

## Chapter 1 : Animal welfare - Wikipedia

*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.*

Why do we worry about their lives? Why do we want them to have the freedom from pain, freedom from hunger, freedom from discomfort, freedom from fear, or the freedom to behave in a natural way? And we clearly do care about animal welfare. Historically, animal welfare legislation in the UK started with the passions of one or two people. Here we begin to see something more tangible. This concern for animal welfare therefore must exist in society, enough to change our consumer habits in measurable ways, but why? We have a bond with animals which forms at some point in our lives. When did you first realise you cared about animal welfare? And you realised that this dog, your playmate, your friend, wanted something? Think how difficult a concept that is for a child to grasp, that something other than themselves wants something. In , Melson wrote a paper about the relationship between child development and the human-animal bond. It opens with three quotes demonstrating the capacity have for caring, but also their capacity for cruelty. She talks about research that shows children with pets show more informed reasoning of the natural world, the social support children get from their pets, and most importantly “ how it teaches them to care. Still this phrase is somewhat of a right of passage, a declaration that pet-owning is a responsibility. We accept there is a moral duty to owning a pet. In fact, the relationship between cruelty to animals and cruelty to humans might be the key to explaining why we care about animal welfare. Unsurprisingly they were discomfited by it, but those who were more empathetic including women, as they tend to score higher on empathy scores , and those who were more likely to relate to fictional characters, liked it least. The point here is that empathy allows us to care about animal welfare. Lacking the empathy to appreciate how hurting an animal is wrong is a fairly good indicator of whether someone will go on to hurt people although Arluke et al are quick to point, and I should be too, that animal cruelty does not always lead to violent crime. Sometimes in discussing animal welfare we get very caught up in issues such as animal consciousness, whether animal can feel pain, or to what extent we should be legislating all of this. So if, over Christmas, you feel a little caught up in all the commercialism and you get to wondering about the size of the turkey on the dinner plate, take heart.

Chapter 2 : Michael C. Appleby - Wikipedia

*Animal welfare is an issue that concerns us all. Recent advances in scientific understanding of welfare and proposals for ways of keeping animals have not fully reached the public domain.*

Messenger Even as senior figures resign in the wake of the ABC Four Corners investigation into the grisly and widespread practice of live baiting in the greyhound industry, new draft laws are set to make life more difficult for the activists who aim to bring this kind of cruelty to light. As upsetting as the scenes of live baiting were, it was something that we, as a humane and decent society, wanted to know about. Often it is only through the courage and dedication of activists, whistle-blowers and investigative journalists that we are afforded the benefits of our right to know about misconduct and cruelty. The Four Corners program would not have been possible were it not for the efforts of Animal Liberation Queensland and Animals Australia in covert surveillance of suspected greyhound training facilities. If they were doing their job, the secret filming would not have been necessary. Protection for animals or attack on activists? With such apparent deficiencies in regulatory protections for animals, it may be reassuring to hear of the recent introduction of the federal Criminal Code Amendment Animal Protection Bill. It sounds reasonable enough. Unfortunately, however, the content of the bill and its practical operation do not reflect its title or purported intent. In reality, the bill has nothing to do with animal protection. Instead, it is designed to protect the trading and commercial interests of animal industries. By inhibiting those inconvenient investigations that have been so successful in exposing animal cruelty to the general public. Notably, the bill is not concerned with those who may witness cruelty firsthand, even if they are in a position of responsibility within an industry or business that involves animals. The reporting requirement will effectively stop private investigations in their tracks. The police or RSPCA, as the responsible authority, will begin investigating and tell whoever reported the case to cease their own investigations. Under this system, it will be very difficult to imagine anyone mounting a campaign of covert surveillance that blooms into an industry-wide investigation, such as was so ably delivered by Four Corners. State animal welfare laws do not provide for such advanced powers of investigation. In most cases, the responsible authority will simply visit the relevant premises and, at most, execute a search warrant. Sometimes there will be evidence to support a prosecution; other times there will not. Each matter will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. There will be no sustained documentation of routine or systemic incidents of animal abuse within a given facility or industry. The new law lets down animals. Evidence implicating 70 trainers in three states of numerous animal cruelty offences would simply not have been gathered under a law that requires reporting within one business day. Undercover journalistic investigations take weeks, if not months, to put together. If the new draft laws were in place today, we would not be seeing the current widespread public condemnation of greyhound racing, the establishment of independent regulatory reviews in several states, the dedication of significantly increased funds to stamp out live baiting, and the anticipated legislative reforms. None of it would be happening. We would be none the wiser. And the live baiting would continue, bar a handful of trainers reported to the police and then inevitably painted by the industry as rogue bad apples. And at the federal level, he should back proposals for the establishment of an independent statutory body dedicated to animal welfare. But perhaps most importantly, he should let activists, whistle-blowers and journalists continue their vital public service of enabling our right to know – a crucial service for the proper functioning of our democracy. In the words of former High Court Justice Michael Kirby in a case which coincidentally also involved the brutal treatment of possums: Many advances in animal welfare have occurred only because of public debate and political pressure from special interest groups. The activities of such groups have sometimes pricked the conscience of human beings.

**Chapter 3 : The Animal Welfare Act | Animal Legal & Historical Center**

*Ensuring animal welfare is a human responsibility that includes consideration for all aspects of animal well-being, including proper housing, management, nutrition, disease prevention and treatment, responsible care, humane handling, and, when necessary, humane euthanasia.*

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 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. 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 ].

Chapter 4 : What is Animal Welfare and why is it important? | National Animal Interest Alliance

*Animal welfare is the well-being of nonhuman animals. The standards of "good" animal welfare vary considerably between different contexts. These standards are under constant review and are debated, created and revised by animal welfare groups, legislators and academics worldwide. Animal welfare science uses various measures, such as longevity, disease, immunosuppression, behavior, physiology, and reproduction, although there is debate about which of these indicators provide the best information.*

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

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 5 : What Should We Do About Animal Welfare? - Michael C. Appleby - Google Books**

*a consensus in society that people should not be allowed to do certain things to animals" (p. 22). And in discussing the different animal-welfare forces, in which some focus on needs of wildlife, others on pets, he states, "To some extent these various needs and preferences, favoring different categories of animals, will themselves result in a balanced outcome" (p. 59).*

Quarters are cramped, uncomfortable, and unsanitary, with inadequate provisions for food and water. Animal Welfare Act of State and country [sic] fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences, as may be determined by the Secretary. Animal Welfare Act Amendments of Expansion to Actual Research The amendments to the Animal Welfare Act made the act applicable, for the first time, to actual research. To consider alternatives would be sufficient. Perhaps not on its face, but that would seem to be its intent, as to read it otherwise would defeat its purpose. AWA Amendments of Expansion of Animal Fighting Venture Prohibition; Exclusion of Birds, Rats, and Mice Bred for Use in Research As noted above, the provisions that prohibited any person to knowingly sponsor or exhibit an animal in an animal fighting venture, or to knowingly sell, buy, transport, or deliver animals to be used in animal fighting ventures, included an exception for birds if the fighting venture was legal in the state in which it was to occur. With respect to fighting ventures involving live birds in a State where it would not be a violation of the law, it shall be unlawful under this subsection for a person to sponsor or exhibit a bird in a fighting venture only if the person knew that any bird in the fighting venture was knowingly bought, sold, delivered, transported, or received in interstate commerce for the purpose of participation in the fighting venture. The amendments expanded the animal fighting ventures prohibition in another way too. This provision and the exception were not amended in and remain in effect. This is because, under APHIS regulations, birds, rats, and mice had never been protected, despite their inclusion in the AWA beginning with the amendments. Circuit, however, on standing grounds. The court recognizes that enforcement of these regulations would require some expenditure of agency resources. Yet even without any active agency enforcement, the inclusion of rats, mice and birds under the Act would send an important message to those responsible for their care--that the care of these animals is something for which they are legally accountable and is an important societal obligation. This message is much more consistent with the purposes of the Act than the current message the exclusion of these animals conveys: We discuss those three, as well as a bill that was introduced in the th Congress and the th Congress , but was not enacted and has not been reintroduced in the th Congress. This bill would enact a new 18 U. The bill, however, on its face would repeal only subsection e of section , which makes violations of section a misdemeanor; the bill, by contrast, would authorize prison sentences of up to two years, thus making violations of its animal fighting prohibitions a felony. Code, would be enforced solely by the Department of Justice. A permissible sources would be 1 a licensed dealer that has bred and raised the dog or cat, 2 a publicly owned and operated pound or shelter that is registered with the Secretary, is in compliance with 7 U. The sponsor of the Senate bill said: Likewise, a person who whelps more than 6 litters of dogs or cats would not be a dealer unless he also sells more than 25 dogs or cats. It would also have toughened the penalties under the AWA. A similar bill had been introduced in both the House and Senate in , but had not been considered in committee or on the floor of either body H. Like these statutes, the AWA benefits some animals, but it does not prevent the most widespread violations of animal rights, including unnecessary experimentation and horrible factory-farm conditions, from being inflicted on most animals whom Congress could protect under its power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. The views expressed herein are solely his. Spokespersons for organizations on both sides of the animal rights debate have cited the 95 percent figure: There is a federal Humane Slaughter Act, 7 U.

**Chapter 6 : Animal Welfare Best Practice**

*Temple Grandin, an animal scientist at Colorado State University, says that being autistic helps her do better work to*

*improve animal welfare in slaughterhouses.*

**Chapter 7 : Why Do We Care About Animal Welfare? – fluffysciences**

*What Should We Do About Animal Welfare? What Should We Do About Animal Welfare? Thompson, Paul B Mike Appleby provides a synthetic overview of recent thinking in each of the disciplines relevant to animal welfare including philosophy, measures of welfare, human-animal relations, behavior, housing, environment and policy.*

**Chapter 8 : M. C. Appleby, What Should We Do About Animal Welfare? - PhilPapers**

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