

## 1: Animal Rights: The History and Nature of the Beast | National Animal Interest Alliance

*Nature cancer paper that raised animal welfare concerns is retracted* When Nature published a paper in describing a compound extracted from a pepper plant that appeared to kill cancer cells but leave healthy cells unscathed, it got some attention.

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.

### 2: Animal welfare breach prompts Nature correction "Retraction Watch

*Home Forums Animal Welfare and Nature Add New Grand Challenge This forum contains 9 topics, and was last updated by yesha chellan 7 months, 2 weeks ago.*

Regulatory Process Assuming that a person and his or her activity is within the AWA definitions of dealer or exhibitor, then application for a license must be made. To obtain the license there must be a showing of an appropriate physical facility with the capacity to keep the animals in question. There may be an inspection by the agency before the permit will be issued. Once in operation then a large number of regulations will come govern the conduct of the facility. Record-keeping requirements Identification of animal and source requirements Housing and care requirements Payment of modest annual fees Inspections Now we arrive at the heart of the matter. All of this law and process is to improve the living conditions for animals, and the government has decided to set these out in considerable detail. The standards of care for the housing, feeding, and transportation of covered animals are set out in extensive detail in the regulations as adopted by APHIS. There are specific requirements for dolphins and rabbits, hamsters and lions. See Regulations Rules, Rules and more Rules In this overview, a detailed consideration of all the protective rules adopted by the agency is not possible, so there will just be some examples. The law itself, as passed by Congress, can be deceptively simple in its language. For example, Sec 13 of the law requires that the USDA "promulgate standards to govern the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals by dealers, research facilities, and exhibitors. A for handling, housing, feeding, watering, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from extremes of weather and temperatures, adequate veterinary care, and separation by species where the Secretary finds necessary for humane handling, care, or treatment of animals; So, for a particular animal such as a cat or a sheep, the regulations of the agency must be consulted to determine housing conditions. It covers three pages of fine print. For the issue of the cage, the regulations state: Each cat, including weaned kittens, that is housed in any primary enclosure must be provided minimum vertical space and floor space as follows: A Each primary enclosure housing cats must be at least 24 in. The litter pan may be considered part of the floor space if properly cleaned and sanitized. For access into the regulations by species: This issue will arise when an inspector comes to the facility and observes the conditions present. To further aid the regulated party in knowing what the USDA considers important, in February of the USDA adopted two other significant publications as "guidance" for the care of animals. But it is unclear as to whether these are enforceable as a matter of law because they are not formal regulations. The first type of investigation occurs solely as a result of the fact that inspection of both facilities and records is provided for under the regulations. These routine inspections can take place at any time, and APHIS is not required to give advance notice to the owners of a facility that an inspection is scheduled to take place. Marilyn Shepherd, 57 Agric. In the event that violations are found to exist, either with regard to the condition of the facility or of the records required to be maintained by the licensees, inspectors often will allow time for the licensees to correct the violations i. When the Agency believes that there is a violation which is deserving of some level of sanctions, then civil complaints against individuals who violate the law or the regulations are filed within the USDA. The USDA is represented by its own general counsel in subsequent administrative proceedings. Although defendants may be represented by their own counsel during these administrative proceedings, representation by counsel in an administrative disciplinary proceeding is not guaranteed by the Constitution. The Administrative law judge "ALJ" presides at the presentation of evidence in a formal administrative proceeding. The ALJs are appointed by the USDA; however, they are assigned cases by rotation in order to ensure their independence from the prosecutors of the cases. The ALJ must provide a record showing a ruling on each finding and conclusion that is presented at the proceeding. Remedies available to the agency are suspension or revocation of a license as well as civil fines. Criminal charges are available, but seldom used. The Administrative Procedure Act allows for an individual to seek redress of an adverse agency action in court. However, as a general principle, all administrative processes must be exhausted before an individual may seek judicial review of the decision of the USDA. Additionally, although courts review the final decisions of the USDA, they are often deferential to the expertise of the

agency, and very often will affirm the final decision of the agency. The enforcement process resulted in warnings, 79 settlements and 28 went to administrative law judge hearings during Who can complain about the actions of the agency or licensed private parties? If you are denied a license or if the agency adopts a regulation that impacts how you hold and ship animals, you would have potential economic injury and may sue the agency about this injury. What about those individuals and organizations that seek to promote the protection of animals under the AWA? If a chimpanzee is owned by Big University and held in a building to which no member of the public has access, then it is difficult to argue that someone outside the university is or may be injured by the housing conditions of the chimpanzee. The chimpanzee him or herself can not presently file a suit to protect the Congressionally declared interest. Until , when an observer of a primate at a zoo was allowed standing, no one had been successful in satisfying the standing requirement in an AWA lawsuit with other than an economic interest. Fund Defense Legal Animal, F. Glickman above established the concept that individuals with fact patterns that violate their esthetic interests may file a suit under the AWA. This requires some interaction between the humans and the animal in question. As in the environmental context, esthetic interest was measured as a viewing event. The judges agreed that injury could also arise out of the quality of the viewing experience. The plaintiff in this case was a person in the habit of viewing a particular primate at a small zoo. The conditions of the housing for the primate were terrible, so the person made a number of trips to see the animal, and ultimately complained to the government about the conditions in which the primate was being held. The person claimed, through his lawyer, that these conditions were the result of the failure of the federal agency to adopt regulations which were in conformity with the intentions of Congress when the Amendment to the AWA were adopted. In particular, the case raised that portion of the law that required holders of primates to provide " for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of primates. Remember that the issue of standing is just to get access to the courts; having passed through the courthouse door the party filing the suit must then show the violation of some law. The first true anti-cruelty law in the US, adopted in in New York, had only one exception to its provisions and it was not the agricultural use of animals, or the practice of hunting but rather the perceived needs of science that received special consideration: Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments shall be performed only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly incorporated medical college or university of the state of New York. The answer to this question is not fixed but evolving. This evolution of a more protective attitude can be seen at the federal level in the increasingly detailed focus of the federal Animal Welfare Act regarding the actions of science when animals are used. The lesson of the past twenty or thirty years is that considerable reduction of animal pain and suffering has occurred without impacting the ability of science to proceed. A number of factors have come into play: Individual scientists are increasingly unable to make decisions about animal use while hidden behind closed laboratory doors. Most institutions have Animal Care Committees, which require an investigator to justify their proposal by full presentation to the Committee. The cost of keeping animals has become significant enough that there are economic reasons for institutions to consider reductions in the number of animals or even the use of alternatives to the use of live animals. If science is such a special case, there should be an understanding about what is encompassed within the term. When does an activity constitute a scientific investigation? First, most science does not deal with the infliction of pain on non-human animals. Questions about the origin of the universe, or the nature of black holes obviously does not involve animals. Much of science that focuses upon the natural world also does not involve the infliction of pain by humans. For example, the field research, by observation of wild families of chimpanzees, done by Jane Goodall has provided a wealth of information about their social nature. See, *The Chimpanzee of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior* , Belnap Press. Likewise, the observation of confined chimpanzees by Roger and Debbie Fouts has given great insight about the mental ability of chimpanzee who can communicate with American Sign Language. But when a researcher in Maryland sought to study the nature of serious neurological injury such as a stroke, the nerves of primates were intentionally cut in order to seek this information. Institute for Behavioral Research, Inc. The nature of science, its pursuit of universal truths, is a book topic in and of itself. A few of the bigger thoughts about the nature of science are included in Appendix A. Some individuals and

organizations believe that animals should not be used in research at all. We believe that although animal experiments are sometimes intellectually seductive, they are poorly suited to addressing the urgent health problems of our era, such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, AIDS and birth defects. Even worse, animal experiments can mislead researcher or even contribute to illness or deaths by failing to predict the toxic effects of drugs. Neal Barnard and Stephen R. See National Anti-Vivisection Society, [www](http://www.naavs.org). Others vigorously defend the use of animals. Experiments using animals have played a crucial role in the development of modern medical treatments, and they will continue to be necessary as researchers seek to alleviate existing ailments and respond to the emergency of new disease. Botting and Adrian R. This volume of Scientific American also has a good article on the history of animals used in research. Finally, some accept that animals must be used in research, but would allow it only under strict criteria and when only absolutely necessary. From its inception, the law has controlled the living conditions of animals before and after their use in experiments. With amendments in the federal law become more intrusive in the acts of experimentation, prescribing certain rules about animal conditions during experimentation. Section 13 of the AWA contains the requirement for humane care of animals at research facilities. The first subsection of the law applies generally to dealers, exhibitors and research facilities. Subsection a 2 A contains the usual list of care categories: B for exercise of dogs, as determined by an attending veterinarian in accordance with general standards promulgated by the Secretary, and for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of primates. The implementation of this aspect of the regulations was the subject of a lawsuit that took many years to proceed through the courts and had to first overcome the problems of standing see above. Note that these provisions are housing provisions and do not impact the nature of the experiment on an animal. The issue of primate housing continues to cause considerable controversy as under the present regulation the determination of what is appropriate social housing has been delegated to the various institutions, and no national standard has been adopted. See, *Animal Legal Defense Fund v. Glickman*, F. For guinea pig of grams the cage should be - 90 sq inches 10" x 9" Reg. Under the Amendments, all facilities must provide housing conditions which take into account the psychological well-being of primates. In the agency suggested a draft policy, but no final action has been taken, see proposed policy.

## 3: Is 'Humane' Meat Possible? Can it Ever Be Enough? - One Green Planet

*Thus, the most widely accepted definition of animal welfare is that it comprises the state of the animal's body and mind, and the extent to which its nature (genetic traits manifest in breed and temperament) is satisfied. However, the 3 aspects of welfare sometimes conflict, and this presents practical and ethical challenges.*

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 ].

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

*www.enganchecubano.com search. Integrated metabolomic and transcriptome analyses reveal finishing forage affects metabolic pathways related to beef quality and animal welfare.*

Therefore, we withdraw the data presented in Supplementary Fig. Although other tumours were found to exceed the permitted maximum, owing to the degree of tumour size and the circumstances of the experimental procedures, this was considered acceptable as detailed below. It was the larger size of the tumors that may have caused the animals distress, the editorial notes: In this case, prompted by a complaint from a reader and following consultation with the authors and the relevant bodies, Nature has established that the scientists did not carry out the required monitoring properly. As a result, some of the tumours grew larger than permitted. These mice could therefore have experienced more pain and suffering than originally allowed for, although it is important to note that they did not show any visible signs of distress. As well as writing to correct their paper to mark the breach of animal welfare guidelines, the authors apologize for the breach. They are right to do so. Cases such as this could provoke a justifiable backlash against animal research. The journal is now beefing up its oversight of such studies: As a result of this case, we are increasing the amount of information we request from authors. In experiments in which tumours are grown, we now require authors to include the maximal tumour size permitted by the institutional animal-use committee, and to state that this was not exceeded. Authors must also provide the source data for any figures that analyse tumour growth. But the journal is not retracting the paper, it writes: The scientific conclusions of the paper remain valid and useful, and still stand. When asked why it took so long to correct the paper, a Nature spokesperson told us: For confidentiality reasons, we cannot discuss the details of the editorial history of any Nature paper with anyone other than the authors. We take all issues related to animal welfare and ethical animal research very seriously. If we become aware of any breach of our editorial policies in any published Nature paper, we look into it very carefully. David Vaux – a member of the board of directors of the Center for Scientific Integrity, our parent company, has been corresponding with Nature about this issue since July. In addition, the dark patches are ulcerating tumors. I asked them then to retract the paper and publish a strongly worded editorial. Why has it taken so long for Nature to act?

## 5: Animal welfare - Wikipedia

*Compared to animal welfare, this discipline is characterized by focusing rather on preserving flora and fauna in their natural habitats. It is a part of nature conservation in which protecting ecosystems and biocenosis are focused.*

Food, Pets and Ethics by Tony Milligan Continuum International Publishing Group, The author raises some thought-provoking ideas when he writes about the use of animals for food, as pets, and for experimentation. He presents arguments on both sides of the ethical issues of using animals in our modern society, creating an opportunity for readers to think through their own relationships with animals. Nonfiction Christianity and the Rights of Animals by Andrew Linzey Crossroad, Linzey, a theologian working in the field of animal-human relations, presents a comprehensive and well-argued theological case for the rights of animals. He challenges us to look at our insensitivity toward animal life and how we can go about changing our behaviors. The author shows how animal rights activists in those countries are engaged in the social construction of cruelty as a social problem which they seek to prevent. Nonfiction Defending Animal Rights by Tom Regan University of Illinois Press, Regan addresses the key issues in the debate about animal rights as he systematically unravels claims that human beings are rational and therefore entitled to superior moral status. He comes as close as a philosophy can to representing animal rights goals while not proclaiming animals to be equal in status to humans. Scully investigates several major animal industries, including hunting, whaling, and factory farming. Wise Perseus Books, Wise explores the intelligence and abilities of animals across the evolutionary spectrum—from his own son and other intelligent primates to dolphins, elephants, parrots, dogs—even honeybees—through case studies and reports from the field. The book engages the reader in a thoughtful debate about the place of animals in a world dominated by humans. Nonfiction Emotional Lives of Animals, The: He asks us to reexamine the nature of who we are and our relationship to the nonhuman animals of the world. He explains, in easy to read language, why it is wrong for human animals to exploit nonhuman animals for food, clothing, entertainment, medical research, etc. Nonfiction For the Love of Animals: He suggests ways in which we can modify our behavior to help accommodate the other species of this planet by having a balanced approach to living in harmony with others. Martins Griffin, Covering a wide variety of animal issues, from companion animals to animal research, Fox focuses on our commitment to foster respect and reverence for all life and for the environment. He believes the ills of modern society are reflected in the way we treat animals and that most animal suffering is caused by humans and not by nature. Nonfiction Legacy of Love: Briggs The National Humane Education Society, This book shows how we can make a difference in the lives of animals and how they can bring joy into our lives as well. The reader learns what to do if he or she becomes aware of animal cruelty, finds an injured animal in the woods, or wants to buy a puppy from a pet store. Carla answers commonly asked questions about animal welfare and gives valuable information on how to help animals in your community. Nonfiction Longest Struggle, The: Animal Advocacy from Pythagoras to PETA by Norm Phelps Lantern Books, The author describes the roots of animal rights in the ancient world and then proceeds to show the development of animal protection through the Enlightenment, to the anti-vivisection battles of the Victorian Era, to the birth of the modern animal rights movement. Colb Lantern Books, A well-researched, yet easily readable work, Cheese Burger helps answer numerous questions often asked of vegans, including the question in the title. These, and other questions, form the titles of the chapters in this engaging book. Nonfiction No Room, Save in the Heart: The author bears witness in poems and brief essays accompanied by drawings to our inhumanity to animals and our irreverence for life. It is a celebration of the warm, loving relationship between humans and animals of all kinds. In each chapter, Masson interweaves folklore, science, and his observations of specific animal behavior. Masson champions the rights of animals to live their physical and emotional lives to the fullest, unencumbered by the demands of humans. Animals and the Nature of Feeling Good by Jonathan Balcombe Macmillan, July 10, Balcombe presents an introduction to the basic issues of animal behavior. He offers evidence from both scientific study and anecdote that animals do experience pleasure, that their behaviors are not merely mechanistic or instinctive. He ends with a plea for improving the lives of animals, from battery hens and pigs kept in dark concrete barns to the millions of lab

rats consigned to wire cages. Stallwood, Editor Lantern Books, The author has gathered investigative reports and comprehensive studies documenting how animals are cruelly mistreated and commercial exploited for profit. The author groups the information into six categories: Rollin Temple University Press, This book is about the importance of ethical consideration in our interactions with animals. The author explores these interactions in various settings: Autobiographical in nature, the author describes how he became an outspoken critic of the way animals were treated in veterinary and medical schools and research laboratories along with his efforts to legally mandate more humane conditions for animals in those settings. Nonfiction *Rattling the Cages: Toward Legal Rights for Animals* by Stephen Wise Perseus Publishing, Wise presents a thorough survey of the legal, philosophical, and religious origins of our inhumanity towards members of the animal kingdom. He argues that chimpanzees and bonobos, in particular, be granted the status of legal personhood and be guaranteed the basic protections of bodily integrity and freedom from harm. Greenhaven Press, Part of the Current Controversies series, this book presents arguments for and against the use of animals in our society. A wide variety of essays authored by those on both sides of the issue present arguments for and against animal rights, animal treatment in the food industry, animal experimentation, and animals in entertainment. Nonfiction *Romanticism and Animal Rights* by David Perkins Cambridge University Press, Late 18th century literature produced an unprecedented amount of writing urging kindness to animals. The author draws on this literature to show how this period took up the issue of what we now call animal rights. Blending anthropology, behavioral economics, evolutionary psychology, and philosophy, the author crafts a narrative enriched with real-life anecdotes, scientific research, and his own sense of moral ambivalence. Nonfiction *Speaking Out for Animals: The stories of the rescuers and the rescued* provide an eye-opening look at the horrific conditions under which many nonhuman animals live. Nonfiction *Strategic Action for Animals: Lantern Books*, The author outlines a variety of ways in which animal activists can become more effective as well as ways that thwart their campaigns and waste resources. She also addresses the issue of burnout among activists. Nonfiction *Strolling with Our Kin: Speaking for and Respecting Voiceless Animals* by Marc Bekoff American Anti-Vivisection Society, Bekoff takes the reader on a philosophical and ethical journey, examining how we can all live in harmony with our fellow kin. He asks us to explore our thoughts and expand our views of a world made up of many species, only one of which is human. He helps animal rights activist see what they are fighting for and how to find common ground with those who are not in accord with their beliefs. Nonfiction *Ten Trusts, The* by Jane Goodall and Marc Bekoff HarperOne, Goodall and Bekoff offer a conservation plan designed to protect animals and help educate people about the importance of saving animals and the environment. Nonfiction *Thanking the Monkey: Rethinking the Way We Treat Animals* by Karen Dawn Harper Paperbacks, Dawn covers all the major animal rights issues past and present, including animals as pets, in entertainment, for food, and in scientific testing. Detailed, well-researched, and at times humorous, *Thanking the Monkey* advances the interests of animals and discourages the use of animals as objects of human use. Nonfiction *Unnatural Order, An: Why We Are Destroying the Planet and Each Other, A Manifesto for Change* by Jim Mason Continuum, Jim Mason explores the culture of animal use and abuse from the beginning of time to present day, along with the many factors that have shaped our relationship with animals and the environment. Nonfiction *When Elephants Weep: Chapters are divided into topics such as fear, love, grief, compassion, and beauty. When Elephants Weep is a well-documented defense of animal emotions.* Nonfiction *Why Animals Matter: An Introduction to Carnism* by Melanie Joy Conari Press, Joy looks at how we have conditioned ourselves to think and act a certain way toward animals and then challenges us to look at our behavior relative to the animals in our lives and make some changes in that behavior. Her insight and research into how we got to where we are is detailed and compelling.

### 6: FIONA GOULDING - Nature Artist - Fiona Goulding Nature Artist

*Animals, Nature and Albert Schweitzer Collection of Albert Schweitzer writings exploring the development of his philosophy of treating all living things with reverence; editing and commentary by Ann Cottrell Free (The Flying Fox Press, AWI Special Edition, ), 81 pages.*

Using animals is morally wrong. Using animals is morally right. Benefits We should not use animals to benefit ourselves. We can use animals to benefit ourselves. Interests We should not invariably overrule the interests of animals with human interests. Our interests are always more important than the interests of animals. Pain We should not inflict pain or death on animals. Humane Treatment We should always treat animals humanely and eliminate the human-made causes of animal suffering. We should treat animals as humanely as convenient to us. Aims for Stronger laws to protect animals. Humane Society of the United States. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Animal rightists often disparage of animal welfare because the two philosophies are worlds apart in important respects. As the radical animal rights academic and activist Stephen Best says: Accessed online February An important difference in the practice of animal rights and animal welfare is that one is subjective and the other is objective. We cannot measure animal rights impartially or scientifically. It is a concept and a personal moral choice. It resembles the conviction of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant - that we should not harm humans even in the interests of the majority a deontology philosophy. As an ethical concept animal rights is close to deontology, which Kant advocated see Chapter 2: Animal welfare, on the other hand, has the advantage that we can measure it objectively and manipulate it scientifically. To find which kind of bedding chickens prefer, we can count the number of chickens who seek to live on a straw floor or a wire mesh floor. In terms of ethics, we can see animal welfare as part of consequentialism that is conceptually underpinned by utilitarianism. Animal welfare has a variation called new welfarism, in outlook a cross between animal rights and animal welfare. New welfarism is the view that the best way to prevent animal suffering is to abolish the causes of animal suffering, but that abolition is an ideal long-term goal and meanwhile we must be pragmatic and improve the conditions of animals by advancing their welfare. 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 to reduce the numbers of animals used in laboratories. New welfarism stands somewhere between animal welfare and animal rights. Animal welfarists believe people should use animals but treat them well. Animal rightists say people should not use animals and we must abolish the causes of animal suffering, for if there is no suffering then there is no need for welfare. New welfarists take the view that they support abolishing the causes of suffering but argue pragmatically that it will take a long time to achieve abolition and meanwhile they must do all they can to support the welfare of animals. A major criticism of new welfarism by animal rightists is that it does not stop the exploitation of animals, even supports it, and therefore is a useless philosophy and the ultimate act of betrayal for animals. New welfarists respond by claiming that new welfarism is more achievable, and therefore of more immediate benefit to exploited animals, than the long-term and perhaps impossible goals of animal rights, such as demanding complete closure of anti-animal industries and changing the entrenched habits of billions of people. Click for more free illustrations. Animal Rights vs Conservation Animal rights and nature conservation are similar and different. Both oppose human-centredness see Anthropocentrism , although not all conservationists do. Both believe that wild animals have intrinsic value worth or importance independent of human values , though not an attitude shared by all conservationists. And both support conserving the environment, but for different reasons - conservationists for the sake of greater conservation, animal rightists for the animals who live in it. Focuses on levels above the individual - populations, species, ecosystems and the biosphere - except when just a few individuals are the only survivors of their population or species. Refers usually to sentient animals, not necessarily to all animals, such as jellyfish or sponges, and not to plants. Encompasses all creatures plants etc and includes the physical part of nature, eg air, water and energy. Tries to minimise suffering of animals, especially when humans cause it.

Conservationists say pain and death are a part of life which individuals must endure and that it is preferable that individuals suffer so long as their population or species survives. Concerned with animals in areas of human activity, such as agriculture, laboratories, fur trade, zoos and circuses. Not concerned with animals in areas of human activity unless the animals are taken from endangered populations or species. Conclusion Can you be an exclusive animal rightist, welfarist or conservationist - or for that matter, an exclusive deep ecologist see next section: Actually, being exclusively one or another may be the most difficult course. A better approach is to see these philosophies not as necessarily mutually exclusive but as reinforcing one another. We can surely be benignly flexible and adopt the best ideas and activities from each of them depending on the particular circumstances we encounter. Certainly, knowledge about each of them and their antitheses helps us understand the outlook of other people.

### 7: Why Animal Welfare Is a Human Rights Issue, Too - One Green PlanetOne Green Planet

*Animal welfare breach prompts Nature correction A letter to Nature from Harvard researchers received its second correction today, this time after discovering the researchers conducted experiments in which mice may have "experienced more pain and suffering than originally allowed for."*

While we may not have control over weather patterns, we do have control over being prepared and having a plan in place for the safety of our animals. A good start would be to fill out a simple, free form for an alert decal that states that pets that live inside your home so that emergency responders will know right away in times of rescue. In an evacuation situation, you should always take your small animals with you, never leave them behind, planning to come back later. That could be weeks, months! Also, be aware that most shelters will require your pets to be up to date on vaccines, most importantly rabies, so make sure you keep a copy of your rabies vaccination in your emergency evacuation kit. Finally, be sure to bring a crate or carrier for your animals along with food, pet litter or any medications your pet will require at least weeks worth. Never chain any animal outside, small or large, as they can become trapped. Keep your leashes and collars together, along with your keys, food, water and medications in case you need to leave in a hurry. Prepare a small carry all in advance so you do not waste time in emergency situations. In terms of your larger animals, it is not always easy to bring them with you when you need to evacuate an area. This is why having plans in place for natural disasters are vital. Keep your horses up to date on vaccinations, especially for mosquito borne illnesses in the event of mass flooding where stagnant water serves as a breeding ground. Collapsible Water Bucket for Traveling Horses If evacuation orders are served, then try to trailer your horses to a safer location. Your animals may sense your nervousness, having a product like Equi-Calm can help ease their nerves and make transporting them a lot easier on all. Make giving food and water easier on the road with reusable travel buckets. Be aware of where large animal shelters are located. Note that any shelter or barn taking in horses will need to show proof of a negative coggins. If you are in a flood zone, horses should be turned out without halters because in a stall or barn, they do not have a chance to escape and halters can easily catch on any type of debris trapping the animal. If your horse does get loose, having a halter on will make it easier to catch, so if you do decide to don one, leather is superior to nylon, as it will break easier if it needs to. This can be in the form of a microchip, tattoo, brand, tag braided into the mane or tail, non-toxic body paint written on the body, or even shaved in with a good pair of clippers. With hurricane season upon us and the aftermath of Harvey, Irma and Maria in our thoughts, we cannot help but stress the importance of having a plan and being prepared.

## 8: Animal Welfare & Rights

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Protect your rights as a responsible pet owner! The History and Nature of the Beast By: These tactics include firebombings, burglary and attempted murder. They include the covert infiltration and takeover of organizations with differing views - redirecting their agendas and treasuries, corporate raider style, in the process. Tactics also include prospecting for likely fundraising targets: And bring in the money it does! Animal rights tactics are specifically designed to give the animal rightists the opportunity and freedom to express lies, while preventing others from speaking the truth. They are designed to intimidate non-believers into fear-based tolerance of the cult of animal rights, thereby enabling the movement to amass ever-greater political and financial clout. The movement now claims a record 10 million followers in the United States who have been recruited over decades of reworking and refining old ideas. Some of these ideas were strongly represented in Nazi Germany. Both Adolf Hitler and Hermann Goering were openly pro-animal, anti-vivisectionist, and vegetarian. Nazism, like animal rightist philosophy, was also based in moral, intellectual and political elitism. The Greens included a number of veteran Nazis and Hitler Youth, as well as a broad-based coalition featuring other politically frustrated factions. These disparate groups included Marxists, ecologists, anti-nuclear activists, feminists and others who believed that current social and political institutions needed to be replaced. The important difference today is that the movement is driven by a high-tech strategy. Through their actions, the English landscape suddenly became a war zone where animal zealots routinely torched medical laboratories, firebombed fur-selling department stores, and initiated attacks against fur and butcher shops. It is the terrorist wing of the animal rights movement. Animal welfare, antivivisection and animal rights philosophies are all American imports from England. As distinguished from animal welfare, and to lesser extent antivivisection, animal rights has a philosophy which is absolutist: It received an unexpected, tailor-made jump start on American soil. Several elements worked together to legitimize and popularize the movement. First, with the Viet Nam War over, young people were ripe for new causes. Next, the environmental movement linked animal protection with other already popular ecological causes. Last, and perhaps most important, the Australian philosopher, Peter Singer, introduced a book which is now considered to be the fountainhead of animal rights philosophy, *Animal Liberation*. It gave the activists a simple argument to support their beliefs and it gave intellectuals a basis from which civilized debate could proceed. Biblical dominion and stewardship be damned, animals have the right not to be used or bothered by humans in any way. Interestingly, Singer is also the author of a book titled *Democracy and Disobedience*. The possibility of creating a media event loomed large on the horizon, and predictably the Sea Shepherd became newsworthy when it rammed and nearly sank a whaler on the high seas. After the ramming, many of the crew wound up in jail and Alex went to England where he spent time with animalist, Kim Stallwood. Under his leadership, the Union became a radical organization that encouraged mass civil disobedience, created public fanfare and attracted continuous media attention. The infiltration and takeover tactics continued: The influence-gaining tactics systematically continue today on a much larger scale. A document titled *Becoming an Activist: All across the country, animal rights messages are finding their way into schools through text books and zealotized teachers. Evidence of new in-roads pop up practically every day. The animal rights movement continuously spawns niche groups and spinoffs which share the philosophy but carry on specific, supporting activities. Neither the percentage nor the total number of veterinarians belonging to AVAR is easy to verify. Buyukmihci filed a lawsuit against University of California of Davis. In part, the suit alleged that the University threatened to fire him because he exercised his right to free speech. Throughout the movement lawsuits are initiated by animal rightists to ensure their basic First Amendment rights. PETA was found guilty by unanimous verdict of defamation of character in the Las Vegas trial brought buy entertainer, Bobby Berosini a verdict which required the jury to find that they had knowingly, willfully and maliciously made*

false statements. On appeal, PETA argues first amendment rights! Some of these comments fall into the category of propaganda rather than unbiased information. A group of special interest to anyone who happens to disagree with animal rights philosophy is the Animal Liberation Front ALF. The media portrays them as the true lunatic fringe of the animal rights movement, and for good reason: ALF claims credit for theft, criminal acts, property destruction and is listed as a terrorist organization by the FBI: Where do these terrorists come from? This is that call. We have liberated thousands of animals and destroyed their torture chambers - with your help we can further slow the human cancer. Why is it that so many in the animal rights leadership refuse to publicly condemn violence? And why is it that in the newsletter of a local animal rights club, the only ALF member ever caught and convicted for criminal ALF activities, is listed as a volunteer? Barnard is not the only person working in crossover membership capacity with other groups. Twenty-four hour duty and mutual interests between animal activist groups seems to work well. If the ALF succeeds in reducing the number of grant applications for laboratory animal testing, the whole movement benefits and is not liable. If the ALF succeeds in discouraging fur farming, the movement inches forward. The vast majority of people who support animal rights, a recent study suggests, do so inadvertently because the animal rightists have conveniently not explained the chasm that lies between rights and welfare philosophies. That is, they identify compassionately with a single issue or perhaps a couple of issues, but aside from recognizing the jargon of the movement, they have little idea of the extreme and often violent agenda tacitly approved by their leadership. The money rolls in when a compassionate person accepts any portion of the program. Regardless of the beliefs and feelings a person holds about the humane care of animals, medical testing, cosmetic testing, hunting, leg-hold traps, etc. To support animal rights while its most visible leaders are unwilling to unequivocally condemn violence, is to support a way of life and a mode of operation that is in direct opposition to all the hard-earned progress made over thousands of years on behalf of human rights. This is a trade-off we cannot tolerate. In the long run, it does nothing to help animals and everything to oppress people. To those who perceive the threat of animal extremism as ridiculous, please recall the rise of the other movement this century which preached the giving of rights to animals: When you do this you will see in the American version, too, a decidedly anti-human element. You will find that here, also, it is impossible to give an animal rights without first taking them away from humans. You will recognize a band of moral elitists who know exactly which groups should be deprived of rights and in what order. You will see an enforcement arm that is willing to forcibly deprive these selected and prejudged individuals and groups of their rights through acts of terrorism. And you will learn that their cause has much less to do with the elimination of animal suffering than it has to do with the coercion and elimination of opposing attitudes. Instead of a commitment to animals, you will find that the animal rights cause is led by politically savvy individuals who have created a self-perpetuating money-making and power-mongering machine: This article originally appeared in the September issue of Kennel Review. About The Author Patti Strand - NAIA President Patti is a recognized expert and consultant on contemporary animal issues, most notably responsible dog ownership and the animal rights movement. She often appears on radio and television and her articles on canine issues, animal welfare, public policy and animal rights have appeared in major US news publications and in trade, professional and scientific journals.

### 9: Nature cancer paper that raised animal welfare concerns is retracted – Retraction Watch

*Check one or more article types to show results from those article types only.*

*On the consensus among Muslim Spiritual slumber in the church Seasonality (Research report LERN, Learning Resources Network) Wildflowers of the tallgrass prairie Electric lighting and miscellaneous applications of electricity The Newdick helicopter Recruitment: retention and attraction The Complete Hiring And Firing Handbook Whats sex got to do with it? : Carnal knowledge and the delusion of telling it like it is The first book of basketball The production of space for learning Nick Boreham Lotion bullwhip giraffe Lawn garden owners manual Feudal Society, Volume 1 World war ii soviet armed forces 3 Arksen 3000 psi burst power manual Growing in the Dark The dramas of Sophocles rendered in English verse Women in Indian police Jam with Buddy Holly (Total Accuracy Guitar Workshops) Researching disability issues The New Yorker twenty-fifth anniversary album, 1925-1950. Cisa all in one exam guide 2nd edition From Renaissance to Impressionism The Victorian cookbook Haunted (The Mediator, Book 5) Intelligent tennis Adaptive Radiation (Peabody Museum Monographs No. 5) The science of game of thrones Trends in Rock Mechanics: Proceedings of Sessions of Geo-Denver 2000 Smart Cards: The Global Information Passport Youll See It When You Believe It Making music in the Arab world I Want to Talk to My Teen About Guy Stuff (I Want to Talk with My Teen about) Source of Magic (Xanth Novels) Subspace methods of pattern recognition Sketchup vray 2.0 tutorial Last flight from Iran Distributive justice equality, entitlement, merit God redeems our mistakes*