

# DOWNLOAD PDF FINANCING ANIMAL RIGHTS AND ANIMAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

## Chapter 1 : The Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (England) Regulations

*Rutgers has a good fact sheet that explains rights v. welfare. Also, I play a few clips from Legally Blond II due to it being about the fight for a bill against animal testing; my students really enjoy this.*

Animal rights activists in Italy Individuals: He was the co-founder of the North American Animal Liberation Press Office, which serves as the mouthpiece for the domestic terrorist front group the Animal Liberation Front see organizations. In the past he helped fund the activities of the extremist group Negotiation is Over see Organizations. Prof Steven Best gets a taste of his own medicine Rick Bogle: An American activist and founder of the Primate Freedom Project. He is known for statements condoning violence against researchers. Using his organization as a platform, Budkie sends regular complaints to the USDA, criticizing various aspects of the compliance system; though his criticisms are often appear to misunderstand the research see below. Open Letter to Michael Budkie Dr. An American MD and long-time critic of animal testing toxicology. Greek has authored several books including Animal Models in the Light of Evolution. Rather hypocritically, he continues to be involved in animal research even while decrying it as morally wrong. An American activist convicted for activities related to harassment of researchers. Marino founded and runs the extremist organization Negotiation is Over see organizations. Her violent tendencies resulted in her former friend and fellow animal rights extremist, Prof. Steven Best see above , obtaining a restraining order against her. She has used Negotiation is Over to post names and addresses of researchers. Nicoal Sheen Luke Steele: A young British animal rights extremist with multiple convictions including intimidation and harassment of individuals working in labs. Steele has run several animal rights groups including the National Anti-vivisection Alliance and, more recently, the Anti-vivisection Coalition which he was kicked out of in June He makes frequent FOI requests of British research institutions. An American trauma surgeon unclear if he is practicing and animal rights extremist who is a spokesman for the North American Animal Liberation Press Office See organizations. Vlasak supports the use of violence against researchers.

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## Chapter 2 : Animal Rights Beliefs – Speaking of Research

*Animal rights: history and scope of a radical social movement User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict. Unlike many "pro" or "con" treatises on the topic, this book attempts to present a neutral overview of the animal rights movement.*

While many animal rights actions may be illegal and based on emotion and not facts, they still occur and will continue to take place on an ever-increasing basis. In , the American Horse Council, after much deliberation of the Animal Welfare Task Force, came up with policy statements dealing with animal rights activists as it pertains to the horse industry. This was printed as an information sheet and is available from AHC. Highlights from that publication are as follows. It is important to distinguish between the terms animal rights activist and animal welfare group. The activist is committed to changing the moral attitude of the world to the view that all animals should be free and not to be used for any utilitarian purpose. In this philosophy, the humane care of animals is irrelevant, because any use, including mere ownership of animals, is judged morally wrong. On the other hand, animal welfare groups, which include animal scientists, are concerned with the proper care and management of animals in their use. Concerns of most interest to animal welfare and animal rights groups include vegetarianism, treatment of companion animals, factory farming, animal use in research, hunting and trapping, and related issues. Areas where the horse industry might be involved include: For the most part, horse people share the concern of welfare groups with respect to humane treatment of horses. However, horseowners and organizations must realize that, regardless of the care given our animals, some activist groups will continue to attack the use of horses as exploitation, with a view to disrupting the use of horses by humans. Horse people must be prepared to defend horse farms and horse sports and events from unwarranted attacks by animal rights groups. This can only be accomplished by cooperative efforts industry wide. Experience from other animal agriculturalists has demonstrated that one must not overreact to criticism from activists whose main goal is to disrupt and attack. The horse industry should not be surprised if it becomes an increasingly visible target of these groups. Horse people should be careful not to respond to any criticism in any way that makes us more vulnerable to the opponent. Since the natural response is to reply immediately to an attack, delaying a response requires discipline and a strategy for dealing with the criticism over the long run. Strategies adapted to the horse industry to accomplish this goal are as follows: In this case, take a strong and positive stand. This is best accomplished by designating key spokespersons who should receive professional media training. This is the moral high ground and the public expects nothing less. There are cases of harm to horses through neglect, ignorance or even intentional abuse. Nonetheless, the equine industry must be prepared to deal with these rare occurrences openly and honestly. The industry must be willing to take the initiative to remove horses from situations of neglect or abuse. USEF ] adopted a Statement of Principle on the animal welfare issue as it refers to horses in competition. Upholding the welfare of horses, regardless of value, as a primary consideration in all activities. Requiring that horses be treated with the kindness, respect and compassion they deserve and never be subjected to abuse. Ensuring that owners, trainers and exhibitors or their agents use responsible care in the handling, treatment and transportation of their horses as well as horses owned and placed in their care for any purpose. Providing for the continuous well-being of horses by encouraging routine inspection and consultation with health care professionals and competition officials to achieve the highest possible standards of nutrition, health, comfort, sanitation and safety as a matter of standard operating procedure. Continuing to support scientific studies on equine health and stress related issues. Increasing education in training and horsemanship practices. Reviewing, revising and developing competition rules and regulations that protect the welfare of horses. Yes, the horse industry does have its work cut out for it. We must take this issue seriously and not be discouraged by forthcoming events that may interfere with our equestrian activities. What we must do is be prepared to prove that our equine friends are well cared for and not mistreated. This can only be accomplished by providing the public with factual data supporting our industry activities. Research in areas such as stress management are critical to provide this

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necessary data. Monetary support for these studies should come from those who enjoy the equine industry. Remember that public perception is important. How the equine industry presents its horses, how the public perceives they are being treated, trained and cared for will ultimately determine who controls the industry. Posted By Equine Science Center at 7:

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## Chapter 3 : Animal welfare - Wikipedia

*by Marsha Rakestraw. One of the most unique and compelling tenets of comprehensive humane education is that it includes nonhuman animals as worthy of concern and consideration “ not just as species, but as individual beings with their own needs and interests.*

Licensing of operators 3. PART 2Grant, renewal and variation with consent of a licence and inspection of premises Conditions of grant or renewal of a licence 4. Period of licence 5. A local authority may grant or renew a licence“ a for a period of one, two or three years in respect of the activity or any part of the activity described in paragraph 2, 4, 6 or 8 of Schedule 1 if it is satisfied that a period of one, two or three years, as the case may be, is appropriate on the basis of its assessment, having regard to such guidance as may be issued by the Secretary of State, of“ i the risk of an operator breaching any licence conditions; ii the impact on animal welfare of any such breaches; and iii whether the operator is already meeting higher standards of animal welfare than are required by the licence conditions; b for a period of three years in respect of the activity or any part of the activity described in paragraph 10 of Schedule 1. Power to take samples from animals 6. An inspector may, for the purposes of ensuring the licence conditions are being complied with, take samples for laboratory testing from any animals on premises occupied by an operator. Duty to assist in the taking of samples from animals 7. An operator must comply with any reasonable request of an inspector to facilitate the identification and examination of an animal and the taking of samples in accordance with regulation 6 and, in particular, must arrange the suitable restraint of an animal if so requested by an inspector. Variation of a licence“ a on the application, or with the consent, of a licence holder 9. A local authority may at any time vary a licence“ a on the application in writing of the licence holder, or b on its own initiative, with the consent in writing of the licence holder. Persons who may not apply for a licence Death of a licence holder A local authority must have regard in the carrying out of its functions under these Regulations to such guidance as may be issued by the Secretary of State. PART 3Enforcement and notices Grounds for suspension, variation without consent or revocation of a licence Procedure for suspension or variation without consent Reinstatement of a suspended licence by a local authority Obstruction of inspectors A person must not intentionally obstruct an inspector appointed for the purposes of the enforcement of these Regulations in the exercise of any powers conferred by or under the Act. Powers of entry Breach of a licence condition must be treated as a relevant offence for the purposes of section 23 of the Act entry and search under warrant in connection with offences. The relevant post-conviction powers contained in sections 34 and 42 of the Act apply in relation to a conviction for an offence under regulation Schedule 9 repeals and consequential amendments is to have effect. Revocations and consequential amendments Schedule 10 revocations and consequential amendments is to have effect. Provision of information to the Secretary of State The circumstances which a local authority must take into account in determining whether an activity is being carried on in the course of a business for the purposes of this Schedule include, for example, whether the operator“ a makes any sale by, or otherwise carries on, the activity with a view to making a profit, or b earns any commission or fee from the activity. PART 2Selling animals as pets 2. Selling animals as pets or with a view to their being later resold as pets in the course of a business including keeping animals in the course of a business with a view to their being so sold or resold. The activity described in paragraph 2 does not include“ a selling animals in the course of an aquacultural production business authorised under regulation 5 1 of the Aquatic Animal Health England and Wales Regulations 15 , or b the activity described in paragraph 8. PART 3Providing or arranging for the provision of boarding for cats or dogs 4. The activity described in paragraph 4 does not include keeping a dog or cat on any premises pursuant to a requirement imposed under, or having effect by virtue of, the Animal Health Act PART 4Hiring out horses 6. Hiring out horses in the course of a business for either or both of the following purposes“ a riding; 7. The activity described in paragraph 6 does not include any activity“ a solely for military or police purposes, or b involving the instruction of students at

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a university on a course of study and examinations leading to a veterinary degree to which a recognition order under section 3 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 relates and for as long as such an order is in force. PART 5 Breeding dogs 8. Either or both of the following— a breeding three or more litters of puppies in any month period; b breeding dogs and advertising a business of selling dogs. The activity described in paragraph 8 does not include— a keeping a dog on any premises pursuant to a requirement imposed under, or having effect by virtue of, the Animal Health Act 1986, b breeding only assistance dogs or dogs intended to be used as assistance dogs within the meaning of section 18 of the Equality Act 2010, or c breeding three or more litters of puppies in any month period if the person carrying on the activity provides documentary evidence that none of them have been sold whether as puppies or as adult dogs. PART 6 Keeping or training animals for exhibition Keeping or training animals for exhibition in the course of a business for educational or entertainment purposes— a to any audience attending in person, or b by the recording of visual images of them by any form of technology that enables the display of such images. The activity described in paragraph 10 does not include— a keeping or training animals solely for military, police or sporting purposes, b any activity permitted under a licence to operate a travelling circus under the Welfare of Wild Animals in Travelling Circuses England Regulations 1997, or c any activity permitted under a licence for a zoo under the Zoo Licensing Act 1983. Use, number and type of animal 3.

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## Chapter 4 : Animal Welfare/Rights Lesson Plans/Activities | NAAE Communities of Practice

*As an adjunct to reading Bless the Beasts and Children, class groups research hunting laws and animal rights. Prereading worksheets, resource links, activities, adaptations, and assessments are included.*

Minnesota Public Laws: Specifically, the statute covers the punishment for cruelty to animals. No person shall overdrive, overload, torture, cruelly beat, neglect, or unjustifiably injure, maim, mutilate, or kill any animal, or cruelly work any animal when it is unfit for labor. Under the neglect component, the statute states that no person shall deprive any animal over which the person has charge or control of necessary food, water, or shelter, among other things. It also provides that an owner or custodian of a dog which does not have an appropriate antirabies vaccination and which bites or otherwise exposes a person to rabies virus may be penalized under section Among the provisions include several laws related to natural resources protection and hunting with dogs, the sale of dogs, and laws related to damage done by dogs. MN - Dogs, license - The fact that a dog is without a license attached to a collar shall be presumptive evidence that the dog is unlicensed. An officer is under a duty to seize and impound such animal. MN - Domestic Violence - B. An amendment in concerns the care and keeping of a companion animal owed by either petitioner or respondent, and has a provision to allow the court to prevent harm to such animal. Department of Natural Resources M. Under the law, a person may not take, import, transport, or sell any portion of an endangered species of wild animal or plant, or sell or possess with intent to sell an article made with any part of the skin, hide, or parts of an endangered species of wild animal or plant. Violation of the statute is a misdemeanor. Livestock activities; immunity from liability. The act is not limited to equines, but rather extends protection from liability to participants engaged in "livestock activities. MN - Exhibition - Chapter 97A. The commissioner may issue a permit to an applicant qualified by education or experience in the care and treatment of wildlife. A permit shall include a condition that allows an enforcement officer to enter and inspect the facilities where the wildlife covered by the permit are held in captivity. A violation may result in the attorney general bringing an abatement action. MN - Exotic pet - Possessing regulated animals M. Unless a person possessed a regulated animal on or before January 1, , and came into compliance with AWA regulations, possession of the above-mentioned regulated animals is unlawful. A person who lawfully possessed a regulated animal before that date, must comply with registration, microchipping, fee, and inspection requirements. It is also a gross misdemeanor to violate provisions relating to buying or selling fur-bearers, deer, bear, moose, elk, or caribou, fishing with illegal methods, and transporting animals over the limit. MN - Fur - Chapter Under the section, fur-bearing animals are domestic animals and products of fur-bearing animals are agricultural products. A fur farmer is engaged in an agricultural pursuit. A registered fur farmer must file a verified report of the number of pelts of each species of fur-bearing animal sold during the preceding calendar year. Under MERA, citizens may bring suits for civil remedies where activities are interfering with their enjoyment of natural resources, including eagle nesting sites. The law provides a comprehensive scheme under which anyone with sufficient interest in protecting land, water, air, or any natural resources may bring suit to enjoin an action. Pets in nursing homes M. Pets in certain institutions M. MN - Humane Slaughter - Chapter Slaughter of Livestock M. MN - Hunting - Chapter 97A. This law prohibits the intentional interference with the taking of wild animals. A person is also prohibited from disturbing wild animals to prevent or disrupt their lawful taking. Further, a person who has the intent to violate this law may not enter or remain on public lands or private land without permission of the owner. A person must obey the order of a peace officer to stop the harassing conduct that violates this section if the officer observes the conduct. Violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor. Fox and mink may not be bought or sold for breeding unless they have been pen-bred for at least two generations. Live beaver may not be transported without a permit. A violation may result in all animals being confiscated. It is not necessary to have a license to purchase live game birds or their eggs if the birds are released, consumed, or processed within one year. Computer-assisted remote hunting prohibition M.

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The statute also prohibits the operation or selling of any computer software or service that allows a person to engage in computer-assisted hunting. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. MN - Impound - Chapter The law requires the establishments to preserve records of the animals in custody for at least six months. A person must not release an animal seized and held under this section for research or product testing, either directly or through an animal dealer. MN - Initiatives - Amendment 2 right to hunt Amendment 2 This ballot measure asked whether the Minnesota Constitution should be amended to affirm that hunting and fishing and the taking of game and fish are a valued part of our heritage that shall be forever preserved for the people and shall be managed by law and regulation for the public good. The measure was passed in by MN - Lien, veterinary - Chapter To perfect the lien, a financing statement must be filed within the time periods established in the law. Summary sale of unclaimed animal; notice; proceeds; record M. Prior to sale, the veterinarian must provide notice to the owner of the animal. The veterinarian is also required to follow all necessary procedures before and after the sale of the animal that is listed in the statute. MN - Meat - Chapter Among the provisions include a prohibition on the sale of veal when calves are killed when less than four weeks old; the sale of horse meat for human consumption unless conspicuous notices are provided; and the sale of unwholesome game or poultry. The chapter also creates a Meat Industry Division in the Department of Agriculture who enforces and administers these laws. MN - Ordinances - Town Board; Board of Audit. MN - Ordinances - Chapter The electors may make orders and bylaws on restraining horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other domestic animals from going at large on roads. They may also make orders and bylaws on the impounding of domestic animals going at large and fix penalties for violations of the orders and bylaws. The electors may let the town board pass an ordinance for licensing dogs and cats and regulating their presence, keeping, and running at large in the town. MN - Rabies - Chapter The owner or custodian of a dog may not permit it to be at large, either on the premises of the owner or elsewhere, within any city or town covered by a proclamation made under section MN - Research animals - A. Research dogs and cats M. MN - Restaurants - Dogs; outdoor food and beverage service establishments M. The law describes the permitting process that establishments must first undergo. At a minimum, the ordinance must include the following five requirements, which must be posted conspicuously on a sign at the premises: MN - Trust - C. Trust for care of animal M. Interestingly, the trust may not be enforced for more than 90 years. MN - Vehicle - M. Use of motor vehicles to chase wild animals prohibited M. MN - Veterinary - Chapter Board of Veterinary Medicine. Among the provisions include licensing requirements, laws concerning the state veterinary board, veterinary records laws, and the laws governing disciplinary actions for impaired or incompetent practitioners. MN - Wildlife, possession - Chapter 97A. Possession and Transportation of Wild Animals. No one may transport wild animals taken, bought, or sold in violation of the game and fish laws. In general, a person may not take, import, transport, or sell an endangered species of wild animal, but there are exceptions. MN - Wolves - 97B. Gray wolves, Gray wolf management plan M. The gray wolf management plan is meant to ensure the long-term survival of the gray wolf in Minnesota, to reduce conflicts between gray wolves and humans, to minimize depredation of livestock and domestic pets, and to manage the ecological impact of wolves on prey species and other predators. If a gray wolf is posing an immediate threat to livestock or a domestic animal, it may be permissible to kill the wolf. In , these statutes were amended to make a person who unlawfully takes, transports, or possesses a wolf in violation of the game and fish laws, and has one or more prior convictions involving the taking of wolves, is liable for a civil penalty equal to the restitution value for the wolf; the statutes also require the Commissioner of Natural Resources to compile a list that is updated quarterly on known wolf deaths, based on reporting by conservation officers. The list must specify the date and location of each wolf death and must be available on the department Web site.

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### Chapter 5 : Animal Rights: History and Scope of a Radical Social Movement - Harold D. Guither - Google E

*Although animal rights and animal welfare frequently fall on the same side of an issue, there is a fundamental difference between the two ideologies: the right of humans to use animals. One of the basic tenets of animal rights is that humans do not have a right to use non-human animals for our own.*

The film is available in the full documentary format minutes or the short, education version lasting 44 minutes. The time stamps indicated for the lesson correspond to the minute educational version. Allow students to offer their ideas. Explain that ethics a belief of what is right and what is wrong are determined on many levels. At a minimum, ethics can be determined by local, state, or federal laws. For example in the United States it is against the law unethical to steal something that does not belong to you. It is also illegal unethical to physically or otherwise abuse another person. Ask your students, "Do some people operate on a higher level of ethics than simply what is required by law? Ask your students, "Where do we learn ethics? Ask students, "What kind of ethics do you think farmers have in regard to the care of their animals? Inform students that they will be learning about the ethics and beliefs of farmers in relation to the care of animals. Ag Facts In , it took hog farmers eight pigs to produce lbs. Specifically, farmers work with nutritionists to provide the appropriate feed ration for animals, monitor animals health, keep their barns clean and comfortable, ensure the health of animals who are giving birth, make decisions regarding the genetics of the animals, and work with veterinarians to protect animal health with vaccines and treat sick or injured animals, among other things. Farmers abide by state-by-state animal cruelty statutes. Humans and animals have lived together for thousands of years. Throughout that time, humans have used animals for food and work. We used cattle, horses, and bison to pull wagons and plows because they were strong and docile. Cattle and bison could also be used for meat, and cattle could be used for milk. We have used pigs for their meat for a very long time. We have used dogs to control cattle, sheep, and other animals and to protect our farms because they are smart and trainable. Horses have been used to travel for hundreds of years. The relationship between humans and animals is strong; we rely on them for meat, milk, eggs, and by-products that are integral parts of our society. Animals rely on us to care for them. There are cases of animal cruelty that do happen. They can happen on large or small farms, but are not representative of the animal industry as a whole. The vast majority of farmers abhor animal abuse, as stated in the film. Farmers and ranchers have a passion for their animals and the lifestyle they have chosen. In some cases, common procedures that benefit the animal in the long run cause initial pain, and to a person who is not familiar with livestock it may look like abuse. For example, some farmers clip the needle teeth of piglets to prevent them from injuring the mother when nursing and remove the tails of piglets to prevent other piglets from chewing on the tails. Without docking the tails, this animal behavior can lead to infection and far more pain than simply docking the tail while they are young. Some people, however, believe strongly that animals should not be used for meat, milk, or eggs, and should not be used for companionship or entertainment purposes. While everyone has the freedom to establish their own ethics, it is important to be educated on both sides of all issues. Introduction to Laws Explain to your class that laws govern some of the behavior of individuals. Laws are set in place after a series of steps are taken. However, it all begins when someone identifies a behavior or action that is considered unethical, or wrong. To illustrate a few examples, have students stand in a line in the middle of the classroom. Read the following scenarios to the students. If they think the action is inappropriate, they move to the right. After each scenario, briefly allow students to share their thoughts, opinions, and supporting arguments. The government is advised that many people are being injured after not wearing seatbelts in the backseat of cars. They decide to make it illegal to ride in a car without a seatbelt, and fine the driver if a passenger is not wearing their seatbelt. The government is advised that many children are becoming violent following the excessive playing of violent video games. Despite opposition, the government makes it illegal to create video games depicting the killing or purposeful injury of humans. The government is advised that many American children are obese and this is causing health risks

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including heart disease and diabetes. The government decides to mandate that every school lunch served to a child must have under calories and have a fruit and a vegetable. They also make it illegal to serve pizza or ice cream in school cafeterias more than once a month. The government is advised that many people feel that the slaughter of horses is ethically wrong, even in situations where the owner of the horse can no longer afford the animal. The government outlaws the slaughter of horses. Group 1 would be assigned to Scenario 1, group 2 would be given Scenario 2, and continue in that order for groups 3 and 4. Hand out the Debate Organizer to each student. They are to only fill out their assigned segment. For example, students within each group assigned to completing the section on the supporters beliefs would convene in one group and discuss their responses. Encourage others to ask questions for clarification as they fill in each section of the Debate Organizer. Select one student from each group to give an oral summary for their scenario. During this time, allow other groups to ask questions. Agricultural Animal Laws Introduce the idea of agricultural laws to students. All farmers have to abide by laws to protect animals, the environment, the consumer, and the community. Many people have thoughts and ideas about the way the government should regulate day to day activities both on and off the farm. Give students minutes to reflect and share their thoughts and opinions. Assign students a state. They may also visit the webpage outlining animal cruelty statues by state. Have them write a list of the key points in the law for their state and be prepared to share with the class, so that the whole class has an idea of the standard for animal cruelty laws across the United States. Examples of some of these key points could be: The laws not only cover the use of animals in animal agriculture, but also in K education, hunting, fishing and trapping, research, and veterinary care outside of licensed veterinary clinics. Agriculture use and pet owners are not under the control of the law for buying and selling animals. Animals being transported across state lines must be unloaded every 28 hours for food, water and rest unless they have access to food, water and space to rest in the vehicle in which they are being transported. The focus of the animal welfare act is on pets and research animals – agriculture use animals are far less regulated. In Iowa, livestock abuse is defined as intentionally administering drugs or poisons to animals or disabling livestock with a firearm or trap. In Iowa, livestock neglect is considered failing to provide livestock with care consistent with customary livestock husbandry practices, depriving animals of necessary sustenance, or causing harm to the animal in a manner inconsistent with animal husbandry practices. The Federal Humane Slaughter Act states that: Refer back to the definitions of these two terms in the Background. Have students share their thoughts and experiences with these terms, focusing on ethics and values. How do the laws relate to animal welfare vs. How does this situation relate to the scenarios presented at the beginning of the lesson? Give each student a blank copy of the Debate Organizer and place the topic "Animal Agriculture" in the center. Students should cite their sources. Concept Elaboration and Evaluation: At the conclusion of this activity, review and summarize the following key concepts: In return, these animals are given appropriate feed rations, comfortable living spaces, and responsible medical attention to grow and develop to their fullest potential. We welcome your feedback! Please take a minute to tell us how to make this lesson better or to give us a few gold stars! Enriching Activities Have students in the class formally debate the issues with assigned positions. One side of the class would represent the opinion that more government regulation is needed and the other side of the class would represent the opposing view. The debate could continue additionally to include animal rights vs. Have students speak to a farmer, or bring a farmer into the classroom, to discuss the day-to-day care of animals, the regulations they have to abide by, and their opinions on animal welfare vs. Have students create their own laws, using appropriate legal language, to outline what should and should not be considered against the law for animal caretakers. Have them explain the key points of their arguments. This activity could be used to assess the lesson plan standards and objectives.

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## Chapter 6 : What is Animal Welfare and why is it important? | National Animal Interest Alliance

*There is a big difference between Animal Rights and Animal Welfare and it needs to be clarified. The American Veterinary Medical Association has taken a formal position defining the difference between the two labels, Animal Rights vs Animal Welfare.*

Farm animals[ edit ] The welfare of egg laying hens in battery cages top can be compared with the welfare of free range hens middle and bottom which are given access to the outdoors. However, animal welfare groups argue that the vast majority of free-range hens are still intensively confined bottom and are rarely able to go outdoors. Issues include the limited opportunities for natural behaviors, for example, in battery cages , veal and gestation crates , instead producing abnormal behaviors such as tail-biting, cannibalism, and feather pecking , and routine invasive procedures such as beak trimming , castration , and ear notching. More extensive methods of farming, e. For example, broiler chickens are bred to be very large to produce the greatest quantity of meat per animal. Broilers bred for fast growth have a high incidence of leg deformities because the large breast muscles cause distortions of the developing legs and pelvis, and the birds cannot support their increased body weight. As a consequence, they frequently become lame or suffer from broken legs. The increased body weight also puts a strain on their hearts and lungs, and ascites often develops. In the UK alone, up to 20 million broilers each year die from the stress of catching and transport before reaching the slaughterhouse. While the killing of animals need not necessarily involve suffering, the general public considers that killing an animal reduces its welfare. To enhance their welfare, humans feed them fish which are dead, but are disease-free, protect them from predators and injury, monitor their health, and provide activities for behavioral enrichment. Some are kept in lagoons with natural soil and vegetated sides. Military dolphins used in naval operations swim free during operations and training, and return to pens otherwise. Research on wild cetaceans leaves them free to roam and make sounds in their natural habitat, eat live fish, face predators and injury, and form social groups voluntarily. However boat engines of researchers, whale watchers and others add substantial noise to their natural environment, reducing their ability to echolocate and communicate. Other harms to wild cetaceans include commercial whaling , aboriginal whaling , drift netting , ship collisions , water pollution , noise from sonar and reflection seismology , predators , loss of prey , disease. Efforts to enhance the life of wild cetaceans, besides reducing those harms, include offering human music. United Kingdom[ edit ] The Animal Welfare Act [54] makes owners and keepers responsible for ensuring that the welfare needs of their animals are met. These include the need: The Act defines "regulated procedures" as animal experiments that could potentially cause "pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm" to "protected animals". Initially, "protected animals" encompassed all living vertebrates other than humans, but, in , an amendment added a single invertebrate species, the common octopus. Revised legislation came into force in January This has been expanded to protect " Fish and amphibia are protected once they can feed independently and cephalopods at the point when they hatch. Embryonic and foetal forms of mammals, birds and reptiles are protected during the last third of their gestation or incubation period. The ASPA also considers other issues such as animal sources , housing conditions, identification methods, and the humane killing of animals. The project must also pass an ethical review panel which aims to decide if the potential benefits outweigh any suffering for the animals involved. United States[ edit ] In the United States, a federal law called the Humane Slaughter Act was designed to decrease suffering of livestock during slaughter. Additional provisions, called the Humane Euthanasia Act, were added in , [61] and then further expanded and strengthened with the Animal Protection Act of In , the Governor of Oregon signed legislation prohibiting the confinement of pigs in gestation crates [64] and in , the Governor of Colorado signed legislation that phased out both gestation crates and veal crates. The use of animals in laboratories remains controversial. Animal welfare advocates push for enforced standards to ensure the health and safety of those animals used for tests. The IACUC committee must assess the steps taken to "enhance animal well-being" before research can take

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place. This includes research on farm animals. Accordingly, federal regulations require that IACUCs determine that discomfort to animals will be limited to that which is unavoidable for the conduct of scientifically valuable research, and that unrelieved pain and distress will only continue for the duration necessary to accomplish the scientific objectives. The PHS Policy and AWRs further state that animals that would otherwise suffer severe or chronic pain and distress that cannot be relieved should be painlessly killed at the end of the procedure, or if appropriate, during the procedure. APHIS inspects animal research facilities regularly and reports are published online. Positive conditions - Providing good animal welfare is sometimes defined by a list of positive conditions which should be provided to the animal. The Five Freedoms are: Living a natural life, being fit and healthy, and being happy. Emotion in animals - Others in the field, such as Professor Ian Duncan [76] and Professor Marian Dawkins , [77] focus more on the feelings of the animal. This approach indicates the belief that animals should be considered as sentient beings. Duncan wrote, "Animal welfare is to do with the feelings experienced by animals: In any assessment of welfare, it is these feelings that should be assessed. Animal welfare involves the subjective feelings of animals. Despite difficulties of ascertaining and measuring welfare and relevancy to normative issues, welfare biology is a positive science. Decisions regarding animal care, use, and welfare shall be made by balancing scientific knowledge and professional judgment with consideration of ethical and societal values. Animals must be provided water, food, proper handling, health care, and an environment appropriate to their care and use, with thoughtful consideration for their species-typical biology and behavior. Animals should be cared for in ways that minimize fear, pain, stress, and suffering. Procedures related to animal housing, management, care, and use should be continuously evaluated, and when indicated, refined or replaced. Conservation and management of animal populations should be humane, socially responsible, and scientifically prudent. Animals shall be treated with respect and dignity throughout their lives and, when necessary, provided a humane death. The veterinary profession shall continually strive to improve animal health and welfare through scientific research, education, collaboration, advocacy, and the development of legislation and regulations. An animal is in a good state of welfare if as indicated by scientific evidence it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment. This state includes how much it is having to do to cope, the extent to which it is succeeding in or failing to cope, and its associated feelings. It believes the animals can be exploited if the animal suffering and the costs of use is less than the benefits to humans. Think about the animals that the meat you eat comes from. Are you at all concerned about how they have been treated? Have they lived well? Have they been fed on safe, appropriate foods? Have they been cared for by someone who respects them and enjoys contact with them? Would you like to be sure of that? Or to buy from a source that reassures you about these points. Robert Garner describes the welfarist position as the most widely held in modern society. So that we can easily refer to it, let us label this position "utilitarianism for animals, Kantianism for people. Human beings may not be used or sacrificed for the benefit of others; animals may be used or sacrificed for the benefit of other people or animals only if those benefits are greater than the loss inflicted. Thus, for instance, new welfarists want to phase out fur farms and animal experiments but in the short-term they try to improve conditions for the animals in these systems, so they lobby to make cages less constrictive and to reduce the numbers of animals used in laboratories. If an animal in a laboratory is suffering stress or pain it could negatively affect the results of the research. Augustine of Hippo seemed to take such a position in his writings against those he saw as heretics: Animal rights advocates, such as Gary L. Francione and Tom Regan , argue that the animal welfare position advocating for the betterment of the condition of animals, but without abolishing animal use is inconsistent in logic and ethically unacceptable. However, there are some animal right groups, such as PETA , which support animal welfare measures in the short term to alleviate animal suffering until all animal use is ended. Everybody should be able to agree that animals should not suffer if you kill them or steal from them by taking the fur off their backs or take their eggs, whatever.

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Animal welfare organizations[ edit ] Global[ edit ] World Animal Protection was founded in to protection animals around the globe. The intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide. The OIE has been established "for the purpose of projects of international public utility relating to the control of animal diseases, including those affecting humans and the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety. Protects animals across the globe. They are global in a sense that they have consultative status at the Council of Europe and collaborate with national governments, the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health. The national organization responsible for overseeing the care and use of animals involved in Canadian Science. They provide leadership on animal welfare issues and spread the message across Canada. Brings in veterinary involvement to animal welfare. Their objective is to share this concern of animals with all members of the profession, with the general public, with government at all levels, and with other organizations such as the CFHS, which have similar concerns. Founded over 40 years ago in by a British farmer who became horrified by the development of modern, intensive factory farming. We believe that the biggest cause of cruelty on the planet deserves a focused, specialised approach " so we only work on farm animal welfare. Exists to-

"Promote simple vegan living and self-reliance as a remedy against the exploitation of humans, animals and the Earth. Promote the use of trees and vegan-organic farming to meet the needs of society for food and natural resources. Promote a land-based society where as much of our food and resources as possible are produced locally. An animal welfare organization in the United States founded in promotes the welfare of animals, strengthens the human-animal bond, and safeguards the rights of responsible animal owners, enthusiasts and professionals through research, public information and sound public policy. National Farm Animal Care Council: Their objectives are to facilitate collaboration among members with respect to farm animal care issues in Canada, to facilitate information sharing and communication, and to monitor trends and initiatives in both the domestic and international market place. A British organisation that represents its members drawn from the animal medicines industry. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: A well-known animal welfare charity in England and Wales, founded in Universities Federation for Animal Welfare: A UK registered charity, established in , that works to develop and promote improvements in the welfare of all animals through scientific and educational activity worldwide. Links to animal welfare and rights by country[ edit ].

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## Chapter 7 : FARMLAND: Animal Welfare

*Animal Welfare Act (US law) It mandates that every university or corporation that uses animals for education and research form an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) ALL activities with animals be reviewed and approved by a group of scientists.*

We are striving for a world where animals are respected as sentient beings with the right to their own lives. Did you know that one single person that goes vegan spares the lives of 15 cows, pigs and chicken as well as fish every year? Welcome to a journey towards a more animal friendly world: Each day we are shaping the opinions of the people through articles in newspapers and magazines, interaction via social media, our extensive summer tour and via our campaigns. Our aim is to make as big a difference as possible for as many animals as possible. In that way, we are a strong and growing movement that stands up for those who have no voice of their own. We are advocating that the activities in society that are significantly contrary to the interests of animals shall be abolished. But as long as these conditions remain, the circumstances in which animals exist must be improved. We operate primarily in Sweden but we also work with other organisations and networks internationally and within the EU. We are politically independent and the organisation is structured according to the classic popular movement model with local organisations as its base and a national conference as the highest decision-making body. Every two years, the national conference chooses an executive committee that has a national organisation with salaried employees and national working groups to assist it. What we think The relationship between humans and animals is for better or for worse. But because we humans have all the power, the relationship is characterised by the fact that, fundamentally, it is all on our terms. But power does not make it right. Animals are like people, living, sentient beings with interests and needs that must be satisfied. Biologically, man is also an animal, so the correct expression should actually be "man and other animals". People, however, can choose to do good or evil, and they therefore possess a particular responsibility to their fellow creatures. The ability to experience, feel pain and desire, are common to animals. It is this ability that means that a creature has interests such as not being exposed to suffering. Suffering can take many forms, both physical and mental. A common belief is that you only need to take into account other animals in the form of entire species or populations. But because suffering is experienced by individual creatures, not by individual species, the individual creature should instead be made central. What leads to suffering can vary not only between species but also between individual animals. Animals must be able to live in a way that provides an outlet for their natural behaviours, in accordance with their specific needs. The objective should be that animals shall not be exploited by people in such a manner and for such purposes so that they are incompatible with their own interests as individuals. Human society and the prevailing morality should extend its solidarity and also allow other animals within its scope of consideration, compassion and respect. Such an approach underlies our slogan: For a society that does not oppress animals! The basis and coordination of the campaigns and the development of scientifically substantiated reports are handled primarily by the national organisation. An important part of our work is to attempt to influence politicians in the EU in order to achieve better protection for animals. We do this through joint campaigns in Europe and through lobbying, notably via the organisation Eurogroup for Animals, of which we are members. Read more about our international collaborations. We work by shaping public opinion and have a lot of contact with companies in order to inspire and encourage an improved approach to animal welfare. We want to make it easier for consumers to make animal-friendly choices. A large part of our work also consists of exerting political influence – partly through direct contact with politicians and partly through various reference groups that operate within the authorities. It funds everything – from printed materials and surveys, to campaigns and salaries. It makes it possible for the organisation to be out there talking directly with tens of thousands of people, to maintain a considerable presence in social media, to organise seminars that target politicians and other policy-makers, to participate in major international collaborations, and much,

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much more. A few days later, on 11 October, the newly formed organisation held its inaugural meeting at the venerable Hotel Rydberg on Gustav Adolfs torg in Stockholm. Nordwall died in and the organisation had a low level of activity until the year Tenow, who unlike Nordwall advocated a vegetarian diet for the sake of the animals "and even for health reasons. The Nordic Community grew rapidly in membership and by had upwards of 10, members! In the Nordic Community, the same people who were active in the early 20th century remained on the Board until the s with no one from the next generation becoming a member of the Board after Tenow. Johan was elected President in and retired in , when he was 77 years old. She took care of the administration and was the editor of the magazine. The brochures became a way of reaching out to people, to talk about the painful experiments on animals. It resulted in membership beginning to grow, from having been at a record low of just under members in the early s. In the first local hive-off occurred, a branch organisation in Motala, by which time membership had passed the 3, mark. When the Nordic Community in for the second time, changed its name to the Nordic Community against Painful Experiments on Animals, a final breakthrough was achieved. Membership increased to over 7, people. A new generation was committed not only to the abolition of animal experiments but they also questioned animal oppression itself. The s became a successful decade for the organisation. In , the Nordic Community had the most members: Throughout this successful decade, Birgitta Carlsson was President of the organisation. A new generation took up a position in favour of animals by becoming vegetarians or vegans. These seem like self-evident rights, yet this does not apply to all individuals. For those who, for example, walk on four legs, or lay eggs, their situations are very different. Speciesism There are often discussions about how wrong it is to discriminate against someone just because they have a certain skin colour or because they belong to a particular gender, even if the problems are far from solved. Systematic discrimination based on species speciesism is however, never disputed in principle. We shall now take a closer look at this. Humans have a special status. We can choose to do good or evil. Our ability to plan and analyse means that we have a responsibility to our fellow creatures. Anyone who has had a close relationship with another animal knows that they, like people, feel joy and sadness. It is reasonable to think that they want to experience joy, and that they want to avoid grief and suffering. Should they not be entitled to this? Why animals should have rights One argument that is often put forward, that only people should have rights, is that we are smarter. All humans are not smarter than all animals. And why should only the level of intelligence count? What happens to the rights of less intelligent people, for example, infants and old people who are senile? Of course, everyone should have rights regardless of their level of intelligence. A second argument is that we have always exploited animals. But nothing becomes morally acceptable just because it has been in existence for a long time or is a tradition. What should we say about war and racism? Are they acceptable because they have been around for a long time? A third is that we belong to different species. But species is a biological concept. Division into species says just as little about how to treat individuals as divisions that are based on ethnicity or gender. But even if we can all agree on that, there is a lot about the inner lives of animals that most people are not aware of. There are tens of thousands of species of vertebrates, and only a very few of them have been observed so closely that it is possible to say much about their mental capabilities. In particular, primates, rats, pigeons, mice, and more recently, dogs and corvids the crow family of birds have been examined, while far less research is available about the animals that are often used in the food industry. There are an amazing amount of species that we barely know anything about. This means that we must be very careful when we make assumptions about what animals are aware of and what they are not aware of, or what may be specific to human beings. Because animals have the ability to experience emotions such as pleasure and pain, their life and death matters, and it is wrong to harm or kill them. To injure or kill something that is not sentient, such as a tree, is an entirely different matter compared with the harming or killing of a creature that has a consciousness. It is also the basis for attributing animals with the right to life. Intelligence is a poorly defined concept that is entirely based on a certain type of human thinking, and it is not intelligence that determines whether you are able to suffer or feel happiness. However, your mental abilities may be relevant to your specific needs and interests. It is often

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easier for us to feel empathy and compassion for those who are like us. That is why, on these pages, we are highlighting the characteristics that humans share with other species – but it is important to remember that other animals also have capabilities that we lack, that are perhaps more important for them. Each year around million animals are killed in the Swedish food industry. The above division is actually superfluous, because even animals used for the production of eggs and milk are killed when they are considered to be no longer of any use. As a result of harsh breeding and high production levels, this usually happens after a few years, or after an even shorter period of time. Examples of animals that are killed for food in Sweden include fish, chickens and pigs. These animals have one thing in common, they all feel pain and suffering. The vast majority of people become upset when they witness a news report about animals suffering during transport or being mistreated at the slaughterhouse. Such reports are often followed by a wave of debate programmes and letters of outrage. They call for increased controls and stricter rules. We believe that all animal breeding within the food industry represents an unacceptable use of animals because it deprives them of life. Animals are not food!

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## Chapter 8 : Animal Welfare Debate Project | NAAE Communities of Practice

*A grassroots animal rights group based in the UK, but with activities in Europe and the US. They were founded in March by Julia Orr and Claire Palmer. They use a strong social media presence to get their message across, as well as more traditional press releases which distort current research.*

Freedom from Hunger and Thirst - by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour. Freedom from Discomfort - by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area. Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease - by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment. Freedom from Fear and Distress - by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering. Despite the ability of intensive confinement systems and institutional settings to provide animals with wholesome food and fresh water, and to protect them from predators and extremes in weather, people generally distrust their ability to provide the same level of animal welfare that pastoral life offered in the past. Regardless of the level of care provided and the actual level of wellbeing experienced by the animals, close-confinement housing systems and institutional settings appear unnatural to many onlookers: Even as these businesses explore new approaches and adopt new and improved practices, however, the optics makes it difficult for critics to believe that animal welfare is being nurtured. Public concern over substandard care and treatment of animals in large-scale or institutional settings has led to an enormous body of federal, state and local laws governing the treatment and housing of animals in these settings, sometimes creating numerous layers of regulations and requiring multiple agencies to perform inspections of the same entity. In addition, there are countless local ordinances regulating the keeping of animals, laws that regulate dog breeding and a host of other activities that formerly were conducted in more rural settings. The role of animal welfare in dealing with animal abuse, cruelty and neglect In addition to the many programs and policies developed to improve standards of care and wellbeing for animals, animal welfare proponents also work to end animal abuse. Animal abuse comes in many forms, but for purposes of simplification, can be separated into two major categories: The lines are sometimes blurred between what is intentional and what is not, and cases are decided on the basis of case-specific facts. Every state now has felony laws against animal cruelty, but they vary tremendously from state to state in the acts they designate as felonies, and in the punishment they impose for those crimes. Abuse can also be the result of overt cruelty to animals. Deliberate acts of cruelty include torture, beating or maiming animals as well as activities such as dog fighting, which result in severe pain, injury and death to the animals involved. Deliberate acts of abuse warrant the most severe penalties, not only because of their shocking nature and the immediate harm they inflict, but also because there are well known connections between abuse to animals and violence against people. Animal Welfare and Animal Rights ARE NOT THE SAME Many animal welfare proponents call themselves animal rights advocates because that term seems to represent what they believe, but animal welfare and animal rights are based in entirely different beliefs and use different tactics to achieve their goals. Unlike animal welfare principles, which inherently support the humane and responsible use of animals, animal rights tenets oppose all use of animals no matter how humane, or how responsible. And an additional portion, omnivores and vegetarians alike, benefit from medical advances, go to circuses and zoos, keep pets, hunt or fish, ride horses or otherwise use animals. Americans are generally unaware of the true animal rights agenda. And that makes sense: Although animal rights leaders state their positions clearly when speaking to their followers , many of them hide their true beliefs under a mantle of animal welfare rhetoric when speaking to the public, misleading their audiences about their true agenda. Animal rights campaigns frequently use strategic deceptions against animal owners and businesses. Many people who view themselves as animal rights advocates are simply people who love animals and want to do something to improve their lives. They are unaware of radical path charted by the animal rights leadership. Peta President - Interview on violent animal rights activities For the animal rights movement, the ends justify the means It is also important to recognize that the animal rights movement is the only social movement in the

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US with a history of working with underground criminals , which the FBI has named single issue terrorists. Notably, many in the animal rights leadership do not condemn violence when it is committed in the name of their cause, a hallmark of unethical and radical movements. Many animal rights groups do little more than exploit animal welfare problems for their own fundraising purposes. Sometimes the fundraising campaign amounts to no more than raising concerns about an industry or pastime that utilizes animals, labeling them as cruel in order to position themselves on the high moral ground and raise money. Another area of disagreement between animal welfare and animal rights proponents is over the legal status of animals. Animal welfare advocates call for animal protection laws. Animal rights supporters push for legal rights for animals, something that requires a change in the legal status of animals and mandates a new class of government administrators to make decisions on behalf of animals. Fundamentally, the animal rights approach to animals is less about improving their care than it is about politics. Animal rights ideology works to separate people from animals and if achieved would sever the human-animal bond. The ethical framework that supports animal welfare principles springs from the Western ethical tradition, one that embraces tolerance for diversity and minority views and uses knowledge and education rather than coercion to advance its objectives. The willingness of the animal rights leadership to misrepresent their beliefs and motives and to work with illegal factions indicates that their views arise from different roots. His ethical framework is outlined in this chart. Though sometimes difficult to achieve, these are the principles that mainstream animal welfare organizations like the National Animal Interest Alliance strive to achieve, making steady progress without compromising other important values like honesty, integrity, lawful conduct and love for our fellow man.

### Chapter 9 : The Horse Industry's Responsibility to Animal Welfare | Equine Science Center

*Another area of disagreement between animal welfare and animal rights proponents is over the legal status of animals. Animal welfare advocates call for animal protection laws. Animal rights supporters push for legal rights for animals, something that requires a change in the legal status of animals and mandates a new class of government.*