

# Concepts in Animal Welfare



A syllabus to assist with the teaching of animal welfare in veterinary faculties



World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) is an international organisation working in more than 90 countries with a network of more than 400 member societies. WSPA has representation at United Nations (UN), Council of Europe (CoE) and works in co-operation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations (FECAVA).



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animal welfare in veterinary faculties**

*“Animal welfare is the physical and psychological state of an  
animal as regards its attempt to cope with its environment”*

**Professor Donald Broom**

**Chair of Animal Welfare, Department of  
Clinical Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge, UK**

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## Acknowledgements

**WSPA acknowledges and appreciates the support of the following :**

“The Officers of the **World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA)** and the **Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations (FECAVA)** believe that the veterinary profession should take a leading role in the consideration of animal welfare matters. Thus any initiative to introduce the study of these issues into the curriculum of veterinary schools should be encouraged.”

**World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) and the Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations (FECAVA)**

“To the extent that your efforts and this curriculum reflect the needs and interests of the faculties and students in these institutions, as well as being sensitive to applicable cultural norms, I am pleased to endorse and support such efforts.”

**Donald F Smith, Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University USA**

“In order to establish an informed position on animal welfare, appropriate to the veterinary profession, it is considered essential to have this subject dealt with in undergraduate education. For this purpose the following principles should be adopted:

1. The subject of Animal Welfare should be incorporated as a discipline in its own right within the veterinary curriculum.
2. The overall scientific discipline of Animal Welfare should incorporate applied aspects of ethology, bioethics and the concepts of suffering and well-being.
3. The subject should be given at the preclinical level of veterinary education, although it is recognised that it must have extensions into the clinical level.

It is also considered necessary for postgraduate opportunities in education to be available to veterinarians wishing to specialise in ethology and welfare.”

**Policy Statement of the World Veterinary Association on Animal Welfare, Well-Being and Ethology**

“As Animal Welfare Professor, member of the Committee on Animal Welfare, Well-Being, and Ethology at the World Veterinary Association and President of the Latin American Society of Animal Welfare, I find the syllabus ‘Concepts in Animal Welfare’ produced by WSPA a valuable tool to put the Policy Statement of the WVA on the ground of practical teaching for any veterinary School around the world. I’m very pleased to endorse this material because the teaching of Animal Welfare is the basic cornerstone of our profession today.”

**Professor Dr. Leopoldo Estol, Director, Carrera Veterinaria, Universidad del Salvador, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina**

# CONCEPTS IN ANIMAL WELFARE

## Preface

The work of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) across the globe highlights the need for humane attitudes towards animals. The Society's work reveals the many ways in which animals suffer as a result of their interactions with humans. Our work also demonstrates how humans can bring help and relief to the world's suffering animals.

The concept of animal welfare is one that is being recognised increasingly by governments, national and international bodies, academic institutions and individuals around the world. Nowhere is this recognition of animal welfare more important than amongst the veterinary profession. International veterinary bodies like the World Veterinary Association (WVA), Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA), World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) and Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations (FECAVA) have all organised major welfare symposia in recent years.

Animal welfare has developed into a science in its own right and as a result there is a growing amount of research into this subject. This research is funded by governments and other agencies and is often used as the basis for the reform of animal welfare legislation, improved conditions for animals reared for food, animals used in research, those kept in captivity or as companion animals.

WSPA initially launched its 'Concepts in Animal Welfare' syllabus in 2000 in an attempt to encourage the introduction of animal welfare teaching into veterinary syllabuses. Since then many veterinary institutes have been keen to adopt this outline syllabus, and WSPA has been encouraged by the support for this initiative by many eminent people within the veterinary profession.

WSPA is now at the stage of developing the 'Concepts in Animal Welfare' programme further. We are currently working with the University of Bristol to produce a teaching resource to encourage the inclusion of specific welfare teaching within established veterinary syllabuses. The main resource will be a CD Rom which will provide a wealth of teaching material as well as the opportunity for assessment of students. Other printed resource material will be available as well as audio-visual resources.

For many years animal welfare organisations, like WSPA, have taken the lead in bringing about improvements in animal welfare as well as helping to change attitudes towards animals. Unfortunately the veterinary profession has often lagged behind in its support for reform, but things are changing. In many parts of the world we see veterinarians supporting animal welfare organisations and some taking the lead.

The influence of veterinarians in the sphere of animal welfare can only be enhanced by improved awareness and knowledge of the welfare needs of animals. Veterinarians influence how animals are treated at local, national and international levels. It is vital therefore that their training includes a good grounding in animal welfare education. WSPA hopes that the 'Concepts in Animal Welfare' programme will help to achieve this goal throughout the world, so that working together veterinarians and WSPA can make a real difference for the benefit of society as a whole.

**John Callaghan**  
**BA CBiol. MIBiol.**  
**Director of Education and Training, WSPA**

## Aims of the Course

**Main Aim:** To introduce the concepts of animal welfare into the veterinary faculties of developing countries.

**Key objectives:** To develop an understanding of animal welfare relevant to an animal's physiological and psychological well being.

To recognise welfare, ethical and legal implications and to be able to apply critical analysis from each perspective, for different species in different situations.

To stimulate focused critical thinking to welfare issues, which can be developed throughout the course and throughout the individual's professional career.

**Methodology:** To provide theoretical tuition/teaching resources on basic animal welfare principles.

To illustrate with practical examples and case studies animal welfare concepts, ethical considerations, legal implications and cultural realities.

To include, within a teaching pack, learning objectives, presentation material, supporting notes and workshop topics.

To provide assessment material for project work and examinations that will include model answers and marking schedules.

To provide suggested reading lists and additional relevant materials.

# Ethics And Philosophy relating to Animal Health and Welfare

## Brief Overview

Ethics are a set of moral principles or codes. However, there are no uniform standards for ethics. Each individual has moral autonomy, and has developed personal ethics and, indeed, these should continue to be developed throughout our lives. They are influenced by our individual consciences, and personal traits such as level of compassion, ability to empathise and depth of thinking, as well as 'external' factors such as culture, religion, education and upbringing. A new term 'Ecosophy' has been coined to describe ethical attitudes concerning animals and the environment. 'Sophy' comes from the Greek term Sophia meaning 'wisdom', which involves ethics, norms, rules and practices. Ecosophy, then, involves a shift from science to wisdom.

Concern over the treatment accorded to animals is not an abstract, theoretical matter. How we treat animals affects us as humans; the quality of animal life affects the quality of human life. Thus the need to understand and to evaluate various philosophical positions becomes a matter of practical significance.

An historical study of certain societies bears out the development of ethics in line with cultural (and individual) development. Gradually, manifestations of exploitation, injustice and oppression are recognised and rejected as can be seen with examples such as the abolition of slavery, the banning of racism and the introduction of sexual equality. Animal exploitation and suffering are increasingly recognised and dealt with as such ethical attitudes develop, but this invariably takes longer as human identification with animal suffering requires a greater degree of empathy and compassion. However, it is interesting to note that many individuals who championed causes of human welfare also campaigned against cruelty to animals (for example, William Wilberforce and others who campaigned to abolish slavery; great Victorian reformers such as Lord Shaftesbury, Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill; black spokesmen such as Toussaint L'Overture of Haiti; also Abraham Lincoln).

The moral and political importance of animal welfare is increasingly being recognised. Not only do leading philosophers and religious figures debate and write about various viewpoints on animal welfare, the media frequently highlights welfare issues, and governments are beginning to feel pressure from their concerned electorates in respect of animal welfare issues, parliaments debate animal welfare and respected fora such as the Council of Europe (the bastion of human rights in Europe) prepare conventions and recommendations covering the protection of animals in different situations. The tide is turning!

The important role of animal welfare in ethical and moral development was eloquently stated by Gandhi: -

“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.”

## Key Points: Difference Between Conservation and Animal Welfare

The key difference between conservation and animal welfare is that conservation cares about species, whereas animal welfare cares about the individual animal and its suffering. The conservation movement has really only gathered momentum in the last 30 years, whereas the animal welfare movement has been around for 150 years. In a way, animal welfare is a more advanced level of awareness than conservation. Conservation is widely attractive because people care about the fact that species may become extinct, and therefore not be there for future generations of people. However, caring about each individual animal and its suffering is a more altruistic concept, which needs a higher level of moral development and increased empathy.

## Range of Views on Animal Issues

There is a range of views on animal issues, which can be categorised as follows: -

- Animal exploitation
- Animal control
- Animal rights
- Animal use
- Animal welfare
- Animal liberation

**Animal exploitation** represents abuse of animals, outside the law. An example could be those involved in illegal dog fighting.

**Animal use** represents legal use of animals, such as animal experimentation, farming, etc.

**Animal control** represents legal (animal population) control for example, stray control agencies.

**Animal welfare** denotes the desire to prevent unnecessary animal suffering, that is, whilst not categorically opposed to the use of animals by humans, wanting to ensure a good quality of life and humane death.

**Animal rights** denotes the philosophical belief that animals should have rights, including the right to live their lives free of human intervention (and ultimate death at the hands of humans). Animal rightists are philosophically opposed to the use of animals by humans, although some accept 'symbiotic' relationships, such as companion animal ownership.

**Animal liberationists** are fundamentally opposed to animal use/ownership by humans, and will resort to illegal activities to release/rescue animals, because they believe that they have moral right on their side, and that existing laws are inadequate.

**Vegetarians** do not consume meat and fish, and vegans do not consume any animal products (including milk and eggs). The reasons for people becoming vegetarian or vegan are numerous, but for many it is through an ethical objection to eating the flesh of dead animals (or in the case of vegans, of consuming any products from animals). For some, however, the decision revolves around concern for the suffering of animals as a consequence of mass production methods.

## The Ethical Standpoint of Animal Protectionists

The term 'animal protectionist' is a general one encompassing all categories of people seeking to protect animals from unnecessary suffering: it covers a wider span of beliefs than the category 'animal welfare'.

The ethical standpoint of animal protectionists is based on the belief that each individual animal has an intrinsic value, and should be respected and protected. Animals have biologically determined instincts, interests and natures, and can experience pain, so should, therefore, be able to live free from avoidable suffering at the hands of humans. If it is considered the duty of humans to provide for the welfare of other species, then the different purposes for which animals are used by man should be critically and regularly evaluated.

## Philosophical Standpoints

With few exceptions (Voltaire, Schopenhauer, Montagne, Plutarch) philosophers in the west have until lately shown neglect for questions concerning how man should treat animals - this neglect is now passing. In the United States, for example, the number of philosophy students taking courses in this subject has risen in the last decade from none at all, to about 100,000 every year. This change largely stems from Peter Singer's book 'Animal Liberation' in 1975, but it goes much deeper than this. Our civilisation is becoming altogether more sensitive on this topic.

## Assessing Animal Welfare : the 'Five Freedoms'

The Five Freedoms were developed by the UK's Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) and are now used in many countries as a useful measure by which to assess animal welfare. Although originally devised to assess welfare in intensive farming systems, they can equally be applied to assess animal welfare in other situations, eg. farming, working, companion, laboratory, entertainment, wild animals.

**The Five Freedoms, which were revised by FAWC in 1993 are :**

- Freedom from hunger and thirst - ready access to water and a diet to maintain health and vigour
- Freedom from discomfort - by providing a suitable environment
- Freedom from pain, injury and disease - by prevention or treatment
- Freedom from fear and distress - by providing conditions which avoid mental suffering
- Freedom to express natural behaviour - by providing sufficient space, adequate facilities

The Five Freedoms are a useful 'check list', and enable us to identify situations which compromise good animal welfare - that is, any situations which cause fear, pain, discomfort, injury, disease, or behavioural distress.

# **Syllabus Outline:**

# **Concepts in Animal Welfare**

# Syllabus Outline : Concepts in Animal Welfare

These categories have been outlined for reference only, as different categories may overlap in many respects.

## SECTION 1: General principles

### Animal health and welfare

- definitions
- animal welfare vs animal rights
- animals as sentient beings
- role of science, ethics and legislation
- measuring animal welfare using the 'Five Freedoms'
- physiological indicators of good/poor welfare
- immune and production indicators of good/poor welfare
- behavioural indicators of good/poor welfare
- animal welfare in group systems
- animal welfare in relation to human welfare
- animal welfare in relation to conservation
- human - animal relationship
- the relationship between abuse of animals and abuse of humans
- ethics and philosophy
- environmental factors

### Role of the veterinarian and veterinary profession

- role of the veterinary profession
- ethical decision making in veterinary practice
- attitudes of veterinary students and surgeons
- welfare issues in therapy

## SECTION 2: Welfare and different animal types

### Farm animals

- husbandry systems
- mutilations (e.g. de-beaking, de-tusking)
- transport of live animals

- markets
- slaughter
- religious slaughter

### **Working animals**

- working equines/buffaloes/camels/oxen/elephants
- working conditions
- husbandry systems
- slaughter

### **Companion animals**

- responsible ownership
- population control strategies
- zoonotic implications
- mutilations for cosmetic purposes
- breeding and genetic defects
- animals bred for show purposes
- indiscriminate breeding/puppy mills
- consumption of dog / cat meat
- pet shops and markets
- exotic pet trade
- ornamental fish trade

### **Animals, research and medicine**

- animal experimentation
- laboratory animals
- alternatives
- wild animals and the trade in Chinese/Eastern medicine (TCM)
- biotechnology/genetic engineering
- xenotransplantation

### **Wild animals**

- rehabilitation programmes
- welfare and conservation
- zoos and wild life parks
- culling programmes - eg. seals, deer
- consumption of wild animals

## **SECTION 3: Special considerations**

### **Animals and religion**

- sacred animals
- cultural philosophy
- religious slaughter
- animal sacrifice

### **Euthanasia**

- criteria for euthanasia
- humane methods
- cultural considerations
- legal considerations
- indiscriminate euthanasia as a means of disease control
- communication skills with clients

### **Animals used in entertainment**

- horse riding
- horse racing
- dog racing
- dog/camel/buffalo/cock fighting
- bear baiting
- dancing bears
- crocodile/snake wrestling
- circuses
- fiestas

### **Animals and fashion**

- the fur trade
- cosmetic testing on animals
- perfume industry using animal parts
- cruelty-free products

### **Animals and disaster relief strategies**

- natural disasters
- war zones
- risk assessment

### **Animal welfare organisations**

- aims and objectives
- role within the community
- selection and training of animal attendants, technicians, stockmen
- working relationship with the veterinary profession
- international co-operation and assistance

## **SECTION 4: Animal protection legislation and external influences**

### **Legislation**

- a model law
- legislation - the reality
- CITES and related controls on trade in wildlife
- IATA - transport of animals legislation
- enforcement
- political pressure

### **Humane education**

- importance of education programmes in schools
- influence of culture and socio-economic backgrounds
- public education
- the role of the vet within the community
- use of the media in influencing public attitudes
- developing resources
- understanding the implementation of legislation

### **Market forces**

- role of global and national retailers
- local consumer pressure
- influence of WTO

# Summary of Key Animal Welfare Problems

## Farm animals

- insufficient space
- barren environments/boredom
- lack of social contact/play/exercise
- frustration of key behaviours e.g. dust bathing, nest building, chewing, rooting
- overstimulation e.g. large animal housing, mixing unfamiliar animals, noise
- breeding/genetic problems/production pressures
- early mortality/disease/mutilations
- exposure/lack of shelter
- breakdown of technology
- inhumane methods e.g. force feeding, plucking live ducks
- transport e.g. stress, injury
- handling e.g. brutal, rough
- slaughter e.g. inhumane methods/inexpert slaughter, mixing, shackling, holding

## Working animals

- overworking/insufficient rest
- overloading
- inadequate shade/shelter
- poor diet/lack of water
- inhumane handling
- tethering/hobbling
- working whilst in poor health
- disposal when old/diseased

## Companion animals

- incorrect feeding and watering including overfeeding
- breeding/genetic factors causing welfare problems e.g. breathing problems, skin folds/irritation, reproductive problems
- barren environments/boredom (especially indoor animals)
- lack of social contact/play/exercise
- mutilations e.g. ear cropping, tail docking
- overpopulation
- impulse purchase and rejection/disposal
- stray animals - disease, lack of food/water/shelter/care
- humane/inhumane methods of euthanasia

## Laboratory animals

- insufficient space
- barren environments/boredom
- lack of social contact/play/exercise
- frustration of key behaviours e.g. dust bathing, nest building, chewing, rooting
- lack of bedding/straw
- overstimulation e.g. moving to unfamiliar environments/animals, noise, smells
- breeding/genetic problems (breeding for certain traits/diseases, such as the oncomouse predisposed towards cancer)
- transport e.g. from breeding establishment to research site
- use in experiments e.g. painful, damaging, stressful
- early mortality/inhumane methods of euthanasia

## Animals in entertainment

- insufficient space
- barren environments/boredom
- lack of social contact/play/exercise
- frustration of some key behaviours (depending on species/environment)
- overstimulation e.g. moving to unfamiliar environments, travelling, mixing unfamiliar animals, noise
- harsh training methods e.g. in circuses
- transport e.g. stress, injury
- handling e.g. brutal, rough
- working whilst sick or injured
- disposal when old/sick
- lack of food, water, care e.g. through financial difficulties
- sport - injuring, killing

## Wild animals

- shooting/trapping/injuring/killing e.g. hunting, fur animals, sports, marine mammals: whaling, fishing
- inhumane population control
- capture and confinement

## Suggested Reading List

The following list of recommended reading is not definitive. Course lecturers will give students guidance on further useful reading matter.

### SECTION 1: General principles

#### Animal health and welfare

- APPLEBY, MC **What Should We Do About Animal Welfare?**  
*Blackwell Science Inc. (1999) ISBN: 0632050667*
- APPLEBY, MC; HUGHES, BO **Animal Welfare**  
*CAB International (1997) ISBN: 0851991807*
- BEKOFF, M **Encyclopaedia of Animal Rights and Animal Welfare**  
*Greenwood Press (1998) ISBN: 0313299773*
- BROOM, DM; JOHNSON, KG **Stress and Animal Welfare**  
*Kluwer Academic Publishers (1993) ISBN: 0412395800*
- DAWKINS, MS **Through Our Eyes Only?**  
*Oxford University Press (1998) ISBN: 0198503202*
- DAWKINS, MS **Unravelling Animal Behaviour**  
*Longman (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (1995) ISBN: 0582218756*
- DOLINS, FL **Attitudes to Animals: Views in Animal Welfare**  
*Cambridge University Press, (1999) ISBN: 052147342X*
- FOWLER, ME **Restraint and Handling of Wild and Domestic Animals**  
*Iowa State University Press (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (1995)  
ISBN: 0813818923*
- GARNER, R **Animal Rights: The Changing Debate**  
*New York University Press (1997) ISBN: 0814730981*
- GRIFFIN, DR **Animal Thinking**  
*Harvard University Press (1985) ISBN: 0674037138*
- HUNTINGFORD, F **The Study of Animal Behaviour**  
*Chapman & Hall (1984) ISBN: 0412223309*
- KREBS, JR; DAVIES, NB **An Introduction to Behavioural Ecology**  
*Blackwell Scientific (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) (1993) ISBN: 0632035463*

- KREBS, JR; DAVIES, NB      **Behavioural Ecology: An Evolutionary Approach**  
*Blackwell Science Inc (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.) (1997) ISBN: 0865427313*
- KUHSE, H; SINGER, P      **Bioethics: An Anthology**  
*Blackwell Publishers (1999) ISBN: 0631203117*
- LAWRENCE, AB; RUSHEN, J      **Stereotypic Animal Behaviour**  
*CAB International (1993) ISBN: 0851988245*
- MACFARLAND, D      **Animal Behaviour: Psychobiology, Ethology & Evolution**  
*Longman Science & Technology (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) (1998)  
ISBN: 0582327326*
- MANNING, AN; DAWKINS, MS      **An Introduction to Animal Behaviour**  
*Cambridge University Press (5<sup>th</sup> Ed.) (1998)  
ISBN: 0521578914*
- MARTIN, P; BATESON, P      **Measuring Behaviour: An Introductory Guide**  
*Cambridge University Press (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (1993)  
ISBN: 0521446147*
- MIDGLEY, M      **Animals and Why They Matter**  
*University of Georgia Press (1998) ISBN: 0820320412*
- MOBERG, GP      **Animal Stress**  
*Oxford University Press (1988) ISBN: 0195206967*
- MONAGHAN, P;  
WOOD-GUSH, DGM      **Managing the Behaviour of Animals**  
*Kluwer Academic Publishers (1990) ISBN: 0412299801*
- ORLANS, FB; BEAUCHAMP,  
TL; DRESSER, R; MORTON, DB;  
GLUCK, JP      **The Human Use of Animals: Case Studies in Ethical  
Choice**  
*Oxford University Press (1998) ISBN: 0195119088*
- REGAN, T      **The Case for Animal Rights**  
*University of California Press (1985) ISBN: 0520054601*
- REGAN, T; SINGER, P      **Animal Rights & Human Obligations**  
*Prentice Hall (1989) ISBN: 0130368644*
- SINGER, P      **Animal Liberation: New Ethics for our Treatment of  
Animals**  
*Harper Collins (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) (2002) ISBN: 0060011572*
- SPEEDING, CRW      **Animal Welfare**  
*Earthscan Publications (2000) ISBN: 1853836729*
- WEBSTER, AJF      **Animal Welfare: A Cool Eye towards Eden**  
*Blackwell Science Inc. (1995) ISBN: 0632039280*

## **Role of the veterinarian and veterinary profession**

- LEGOOD, G **Veterinary Ethics**  
*Continuum International Publishing Group (2000)*  
*ISBN: 0826447848*
- MICHELL, AR; EWBANK, R **Ethics, Law and Market Forces: the Veterinary Interface**  
*UFAW (1998) ISBN: 0900767995*
- ROLLIN BE **An Introduction to Veterinary Ethics: Theory and Cases**  
*Iowa State University Press (1999) ISBN: 0813816599*
- TANNENBAUM, J **Veterinary Ethics : Animal welfare, client relations, competition and collegiality**  
*Mosby USA (1995) ISBN: 0815188404*

## **SECTION 2: Welfare and different animal types**

### **Farm animals**

- EWBANK R; KIM-MADSLIEN F; HART CB **Management & Welfare of Farm Animals**  
*UFAW (4<sup>th</sup> Ed.) (1999) ISBN: 1900630001*
- FRASER, AF; BROOM, DM **Farm Animal Behaviour and Welfare**  
*CAB International (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) (1996) ISBN: 0851991602*
- GRANDIN, T **Livestock Handling and Transport**  
*CAB International (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (2000) ISBN: 0851994091*
- GREGORY, NG; GRANDIN, T **Animal Welfare and Meat Science**  
*CAB International (1999) ISBN: 085199296X*
- KEELING, LJ; GONYOU, HW **Social Behaviour in Farm Animals**  
*CABI Publishing (2001) ISBN: 0851993974*
- MOSS, R **Livestock Health and Welfare**  
*Blackwell Science (1992) ISBN: 0582060842*
- ROLLINS, BE **Farm Animal Welfare: Social, Bioethical and Research Issues**  
*Iowa State University Press (1995) ISBN: 0813825636*
- WATHES, CM; CHARLES, DR **Livestock Housing**  
*CAB International (1994) ISBN: 0851987745*

## Working animals

FRASER, AF

### **The Behaviour of the Horse**

*CAB International (1992) ISBN: 0851987850*

## Companion animals

PODBERSCEK, AL; PAUL, ES;  
SERPELL, J

### **Companion Animals & Us**

*Cambridge University Press (2000) ISBN: 0521631130*

SERPELL, J

### **In the Company of Animals**

*Cambridge University Press (1996) ISBN: 0521577799*

SERPELL, J

### **The Domestic Dog: its evolution, behaviour and interactions with people**

*Cambridge University Press (1995) ISBN: 0521425379*

## Animals, research and medicine

BAIRD, RM; ROSENBAUM, SE

### **Animal Experimentation: The Moral Issues**

*Prometheus Books (1992) ISBN: 0879756675*

MONAMY, V

### **Animal Experimentation: A guide to the issues**

*Cambridge University Press (2000) ISBN: 0521667860*

ORLANS, FB

### **In the name of science:**

#### **Issues in Responsible Animal Experimentation**

*Oxford University Press (1996) ISBN: 019510871X*

POOLE, T

### **UFAW Handbook on the Care and**

#### **Management of Laboratory Animals Vol. One & Two**

*Blackwell Science Inc. (7<sup>th</sup> Ed.) (1999) ISBN: 0632051337*

WOLFENSOHN, S; LLOYD, M

### **Handbook of Laboratory Animal Management and Welfare**

*Oxford University Press (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) (1998) ISBN: 0632050527*

## Wild animals

KLEIMAN, DG; ALLEN, ME; THOMSON, KV; LUMKINS, S

### **Wild Animals in Captivity: Principles and Techniques**

*University of Chicago Press (1997) ISBN: 0226440036*

HUTCHINS, M; STEVENS, EF; MAPLE, TL

### **Ethics on the Ark: Zoos, Animal Welfare and Wildlife Conservation**

*Smithsonian Institution Press (1996) ISBN: 1560986891*

### SECTION 3: Special Considerations

#### Animals and religion

REGAN, T **Animal Sacrifices: Religious Perspectives on the Use of Animals in Science**  
*Temple University Press (1987) ISBN: 0877225117*

#### Euthanasia

REILLY, JS **Euthanasia of Animals Used for Scientific Purposes**  
*ANZCCART (1993) ISBN: 064611803X*

#### Animals and disaster relief strategies

HEATH, SE **Animal Management in Disasters**  
*Mosby (1999) ISBN: 1556644191*

### SECTION 4: Animal protection legislation and external influences

#### Legislation

BROOMAN, S; LEGGE, D **Law Relating to Animals**  
*Cavendish Publishing (1997) ISBN: 1859412386*

COOPER, ME **An Introduction to Animal Law**  
*Academic Press (1988) ISBN: 0121880303*

GARNER, R **Animals, Politics and Morality**  
*Manchester University Press (1993) ISBN: 0719035759*

GARNER, R **Political Animals: Animal Protection Politics in Britain and the United States**  
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## Animal Welfare Quotations

*“Not to hurt our humble brethren is our first duty to them, but to stop there is not enough. We have a higher mission - to be of service to them whenever they require it.”*

**St Francis of Assisi (1182-1226)**

*“The question is not, “Can they reason?” nor, “Can they talk?” but rather, “Can they suffer?””*

**Jeremy Bentham – Philosopher and lawyer (1748-1832)**

*“Animals have the same sensations as man: joy and pain, happiness and misery. They are affected by these stirrings of mind to the same extent as we are.”*

**Charles Robert Darwin – Natural scientist (1809-1882)**

*“There is not an animal on earth, nor a flying creature on two wings, but they are people like unto you.”*

**Islam: Koran**

*“All beings seek happiness; so let your compassion extend itself to all.”*

**Buddhism: Mahavamsa**

*“Until he extends his circle of compassion to all living things, man will not himself find peace.”*

**Albert Schweitzer – Missionary and Statesman, Nobel Peace Prize winner 1952 (1875-1965)**

*“All the arguments to prove man’s superiority cannot shatter this hard fact: In suffering, the animals are our equals.”*

**Peter Singer – Writer, philosopher, bioethicist (1946-)**

*“Love animals....Do not trouble their joy, do not harass them, do not deprive them of their happiness, do not work against God’s intent.”*

**Fyodor Dostoyevsky – Russian writer (1821-1881)**

*“The fact that man knows right from wrong proves his intellectual superiority to the other creatures; but the fact that he can do wrong proves his moral inferiority to any creatures that cannot.”*

**Mark Twain – Writer, journalist (1835-1910)**

*“No truly good education exists if it does not include sympathy to animals.”*

**Thomas Erskine – Politician, lawyer, author of the first Protection of Animals Law (1750-1823)**



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