

# ADOGG'S PURPOSE

exploring the  
future human-dog  
relationship  
beyond family

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The orange pages together form the abstract of the project

As a **Design for Interaction student** I was excited about joining the **DfAnimal lab**, as it provides many opportunities for new types of interactions. It tries to step **away from the 'human-centred' focus** in the current industrial design field and **be 'animal-centred'** (as well). I felt it would be a missed opportunity to, naturally assume the current focus on the need for 'practical use', instead of concentrating on finding **something more fundamental about animals, that is also connected to design**. Therefore the first question I asked myself was:

## WHAT TO DESIGN FOR WITHIN THE DfANIMAL LAB?

How to take a fundamental approach to design for animals; prevent focussing on humans in design and becoming too 'practical'?

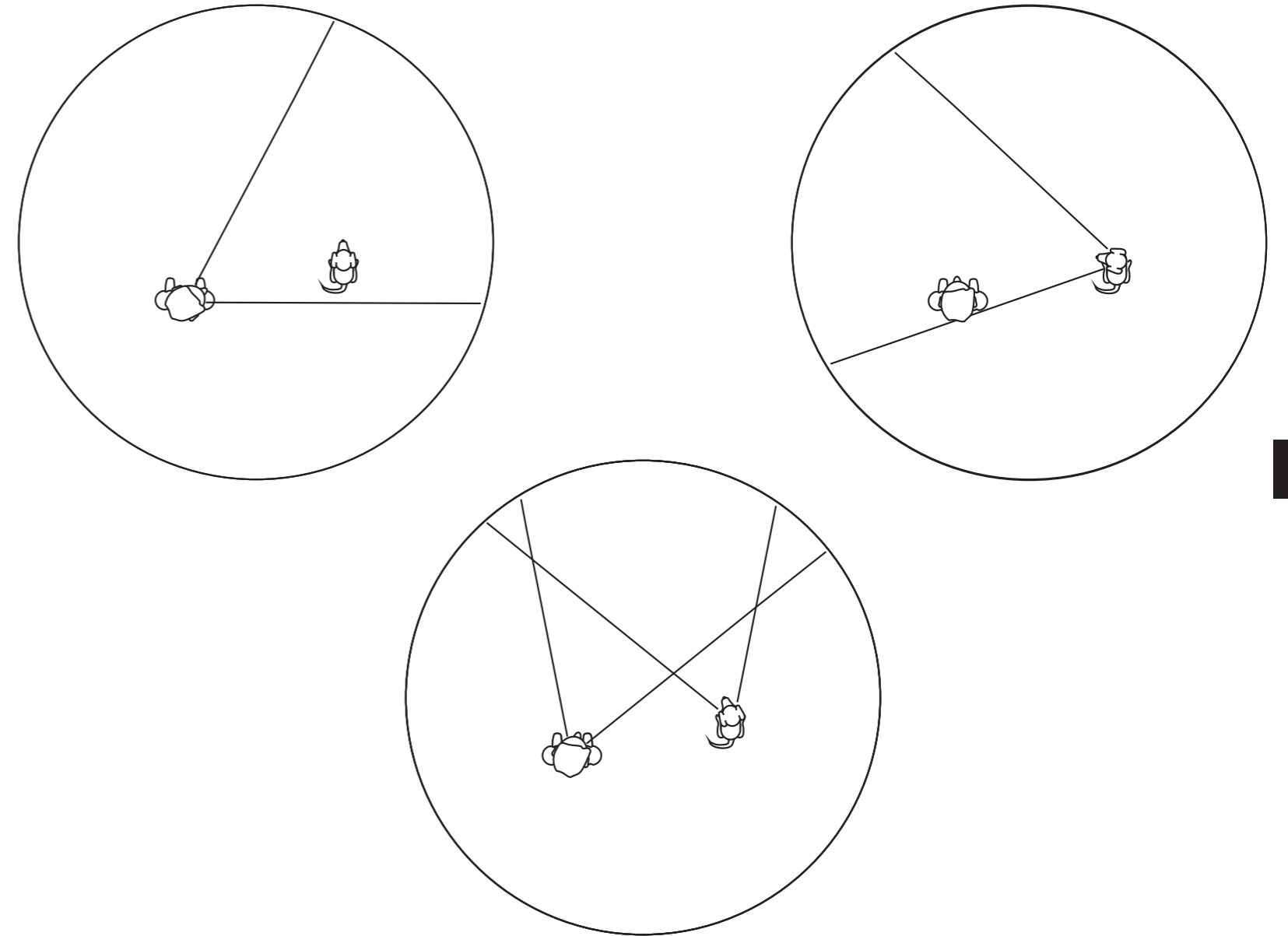
# INTRODUCTION



Dogs and humans have been living in mutualistic symbiosis for centuries. The domestication of dogs was probably initiated over 15,000 years ago, when presumably proto-dogs took advantage of carcasses left behind by our hunter-gatherer ancestors and might have offered protection in return (Thalmann et al., 2013). This has resulted in a relationship, purposeful for both dogs and humans. Humans have increased the dogs' chances of survival, by ensuring a more steady supply of food and providing them with shelter and protection. It has also given dogs the opportunity to fulfil different purposes in our lives. During the time that has elapsed their roles have varied from providing a source of transportation, food, body warmth, companionship and aid during hunting (Manwell & Baker, 1984). The purpose a modern dog has, is either to fulfil a 'companion' or 'utilitarian' role in our lives. Although these are meaningful purposes, there are opportunities for making the relationships, in which a lot of potential is already embedded, even more purposeful for both humans and dogs. The current graduation project will explore what the future might hold, and speculate about what the future of the human-dog relationship could look like. This report will give an overview.

One could look at the whole from different (users') perspectives. It can be seen from a purely human-centric perspective or from what you could call a 'dog-centric' perspective (top left corner, top right corner of the image

respectively). Throughout this project a holistic outlook will be taken, looking from both a human- and a dog-centric perspective, focusing on where both meet (bottom centre of the image).



< previous question

### WHAT TO DESIGN FOR WITHIN THE DfANIMAL LAB?

First of all I saw a **unique relationship between humans and dogs**. Taking a purely animal-centred focus instead of a human-centred one felt like yet another extreme. All together, this informed my choice to take a **human-dog perspective**. Furthermore, I wanted to take a **future perspective** and avoid aiming to solve a current problem in my attempt to concentrate on finding something

'more fundamental'. This led to my decision to research the following question:

## WHAT MIGHT THE FUTURE HUMAN-DOG RELATIONSHIP LOOK LIKE?

How can the future human-dog relationship be explored?



The aim of this project, is to explore the future human-dog relationship (through design) and can be divided into a part on design for the future and a part on design focussed on the human-dog relationship. Considering the first: It is impossible to be certain about what the future will be like. So, how can it be explored? I feel the way closest to exploring the future is looking at what as many people as possible perceive the future might be like. If one assumes things remain as they currently are, there would be no future to explore as it would be the same as exploring the present. Therefore it is essential that people are able to consider alternative futures (or be provided with the means to do so if necessary). This has similarities to what Dunne and Raby (2013) mention as a point of interest: “Not in trying to predict the future but in using design to open up all sorts of possibilities that can be discussed, debated, and used to collectively define a preferable future for a given group of people: from companies, to cities, to societies” (p. 17). The only difference is the fact it focuses on people (one might presumably read humans), but this focus could easily be shifted towards humans and animals.

In their book 'Speculative Everything' Dunne and Raby (2013) also provide this as an alternative to (the notion most people have of) design being about problem solving: “... there are other possibilities for design: one is to use design as a means of speculating how things could be — speculative design” (p. 13).

Although it still goes through the design phases of analysis, ideation and embodiment, the project might at times differ from a regular design project.

For this reason I would like to start by explaining what this project is about and what it is not about. First of all, it has not started with a 'user problem', a 'usability problem', or any 'problem', to solve, for that matter. Although not solving a certain user problem by means of 'design research', it will still be user-centred, as it has a 'research through design' focus. It will focus on exploring and speculating about the possible future through design. It will be about speculating about the future using 'design fiction', in this case applied to the future human-dog relationship. Although being about giving future perspectives, it does not presume to be able to exactly pin-point what the future will be like and won't be about convincing or persuading people to act/think in a certain way in whichever moment in time. The goal of this project is not to serve as an act of activism. As the insights derived during this project are obviously influenced by and in some part a reflection of my personal opinions, one might feel them bearing some resemblance to each other, but this report must definitely not be seen as a kind of manifesto. My aim, regardless of what this future will be exactly, is to investigate the way in which design can be used as a means for people to imagine a certain future and be able to consider it for themselves.

< previous question  
**WHAT MIGHT THE FUTURE HUMAN-DOG RELATIONSHIP LOOK LIKE?**

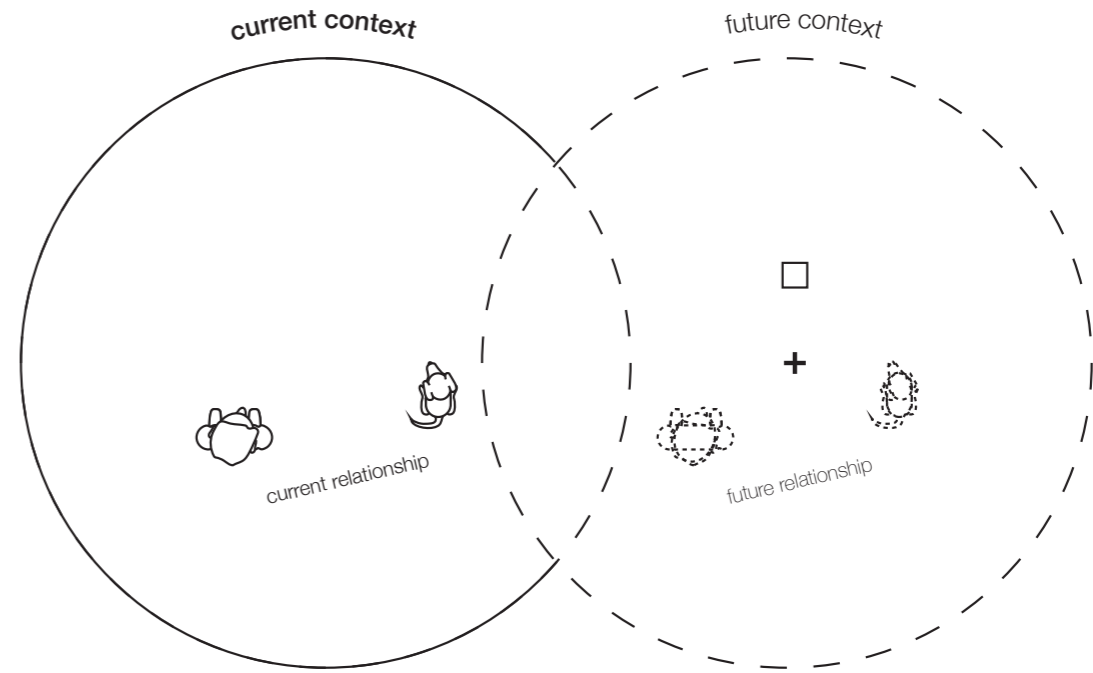
I decided to explore the future human-dog relationship by using **design as a means of speculating (on this relationship)**.

I felt this might create the possibility to explore something abstract as the future by enabling people to consider (alternative versions of) the latter. Using so called **speculative design** during this graduation project raised the following question:

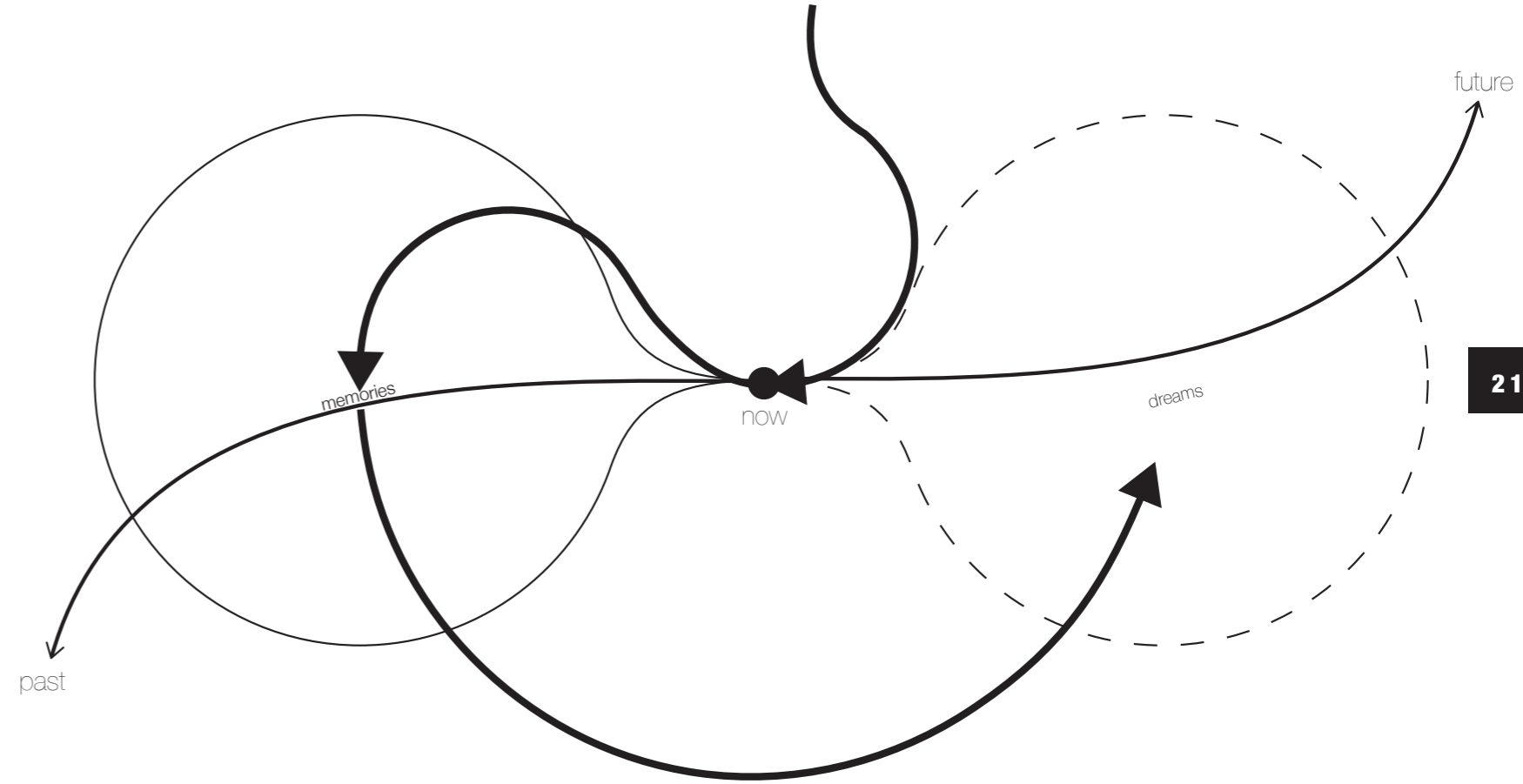
## WHAT TO SPECULATE ON?

How to determine what to speculate on when considering the future human-dog relationship?

An exploration will be made to get a deeper insight into what could define the future human-dog relationship. This will be done by moving from the current relationships within the context of the present (left side of the image), towards the future context and future relationships (right side of the image), looking at which factors might define this future context.



Envisioning the future might not always be as straightforward as one might think. A pitfall when thinking about the future might be to become fixated on preconceived ideas about this future. A practice within the realm of generative design research to avoid such preconceptions, is to use the so-called 'path of expression' framework (Sanders & Stappers, 2012). This framework defines a process, taking participants from the 'moment' (center of the image), through past memories (left side of the image), to future dreams (right side of the image). This not only enables participants to avoid the pitfall of preconceived ideas, but simultaneously enables them to connect to what is meaningful from past and present experiences and to use these to speculate about what they would like for the future.



Remaining open minded about possible design solutions and considering what have been meaningful aspects of the human-dog relationship up till now are both relevant within this project. Therefore the previous method, although developed to enable participants to imagine and communicate their conceptions of the future in a way applicable to their abilities, can be superimposed on the process of this project.

To explore a possible future, an analysis of the future human-dog relationship will be made, before circling back to how to translate it in a way that provides people with the means to be able think about this future. To show the results, the report will follow the same structure as the questions posed below.

What describes the current human-dog relationship?

What meaning is derived from the relationship?

What has happened leading up to this moment in time?

How has the context changed?  
How has the relation evolved?

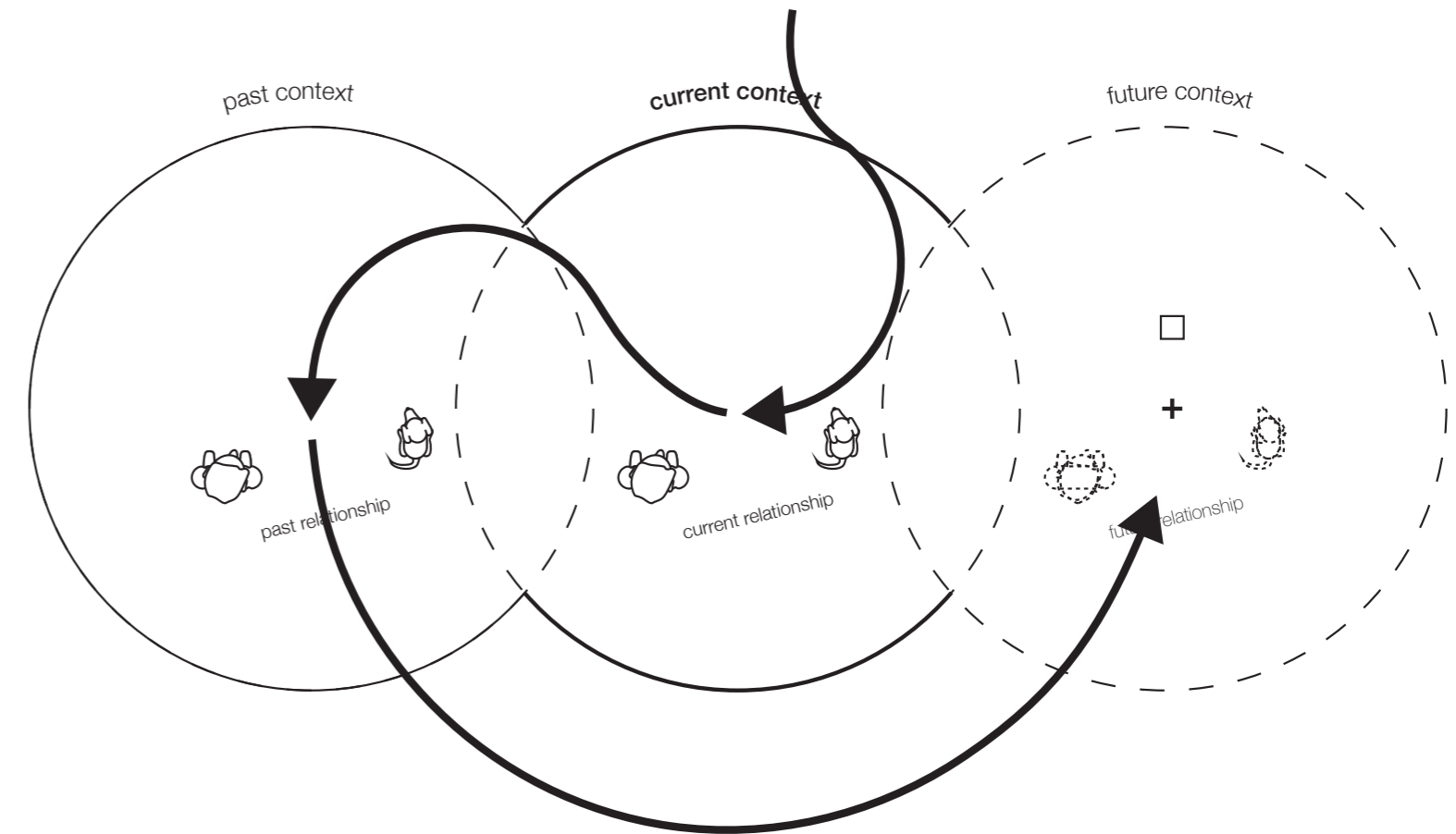
What does this mean for the future?

What might the future relationship look like?

How can this be enabled by design?

How do people feel about such a world?

What can we learn from this?



< previous question  
**WHAT TO SPECULATE ON?**

What subjects might have an influence on the future human-dog relationship was determined in the following way.

An analysis of the current, past and future context respectively was made in relationship to the questions:

**what describes the current human-dog relationship?**

**what has happened leading up to this moment in time?**

**what does this mean for the future?**

## **WHAT DESCRIBES THE CURRENT HUMAN-DOG RELATIONSHIP?**

What meaning is derived from the relationship?

# CHAPTER 1

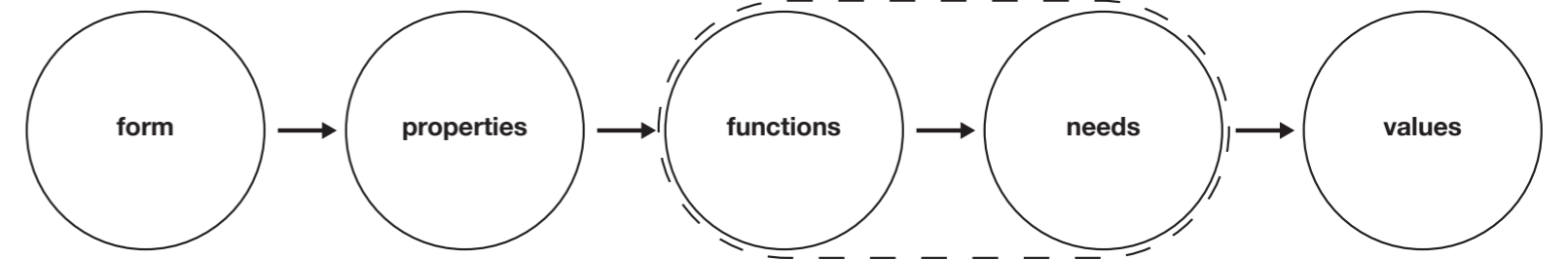
current context



This first chapter is about exploring the human-dog relationship within the present-day context. The main question to be answered here is: What describes the current human-dog relationship? This will be of importance when considering what will determine the future human-dog relationship in the final chapters. By getting a sense of what describes the current relationship, one might more clearly see what will be of influence when establishing the future relationship within the future context.

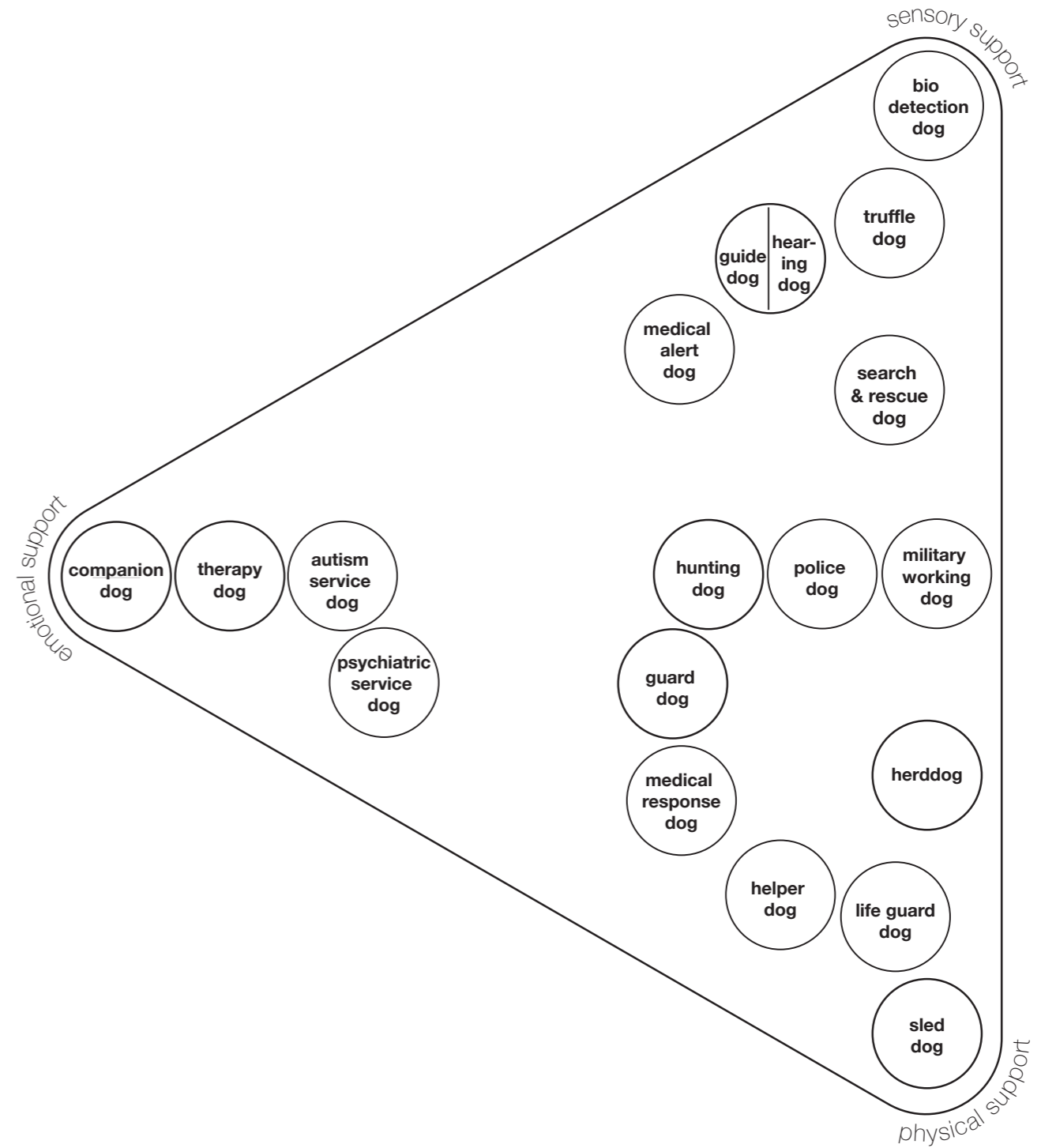
Taking a crack at answering the question posed previously has led to other questions that need to be answered. First of all, what are the roles dog's play nowadays? Secondly, what important benefits for humans in terms of meaning have originated from these roles?

Before being able to answer what meaning is derived from the roles dogs fulfil nowadays, these roles will first be mapped out briefly. This will be followed by describing a few roles in more detail, to eventually get an understanding of the meaning of the different purposes dogs fulfil at present. This would be similar to using the model by Roozenberg and Eekels (1998) to reason from functions to needs. Here the roles dogs play would be seen as the 'functions', while the meaning derived from them would form the 'needs'.



When mapping out the wide range of roles dogs fulfil, a division into a triangular shape starts to surface. The roles range between each of its corners, due to the difference in purposes they fulfil. This is based on the type of support they provide to humans, shown in the following image. It considers support on an emotional, sensory and physical level. This should not be seen as a clear separation between these levels but as a graduation, since a role might fit in each of the corners to a certain degree. The roles are pinpointed according to their primary purpose, not their side effects. For example, although a police dog and its handler might develop a strong emotional bond resulting from them working together, the reason for their cooperation is the both sensory (sniffing out the trail of a suspect) and physical (restraining this same suspect) support that the dog can provide. The emotionally supportive corner can be characterised as fulfilling 'companion' roles while the sensory and physically supportive one can be characterised as fulfilling 'utilitarian' roles in our lives.

Not just describing the matter from a 'functional' point of view, but looking at the meaning humans derive from the roles dogs fulfil is what will give more insights.





The following pages will be used to get a sense of the variety of meaning which might be derived from roles currently fulfilled by dogs. Different newspaper articles and a recently released feature film will be looked into, as these seem appropriate to illustrate contemporary views, on the purpose of dogs in this case. To get some useful insights, without becoming to elaborate, a few roles were sampled by picking one from each of the corners (emotional supportive, sensory supportive and physical supportive roles). The roles range from 'search & rescue dog' to 'helper dog' and 'companion dog', picked from the 'sensory support', 'physical support' and 'emotional support' corner respectively.

'search & rescue dog'  
 The article, which is part of a series of columns in which Hans Aarsman deconstructs press photos, focuses on a Mexican dog called Frida. She is a so called 'search & rescue dog'. She goes and finds people stuck under rubble and debris caused by natural disaster. During recent earthquakes in Mexico she has managed to find 50 people. Aarsman describes how she can, as he calls it, "be turned into a doctor's bag", be lifted by the handle on the vest she wears to places hard to reach by herself. The vest has the word 'Marina' printed on it, interpreted by him as a sign that her boss is the Mexican navy. He ends with saying he feels the 500 pesos banknote, portraying her which is suggested by some as she has saved so many people, will become reality.





‘companion dog’

As the title of the film might already suggest, ‘A dog’s purpose’ tells a story about the (perceived) purpose of a dog in life. Although mainly told from the perspective of a dog called Bailly, it is not just about the purpose of a single dog. Making him reincarnate multiple times throughout the film, before ending up as Bailly again, creates the opportunity to tell the story from the perspective of a few (companion) dogs (and a police dog).

This specific film-still probably best summarises what a dog’s purpose is perceived to be according to the film. Obviously the statement Bailly makes cannot be verified, by him or any other dog, but that is besides the point. Looking at the way dogs are portrayed and what is shown to be their view on their life’s meaning according to the film, in fact clearly shows our view on the matter.



*I knew I was here to  
love Ethan and make him happy.*

After considering the previous sources, while these are obviously open to multiple interpretations which might all be true, I presume the following meaning to be derived by humans from the roles dogs fulfil at present:

- offering 'safety'
- creating 'independence'
- being 'family'

Each meaning seems to be attributable to a number of roles dogs fulfil and some meanings have overlap within some roles.

Frida's role as 'search & rescue dog' is fulfilled by, what in correspondence with the field of transhumanism would be classified as, 'enhancement'. Briefly described, this term refers to 'the

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improvement of some feature or capacity of the individual (which it already possesses)'. The remaining terms of 'extension' and 'substitution' respectively refer to 'the extension of a feature or capacity of the individual (beyond what it is capable of possessing)' and 'the replacement of, for example an amputated limb by a prosthesis, a feature or capacity an individual (used to possess)'. In the transhumanist classification these terms can be realised by any kind of technology, in my view these aspects can also be realised by our interactions with dogs. In the case of Frida 'enhancement' is created, since victims could theoretically be found by humans themselves using their own senses but her senses are stronger and therefore she improves the capacity of humans to find victims.

(Offering) 'safety' is what best describes the meaning of the role fulfilled by Frida (and other search & rescue dogs'), not only literally, since victims found by her have a greatly increased chance of being saved, but also figuratively speaking. Wearing a vest imprinted with the word 'Marina', evidently a sign of the Mexican navy being her boss, also means she is part of the navy and therefore her purpose is to provide citizens with safety. Also, if placed on national currency she would be extended the same privilege as people who played a vital role in the specific nation's political and cultural development and therefore the safeguard of at least its cultural existence.

'Helper dogs' fulfil a 'substitution' role. Everyone mentioned in the previous article to some extent misses or has lost an ability 'regular' individuals possess. Each of their dogs is trained to perform specific tasks to replace these abilities. The meaning of 'independence', derived from the roles these dogs fulfil, is most clearly shown by, and even literally mentioned in, the story on Miriam Eisink and her dog Dora. It explains how Miriam felt her life was becoming less and less controlled by herself and more by others, but this is restored by Dora: "She is in a wheelchair and can go out independently thanks to Dora" (translated from the Dutch). Instead of being dependent on others, Miriam's 'independence' has been restored by Dora.

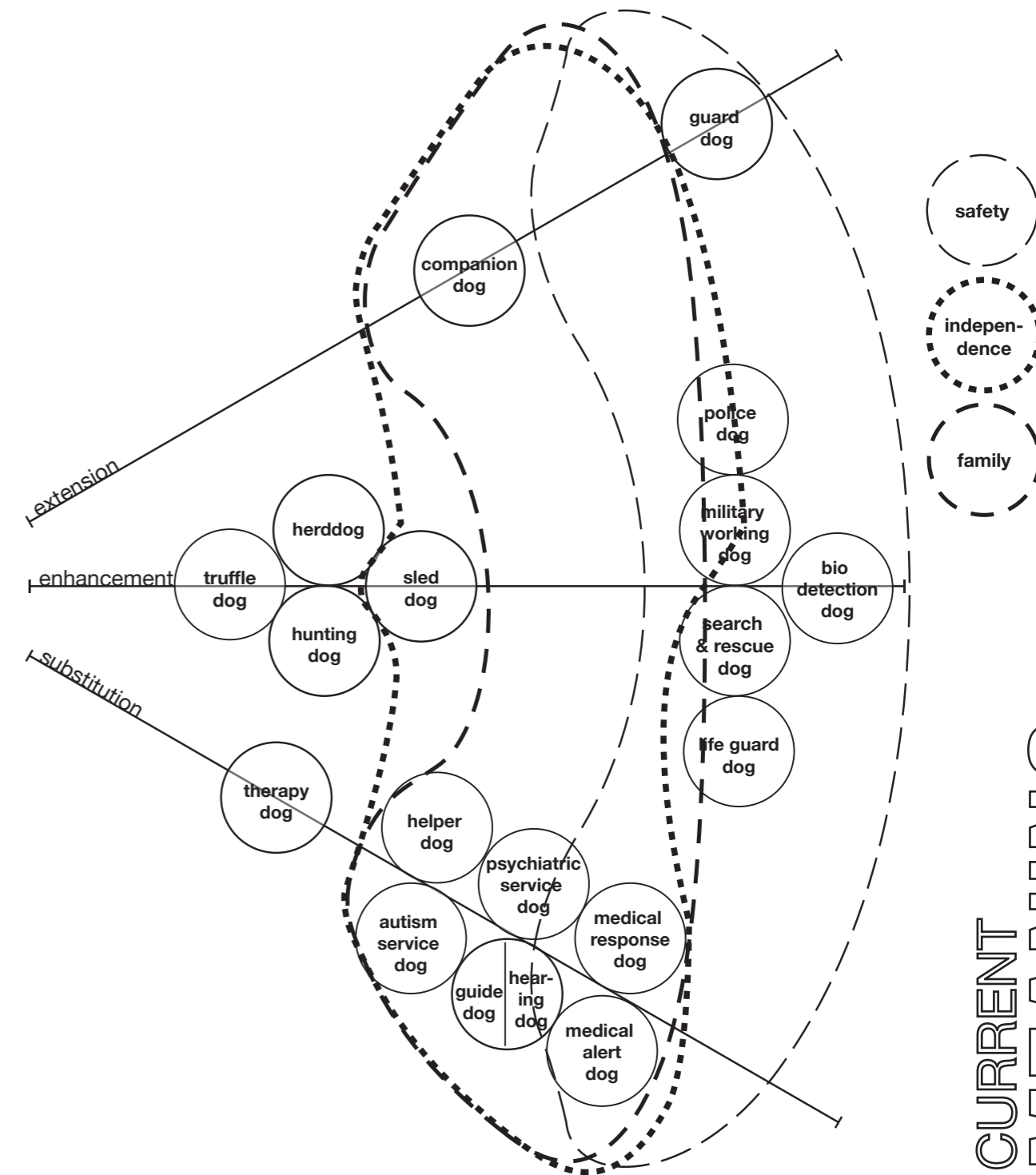
When considering 'companion dogs' 'extension' is created, as Belk (1988, 1996) describes dogs (as pets) create a senses of extended-self for humans. When looking at dogs in the same way as Bailly is portrayed, their role is seen as making people happy. Belk (1996) also mentions research shows owners feel empathised with by their animal companions, which will lead to the conclusion on the meaning derived from the role of 'companion dogs', as Belk considers this to be one of the feelings attributing to comparing them to family members.

The mentioned happiness might also be seen as a way in which 'extension' is created, as it might be created by the felt empathy, while feeling empathy for oneself is something the individual is inherently not capable of possessing by itself.

The meaning of being 'family' is something which as described by Grimm (2014) and Miller (2011) even the law start to take into account, by for example so called 'pet custody' cases. While this already shows a difference between livestock and companion dogs, there is also a difference between them and service dogs, when comparing their status within society. The book 'Citizen Canine' (Grimm, 2014) elaborates on this, by providing laws such as those permitting service dogs to enter public buildings as an example



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CURRENT MEANING

< previous question

## WHAT DESCRIBES THE CURRENT HUMAN-DOG RELATIONSHIP?

### Insights CHAPTER 1: current context

I consider the following meaning  
to be derived by humans from the  
roles dogs fulfil at present:

**dogs offer 'safety'**

**dogs are seen as 'family'**

**dogs create 'independence'**

## WHAT HAS HAPPENED LEADING UP TO THIS MOMENT IN TIME?

How has the context changed?

How has the relationship evolved?

# CHAPTER 2

past context



After having looked at the meaning which plays a role when considering the current human-dog relationship, further insight can be obtained by considering the question: What has happened leading up to this moment in time?

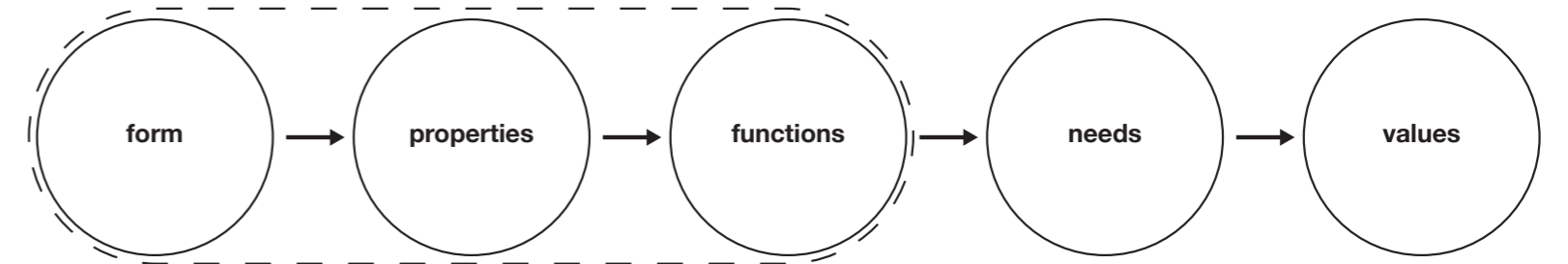
To answer this question, different time periods and the (predominant) worldview during these times, will be summarised. At the same time the way people perceived dogs during these same periods will be investigated by looking at historical artworks and objects containing impressions of dogs. This way the model by Roozenberg and Eekels (1998) is used to reason from 'form' (the way dogs are portrayed in historical artworks and objects) to 'functions' (the way people perceived the role a dog should fulfil).

To ensure the quality and historical value of the studied all (images of) artifacts were obtained from an online digital database of the Rijksmuseum. The search query 'hond' (Dutch for 'dog') was used.

The collected artworks, together with a short description of what insights might be taken from them concerning dogs, will be shown in the following part.

Insight were gained by answering (not in the same order perse) a set of questions per artefact:  
 What role does the dog or do the dogs seem to fulfil in the portrayed scene?  
 What place is the dog or are the dogs given within the artwork?

What amount of effort seems to have been put in the representation of the dog(s)?  
 Answering these questions can give clues to finding out, how the perceived role of dogs, their status (compared to humans) and the interest in them has changed over time.



This piece of fabric, shows a somewhat icon representation of a dog (top right animal).

Obviously (especially 5th-century) weaving techniques do not lend themselves for the creation of photorealistic imagery. Although this is the case, the role it fulfils seems to be one of aggressive protector or hunter (the bottom animals might be deer), as one can distinguish a dog bearing its teeth.

Any clues as to its status (at least compared to humans) are hard to collect, as there is no visual link between human and dog.





The engraving on the end of this bugle shows a scene in which a man and (an animal with abstract form elements of) a dog go against some kind of other animal.

The dog is shown aiding the man, as an attacking hunter or by trying to protect him.

The dog is being portrayed as standing behind the man, which might be a sign of it being seen as subordinate.



The role the dogs fulfil in this print cannot be described on the same seemingly functional level could be with the previous artefacts. What does seem strikingly clear is the fact the dog, with a comparably small scaled and peculiar anatomy, looks up to us.



The dogs in this print are portrayed supporting a hunting party, by tracking. Compared to the dogs depicted in the previously discussed artworks, they now show much greater resemblance to real dogs. An other noticeable fact is, the shift they have made from being portrayed behind a man to being placed on the foreground.



The dog in this painting seems to play its own role within the depicted scene. It is calmly asleep, possibly guarding over the goat herders. Furthermore, the truthfulness of the dogs anatomy has increased considerably.



As with the 15th-century print, the role the dog fulfils here is somewhat harder to determine.

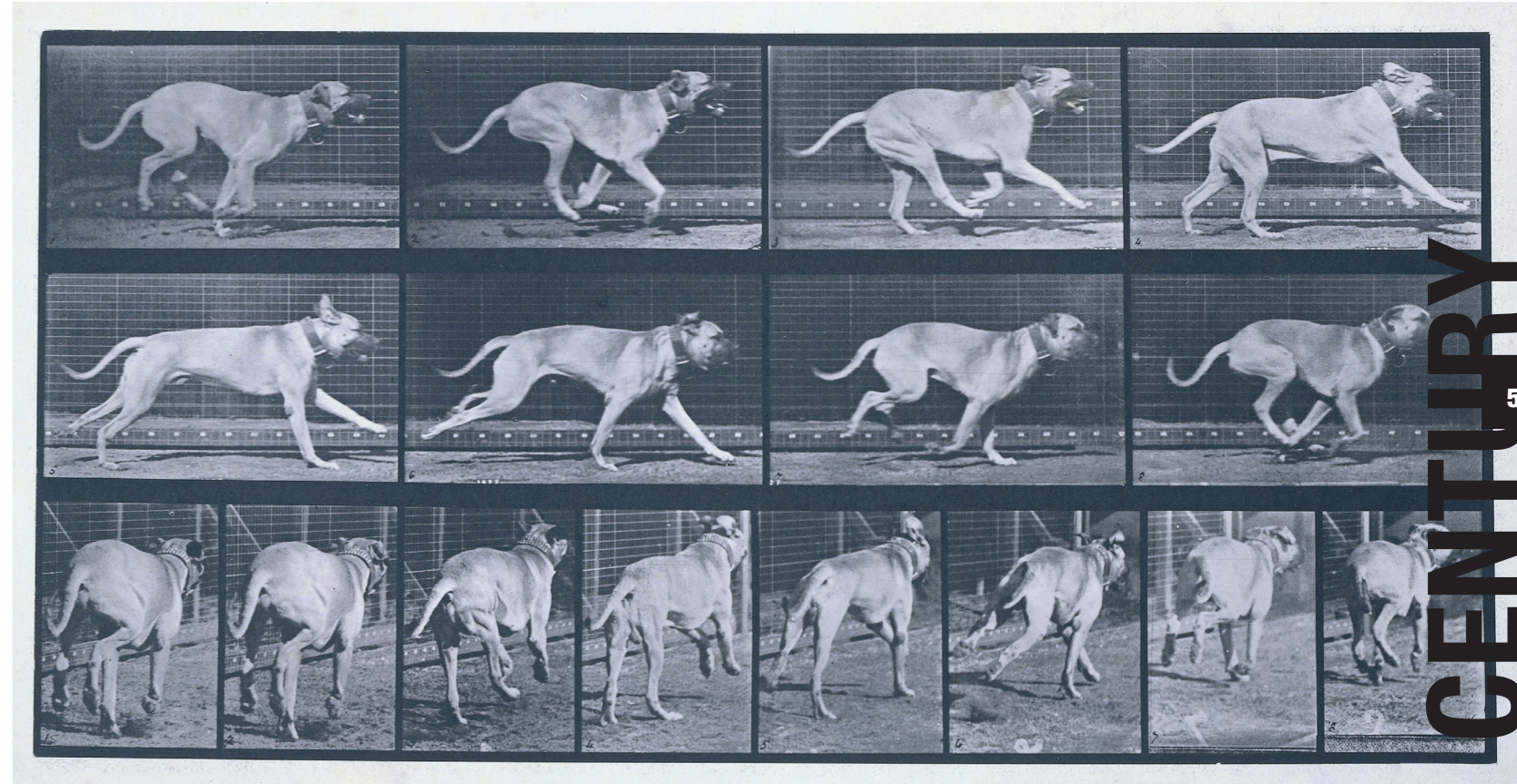
The dog seems to act autonomously, paying focussed attention to the girl looking at him/her.

The fact the girl seems to really look at the dog is what makes this painting interesting.

Furthermore, the accuracy with which the dog is depicted here comes close to the dog accompanying the 17th-century goat herders.



Most interesting about this source is the way the dog is, not just depicted but, being studied. The dogs physical capacity has been captured on film in full.



Here the dog is shown being petted by its owner, being literally pictured at the same level together.



As the previously shown artworks differ on an extensive amount of aspects it is somewhat hard to generalise the insights taken from them. To also look at a sample of historical objects with a more homogeneous origin, an other batch of artefacts will be discussed in the following section. These will again be accompanied by a short description of what insights might be taken from them concerning dogs.

The sample consists of representations of the Dutch Royal family in which dogs are also presents.

(note: not all (images of) artifacts were obtained from the online digital database of the Rijksmuseum, for completeness reasons.)

The tombstone of King Willem (William) I of the Netherlands shows him asleep while his dog, who is being portrayed at his feet, guards over him.





The dog in this painting of King Willem (William) III of the Netherlands is shown sitting aside and looking up to its master. Apart from the dog's physical representation being far more accurate, this is similar to the way the dog were portrayed in the 15th-century print shown earlier. This time, although only by the dog's head touching his leg, they make physical contact.



This photograph shows Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, here still a princess, together with her dog. Her right arm is placed on the back of the dog as it sits beside her on a bench. Placing the dog on the bench has levelled their line of sight. Although at the same level their eyes do not meet, as they look alongside each other.



In this later photograph of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, she is again portrayed next to her dog. The dog and her hand on its back are placed in the same manner as shown in the previous photograph. This time (although the dog does not seem to look back) Wilhelmina looks at the dog.



Although going back to looking alongside each other, the dog now sits on the lap of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. She now holds the dog with two hands.



The number of dogs in this photograph has gone up from one to two. While still looking alongside each other and Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands holding the dogs, she has now kneeled to level with the dogs.



This photograph of King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands shows a combination of things seen before. He sits with his two dogs, still holding one but they now genuinely seem to look at each other.



Having reached the present, this will be the final representations of the Dutch Royal family to look at here. The dog is now part of the family portrait taken at home. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands, his wife (Queen Maxima of the Netherlands) and their daughter Ariane sit on a couch, their daughter Alexia stands next to it and the dog sits in front door it, as does daughter Amalia.



The results gathered during the analysis of the past context are summarised in the image. It consists of three parts. The middle part shows a timeline and marks a few time periods, during which world views have differed significantly. The bottom part consists of a descriptions of the predominant world view during each of these periods.

The first trend, shows the meaning of offering 'safety' has been somewhat of a constant. It shows dogs, from their origination onwards, have always been seen as a trusted companion or protector.

This clearly comes forward throughout almost all of the artworks and objects. From the 10th-century bugle to the 16th-century print and from the 17th-century goat herders to the 18th-century well-to-do girl, dogs are there at our side.

The second trend, 'looking at dogs', shows how we more and more truly 'look' at dogs. This can literally be seen when comparing the (although slightly improving) anatomically incorrect representation of dogs in the fifth century fabric, 10th-century bugle and 15th-century print to the step forward after the 16th-century print, where the dogs are drawn to an anatomically much greater likeness, and eventually the 19th-century photographs, where a specific aspect (the way it runs) of a dog is studied.

The third trend shows how the 'distance to us' has decreased over

time. Dogs have, both physically and (maybe even more) psychologically, come closer and closer to us, up until the point of having become 'family'. This can most clearly be seen when observing the artefacts from the 'Dutch Royal family-sample'. When following several generations of monarchs within this family, portrayed with a dog, you see how they not only get into closer contact physically but also come closer into their family and home. At first the dog is being portrayed at the feet of its master, but he slowly moves to looking up to its master from aside; looking alongside each other while being touched; being looked at (noticed) while being touched; looking alongside each other while being held on a lap with two hands; looking alongside each other while being held together with another dog; being looked at (noticed) while being touched together with another dog finally ending up on the family portrait taken at home.

Apart from the previously mentioned trends themselves, some other useful insights can be distilled by combining them with the (predominant) human world view during the different time periods.

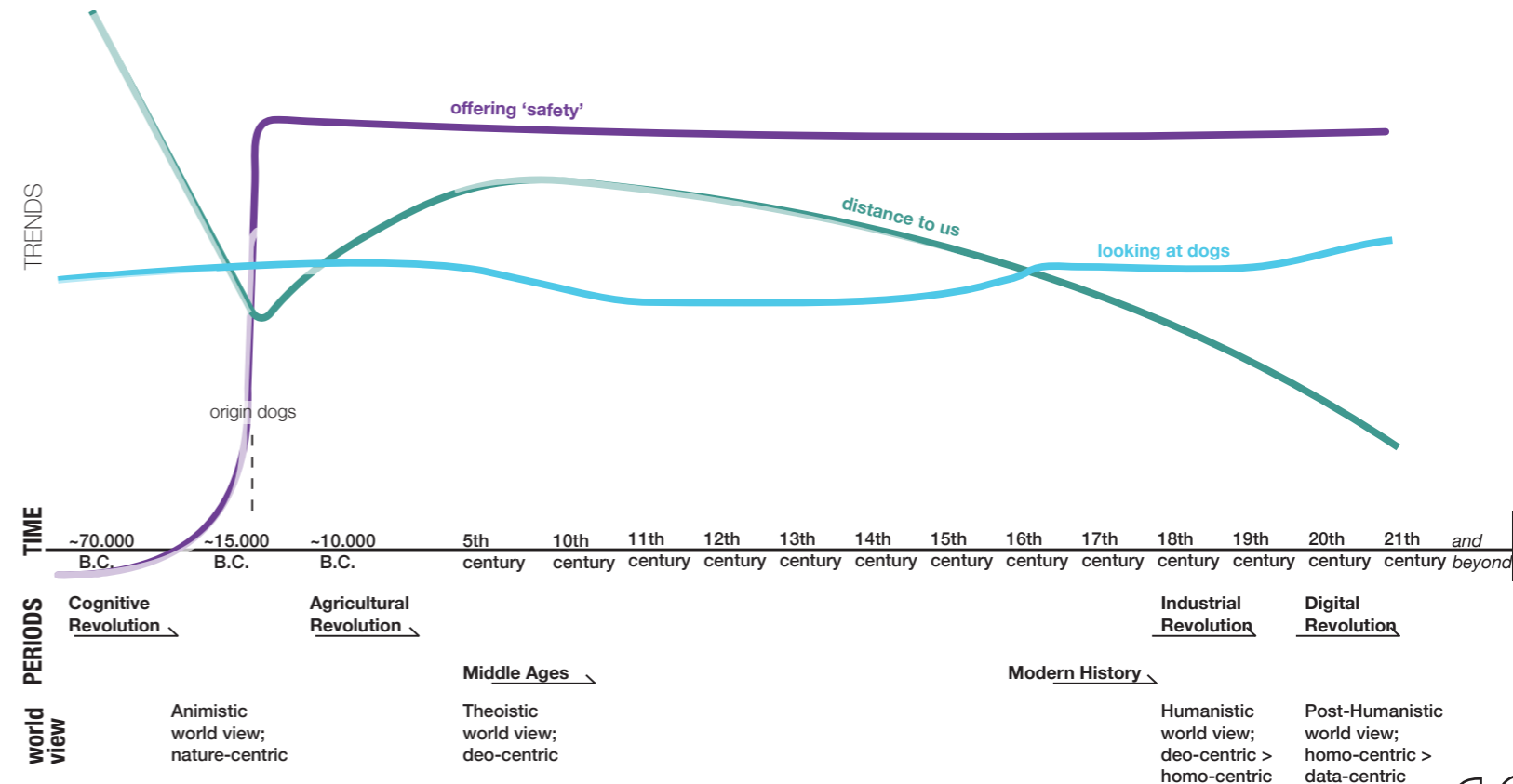
Between the time periods of the Cognitive Revolution and the first stage of the Agricultural Revolution, people lived in a nature-centric world in which life was primarily about survival. Therefore 'security' was presumably one of the most important human values. When comparing this to the way in which dogs were being

portrayed at the time, one might notice how they are also creating 'security', as can be seen in the fifth century piece of fabric.

During one of the final stages of the Agricultural Revolution, the Middle Ages, people became more deo-centric, looking up to God for answers, and started valuing 'benevolence', 'conformity' and 'tradition'. When comparing this to the way in which dogs were being portrayed at that time, one might notice something similar, although instead of looking up to God, they seem to look up to us in a 'benevolent' way, as can clearly be seen in the 15th-century print.

From the Industrial Revolution onward, the predominant worldview starts to shift from being deo-centric to being human-centric, giving more room to look at individuals and value 'self-direction'. When once again comparing this to the way in which dogs were being portrayed at that time, one might notice dogs to be (literally) looked at and even observed, as can be seen in the 18th-century painting and 19th-century photographs respectively.

This gives the insight, that perhaps we might project on dogs the purpose we see for ourselves, in the world, as the purpose they have, for us. Similar to what Belk (1996) explains. According to Belk, as pets operate as part of our extended self, representing a self that is civilized, tame and well-behaved and animalistic, controlled and chaotic at the same time, "it reflects the way we view ourselves in the contemporary world."





Next to the determined trends itself and the status quo, concerning the derived meaning for humans, they have led to, they have also been accompanied by changes of the status of dogs within society. After having already touched upon the fact service dogs, given as example by Grimm (2014), are currently provided with special rights, I feel this is a very interesting angle from which to look. Although, “While the law historically moves much more slowly than public sentiment and changing times dictate,...” and “It is, simply put, often far behind the times.”, according to Miller (2011), public opinion might still in a way be reflected in legislation. So, (how have these rights and) rights of dogs in general evolved?

In ‘Citizen Canine’ Grimm (2014) gives a comprehensive overview and detailed description of the history of laws concerning rights for cats and dogs. A summary of what Grimm (2014) describes concerning the (modern) history of these rights can be found in Appendix A.

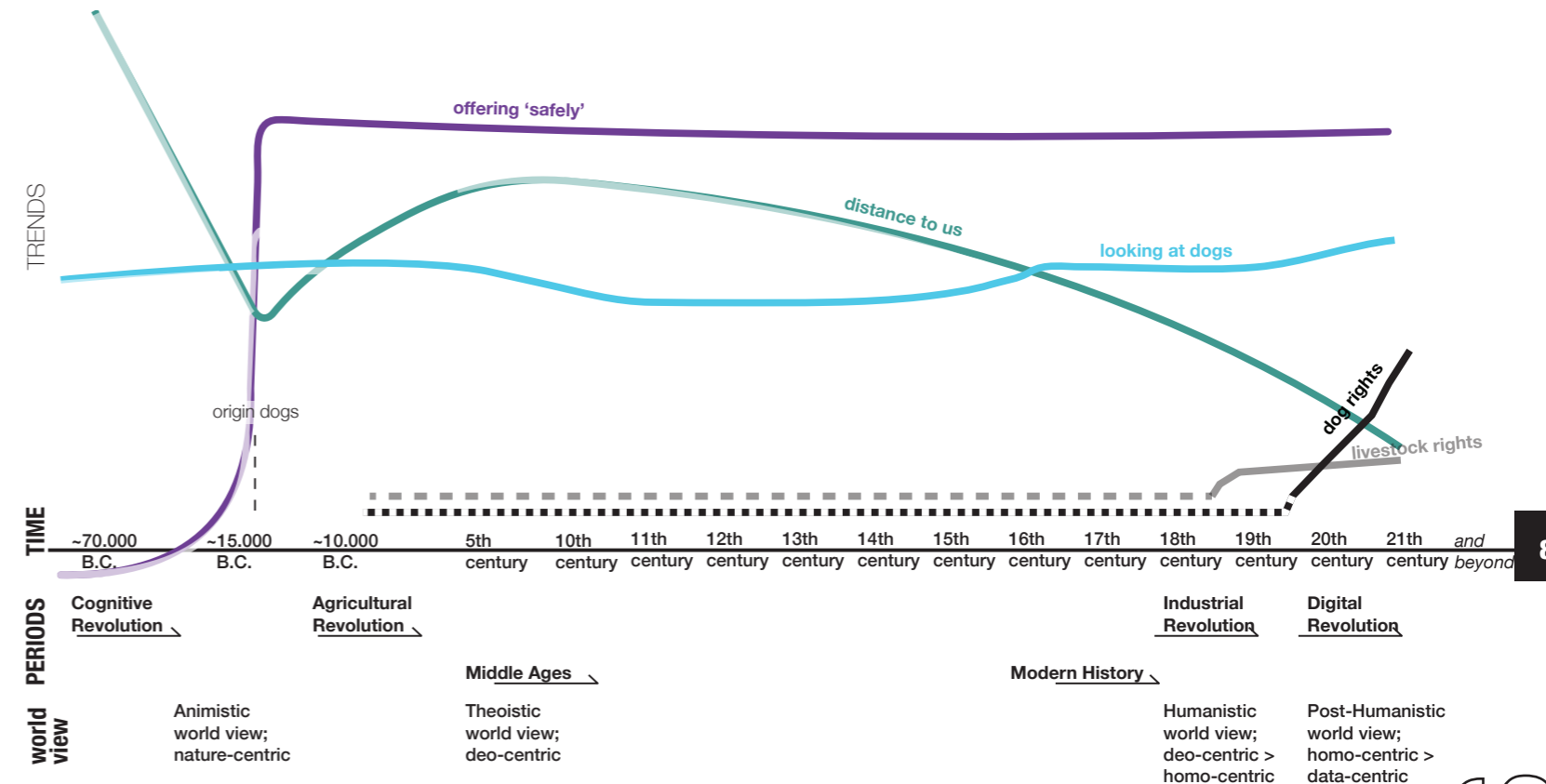
Two graphs (‘dog rights’ and for comparison reasons ‘livestock rights’), visualising this summary, were added to the image of the previously described trends. The different points on the graphs represent crucial moments in the development of rights for dogs (or livestock) as they currently are. (The dotted lines represent the not so modern and ancient history of animal rights, as they were absent or hard to determine exactly).

The dotted line of livestock rights above dog rights represents the status

of livestock was once considered higher than that of dogs. At that time livestock was considered by the law as property, as they were seen as ‘economically valuable’ animals. The law was not concerned with the wellbeing of animals but with protecting property of others. Although you could abuse your own animal without repercussion, it was a crime to kill an animal belonging to someone else but only if it was an economically valuable animal (like a horse or sheep). Livestock had therefore some form of rights while dogs did not. This changed over time.

Somewhere in the early 20th century dog are started to be considered as property as well.

As the graphs cross, dogs start to get more and more rights.



< previous question

**WHAT HAS HAPPENED LEADING UP TO THIS MOMENT IN TIME?**

**Insights CHAPTER 2: past context**

I presume the relationship has evolved in the following way in the past:

**dogs have continuously provided 'safety'**

**the distance between humans and dogs has decreased**

**humans have started to more and more truly look at dogs**

## **WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE FUTURE ?**

In what context might the future human-dog relationship take place?

What might the future human-dog relationship look like?

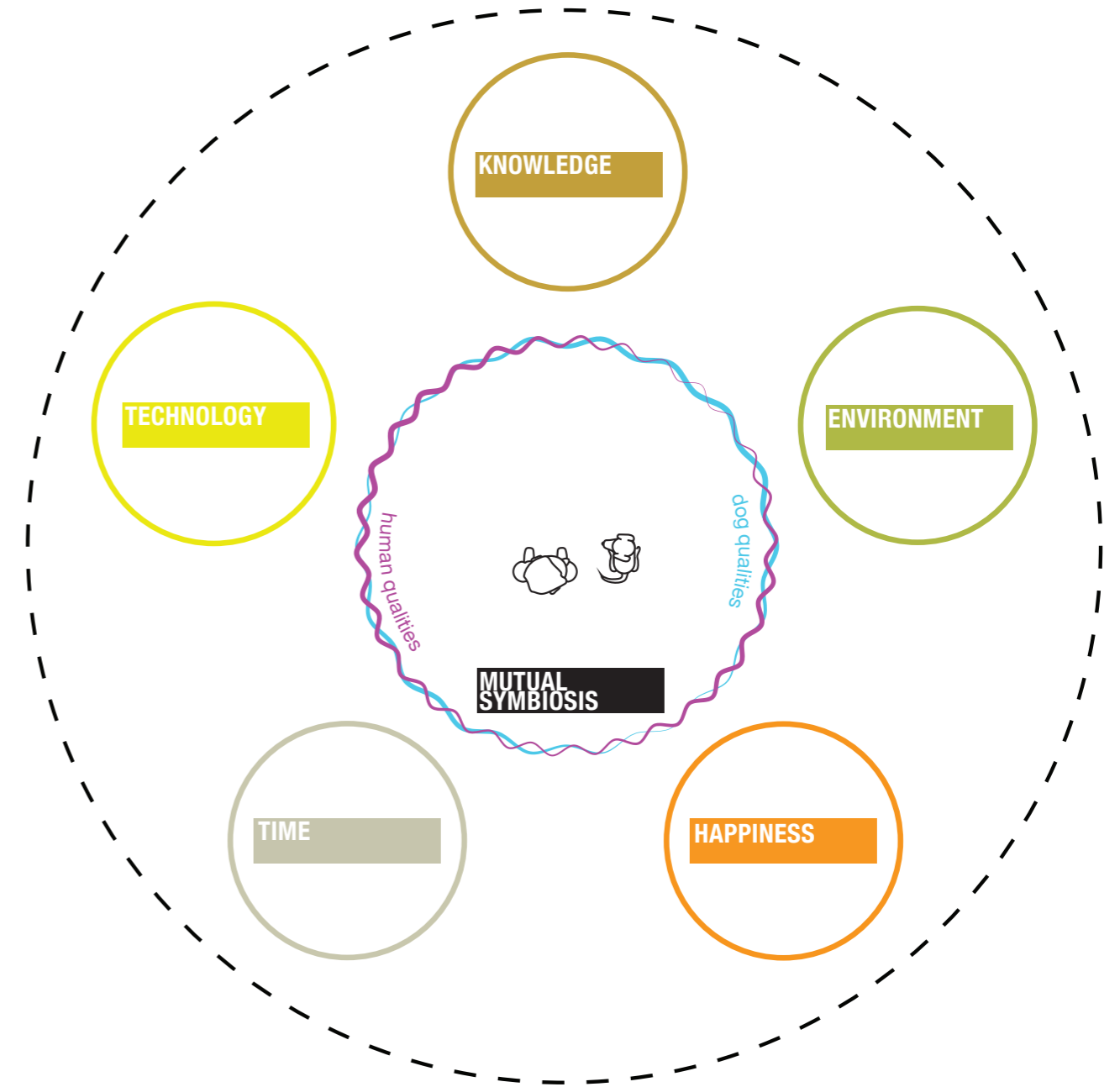
# CHAPTER 3

future context

After having looked at the present and past in the previous chapters, it is time to consider the future. Before answering what the previously analysed means for the future, the context in which the future human-dog relationship might take place will be looked at.

What factors will establish this future context? Answering this question will be the essence of this chapter.

To get a more clear understanding of the future context, different factors were gathered and clustered. Some of the discovered clusters were later elaborated by additional factors. The clusters will be shown in their final form, showing both the initial context factors and additional context factors which combine into each cluster. An overview of the factors within the discovered clusters will be shown before looking at them as a whole. The factors fundamental to the human-dog relationship will be shown first, followed by the once seen as determining for the future context.



Dogs have a way of interacting with us humans which even their and our relatives (wolves and chimpanzees) are not capable of. They are able to understand certain gestures, such as pointing. For example, if you place two identical bowls on the floor, hide something under one of them without the dog knowing, if you then point at this bowl in an attempt to have the dog find what is hidden, the dog will go to this specific bowl (or to the other if you point to the other).

Apart from providing us with the opportunity to co-operate, it shows how we as different species are still greatly adapted to each other.

Dogs understand pointing gesture

Child, D (Director). (2013, July 3). Dogs Decoded [Television series episode]. In Child, D. (Producer), & M. Wallace (Producer), NOVA. Arlington, VA: Public Broadcasting Service.

Dr. Juliane Kaminski, cognitive psychologist at the Max Planck Institute, Germany.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



As described by Harari (2016), humans can flexibly co-operate with others, even in great numbers as no other species on earth. If humans excel at this, at least shown on an intra-species level, I assume this to also be true for co-operation, on an inter-species level, with dogs (of which the previously discussed factor might be seen as evidence).

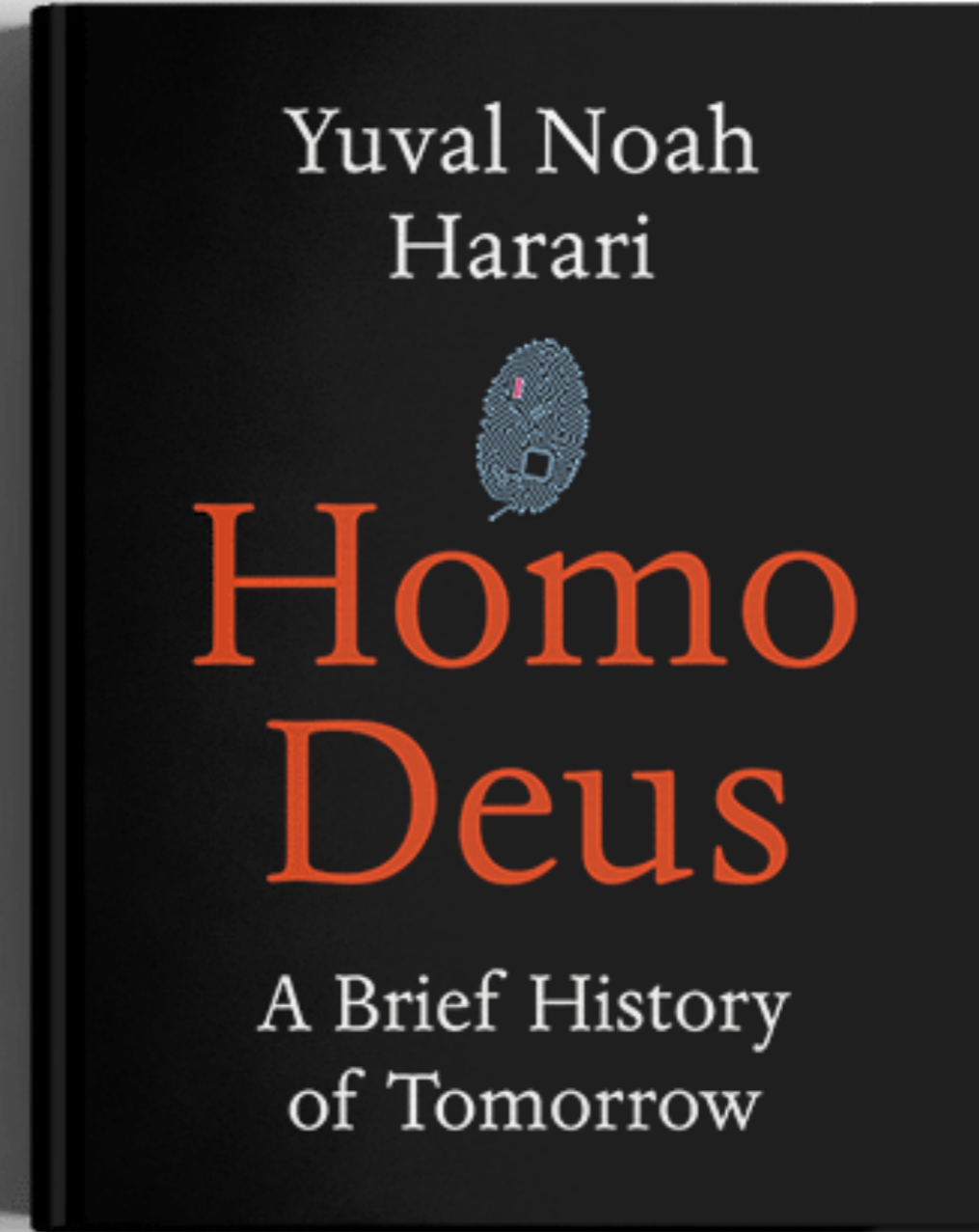
Homo sapiens is the only species on earth capable of co-operating flexibly in large numbers.

Sapiens can cooperate in very flexible ways with a countless number of strangers.

Harari, Y. N. (2016). *Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow*. (pp. 130-131). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



Faith Popcorn's thinktank, Brainreserve describes a trend, which they call EVEolution and describe as, "The way women think and behave is impacting business, causing a marketing shift away from a hierarchical model to a relational one." (Trendbank, EVEolution, n.d). This is not only seen in business but also in what some call 'feminizing' society itself.

This provides the opportunity to also apply to the human-dog relationship. Not just looking at humans as a dog's master, but looking at how to co-operate in a way beneficial to both humans and dogs.

EVEolution is a trend being tracked

Trendbank, EVEolution. (n.d.). In FAITH POPCORN'S BRAINRESERVE. Retrieved from <https://www.faithpopcorn.com/about-us/trendbank.html>

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



FAITH POPCORN'S BRAINRESERVE

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Faith Popcorn's BrainReserve | TREND BANK

### THE 17 TRENDS CURRENTLY BEING TRACKED:

1. **COCOONING:** The need to protect oneself from the harsh, unpredictable realities of the outside world.
2. **99 LIVES:** Too fast a pace, too little time, causes societal schizophrenia and forces us to assume multiple roles.
3. **BEING ALIVE:** Awareness that good health extends longevity and leads to a new way of life.
4. **CLANNING:** Belonging to a group that represents common feelings, causes or ideals; validating one's own belief system.
5. **FUTURETENSE:** Consumers, anxiety-ridden by simultaneous social, economic, political and ethical chaos, find themselves beyond their ability to cope with today or imagine tomorrow.
6. **ATMOSFEAR:** Polluted air, contaminated water, and tainted food stir up a storm of consumer doubt and uncertainty.
7. **EVEOLUTION:** The way women think and behave is impacting business, causing a marketing shift away from a hierarchical model to a relational one.
8. **ICON TOPPLING:** A new socioquake transforms mainstream America and the world as the pillars of society are questioned and rejected.
9. **SAVE OUR SOCIETY:** The country rediscovers a social conscience of ethics, passion and compassion.
10. **EGONOMICS:** To offset a depersonalized society, consumers crave recognition of their individuality.
11. **ANCHORING:** A reaching back to our spiritual roots, taking what was secure from the past in order to be ready for the future.
12. **VIGILANTE CONSUMER:** The consumer manipulates marketers and the marketplace through pressure, protest and politics.
13. **DOWN AGING:** Nostalgic for their carefree childhood, Baby Boomers find comfort in familiar pursuits and products from their youth.
14. **PLEASURE REVENGE:** Consumers are having a secret bacchanal. They're mad as hell and want to cut loose again.
15. **SMALL INDULGENCES:** Stressed-out consumers want to indulge in affordable luxuries and seek ways to reward themselves.
16. **CASHING OUT:** Working women and men, questioning personal/career satisfaction and goals, opt for simpler living.
17. **FANTASY ADVENTURE:** Modern age whets our desire for roads untaken.

According to Nussbaum (1997) one of humans 'central capabilities' ought to be to be concerned for other animals and in your live and live in relation to them. The human-dog relationship is a perfect example of how this can be achieved, especially when established in a way were one can genuinely be concerned with dogs and their way of living.

One of the Human Central Capabilities is to be able to live with concern for and in relation to other animals.

Nussbaum, M. C. (1997). Capabilities and human rights. *Fordham L. Rev.*, 66, 273.

Prof. Martha Nussbaum, Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics at the University of Chicago, United States of America.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

## Martha Nussbaum: "Capabilities Approach"

Central human functional capabilities that ought to be distributed:

1. Life
2. Bodily health
3. Bodily integrity
4. Senses, imagination, and thought
5. Emotions
6. Practical reason
7. Affiliation toward other species and as the basis for self-respect and dignity
8. Other species
9. Play
10. Control over your political and material environment



Living in relation to other species should be a human capability

PRINCIPLE



Shown before are factors which provide the circumstances for the future human-dog relationship to be one of mutual symbiosis.

But what does this mean?

Symbiosis is described as: “Symbiosis, any of several living arrangements between members of two different species including mutualism, commensalism and parasitism (qq.v.). Both positive (beneficial) and negative (unfavourable to harmful) associations are therefore included, and the members are called symbionts.” (“Symbiosis,” n.d.).

Mutualism in turn is described as: “Mutualism, association between organisms of two different species in which each benefits. Mutualistic arrangements are most likely to develop between organisms with widely different living requirements.” (“Mutualism,” n.d.).

To get a better sense of its meaning a few examples, of mutually symbiotic relationships in nature, will be discussed. This is the first in a series of four. Here you see a buffalo and an oxpecker. As the buffalo grazes the oxpecker, as it now and then rides along, eats the insects from the bovine’s back. This way the oxpecker is provided with food.

At the same time the buffalo, although not having to put in special effort apart from tolerating the bird, is released from the bugs being a nuisance.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) male with red-billed oxpecker (*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*), Phinda Private Game Reserve, KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. By Charlessharp, 2017, via Wikimedia Commons. Used under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).

The second example is the one of the moray (in this case) and the cleaner shrimp. The cleaner shrimp waits at a so called 'cleaning station' (located on a big piece of coral) for different fish like moray eels. As they stop at the coral, the shrimp eats all the food left between their teeth, helping them maintain their hygiene.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



Honeycomb Moray gets cleaned by Shrimp. By priffish, 2012, via flickr. Used under Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>).

Symbiosis between moray and cleaner shrimp

# STATE

This example of the shark and suckerfish is somewhat similar to the buffalo and the oxpecker. While the shark swims round the suckerfish rides along by, as its name might suggest, sucking itself to the sharks skin. As the shark moves and pulls his companion through the water, the suckerfish filters different particles like algae from it, as they flow by. This together with excrement of the shark provides the suckerfish with food.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

Grey Nurse Shark with Slender Suckerfish. By R. Ling, 2008, via flickr. Used under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/>).



Symbiosis between shark and suckerfish

## STATE

Examples have been shown of relationships where one (the smaller) species, who has mostly adapted its life, is provided with food, while the other (bigger) species does not have to change much for its life to be more comfortable. I see resemblance compared to the human-dog relationship, where dogs have greatly (been) adapted to humans and are mainly provided with food by them, while we humans have not had to change much to end up with a life made more comfortable by dogs. This last example of the goby and the pistol shrimp is somewhat different. They individually have a bigger role to play, but they also still come together. Here the shrimp, while digging a hole to gain nutrients, is the one fulfilling its role of providing shelter. As the shrimp digs, the Goby in turn fulfils his role of providing safety by guarding the shrimp from other fish. If their attacker is too big, the shrimp and goby hide in their shelter together.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



Vanderhoef via: By K. Stefel, 2008, via flickr, Used under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/>)

After having elaborated on mutual symbiosis and examples of it, following can be noticed. As mutual symbiosis is about the, relationship between members of different species, beneficial to both taking part. It is about qualities the symbionts possess which are beneficial for both. More precisely qualities they possess which differ, otherwise they could also cope with their environment on their own. By possessing different qualities they complement each other, making the relationship more beneficial to both. Therefore the following part will consider qualities possessed by dogs and humans, which can prove to be beneficial to the other.

Horowitz (2016) mentions human noses, as not much attention is put into noticing and training what can be sensed, can perform better than one might suspect. Which I feel might be seen as a sign of the gap between humans and nature widening. That aside, dogs have a far more sophisticated nose architecture. Therefore they possess the quality to track smells, with concentrations far lower than humans can.

Dogs smell in stereo: dogs have the ability to smell separately with each nostril.

A dog's nose is divided into one part for breathing and another for smelling.

Dogs exhale through special slits in the sides of their noses, creating swirls off air.

Horowitz, A. (n.d.). How do dogs "see" with their noses? - Alexandra Horowitz [Video file]. Retrieved from TED Ed website. <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-do-dogs-see-with-their-noses-alexandra-horowitz>

Horowitz, A. (2016). *Being a Dog: Following the Dog into a World of Smell*. New York: Scribner.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### DOG QUALITIES



Film still taken from: How do dogs "see" with their noses? - Alexandra Horowitz. By A. Horowitz, n.d., [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7Xa2Ooc\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7Xa2Ooc_U)

Dogs have a specific nose architecture

# PRINCIPLE

Not only the architecture of a dog's nose, but also the amount of receptor-cells in it and in turn the amount of brainpower used to process the smells that enter it, are what gives them their great sense of smell. Therefore they possess the quality to track smells, with concentrations far lower than humans can.

Dogs devote 40 more times of their brainpower to smell than humans do.

Dogs have more olfactory receptor cells than humans: ~ 300 million compared to ~ 5 million. The olfactory system takes up more relative brain size in dogs than in humans. Dogs can smell concentrations up to 100 million less than human noses can detect. Dogs can smell substances such as hormones, through the vomeronasal organ.

Copeland, J. (Writer), Olmert, M. (Writer), & de Lespinois, P. (Director). (2010, August 8). And Man Created Dog [Television broadcast]. Washington, D. C.: National Geographic Channel.

Horowitz, A. (n.d.). How do dogs "see" with their noses? - Alexandra Horowitz [Video file]. Retrieved from TED Ed website. <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-do-dogs-see-with-their-noses-alexandra-horowitz>

Dr. Alexandra Horowitz, Adjunct Associate Professor at the Department of Psychology at Barnard College, Columbia University, United States of America.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### DOG QUALITIES

Film still taken from: How do dogs "see" with their noses? - Alexandra Horowitz. By A. Horowitz, n.d., [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p71Xa2Ooc\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p71Xa2Ooc_U)



dog devotes 40 times more of its brainpower to smell than we do

Dogs 'see' with their noses  
**PRINCIPLE**

As dogs can detect scents with very low concentrations, they can smell still smell objects for some time after they have gone. They therefore possess the ability to communicate with each other through time, by marking a tree with their urine for example. Humans can only communicate through time only by using technology which enable writing (letters, emails, text-messages) and voice and video recording.

This, the past two factors and even the subtitle of 'Being a dog' by Horowitz (2016) show truly live in a 'smell-world'. This compares to us humans living in a 'visual-world'.

Dogs can smell what has been somewhere before.

Horowitz, A. (n.d.). How do dogs "see" with their noses? - Alexandra Horowitz [Video file]. Retrieved from TED Ed website. <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-do-dogs-see-with-their-noses-alexandra-horowitz>

Dr. Alexandra Horowitz, Adjunct Associate Professor at the Department of Psychology at Barnard College, Columbia University, United States of America.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### DOG QUALITIES

Film still taken from: How do dogs "see" with their noses? - Alexandra Horowitz. By A. Horowitz, n.d., [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7Xa2Ooc\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7Xa2Ooc_U)



The past appears in tracks left by passersby,

Dogs can time-travel (i.e. communicate through time)

# PRINCIPLE

The amount of body language used and recognised by dogs is another difference in the way dogs and humans communicate. Although humans also (often unknowingly) communicate by means of body language, they generally communicate using sound. Dogs are very sensitive to body language giving them the ability to communicate without using sound. This provides the opportunity for humans and dogs to communicate using gestures.

Dogs use body language instead of sound, due to pack hunting and dogs have less facial expression compared to humans (with mouth), because they have muzzle, designed for strength not flexibility to be used as tool and weapon):

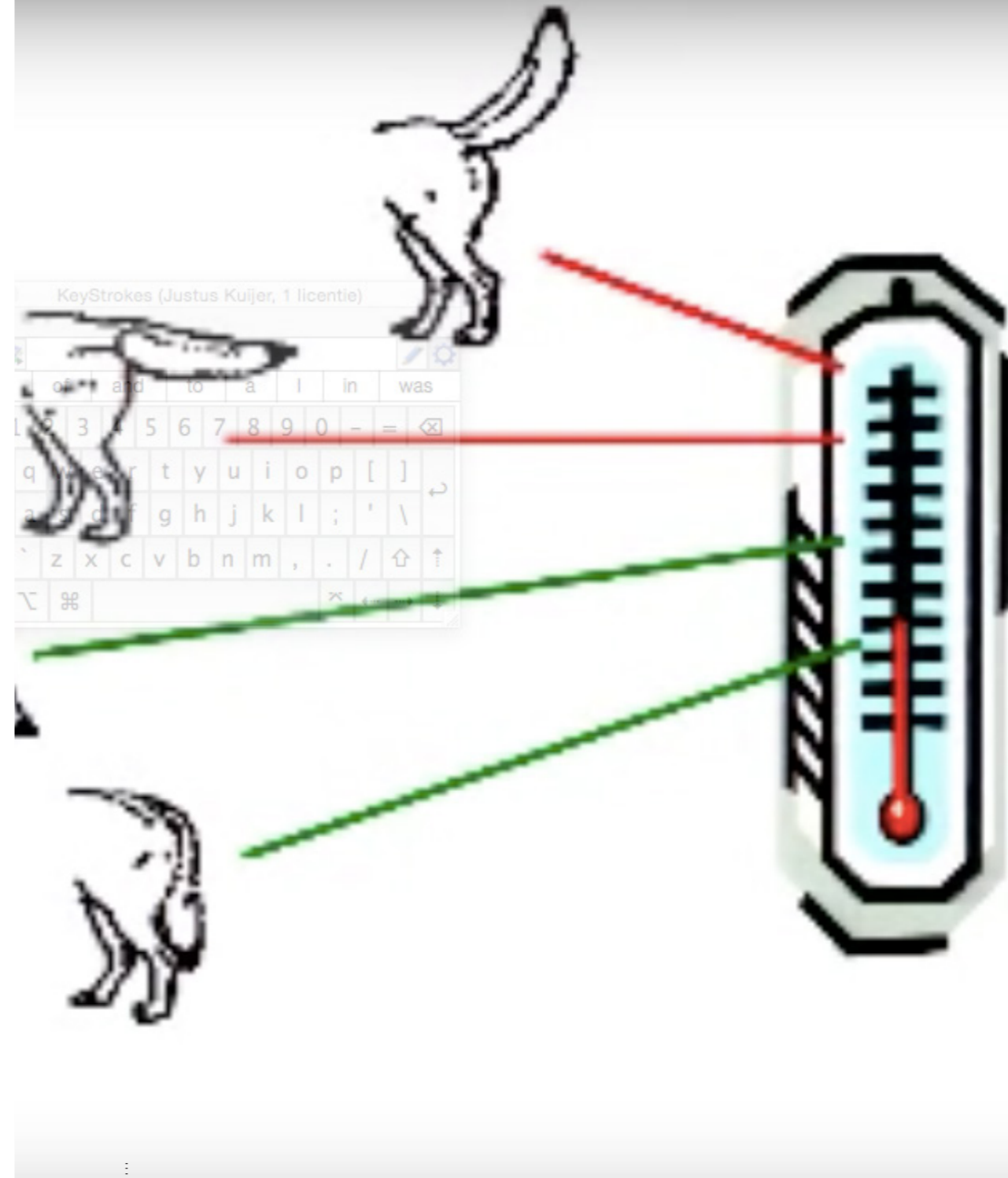
- Dogs express themselves with their ears.
- Dogs express themselves with their tail ('tail high- 'thermometer').
- Dogs express themselves with their body height and weight distribution.

UBC (2010, September 30). Stanley Coren - Animal Communication: How to Speak Dog [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqGMCyoG4iA>

Prof. Em. Stanley Coren, Professor Emeritus of Psychology at the University of British Columbia, Canada.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### DOG QUALITIES



Dominant  
Confid

Relaxed  
Confid

Dogs communicate with body language

# PRINCIPLE



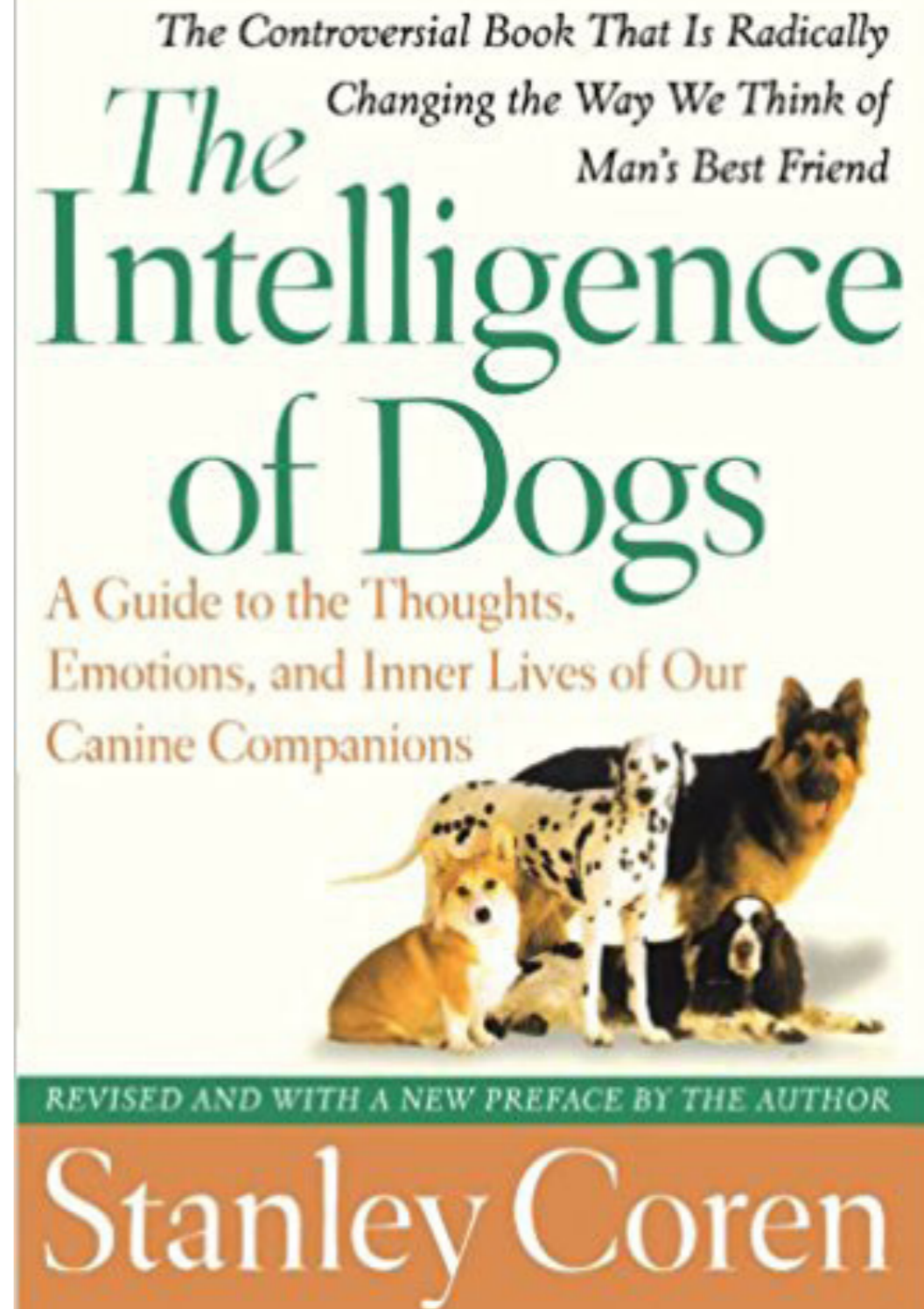
The following factors which will be discussed are not all qualities which differ between dogs and humans. Some qualities, although similar to what the other possesses, might still be useful within the relationship. The remaining factors which will be discussed relate to the intelligence of dogs on the way in which they learn. The factor discussed here, for example, is something humans are capable of but it has become clear dogs are also capable of learning by observing others. Dogs are not only able to learn from observing other dogs but also from observing humans. This is beneficial for both, dogs can learn things useful to them and humans can teach dogs things which they find useful themselves.

Dogs can learn by observing other dogs (and humans)

Coren, S. (2006). *The Intelligence of Dogs* (pp. 247 - 248). New York, NY: Simon & Schuster

Prof. Em. Stanley Coren, Professor Emeritus of Psychology at the University of British Columbia, Canada.

## DOG QUALITIES MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS



Another way dogs are capable of learning, is through repetition. This means humans can teach dogs things even without being able to explain it in words (as they would with other humans). At the same time dogs are great at learning their owner's routines, enabling them to pick up any hint on whether paper about to get any food for example.

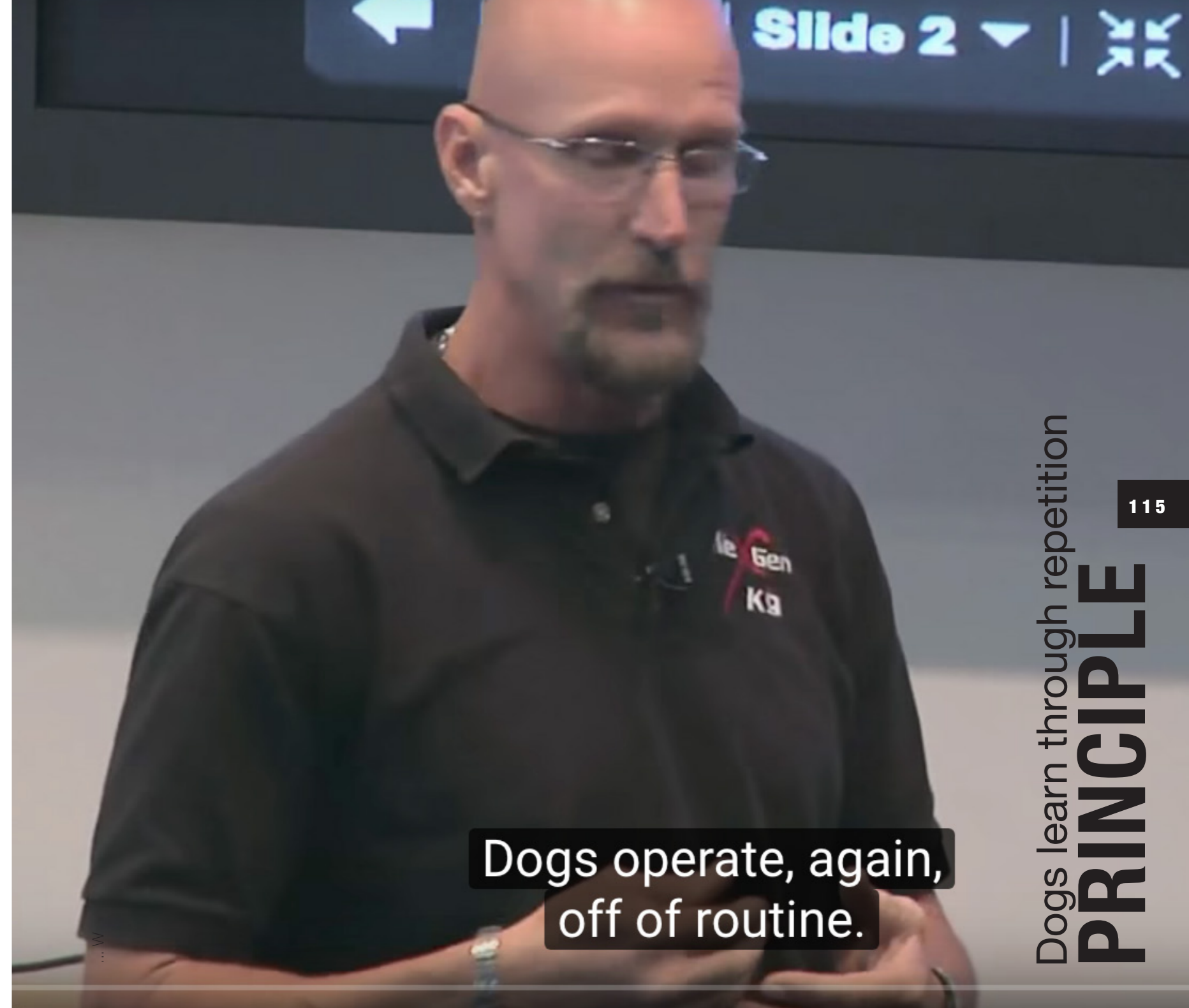
Dogs learn through repetition.

Talks at Google (2014, December 30). Rob Peladeau: ["Behaviorist Dog Trainer" | Talks at Google [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KrKEZlxFB64>

Rob Peladeau, Behaviourist/Trainer at NexGenK9

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### DOG QUALITIES



Dogs operate, again,  
off of routine.

The following, except for the intelligence intrinsic to their breed and their so called obedience intelligence, shows the intelligence of dogs works according to the same kind of mechanisms as human intelligence does.

Dogs have multiple types of intelligence:

-Dogs have instinctive intelligence:

What they were created to do: retrievers retrieve, herders herd etc.

-Dogs have obedience intelligence:

How well a dog will learn and perform commands for humans

-Dogs have adaptive intelligence (similar to IQ in humans): a dogs overall learning and problem solving ability

A dog's crystallized intelligence can be increased:

-When it learns more (by setting a bunch of problems to solve).

-By increasing the dogs receptive vocabulary.

A dog's fluid intelligence can be increased, when it has more varied (early) experiences.

CanineReporter (2013, August 10). Testing Your Dog's IQ [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqGMCyoG4iA>

[comwatch?v=wqGMCyoG4iA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqGMCyoG4iA)

Coren, S. (2006). *The Intelligence of Dogs* (pp. 244 - 249). New York, NY: Simon & Schuster

Coren, S. (2006). *The Intelligence of Dogs* (pp. 239 - 244). New York, NY: Simon &

DOG  
QUALITIES

MUTUAL  
SYMBIOSIS

psychologist I found that there are three kinds of dog intelligence

Dogs have multiple types of intelligence

PRINCIPLE

The human quality of flexible cooperation was already described earlier as a factor which provides the circumstances for the future human-dog relationship to be one of mutual symbiosis. It also is a quality of humans which can be beneficial for dogs within this mutually symbiotic relationship. Especially when considering dogs are able to learn by observing others, because humans as a species excel at co-operation, they might be the ones who can show dogs things in a way in which they can learn new things the easiest. This makes it beneficial for them if they learn things which are useful to them.

“Homo sapiens is the only species on earth capable of co-operating flexibly in large numbers.”

“Sapiens can cooperate in very flexible ways with countless of strangers.”

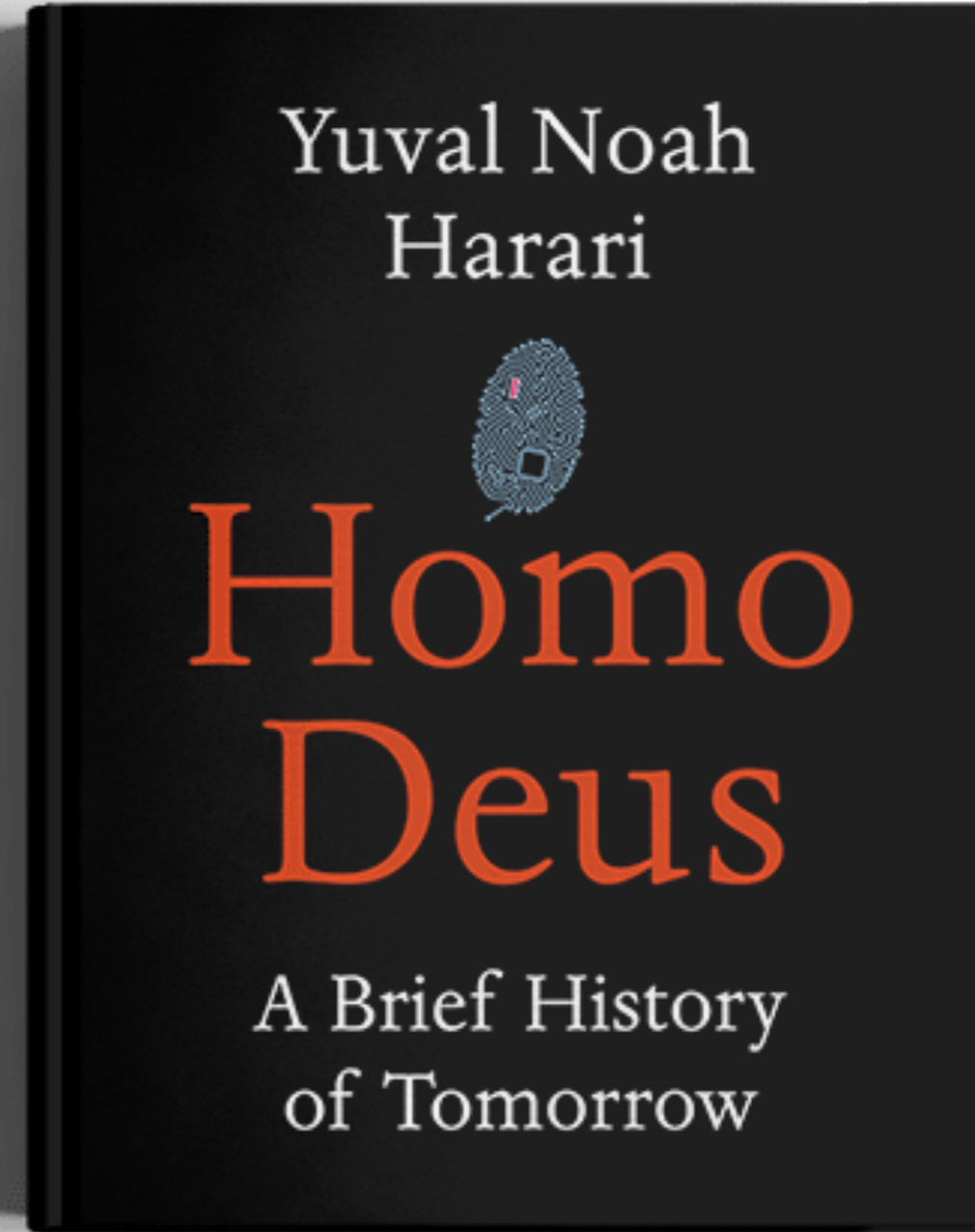
Harari, Y. N. (2016). Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow. (pp. 130-131). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

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## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### HUMAN QUALITIES



Humans are capable of flexible co-operation

# PRINCIPLE

Back to a quality in which dogs and humans differ. As explained by Harari (2016), humans have been able to overcome major problems concerning diseases for example. According to him, the human projects of countering famine, plague and war (although there are still people suffering from such terrible things) have almost entirely become obsolete as humans have countered these problems. He predicts the new human projects will be the search for happiness, divinity and immortality. This shows humans have the capability of solving problems beyond the reach of dogs, this is something dogs can benefit from.

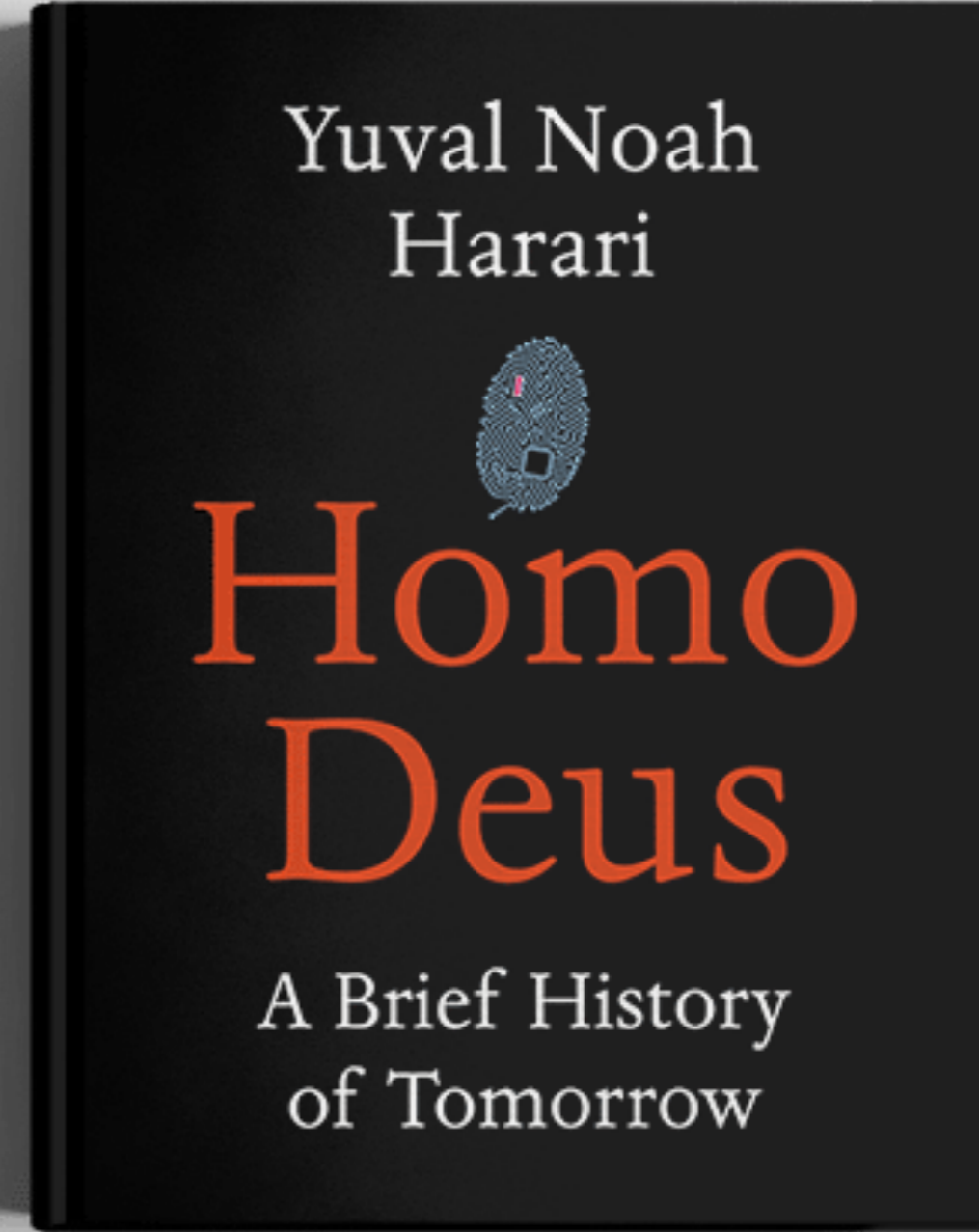
“Famine, plague and war will probably continue to claim millions of victims in the coming decades. Yet they are no longer unavoidable tragedies beyond the understanding and control of a helpless humanity. Instead, they have become manageable challenges.”

Harari, Y. N. (2016). *Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow*. (pp. 130-131). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

## MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

### HUMAN QUALITIES



Another thing described by Harari (2016), is the difference in humans' and other animals' perception of reality. Most animals including humans have different 'layers' of perception. The first being the things they feel inside like the perception of pain for example and the second being what they perceive in their environment on let's say an object level. Humans have a third layer of reality added to their perception, the layer of 'meaning'. Human society is largely build on these meanings ascribed to things in the world (Harari, 2016).

As human society is present on almost the entire planet, while humans are the only species aware and capable of understanding the ascribed meaning within it, dogs can benefit from them acting as a 'guide'.

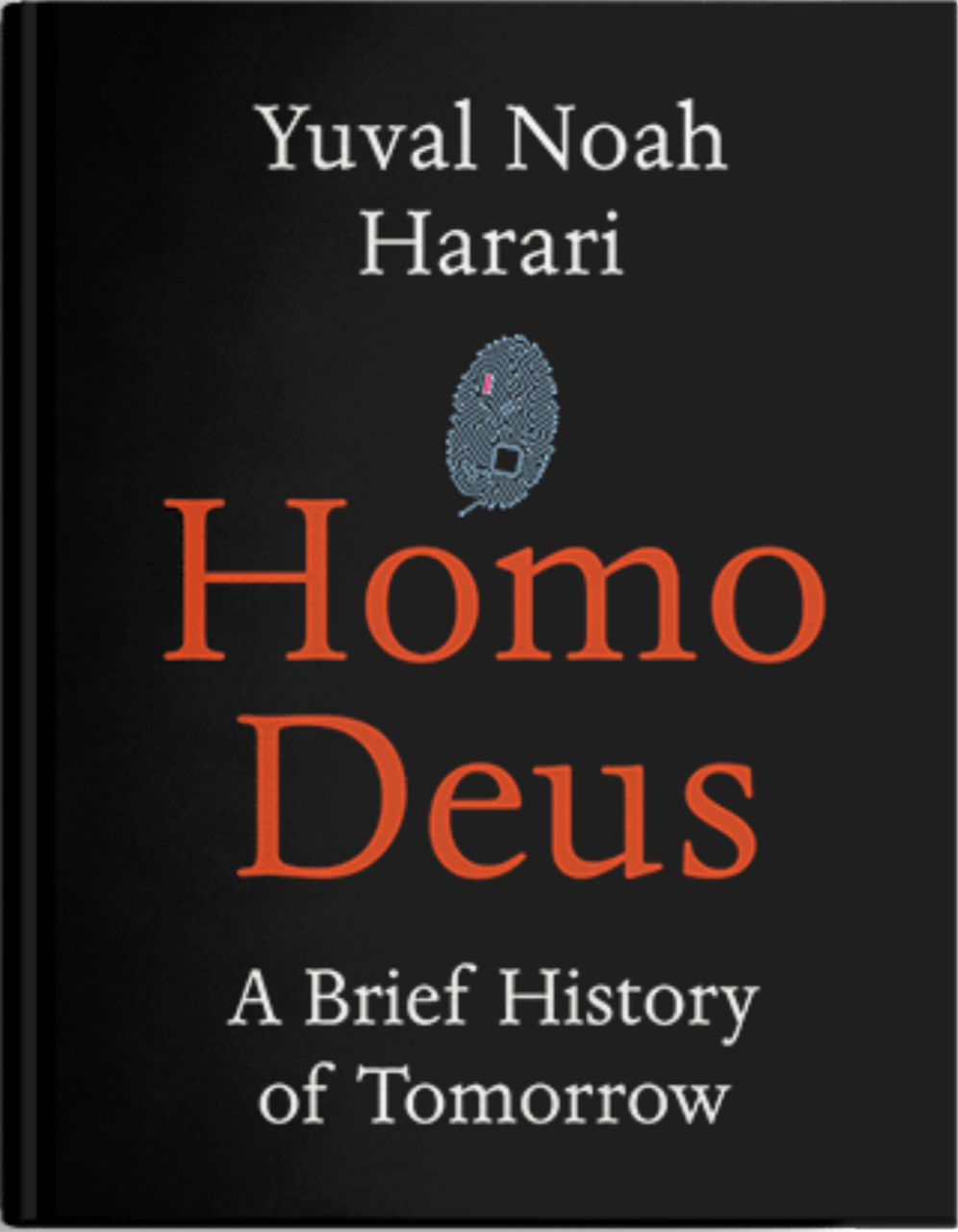
Sapiens live in triple-layer reality

Harari, Y. N. (2016). Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow. (pp.132). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

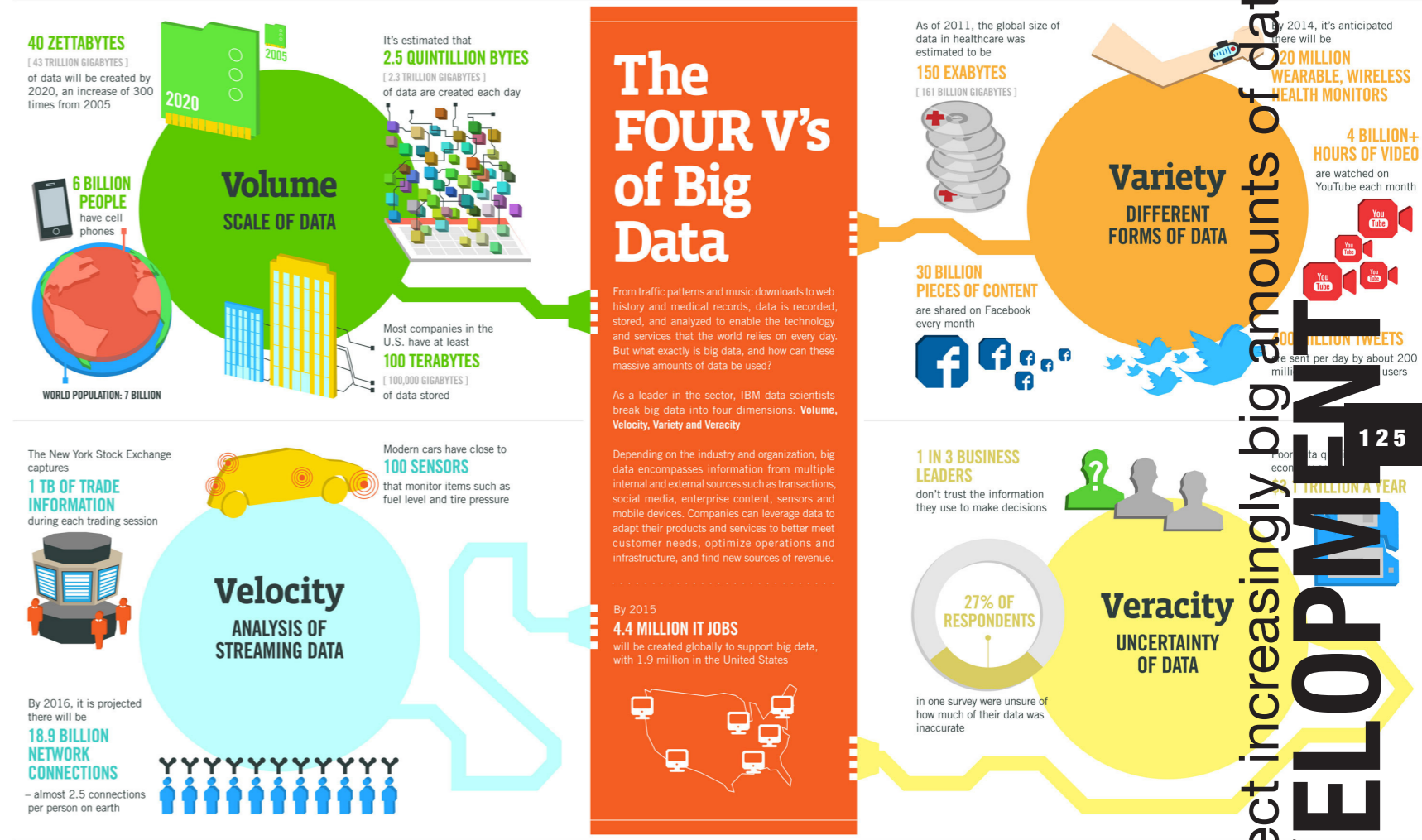
HUMAN QUALITIES  
MUTUAL SYMBIOSIS

...w



We humans have become increasingly focussed on technology. The fact that, as a result of the demand and the capability to be able to do so, more and more digital data has collected and stored than ever before, can be seen as a clear indicator. The image not only shows that the amount of data and the speed at which it can be analysed, for example, has increased, but also that it has already been indicated for years.

# TECHNOLOGY

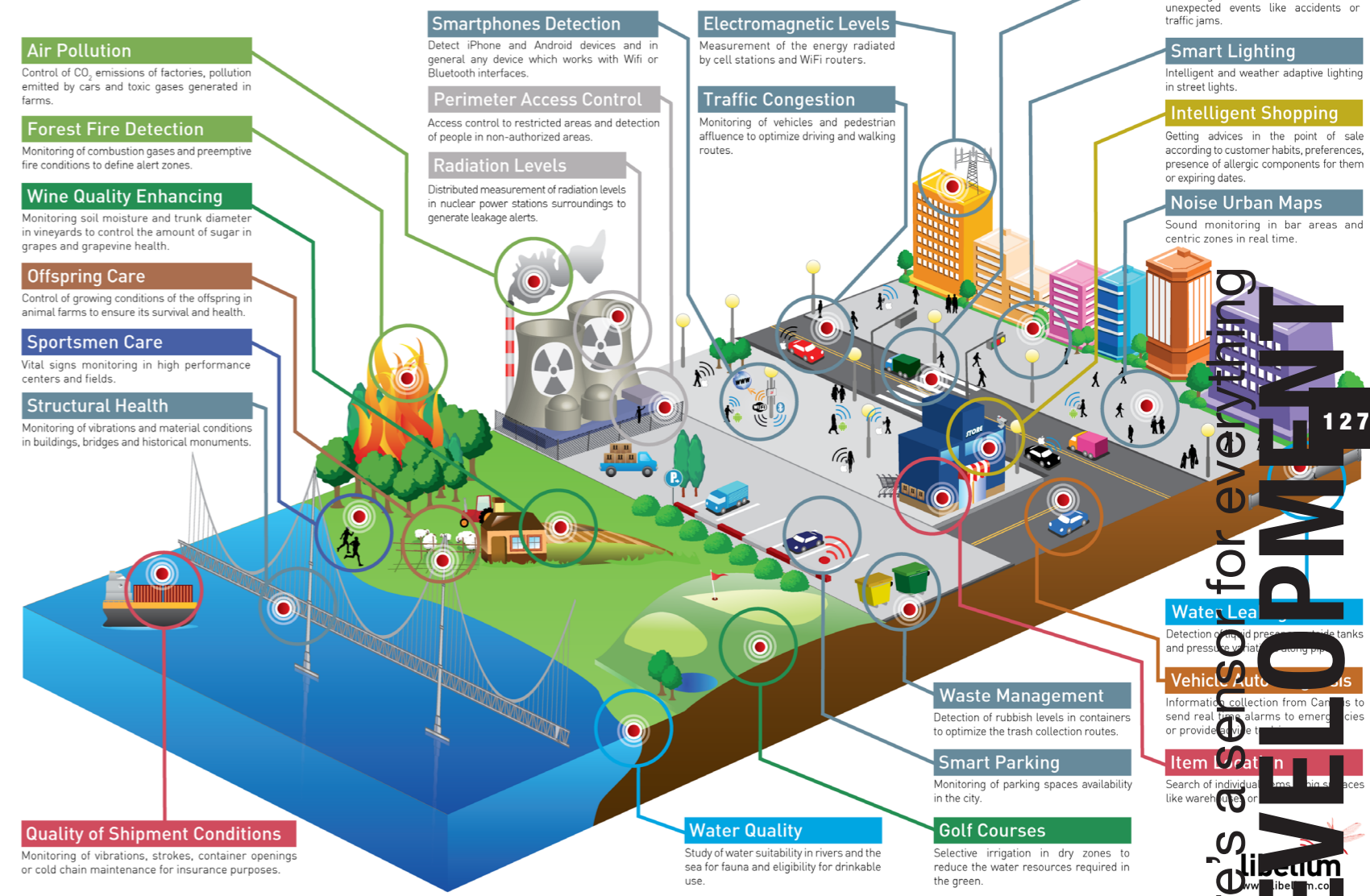


We collect increasingly big amounts of data  
**DEVELOPMENT**

So where may all the data discussed come from? As shown in the previous image 'variety' is one of the four dimensions into which IBM's data scientist divide big data. The image visualised video and social media content and content from healthcare and wearable wireless health monitors as some of the different forms of data. This variety has only increased, as can be interpreted from the current image which shows the large variety of things enabled by the great amount of sensors available at the present moment. Figuratively speaking, there is a sensor for everything. The availability of all these sensors has improved data collection considerably. This has positive effects, as it help individuals, business and governments cope with uncertainties, but at the same time has negative effects, as the dependency on all of it increases.

# TECHNOLOGY

## Libelium Smart World

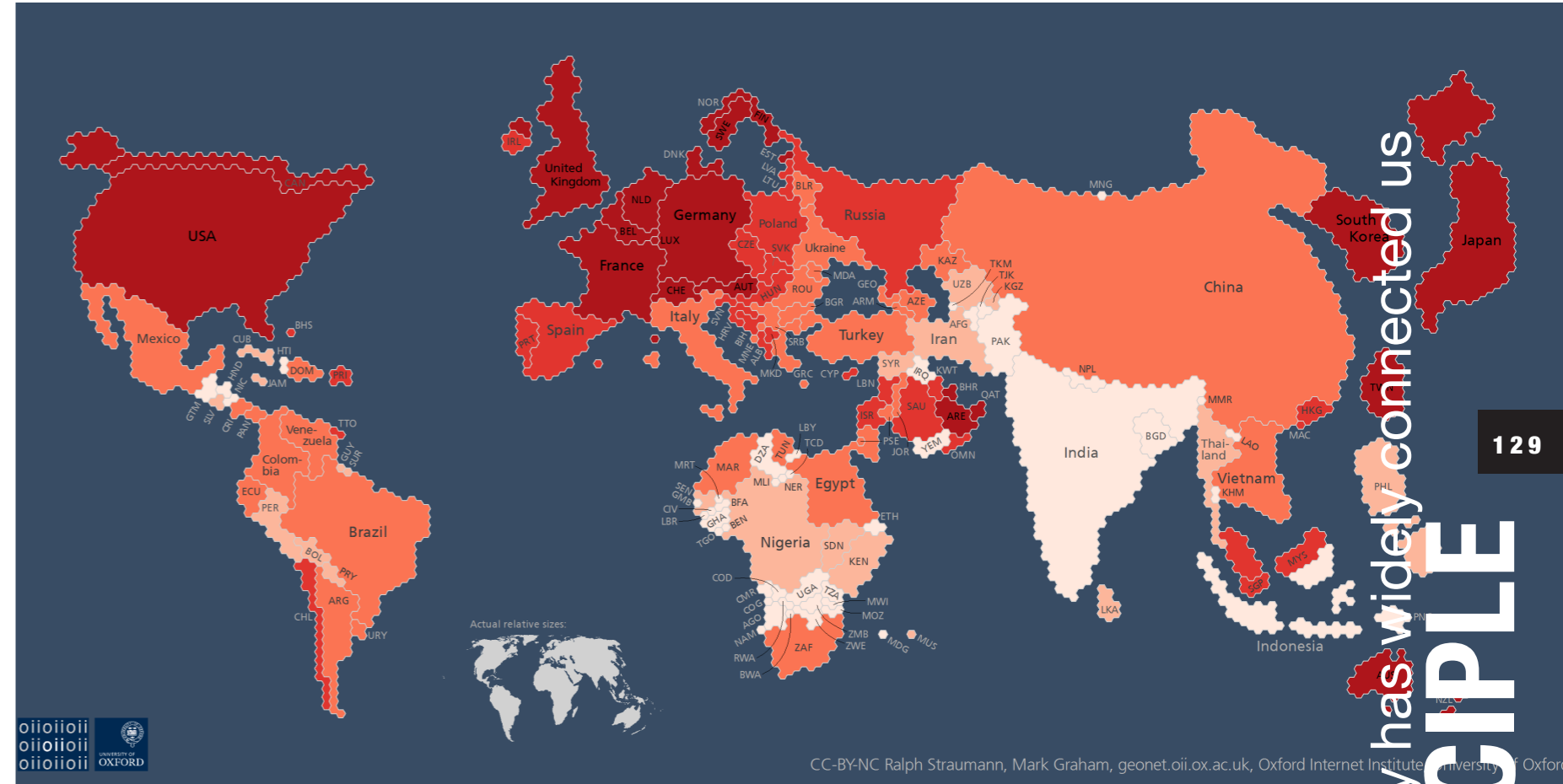


There's a sensor for everything



The image shown here, although not based on the most recent data, is a clear visualisation of how technology has become available to so many people in the world. Apart from that it makes clear how technology, as you probably also know from your own experience, has widely connected all of us. This has not only made it possible to come and stay in contact with, but also to receive and share information and ideas with any and everyone, for almost any or everyone.

# TECHNOLOGY



## The World Online

### Percentage of people online



### Number of people online

One ● represents roughly 470,000 people online.

The countries are scaled proportionally to the number of Internet users in that country. Countries with fewer than 470,000 people online have been removed from the map. The shading indicates the percentage of the population that is online.

The visualization uses 2013 data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators project and from Natural Earth.

Technology has widely connected us  
PRINCIPLE

Apart from having positive effects, technology at times can also have negative effects.

This is the case with connected technology, connected in this sense of being connected to the internet and therefore to the outside world, which can be hacked.

The demonstration of eleven year old Reuben Paul, who has his own small cyber security firm, at a conference annually organised by the DIA (Defence Intelligence Agency) is given as an example.

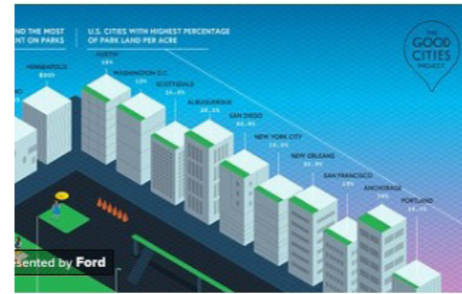
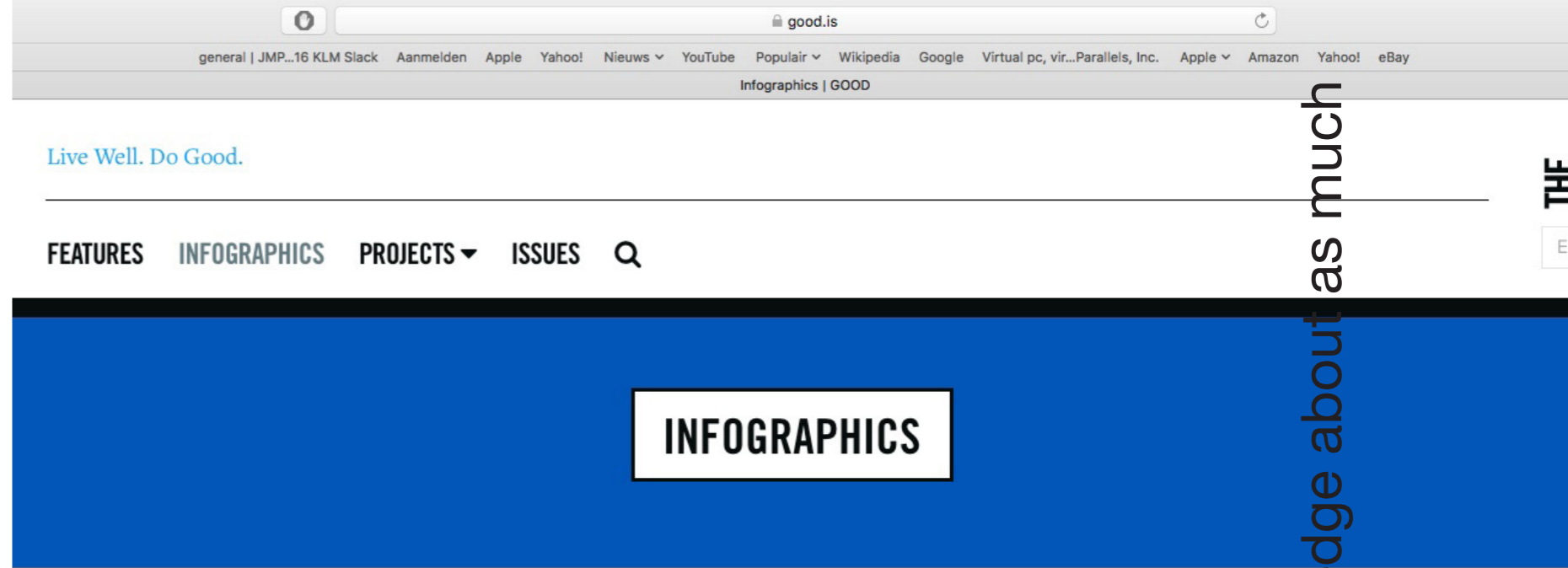
Reuben Paul was invited as a speaker at the conference held in August 2017. The image shows him together with Janice Glover-Jones, DIA's chief information officer, at the DoDIIS (Department of Defence Intelligence Information Systems) conference. As he sits there he demonstrates its possible to hack the teddy bear sitting between them. He explains how connected devices such as this teddy bear but also a smart watch for example, can be hacked and misused which may cause serious privacy issues where recording conversations without owners knowing is an example. He ends by recording and playing back, what he has asked Janice Glover-Jones and the audience to say, using the hacked teddy bear.

## TECHNOLOGY



We are keen on gaining knowledge about as much as possible. An example showing we want to be able to do so is the trend of turning facts into so called infographics. They represent information graphically, summarising and explaining the facts visually. As humans are visually-oriented beings, it is an efficient way to process and gain information more quickly, providing the opportunity to eventually gain more knowledge about more things. In fact every, except for one, of the images you have seen in the 'technology' section is an infographic. The image on this page shows a section of GOOD magazine's website, titled and dedicated to just 'infographics'.

# KNOWLEDGE

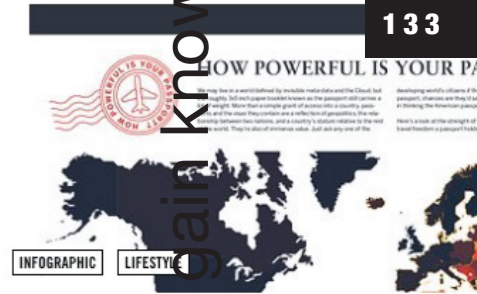
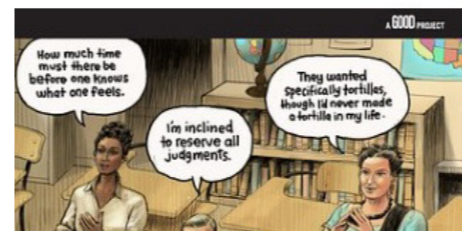


sting most in parks and how it's evolved over *varrubias*



### The Pyramid of Success Revisited

Imagining what John Wooden would say about the current state of affairs in college sports by *Matt Goldich*



### How Powerful Is Your Passport

People may be increasingly leaning on technology for personal information, but a hard copy passport is still essential. This infographic offers a glimpse into the power of the travel freedom a passport holder enjoys. by *F*



We are keen to gain knowledge about as much as possible

TREND

An example of the increasing awareness about the environment, is our interest in knowing where our food comes from. Not just from a personal health perspective but often (maybe even more so) from an environmental and animal welfare perspective.

ENVIRONMENT

The Hilltop Farm development in Pittsburgh has an interesting amenity: an urban agriculture center, so your food is especially local.



"We talk about food poverty, and space where people can grow their own food and know where it comes from, regardless of whether there's a grocery store nearby, has a huge value." [Photo: Arnaldo Aldana/Insplash]

We want to know 'where our food comes from'  
TREND

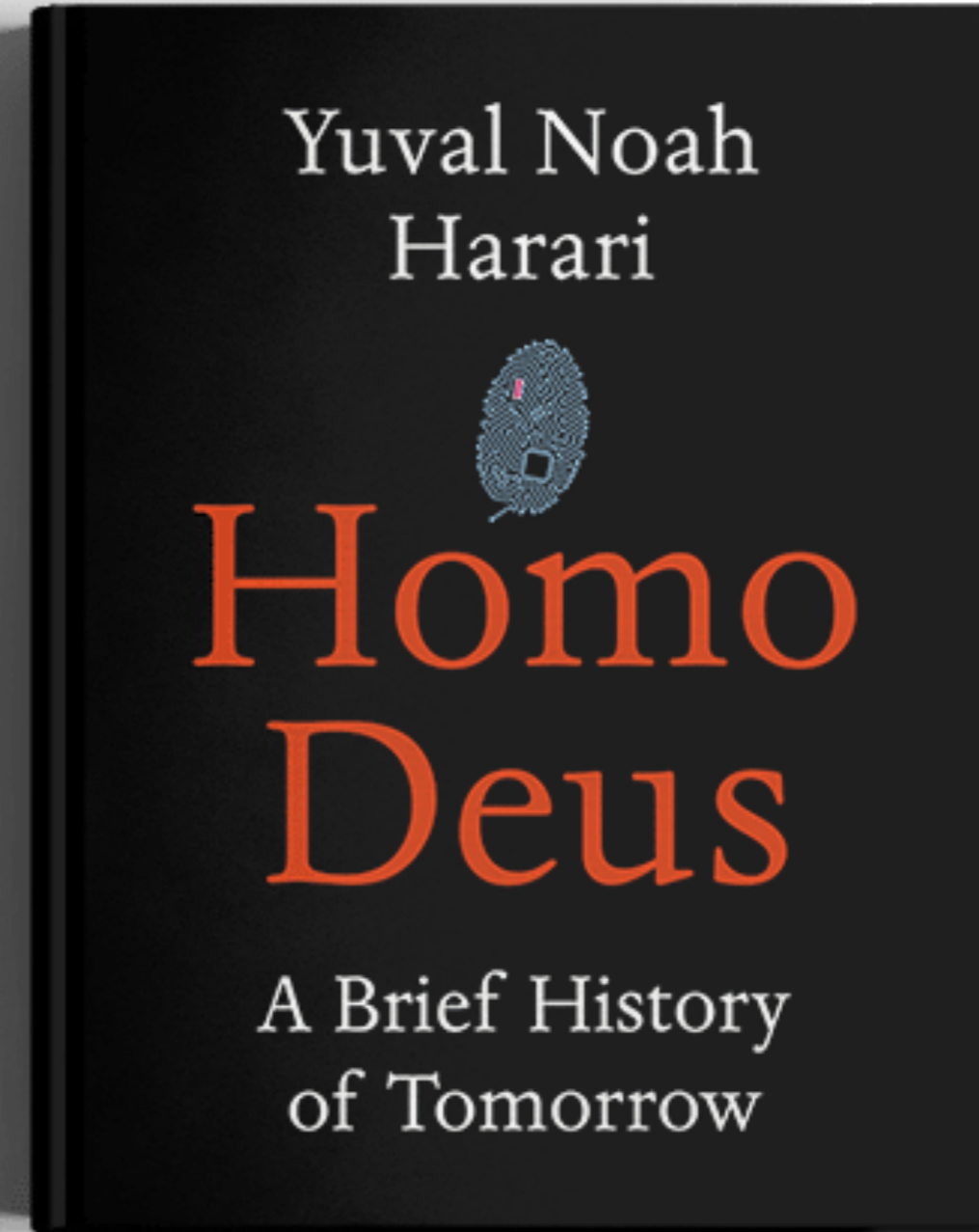
When describing his view on what the future of humankind might be like Harari (2016) explains the following. As he concludes the current 'human projects' of resolving famine, plague and war are at the verge of all becoming obsolete, he feels divinity, bliss and immortality will become the new 'human projects'. In his notion divinity it is not about something spiritual, but about the ability to alter the world around us to each and every of our liking. This ability we have started to obtain piece by piece already.

"The new projects of the twentyfirst century - gaining immortality, bliss and divinity - also hope to serve the whole of humankind."

Harari, Y. N. (2016). Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow. (pp. 130-131). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

## ENVIRONMENT



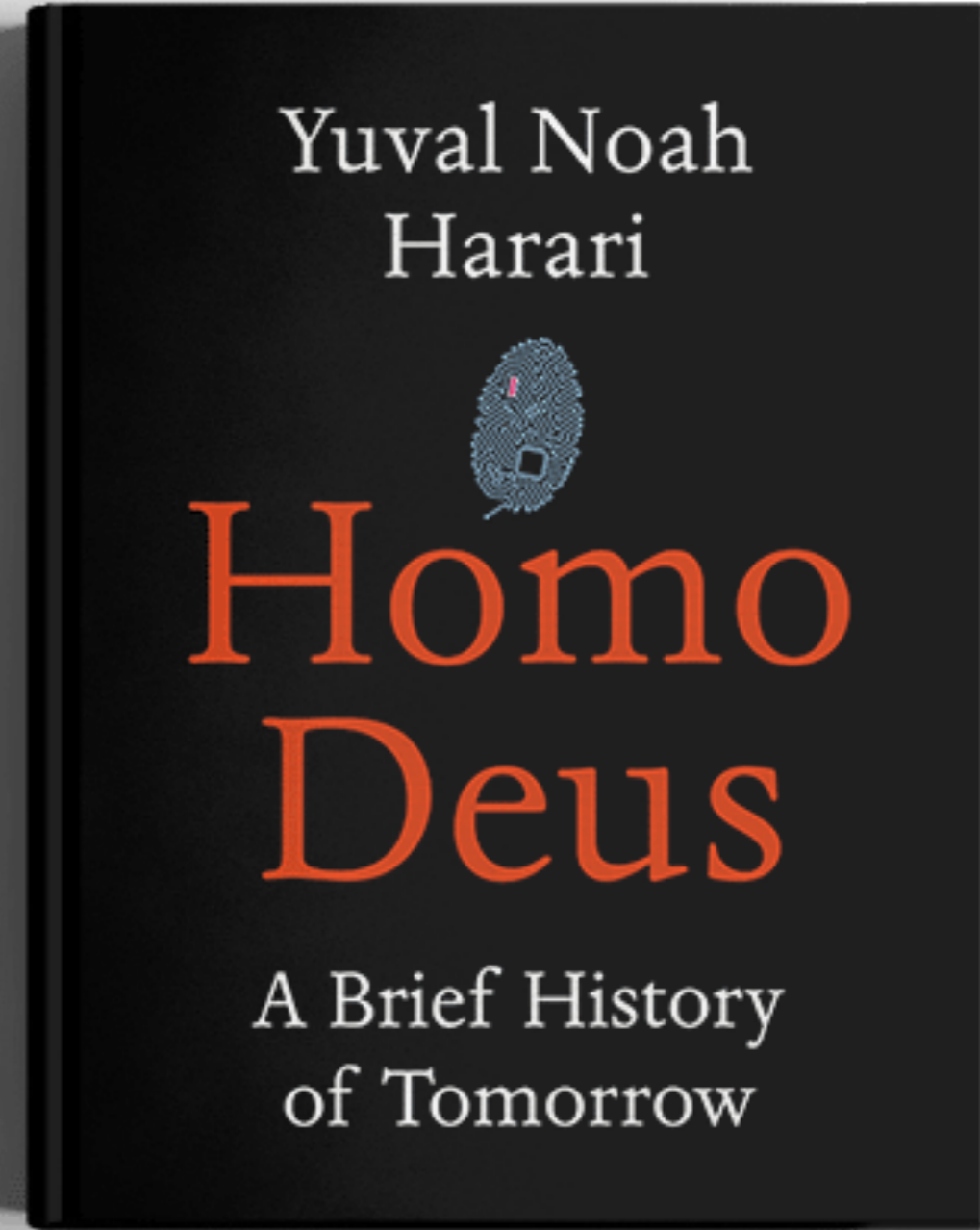
Next to divinity and immortality, Harari (2016) sees bliss, as achieving happiness to its fullest extent, as one of the future 'human project'.

"The new projects of the twentyfirst century - gaining immortality, bliss and divinity - also hope to serve the whole of humankind."

Harari, Y. N. (2016). Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow. (pp. 130-131). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

## HAPPINESS



Happiness to its fullest extent, might not be within reach as soon as one might think, as it is not yet clear what all the factors contribute to it are. One can still notice the interest in its achievement, by looking at a magazine like Happinez which has been around for several years already for example.

## HAPPINESS



Finding happiness is important to us

## TREND

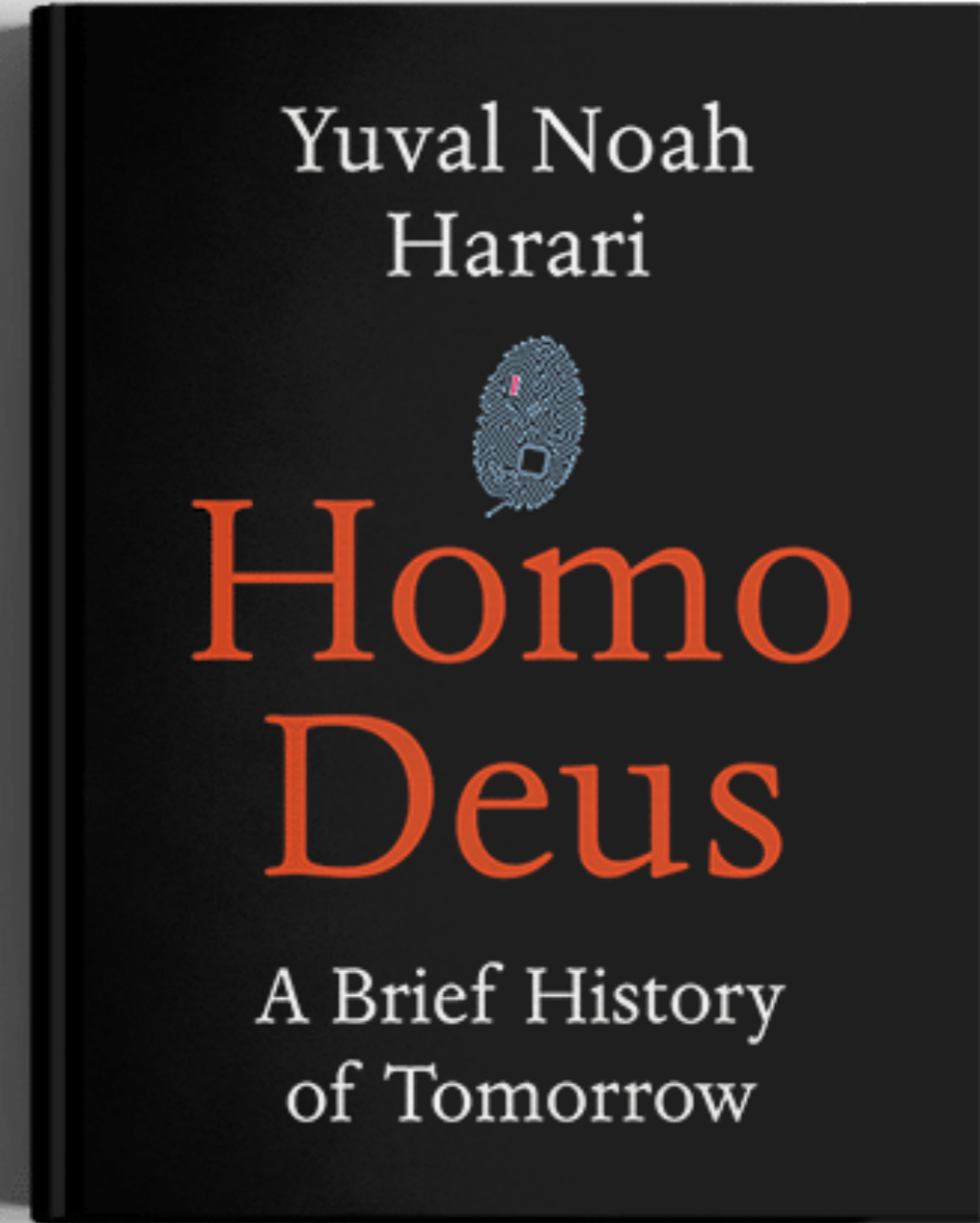
Harari (2016) sees immortality as the last 'human project' of the future.

"The new projects of the twentyfirst century - gaining immortality, bliss and divinity - also hope to serve the whole of humankind."

Harari, Y. N. (2016). Homo Deus: A brief history of tomorrow. (pp. 130-131). New York, NY: Penguin Random House.

Prof. Yuval Noah Harari, Professor of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Israel.

TIME



Immortality is one of the new 'human projects'

**TREND**



Immortality, will not be reached within the near future. Although this was this is the fact, one can consider the following. What will the life of a true immortal be like? This would be a life in which time has no limit. Not that this would really bring us within the proximity of the time we would have as an immortal, but technical developments like self-driving cars and other 'smart' products are a small step in its direction. As these technologies relieve us from tasks which take more time than we would like, giving us extra time to do what we like. In the case of these self-driving cars the extra time would be provided as time in which we commute could be spent on other things than watching the road.

## TIME



Imagine if everyone could get around easily and safely, without tired, drunk or distracted driving. Time spent commuting could be time spent doing what you want, as the car handles all of the driving.

First, factors, which show why the human-dog relationship is fit to be one of mutual symbiosis, were described. Second, factors, determining the context in which this relationship would take place were described. When looking and these last factors as a whole, I conclude the following on this future context:

We live in a world where technology plays an important role, a dataist world as Yuval Noah Harari (2016) explains. Here having knowledge about the interpretation of data, rather than having the ability to gather this data yourself, becomes increasingly important. Having knowledge about the world, the environment, around you therefore is something desirable.

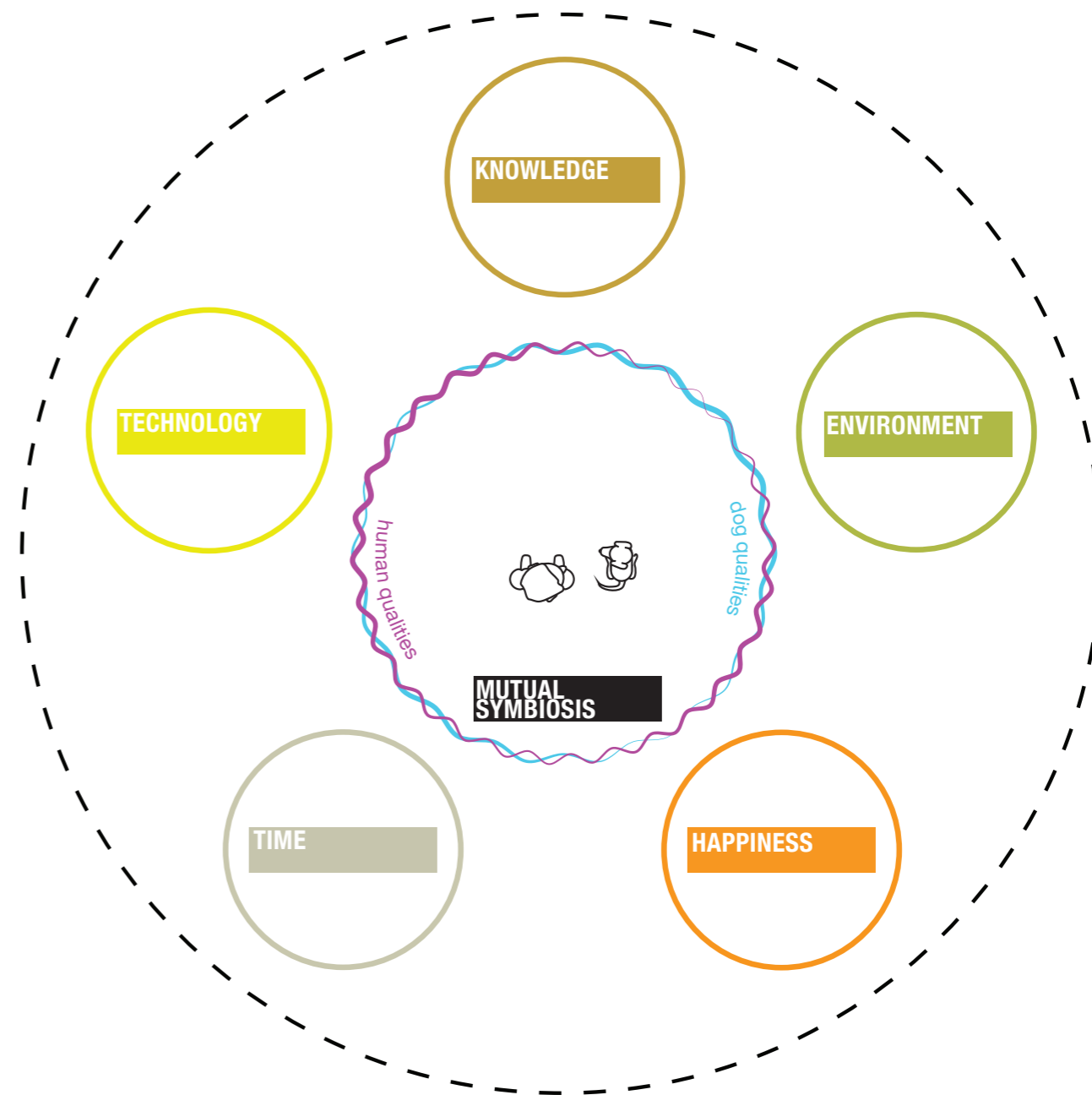
The environment we live in has changed considerably in the past centuries. Famine, disease and war have almost entirely become problems of the past, according to Yuval Noah Harari (2016), this will lead to happiness and even immortality and divinity, in the far future, becoming the new so-called 'human projects'. Where divinity must not be seen in a spiritual sense, but in the sense that we can alter the world around us to each and every of our liking. This divinity makes the necessity of having knowledge about the environment around of even increasingly importance. Understanding the way to achieve happiness is another knowledgeable thing to strive for. The facts that we might reach immortality will lead to us having

increasingly more time to spend, or even fill if you like. Not only this (far-fetched, some might say,) fact, but also facts within closer reach will lead to this in the much nearer future. Think of technologies, such as self driving cars and smart devices connected to the 'Internet of Things'. This at the same time are the technologies we might, in an extreme sense, oppose to.

The human-dog relationship will play its role within this described future context. Mutual symbiosis is mentioned as fundamental to this relationship, but what else might be of importance?

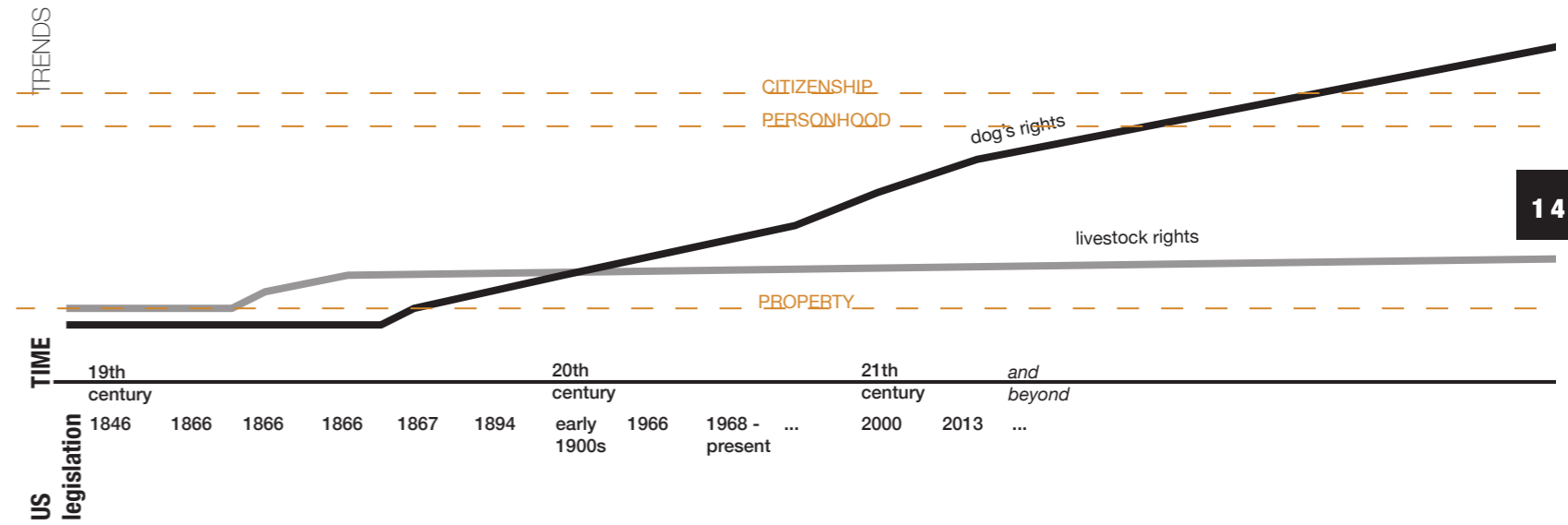
The status of dogs within society, was already considered when taking a look at animal rights in the present and past, When looking at the future of the human-dog relationship, one might also consider animal law.

Grimm (2014) concludes the following on the topic. Throughout the past centuries it has become clear that obtaining the status of citizen, as a marginalised group, can be achieved by fighting or working for it. He runs a parallel between such groups and dogs. Women during World War I, are given as one of the examples. Before the war women did not have the right to vote, but this changed. As the men left to fight the war, women had to take over their jobs (which they at that time normally would not have been allowed to do) in their absence. After the war many men didn't come back or for other reasons could no longer perform their former jobs and women could



maintain their jobs. Only then, after they were finally given the opportunity to contribute to society by means of working, they received the right to vote and became full citizens. Women only had an advantage over some other marginalised groups in history. They already had personhood.

This is an advantage as one needs to be seen as a 'person' (have personhood) first, before being able to obtain the status of citizen at all. Here Grimm (2014) draws a parallel with 19th century slaves in America. Only after having fought for their country during the Civil War were they given personhood. Something increasing the probability of something similar happening for dogs took place in the US in 2013. A bill was passed, providing retired military working dogs with medical care, but most importantly in this case would reclassify them from 'equipment' to "canine members of the armed forces". The reclassification of dogs into 'canine soldier' would mean they are seen as having personhood. Although the clause on the reclassification had been taken out last minute, the acknowledgement that dogs are more and more seen as 'persons', would be first step to personhood for dogs, is what Grimm (2014) concludes on the matter. When future dogs are seen as persons, the next step would be for them to be seen as citizens.



< previous question

## WHICH FACTORS MIGHT INFLUENCE THE FUTURE?

### Insights CHAPTER 3: future context

I expect the factors of most influence on the future context to be:

humans will become increasingly aware of their impact on/ responsibility for the environment and animal welfare

humans are becoming more and more technology dependent

humans will become increasingly aware of their ability to alter the environment

# WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE FUTURE?

What might the future human-dog relationship look like?

# CHAPTER 4

vision

This chapter will bring together all the previously analysed questions and answer the question: What does this mean for the future? A possible future course of the discussed trends, the context in which this can take place and a vision on how this can be enabled, together projecting a trajectory into the future, will be shown. The mentioned trends of offering 'safety', increased 'looking at dogs' and decreasing 'distance to us', having reached a point of providing the meaning 'safety', 'independence' and 'family', can be extrapolated as described next.

In a world in which **technology** plays a (positive and negative) leading role, having **knowledge** about the world, the **environment**, the way to achieve **happiness** and how to spend the unlimited **time** we will once possess, are increasingly important. When placed within this context the trends have the opportunity to develop as follows.

'safety' (& 'independence')

When considering the trend of providing 'safety' one can see it has been somewhat of a constant, as described earlier too. What this provided safety was focused on has changed throughout the time of the human-dog relationship. It started with being kept safe from predators and evolved into, for example, having more chance of a safe rescue after being found by a search and rescue dog and early diagnosis of cancer which increases the likelihood of being saved from such a terrible disease. So, What is it we need to be safeguarded from with regard to the future context?

This is where combining the trend with the different components of the future context will provide more insight, in this case the **technology** and **environment** components.

As described earlier the amount of smart and connected **technology** will be increasingly great in the future. This technology will have positive and negative aspects. So then a form of safety can be provided by being kept from becoming too dependent on

technology alone and therefore be less vulnerable with regard to connected technology being hacked.

The solution lays in a combination with the **environment** context component. Already during Victorian times dogs filled a void as "...our last connection to nature in the society increasingly dominated by machines..." (p. 376), mentions Grimm (2014). Belk (1998) points out how "...we may now keep pets to remind ourselves of our own animality and to stave off the boredom of an overly rational, sanitized, and orderly society." (p. 140) .

The future can benefit from adopting this, to provide safety from becoming unnecessarily enclosed by technology, by empowering dogs to fulfil the role of being our 'bridge to nature'. We should therefore refrain from confining/ conforming them to our proprieties too much, to ensure their ability to fulfil does not fade. This can be supported by providing dogs with autonomy, corresponding to the independence they provide.

Already discussed in the Introduction, safety or protection going two ways has been at the core of the origination of the relationship between humans and dogs. This has become even more true so, as dogs are no longer wild animals capable of providing in all their need by themselves.

Therefore humans in turn should continue being dogs' living necessity provider.



'looking at dogs'

The trend of 'looking at dogs' has come to a point where we do so to a greater extent within a reasonable period of time. To see what its future state will be like, it should be regarded in connection to the knowledge and environment components of the future context. The 'looking' should not just be limited to observing but should attempt gaining real knowledge on dogs and their inner world. Therefore it is necessary to refrain from, even if ever so well-meant, anthropomorphisms. As Macdonald (2017) frankly puts it, "None of us see animals clearly." (p. 3) One of the examples is what philosopher Thomas Nagel explained, although it is a good thing to attempt to understand, there is no way to know what it is like to be a certain animal (Nagel mentions a bat), the only way to know what it is like to be the animal, is to be it (as cited in Macdonald, 2017, p. 4). When truly 'looking' at dogs (or any other animal for that matter) one can not go about noticing (each and every of) their qualities. In the book 'Genius of a dog' Hare and Woods (2013) explain how every species has its own type of genius. This can also be seen as support of the point Macdonald tries to make. Once having come to this realisation, the question whether or not humans are entitled to their privileged status above dogs (and other animals) seems to become invalid. This makes the statement of Macdonald, rather than slightly pessimistic as some might somehow interpret it, quite reassuring, She (Macdonald, 2017) also mentions,

"These days I take emotional solace from understanding that animals are not like me, that their lives are not about us at all." (p. 4). This can find its resonance within the happiness context component. Mindfulness, adopted from Buddhist tradition, has proven itself as a tool contributing to someone's perceived sense of happiness. It focuses on letting go of worries by being at peace with the present moment someone finds him- or herself in. The above leads to the realisation that even in a (human-dog) relationship, where we to an extent let go of dogs, one can (maybe even more so) find a feeling of being at peace, which would contribute to humans' and dogs' perceived happiness on a mutual level.



*"It's always 'Sit,' 'Stay,' 'Heel'—never 'Think,' 'Innovate,' 'Be yourself.'"*

'distance between dogs and us'  
Dogs have come closer and closer, up until the point of them being regarded as family now.  
Miller (2011) argues how this so called 'family model' might turnout harmful for dogs (and other animals). She refers to the negative effect with regard to both daily life and the law.  
In daily life it often leads to anthropomorphising dogs, which regularly leads to wrong expectations. When a dog does not live up to these expectations, the chance of being abandoned rises greatly. An other issue is that it leads to "moral blindness", as it leads to inequality on the individual animal level. We may feel good about how we treat our own dog as family but do not care about how a lab dog is treated, according to Miller (2011).  
With regard to the law Miller (2011) questions whether "too much of our legal energy is being directed toward the animals we treasure the most emotionally, allowing us to ignore the plight of the staggering numbers of animals we cause to suffer" (p. 101) and questions if "the family model inadvertently promote legalized speciesism, operate as a shorter-term panacea, and undermine a longer-term goal of bettering the lives of all animals?" (p. 101).  
As far as the current legal status of dogs is concerned, they are still seen as 'property' in the eyes of the law. At least for the legislation aspect, Favre (2009) proposes another path. He suggests reclassifying dogs (and other animals) as 'living property'. Doing

so gives the possibility to start with a clean slate when it comes to granting them rights. At the same time he makes clear not all existing rights might be applicable. Pound proposes that, "human interests exist and that the resolution of conflicting or competing interests is a primary function of the legal system" (as cited in Favre, 2009, p. 1047). Favre (2009) argues the same approach can be used in the case of non-human animals. To be able to do so, it is above all important to understand the interests of concern to animals themselves. This connects to the knowledge and environment components of the future context, which describe how more focus will be put on knowledge about the environment within this future context. Apart from not all laws being applicable to animals, not all will be practically possible according to Favre (2009). Consider full 'freedom of movement' for example. As observed by him, this would be impossible. When given this right to its fullest extent, the animals might wander off and harm themselves and/or others. Somehow fencing in the animals would outweigh the inability to ensure their protection. When observing this as a designer, one probably soon realises that, whereas posing a question like whether or not animals should be granted more rights often leads to ethical discussions; this concern shows a lot of resemblance to a 'design problem'.





When contemplating what has been mentioned before, it is conceivable that the following questions arise:

**So, why not take it a step further? Why not see dogs as fellow citizens and enable their rights through design?**

There is still one insight, described in the conclusion of the chapter on the past context, which is interesting to add before moving on. The insight that, we “project on dogs the purpose we see for ourselves, in the world, as the purpose they have, for us”. In order to find out what this means within the future context, a question can be answered:

What is this purpose we see for ourselves in the future?

We more and more see/feel we are responsible for the wellbeing of the earth and its inhabitants.

It will also be all the more relevant in light of the time component of the future context concerning ‘our immortality’: What if we are immortal but our planet has died?

At the same time we are focussed on our rights, often overshadowing the responsibilities that come along with it. Therefore it might be worth combining both, investigating and redefining how rights and responsibilities towards the natural (and social) environment can be better integrated. When envisioning a world in which dogs know the same kind of rights as humans, this might be the moment to investigate how this might be realised, by having dogs set the example.

What will be relevant responsibilities to take into account?

The Earth Charter, which refers to responsibilities governments should take towards the environment and the planet’s inhabitants, can provide answers when linked to what Eleanor Roosevelt mentioned concerning Human Rights, Roosevelt stated, “Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home – so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world...” (as quoted by Branch, 2015). Therefore these responsibilities, although intended for national authorities, can be made applicable for human individuals and dogs for that matter. This is how dogs can act as ‘the mirror of the purpose we see for our selves in the world’. Their rights integrated with these responsibilities, give us the opportunity to gain knowledge concerning the future evolution of our own rights (and responsibilities).

This is where the design fictional aspect of this project starts to resurface. To enable speculating, on the future of the human-dog relationship, this future will be given shape. Coming up with the trajectory to be projected into the future will be done by exploring the question:

**What if** we lived in a world where **dogs had rights similar to our human rights** (and these would be integrated with certain environmental responsibilities) **?....**

The findings from the preceding part of this chapter are turned into criteria to enable designing the content of the speculative medium.

The full list of criteria is shown on the page on the right. It also includes the criteria concerning the speculative medium itself.

### **THE STORY [IN THE MEDIUM] SHOULD:**

- be comprehensible
- seem plausible
- make one experience a feeling of being immersed in the story world (go deep enough into ideas, but keep variety wide)
- elicit contemplation on what the future might be like



### **THE CONTENT SHOULD SPECULATE ON:**

- enabling fulfilment of rights relevant to dogs
- enabling dogs to fulfil different 'responsibilities'
- the above, in a way that does not negatively impact (infringe on) the rights of humans and/or other animals

### **TELLING THE STORY OF THE IDEAS WHICH COULD CREATE THE MOST OPPORTUNITY FOR:**



- dogs to be humans' 'bridge to nature'
- dogs to be the mirror of (the contemporary view on) the 'human purpose' in the world
- dogs to be humans' protector



- humans to be dogs' guide through human society
- humans to be dogs' mental capacities stimulator
- humans to be dogs' living necessities provider



- dogs and humans to collaborate
- dogs and humans to strengthen their relationship beyond 'family'

< previous question  
**WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE FUTURE?**

**Insights CHAPTER 1: current context**

I consider the following meaning to be derived by humans from the roles dogs fulfil at present:

dogs offer 'safety'

- > dogs have continuously provided 'safety'
- > the distance between humans and dogs has decreased

dogs are seen as being 'family'

- > the distance between humans and dogs has decreased
- > humans have started to more and more truly look at dogs

dogs create 'independence'

- > humans will become increasingly aware of their impact on/ responsibility for the environment and animal welfare

Furthermore

I feel:  
the human-dog relationship has been/still has potential to be mutual symbiotic

the mutual symbiotic relationship has become unequally beneficial, in favour of humans

**Insights CHAPTER 2: past context**

I presume the relationship has evolved in the following way in the past:

**Insights CHAPTER 3: future context**

I expect the factors of most influence on the future context to be:

- > humans are becoming more and more technology dependent

- > humans will become increasingly aware of their ability to alter the environment

- > humans will become increasingly aware of their impact on/ responsibility for the environment and animal welfare

>

**Insights CHAPTER 4: vision**

I consider the following about the future human-dog relationship:

- > dogs might provide 'safety' in a new way by being humans' 'bridge to nature' to do so they should not become us, but remain autonomous
- >

- > how can dogs come even closer to humans?

- > why not give dogs back some of their independence?

- > how can the mutual symbiosis be restored to a more equal level?

<< earlier question  
**WHAT TO SPECULATE ON?**

<<< earlier question  
**WHAT MIGHT THE FUTURE HUMAN-DOG RELATIONSHIP LOOK LIKE?**

**WHAT IF WE LIVED IN A WORLD WHERE DOGS HAD RIGHTS SIMILAR TO OUR HUMAN RIGHTS?**

# CHAPTER 5

ideation

This is the chapter in which the transition from analysis to the generation of ideas will be made before, moving on to the embodiment of what has been analysed, in the next chapter.

During the ideation phase the criteria were used to define the matters which to address by the different generated ideas.

The criteria relating to the medium through which to tell the story, were left out in this phase but will be applied in the embodiment phase. There they will be used to select the most fruitful ideas. This was done in order to remain as open-minded as possible about possible solutions while generating them.

### THE STORY [IN THE MEDIUM] SHOULD:

- be comprehensible
- seem plausible
- make one experience a feeling of being immersed in the story world (go deep enough into ideas, but keep variety wide)
- elicit contemplation on what the future might be like

### THE CONTENT SHOULD SPECULATE ON:

- enabling fulfilment of rights relevant to dogs
- enabling dogs to fulfil different 'responsibilities'
- the above, in a way that does not negatively impact (infringe on) the rights of humans and/or other animals

### TELLING THE STORY OF THE IDEAS WHICH COULD CREATE THE MOST OPPORTUNITY FOR:

- dogs to be humans' 'bridge to nature'
- dogs to be the mirror of (the contemporary view on) the 'human purpose' in de world
- dogs to be humans' protector
- humans to be dogs' guide through human society
- humans to be dogs' mental capacities stimulator
- humans to be dogs' living necessities provider
- dogs and humans to collaborate
- dogs and humans to strengthen their relationship beyond 'family'



< previous question

### WHAT IF DOGS HAD RIGHTS SIMILAR TO OUR HUMAN RIGHTS?

Now, I could start with designing these different rights themselves, to speculate on the future-human-dog relationship, by asking the question:

## WHAT RIGHTS (ARE RELEVANT) TO CREATE FOR DOGS?

In order to explore how to enable human-rights-like rights for dogs by design, it should first be clear what rights to design for.

The human rights listed in the articles of 'European Convention of Human Rights' were studied to create an overview of articles that might apply to dogs. Some articles were altered and some were left out entirely.

The articles that were left out were those seen as: to a great extent already available to dogs (e.g., prohibition of torture); irrelevant to dogs (e.g., ); able to be granted to dogs just by enforcing them, without great need for design (e.g., Right to life, Right to a fair trial, General prohibition of discrimination, Abolition of the death penalty); pertaining to more bureaucratic matters (e.g., Derogation in time of emergency, Prohibition of abuse of rights, Limitation on use of restrictions on rights).

An overview of the rights, seen as relevant for dogs and most suitable to enable through design, is shown on the page on the right.

The descriptions of each of these rights (as described in the 'European Convention of Human Rights') and how each of them might be interpreted in relation to dogs will be discussed in the chapter on Embodiment.

#### **FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**

#### **FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION**

#### **RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE**

#### **RIGHT TO MARRY**

>

#### **RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY**

#### **EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES**

>

#### **EQUALITY BETWEEN SYMBIONTS**

#### **PROTECTION OF PROPERTY**

#### **RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS**

>

#### **RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS**

#### **FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

#### **FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION**

#### **RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

< previous question

## WHAT RIGHTS ARE RELEVANT TO CREATE FOR DOGS?

I decided to not just design these rights themselves, but to ask the question:

# WHAT WOULD IT LOOK LIKE IF THESE RIGHTS WERE IMPLEMENTED?

I chose to answer this question, to take it further and look at what this might mean for the way and the environment in which dogs and humans might live together in the future.

I started to design for the facilitation of these rights for dogs.



Ideas were generated on how the rights (or the parts of them) that are presumed to be most relevant for dogs, could be facilitated. Now focus will be put on the idea generation itself. The chosen ideas and why they were deemed most appropriate, will be discussed in the chapter on the embodiment phase. Ideas concerning each of the previously mentioned rights were first generated by free association, next an ideation session was organised to extend the amount of ideas, before further developing them into more elaborate ideas. Detailed images and a description of each of the generated ideas, together with the interpretation of each right, can be found in Appendix B.

The session started with the generation of 'what if?' questions concerning each of the rights. The most interesting and relevant questions were selected and subsequently answers to these questions were produced. Images of the ideation session and its results can be found in Appendix C.

**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**



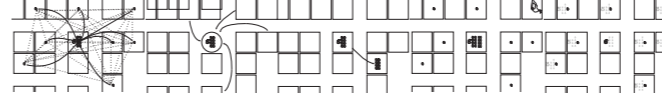
**FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION**



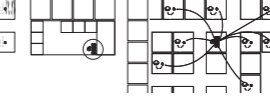
**RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE**



**RIGHT TO MARRY**



**RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY**



**EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES**



**EQUALITY BETWEEN SYMBIONTS**



**PROTECTION OF PROPERTY**



**RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS**



**RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS**



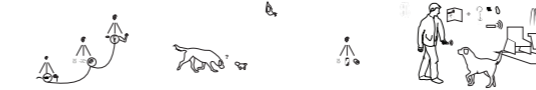
**FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION**



**RIGHT TO EDUCATION**



< previous question

**WHAT WOULD IT LOOK LIKE IF THESE RIGHTS WERE IMPLEMENTED?**

By designing for the facilitation of these rights I could first first of all

show how rights

As I wanted to

**Apart from practical, more important speculative**

**Even to practical, less room for speculating**

## **HOW CAN SPECULATION ON THIS FUTURE BE ENABLED (THE BEST)?**

# CHAPTER6

## embodiment

In this chapter the ideas to further elaborate on and how they are embodied will be discussed. After looking at the criteria which are applied, the chosen ideas and why they were deemed as most appropriate, will be discussed.

Some criteria were left out in this phase, to ensure the comprehensibility of the story.

How the ideas and which ideas were selected will now be discussed. The ideas were picked according to the criteria relevant within this phase. The main criteria, on the basis of which the ideas were selected, are listed under 'THE STORY IN THE MEDIUM SHOULD:' section, as these are most important to facilitate speculation on the future.

The aim to 'elicit contemplation on what the future might be like' can be seen as the most important criterion. Determining in advance whether an idea would have such an effect on someone is not that straightforward. The presumption worked with is that, for an idea to do so, it should evoke a (variety of) questions. So, to see whether an idea has the potential to spark the generation of questions in someone, the questions posed below were asked per idea to evaluate its appropriateness.

Does it have a clear benefit for dogs? Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation? Does it have a possible benefit for humans? Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?

Per right its description (as described by the 'European Convention of Human Rights) and an interpretation concerning (humans and) dogs will be provided first. This will be followed by the ideas selected within each right. A description on the idea itself and why it was deemed, will be given for each of the ideas.

Also keeping the remainder of the criteria, listed under 'THE STORY IN THE MEDIUM SHOULD:' section, in mind, the ideas were not merely reviewed independently but also selected on their qualities within the bigger whole, hence, ensuring

the story to be as comprehensible and seem as plausible as possible, while making one's experience of feeling immersed in the story world as evocative as possible. This was further strengthened by the choice of medium (where choices ranged from posters or video clips per right, to a so called 'mockumentary'). A 'mockumentary' was chosen because, as it makes use of the medium of video, it has the advantage of having the capability to make things appear more real than they actually are. Therefore it can be used to create more 'embodied solutions' compared to 'really making them' within the same time. Although separate video clips obviously would make use of the same medium, there is yet another advantage. A 'mockumentary' not only has room for explanation (i.e., improving comprehensibility), but can also instantaneously establish a (in this case future) context instead of having to consider how to do so for every scenario (i.e. increasing the feeling of plausibility).

### THE STORY [IN THE MEDIUM] SHOULD:

- be comprehensible
- seem plausible
- make one experience a feeling of being immersed in the story world (go deep enough into ideas, but keep variety wide)
- elicit contemplation on what the future might be like

### THE CONTENT SHOULD SPECULATE ON:

- enabling fulfilment of rights relevant to dogs
- enabling dogs to fulfil different 'responsibilities'
- the above, in a way that does not negatively impact (infringe on) the rights of humans and/or other animals

### TELLING THE STORY OF THE IDEAS WHICH COULD CREATE THE MOST OPPORTUNITY FOR:

- dogs to be humans' 'bridge to nature'
- dogs to be the mirror of (the contemporary view on) the 'human purpose' in the world
- dogs to be humans' protector
- humans to be dogs' guide through human society
- humans to be dogs' mental capacities stimulator
- humans to be dogs' living necessities provider
- dogs and humans to collaborate
- dogs and humans to strengthen their relationship beyond 'family'

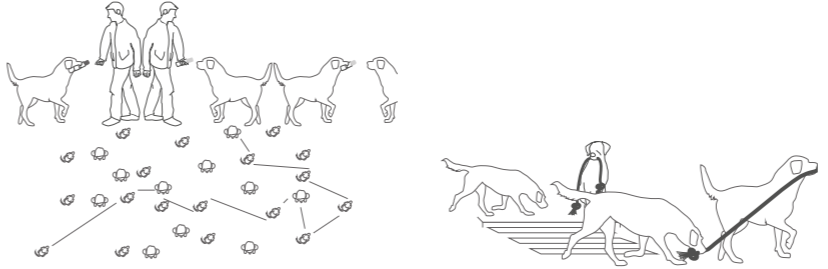
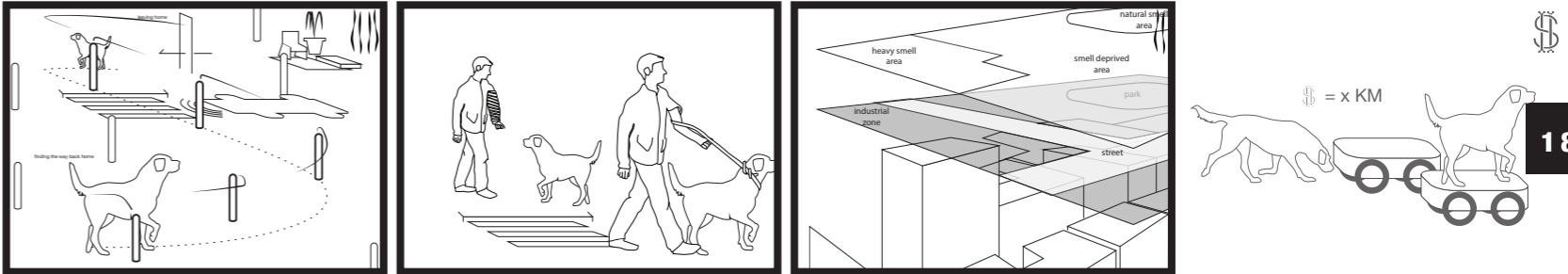
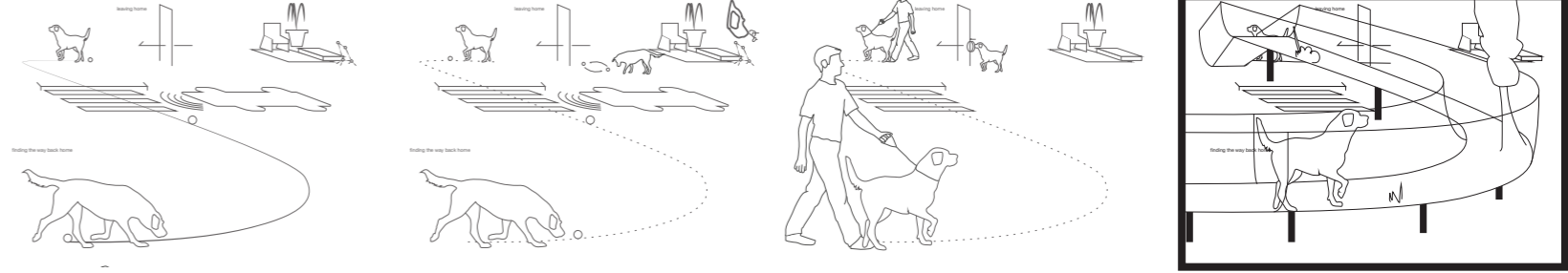


# FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

“Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.”

This right consist of two parts, liberty of movement and freedom to choose residence. The first meaning we have the right to move about (at least) our own country to wherever (except for areas restricted by law obviously) we like, whenever we like. The second gives us the right to freely choose where we would like to settle ourselves within our country. Currently dogs do not have these rights, as when they go out, the moment to do so is first of all determined by their owner. Secondly,

once being outside, where they go is again determined by their owner as this is the one in control of the leash. When coming up with possible ways to enable this right, this will focus on the first part. The second part will be considered within the RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS part. The main concern here is how to ensure dogs’ safety whilst being outside among the dangers of traffic.



## DOG FLY-OVERS

The aim here would be to solve the traffic issues by literally 'by-passing' traffic as a whole.

To do so dogs would be provided with their own network of 'fly-overs', spreading out throughout the whole city. Trees and other vegetation would be planted on these fly-overs, adding more natural green to the urban areas.

### Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?

Out of the ideas, to enable dogs with the FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, this would benefit dogs the most. It would enable them to go outside by themselves while remaining safe from traffic and would provide them with a variety of places to go to autonomously. It would also be beneficial to them as it inevitably creates an environment preferable for dogs by being a more natural environment.

### Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?

Imagining the realisation of an infrastructural project of this scale would most likely, at least compared to the other ideas within the FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT section, also make one think about the required investments (human-)society might need to make grant dogs with a right humans take for granted.

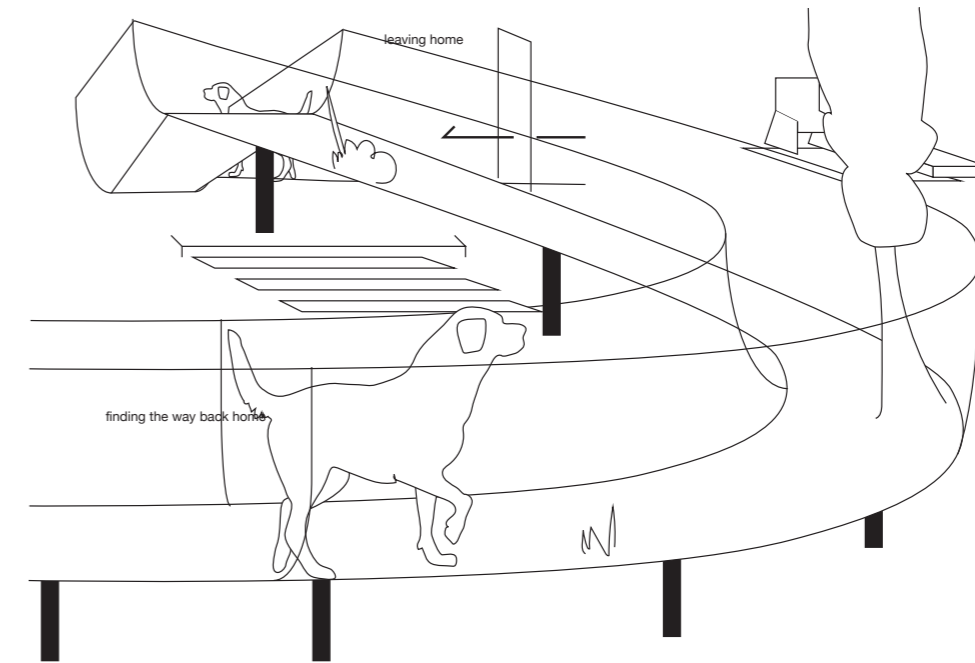
### Does it have a possible benefit for humans?

The fly-overs, next to making one think, could also create benefit for

humans. As humans are living in cities more and more, they are beginning to experience its negative side effects. One of the most straight-forward examples is probably low air quality. Adding additional green to these cities, by means of the fly-overs, could be a way to counteract this. Apart from this it would ensure people still come in contact and stay connected with nature, even though they live in an urban environment.

### Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?

The idea might make one contemplate on how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters. In this case it might make one think about how easily humans decide to adjust the environment, for example by building canals, airports and highways to enhance their own freedom of movement, while doing so for dogs would be a whole different ball of wax.



## SCENT BEACONS

This idea focusses on solving a problem for dogs which arises when enabling dogs to independently go about outside. Apart from the issue of how to ensure dogs' can safely roam around outside, dogs not being able to find their way back home is another problem to solve. According to Hare and Woods (2013), although we sometimes hear incredible stories about dogs finding their way back home, this is not something dogs are regularly able to do. They (Hare & Woods, 2013) describe experiments in which dogs had difficulties to use visual landmarks to locate food, hidden in a way in which they could not smell it.

## SCENT MAP

Humans primarily perceive the world through sight, while dogs, mostly perceive the surrounding world through their sense of smell. The idea is to create a map, not showing infrastructure on (for example) a 'functions' level but a 'scent level', mapping out what can be smelled in which area. This has the possibility of creating a mindshift to humans to realize there is a lot of smell in our environment that we leave out when making of sense of our surroundings. After mapping out the scents already present throughout a city, this could also be used to actively create a so called 'scent-scape'. Adding an extra layer of scent to the city environment would be necessary to enable them

These beacons are able to sense a dog's presence and release a smell specific to that dog. This way, dogs could be facilitated into finding their way back home. The beacons register the path taken by the dog and can release smells along this path so that the dogs can find their way back home. This can enable dogs to travel further by themselves without getting lost as the scents can not fade that much that dogs can not recognise them. These beacons can also be used in an opposite manner where specific could be turned on to have a dog follow a predefined path to a certain location.

to guide themselves through the urban infrastructure.

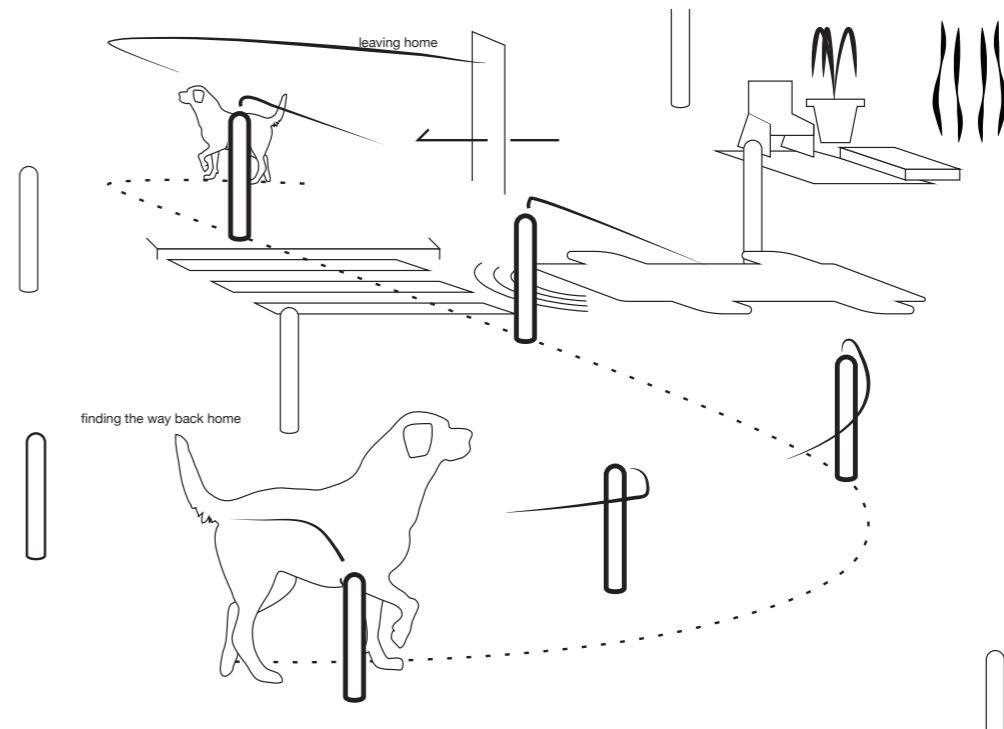
### Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?

Combining the 'scent beacons' and 'scent map', by placing different organic scent markers in specific areas, would enable dogs to more intensely experience and better navigate their surroundings. It would also prevent them from getting lost. This would facilitate both in the most natural way.

### Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?

Humans would have to considerably alter their existing environment, not only in a physical but even more so in a sensory sense.

## SCENT BEACONS



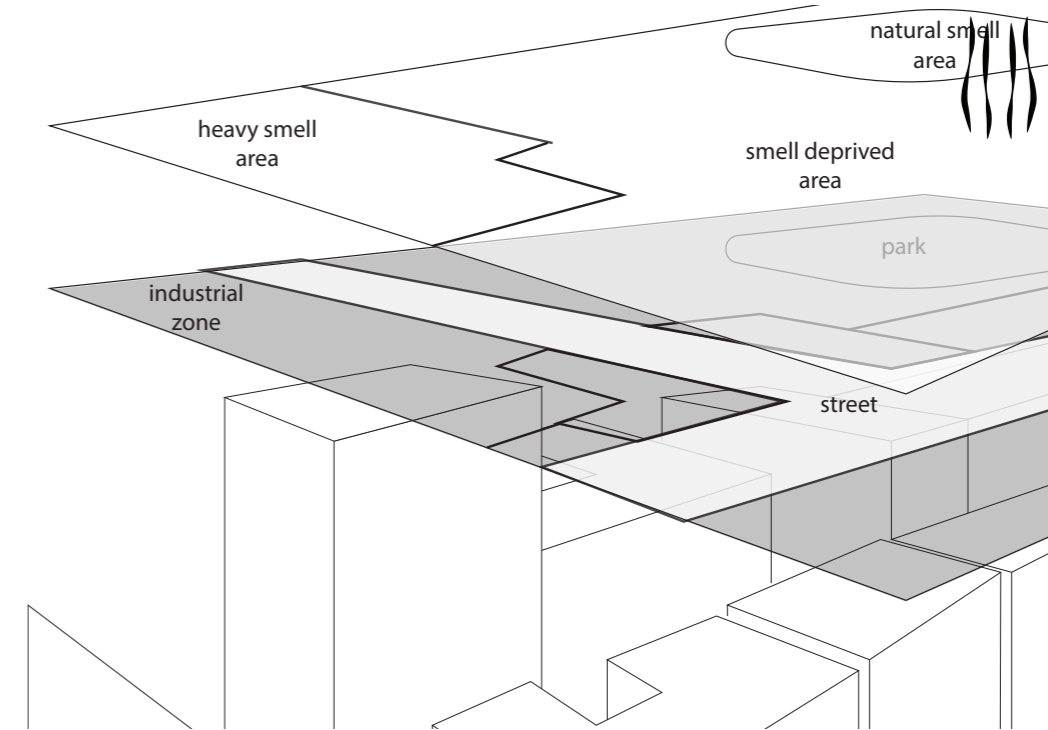
### Does it have a possible benefit for humans?

The mentioned alterations humans would have to make, would itself be the benefit they might gain. It would give them the possibility to better utilise more of their senses and ultimately more intensely experience their surroundings.

### Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?

Humans have always mapped out and altered the existing environment to more effectively and efficiently navigate it, while dogs (and every other animal for that matter) have had to deal with and adjust to these man-made changes.

### SCENT MAP





**HELPING HAND**

The goal here is to explore ways humans could be facilitated in contributing to the enablement of rights for dogs. The following idea shows an example of how humans could contribute to FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT for dogs. It focuses on temporarily guiding dogs through traffic (or specific parts of the environment in general). Traffic itself is clearly a human concept, as it is a layer added to the environment by them. Although relatively uncomplex to humans, it can be seen as a 'meaning' layer; ergo (presumed to be) only perceivable in all its facets by them and not by dogs. This offers humans the opportunity, to put into practice knowledge specific to them in order to help dogs.

Humans could use the (dog-)jacket shown here as a tool to assist dogs, who would be in need of engaging in traffic. A special cord incorporated in each of its sleeves could be pulled out, briefly turning the jacket into a 'dog-leash'. When temporarily being attached to each other by the jacket, humans are able to guide dogs through traffic. Once having crossed a road for example and having turned the 'leash' back into a regular jacket, both human and dog can each go their separate ways again.

**Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?**

The benefit would be (an example of) how dogs might be enabled to cope with a matter which would otherwise be incomprehensible to them. In this case this would keep them safe while going

about in an infrastructure determined by humans. Although receiving help, helping dogs in the way described would leave the most room for them to be free to decide where to go.

**Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?**

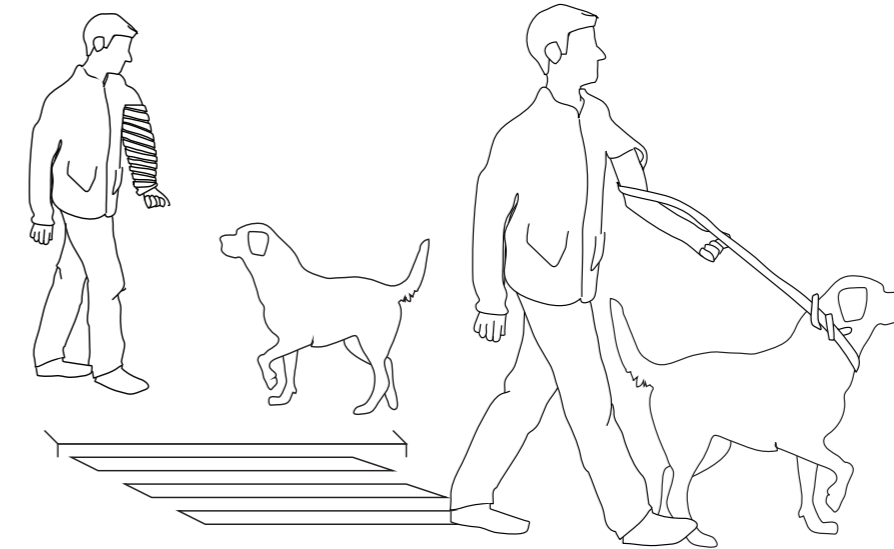
It would show how humans could take more responsibilities (even for something that is not theirs), even adjusting their wardrobe to it.

**Does it have a possible benefit for humans?**

Perhaps the immediate benefit for humans might not be directly apparent, but it would create the possibility for them to contribute to the wellbeing of dogs, therefore possibly also positively contributing to their own subjective wellbeing (by enabling acting virtuously).

**Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?**

It could make clear how some might be naturally inclined to help other human-beings (to cross a street for example) while helping a 'strange' dog would presumably not come that naturally. Although in this case it is not so much about how dogs are treated differently as it is about exemplifying how dogs and humans experience the world differently. Something orderly and comprehensible to humans (like traffic) might be perceived as chaos by dogs (and vice versa).



# FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

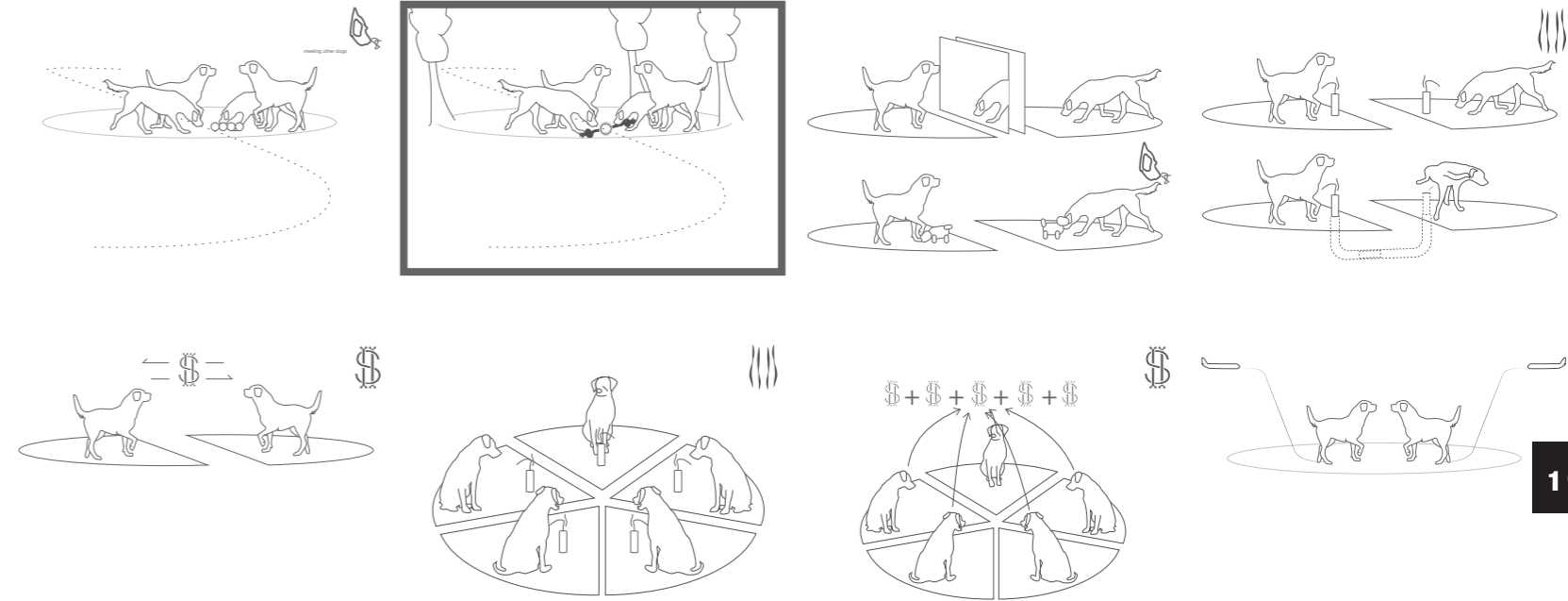
“Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.”

This right allows humans to freely choose whoever they would like to interact with. We can meet those at any moment we like whether alone or in bigger groups. Humans have even developed ways of communicating without having to be in close proximity of each other.

Dogs, as already described in the FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT section, are limited in doing so, as humans determine the moment dogs can go out. Apart from this, dogs also lack the ability to connect without being in close

proximity of each other.

Furthermore, when considering the fact dogs are pack animals, the importance of this right to them can not go unnoticed.



## MEETING PLACE

As dogs lack a method of long distance communication, it would be most appropriate for them to physically meet each other. To create the possibility for dogs to do so, they should not only be enabled to go out as they like, but they should also be provided with places to do so. The idea is to create specific areas equipped for dogs. One could envision spacious areas to which products could be added to increase social interactions. Furthermore, vegetation that stimulates dogs' olfactory senses should be incorporated into this environment.

### Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?

Dogs would be provided with the space to most directly interact with other dogs and not just to come across others as they pass by.

### Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?

It would mean humans have to make certain amounts of space available and they would have less control over when and which dog 'their' dogs meet

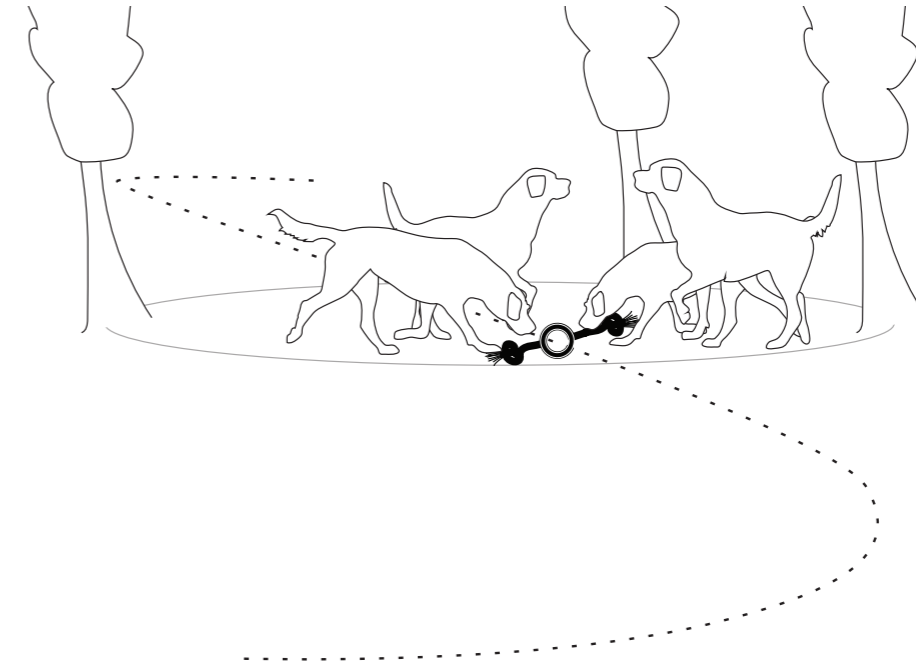
### Does it have a possible benefit for humans?

The mentioned loss of control might at the same time be the benefit created. As the dogs would now be able to meet other dogs in appropriate spaces when they so desire, humans would no longer have to be concerned about having to take out the dog to do so.

### Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?

Humans have created many places where they are able to meet others, while dogs are confined to parts of parks while mostly on a leash.

## MEETING PLACE

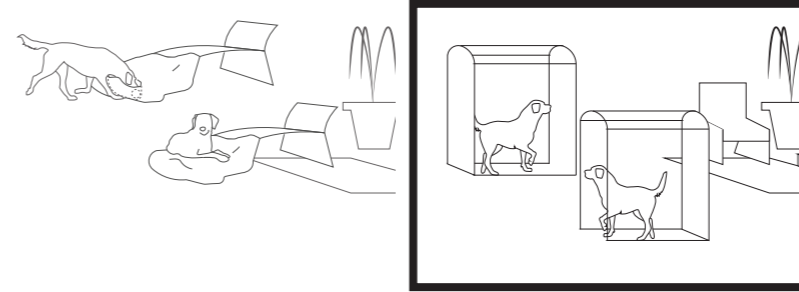


# RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE

“Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.”

This right has the greatest link to privacy, something valued a lot by humans. It provides the freedom to interact with family or act in the way one wants without the interference of others. Dogs do enjoy the privacy of their home as part of a human family and can be at peace without the interference of strangers (humans other than their owners or the ones their owners allow contact with). While this is so concerning strangers, it is not so much the case when considering their owners. Dogs do not have the freedom

to decide when wanting to interact with them as they are now demanded to be readily available to do as their owners please.



# RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE

## ‘AIRLOCK’

To provide dogs with FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, easy leaving and entering of their home should be facilitated, without having the side effects of doing the same for outsiders. To do so, a device would be attached to the exterior of their home. This device would function similarly to an airlock, which can be opened and shut from both sides, where one side only opens if the other is closed and vice versa. Not to guarantee the door only opens if the lock contains the approved air pressure, but to guarantee the lock contains the approved visitor, namely the dog itself.

### **Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?**

Dogs would have the possibility to be left in peace as they like without having to be locked in, as it would also enable dogs to go outside when they like.

### **Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?**

In order to install the ‘lock’, humans living with dogs should have their home altered.

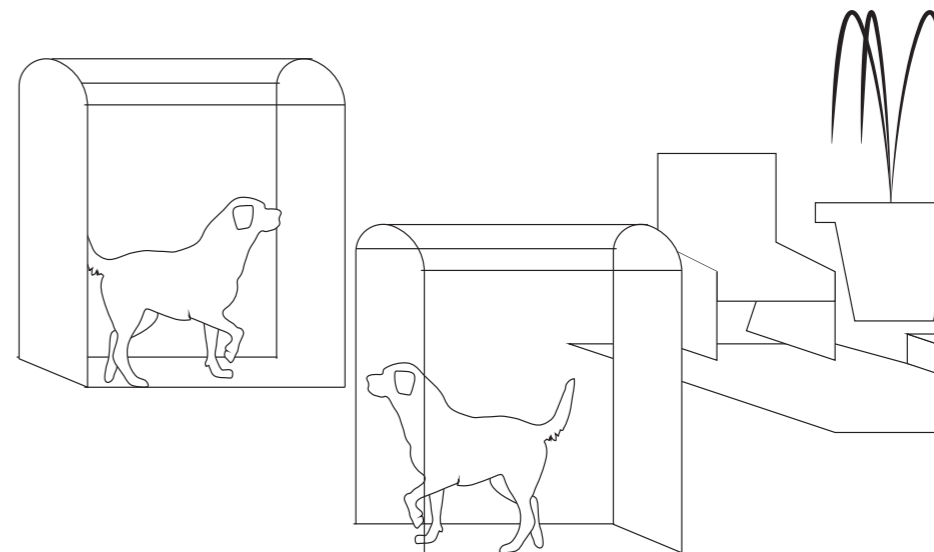
### **Does it have a possible benefit for humans?**

The humans where the dogs live would enable the dog to go in and out of the house by itself, without creating a possibility for strangers to enter.

### **Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?**

Apart from showing that at present

dogs can not leave and enter their home as they like, it can also make one think about the privacy dogs get. Humans can now walk in on dogs as they please and disturb them at any moment they like.

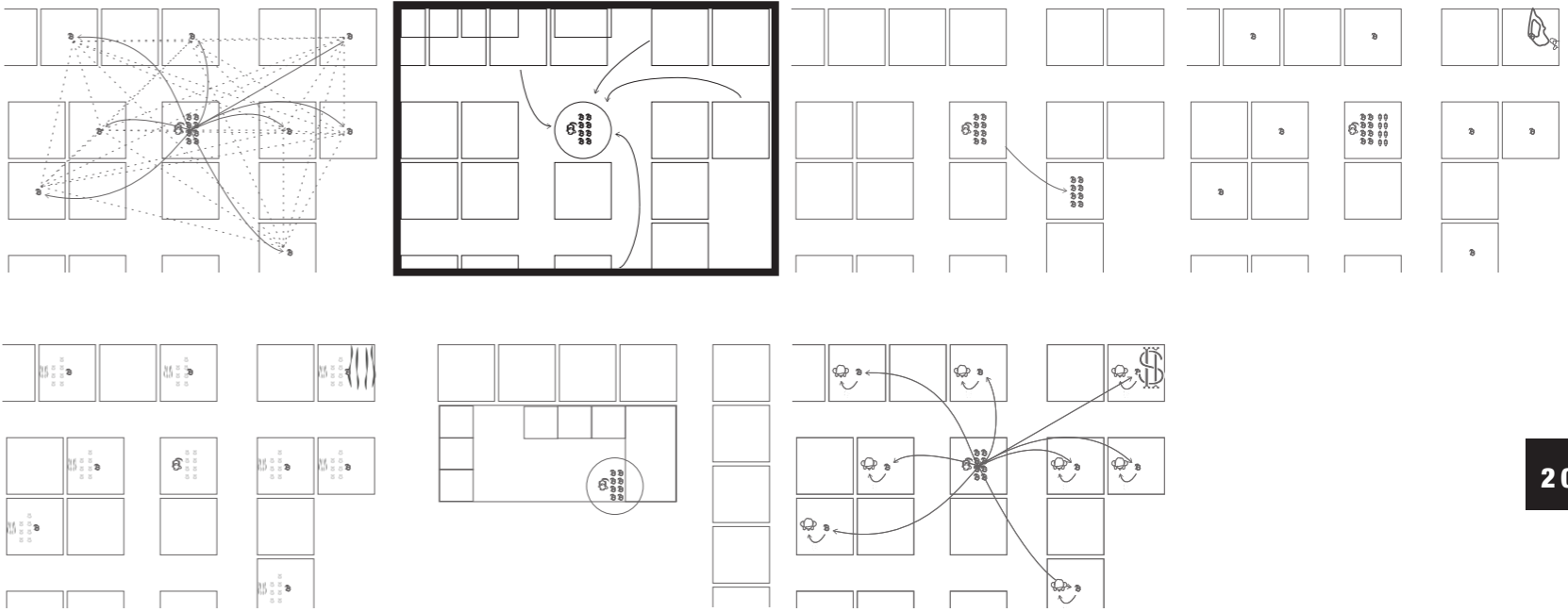


# RIGHT TO MARRY FOUND A FAMILY

“Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.”

This right first of all grants humans the possibility to fulfil the symbolic and in most cultures highly valued act of marriage. It is often not just symbolic but also establishes yet additional rights and obligations, between spouses. Apart from this it also provides the right to found a family. The first part concerning marriage creates meaning for humans but would be irrelevant to dogs, as marriage is very much about meaning on a level incomprehensible to dogs and it is debatable whether or not to

consider dogs as monogamous. Much more relevant to dogs would be the possibility to found a family. This is something dogs clearly lack in current times. When dogs have litter they are separated from their mother after several weeks, to be randomly divided among different humans. The RIGHT TO MARRY, for humans, should be transformed into the RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY, for dogs.



**FAMILY KEPT TOGETHER**

Instead of trying to come up with ways to make a randomly division of a whole nest more bearable, which might feel as some kind of symptom management to some, one could also decide to solve the matter at its core. To do so, a family would be given their own private home. Simultaneously dogs would no longer be picked by one person, instead a whole group of humans living in the same area, as this dog family, can decide to become responsible for them. These humans and dogs would now form their own community together.

**Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?**

Out of the ideas, to enable the RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY for dogs, this would be most suitable. As their family would have their own home they would be close together. At the same time having an own home would improve the facilitation of the RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE, as dogs would now have the possibility to also take a break from the humans that they live with.

**Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?**

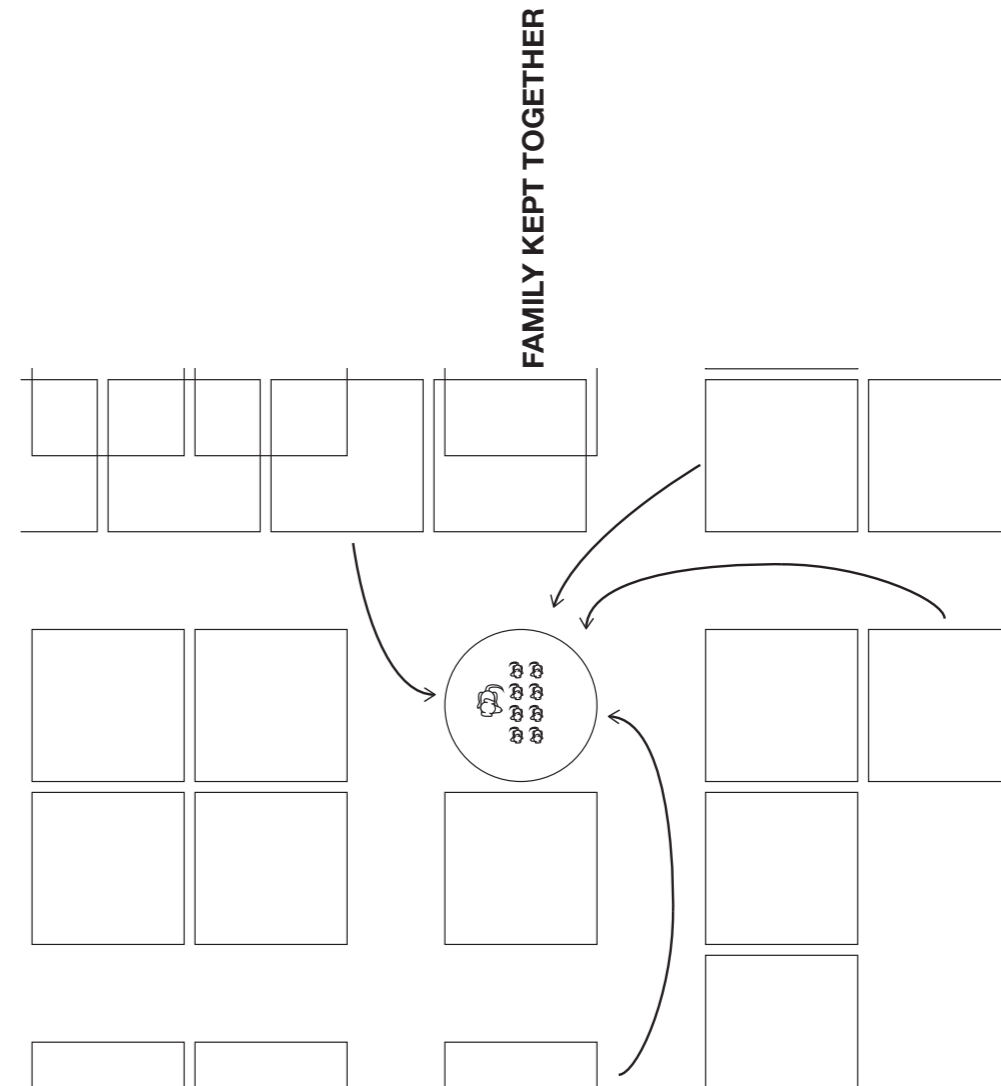
This idea would also mean that the notion of humans being dog 'owners' would fade.

**Does it have a possible benefit for humans?**

Humans could now share their responsibility for dogs and act in a way which one knows is preferable to dogs.

**Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?**

This might be one of the biggest differences in the way humans and dogs are treated. While deliberately taking apart a nest is very common in dealing with dogs, the same thing happening to humans is nearly impossible to imagine.



“Spouses shall enjoy equality of rights and responsibilities of a private law character between them, and in their relations with their children, as to marriage, during marriage and in the event of its dissolution. This Article shall not prevent States from taking such measures as are necessary in the interests of the children.”

This right first of all grants humans the possibility to fulfil the symbolic and in most cultures highly valued act of marriage. It is often not just symbolic but also establishes yet additional rights and obligations, between spouses. Apart from this it also provides the right to found a family. The first part concerning marriage creates meaning for humans but would be irrelevant to dogs, as marriage is very much about meaning on a level incomprehensible to dogs and it is debatable whether or not to

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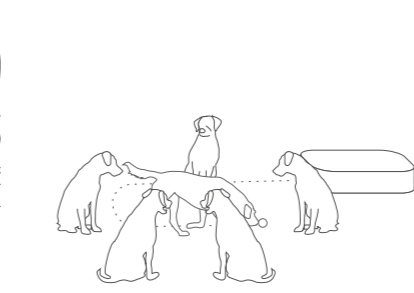
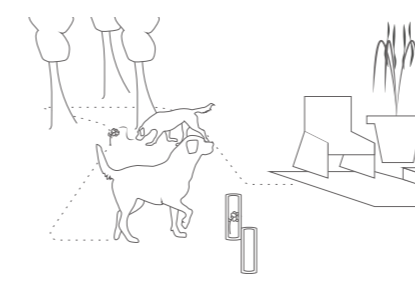
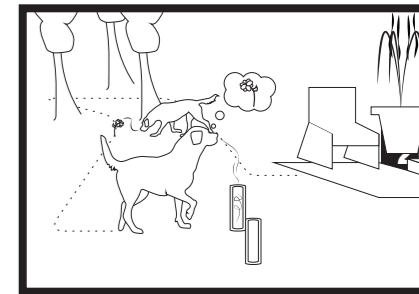
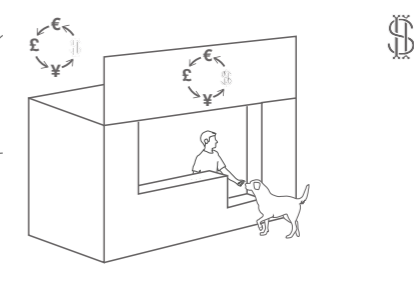
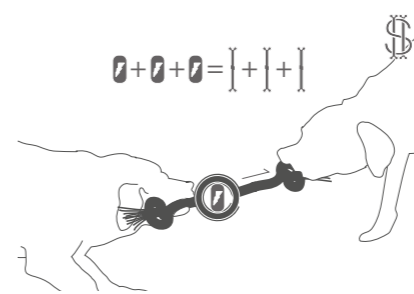
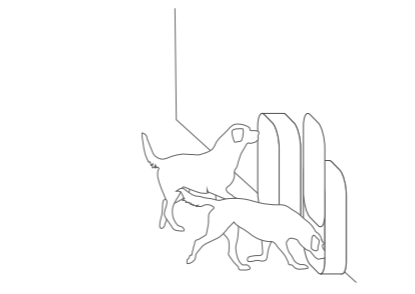
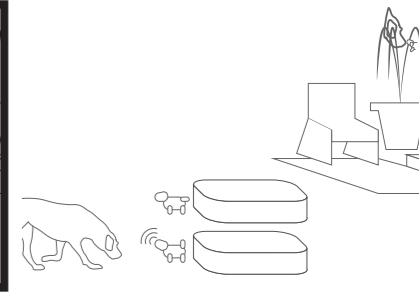
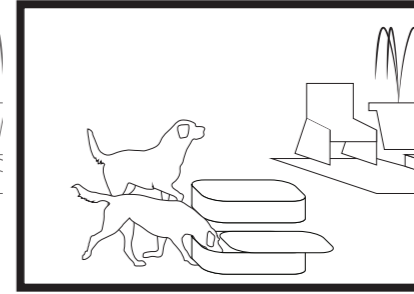
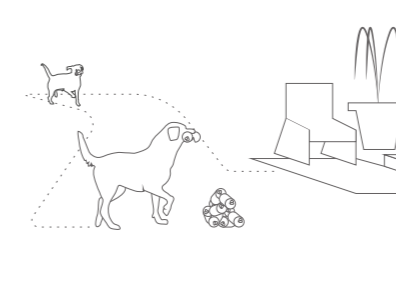
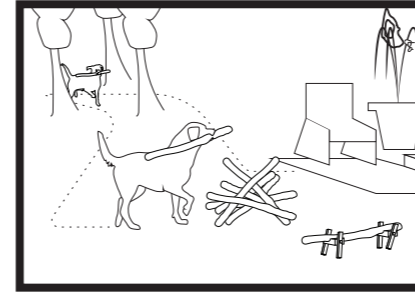
No ideas were selected here in order to keep the story comprehensible.



# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

“Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.”

This right's description seems quite straight forward when considering humans, but is less so concerning dogs. One needs to reconsider what a dogs possession would be. Has a toy, bought (and selected) for a dog by its owner, become a dogs possession? Even if its 'owner' decides on when to discard of it?



# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

## KEEP WHAT THEY COLLECT (BRANCHES)

Next to toys, actually picked by humans for them, dogs often pick up stuff they like to play with. Think of the branches they turn up with during a walk out in the woods. The branch they have been carrying around during the entire walk gets thrown back into the woods, upon entering the car before being driven home.

The solution is searched for in making humans, living with dogs, more prone to keeping the belongings the dogs themselves have picked. The idea is to provide humans with possibilities to easily turn, what the dogs collect, into something more. When considering the branches, for example, these could be turned into a sculpture or a fun

### SELF-STORAGE AT HOME

Even without being able to motivate humans to decide to keep what dogs collect, one could still look into ways for dogs themselves to decide what to keep. Providing every dog with its own private storage device could facilitate this. To ensure only the dog has access to its possessions, the opening of the device could be activated by a nose-print unique to the dog, for example.

### Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?

A combination of the two ideas, where dogs could pick up what they would like to possess and this could be stored at home, would create the most benefit for dogs. This way they could most directly benefit and be most independent in deciding what to keep

object to play with (illustrated here as a magnified 'stick insect' ('wandelende tak' in dutch)). By having humans invest some time in these objects, as they build them, the likelihood of them keeping it increases.

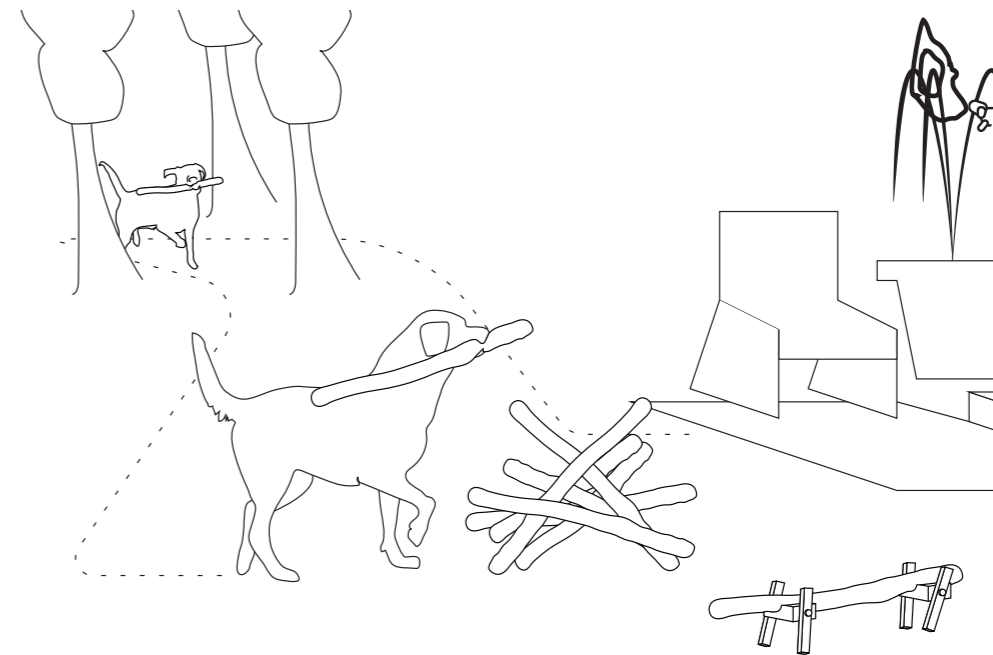
close to them and have access to.

### Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?

Those living with a dog should sacrifice a part of their living space for its facilitation. They might also have to bear with things they find dirty from time to time.

### Does it have a possible benefit for humans?

It might make them feel less responsible for providing dogs with toys, for example. If these were items a dog collected while performing an activity together with the human(s) it lives with, perhaps keeping them would elicit memories later on.

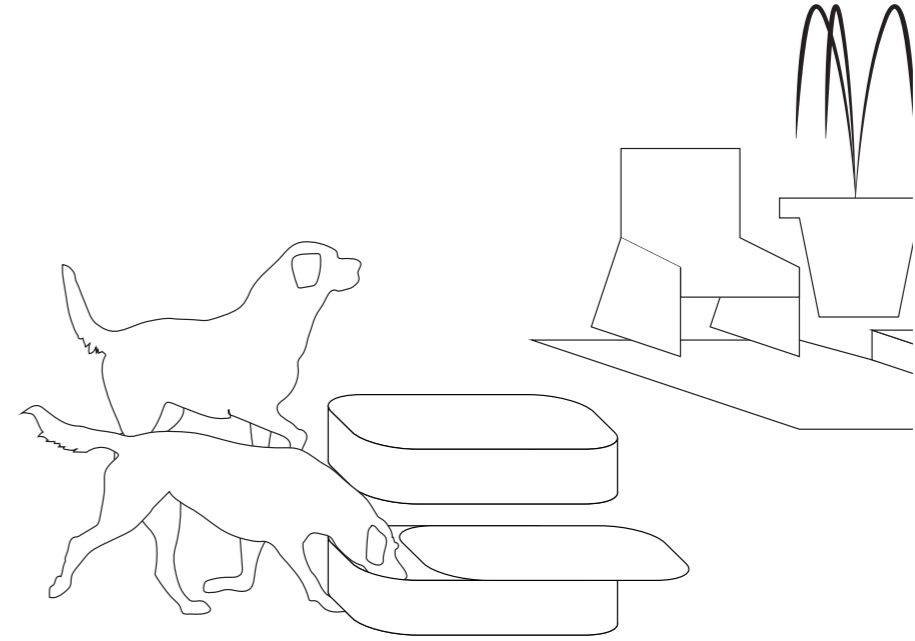


# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

would elicits memories later on.

**Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?**

Humans are free to decide what to keep, their homes are filled with many object illustrating this, while dogs (even if they would never want so many objects) have no real definite say in even one object.



SELF-STORAGE AT HOME

# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

## **KEEP EVERYTHING SMELLED BEFORE (REPRESENTATION)**

Regarding the fact dogs are olfactory-oriented beings, this might mean they value possessing smells over possessing any 'physical' object. This would be similar to humans, being visually-oriented, treasuring photos for their ability to elicit memories. On a daily basis dogs come across all kinds of smells, to enable them to capture these smells they should be provided with a special device that is able to absorb these smells. To enable dogs to actually keep these smells they come in contact with. The dogs would carry the device with them in their mouth and drop it wherever they wanted to capture a smell. At home there should be an additional device to preserve the smells for a longer period of time.

### **Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?**

As an addition to the combination of the previous two ideas, it could add to the benefit for dogs. They could now not just keep objects, but perhaps keep 'objects' they value more.

### **Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?**

Humans should become more aware of dogs' 'olfactory world' and put their capacities into effect in order to provide dogs with things that enrich 'their world'.

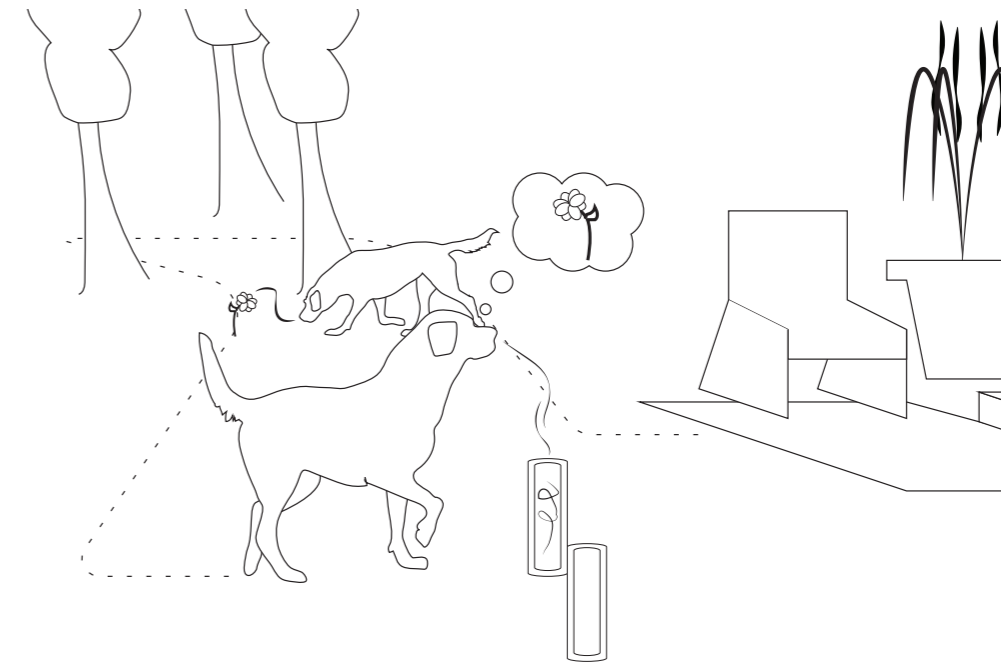
### **Does it have a possible benefit for humans?**

It might be another way to make humans aware of the fact the olfactory

sense is somewhat underrated, while it could be used to create benefit.

### **Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?**

It might make clear how humans and dogs have different perceptions of the world, one a visually and the other an olfactory oriented, perception.. Therefore, it might also show how what both find important might differ. What humans find of most importance might be of less importance to dogs and vice versa.



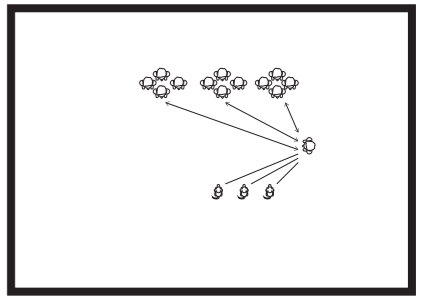
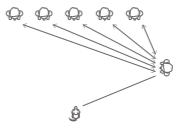
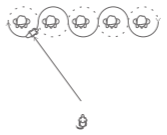
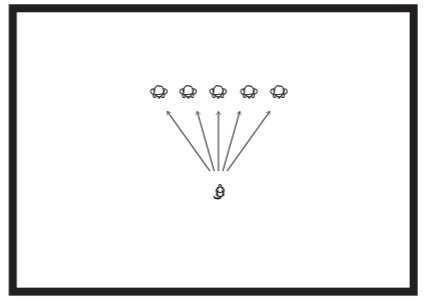
**KEEP EVERYTHING  
SMELLED BEFORE  
(REPRESENTATION)**

# RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

“The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.”

This right enables humans to choose those who decide on the laws, to ensure these are laws we feel comfortable to live by. For dogs this will not be about the choice of the legislature, as dogs do not perceive the world on a ‘meaning’ level of in this case legislation, politics and politicians. Of much more influence on a dog’s life are the humans with whom they live, therefore creating the ability to have a choice in who to live with is of greater importance to them.

Rather than RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS, renaming it as RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS would be more appropriate. Therefore, alternative structures through which the choice of where the dog can live can be made, will be provided in this section.



# RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

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## CHOOSE OWN 'OWNER' DIRECTLY

The structure that maybe comes to mind first, is the one in which the dog itself can choose who to live with. This will be a structure whereby they can choose who they want to live with from multiple human individuals..

## ADOPTION GROUP CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT

This structure is similar to the described previously. In this case instead of a choice between different human individuals, the 'expert' will choose from different small groups of humans. These groups could be formed by groups living in the same neighbourhood, who would like to form a kind of community with a dog.

### Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?

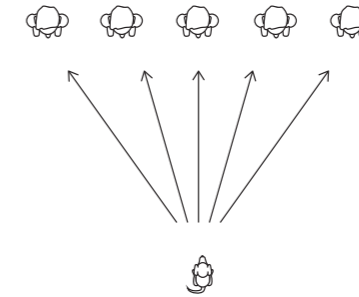
Combining the idea of the dog choosing its owner directly and a dog being adopted by a group of humans would create the most benefit for dogs. This way, instead of having to determine in advance with whom the dog chooses to live, one can have the

dog decide simply by going where he or she likes to be (within a manageable amount of options). This would be the most natural way for a dog to decide/show its decision. To make this choice as beneficial as possible the expert should be involved in the selection of those a dog can choose from. The expert should also perform regular checks determining whether those involved remain fit to choose from.

### Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?

Humans would have to give up their idea of individually owning a dog. Having the expert check upon the humans who like to live with dogs, would also more clearly show that humans have to sacrifice some of their

## CHOOSE OWN 'OWNER' DIRECTLY



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# RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

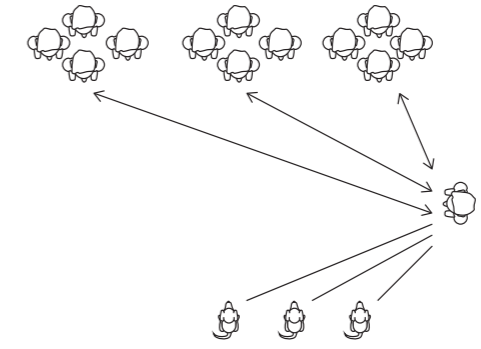
privacy in order for the dogs to benefit.

### Does it have a possible benefit for humans?

It would create the possibility for humans to have a shared responsibility to better care for a dog, rather than responsibility on their own. It might even increase their sense of belonging as they become part of a community.

### Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?

First of all, it shows that whether a dog can live and keep living with certain humans is now solely decided by these humans themselves (in the worst case resulting in dogs ending up in shelters). Furthermore, it would show how humans living with dogs watch their behaviour and adjust it, while the behaviour of these humans towards dogs will now be watched and adjusted if needed. The way they treat a dog would become less unbinding.



ADOPTION GROUP  
CHOSEN THROUGH  
EXPERT

“Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.”

This right allows humans to express oneself by have opinions and share them with others. It is hard to determine whether dogs actually have similar explicit opinions the way humans do and to what extent they are able to communicate those opinions. What is known on the other hand is that dogs can express their feelings by communicating through body language. What can be seen as most striking when considering this, is the clipping of dogs’ tails or breeding dogs

with anatomically deprives them from being able to fully express themselves. This is something that counteracts their right to FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. Measures could be taken preventing this from happening, but even if this would be the case there would still be dogs who already suffer from these practices. Ideas to support these dogs should be thought up, when wanting to provide each dog with equal rights.

No ideas wee selected here in order to keep the story comprehensible.

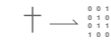
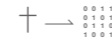
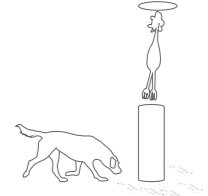
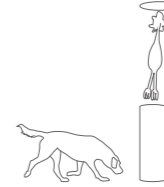
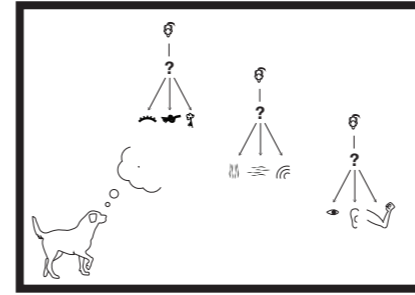


# FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.”

This right is very much about having the freedom to make decisions. It not only gives humans the freedom to have certain thoughts or a certain conscience or religion but, independent of what they are, gives them the freedom to change them as well. For humans it is impossible to interpret a dog’s moral conscience let alone its religion, if they even exist. But what is clear is that humans make many decisions on their behalf. This increases chances that decisions are made which are not in

accordance with their thoughts, due to misinterpretations for example.



# FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, PREFERENCE AND CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

## PREFERENCE IN LEARNING

When focussing on the FREEDOM OF THOUGHT part of this right, one can see that humans influence the thought of dogs particularly by determining what they learn. Therefore, having dogs decide for themselves what they would like to learn is what ultimately gives them the most freedom of thought. It is obviously impossible to ask a dog what he likes to learn. But approaching it as a gradual process, where one looks at what a dog occupies himself with in different stages of its life, might be used to determine what a dog's preferences are. One could, for example, start by observing what materials a puppy is most fascinated by, think of ropes or rubber or plants etc. When turning into adolescents they would be offered what can be seen as a broadening of the previous interest, for example play rope pulling, fetch or hide and seek games. This might result in them eventually learning about physically aiding others, retrieving and tracking down certain objects, when they become adults. While doing so one should always keep evaluating whether this is still something a dog is interested in.

## Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?

The likelihood of this idea of taking dogs' preferences into account being beneficial to dogs is the highest. It would prevent dogs from doing things against their will and would make them enjoy what they do more.

## Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?

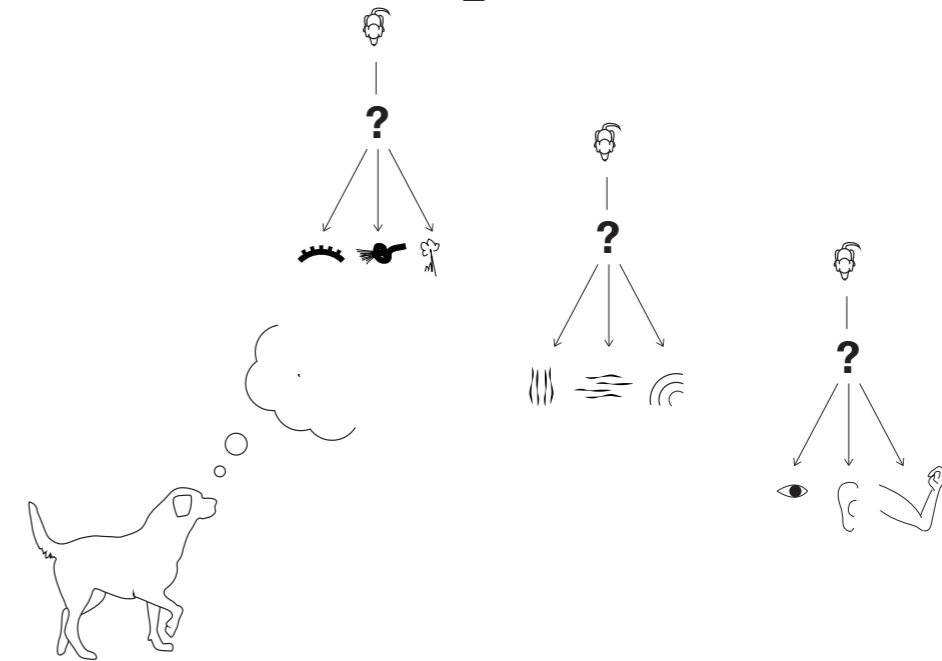
Humans would have to give up part of their control over dogs, as they would no longer be able to decide to give dogs certain tasks without taking their preference into account. Moreover, effort should be put into finding out what each dog's preferences are.

## Does it have a possible benefit for humans?

Having dogs learn what they prefer would create the possibility for humans to better benefit from each dog's potential.

## Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?

Humans have the possibility to make choices regarding a great number of matters concerning their own lives and even the lives of the dogs in their own lives. As it focuses on each dog having its own specific preferences, it possibly also makes one think about the fact that dogs might be seen as individuals.

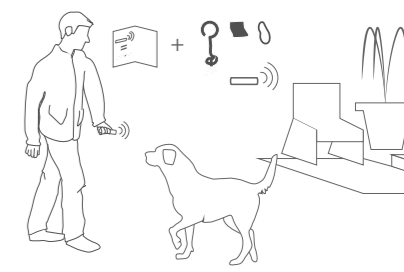
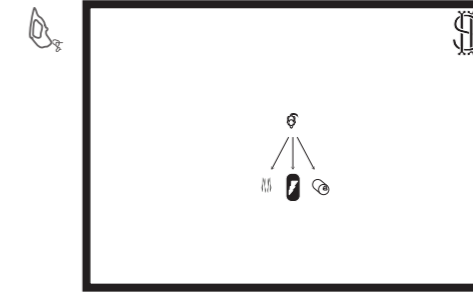
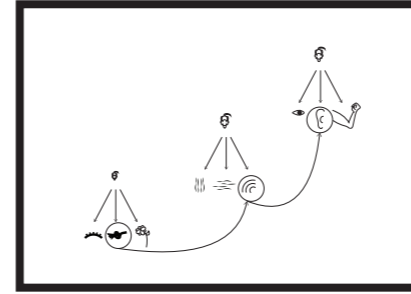


“No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.”

This right gives meaning to the lives of humans as it enables them to develop themselves and to contribute to society. Education is not only beneficial on an individual level, but the possibility to learn from and teach others has greatly contributed to the development of humanity as a whole.

Puppy classes, where they learn some basic skills (and their ‘owner’ learns how to make them perform them), are currently one of the most common forms of education for dogs. However, this is primarily aimed at preventing

them from causing problems for humans. The lives of dogs could be enriched by this right, when enabling them to learn things beneficial or gratifying to them.



**EDUCATION LEVELS FOR DOGS**

When wanting to provide dogs with the RIGHT TO EDUCATION it should not just fit a few, but it must fit most of them. To enable this in the human educational system, education focuses on different aspects depending on the student. The same could be implemented for dogs, for example depending on their age and intelligence.

**SKILLS TO TAKE PART IN SOCIETY**

The same as humans not only learning to read for their entertainment; education for dogs also should include the teaching of skills to take part in society. In the case of dogs the things to learn about would be the ideas which were develop to enable dogs with the different rights.

**Does it have a clear benefit for dogs?**

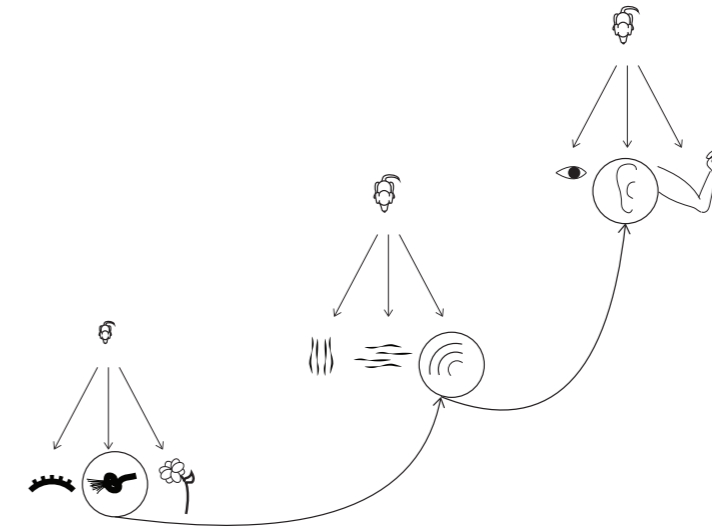
Both the idea of teaching dogs skills to take part in society and dividing education for dogs into different levels would ensure dogs do not just have the right to education but education that would enrich their lives the most.

**Might humans have to make certain sacrifices for its facilitation?**

As the idea is to educate dogs by having them go to school alongside children, this would mean the human educational system should be adapted. This would not only mean changes in the curriculum of children but would also mean teachers now have additional pupils to look after.

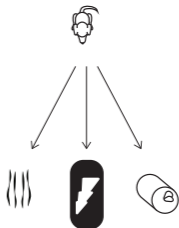
**Does it have a possible benefit for humans?**

It would ensure dogs can better take part in society without any problems and would also have the effect that dogs can better behave towards humans.



# RIGHT TO EDUCATION

**Does it make clear how humans and dogs are treated differently concerning the same matters?**  
Having different levels of education and learning skills that enable one to take part in society are elements also present in human education.



SKILLS TO TAKE PART IN SOCIETY



The chosen ideas were combined into a scenario (initial version on the right page and in more detail in Appendix D) which was then made into a film.

A process similar to the 'regular design process' was followed to design the film:

**DESIGN**

writing a (/adjusting the) scenario, improving ideas

**PROTOTYPING**

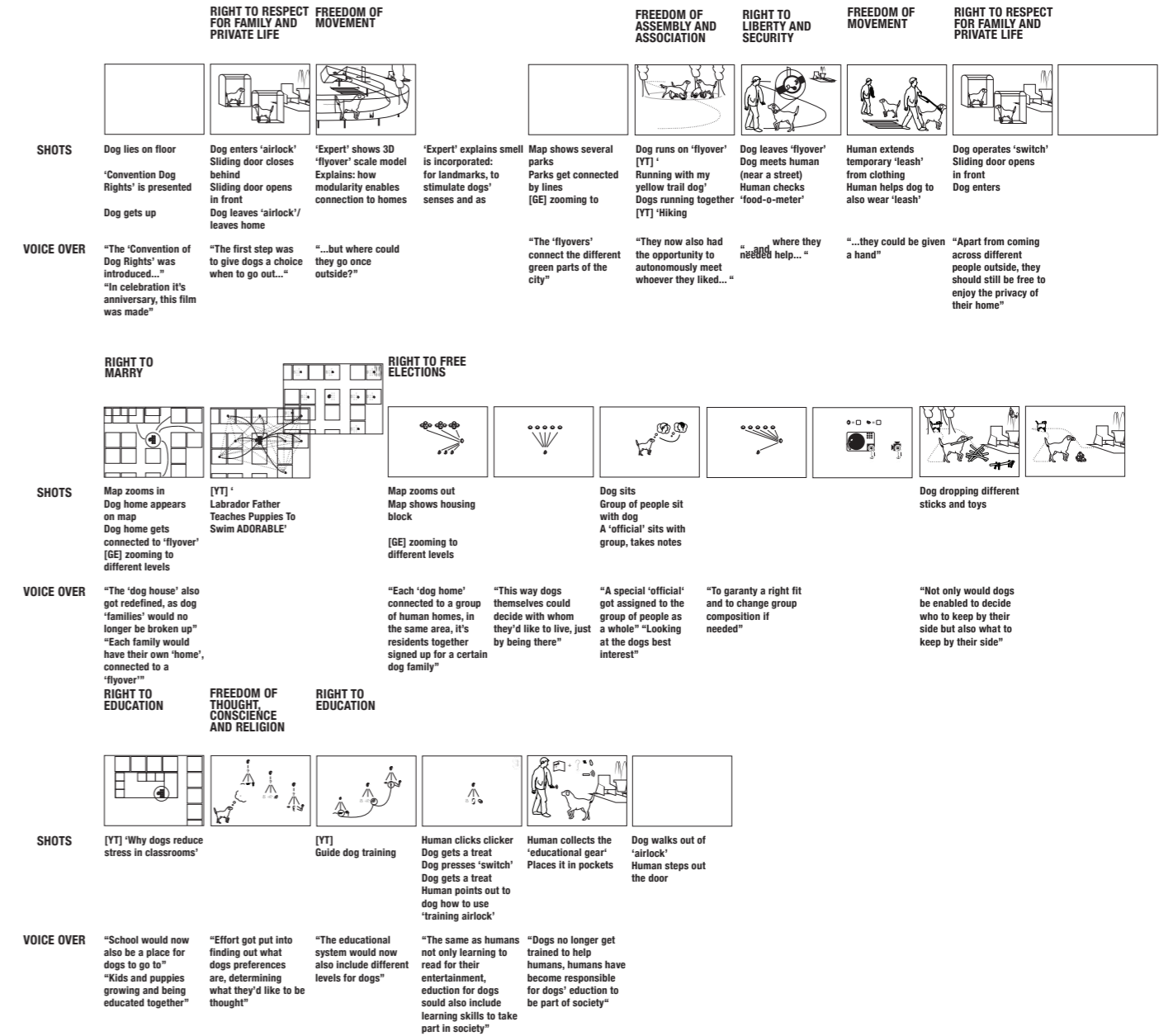
production of props, (re-)capturing film, (re-)recording voice over, (re-)editing

**EVALUATION**

evaluating in between versions

This cycle was repeated a numbers of times.

The images (film stills) on the next pages give an impression of the film.





DOG HUMAN  
RIGHTS RIGHTS





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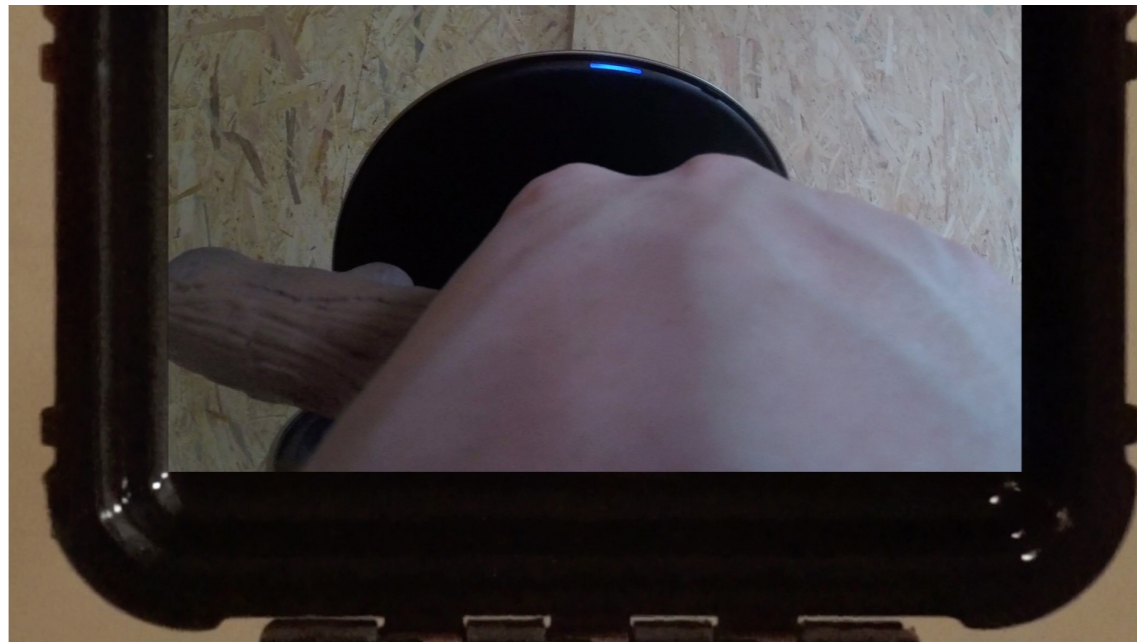


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< previous question  
**HOW CAN SPECULATION ON THIS FUTURE  
 BE ENABLED?**

**Does it make clear how humans  
 and dogs are treated differently  
 concerning the same matters?**

I decided to determine this by  
 asking the questions:

**Does it have a clear benefit for  
 dogs?**

**Might humans have to make  
 certain sacrifices for its  
 facilitation?**

**Does it have a possible benefit for  
 humans?**

## **DOES THE FILM ELICIT SPECULATION ON WHAT THE FUTURE MIGHT LOOK LIKE?**

How can this be determined?

What is speculated on?

# CHAPTER 7

## evaluation

After having designed and produced the final version of the film, its impact was evaluated by finding out how before and after viewing the film people look at the future human-dog relationship. The first

section of this chapter will explain the goal of the evaluation and the way the evaluation was conducted. The second section will address the results obtained during the evaluation.

## M E T H O D

### RESEARCH GOAL AND QUESTIONS

To gain insights, three main questions were posed. Answers were gathered by conducting live interviews. (A more elaborate list of the research questions and the interview setup/questions can be found in Appendix E).

# [1]

## DOES IT ENABLE TO COME UP WITH ALTERNATIVE FUTURES?

The main goal of the project is to explore the future human-dog relationship. As already discussed in the Introduction the best way to reach this goal was considered. To look at what as many people as possible perceive the future might be like, seemed the best approach. The way in which the future will evolve will presumably be greatly influenced by the human sentiments and attitudes towards 'this' future. This would mean research question 2 will be the one of

# [2]

## WHAT SENTIMENTS/ATTITUDES TOWARDS FUTURE COME FORWARD?

To gain insights into what the future might be, collecting and evaluating the reactions of the viewers of the film is the key to a possible future scenario.

# [3]

## HOW ARE IDEAS APPRAISED?

As a variety of ideas was developed, the film brought the ideas together in one narrative, in one consolidated design. The project could therefore have been evaluated by considering question 1 and 2 on the base of the film only. However, it was felt that it would be a missed opportunity not to evaluate these ideas separately as well, as each of them also have qualities of their own. Considering how each idea is perceived individually might potentially provide additional insights to question 2, which

greatest importance. The Introduction also discussed that in order to find out what a future could be, it is essential that people are able to (or if necessary be provided with the means to) consider alternative futures at all. Therefore the question 'whether or not people were enabled and inspired by the film to come up with alternative futures', will be answered first.

### INTERVIEW

This section will give a summary of the interview setup, briefly describing how answers to each research question were collected and what questions were asked. (A more elaborate list of the interview questions which served as guideline for the interviews can be found in Appendix E).

The first question was answered in the following way. Prior to watching the film, the interviewees were asked about their vision of the future human-dog relationship. There were two reasons for this: First of all, to determine whether they could 'still be enabled' to come up with alternative futures of the human-dog relationship, or whether they were already able to do so beforehand. Second, to be able to compare clearly their views on the question before and after viewing the film. After having seen the film the viewers were asked similar questions. Comparing the answers could show any change in their ability to come up with alternative futures. In order to evaluate the 'longterm' effect of the film on this ability, the interviewees participated in a short follow-up interview, taking place approximately two weeks after the initial interview.

### SETUP

Apart from using the answers to the questions, which would already be used in answering question 1, the following was done to answer research question 2. Before and after being asked about their vision of the future human-dog relationship, they were also asked different questions to determine (as a 'baseline', so to speak, on) their view of the current human-dog relationship. This was done to get insights into what sentiments/attitudes already play a role in the human-dog relationship and if any changes in their perception of it might/could occur.

### AND

Answers to the third question, how the different proposed ideas are appraised, were collected as follows. After having seen the film each of the interviewees was asked which ideas he or she could recall. This could be used to see which ideas were more or less appreciated, of left a strong or weak impression. The answer could also in part be used to answer question 2. Next, the interviewees were asked to consider each idea and react on it, expressing the benefit they saw for dogs and the benefit they saw for humans.

might otherwise be overlooked.

A summary of the interview results will be discussed in this section. The interviews were carried out among twelve people of varying age and gender, dog-‘owners’ and non dog ‘owners’. (The broader list of interview results per interviewee can be found in Appendix F).

The results on ‘enabling people to come up with alternative futures’ can be divided into three parts.

**Pre-film results**  
**Post-film (immediate) results**  
**Post-film (after contemplation period) results**

**Pre-film results**  
 These results were retrieved from the answers to the question on the vision the interviewees had of the future human-dog relationship.

When asked before seeing the film, most interviewees could not imagine how the human-dog relationship could change. Most felt no change would occur; some were very certain about it remaining the same; others thought it might change and some had hopes for some things to change.

**Post-film (immediate) results**  
 These results were again collected using the question on the interviewees’ vision, only now after watching the film. They did not come up with their own alternative futures. Interviewees reflected (positively and negatively) on what had been shown to them, providing answers along the lines of, “in a future like this, I would feel... “.

With regards to ‘what sentiments/ attitudes towards the future come forward’ the following results can be described (divided in before and after the film):

**Pre-film results**  
 Before the film the human-dog relationship was described as follows: First of all it was mostly described as a hierarchical relationship where humans (for example referred to as ‘boss’ or ‘caretaker’) are placed above dogs (for example referred to as ‘subordinate’ or ‘buddy’) in hierarchy.

Aspects of the relationship are often described as a fact (set in stone): “dogs depend on humans”, (as described by an interviewee before the film). What was also noted was that in their descriptions the interviewees often refer to ‘dogs’ (in a general sense).

**Post-film results**  
 After the film the human-dog relationship was considered as follows: When it was described, it was seen as a less strict hierarchical relation. This can be illustrated by an interviewee mentioning he thinks: “Although some hierarchy will remain, this will become less resolute and more relative, it could change into becoming much more equal, at least when looking at

The idea that interviewees recalled or started to talk about by themselves is highlighted by a black border in the list of interview results in Appendix F. This shows the idea FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT was mentioned most often.

**Post-film (after contemplation period) results**  
 The question to the interviewees regarding their vision on the future human-dog relationship was revisited during a short follow-up interview (approximately two weeks after the initial interview). Similar to the results collected right after the film, they did not come up with their own vision of alternative futures (in the overview described as ‘no change in vision’). They still reflected, this time on their current interactions with dogs. There was a range of types of reflections. Someone, for example, acknowledged a lack of knowledge about dogs which was considered necessary in order to assess the ideas that were shown; while someone else explained that, having been made aware of the facts, one could consider thinking about alternative futures for the human-dog relationship; and yet another mentioned realising that, as the dog in the film could ‘move’ if he/she did not like it somewhere, this would mean she (the interviewee) should consider whether a future dog would like being with her.

freedom.”  
 Aspects of the relationship are often described as something humans (have had) influence (on): “humans have made dogs dependent” (as described by the same interviewee about two weeks after the film). What was also noted was that in their descriptions the interviewees often referred to ‘a dog’ (not a specific dog).  
 These reactions are part of a series of different considerations on the described future. These can be found in Appendix F.

< previous question  
**DOES THE FILM ELICIT SPECULATING ON  
 WHAT THE FUTURE MIGHT LOOK LIKE?**

To evaluate whether the film elicited speculation, **12 people of different ages, male and female, with a dog and without a dog**, were interviewed. They were asked about their views on:

the **future** human-dog relationship,  
**before** seeing the film

the **future** human-dog relationship  
**right after** seeing the film

The **difference** between their views **before** and **after** shows us the impact of the film on **enabling people to speculate** about the future (human-dog relationship).

The **content** of the answers **after** seeing the film shows us the **attitude** of people towards the future (human-dog relationship).

The outcome which I presumed to be best was the film sparking its viewers imagination and enabling them to come up with even more alternatives: this did not happen!

**Before** seeing the film most **felt no change would occur** in the relationship.

**Right after**, they **reflected (positively and negatively) on the shown idea** of this future alternative. They **did not come up with their own alternatives**.

I decided to ask about their views again, **longer after** they had seen the film: This time they did come up with alternatives, but these were primarily **reflections on their current interactions** with dogs.

## WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THIS?



# CHAPTER 8

## conclusion

This chapter will start with discussing what might be concluded from the results. The sub-conclusions will be discussed per research question. The

chapter will end with a final conclusion on the goal to explore the human-dog relationship and on the project itself.

# [1]

## DOES IT ENABLE TO COME UP WITH ALTERNATIVE FUTURES?

Although the intended outcome that the film would enable its viewers to come up with alternative futures by themselves, did not occur to the extent I had hoped for, it did spark the imagination of its viewers. This becomes especially apparent in connection to what Dunne and Raby (2013) mention on the 'design speculations' they generate: "Their fictional nature requires viewers to suspend their disbelief and allow their imaginations to wander, to momentarily forget how things are now, and wonder about how things could be" (p. 14). Considering the serious and considered way the interviewees evaluated and commented on what they had seen, one can conclude they did indeed 'suspend their disbelief and allowed their imaginations to wander'. Therefore I do feel the film created the ability for them to speculate to a certain extent on

# [2]

## WHAT SENTIMENTS/ATTITUDES TOWARDS FUTURE COME FORWARD?

When considering the results on the sentiments/attitudes people have towards the future human-dog relationship the following can be concluded. A change in the participants' description of the relationship can be noticed, from being described as a strictly hierarchical one to one being described as less hierarchical and more mutually balanced. This shows there might be potential for the relationship to become more equal. The way the relationship human-dog was first considered as a given, 'natural' dominance of man over dog, then changing towards a more open view of the human-dog relation, acknowledging humans have influenced it, rather than that it is being seen as set in stone. This in turn might suggest their attitude might have changed and that they now see it as something malleable. They way

# [3]

## HOW ARE IDEAS APPRAISED?

As explained in the evaluation, the idea of FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT was most often recalled. At the same time it must be acknowledged that this was the idea which was most clearly shown as a 'design'. The part in the film considering the idea showed a 3D-printed model of a modular segment of the flyovers, designed to facilitate dogs with this right. This leads to the presumption that the idea that is 'most designed' (most clearly shown as a design) has most potential to leave an impression or maybe even leads to most speculation. This is interesting as it could mean that design can indeed lead to more speculation than just a narrative, elaborately explaining an idea in words.

a future that per definition is not known yet.

in which they look at it has also become less detached and generic. Instead of considering dogs in general they now consider individual dogs. Apart from this, several aspects came forward when looking at the different considerations on the envisaged future of the human-dog relationship. Linked to the proposed themes, examples of questions related to them are shown here:

### EQUALITY

If there are still human-beings who can not exercise their human rights, why start giving such rights to dogs?

Would these rights only be provided to dogs, favouring them over other animals?

### WELLBEING OF DOGS

How will I know the dog will be okay while being away?

Would all humans be fit for this? What if someone would deliberately wanted to harm a dog?

### IMPLEMENTATION

Who would want to invest?

In what way should everyone be notified?

### EDUCATION

Should those prepared to help a dog not obtain some kind of license to know how to treat dogs? Can all breeds of dogs be taught the same kind of things?

### DOG PERSPECTIVE

Would there also be rights that dogs would want that we can not imagining?

### CHANGES FOR HUMANS

How would it devalue the human environment? Or would humans also benefit?

### DOG PERSPECTIVE

Would there also be rights dogs would want which we can not imagine?

## GOAL

## ORIENTED

## CONCLUSION

There are clear signs indicating that there is potential and support for the human-dog relationship to change. The evaluation shows potential for further exploration of the initially proposed idea(s). The method of making use of speculative design to generate a design proposals that answers a (series of) 'what-if' question(s) related to the human-dog relationship proved to be successful. It resulted in a film that embodies a conceptual idea. This in turn resulted in making people 'receptive' to thinking about the possibility that the human-dog relationship is something which is able to undergo change. Possible scenarios for this change can be developed when considering the way it is perceived and described by the interviewees. There is potential for the relationship to become one in which dogs are an entity of their own, rather than just being considered as part of a human-dog entity.

## PROJECT

## ORIENTED

## CONCLUSION

Using speculative design as a means to develop and express ideas on the future relationship between men and dogs resulted in a distinctively broader view on our future world than expected.

It led to views, definitions and possible solutions to (currently) non-existent or yet not recognised problems that however will come forward in the future. It began with 'problems' for future dogs, but ended up with ideas beneficial to not only dogs but humans too.

As a designer I experienced the process of developing a speculative design on a specific subject as something exceptional and unexpectedly inspiring.

It provided the opportunity for me to put not only my design skills to work to 'merely' solve a problem, but to use them to speculate and think more freely. Speculative design not only gives the possibility to make others think through design, but starts by making oneself think and explore unknown territories.

I feel a speculative design can provide inspiration in a unique way, as it makes one take a rather different perspective on a subject. After having done the research and seeing the film myself, I feel that approaching design in relation to the human-dog relationship or dogs themselves in this way, has made imagination take off to a jump-start, coming up with more original ideas than I could have considered otherwise.

I can imagine that seeing the speculative ideas would have a similar effect on other designers, designing for this subject or issue too. The same would go for ideas that speculate on any other subject one takes up as an assignment for design.

However, what I perhaps enjoyed most was the fact that it enabled me to put not only my design thinking to work, but to add more to it, thinking from other perspectives and disciplines, even to philosophical thinking.

< previous question

### WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM THIS?

Although the film did not enable its viewers to come up with alternative futures by themselves, to the extent I had hoped for, it did spark their imagination.

What was most interesting was that the film instead of to a great extent change people's perception of what the 'future' (human-dog relationship) might be like, changed their perception of dogs themselves

They now more clearly see the individuality of a dog. This is considered to be a sign that there is more potential to further investigate what might be seen as a (desirable)

future, where dogs are (more) autonomous individuals in their relationship with humans.

## WHAT CONSIDERATIONS MIGHT BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT?

# CHAPTERS

## discussion

The discussion consists of two parts; the first will be on critical considerations that might be taken into account, the second on recommendations for potential future steps.

## C O N S I D E R A T I O N S

The considerations will again be discussed along the three main questions:

# [1]

**266 DOES IT ENABLE TO COME UP WITH ALTERNATIVE FUTURES?**

It is mentioned the film should have done the 'enabling' before people can come up with a vision to share, from which ultimately sentiments/attitudes can be distilled. Although it has been 'proven' the film caused a change in perception, what was not proven is whether it did so 'on its own' and whether it could not have been achieved as effectively by other means. For example it is imaginable that none of the interviewees ever considered, whether or not the human-dog relationship could change, as they were never asked to do so. Posing the question 'if this relationship could change', during the interview, could

# [2]

**WHAT SENTIMENTS/ATTITUDES TOWARDS FUTURE COME FORWARD?**

There could easily be more themes, as the film shows ideas provoking one to think about certain things while perhaps neglecting others. Different themes might also surface if one would not focus exclusively on right for dogs but on other related subjects as well.

Furthermore, the interviews were conducted in Dutch, so during the translation some information contained in them might have been lost or wrongly translated.

# [3]

**HOW ARE IDEAS APPRAISED?**

First of all the validity/relevance of this research question independently is questionable. It can only be used to determine how ideas are appraised, it can not determine their appropriateness (what one would normally strive for in design evaluation), because it can only show the opinions of those perceiving it.

First of all the validity/relevance of this research question independently is questionable.

It can only be used to determine how ideas are appraised, it can not determine their appropriateness (what one would normally strive for in design

have triggered them to consider as well.

The fact that interviewees were somehow stuck on reflecting on the future (seemingly not coming up with their 'own' vision of what it might be like), might be explained by the eagerness to answer the third question. In order to answer this question they were requested to meticulously go over each idea. This took up a considerable part of the interview, before they were asked one primary question on their vision on the future. Therefore they might have become too focussed on these ideas, leaving less room for their own views.

An additional observation might be in order as well:

Commonly an evaluation would probably be conducted with the 'user group' one has designed for. The focus in this project was said to be on both humans and dogs, but the latter unfortunately have moved to the background during the evaluation.

But as considering 'what if dogs have rights similar to our human rights' serves as a subject of reflection in an attempt to explore the future human-dog relationship, rather than a 'problem definition' in need of embodied solutions, evaluating humans opinions can still be seen as appropriate. Even more so when considering the attempt to facilitate dogs with these rights (even with most conclusive evidence of it being (feasible and) what they desire most), would have to start by ensuring humans support in order for it to be viable.

Apart from this, a general remark on the use of speculative design in this project to make people think about the future is appropriate too:

As (at least in this case of the designed film) the interviewees have, at times quite briefly, been shown certain ideas and conceptions, which might have been registered subconsciously, one should always consider the risk that they might unwittingly have been recognised and submitted as their own thoughts.

evaluation), because it can only show the opinions of those perceiving it.

Apart from this, the fact the idea of FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT was often referred to first could have been caused by it being the most clearly 'designed' one, but could also have been caused by other factors as it was described in multiple ways. One could see an 'expert' explain it, it was also elaborated on by the voiceover and it reappeared later on in the film, while other ideas were shown once and only commented on by the voiceover. It could also be explained by it being the most straightforward idea to comprehend. Nevertheless it will be interesting to further research the less explored items.

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## R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

The recommendations have been divided into two groups, those which could be used to improve or further corroborate the research (findings) and those aimed at future step that might be taken towards reaching this project's goal (of exploring the future human-dog relationship). They will be discussed respectively.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER CORROBORATING THE RESEARCH

Additional research could be done using interviews, only this time different variables could be used:

Interviews could be conducted with and without (although one should then come up with an idea of how to bridge the time) showing the film. This could be done to verify the impact of the film independently or the method of using speculative design to enable people to come up with alternative futures.

The idea which will be most elaborated on (being shown in its furthest designed stage in the film) could be varied, to verify if (as mentioned as conclusion) the 'most designed' idea has indeed the biggest impact on enabling speculation.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TAKING FUTURE STEPS

Although not the aim of this project, the following hypotheticals might still be considered. The idea of providing dogs with human-rights-like rights, in itself, might still turn out to be a cause the general public spontaneously finds worth pursuing, or someone would want to actively lobby for. If this occurred, collecting objective data showing the benefit and feasibility for dogs would strengthen their case. Ways to 'prototype' this future and evaluate it with dogs would at that point become a priority to design for. Ways to more objectively measure dogs' 'opinions' (moods or preferences) can already be investigated as this might be at the verge of being needed or could be used for other the animal-centred design project related to dogs.

The film has made people 'receptive' to think about the possibility that the human-dog relationship is something able to undergo change. This can be seen as a 'first step' to get deeper insight into the themes of discussion concerning the future of this relationship. To do so, the film could be shown prior to having a group workshop. The workshop could have the following setup: First participant could go through a process similar to the previously described interviews, where they would be shown the film (while alone or together) and would maybe be asked some questions. The workshop could take the form of a creative session on one or more of the themes already discovered. It could be used to see how the themes could be made more explicit or to see what additional themes might surface. It could then also be used to see what implications the ideas might have for, or how they could be turned into, design briefs that are relevant for the present day.

< previous question

### **WHAT CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT?**

The most important consideration on the use of speculative design (at least in this project) is that as the interviewees have briefly been shown different ideas, they might have been registered subconsciously. This creates the risk that they might unwittingly have been recognised as their own thoughts.

A recommendation for further steps would be to show the film as part of a group workshop. This could be a generative session, where participants' together explore their ideas of what the future might be light through the process of making rather than using words alone.



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

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## APPENDIX B

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## APPENDIX C

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## APPENDIX D

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## APPENDIX E

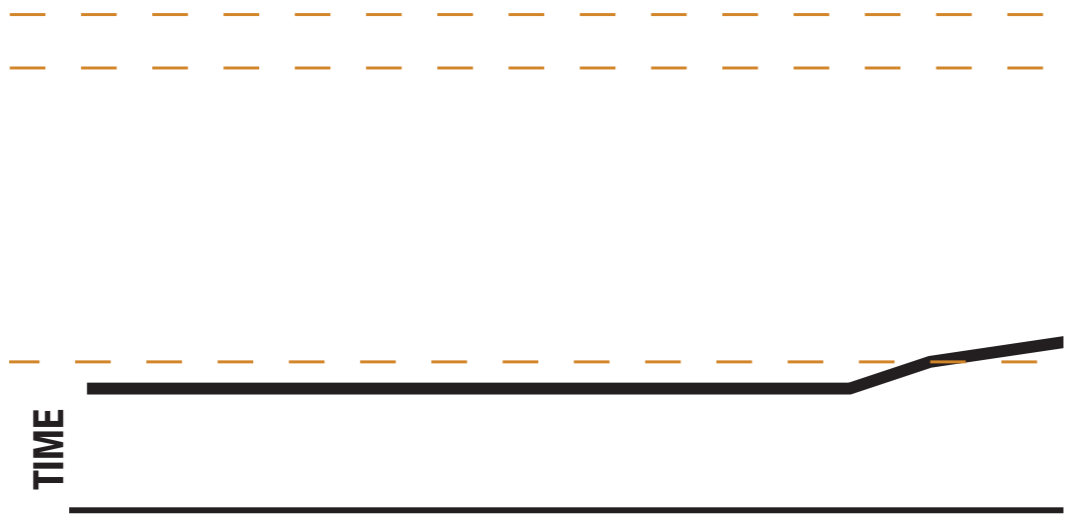
page372

## APPENDIX F

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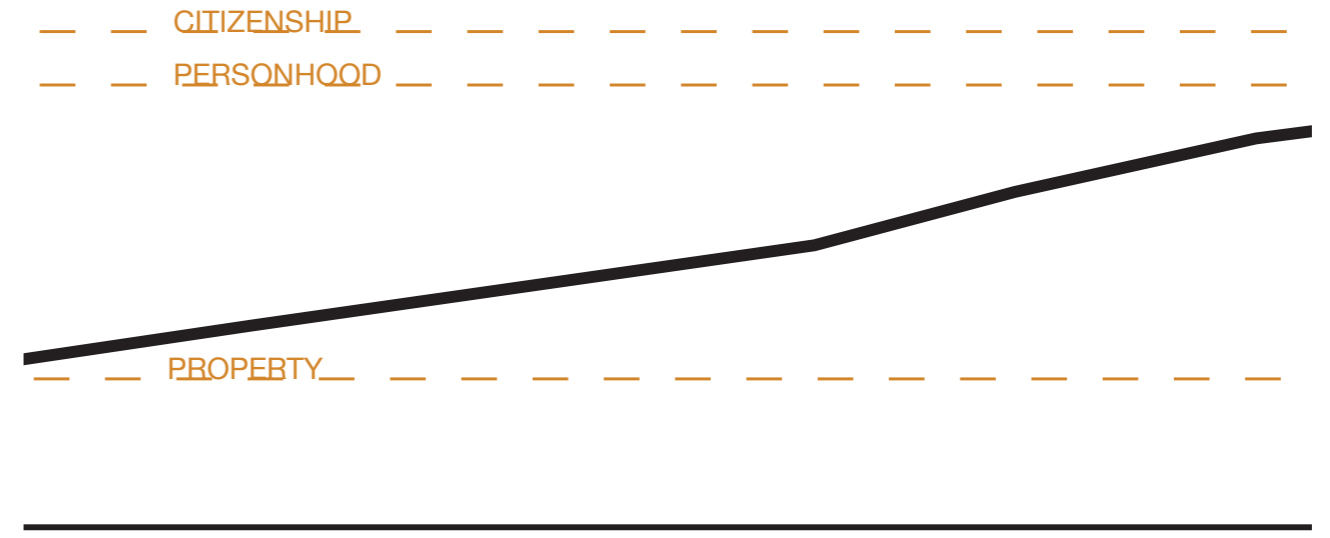
# APPENDIX A

## summary history (US) animal laws based on Grimm (2014)



Time	February 1866	April 1866	Two weeks later	1867
Animals (read 'economically valuable animals) seen as merely property: Example: 1846 Vermont act, crime to kill an animal but only when belonging to someone else and it had to be economically valuable like a horse or sheep. No mention of cruelty and you could abuse own animal without repercussion, so only concerned with protecting property of others.	Henry Bergh presents 'Declaration of Animal Right', has those present sign it.	State legislature in Albany (NY) approves charter and grants Henry Bergh's ASPCA ability to enter homes, make arrests, haul abusers to court and collect fines.	NY state legislature passes America's toughest animal welfare act, ownership did not matter, animal itself was being protected.	Law strengthened to also include "any living creature", not only those seen as economically valuable, like cats and dogs who where seen as 'useless'.

**History US Animal Laws**  
facts from Grimm, D. (2014). Citizen Canine



Time	early 1900s	1966	1986 - present	2000	2013
Dogs and cats not seen as property: Example: In Maryland in 1894 Minnie McCleary spotted 'her' cat in James H. Friedel's garden. He claimed it was his and refused to give it back even after she had demands him to do so. He got arrested for larceny and the case goes to trail. After being found guilty by the judge he still went free, as Maryland law did not see cats as property, so in fact he had not 'stolen' anything.	Dogs started to get status of valuable animals and a number of states passed laws which declared them property and made stealing them punishable.	Laboratory Animal Welfare Act is passed, federal law placing strict regulations on bunchers and other animal dealers and mandating humane treatment of laboratory animals.	Increase from 4 states to all 50 states having felony anticruelty laws. Penalties are now much higher than in Bergh's time with fines of up to \$125,000 and prison sentences of up to ten years. Felonies now also include crimes from animal hoarding to selling videos and animal abuse. Several laws also mandate owners to provide exercise, wholesome food and veterinary care.	Dogs and cats have been singled out by politicians to receive special protections. Aggravated cruelty laws, covering particularly heinous abuse, only apply to dogs and cats.	Federal Dog and Cat Protection Act, banning all manufacture and sale of all products containing dog and cat fur.
Bill was passed which provides retired military working dogs with medical care, but most important reclassifies them as "canine members of the armed forces". The clause on the reclassification had been taken out last minute. The reclassification of dogs into "canine soldier", as this would acknowledge dogs are more and more seen as 'persons', would be first step to personhood for dogs.					

### FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT



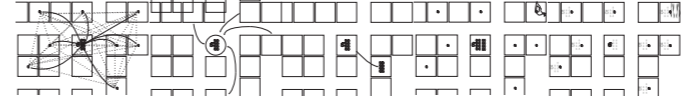
### FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION



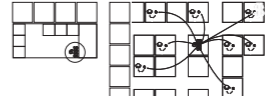
### RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE



### RIGHT TO MARRY



### RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY



### EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES



### EQUALITY BETWEEN SYMBIONTS

### PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

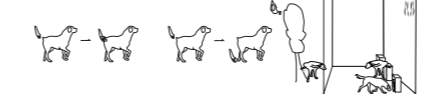


### RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS



### RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS

### FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION



### FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION



### RIGHT TO EDUCATION

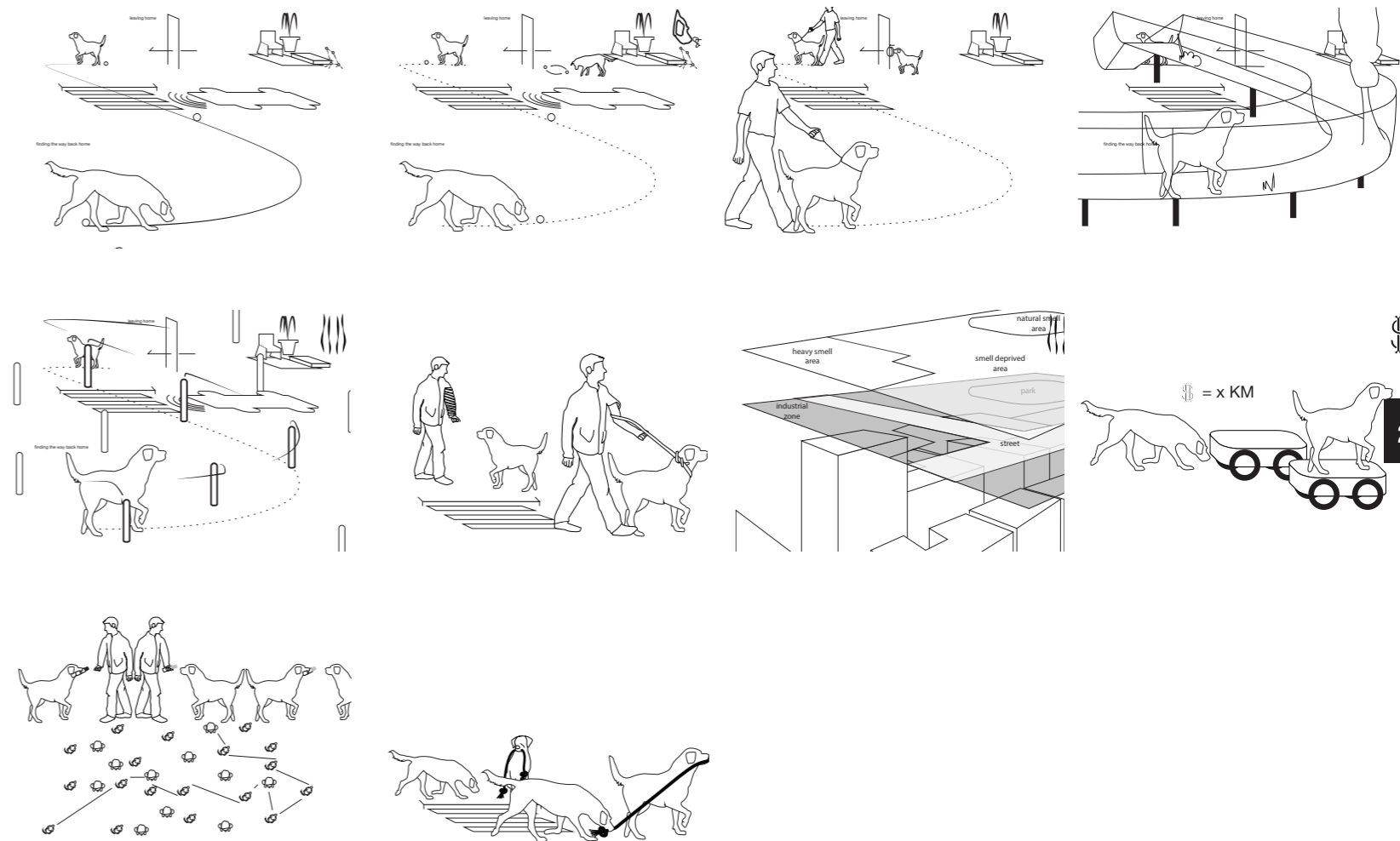


# FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

“Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.”

This right consist of two parts, liberty of movement and freedom to choose residence. The first meaning we have the right to move about (at least) our own country to wherever (except for areas restricted by law obviously) we like, whenever we like. The second gives us the right to freely choose where we would like to settle ourselves within our country. Currently dogs do not have these rights, as when they go out, the moment to do so is first of all determined by their owner. Secondly,

once being outside, where they go is again determined by their owner as this is the one in control of the leash. When coming up with possible ways to enable this right, this will focus on the first part. The second part will be considered within the RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS part. The main concern here is how to ensure dogs’ safety whilst being outside among the dangers of traffic.



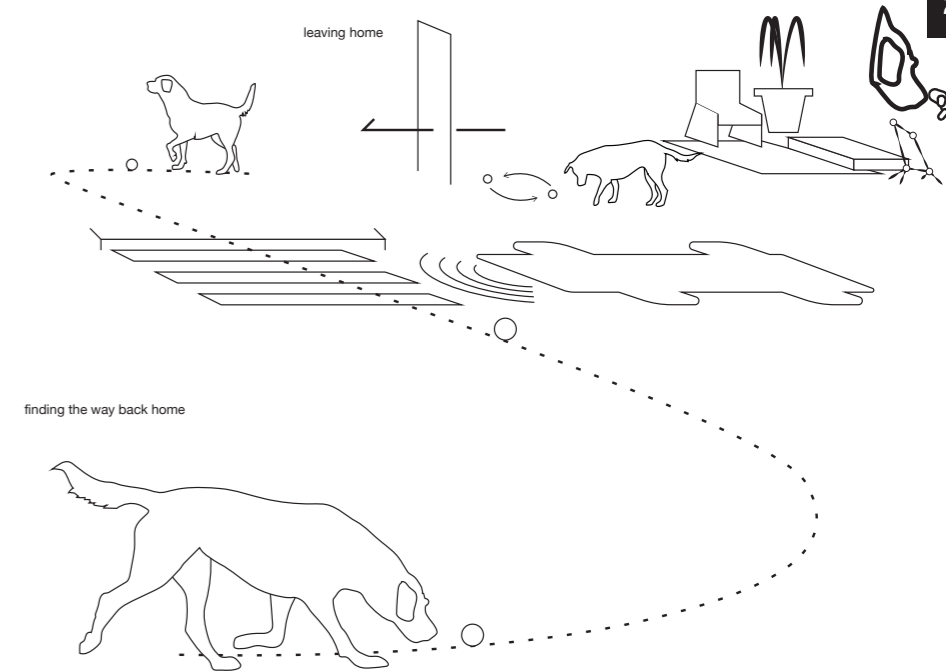
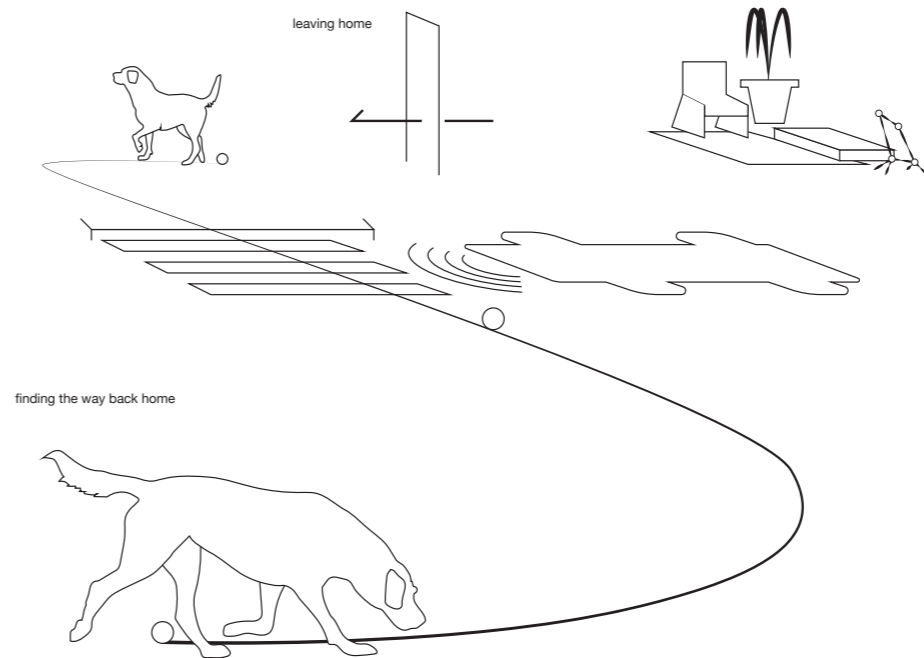
**TRACKING BALL**

This idea focusses on solving a problem for dogs which arises when enabling dogs to independently go about outside. Apart from the issue of how to ensure dogs' can safely roam around outside, dogs not being able to find their way back home is another problem to solve. According to Hare and Woods (2013), although we sometimes hear incredible stories about dogs finding their way back home, this is not something dogs are regularly able to do. They (Hare & Woods, 2013) describe experiments in which dogs had difficulties to use visual landmarks to locate food, hidden in a way in which they could not smell it.

**GUIDING BALL**

This idea is similar to the previous one, although it differs by the fact this ball does not follow the dog but goes ahead of the dog. This way the dog can follow the ball itself, to find their way back home. By having the dog follow the ball it might also provide dogs with some protection from traffic, as the device could be programmed to for example stop at a crossing and wait for the pedestrian traffic light to turn green before crossing the road.

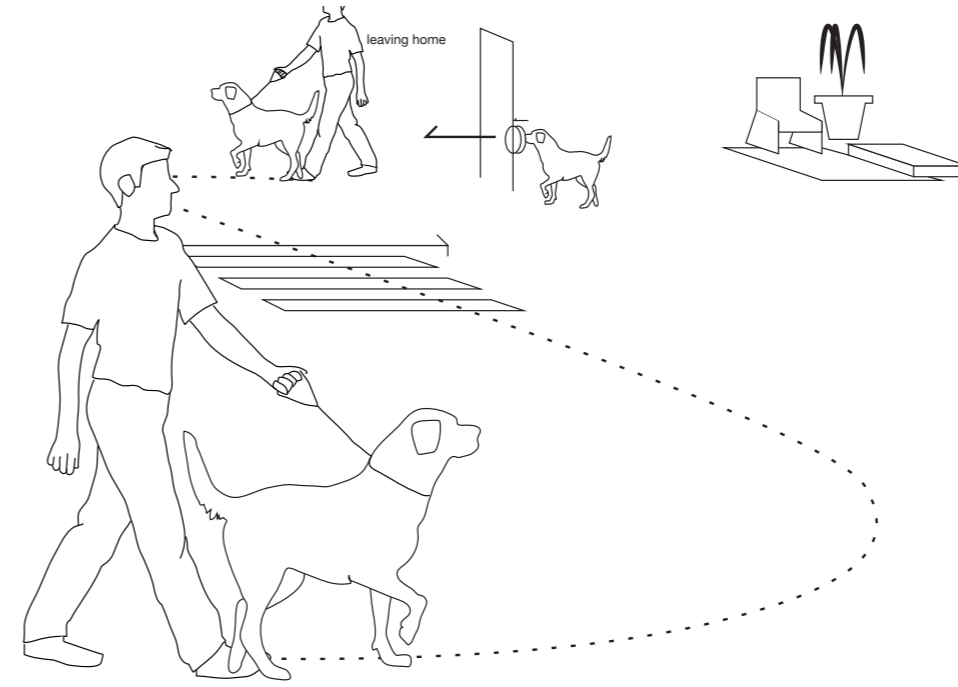
The idea described here is to provide dogs with a device, in this case a ball, which follows them around (this way nothing has to be attached to them) while at the same time leaving a scent trail. Dogs can use this trail to track their way back home. This idea itself does not provide dogs with protection from traffic, as the device merely follows them around, dogs should still be able to safely move through traffic by themselves. It is questionable whether most dogs would be able to do so.



**DOG UBER**

Instead of a human deciding on the moment for a dog to go out, a dog now decides on the moment a human has to take him/her out. This would be similar to booking a ride with, the nowadays quite popular, 'Uber'. A dog would have a button installed into their home, they can press it whenever they like to be taken for a walk, by doing so a message is sent to the one, of those who have signed to be a 'dog walker', within the closest vicinity. By having someone walk the dog (on a leash), the level of protection from traffic which is currently provided, would be maintained.

Another benefit of this idea might be that it enables those who do not live with a dog, to sign up and still come in contact with dogs if they like.

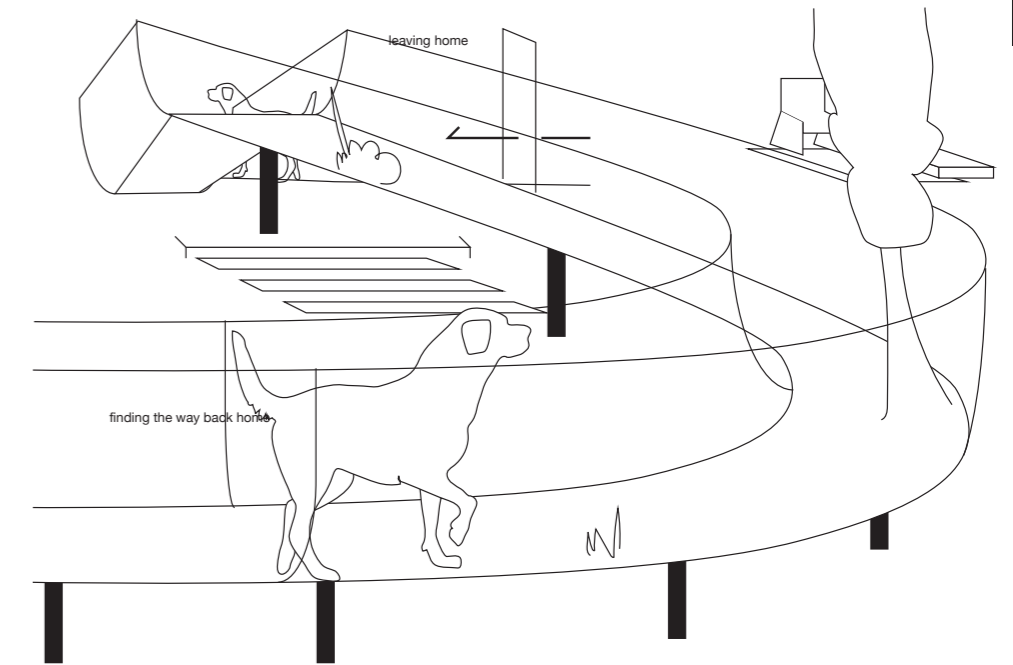


DOG UBER

**DOG FLY-OVERS**

The aim here would be to solve the traffic issues by literally 'by-passing' traffic as a whole. In this case dogs would be provided with their own network of 'fly overs' spreading out throughout the whole city. Trees and other vegetation would be planted on these fly overs, adding more natural green to the urban area's. This would inevitably create an environment preferable for dogs and for humans.

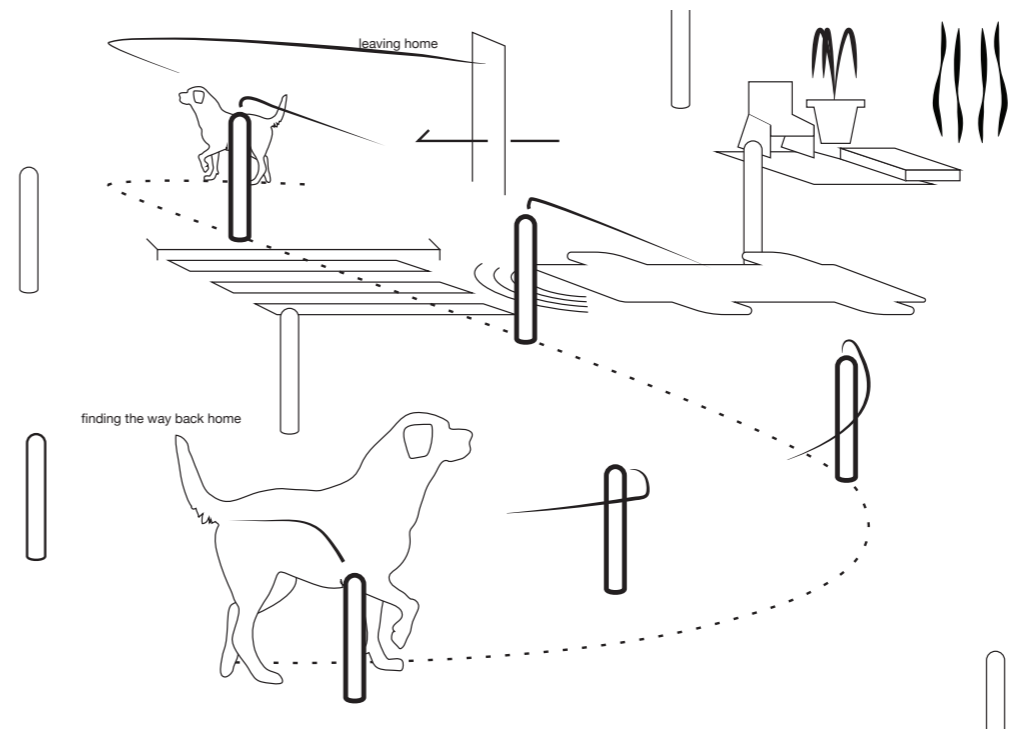
DOG FLY-OVERS



# FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

## SCENT BEACONS

These beacons are able to sense a dog's presence and release a smell specific to that dog. This way, dogs could be facilitated into finding their way back home. The beacons register the path taken by the dog and can release smells along this path so that the dogs can find their way back home. This can enable dogs to travel further by themselves without getting lost as scents can't fade that much that even dogs can't recognise them. These beacons can also be used in an opposite manner where specific beacons could be turned on to have a dog follow a predefined path to a certain location.

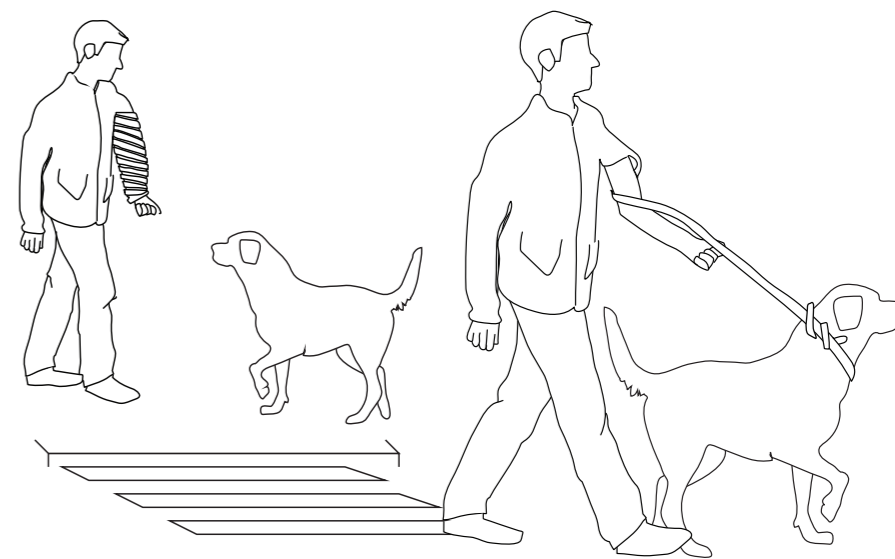


SCENT BEACONS

## HELPING HAND

The goal here is to explore ways through which humans could be facilitated in contributing to the enablement of rights for dogs. The following idea shows an example of how humans could contribute to FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT for dogs. It focusses on temporarily guiding dogs through traffic (or specific parts of the environment in general). Traffic itself is clearly a human concept, as it is a layer added to the environment by them. Although relatively uncomplex to humans, it can be seen as a 'meaning' layer; ergo (presumed to be) only perceivable in all its facets by them and not by dogs. This offers humans the opportunity, to put in practice knowledge specific to them, to help

dogs. The (dog-)jacket shown here could be used as a tool by humans to assist dogs, who would be in need of engaging in traffic. A special cord incorporated in each of its sleeves could be pulled out, briefly turning the jacket into a 'dog-leash'. When temporarily being attaching to each other with the jacket, humans are able to guide dogs through traffic. Once having crossed a road for example and having turned the 'leash' back into a regular jacket, both human and dog can each go their separate ways again.

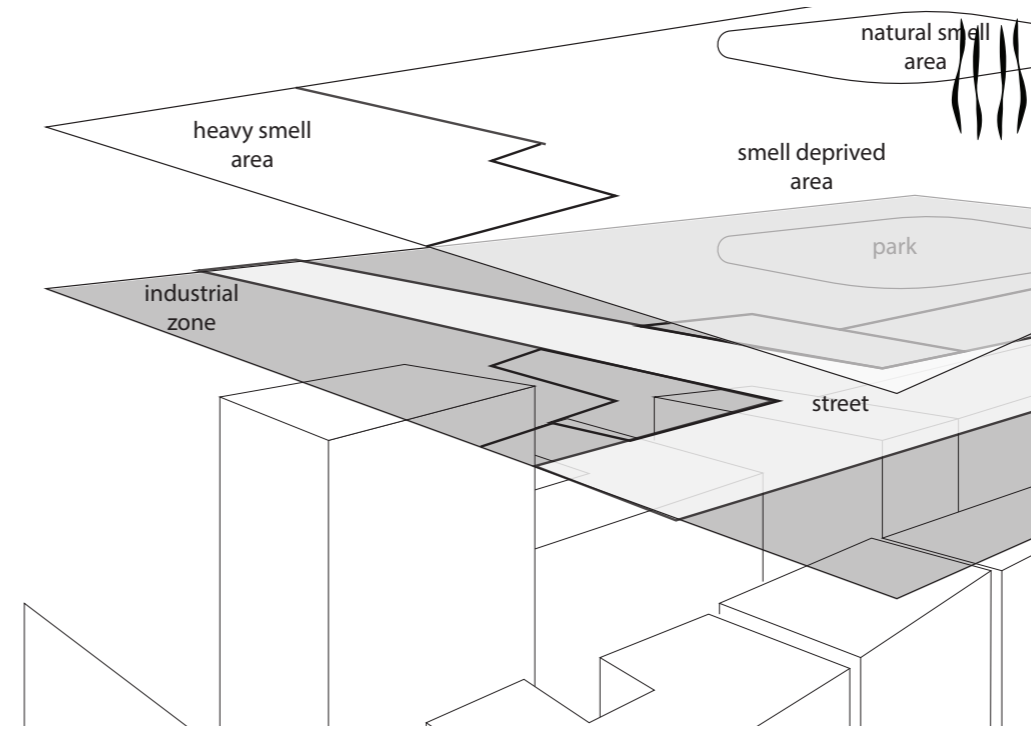


HELPING HAND

## SCENT MAP

Humans primarily perceive the world through sight, while dogs, mostly perceive the surrounding world through their sense of smell. The idea is to create a map, not showing infrastructure on (for example) a 'functions' level but a 'scent level', mapping out what can be smelled in which area. This has the possibility of creating a mindshift to humans to realize there is a lot of smell in our environment, we leave out when making of sense of our surroundings. After mapping out the scents already present throughout a city, this could also be used to actively create a so called 'scent-scape'.

Adding an extra layer of scent to the city environment needed for them to be able to guide themselves through the urban infrastructure.

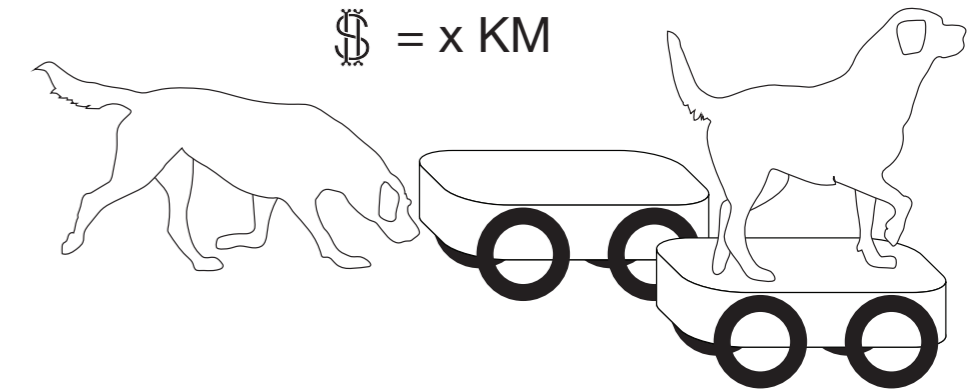


SCENT MAP

## DOG PUBLIC TRANSPORT

When considering the distance humans can now travel, one can notice it extends beyond what humans can reach by physical movement within a certain period of time. This is facilitated by the use of different vehicles. By setting up public transport, we have collectively ensured that every individual can travel the same kind of distances. In the same manner dogs could travel by means of public transport similar to ours. Rather than having vehicles on which one can hop on and off along its route, dogs should have an individual vehicle, to prevent dogs from getting lost due to the chance of a dog forgetting certain transfers made.

DOG PUBLIC TRANSPORT

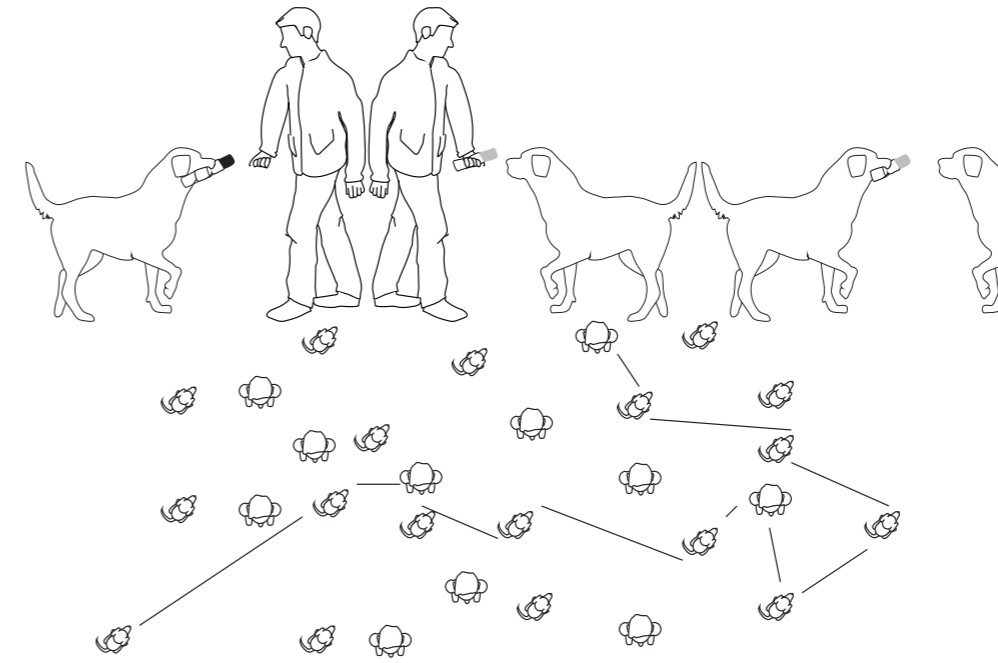




## FREE-MAIL

This briefly touches upon the issue of how dogs might contribute to society in their own way. This contribution works similar to so called 'messages in a bottle' and connects to the philosophy of preserving the environment by reusing products. Dogs would be provided with a canister, designed in a way easy for them to hold in their mouth. These canisters are designed so that dogs can bring them along whilst strolling freely outside. The humans they live with can fill the canister with small items, such as small electronic components, not wanted by them anymore and which they would otherwise discard off.

As the dog encounters other humans, they can see what the canister contains and they out what they like or add an item to the canister.

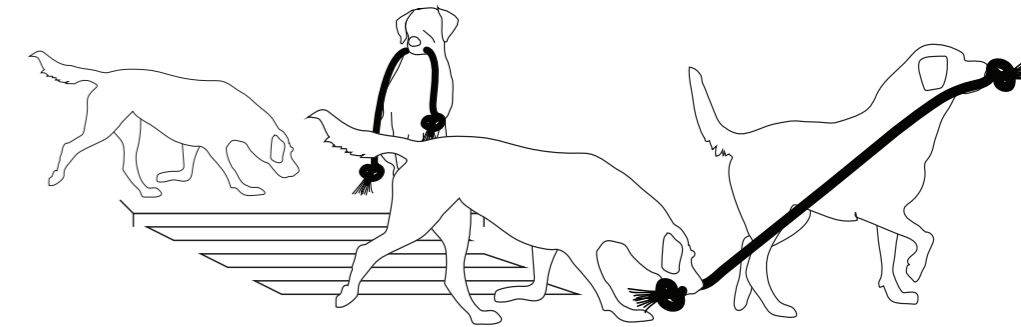


FREE-MAIL

## DOGS HELPING DOGS

To safely navigate through traffic and at the same time contribute to society, the following could be another option. As some dogs might be able to learn how to cross a road, they could help their fellow dogs not able to do so by themselves. Here, this is illustrated by a rope being held by two dogs, as one of the dogs helps the other cross the road. This could also be facilitated by other products.

DOGS HELPING DOGS



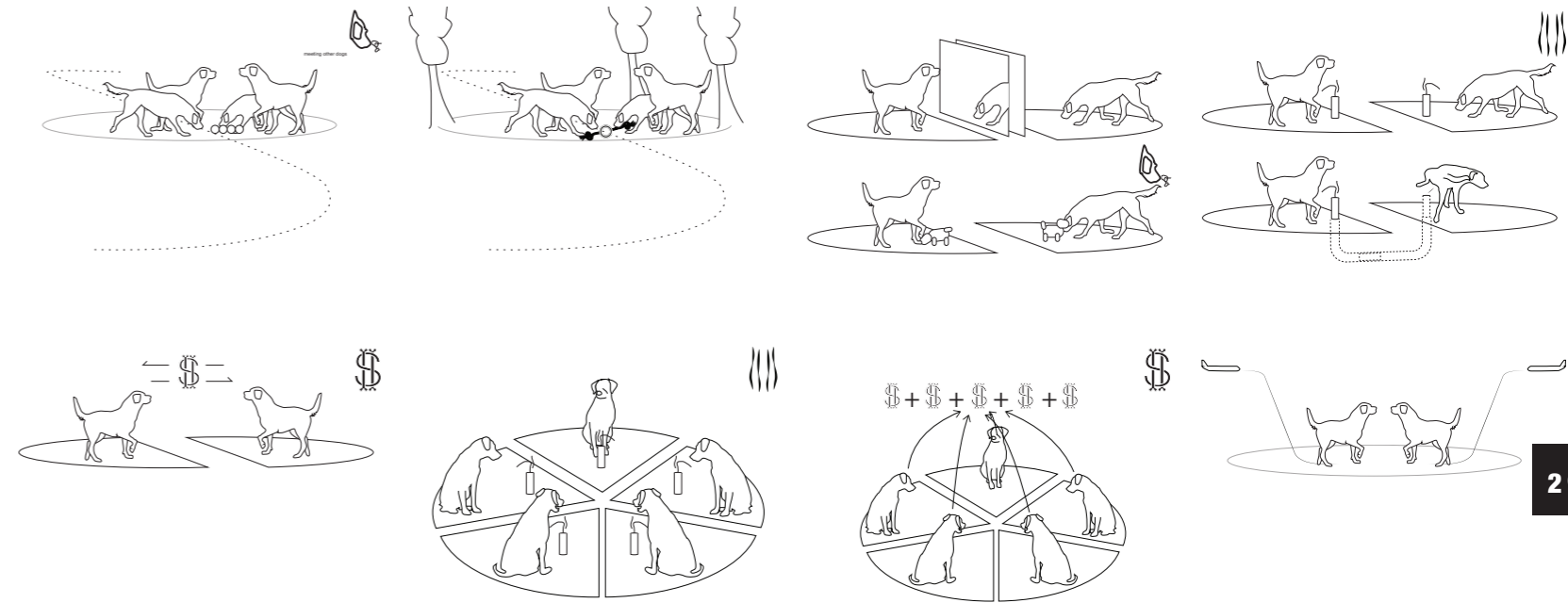
# FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

“Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.”

This right allows humans to freely choose whoever they would like to interact with. We can meet those at any moment we like whether alone or in bigger groups. Humans have even developed ways of communicating without having to be in close proximity of each other.

Dogs, as already described in the FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT section, are limited in doing so, as humans determine the moment dogs can go out. Apart from this, dogs also lack the ability to connect without being in close

proximity of each other. Furthermore, when considering the fact dogs are pack animals, the importance of this right to them can not go unnoticed.

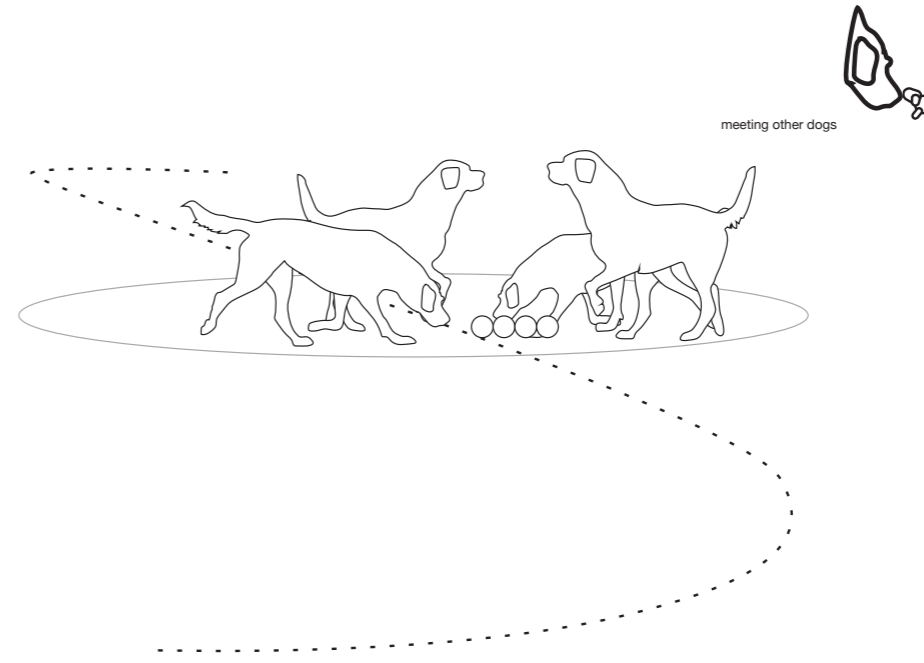


## BRING TOGETHER BALL

Each dog is provided with a device in the shape of a ball which has the capability of connecting with other similar devices. As dogs follow these when going out and by doing so they will come in contact with other dogs. By coming together they can become one unit, providing the dogs with something they can enjoy together. As the dogs depart the device detaches itself and returns to its original state. It has been reduced to the simple guide and is able to find it's way home.

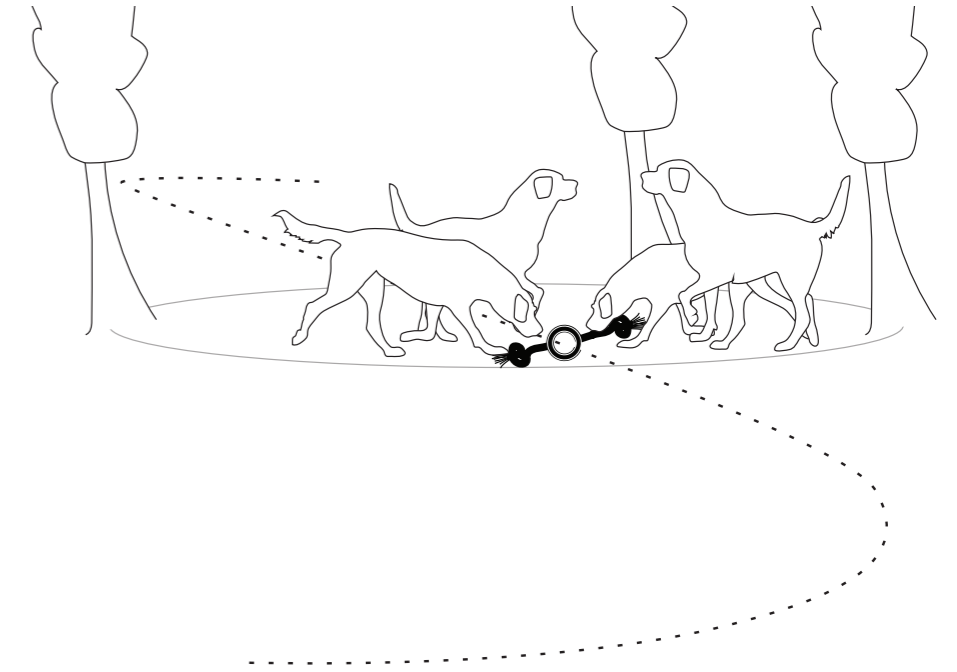
## MEETING PLACE

As dogs lack a way of long distance communication, most appropriate would be for them to physically meet each other. To create the possibility for dogs to do so, they should not only be enabled to go out as they like, but they should also be provided with places to do so. The idea is to create specific areas equipped for dogs. One could think of spacious areas to which products could be added to increase social interactions. Furthermore, vegetation that stimulates dogs' olfactory senses should be incorporated into this environment.



BRING TOGETHER BALL

MEETING PLACE

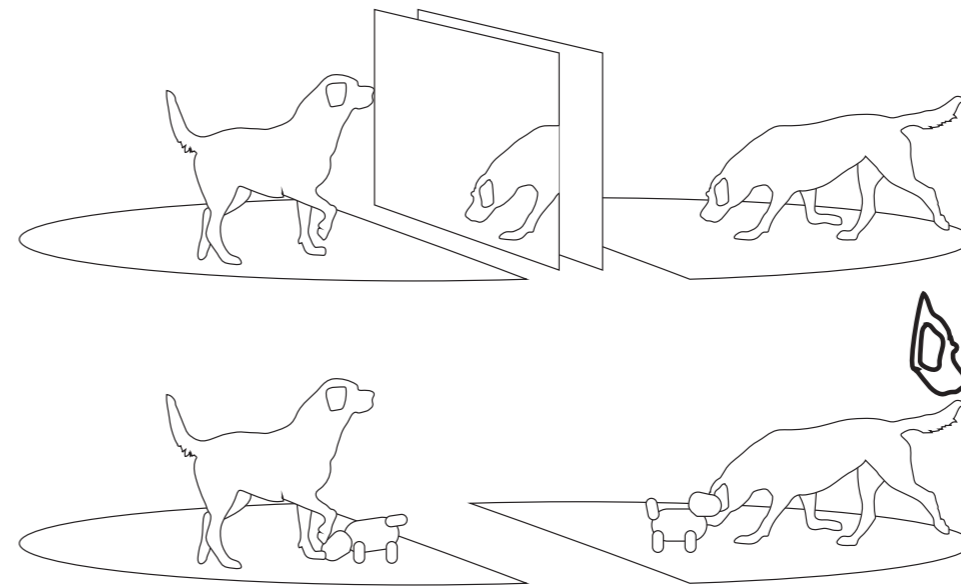


### VISUAL CONNECTION (SCREEN AND AVATAR)

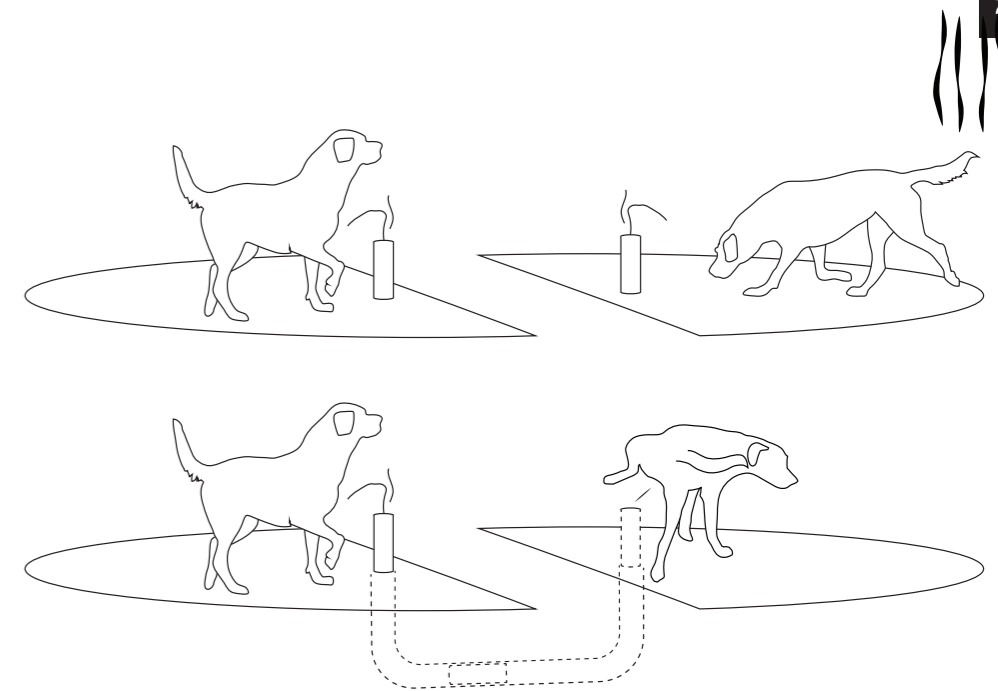
The FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION for dogs could also be facilitated by enabling them to connect without having to be in close proximity of each other. This could be achieved by having them interact through means common to humans, such as videoscreens. Dogs vastly rely on body language when communicating. Instead of communicating through a digital screen, this could be reinforced by means of a physical avatar mimicking the behaviour of the dog they are interacting with.

### OLFACTORY CONNECTION (DIGITAL AND ANALOG)

Olfaction is a sense strongly developed in dogs, which they therefore also use as a means of communication. To support this, they could be provide with a system through which they could receive one another's smells over a great distance. The smell could be delivered either 'digital' or analog, as a synthetic smell created by a device or by receiving live smells such as pee-samples.



VISUAL CONNECTION (SCREEN AND AVATAR)



OLFACTORY CONNECTION (DIGITAL AND ANALOG)

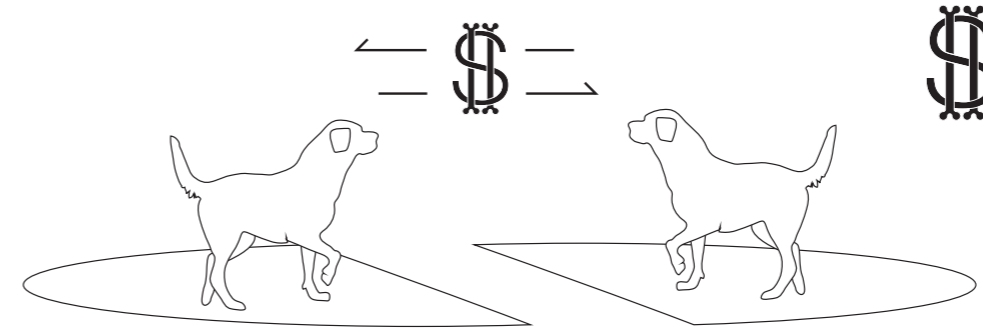
# FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

## CONNECTION BY 'MONEY' EXCHANGE

The idea presented here is more about the idea on its own rather than a specific product. Money fulfils a crucial role within human society. The exchange of money can be considered something fulfilling connecting role. It connects us with different kind of entities, ranging from animate, such as humans themselves to entities such as companies and governmental institutions established by humans themselves. The latter exist on a perception level, distinguishable by humans but not by dogs. The role of money that remains, is to connect dogs with one another.

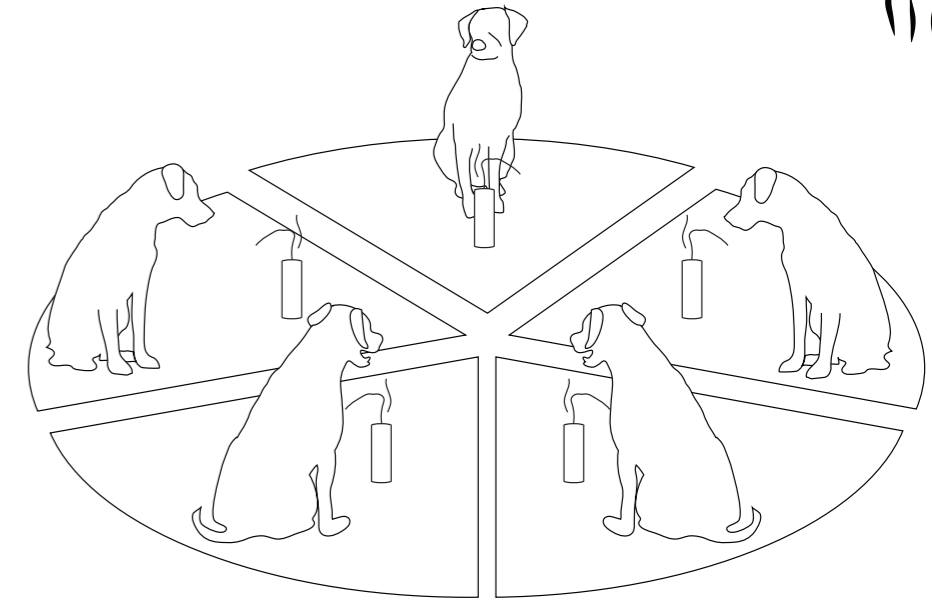
## OLFACTORY GROUP CONNECTION

This idea is also about supporting olfactory communication, by providing dogs with a system through which they could receive one another's smells over a great distance. In this case this it would connect a group of dogs by having them take turns in presenting a odour for all the rest to smell.



CONNECTION BY  
'MONEY' EXCHANGE

OLFACTORY GROUP  
CONNECTION

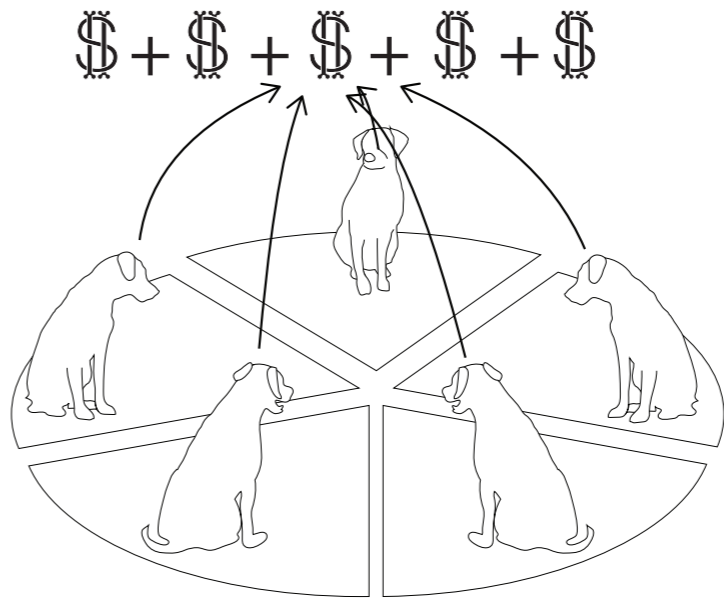


### GROUP 'MONEY' SAVINGS

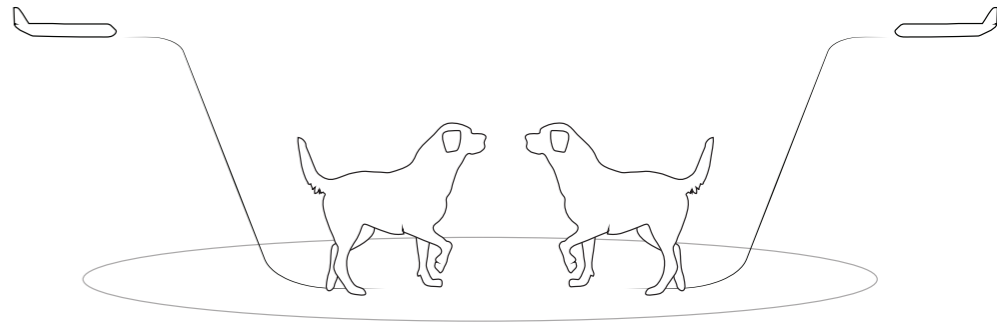
The idea presented here is again about the role money could play in connecting dogs with one another. In this case it would be about having a group of dogs be connected by enabling them to save money to collectively benefit from.

### MEETING ABROAD

Apart from finding ways how to connect dogs living at great distance from each thru a medium, one could also look at how to bring dogs physically together over great distance. This is might be interesting point go view, but hasn't been further developed in system or product ideas.



GROUP 'MONEY' SAVINGS



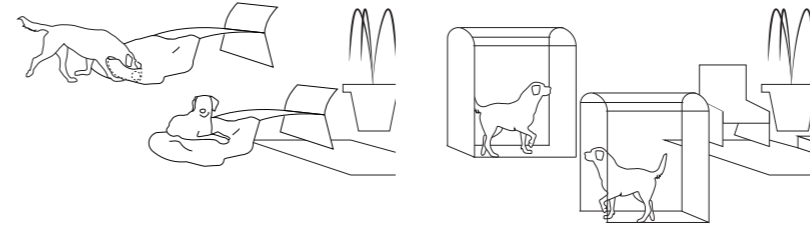
MEETING ABROAD

# RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE

“Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.”

This right has the greatest link to privacy, something valued a lot by humans. It provides the freedom to interact with family or act in the way one wants without the interference of others. Dogs do enjoy the privacy of their home as part of a human family and can be at peace without the interference of strangers (humans other than their owners or the ones their owners allow contact with). While this is so concerning strangers, it is not so much the case when considering their owners. Dogs do not have the freedom

to decide when wanting to interact with them as they are now demanded to be readily available to do as their owners please.



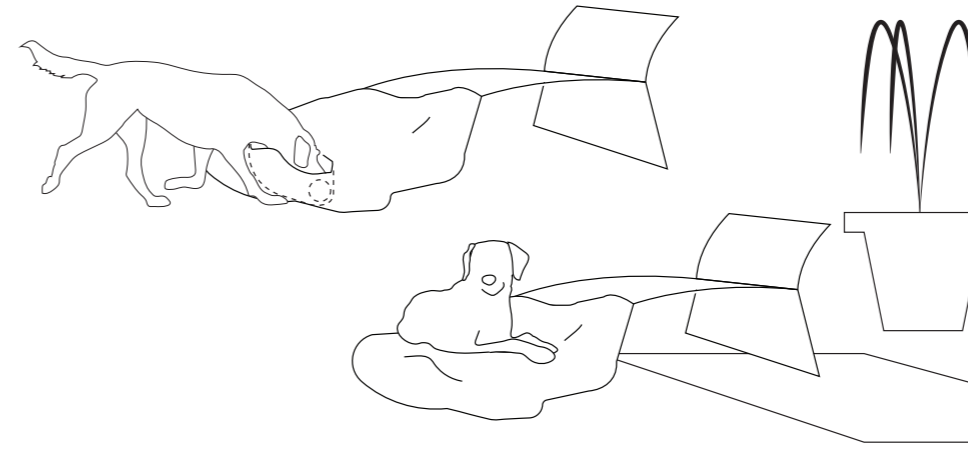
# RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE

## HOME 'TOGETHER-'/ 'HIDING-PLACE'

Apart from guaranteeing dogs have the RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE from the outside, they should also have this inside their home. The idea shown here focusses on both creating a place to reinforce the family bond and on providing dogs with a private place within their home. This would be embodied by a piece of furniture, made comfortable for all family members (both humans and dogs) by the use of different materials. The parts made comfortable for the dog, has a double function as a place for the dog to store his personal belongings.

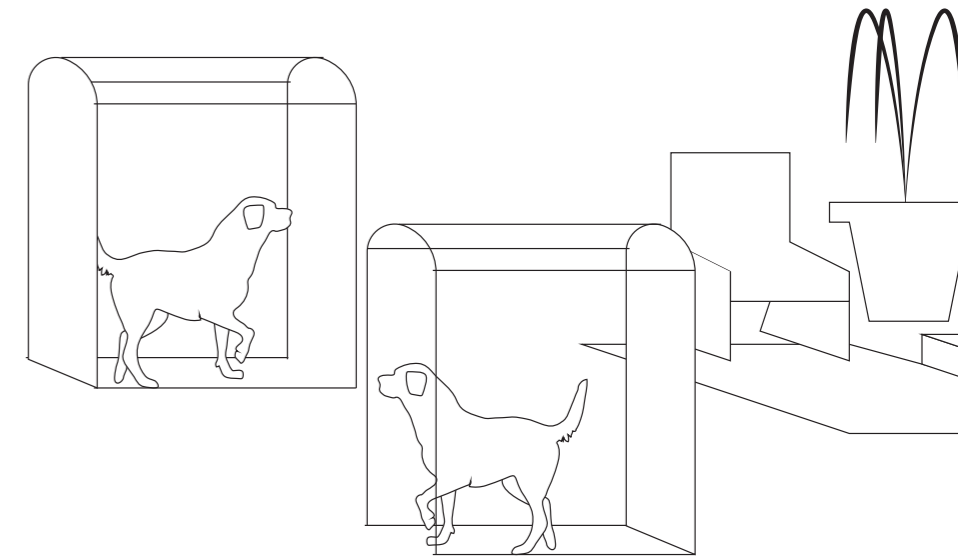
## 'AIRLOCK'

To provide dogs with FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, easy leaving and entering of their home should be facilitated, without having the side effects of doing the same for outsiders. To do so a device would be attached to the exterior of their home. This device would function similar to an airlock, which is able to be opened and shut at both sides, where one side only opens if the other is closed and vice versa. Not to guarantee the door only opens if the lock contains the approved air pressure, but to guarantee the lock contains the approved visitor, namely the dog itself.



HOME 'TOGETHER-'/ 'HIDING-PLACE'

'AIRLOCK'

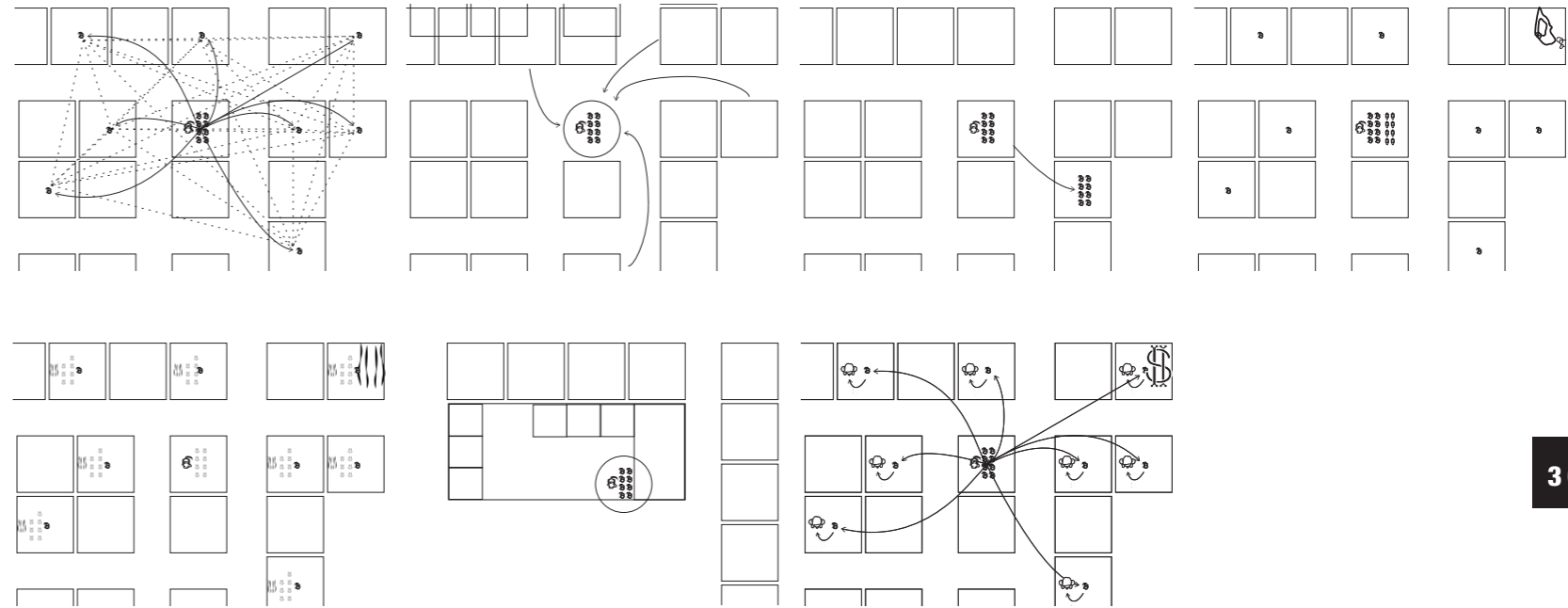




“Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.”

This right first of all grants humans the possibility to fulfil the symbolic and in most cultures highly valued act of marriage. It is often not just symbolic but also establishes yet additional rights and obligations, between spouses. Apart from this it also provides the right to found a family. The first part concerning marriage creates meaning for humans but would be irrelevant to dogs, as marriage is very much about meaning on a level incomprehensible to dogs and it is debatable whether or not to

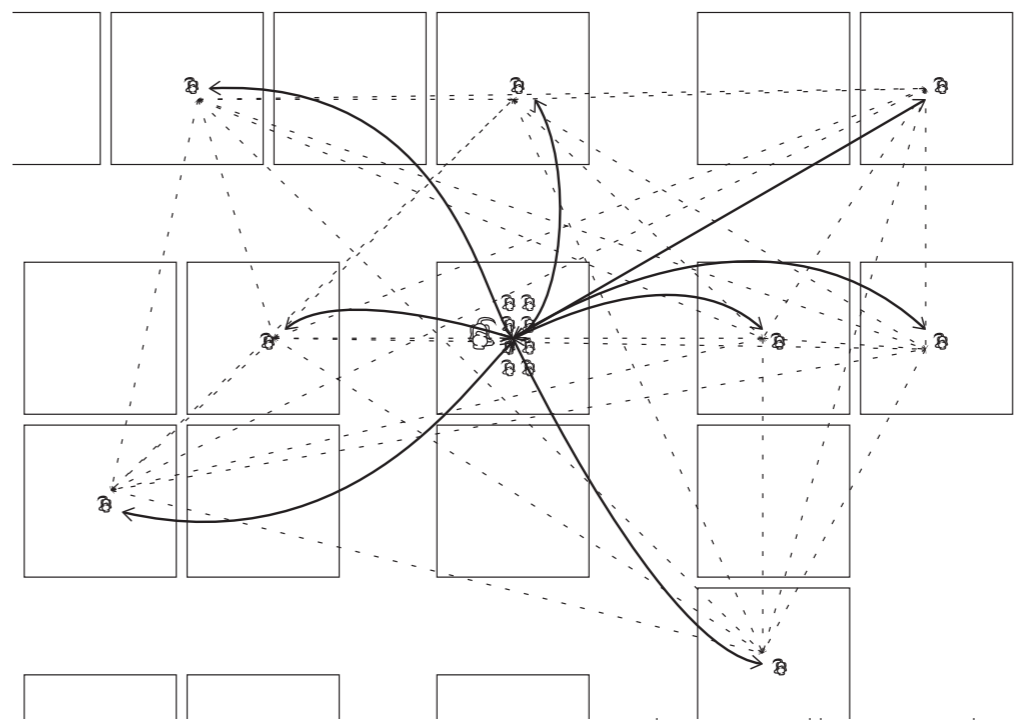
consider dogs as monogamous. Much more relevant to dogs would be the possibility to found a family. This is something dogs clearly lack in current times. When dogs have litter they are separated from their mother after several weeks, to be randomly divided among different humans. The RIGHT TO MARRY, for humans, should be transformed into the RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY, for dogs.



**LITTER STAYING CONNECTED**

If puppies would remain being randomly divided among different human homes after being together for a short period of time after birth, there should be a system in place which enables //them to stay in touch and not lose sight of each other. Examples of how this could function are by bring all siblings together at certain time intervals or have them individually meet. This could function in different ways, depending on how far apart they have come to live. If they would live far apart, all siblings would meet at a certain time interval. If they would live close to each other, the system could take the form of something with the equivalent of Facebook where they could separately connect with each

other through a certain medium or could have the form of something that would ensure the dogs to meet all their siblings in turn.

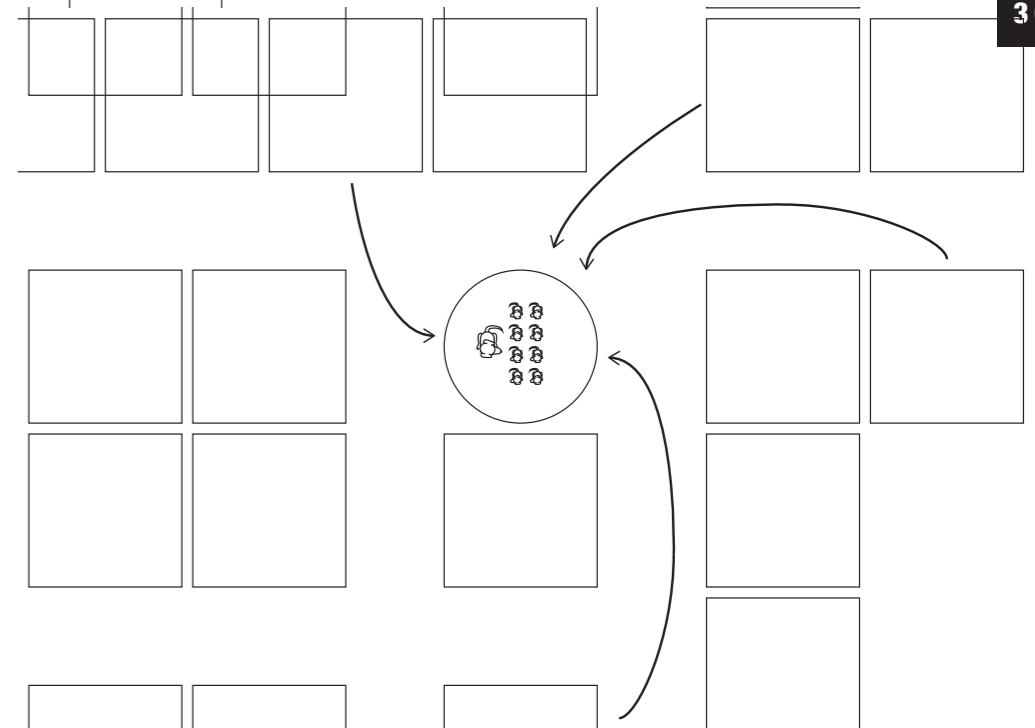


LITTER STAYING CONNECTED

**FAMILY KEPT TOGETHER**

Instead of trying to come up with ways to make a randomly division of a whole nest more bearable, which might feel as some kind of symptom management to some, one could also decide to solve the matter at its core. To do so, a family would be given their own private home. Simultaneously dogs would no longer be picked by one person, but a whole group of humans living in the same area as this dog family can decide to become responsible for them. These humans and dogs would now together form their own community.

FAMILY KEPT TOGETHER



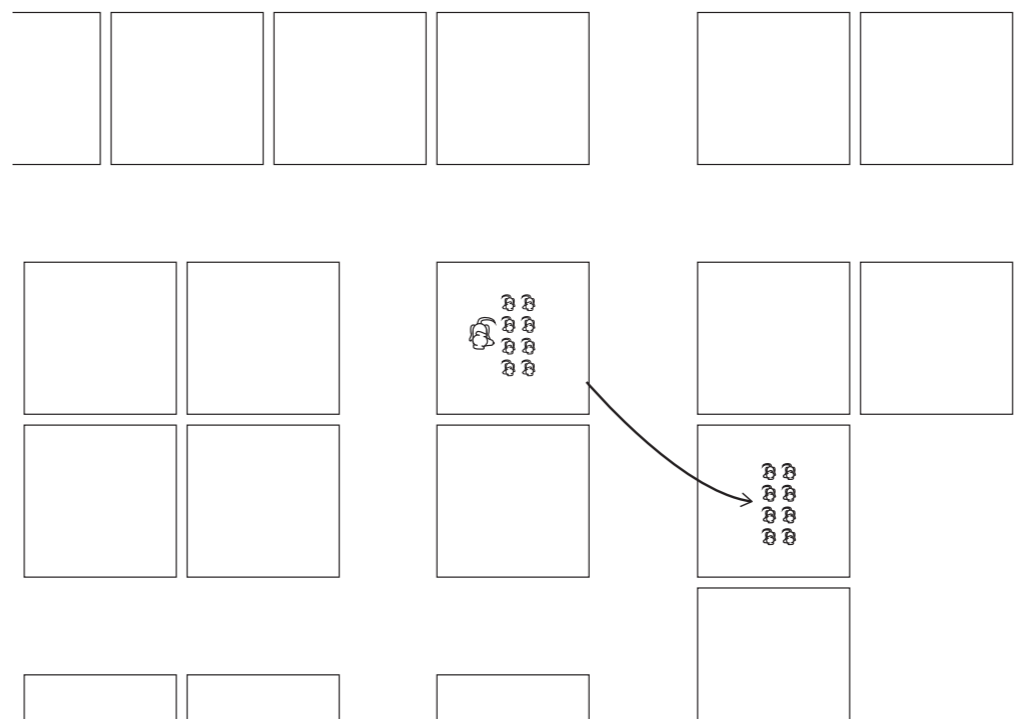
# RIGHT TO MARRY FOUND A FAMILY

## TAKE ONE, TAKE ALL

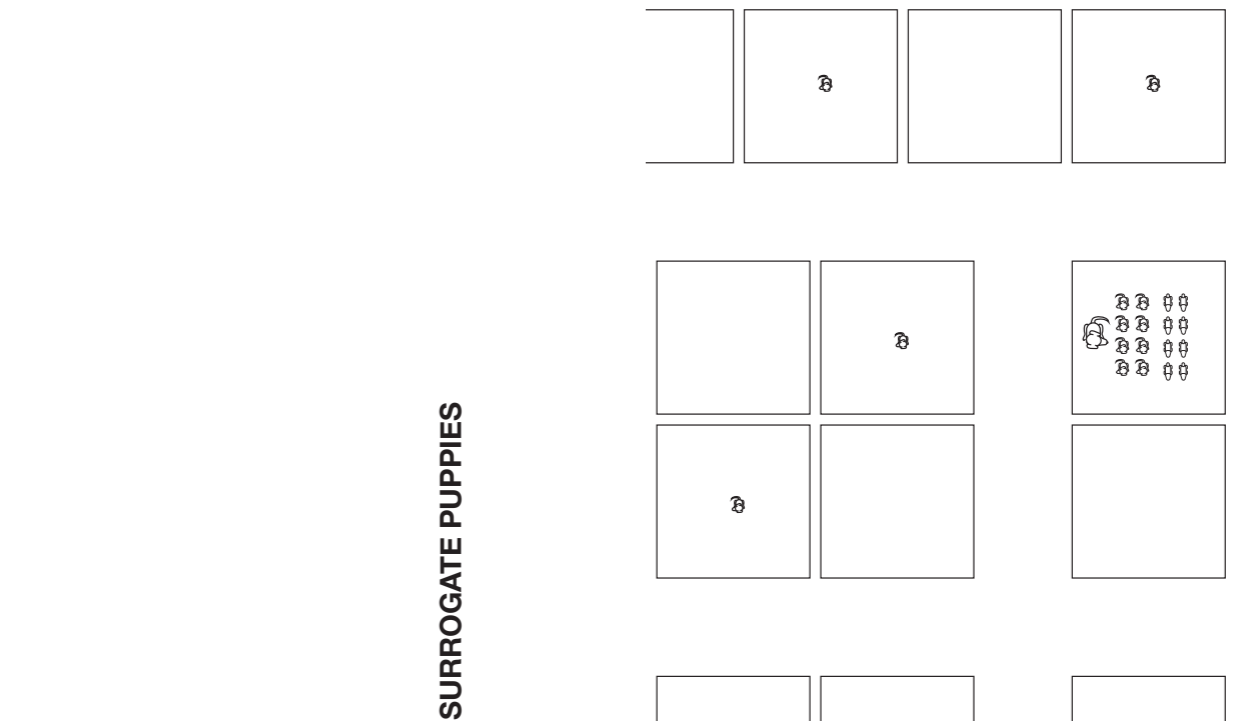
An other way to ensure they do not lose contact would be by not randomly placing them at human homes but by literally having them stay together. This could be achieved by leaving only the possibility of taking the whole litter as opposed to being able to pick one of them.

## SURROGATE PUPPIES

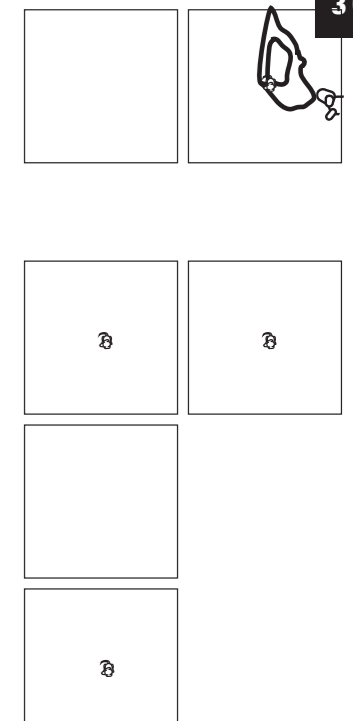
If you look at the last section the role of the mother is left out. Preventing the mom from losing her maternal instinct and hereby her sense of family might be achieved by providing her with surrogate ('pets-for-pets') puppies, avatars moving as her puppies do somewhere else.



TAKE ONE, TAKE ALL



SURROGATE PUPPIES

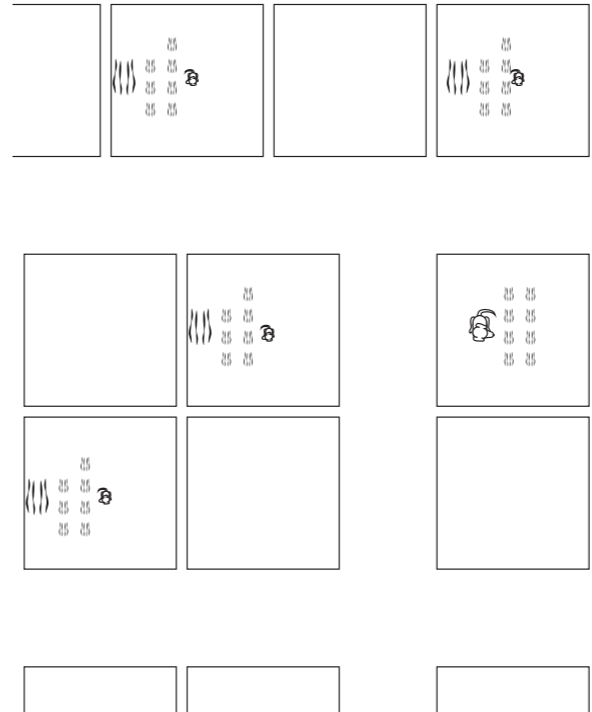


### FAMILY SCENT

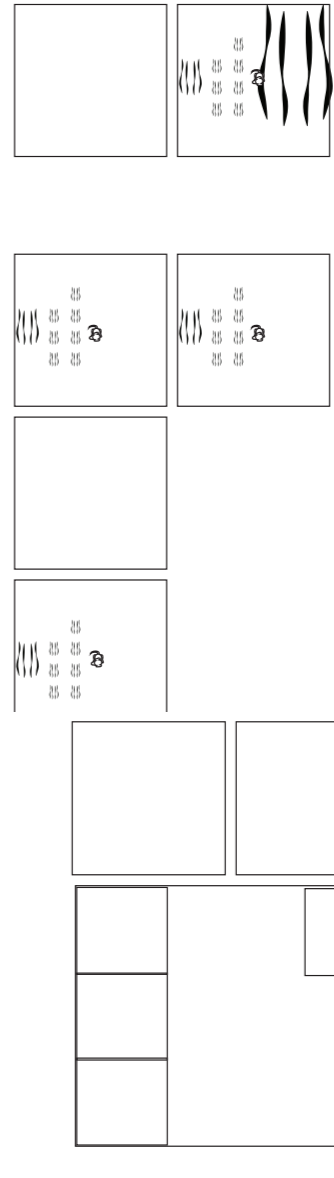
When dogs are being bought and thus are taking away from their mom and/or their siblings and being separated for a while, the memories of their sense start to fade. The idea is to counteract this by providing each of them with the unique scent of every family member; this could work if the human they live with becomes responsible for maintaining all the unique scents. For instance, by collecting hair samples on a regular basis. It could also be achieved by recreating all the odours throughout a synthetically manner and eventually distributing them amongst all family members.

### DOG FAMILY AT SCHOOL

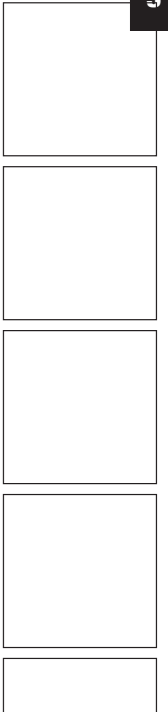
This is a variation on giving a dog family their own private home, while a whole group of humans living in the same area as this dog family can decide to become responsible for them. A dog family would still have their own place to live, but the variation would lie in the location of this place. The dog homes would be located at schools, in the area. This would have the advantage that kids and dogs already get better used to each other from a young age onwards. Less pressure would be put on having to adjust to each other, as it would come more naturally to them.



### DOG FAMILY AT SCHOOL

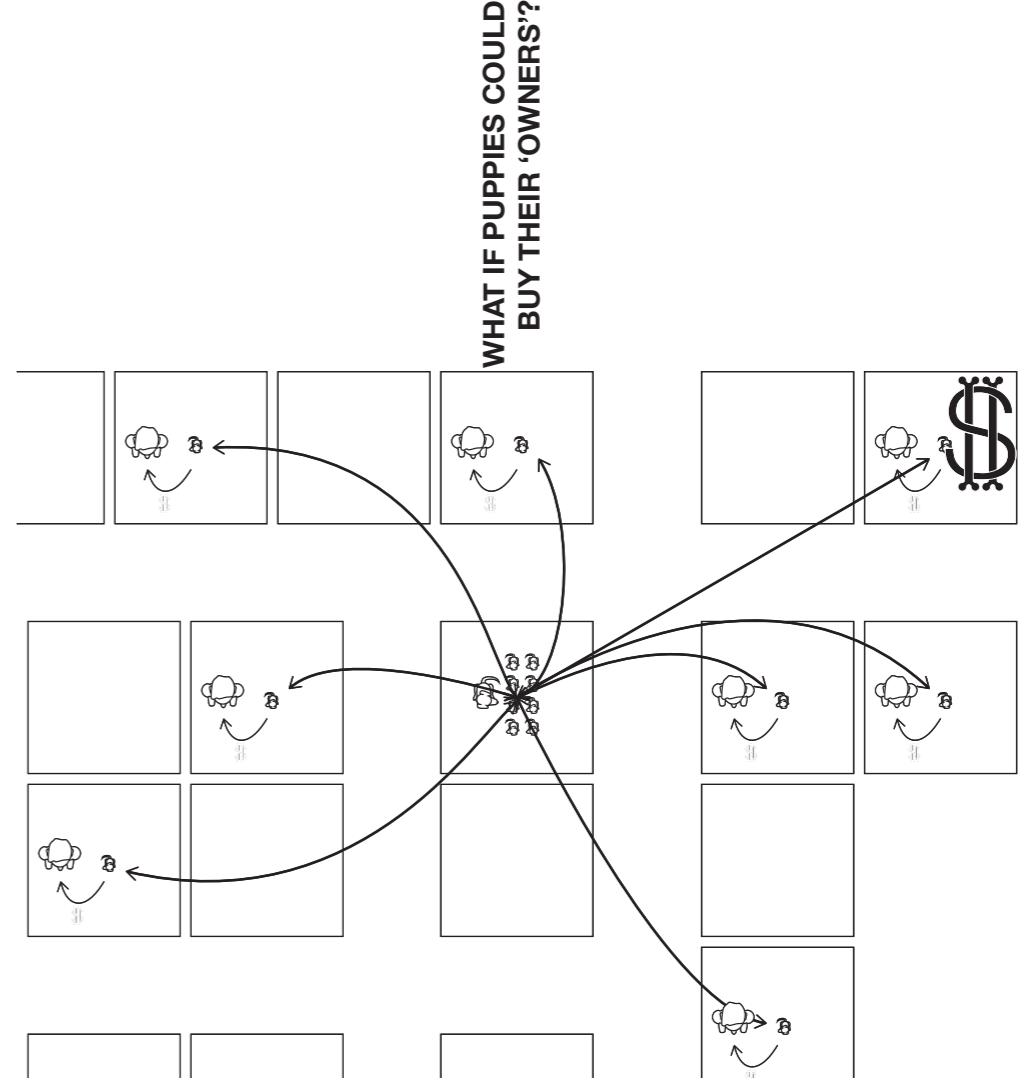


### FAMILY SCENT



# RIGHT TO MARRY FOUND A FAMILY

**WHAT IF PUPPIES COULD BUY THEIR 'OWNERS'?**  
This is not an embodied solution but rather a way of shifting perspectives from seeing the situation currently at hand as being the status quo, towards seeing it as something which might ought to be reconsidered. While it seems rather extreme as a 'solution', considering the question could be an eye opener towards a different future.



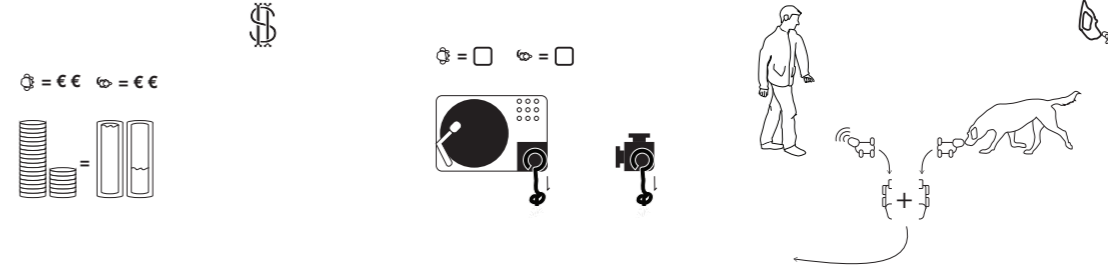
# EQUALITY BETWEEN SYMBIONTS

“Spouses shall enjoy equality of rights and responsibilities of a private law character between them, and in their relations with their children, as to marriage, during marriage and in the event of its dissolution. This Article shall not prevent States from taking such measures as are necessary in the interests of the children.”

This right aims at having humans and those they marry, their spouses, treat each other equally, by ensuring they are provided with equal rights. For dogs it would not be applicable to spouses, as marriage would be irrelevant to them (as mentioned when describing the RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY), but to the humans they live with. Obviously providing dogs with rights similar to those of humans’ in itself would create more equality between humans and dogs in general. More specifically one could focus on

creating equality in a material sense. One of the great difference between humans and dogs living together lays in the amount of possessions they have or are (meant to be) able to interact with.

# EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES



# EQUALITY BETWEEN SYMBIONTS

# EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES

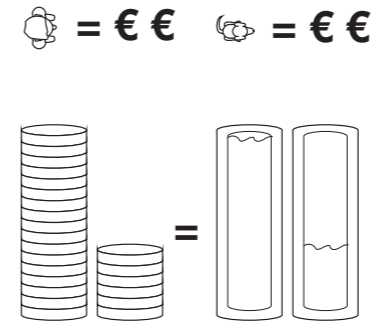
## GENERATE EQUAL INCOME

Equality between dogs and humans living together could obviously be increased by giving dogs more freedom, as humans now decide on what the dog is allowed and not allowed to do. One can see humans as being privileged within the relationship as they determine what dogs are able to do. But when considering equality between dogs and humans on an economic level, some might say the dogs are in a somewhat privileged position as humans provide all the income necessary for the dogs' food for example. So, perhaps responsibility to a certain extent might be desirable from dogs. Although humans contribute with money, dogs might never contribute with money as we know it,

## SHARE/USE PRODUCTS TOGETHER

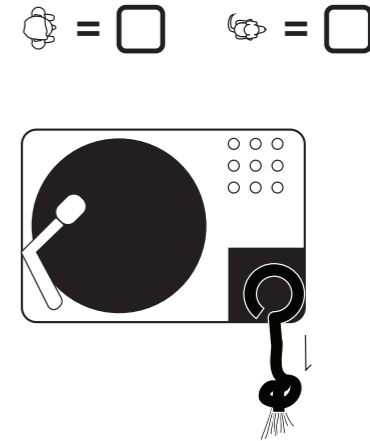
What might stand out when considering inequality between humans and dogs who live together, is the amount of products available for humans to use and the amount of products available for dogs that they actually like to use. This could be more balanced by adapting products for use by humans and dogs together. Qualities intrinsic to dogs and qualities specific to humans should both be needed to operate them, turning it in somewhat of a 'team effort' . Instead of incorporating this into products, one could also think of adaptors to have existing products create this kind of interaction.

but they could still contribute by means of their own currency.



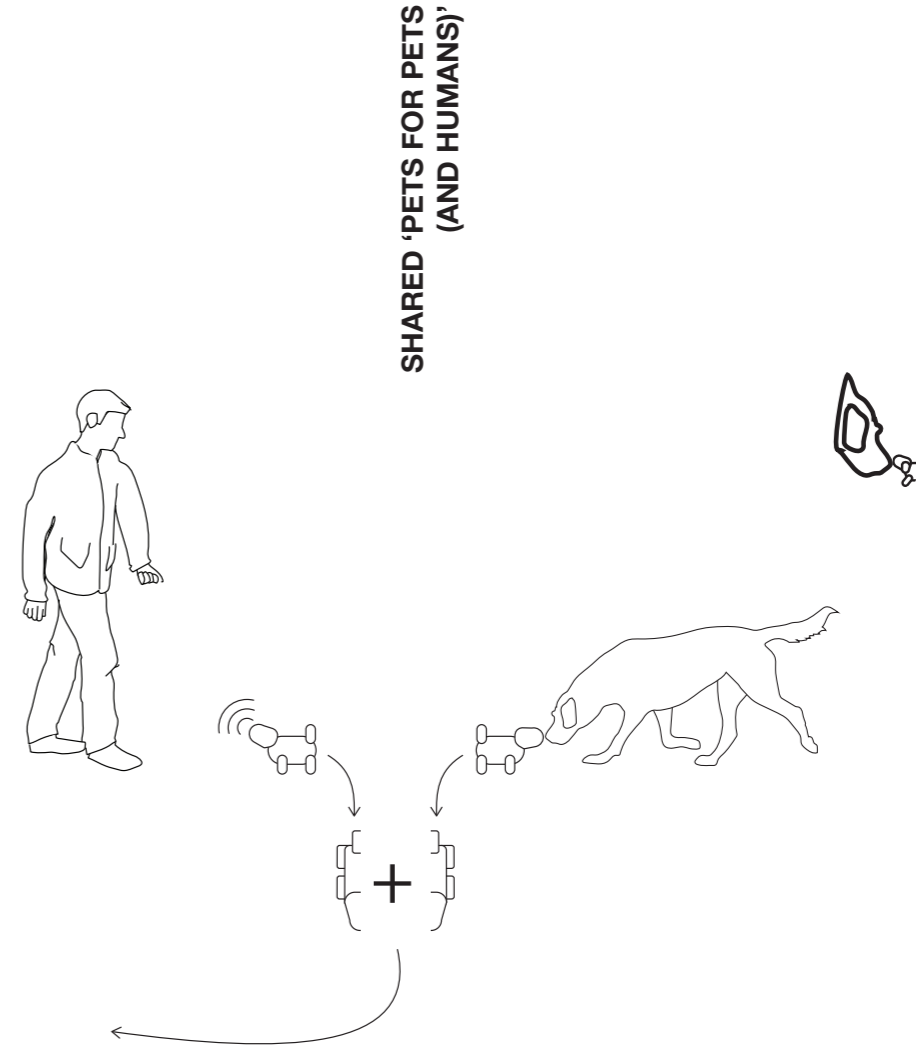
GENERATE EQUAL INCOME

SHARE/USE PRODUCTS TOGETHER



**SHARED 'PETS FOR PETS (AND HUMANS)'**

Equality between humans and dogs in the same family could be established by providing them with a collective, electronic (to not evoke new ethical problems itself, at least within the not too distant future) pet, taking away the hierarchy difference between humans and dogs (as pets) themselves. This device would be divided into two parts, each of them keeps one by its side. One part stimulates positive human behaviour and the other stimulates positive dog behaviour and it would be tuned to human qualities and dog qualities, it would give visual feedback to humans and olfactory feedback to dogs. In the case of the dog and human staying inside too long, it might behave in a way showing that it wants to go for a walk. One part might light up, indicating the human had been sitting behind the computer for too long and the other part might be moving about in front of the dog, activating him. When receiving both reactions, the separate parts come together, moving towards the front door and receive both their reactions



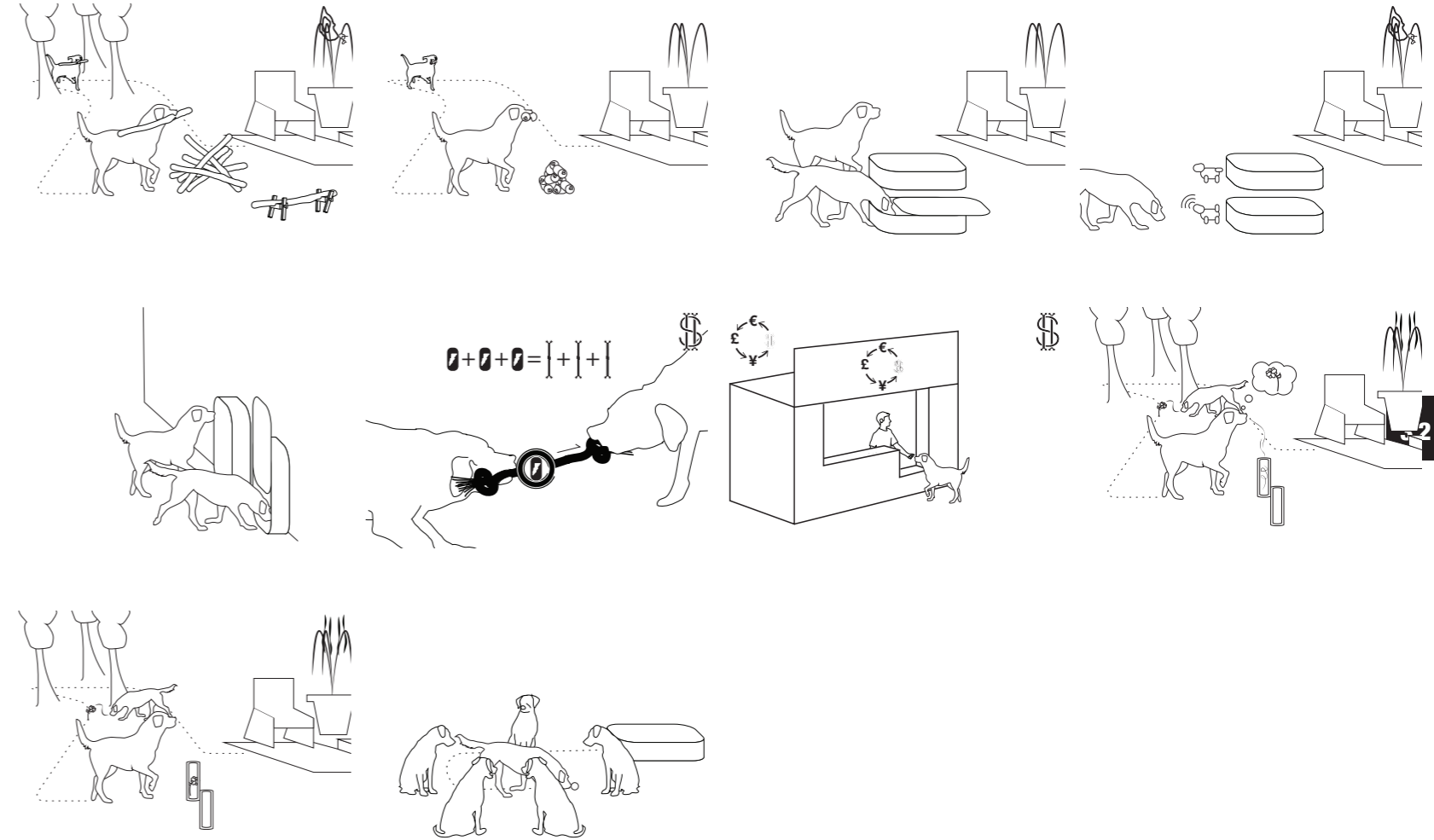
**SHARED 'PETS FOR PETS (AND HUMANS)'**



# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

“Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.”

This right's description seems quite straight forward when considering humans, but is less so concerning dogs. One needs to reconsider what a dogs possession would be. Has a toy, bought (and selected) for a dog by its owner, become a dogs possession? Even if its 'owner' decides on when to discard of it?



# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

## KEEP WHAT THEY COLLECT (BRANCHES)

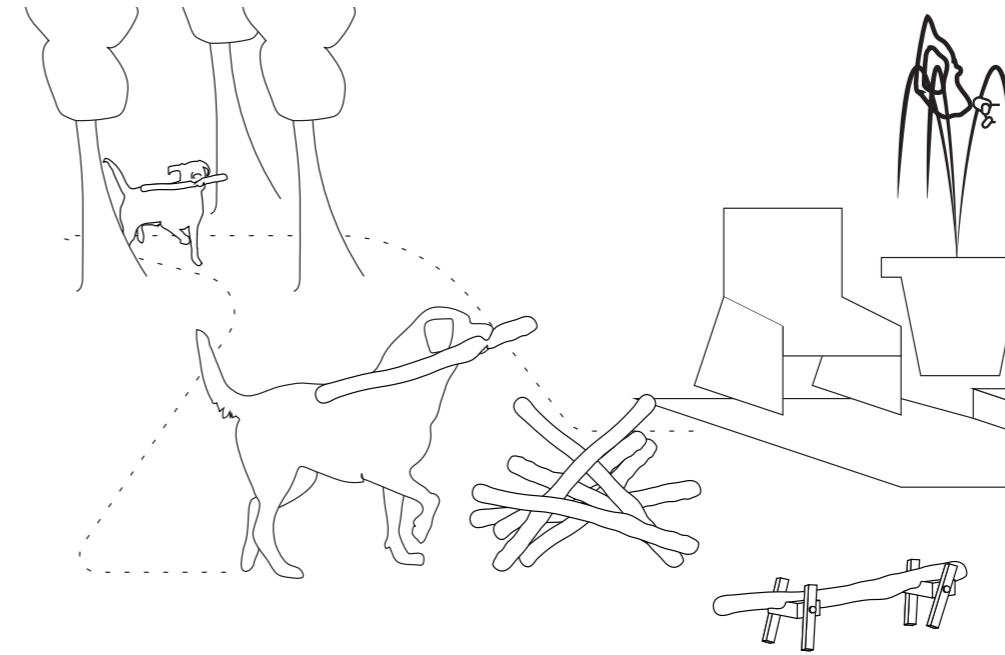
Next to toys, actually picked by humans for them, dogs often pick up stuff they like to play with. Think of the branches they turn up with during a walk out in the woods. The branch they have been carrying around during the entire walk gets thrown back into the woods, upon entering the car before being driven home.

The solution is searched for in making humans, living with dogs, more prone to keeping the belongings the dogs themselves have picked. The idea is to provide humans with possibilities to easily turn, what the dogs collect, into something more. When considering the branches, for example, these could be turned into a sculpture or a fun object

## KEEP WHAT THEY COLLECT (WASTE)

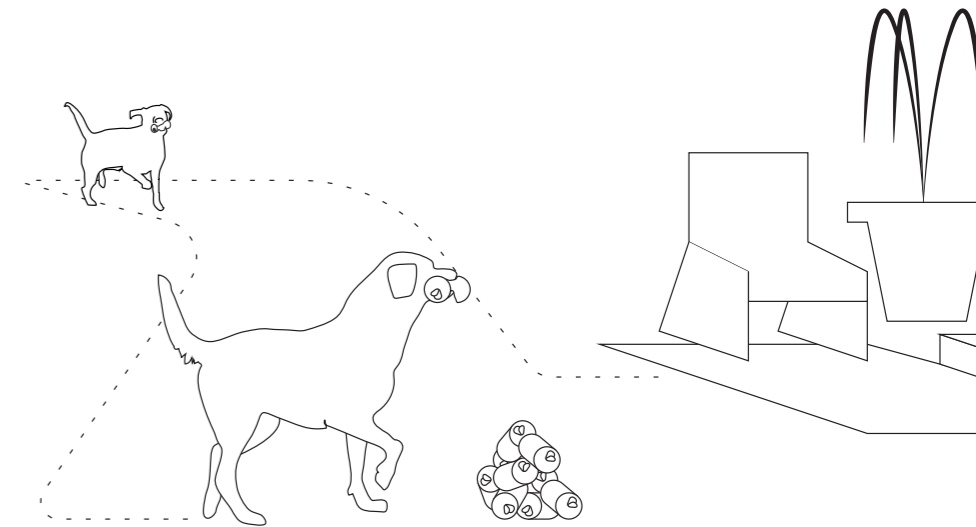
What is presented here, builds upon the idea of making humans, living with dogs, more prone to keeping the belongings the dogs themselves have picked, by providing possibilities to easily turn, what the dogs collect, into something more. Dogs could learn how to identify waste and pick it up while strolling outside, preventing it from harming the environment. This might not only increase the likelihood of humans keeping what dogs collect, as humans invest time in turning it into objects, it might even more so increase the notion that the picking up of things by dogs is no longer an act of silliness but something which contributes to society.

to play with (illustrated here as a magnified 'stick insect' ('wandelende tak' in dutch)). By having humans invest some time in these objects, as they build them, the likelihood of them keeping it increases.



KEEP WHAT THEY  
COLLECT  
(BRANCHES)

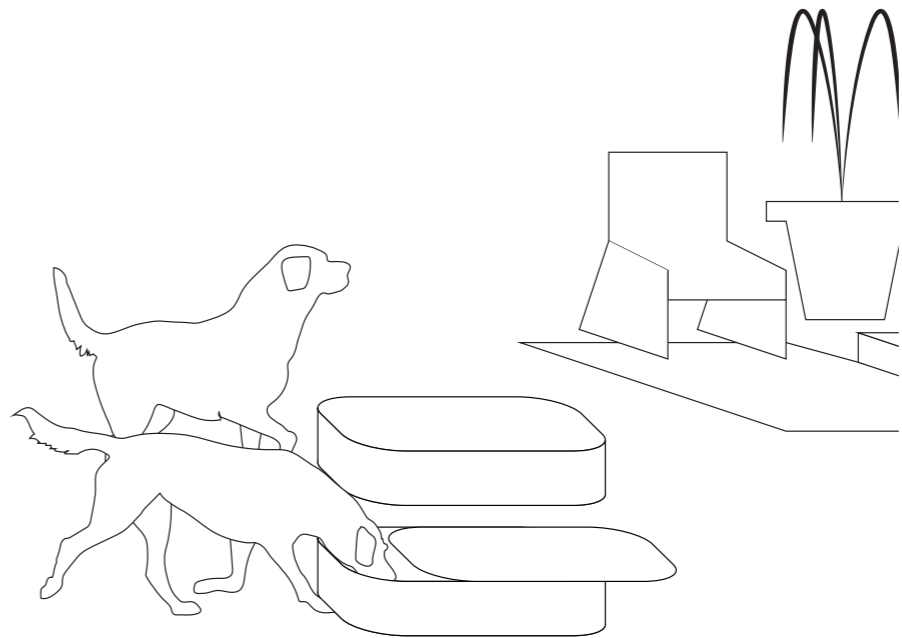
KEEP WHAT THEY  
COLLECT  
(WASTE)



# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

## SELF-STORAGE AT HOME

Even without being able to motivate humans to decide to keep what dogs collect, one could still look into ways for dogs themselves to decide what to keep. This could be facilitated by providing every dog with its own private storage device. To ensure only the dog has access to its possessions, the opening of the device could be activated by nose-print unique to the dog, for example.



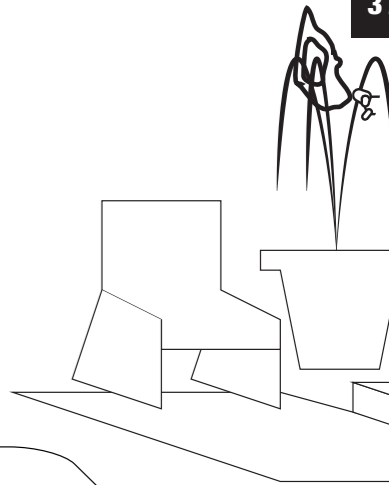
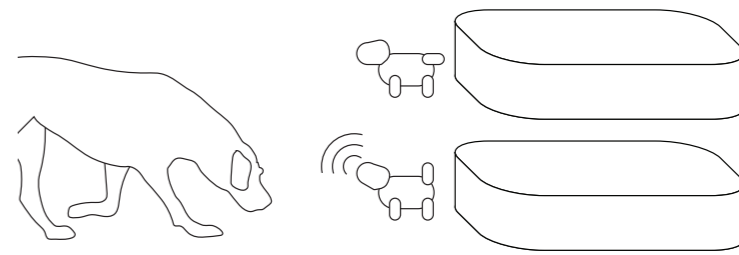
SELF-STORAGE AT HOME

## DOG GUARD DOG

When considering providing dogs with their own electronic (to not evoke new ethical problems itself, at least within the not too distant future) pet, it could also be given a purpose in enabling PROTECTION OF PROPERTY for dogs. Similar to dogs currently being used to protect possessions of others, this electronic pet protects the possessions of the dog.

To ensure only the dog has access to its possessions, the pet would detect and (at least) bark at anyone else trying to approach, letting only the dog pass.

DOG GUARD DOG

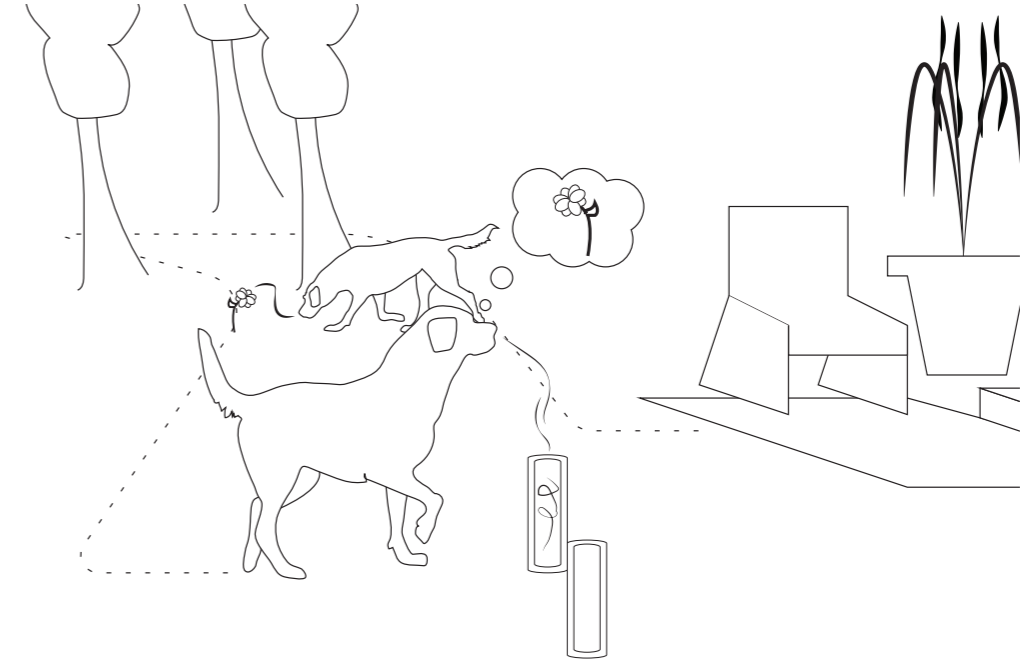


# PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

## KEEP EVERYTHING SMELLED BEFORE (REPRESENTATION)

Regarding the fact dogs are olfactory-oriented beings, this might mean they value possessing smells over possessing any 'physical' object. This would be similar to humans, being visually-oriented, treasuring photos for their ability to elicit memories. On a daily basis dogs come across all kinds of smells, to enable them to capture these smells they should be provided with a special device that is able to absorb these smells. To enable dogs to actually keep these smells they come in contact with. The dogs would carry the device with them in their mouth and drop it wherever they want to capture a smell. At home there should be an additional device to preserve the smells

for a longer period of time.



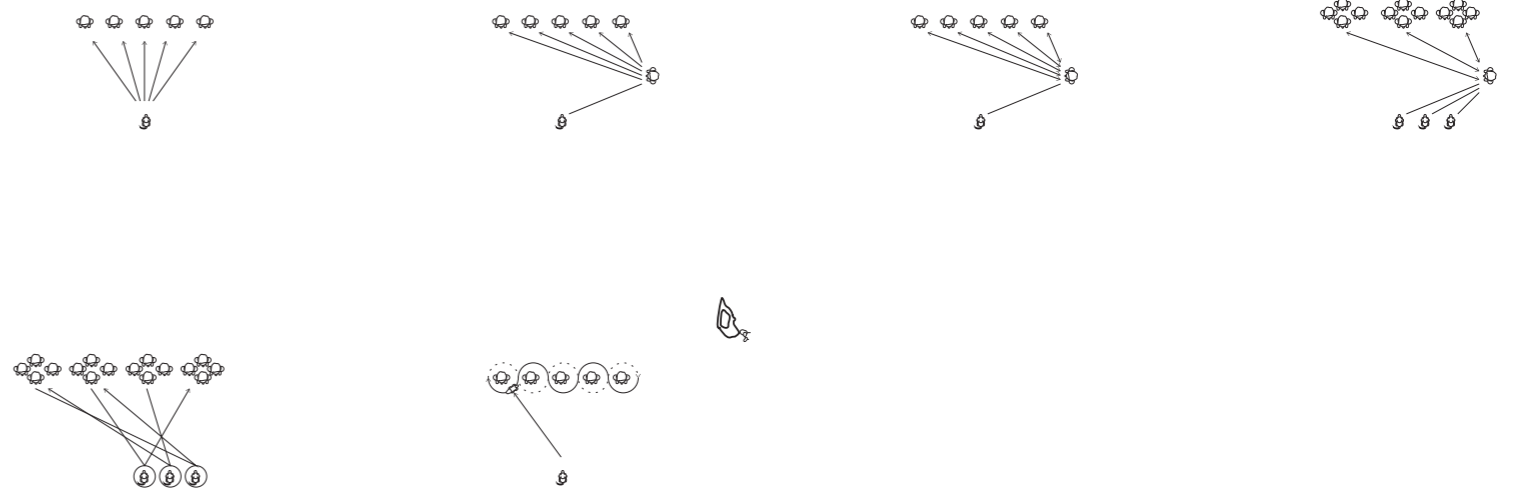
KEEP EVERYTHING  
SMELLED BEFORE  
(REPRESENTATION)

# RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

“The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.”

This right enables humans to choose those who decide on the laws, to ensure these are laws we feel comfortable to live by. For dogs this will not be about the choice of the legislature, as dogs do not perceive the world on a ‘meaning’ level of in this case legislation, politics and politicians. Of much more influence on a dog’s life are the humans with whom they live, therefore creating the ability to have a choice in who to live with is of greater importance to them.

Rather than RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS, renaming it as RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS would be more appropriate. Therefore, alternative structures through which the choice of where the dog can live can be made, will be provided in this section.



# RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

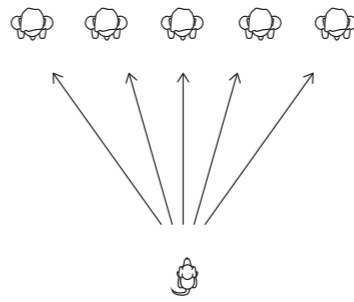
330

## CHOOSE OWN 'OWNER' DIRECTLY

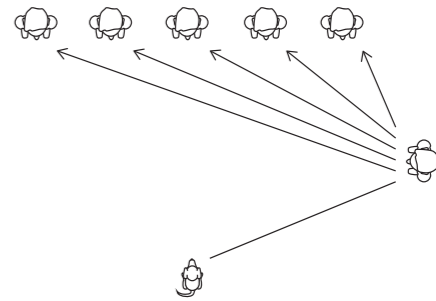
The structure that maybe comes to mind first, is the one in which the dog directly can choose who to live with. This will be a structure where in they can choose from multiple human individuals with whom they can live.

## 'OWNER' CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT

This would be similar to the first structure, but it differs by the fact that an 'expert' acting as an intermediary who decides on behalve of the dog which individual is most suitable to live with.



'OWNER' CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT



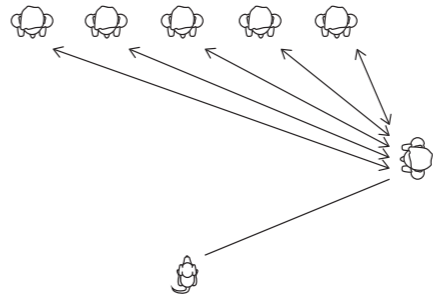
CHOOSE OWN 'OWNER' DIRECTLY

331

# RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

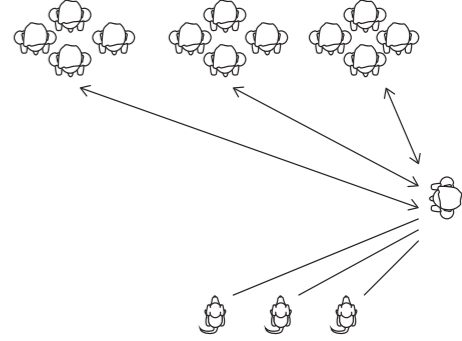
**'OWNER' CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT + 'OWNER' FEEDBACK**  
This structure is the same as the second structure, one in which an 'expert' will decide the most suitable human individual to live with. It has the addition that the human individuals can provide the 'expert' with some form of feedback on the dog they like to live with.

**ADOPTION GROUP CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT**  
This structure is again similar to the second described. In this case instead of a choice between different human individuals, the 'expert' will choose from different small groups of humans. These groups could be formed by groups living in the same neighbourhood, who would like to form a kind of community with a dog.



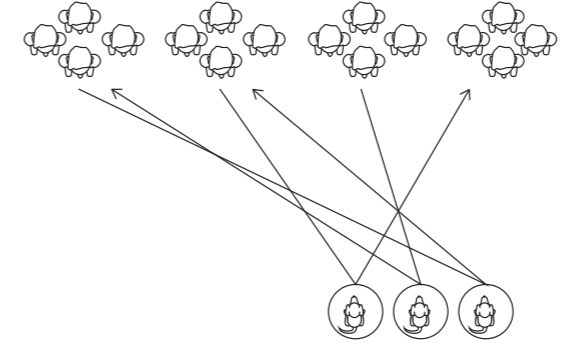
**'OWNER' CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT + 'OWNER' FEEDBACK**

**ADOPTION GROUP CHOSEN THROUGH EXPERT**



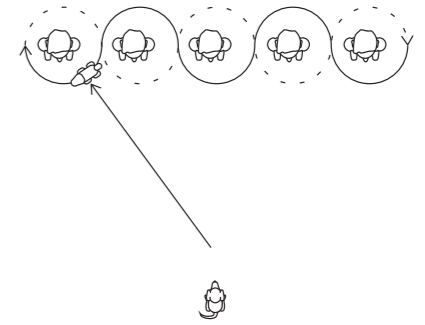
# RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF ELECTIONS SYMBIONTS

**ADOPTION GROUPS SELECT FOR EACH OTHER**  
This would also be a structure with different communities, but in this case communities themselves will decide which community is most suitable for each dog, introducing some form of 'self-regulation' on an inter-group level.



**OWNER VARIES (BY PRESENCE 'PETS FOR PETS')**  
This structure will have a digital choice mechanism at its core, this would randomly pick individuals for the dog to live at a certain interval. Changing the way a dog currently is picked by one human, who decides for the dog to live with him or here, to a way in which, although now picked by a system, a human no longer decides for the dog. Now the dog has a chance to live with different people.

**OWNER VARIES (BY PRESENCE 'PETS FOR PETS')**



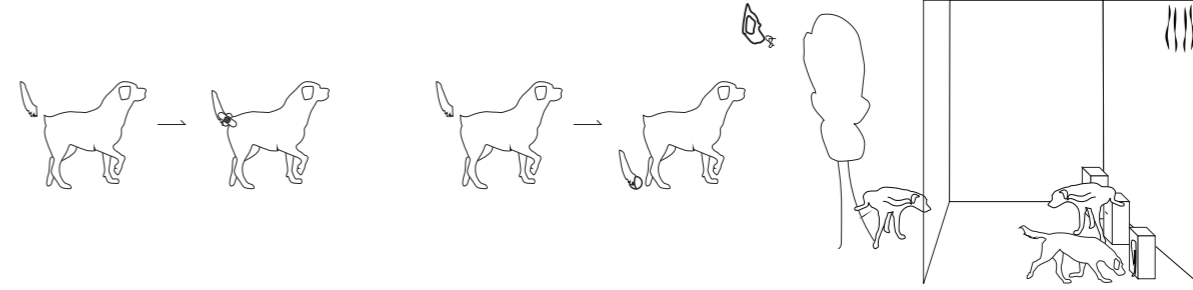
**ADOPTION GROUPS SELECT FOR EACH OTHER**



“Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.”

This right allows humans to express oneself by have opinions and share them with others. It is hard to determine whether dogs actually have similar explicit opinions the way humans do and to what extent they are able to communicate those opinions. What is known on the other hand is that dogs can express their feelings by communicating through body language. What can be seen as most striking when considering this, is the clipping of dogs’ tails or breeding dogs

with anatomically deprives them from being able to fully express themselves. This is something that counteracts their right to FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. Measures could be taken preventing this from happening, but even if this would be the case there would still be dogs who already suffer from these practices. Ideas to support these dogs should be thought up, when wanting to provide each dog with equal rights.

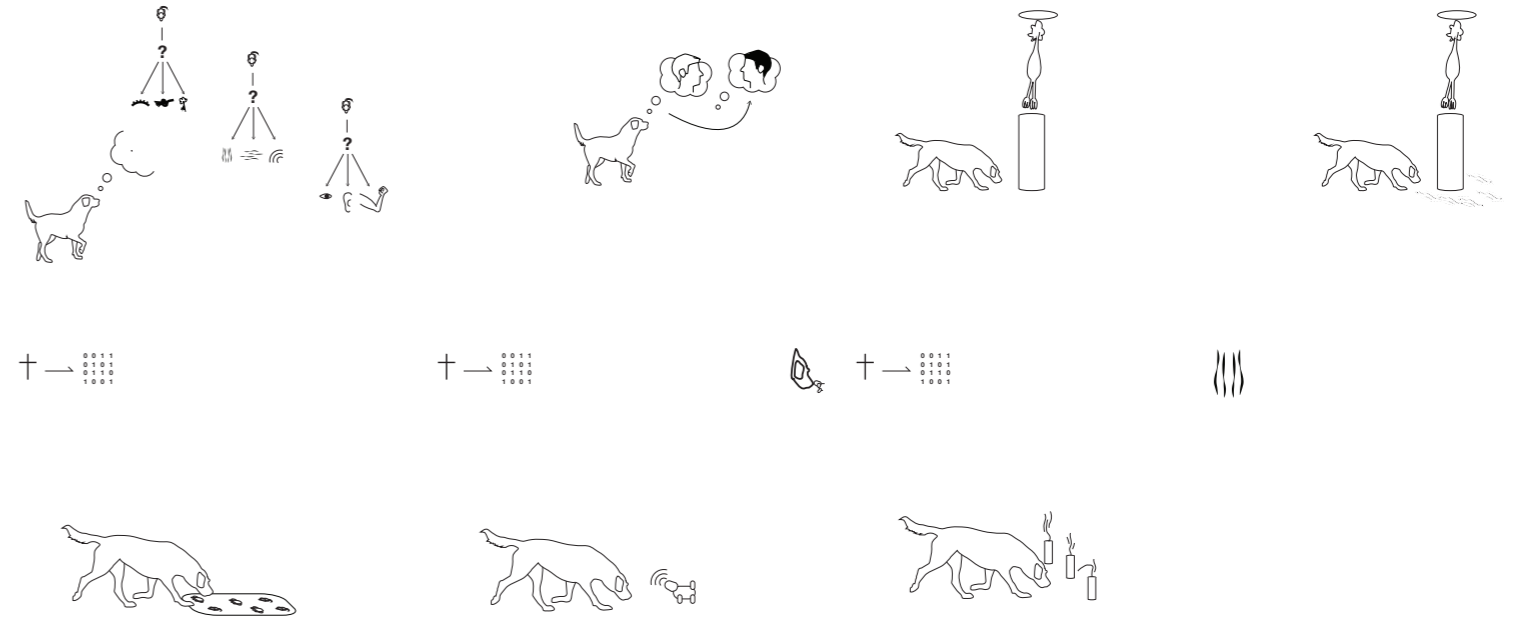


# FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, PREFERENCE CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.”

This right is very much about having the freedom to make decisions. It not only gives humans the freedom to have certain thoughts or a certain conscience or religion but, independent of what they are, gives them the freedom to change them as well. For humans it is impossible to interpret a dog's moral conscience let alone its religion, if they even exist. But what is clear is that humans make many decisions on their behalf. This increases chances that decisions are made which are not in

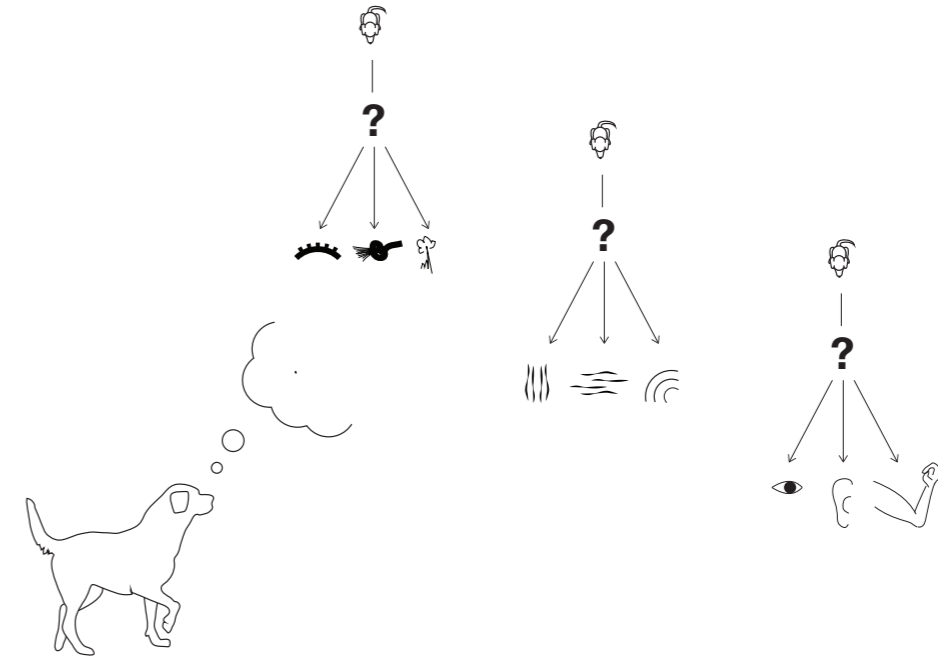
accordance with their thoughts, due to misinterpretations for example.



# FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, PREFERENCE CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

## PREFERENCE IN LEARNING

When focussing on the FREEDOM OF THOUGHT part of this right, one can see that humans influence the thought of dogs particularly by determining what they learn. Therefore, having dogs decide for themselves what they would like to learn is what ultimately gives them the most freedom of thought. It is obviously impossible to ask a dog what he likes to learn. But approaching it as a gradual process, where one looks at what a dog occupies himself with in different stages of its life, might be used to determine what a dog's preferences are. One could, for example, start by observing what materials a puppy is most fascinated by, think of ropes or rubber or plants etc. When turning into adolescents they would be offered what can be seen as a broadening of the previous interest, for example play rope pulling, fetch or hide and seek games. This might result in them eventually learning about physically aiding others, retrieving and tracking down certain objects, when they become adults. While doing so one should always keep evaluating whether this is still something a dog is interested in.



“No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.”

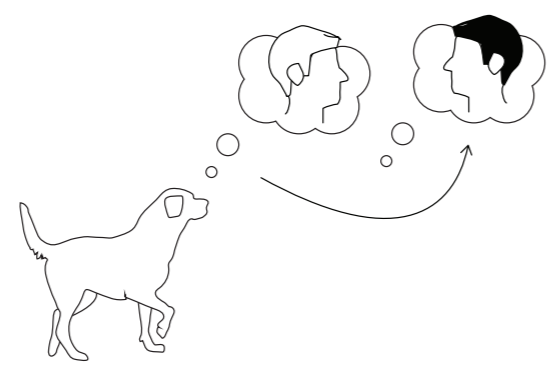
This right gives meaning to the lives of humans as it enables them to develop themselves and to contribute to society. Education is not only beneficial on an individual level, but the possibility to learn from and teach others has greatly contributed to the development of humanity as a whole.

Puppy classes, where they learn some basic skills (and their ‘owner’ learns how to make them perform them), are currently one of the most common forms of education for dogs. However, this is primarily aimed at preventing

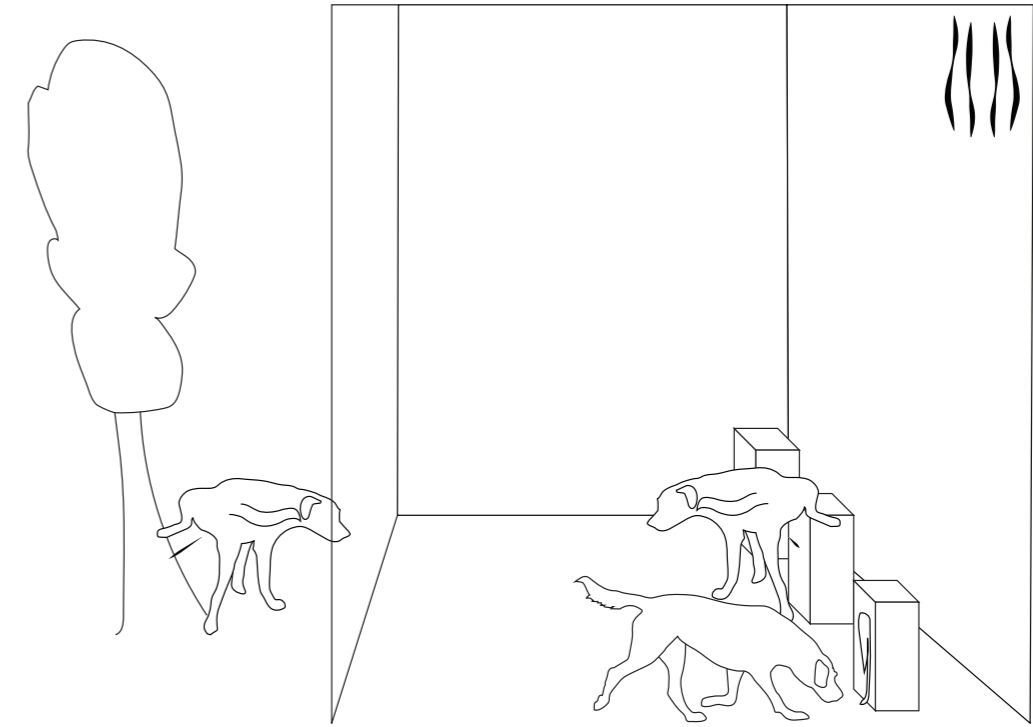
them from causing problems for humans. The lives of dogs could be enriched by this right, when enabling them to learn things beneficial or gratifying to them.

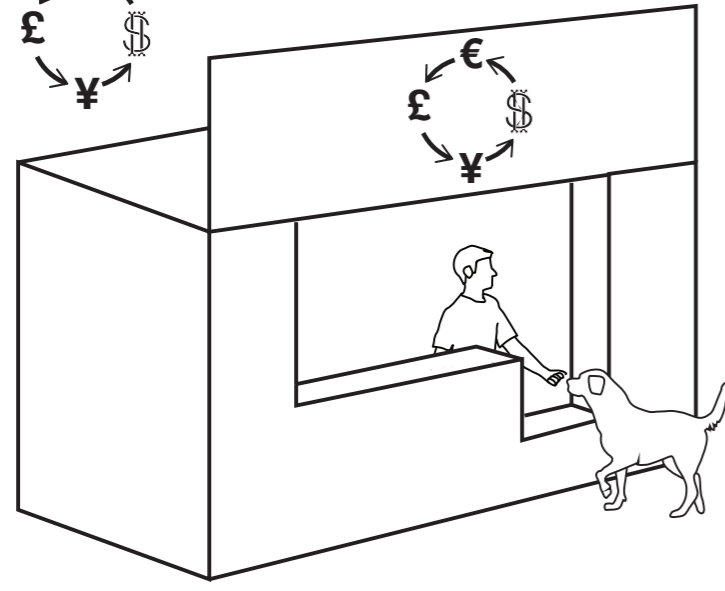


CHANGE MIND ON 'OWNER'



PEE GALLERY

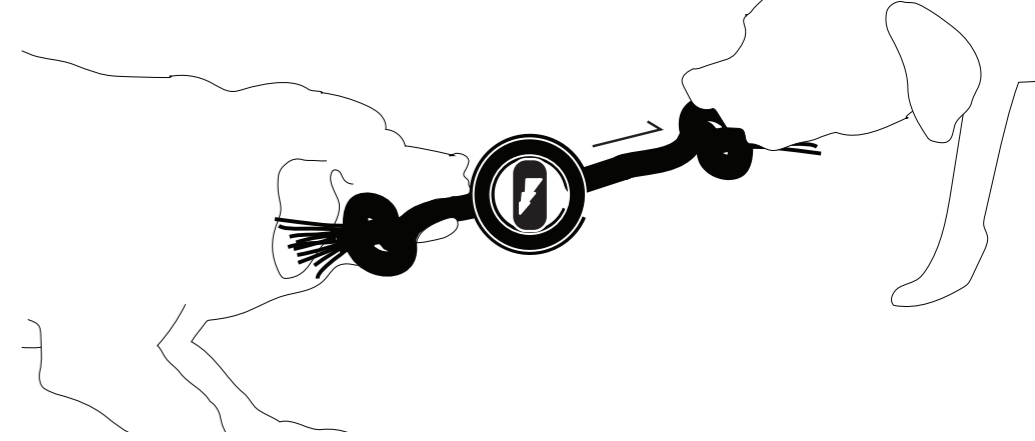




CURRENCY EXCHANGE

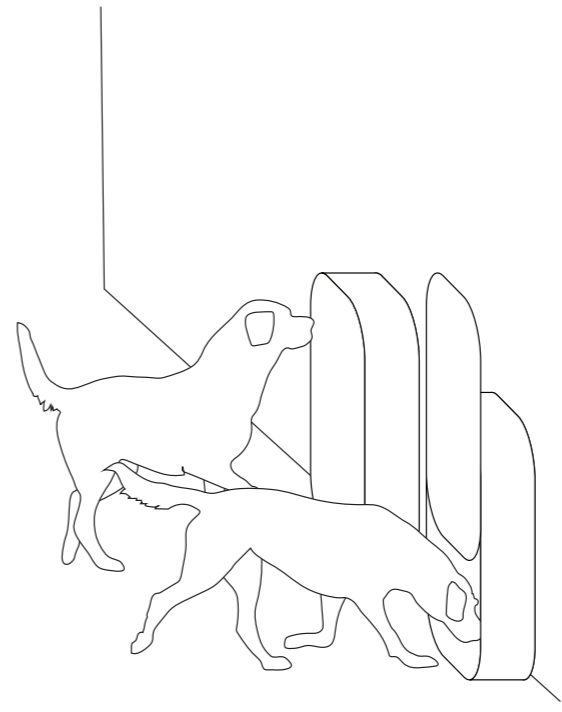


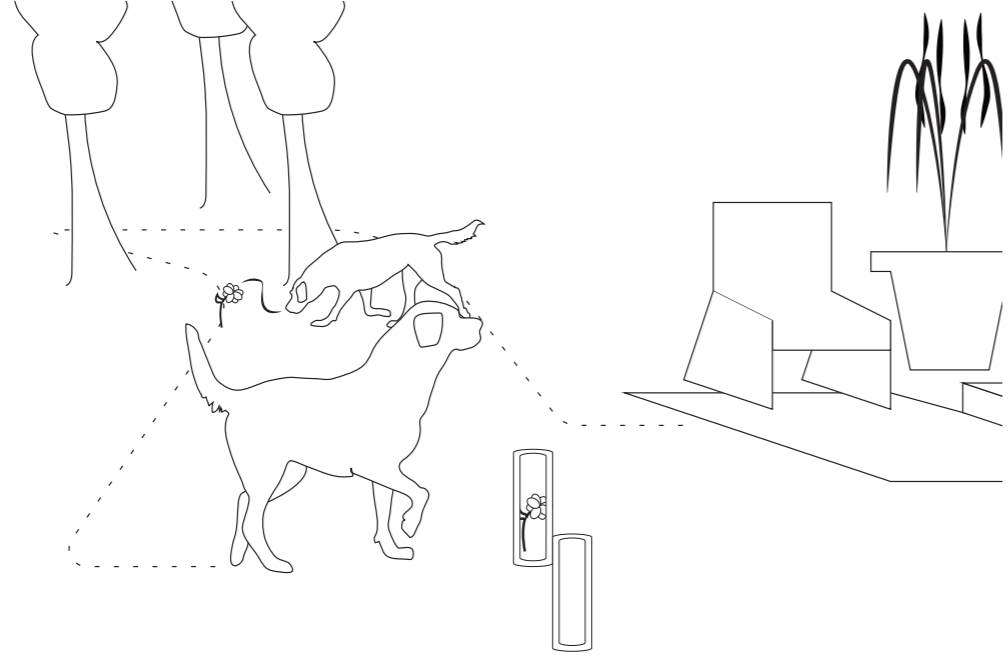
GENERATE OWN (ENERGY) INCOME



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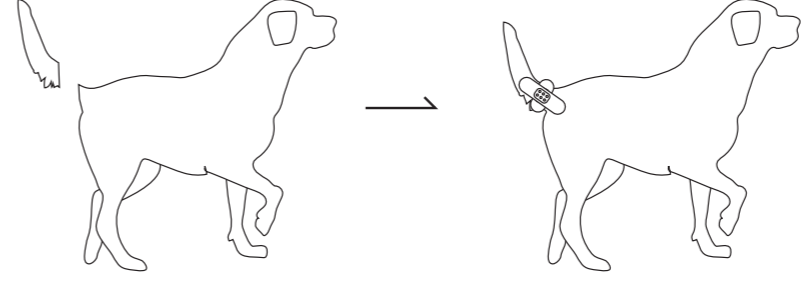
SELF-STORAGE OUTSIDE



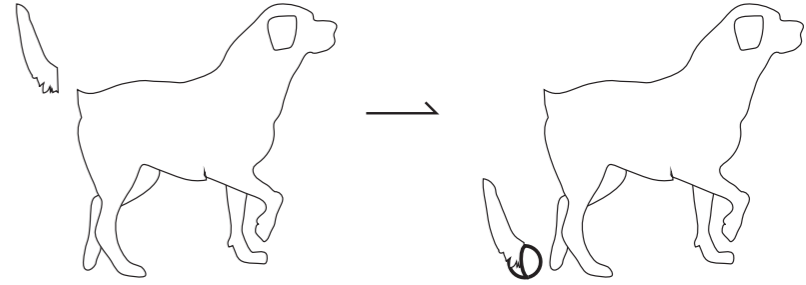


KEEP EVERYTHING  
SMELLED BEFORE  
(PHYSICAL)

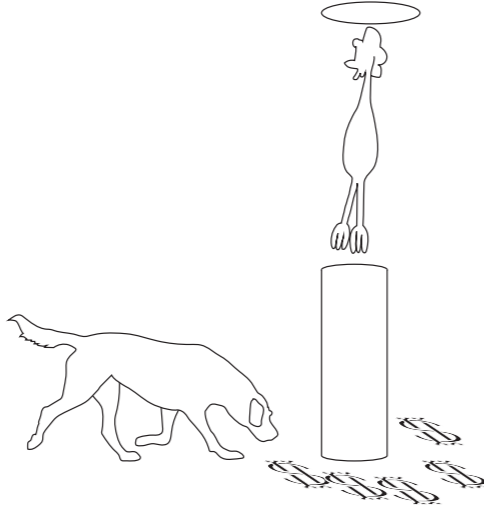
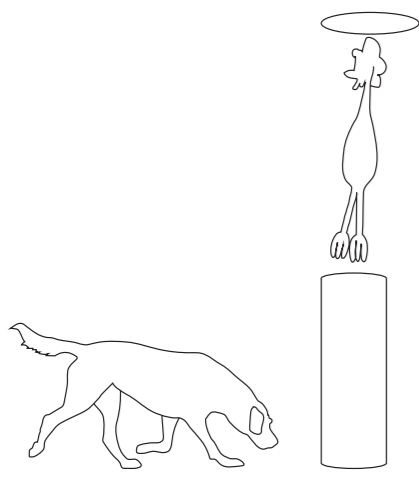
HELP CLIPPED DOGS (TAIL  
ENHANCEMENT)



HELP CLIPPED DOGS (TAIL  
SUBSTITUTION)



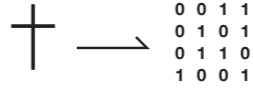
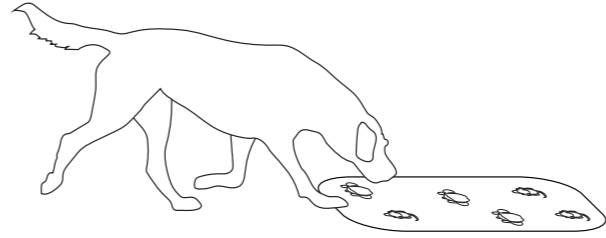
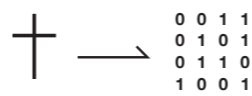
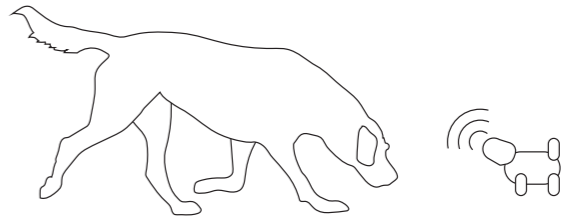
BRINGING OFFERS TO  
THEIR 'GOD'



WHAT DO THEY WORSHIP?



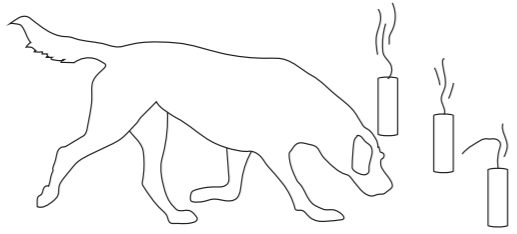
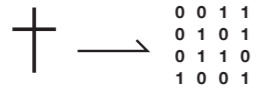
NEW DATA RELIGION  
(RELEVANT DATA  
THROUGH PETS FOR PETS)



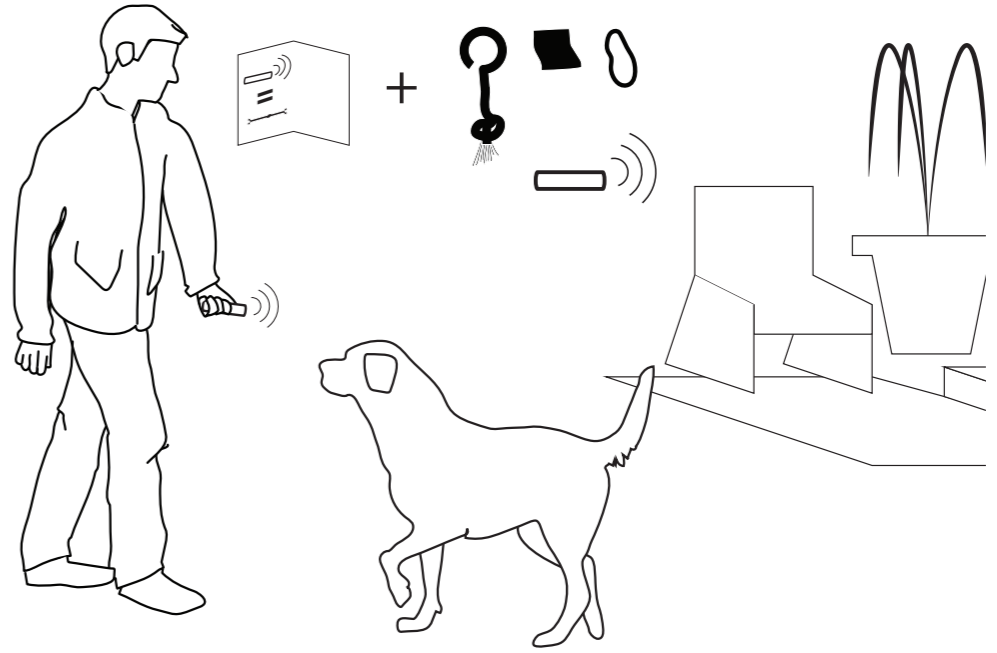
NEW DATA RELIGION  
(RELEVANT DATA  
ON COMMUNITY  
WHEREABOUTS)



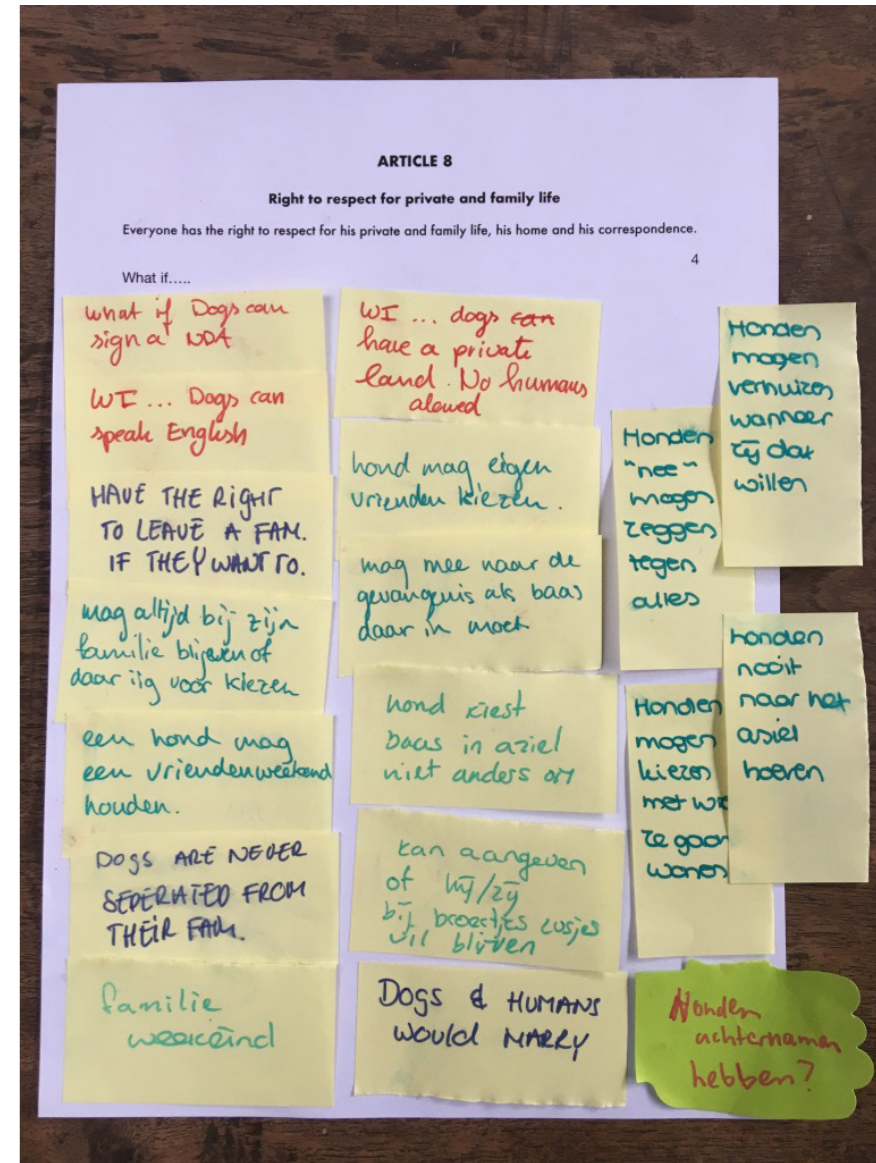
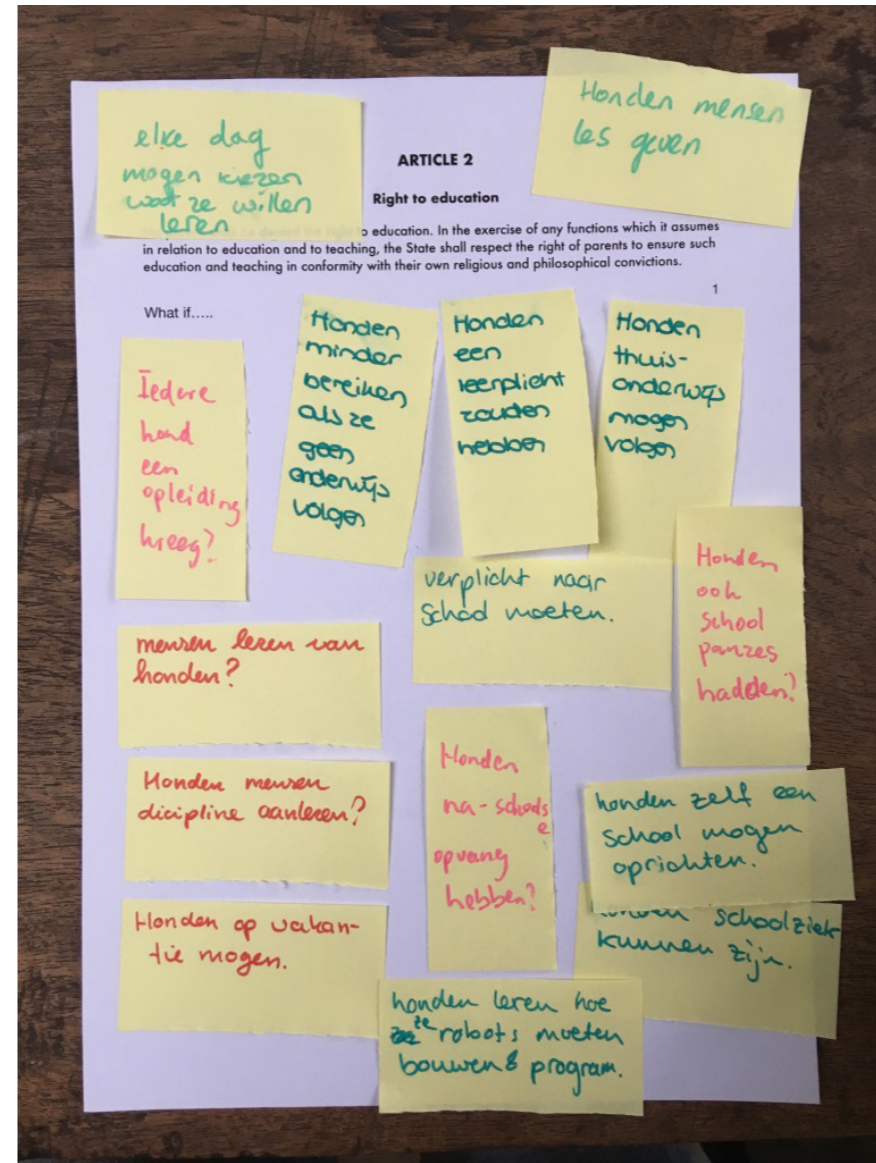




NEW DATA RELIGION  
(RELEVANT DATA  
THROUGH SMELL)



HOME SCHOOLING





**ARTICLE 3**  
Right to free elections

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature.

What if.....

Honden referenda kunnen witschrijven

Dogs could vote?

Dogs Political leaders have dog representatives

Dogs were extreme right-wing?

Parlever (Pirates of the Caribbean)

what if were are dogs in the left... right compared to other dogs?

honden stemmen voor welk voer in de super.

honden vertegenwoordigers

Honden kunnen lobbyen

honden tv talent shows honden stemmen

Honden campagne kunnen voeren

een pannel van honden bestaat die geschikte baten selecteerd.

**ARTICLE 12**  
Right to marry

of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according governing the exercise of this right.

Honden mogen adopteren

Dogs would MARRY FOR MONEY

Wat als honden met alle honden kunnen trouwen (niet monogaam)

What if dogs could marry humans?

honden een ring zouden kunnen dragen

WI... would live in Las Vegas

Dogs would CALL THEIR WIVES BITCHES

we trouwen gewoon afschaffen

what if dogs don't like humans

elkaar mogen withuwelijken.

er een hond kerk is

honden kunnen scheiden van hun "familie" (werken)

Wat als honden mensen mogen trouwen.

Honden draagmoeder mogen zijn voor anderen

honden weer wolf worden trouwen met wolf maar icus

Dogs would HAVE ARRANGED MARRIAGES

**ARTICLE 11**  
Freedom of assembly and association

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

What if.....

Wat als honden zelf vrienden kunnen vinden

Wat als honden mensen zouden verhandelen? slavernij?

Wat als honden zouden gaan demonstreren?

What if can make war

Honden slaven zijn

What if Dogs are hippies?

als honden een bank met eigen currency beginnen

honden een internationaal netwerk hebben.

honden alleen kunnen vliegen voor hun welk.

honden staking voor alle ontevreden honden

honden een dierenwinkel beginnen?

Dogs sell HUMANS AS PETS

er een honden FNV is

Dogs RUN DOGFOE BUSINESSES

**ARTICLE 9**  
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

What if.....

Honden een eigen kerk oprichten

Dogs WANT TO JOIN THE ORDER OF POWER & COMMAND

DOGS GO TO HEAVEN

honden boeken gaan schrijven en lezen over hun interesses.

BARKING WEIGHS STRONGER THAN WORDS

Wat als honden zelf hunnen kiezen wat ze willen lezen?

allah een hond is!

What als honden what's app zouden beheren of facebook.

Honden religieuze oorlogen zouden span voeren

What als honden enkel in de USA zouden wonen

Honden reincarneren als mens

Wat als honden zouden kunnen stemmen?

honden €1000 budget voor zelf-ontplooiing hebben per jaar?

Wat als honden aan mindfulness doen?

honden beslissen dat ze hoger in rang zijn dan mensen

honden een basis raat hebben

honden naar de universiteit zouden gaan

**FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

- honden van gestacht willen wassen.
- Dogs see artists & draw, song, sketches.
- Dogs see just as brightly as human baby.

**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**

- mens en hond een groot woord.
- Geen halshand hebben # eigen zins niet lastig te geven.
- Handen kunnen uitdelen.
- Handen kunnen klappen.
- Handen een meer spraak hebben.
- Handen zijn een vlieg-voet-123 Hiker kunnen boeien.

**RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

- Wat als honden wat's app read. Beleggen of taalcode.
- Handen een budget voor zelf-ontwikkeling hebben per jaar.
- Wat als honden een mediatie kan?

**RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR PRIVATE**

- Handen moeten discipline oefenen?
- Handen moeten een eigen leven hebben?
- Handen moeten een eigen leven hebben?
- Handen moeten een eigen leven hebben?

**RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS**

- Parlement (Parliament of the canines).
- Handen moeten kunnen kiezen.
- Handen moeten kunnen kiezen.

**PROTECTION OF PROPERTY**

- Handen kunnen een eigen leven hebben & aangefit uitdelen.
- Handen moeten in de buurt van de mens zijn.
- Als iemand aan de spullen van honden mag aanraken zonder te vragen.

**RIGHT TO MARRY**

- Handen kunnen schieden van hun "familie" (vrienden).
- Handen draag-madder mogen zijn voor anderen.
- Handen kunnen een eigen leven hebben.

**EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES**

- Handen moeten weten verdienen als mensen.
- Handen moeten weten verdienen als mensen.
- Handen moeten weten verdienen als mensen.

**FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION**

- Wat als honden samen gaan? #HV 15.
- Wat als honden samen gaan? #HV 15.
- Wat als honden samen gaan? #HV 15.

**HOE KUN JE HONDEN ZELF**

Handen kunnen samen hebben & aangefit uitdelen.

HUISDIEREN LATEN HEB BEN?

**100% CRADLE 2 CRADLE**

WANDELLENDE TAK

SYMBIOSE

SPEELGOED

TAK IN BOS

ROBOT

WANDEL

ECHT GENIETEN (HEERLIJK)

EINDELOOS PLEZIER

DUURZAAM

ECO-VRIENDLIJK

NAOIT MEER NAAR HUIS!

MANUS/OER

DOG-TOX-STOEP

IETS OM VOOR TE ZORGEN

KINDEREN

vloeren

Handen kunnen een eigen leven hebben & aangefit uitdelen.

Handen moeten in de buurt van de mens zijn.

Als iemand aan de spullen van honden mag aanraken zonder te vragen.

Handen draag-madder mogen zijn voor anderen.

Handen moeten weten verdienen als mensen.

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Wat als honden samen gaan? #HV 15.

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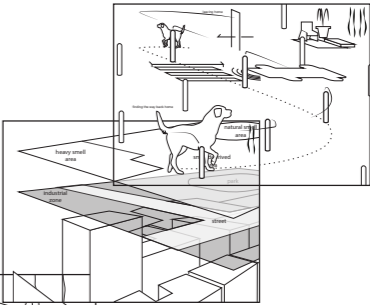
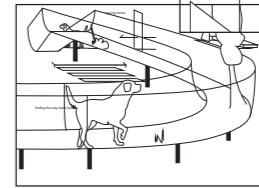
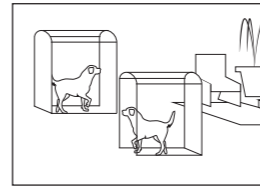
Wat als honden samen gaan? #HV 15.



**RIGHTS FOR DOGS**

**RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE**

**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**



**SHOTS**

Dog lies on floor  
  
'Convention Dog Rights' is presented  
  
Dog gets up

Dog enters 'airlock'  
Sliding door closes behind  
Sliding door opens in front  
Dog leaves 'airlock'/ leaves home

'Expert' shows 3D 'flyover' scale model  
Explains: how modularity enables connection to homes

'Expert' explains smell is incorporated: for landmarks, to stimulate dogs' senses and as enrichment of the environment

Map shows several parks  
Parks get connected by lines  
[GE] zooming to different levels

**VOICE OVER**

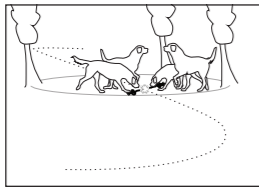
"The 'Convention of Dog Rights' was introduced..."  
"In celebration it's anniversary, this film was made"

"The first step was to give dogs a choice when to go out..."

"...but where could they go once outside?"

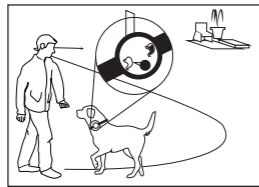
"The 'flyovers' connect the different green parts of the city"

**FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION**



Dog runs on 'flyover'  
[YT] ' Running with my yellow trail dog'  
Dogs running together  
[YT] 'Hiking with dogs in Nova Scotia'

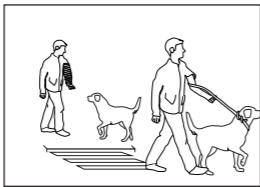
"They now also had the opportunity to autonomously meet whoever they liked..."



Dog leaves 'flyover'  
Dog meets human (near a street)

"...and where they needed help..."

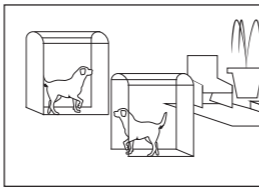
**FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT**



Human extends temporary 'leash' from clothing  
Human helps dog to also wear 'leash'  
They walk away  
Dog is 'unleashed' near home

"...they could be given a hand"

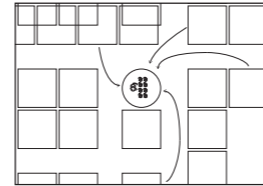
**RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE**



Dog operates 'switch'  
Sliding door opens in front  
Dog enters 'airlock'  
Sliding door closes behind  
Dog leaves 'airlock'/ enters home  
"Apart from coming across different people outside, they should still be free to enjoy the privacy of their home"



**RIGHT TO MARRY**



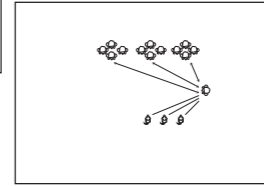
Map zooms in  
Dog home appears on map  
Dog home gets connected to 'flyover'  
[GE] zooming to different levels

"The 'dog house' also got redefined, as dog 'families' would no longer be broken up"  
"Each family would have their own 'home', connected to a 'flyover'"



[YT] ' Labrador Father Teaches Puppies To Swim ADORABLE'

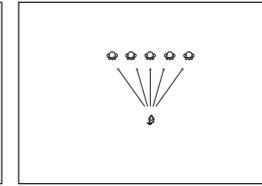
**RIGHT TO FREE ELECTIONS**



Map zooms out  
Map shows housing block

[GE] zooming to different levels

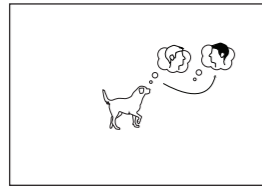
"Each 'dog home' connected to a group of human homes, in the same area, it's residents together signed up for a certain dog family"



"This way dogs themselves could decide with whom they'd like to live, just by being there"



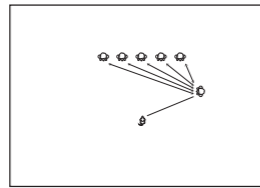
**FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE**



**Dog sits  
Group of people sit  
with dog  
A 'official' sits with  
group, takes notes**

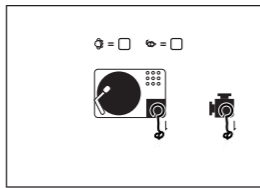
“A special ‘official’  
got assigned to the  
group of people as  
a whole” “Looking  
at the dogs best  
interest”

**EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES**



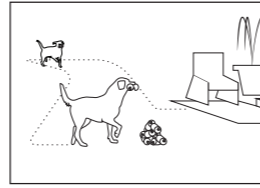
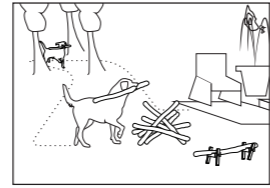
“To garanty a right fit  
and to change group  
composition if  
needed”

**PROTECTION OF PROPERTY**

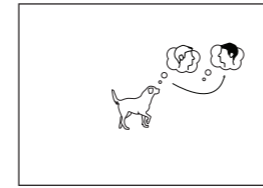


**Dog dropping different  
sticks and toys**

“Not only would dogs  
be enabled to decide  
who to keep by their  
side but also what to  
keep by their side”



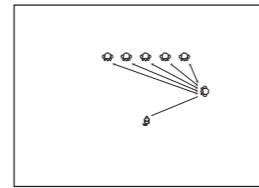
**FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE**



**Dog sits  
Group of people sit  
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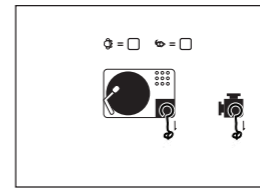
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**EQUALITY BETWEEN SPOUSES**



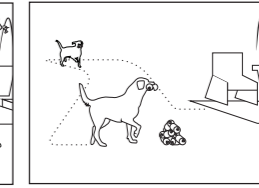
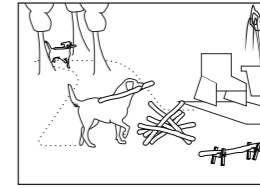
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**PROTECTION OF PROPERTY**



**Dog dropping different  
sticks and toys**

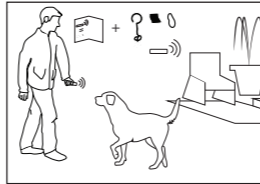
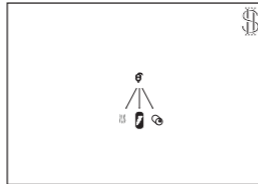
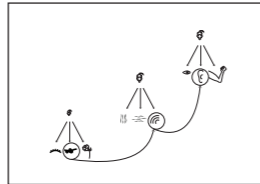
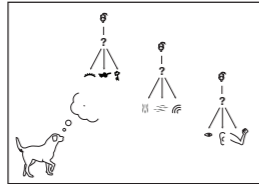
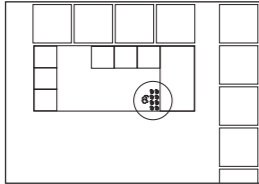
“Not only would dogs  
be enabled to decide  
who to keep by their  
side but also what to  
keep by their side”



RIGHT TO EDUCATION

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

RIGHT TO EDUCATION



[YT] 'Why dogs reduce stress in classrooms'

[YT] Guide dog training

Human clicks clicker  
Dog gets a treat  
Dog presses 'switch'  
Dog gets a treat  
Human points out to dog how to use 'training airlock'

Human collects the 'educational gear'  
Places it in pockets



Dog walks out of 'airlock'  
Human steps out the door

"School would now also be a place for dogs to go to"  
"Kids and puppies growing and being educated together"

"Effort got put into finding out what dogs preferences are, determining what they'd like to be thought"

"The educational system would now also include different levels for dogs"

"The same as humans not only learning to read for their entertainment, education for dogs could also include learning skills to take part in society"

"Dogs no longer get trained to help humans, humans have become responsible for dogs' education to be part of society"

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS****[1]**

Does the film help its viewers to think about (/come up with their own vision on) the future?

(Helpt de film kijkers om verder te kunnen denken (/een eigen visie te vormen) over de toekomst?)

**[1.1a]**

What is viewers current (pre-film) view on the current human-dog relationship?

(Wat denken kijkers nu (pre-film) over de huidige mens-hond relatie?)

**[1.1b]**

What is viewers current (pre-film) view on the future human-dog relationship?

(Wat denken kijkers nu (pre-film) over de toekomstige mens-hond relatie?)

**[1.2a]**

What is viewers (post-film) view on the future human-dog relationship?

(Wat denken kijkers (post-film) over de toekomstige mens-hond relatie?)

**[1.2b]**

What is viewers (post-film) view on the current human-dog relationship after having seen?

(Wat denken kijkers (post-film) over de huidige mens-hond relatie?)

**[1.3]**

What is viewers (post-film) view on the future human-dog relationship?

(Wat denken kijkers (post-film) over de toekomstige mens-hond relatie?)

**[2]**

What sentiments/attitudes will play a role (can/should be taken into account) as the (future) human-dog relationship evolves (takes shape)?

(Welke sentimenten/houdingen zullen een rol spelen (kunnen/moet rekening mee worden gehouden) tijdens het ontwikkelen van de (toekomstige) mens-hond relatie (/terwijl de toekomstige mens-hond relatie gestalte krijgt?)

**[3]**

Are the shown ideas (to facilitate the rights for dogs) appropriate?

(Zijn de getoonde ideeën (om de rechten voor honden te faciliteren) geschikt?)

**[3.1]**

What do viewers think about the shown ideas (to facilitate the rights for dogs)?

(Wat vinden kijkers van de getoonde ideeën (om deze rechten te faciliteren voor honden?)

**INTERVIEW SETUP (INTERVIEW QUESTIONS)**

You can not give any wrong answers

(U kunt een verkeerde antwoorden geven)

**[1]****[1.1a]**

Heeft u huisdieren?

(Do you have any pets?)

-and/or-

Did you use to have any pets?

(Heeft u ooit huisdieren gehad?)

-or-

Would you like to have any pets?

(Zou u huisdieren willen hebben?)

At what moment did/do you interact with your pet(s)?

(Op welke moment heeft/had u interactie met uw huisdieren?)

-and/or-

When do you interact with other animals?

(Wanneer heeft u interactie met andere dieren?)

When do you interact with dogs specifically?

(Wanneer heeft u interactie met honden specifiek?)

What benefit for humans do you see in this?

(Ziet u hierin profijt voor mensen of juist niet?)

What benefit for animals do you see in this?

(Ziet u hierin profijt voor dieren of juist niet?)

What benefit for dogs do you see in this?

(Ziet u hierin profijt voor honden of juist niet?)

Would you ascribe a certain role to humans and dogs within their relationship?

(Zou je mensen en honden een bepaalde rol toeschrijven in hun relatie?)

*(This question was added after the first interview, to improve answering research question 1.1a)*

**[1.1b]**

Do you think this will remain this way?

(En kan dit veranderen?)

## INTERVIEW SETUP (INTERVIEW QUESTIONS (CONTINUED))

**[FILM] (ca. 12 minutes)**

**QUESTIONS after film (ca. 9 minutes)**

**[1.2a] + [2]**

(What feeling did you get while viewing the film?  
(Welk gevoel kreeg u bij het zien van de film?)

When most pronounced?  
(Wanneer het meest uitgesproken?)

What caused this?  
(Waardoor werd dit veroorzaakt?)

**[1.2a] + [2] + [3.1]**

What do you think about the shown ideas (to facilitate the rights for dogs)?  
(Wat vindt u van de getoonde ideeën (om deze rechten te faciliteren voor honden)?)

Which ones can you recall?  
(Welke kunt u zich voor de geest halen?)

What do you see as the benefit for dogs (per idea)?  
(Welk voordeel ziet u voor honden (per idee)?)

What do you see as the benefit for humans (per idea)?  
(Welk voordeel ziet u voor mensen (per idee)?)

[(list of ideas)

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE

RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY

RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE]

**[1.2b]**

Did the film raise any questions?  
(Riep de film vragen bij u op?)

**[1.2a] + [2]**

What do you think the future of the human-dog relationship will be like?  
(Hoe denkt u dat de mens-hond relatie er in de toekomst uit zal zien?)

**INTERVIEW SETUP (INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW)**

**[1.3]**

What do you think the future of the human-dog relationship will be like?  
(Hoe denkt u dat de mens-hond relatie er in de toekomst uit zal zien?)

**INTERVIEW SETUP (INTRODUCTION TO INTERVIEW (GIVEN IN ADVANCE))**

(english)

Thank you for your willingness to take part in this interview.

First of all I would like to provide you with a short introduction, before moving on to the actual interview. This interview is part of my graduation project at the TU Delft. The research in is framed within the context of the interaction between humans and animals. The interview consists of a number of questions and subjects, related to this, which I would like to discuss with you. In between a short film of ca. 12 will also be shown to you.

Before moving on I would like to ask you to study the following form and, if you agree, to sign it.

Your consent makes it possible to use the information gathered during this interview for this project.

[Hand over informed consent form]

(dutch)

Bedankt dat u bereid bent deel te nemen aan dit interview.

Allereerst wil ik u een korte introductie geven, alvorens over te gaan op het daadwerkelijke interview. Dit interview is onderdeel van mijn afstudeerproject aan de TU Delft. Het onderzoek vindt plaats in het kader van interacties tussen mensen en dieren. Het interview bestaat uit een aantal vragen en onderwerpen, gerelateerd hieraan, die ik met u wil bespreken. Tussendoor zal u ook een korte film van ca. 12 minuten te zien krijgen.

Voor verder te gaan wil ik u vragen het volgende formulier te bestuderen en, indien u akkoord gaat, te tekenen. Uw toestemming maakt het mogelijk om de informatie verzameld tijdens dit interview te gebruiken voor dit project.

[[informed consent formulier overhandigen]

enablement vision forming				evaluation ideas (shown in film)									attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)											post-film (after contemplation period)
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship
View on human-dog relationship did not explicitly come forward before watching the film.	Never thought about it before.		More dogs with specific functions.	(More concrete view on human-dog relationship came forward after, but assumed not to be due to, watching the film.)									Investment. Who would want to invest?	No change in vision now.
Keeping a pet seen as comforting, but also as much of a hassle.				Dogs seen as adapted to living with humans to such an extent, having nothing wild left, therefore assumed not to lead unhappy lives.	Does not see what the benefit would be.	Does not feel it is necessary.	Does not see it as a right to be taken seriously for dogs.	Questions whether dogs would feel the need for this particular right.	Feels, female dogs giving birth to (breeding) puppies to be taken away, as something sad. Not sure dog family members after separation feel need to see each other. If so, owners maybe should facilitate dog family members to get together.	Not sure wether idea was understood properly.	Not really has thoughts on this. Mentions puppyclasses, seen as sensible. Not sure wether dogs like it, but the probably do not mind.	Not mentioned specifically.	Human environment (city). Would it be too 'present'? How would this (the fly-overs) devalue city, which is primarily used by humans? Or would humans also benefit from this?	
													If one would want to achieve this idea, one should rather stop breeding dogs for our gain	



#	1			
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
female	50 - 65	other pet	none	none

enablement vision forming					evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)											post-film (after contemplation period)
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

Humans seen as leader, as activities are undertaken together, dogs need guidance in how to behave.

Feels concerns regarding bio industry and eating meat might influence the future, not sure whether actual change will occur.

Feels people will become more aware of importance of roles dogs can play.

Both dogs and humans can be of help to one another.

**P** 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐

(knowledge to assess possibility of implementation. Feels can not judge how ideas might be implemented/ realised.

No change in vision now.

Dogs seen as part of the family.

By involving dogs into more aspects of life, seeing them as part of the family or having them visit hospitals for example enables dogs to make people happy, which in turn will make dogs happy as they receive affection in return.

Sees a social component, by facilitating connection with each other, viewed as something positive.

Feels would lead to less stressful situations.

Feels having social contact with each other is something inherent to dogs. Feels this is something lacking in a city.

Likes the fact dogs, have control over/can influence this themselves.

Feels it is obvious that it would be good if dog family members would stay together for a long period of time.

Feels choice could now be based on emotional (connection) and feelings. Sees this as beneficial for both dogs and humans.

Feels it would be stimulating for dogs, at the same time benefiting humans if dogs can help them. Sees opportunities for helping at home or helping disabled.

Should not see dog as helpers for human. Learning should stay stimulating for dog by giving choice and facilitate interaction.

Sees for example, areas through which dogs can connect with other dogs as something which can be realised, but feels can not assess how to implement tunnels for dogs.

# 2														
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish										
female	20 - 35	dog	other pet	dog										

Feel would mean more physical exercise for everyone.

Feels would result in more connect to animals.

enablement vision forming					evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)											post-film (after contemplation period)
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

Feels humans have dogs for their own pleasure.

Has not specifically thought about this.

Mentions bio detection dogs and probably being unaware of the amount practical functions which dogs might be capable to fulfil.

No change in view mentioned.

**N** 😐 😊 😊 😊 😐 😐 😐

Equality/ Fairness. If there are still human-beings who can not exercise their human rights, why start giving dogs such rights?

Vision has changed (not in a descriptive sense of what the future will look like, but in a sense of attitude). Felt made aware of possibility to consider a 'different' future human-dog relationship.

Mentions humans already have a hard time living together as areas become more urbanised, trying to expand the human-dog relationship would be something for an ideal world.

Feels this would be the world upside down: Why give dogs these rights if there are still human-beings who can not exercise their human rights?

Does not address matter from dog perspective, but addresses wanting to ensure this right for all human-beings.

Feels this is what would make dogs able to lead their own lives.

Not mentioned specifically.

Does not address matter from dog perspective

Feels this would be nice for both dogs and humans, although finding it somewhat farfetched.

Feels educating dogs on how to behave (manners), as is done in puppy classes now, is important. Also feels children become fond of dogs if grown up together, education together therefore preferable

Feels this is a 'next level' of thinking. Gives example of bio detection dogs, illustrating functional view on educating dogs on matters they are good at.

When coming across matters related to dogs inclined to study it, which was not the case before.

# 3														
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish										
female	65-80	other pet	none	none										

378

enablement vision forming					evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)											post-film (after contemplation period)
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship
Dog seen as friend one can always trust	Humans will always like to have animals.		Humans will remain enjoying company of dogs as they positively influences ones mood, taking the dogs in the film wagging its tail as example,	Dogs are often treated as humans but they are not, there are specific things they like or that are important to them.	<b>P</b>								<b>Concern dogs wellbeing (intervention).</b> Will the dog ever come back? How will I know the dog will be oke while being away?	
Humans should be responsible to take care of dogs, as dogs depend on them. The dog has not asked for it (to live with someone), something is asked from the dog, therefore one has to take care of the dog	The question, "Why do humans always like to have an animal?", is posed. Possible answer is given: Perhaps because of liking to take care of something and in case of dogs a lot is received in return (e.g. dogs feels ones sadness/happiness and feel if		Has wish for the future: Hopes humans will treat dogs well and rules and laws will be made, making sure dogs will be treated beter in places where this is not the case.	Likes the fact the film makes one think about dogs having things they specifically like or that are important to them and giving them the right to do so	Feels this is good compared to dog walk services. Afraid the dog would not come home, go live somewhere else.	Feels it is positive for dogs the possibility fo meet others is always there and that it will give humans a good feeling to see their dogs do so.	Feels it is good if dogs can leave and enter as they like.	Why not give dogs this right? Imagines a mother dog to be terribly sad having all her puppies taken away and puppies to miss their family.	Not mentioned specifically .	Finds it extraordinary dogs are able to understand from humans what to do. Feels dogs like to know what is desired from them to do, get frustrated if they do not.	Thinks preference s already show in different breed specific traits.	<b>Take dogs into account.</b> There are specific things dogs like or that are important to them. One should be responsive to this.	The fact a dog in film can go live somewhere else, forces one to think: "Does my dog enjoy being with me enough?"	

<b># 4</b>				
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
female	65-80	dog	none	dog

enablement vision forming					evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)											post-film (after contemplation period)
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship
Dogs are often there to provide amusement.	One improvement for the future is mentioned: Dogs are often left home alone, while owner is away. In the future more interaction between both would be desirable.		Imagines human families sharing a dog, not sure to what level of freedom for dogs. Humans will remain dogs' attendant, but dogs would to a certain extent be more free.	Dogs currently belong to a certain human family, but have no choice themselves. Would be better if dogs did also have a choice.	<b>P</b>									No change in vision now.
Humans become more responsible, as this is needed to raise a dog.					Says to be enthusiastic about the fact humans can more easily come into contact with animals, in this case dogs. Feels dogs through this contact can in a sense function as a 'stress reliever'.	Likes the fact there is an infrastructure for dogs. Feels it would increase interaction between humans and dogs (on both their terms) and would benefit both as they receive affection from one another.	Important to know how dogs react to each other, but when having all received the proper education this probably is less of an issue. Good as humans do not have to be around for dogs to go outside to meet others.	Mentions it would result in strange situations if every one would have an entrance for dogs, but as one chooses to there is no problem, so it would be nice.	Feels that if dogs grow up together with their siblings this can only be positive for them.	Feels it would be strange for dogs to leave their human family, but at the same time sees benefit for situation where one has a busy working life as it creates possibility for sharing a dog.	Same as for humans needing to be educated, dogs need to or they will not be able to take part in society.	Feels it is nice for dogs, but preference can not always be taken into account, as some things (analogue to human education) need to be taught, even without it having ones preferences, as it enables one to take part in society.	<b>Cognitive levels of dogs.</b> Can all breeds of dogs be taught the same kind of things?	Started to investigate matters related to ideas shown in film, look into intelligence of dogs and how it might differ, in connection to 'right to education'.

<b># 5</b>				
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
male	20 - 35	other pet	none	dog

enablement vision forming				evaluation ideas (shown in film)									attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)										post-film (after contemplation period)	
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

View on human-dog relationship did not explicitly come forward before watching the film.

It will always be subject to change, but unsure what this future will look like exactly.

Humans will always stay in need of dogs. Positive effect of dogs on humans, which has been there for centuries, is there to stay, as it is unique and irreplaceable.

Humans have continuously ensured having dogs in their surroundings which are adapted to them. Taming their wild behaviour such as hunting behaviour and make it utilisable for humans.

**N** 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐

**Human control.** Freedom of movement would mean less control for humans while this is part of the relationship with dogs.

Did contemplate on belief formed after watching the film, further strengthening this belief: Humans have alongside adapting dogs to their needs, made dogs dependent on them, having done so humans should take responsibility in providing a dog with what is important in its live, as this might be different from what humans find important.

			Explains not being enough of a visionary to come up with a future perspective.	But, one should realize humans have endlessly selected dogs on specific characteristics. When picking a dog one should ensure that what one is going to do with the dog fits the dog's characteristics so one could not be a gun dog who could run meters a day and live in an upstairs apartment.	Dogs deserve respect and it is human to show this, one could call this giving them rights but their rights will never be the same as the rights of humans.	Feels it fits a dog's nature to go outside. Dog can take care of getting sufficient physical exercise themselves, but would mean less control for humans while this is part of the relationship with dogs.	Feels this would create the possibility to form a packs and exhibiting play hunting behaviour. This is not 'useful' for humans but our environment is not prepared for this, currently.	Explains everyone should have the right to be left in peace at times, so should dogs. They should have a place to do so. This is part of having respect for a dog.	Feels it is heartbreaking to take away a puppy from its mother, but also feels this is part of nature. Mentions feeling of guilt disappeared after noticing how well dogs can make contact with dogs new to them.	Feels this would be extraordinary, would solve problem of not always having enough time for a dog. Has to get used to the idea, as it changes the life humans lead with dogs, it turns once responsibility from absolute into relative	Feels properly trained/ educated dogs will do less things wrong, preventing them from being punished, as they better understand how the world works.	Feels dogs should at least learn how to behave along humans, not sure whether you can leave choice of what to learn to a dog.
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#	6			
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
male	50 - 65	dog	dog	dog

enablement vision forming				evaluation ideas (shown in film)									attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)										post-film (after contemplation period)	
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

Some people have dog as nice companion. People act in different ways with dogs. Some play it by ear, others feel they should act more as an alpha, being more strict. Dogs smart enough understand routine and rules

Has hopes for the future:

Nowadays everything should have a function, is afraid the same will go for dogs, that it is felt dogs have to 'do' something. Does not agree with this and feels the film also shows this is not necessary.

No change in view mentioned.

**P** 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐

**Education (for humans).** Should those prepared to help a dog not obtain some kind of license to know how to treat dogs?

No change in vision now.

			Trend in US noticed: People claiming to be in need of a dog, similar to those being in need of a service dog, for seemingly less needful support, at the same time they see dogs as some kind of fashion accessories	Feels the future as described in the film, is a pleasant and hopeful one.	Feels this would be something preferable for dogs. It would enable dogs to exercise other rights (such as the right to free choice of symbionts) more easily.	Not mentioned specifically.	Feels this improves safety.	Feels this has something beautiful and sweet to it, at the same time wonders what the implications for the way humans apply birth control would be.	Sees benefit, for dogs/ humans: More chance of someone being home for the dog, also that this is not provided by choice devices, but by combination with freedom of movement.	Thinks it is good if dogs learn skill from basic ones up till becoming guide dogs, Kid might get distracted if dogs are there to, but would for them to learn to care for someone and not become self-centred.	Feels it would be nice for dog to decide on what activity to do each day.	Thoughts on how it would be in less distant future. Idea derived from film: having a 'part-time dog'
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#	7			
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
male	20 - 35	other pet	none	dog



enablement vision forming					evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)										post-film (after contemplation period)	
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

Healthy relationship if one where humans are the boss and dogs are companion, but are subordinates. Unhealthy in cases where dogs are the boss and decide upon what should happen, as they act in a 'human environment' while being incapable of taking into account all human factors.

Except if humans would learn to speak 'dogish', no change will occur.

Due to urbanisation, the amount of rights of humans owning a dog will be decreased, restricting them in their activities together. This would result in dog ownership numbers going down in urban areas.

Feels it is good to consider the position of dog. Instead of own normal belief, "dogs should not be kept.", would be good if people reflected on it and actively think how to give this shape.

**P** 😊 😐 😐 😡 😡 😊 😡

**(Psychological) Implementation.** In what way should everyone be notified?

Considering environments preferable to different dogs it will become harder, although some humans might still try to persevere, to keep dogs in urban houses. Imagines more dogs living in communal areas. Made to think also by actuality in own live, concerning a neighbour's dog attacking an other neighbour's. And another neighbour being harmed by own dog leash as the dog to enthusiastically moves about during walks.

					Surprised by feeling to be pulled into a plausible story, while at the start being sceptical. Experienced it as a reality, now feels having a more positive idea about more aspects.	Feels this, combined with education, would benefit, dogs, those who like dogs and those who do not, as they can go about without unwanted behaviour. Places, truly going anywhere one likes not even being possible for humans, as side note.	Feels this would be Not sure whether dogs like to be in a pack but like to stick to it and not mingle with other packs.	Not mentioned specifically.	Sees this as something quite beautiful, although wondering whether this would really be something dogs want.	Mentions choice where (in which environment) to live instead of choice who to live with.	Education to take part in society should be reality now. As 'right to education' can be seen as 'obligation to education'. If all dogs with education know how to behave (although even hard for some humans), r	Not sure whether dogs want this in case of education, feels would be more fitting in the case of choice of where to live.	<b>Education.</b> Humans should be taught to respect these rights for dogs (the same way as they ought to respect other humans' rights). The same goes for dogs the other way around.	
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<b># 8</b>				
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
male	35 - 50	other pet	other pet	-

enablement vision forming					evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)										post-film (after contemplation period)	
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

Humans act as caretaker and friend/ family member. Dogs in return make proper buddies, as they are great at sensing emotions and showing love and affection.

Will remain the same.

Dogs might start to be provided with more liberties, as individuals, giving them freedom of choice concerning basic living necessities such as what to eat. This might further develop in a phased way.

Felt giving less thought to keeping of dogs, as opposed to cats for example, as being something unnatural and restricting to them as they are naturally more attached to humans. Now feels even having dogs as pets is strange, as they are depend on humans even for going to the toilet or to get some fresh air.

**P** 😡 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐

Should their not be some kind of 'happiness-meter' to determine for a specific dog, whether the implemented rights are indeed desirable?

					Sees it as a progressive idea and feels it would be great if it would be possible. Likes the freedom to choice naturally basic necessities like where to go.	Feels this is the right humans see as most important to themselves too. Clearly an improvement, compared to current situation where dogs are depend on owner to come home to go out.	Feels would be nice for dogs to form a pack the way they like, would be similar to humans forming a group with those with similar interests, like a soccer club for example.	Not sure what to think about this now, feels could maybe better form an opinion along its implementation.	Feels as something natural, but wonders how it would work in combination with 'right to free choice of symbionts', can imagine it to work in society where all aspects are integrated.	Feels would be similar to humans being able to meet with friends as they like. might prevent dogs from ending up in shelters as choice based on matchin characters can be made, but choice should be able from both sides.	Not sure it would make dogs happy if it would mean they would all get a job.	If it would be combined with the 'right to education' ensuring dogs to get a task which positively influences their happiness, it would make the 'right to education' more suitable.	<b>Dogs inner being.</b> Would there also be rights a dog would want, we can not imagine of?	
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<b># 9</b>				
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
female	35 - 50	other pet	none	dog

enablement vision forming				evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship		
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)										post-film (after contemplation period)	
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

The keeping of pets is a difficult subject of discussion. It might appear as selfish as animals are taken from their natural habitat, although one can always discuss if they mind.

It has been like this for a very long time, although dogs used to be kept for more practical reasons, has shifted to become companions, for what reason dogs are kept it will remain the same.

Humans will remain in need of dogs for companionship and affection, but less for practical functions. Humans work more and live less in countryside, therefore have less time and space to take care of dogs and will try to find social contact elsewhere (social media is mentioned as example). This will result in less dogs being kept as pets.

No change in view mentioned.

**N** 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐 😐

**Equality/ Fairness.** Why just dogs, why not other animals?

Mentions being of the opinion animals should not be kept as pets, but as it does happens, feels the presented ideas would be the solution. Now instead of depriving animals from their freedom, pets could be free to go where they want.

Dogs are kept for different reasons, for example guide dogs, dogs as substitute for children.

Feels as futuristic fairytale, as believes it will not become true, because this way humans would still control dogs.

Feels, if dogs where able to do so, it would be a great more natural substitute for walking dogs and pulling them on leashes.

Feels dogs would be happy socialising with other dogs and being left alone less, this would in return make humans happy to.

Not mentioned specifically.

Feels this would be positive as it would be more natural. Mentions determining appropriateness of nature, according to how strongly it resembles (an animals) nature.

Feels it is good if humans no longer act as caretaker, although afraid humans, feel less responsible, as they no longer have their 'own' dog, but conflicts between different caretakers might also arise.

Sees teaching dogs how to go about in their world as a necessity, not to cause humans inconvenience for, as believes dogs just want to go about not being trained

Feels this would be good, especially because different dogs (in the same way as humans) will not all be able to be educated to the same level.

**Implementation (organisation).** What to do with dogs other than those already present? Should be for dogs already present, not flood city with 'new' dogs.

Feels can now approach matter as something 'solvable', instead of just having opinion against it.

#	1	0		
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
male	20 - 35	other pet	none	dog

enablement vision forming				evaluation ideas (shown in film)								attitude towards future human-dog relationship		
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)										post-film (after contemplation period)	
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

For relationship to work human should be above the dog in hierarchy and dog should be subordinate.

This will remain the same.

Can go several ways depending on the characters of both humans and dogs. Improvement in education of dogs and increasing contact between humans and dogs would create a more positive environment for both together.

No change in view mentioned.

**P** 😐 😊 😊 😐 😐 😐 😐

**Concern dogs wellbeing (prevention unsafety).** Would all humans be fit for this? What if one would deliberately want to harm a dog?

[Follow-up interview did not take place]

Enjoyed it showed the human-dog relationship from a different angle by being showing the dogs perspective and placing them in a different perspective within society.

Sees it would solve the problem of having to walk the dog, but feels would feel not knowing how the dog is doing.

Feel would be similar to humans having friends and would make dogs feel less alone, also decreasing humans sense of guilt when leaving a dog home. Only concern whether dogs with different characters can go along.

Feels it is good to prevent burglary.

Feels it would be positive for dogs' psychological wellbeing, but also that it would be best to not entirely refrain from birth control.

Thinks it is good, as some dogs are not with the right owner now.

Feels would improve the dog's behaviour and independence, but number of teachers for one dog should not become overwhelming.

Feels it is good to observe what a dog is interested in, but that they (the same as humans) might benefit from guidance in this process as well.

**Dogs inner being (character).** Will all dogs, as they (similar to humans) all have different characters, be able to cope with this amount of freedom?

#	1	1		
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
female	20 - 35	other pet	none	dog

enablement vision forming				evaluation ideas (shown in film)									attitude towards future human-dog relationship	
pre-film		film	post-film (directly after)											post-film (after contemplation period)
view on current human-dog relationship	vision on future human-dog relationship		vision on future human-dog relationship	view on current human-dog relationship	overall attitude towards ideas as a whole	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE	RIGHT TO FOUND A FAMILY	RIGHT TO FREE CHOICE OF SYMBIONTS	RIGHT TO EDUCATION	FREEDOM OF PREFERENCE	subjects of consideration/ attitude towards/ideas on vision film	vision on future human-dog relationship

Humans should be the boss, if this is not the case dogs become quite disobedient. This does not mean dogs should be seen as some kind of 'slaves', but they should be able to obey at the right time.

Only if some 'inner-change' would occur in dogs enabling them to understand more, they might have the possibility to become more independent as they understand more rules, otherwise it will remain the same.

Although some hierarchy will remain, this will become less resolute and more could change into becoming much more equal, at least when looking at freedom. This would mean humans have to take dogs into consideration more and might lead to humans having to wait for the dog to go on a walk instead of the other way around. Whether this or something else will become reality depends on humans acceptance of such an idea.

Never imagined dogs could be more free if the right environment would be created, instead of having to increase their intelligence. Makes one think about how much dogs need to adjust to humans (and their routine).



For humans it means to have something to love, for dogs it means having security to be provided in living necessities				Joyous feeling as it feels as a project which dogs would genuinely benefit from and would make them happy.	Dogs can go about on the routes in neighbour hood where they are protected. Might first be seen as disadvantage for humans to not know where their dog is, but over time might become relieving knowing the dog is somewhere safe.	Feels dogs would be able to interact with each other more freely, without the hassle of leashes becoming all tied up and humans wanting them to move along, which currently occurs in parks.	Mentioned the special gates are part of enabling dogs to go where they like.	Feels would be more pleasant for the puppies and mother to not be pulled apart at a young age, which seems especially dreadful for her. Would also ensure dogs to grow up with buddies instead of alone.	Thinks as humans decide to join, it is really nice for them to have a dog pass by to interact with and for dogs to meet different humans. Good someone keeps track of dogs' wellbeing, but might feel as privacy infringement for humans.	Seems really nice for dogs and children as they have buddies to play and to be educated with.	Feels humans would also enjoy to teach dogs specific things, instead of standard dog training exercises.	Implementation (space). In what areas might it be implemented?	
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#	1	2		
gender	age	pet previously	pet currently	pet wish
male	5 - 20	dog	dog	-

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# WHAT WILL THE FUTURE BRING?

