toulouse and Vienna, the organizers were not part of the core EurSafe constituency and therefore these conferences required a bit more of an effort from Frans and myself. However, the format remained the same. Throughout there was a core constituency of people working with food and agriculture ethics via an interdisciplinary approach. And then there were natural and social scientists with a more peripheral interest in the subject who would come just once or twice and then return to conferences within their primary fields of research. In terms of themes, the issue of GM food gradually died out, while the broader sustainability issues became more prominent.

At the conference in Vienna Frans Brom and I stepped down and passed on the torch to Matthias Kaiser and Franck Meijboom. What did we achieve in these first founding years of EurSafe? Obviously, we handed over a viable organization that continued to thrive. Also, we have managed to establish a forum to support efforts to build and develop interdisciplinary research relating to agriculture and food production. This, I think, has particularly been important for scholars in countries where the subject did not have strong academic presence.

Personally, I have sometimes missed the rigor of the more disciplinary approaches to the subject, and I have also at times felt the fear of too much inbreeding. Therefore, in the years following my time as president, I sometimes skipped EurSafe and focused on conferences regarding for example animal welfare and environmental ethics.

However, I should stop here and leave it to Matthias Kaiser and Kate Millar to describe what they achieved during their time as presidents.

And I am looking forward to a déjà vu experience when I arrive at Ede-Wageningen Station this coming September. Perhaps I will again bump into Paul Thompson?

Matthias Kaiser

President from 2007 to 2016

I was – as the saying goes – a founding member of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics, meaning I attended all meetings ever since the very first meeting in Wageningen in 1999. And I was excited about this new Society from its start: this was finally a society which put disciplinary academic boundaries at the side and focused on the issues! Ethical issues surrounding food, from production to consumption, from farm to folk, from perceptions to scientific facts, from a diversity of value landscapes to the logic of the marketplace, from politics to law, all this was supposed to be the focus of the new EurSafe. The Dutch initiative was right on the money.

This new Society was supposed to be pan-European, radically interdisciplinary, sometimes even transdisciplinary, non-partisan, and cross-cultural in its outlook and contributions. In the first years of the society, as well as the first years of my presidency, some efforts were put into mobilizing industry and the finance sector in our conferences and other activities. However, this was too hard a task for a young society without any official political mandate.

How did I become the President of EurSafe? I am not sure I remember correctly but I suspect it was (again) a perfect example of Peter's (talking about Peter Sandøe) skill in Danish diplomacy: first serve a couple of beers followed by a 'lille-en' (a shot), and then drop the question. An offer I just could not refuse, especially as it was confirmed later by the vote of the members. And I was lucky enough: throughout my years of the presidency, I had a very positively engaged and interested board and secretariate to work with.

First, I wanted to overcome what I perceived as the misleading and seemingly exclusive reference to agriculture in the name of the society. This was about food and given that a large part of our food consumption comes from the sea we should be including aquatic food. Fisheries and aquaculture needed to be strengthened in our conferences. After all, (as of 2019) the average European consumes ca 24 kg of seafood per year. Compared to the 38 to 62kg of meat per capita which Europeans were eating as of 2022, this is still a very significant part of nutritional intake. But so far, the seafood and fisheries sector are still poorly represented in the EurSafe conferences.

Second, I was very early on struck by what I perceived as a cultural similarity between Europe and Asia, as opposed to the USA. The latter was/is all about industrialized food production and fast food, while the former continents still had a strong focus on high quality ingredients for home-cooking and on the cultural importance of small-scale production and diverse landscapes. This is probably very much exaggerating as industrialized and ready-made food is entering all kinds of markets both in Europe and in Asia, but at least I detected remnants of traditional value-based food production in both continents. I therefore asked if there could not be a possible space for a sister organization to EurSafe in Asia? Eventually I developed a network of people that after a while let to the founding of the Asian-Pacific Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (APSAFE), which by now had conferences in Thailand, India, Taiwan and Japan, and planning one in South Korea for 2025. This was made possible through a core-group of highly engaged academic individuals and through the close contact with the workings of EurSafe. In later years, ca after 2015, another such network appeared joining our international network: the Turkish Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (TARGET).

There is a third initiative which I would like to mention. During the EurSafe conference in Uppsala (in 2013) the publishing company Springer approached me and asked whether the Society would like to perhaps publish a book. I answered – a bit arrogantly – that books are out, and we do not need more books. But what we needed was an interdisciplinary journal about food ethics, so that our young interdisciplinary scholars have an academic peer-reviewed platform to publish their articles. The Springer representative replied that, unfortunately, Springer had decided not to publish any new journals anymore. But three weeks later I received an email from her that she had mentioned my proposal to the governing board of Springer, and they had immediately replied that they would like to publish such a journal – because if they will not do it, their competitors will undoubtedly do it. Thus, came about the start of the journal Food Ethics which I first edited together with the late Anne Algers. Food Ethics is now well-established and growing in the international market of academic journals and keeping close contact to the Societies for Food Ethics.

I stepped down as President of EurSafe in 2016 and I am happy to see that the Society can celebrate its 25th Anniversary this year. Proud to have been a part of this development!

Kate Millar

President from 2016 to 2022

Why should you give your support, energy and time to EurSafe: Reflections on three (ethical) arguments from an ex-president.

It is a great honour to be asked to reflect on my time as a EurSafe Board Member, both as an ex-President and beyond, but of course the greatest honour has been the privilege to be involved with EurSafe since the first conference in 1999. When approached to write about my 'experience', rather than politely accepting the assignment I of course proposed a modified task, being a typical academic. The very nature of reflecting on my EurSafe time resulted in the suggestion to include some short reflections on the 'why' question rather than writing about the activities, achievements or milestones; So why should anyone 'give their support, energy and time to EurSafe', in other words why choose this society and give our precious time to these EurSafe activities over some many other ways we can invest our time? Based on my experiences not just as president, but also more importantly looking back to my time as an early career researcher at the first EurSafe Congress 25 years ago, I think there are at least three reasons

or even ethical arguments why one should 'be involved' in EurSafe. These are utility-based, duty-based, and then finally about principles and meaning. One might argue that being involved with EurSafe is all about maximising utility. In terms of this argument, of course EurSafe is an important society in the agriculture, food and animal ethics space. The society's flagship event, the conference held historically every 18 months and now held every two years, has been a forum where a range of exciting and novel research work has been presented. We have hosted leading international scholars and practitioners and discussed some of the key grand challenges of the day in relation to food, agriculture and animal ethics. The society provides opportunities to network with other researchers, develop research ideas and projects. The conference provides an excellent opportunity to present ones work to like-minded researchers and practitioners and as many of you know the society has very strong links to two academic journals, Food Ethics and the Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics (JAEE). So, contributing to EurSafe, it might be argued, is of great benefit to researchers in terms of advancing their career and making important contributions to the social good. Therefore, if our ought is to enhance the good, maximise utility, then EurSafe is the place for you.

Involvement in EurSafe might alternatively be seen as a duty-oriented activity. Those of us passionate about applied (bio)ethics, particularly in terms of food, agriculture and animal ethics have a duty to support the growth and flourishing of the field. One might argue that as researchers we have a duty to share and test our work with other researchers, a duty to have one's work challenged and examined so the research can fulfil its objectives and deliver impact. EurSafe intends to provide that space. In addition, there is of course a responsibility to disseminate research work to find ways to get important ideas and research findings out into the world. So, being involved with EurSafe helps one fulfil one's duties. That is a good argument, right?

These may be two reasonable arguments to talk about, in terms of utility or duties as they relate to EurSafe, but there may be a final argument about why we should be involved in EurSafe that relates to principles and the importance of a pluralistic collective. As global society faces an array of challenges it might be argued that considering key ethical principles and how these are applied in relation to our food, agriculture and interactions with animals is an essential activity. Therefore, developing and supporting a society like EurSafe is important to enhance consideration and embedding of principles such as wellbeing, autonomy and fairness. However, these principles should not only be about the work we do, but also about the space we create at EurSafe and how we support our community.

A research career can be very rewarding and fulfilling, but it can also be tough and demoralising at times. Therefore, having professional spaces where we can come together to not only support important work, but also support each other and create a space where we can explore meaning in our work environments, this may be at the core of what a professional Society is or should be. When we think about, for example, supporting community wellbeing, this can include a sense of professional belonging, a space where we can be inspired and develop notions of wider purpose and connectivity, a space that helps early career researchers build their professional narrative. So is this a good argument, being involved with EurSafe is about operationalising principles both in terms of the work and also in terms of the way we work together, which creates a space where both we and our work can flourish.

EurSafe is also about the human endeavour and how we support each other so that we can flourish as professionals, being more than just our individual papers, grants and awards.

Of course, all of the above is rather contrived and probably says more about me than EurSafe, but the third aspect highlights that alongside the content, topics and achievements, EurSafe is also about the human endeavour and how we support each other so that we can flourish as professionals, being more than just our individual papers, grants and awards. After all, that was my experience. Today I have the joy of working with colleagues who I met for the first time at EurSafe, over 20 years ago (even a new grant awarded in the last few months) but alongside the connections across countries, their intellect and wonderful skills, it is the friendship, support and advice that has often been the greatest value of the society for me. One of the greatest successes or aims for EurSafe may be to provide a space where people can share professional joys and challenges, receive and give advice, feel able to give and receive constructive criticism as well as celebrate and support colleagues (who also may become lifelong friends). EurSafe may provide a safe port we return to as we all swim through the many canals and oceans of professional life.

So, a good society is not just about what we do, but also about how we do it. I had the honour of following Professor Matthias Kaiser who was president before me. Matthias set the tone of how EurSafe should be an open, inclusive, diverse and a welcoming community that allowed researchers at all stages of their careers to share their interdisciplinary work and develop ideas in a rigorous, but safe and supportive space.

In terms of the substantive aspects during my years as President, there were activities to: broaden our members (organising conferences in new countries); move our conference proceedings to online and open access (to promote the work outside of the conference attendees); to broaden our theoretical and subject focus, building on fisheries as well as climate change discussions that Professor Thomas Potthast started at EurSafe 2012; and to link with more social scientists working in the field. It has been a delight to see the veterinary ethics community flourish in EurSafe with additional conferences and to also see the APSAFE community develop. Matthias Kaiser and I have endeavoured to support our sister organisation in Asia-Pacific, and it is super to see so many of us now attending both societies's events. In terms of the ethos of EurSafe as described above, I hope I continued the legacy set by Matthias, as I intended during the COVID years and beyond, and that those who experience EurSafe can see the current 'heart of the Society' as well as its activities and achievements. So, for those of us who are invested in the society we remember, 'it is not what EurSafe can do for you, but what you can do for EurSafe'. I may be an ex-board member but if a society works, one's role should not dictate one's commitment. So once a EurSafer, always a EurSafer and may the society provide a space for others to flourish, share and take forward exciting research work for another 25 years. Our current President, Professor Franck Meijboom, certainly personifies the best of what EurSafe is and can be. Thank you, Franck and Bernice, (Bovenkerk, who is also the best of EurSafe) for hosting the 2024 Conference, which celebrates 25 years, and for the future work you will do on behalf of the society.

Kate Millar (always a EurSafer)

update

EurSafe Executive Committee Update

As a Board, we are delighted to welcome you to the EurSafe 2024 Congress. The Congress has always been the heart of the Society as a place to meet, exchange and discuss. This special edition celebrating 25 years of EurSafe shows that EurSafe has grown from a pioneering start-up to an established academic platform over the past decades, thanks to the valuable input from you as members of the Society and participants of previous congresses.

The Congress is also the moment to formally discuss the progress and plans of the Society with you as members. We will do this during the General Assembly on Friday 13 September. The agenda has been sent to all members by the time you read this update and will include a financial report, EurSafe interim events and communications.

We are also pleased to announce the location of the EurSafe2026 Congress, which will be held at a special venue in Europe. The presentation will take place during the congress and more information will follow shortly after the congress.

I wish you a fruitful congress and hope that you will meet old friends as well as new colleagues who will inspire you and together strengthen the EurSafe community.

Best regards,

Franck Meijboom
On behalf of the Executive Board, 29 August 2024

events

Conferences and symposia

18-20 SEPTEMBER 2024
The 2024 European Congress on Alternatives to Animal Testing
University of Linz, Austria

26-28 SEPTEMBER 2024
At the Limits of Imagination: Otherness in Humans & Nonhuman Animals
University of Innsbruck and online

18-19 OCTOBER 2024
Animals and Equality Conference
Duke University, USA

15–16 NOVEMBER 2024
Minding Animals Germany Symposium
Kunstuniversität Münster, Germany

21-22 NOVEMBER 2024
Online Symposium of the Network of Asian Environmental Philosophy
Japan/and online

29-30 NOVEMBER 2024
Green Capitalism – A New Regime of Accumulation?
Center for Social Critique, HU Berlin, Germany

17-19 DECEMBER 2024
Humans and Other Animals: Rattling the Paradigm
University of South Africa and online

10-11 MAY 2025
NYU-Princeton Workshop on Kant, Animals, and the Environment
New York University, USA

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