

A close-up photograph of a cow's face, showing its eye, ear, and snout. The cow has white fur with black and brown patches. The background is dark and out of focus.

# *Experimenting on Vulnerable Selves* The Ethics of Animal Experimentation

(McGill University, April 2015)

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# What is Animal Ethics ?

Animal ethics is a discipline that studies our moral obligations towards other animals **considered as sentient individuals** (vulnerable selves) – and not simply as representatives of a species or in relation to their ecological functions (like environmental ethics).



Though a healthy adolescent, Marius was killed by the Copenhagen Zoo because his genetic material was already well represented in the zoo's genetic bank.

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Lab research on other (sentient) animals is:

**Harmful:** Violates their bodily integrity and freedom of movement

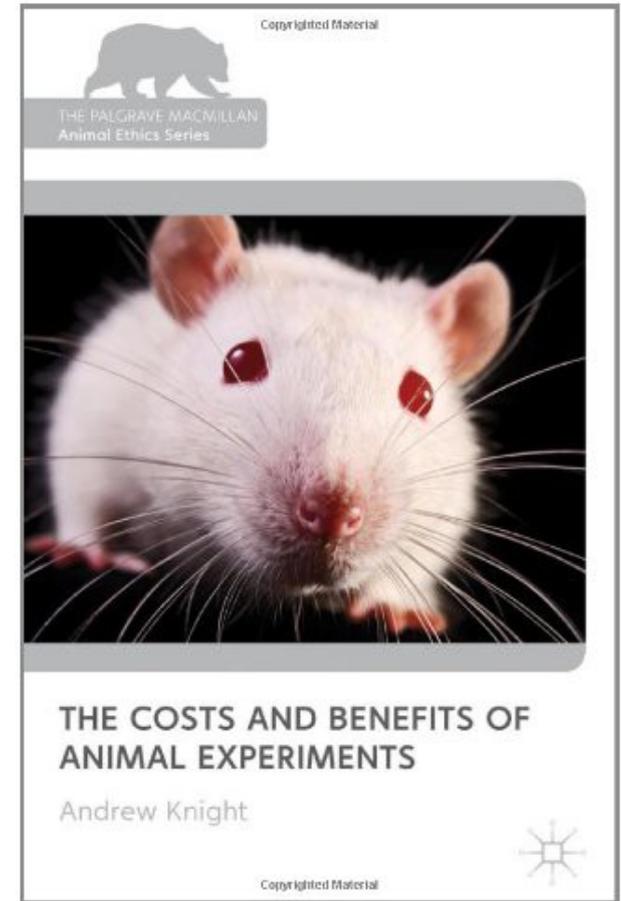
**Deprivational:** Frustrates their normal behaviors, such as their drive to explore or needs for social interaction

**Non-therapeutic:** Not done in their interests, but to benefit others

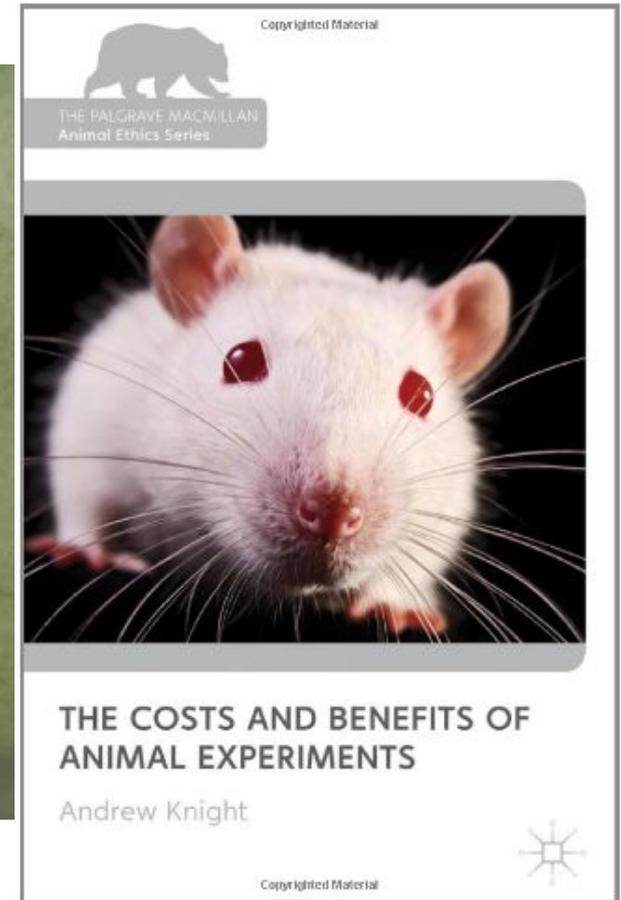
**Non-consensual:** Conducted against their wills



# The (Scientific) Case Against Animal Experimentation



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# The (Ethical) Case Against Animal Experimentation

Which criteria for equal moral consideration?

(i.e to have basic rights not to be tortured,  
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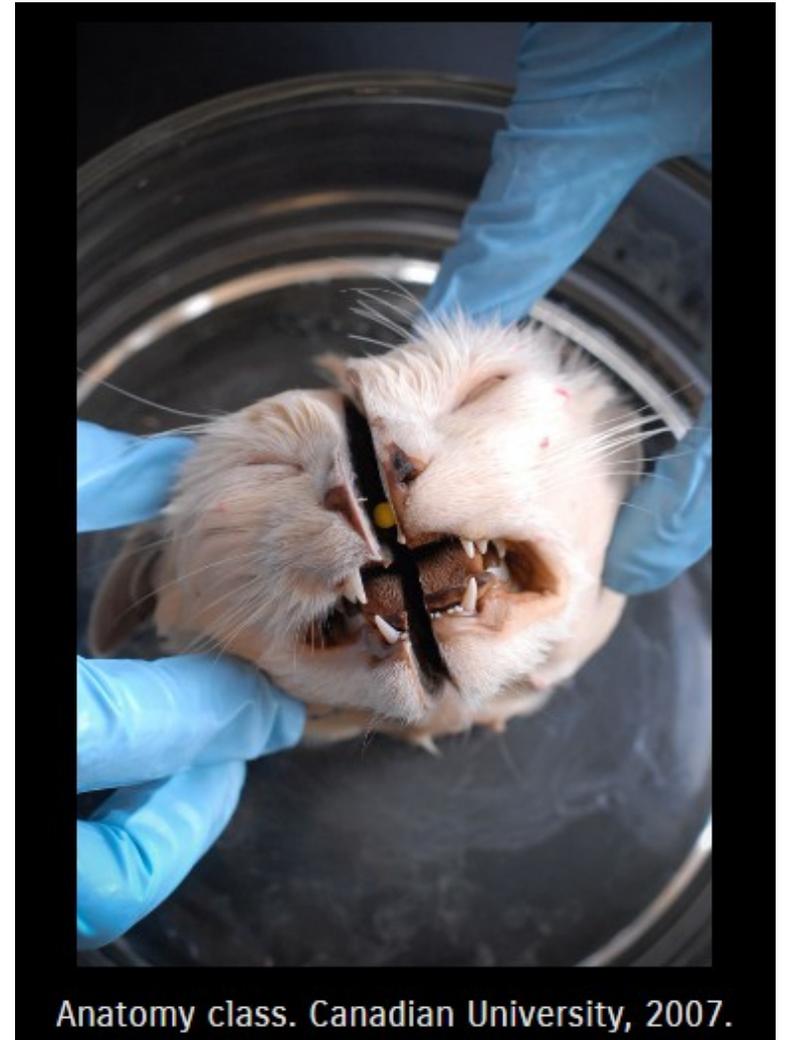


Photo by Jo-Ann McArthur

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PRESENTS

## Notable Alumni Profiles

Research Subject  
#P-R87-2013

Psychiatry (2013)



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Queen's Animal Defence is a registered SGPS club dedicated to social justice for all animals.

[queensanimaldefence.org](http://queensanimaldefence.org)



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**What happens to these individuals matters because it matters to them.**



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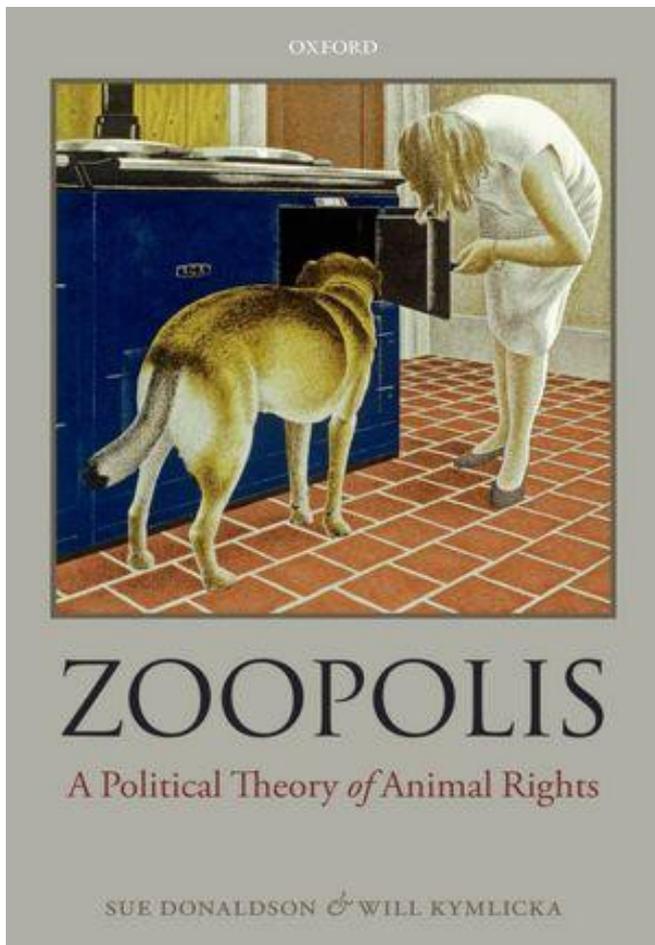
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# Common Objections to Animal Rights

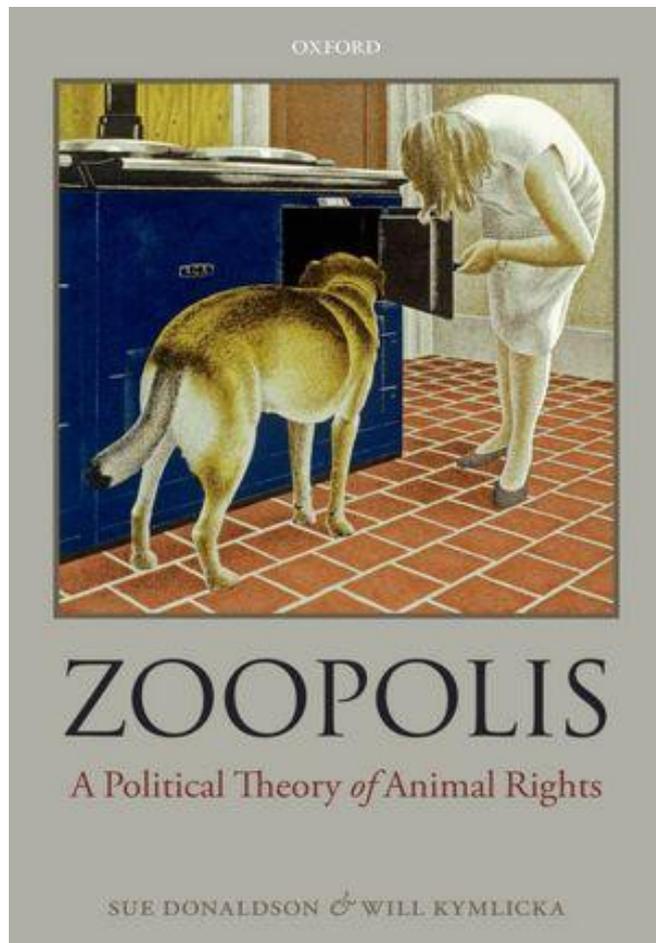
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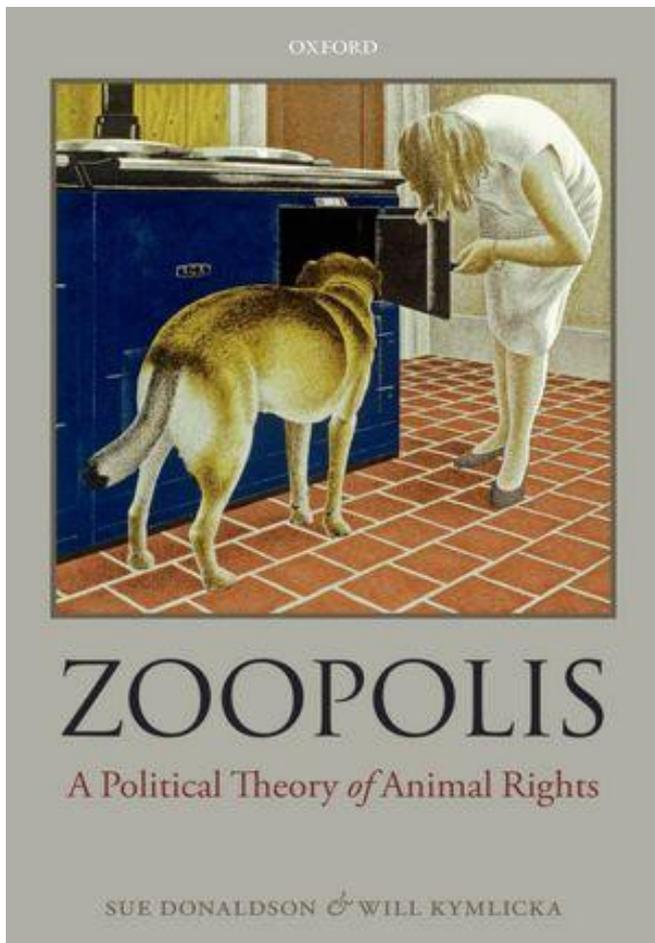
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A human life has **more value** than the life of another animal

→ Judgements concerning the **value of a life** have nothing to do with rights :



“The reason that individuals have basic rights [...] is because **their lives are precious to them, not to external observers.**

We have a right to life because we are conscious subjects, and our lives mean everything to us, regardless of the assessment of others.

It’s not important how much *I* value *your* life. It’s important that **you value your life**, and that I am able to respect that.”

# Recognizing Animal Minds



A sentient animal is a « **who** », and not a « **what** » (Tom Regan)

Many animals are **selfs too**.

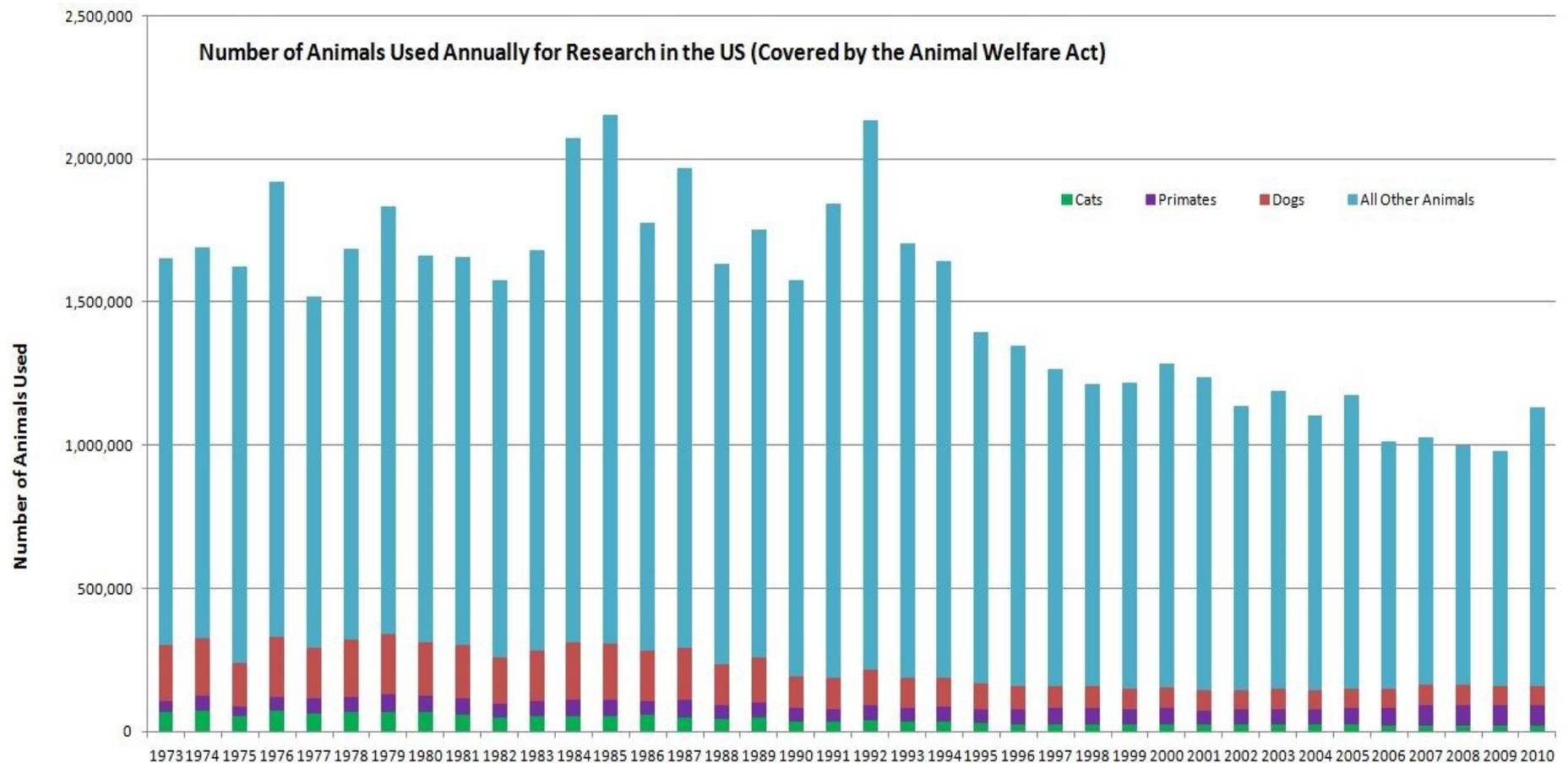
They are living beings endowed with **psychological lives** which have the same basic features as ours:

- they feel, **see**, **hear**, taste, **remember**, **anticipate**
- recognize others and **learn to fear or trust them**
- can **make friends** and develop strong **affective bounds**

They have complex **emotional**, **cognitive** and **social lives** that we are just beginning to understand through ethological and psychological studies.

# (The 3 R) Reduction, Refinement, Replacement

Regular claims that the number of animals used in research is reduced are misleading because the Animal Welfare Act **excludes the most widely used mammals**, rats and mice, **from his protection** and do not even count them.



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For years, researchers have claimed that the use of animals in lab tests has been decreasing. The American Association for Laboratory Animal Science says [on its website](#):

The number of animals used in research has actually decreased in the past 20-25 years. Best estimates for the reduction in the overall use of animals in research range from 20-50 percent.

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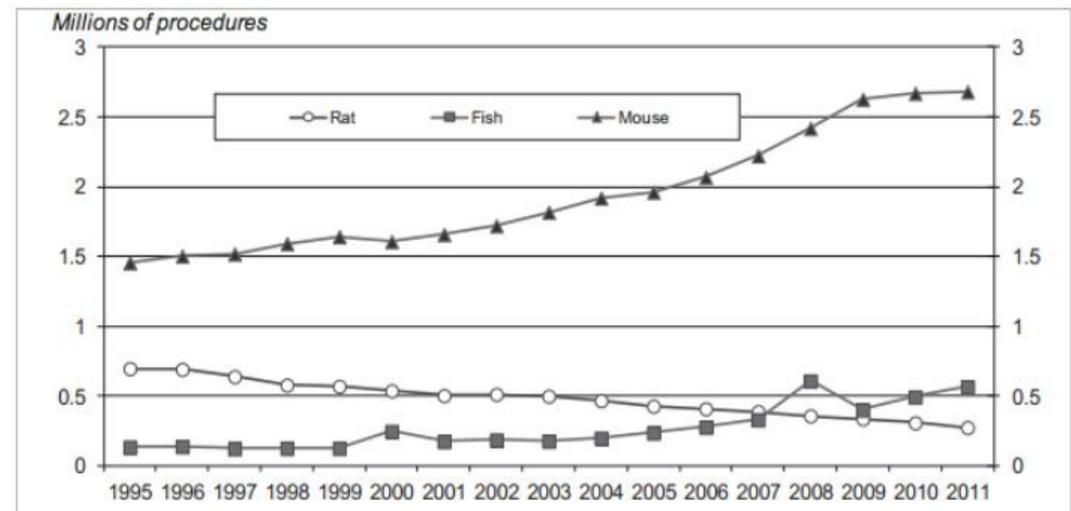
## Did you know...

The Animal Welfare Act does not protect mice, rats & birds – 95% of all the animals used in research.



In Canada, we don't even have the equivalent of the Animal Welfare Act.

MOUSE FACT #2 – The number of mice being used in research is increasing.



# Animal « Care » Councils (ACC)

## Myths and realities

A number of myths or misconceptions have arisen in the discussion about the involvement of animals in scientific research. It is important to know the facts.

**Myth:** Dogs, cats and monkeys are the most widely used animals in research.

**Fact:** Fish and rodents, usually mice or rats, account for more than 83% per cent of the animals used in research and are bred specifically for research purposes. Stolen pets or SPCA animals (other myths) are not used in research. Dogs and cats are purchased from reputable suppliers.



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# Re-minding animals

## The mental and social lives of rats

- Rats have lived experiences (affective states, emotions) and perceptual awareness (they can feel, see, hear, taste, etc.)
- They can remember, learn, anticipate
- Highly social individuals with complex communication
- They communicate information and their emotional states through ultrasounds vocalization
- They show strong inhibition about hurting others
- Highly curious individuals (strong drive to explore)



# Re-minding animals

## The mental and social lives of rats

### Rats Feel Each Other's Pain

Rodents can feel empathy

Mice can feel each other's pain, say Canadian researchers who have been injecting the rodents with acid to make them writhe while their cagemates look on.

BY THE OTTAWA CITIZEN JUNE 30, 2006



A mouse's sensitivity to a pain test depends on its exposure to others that have been through the test. The pattern suggested that mice "might be talking to each other" about their pain in ways that changed their response to it, Mogil said.

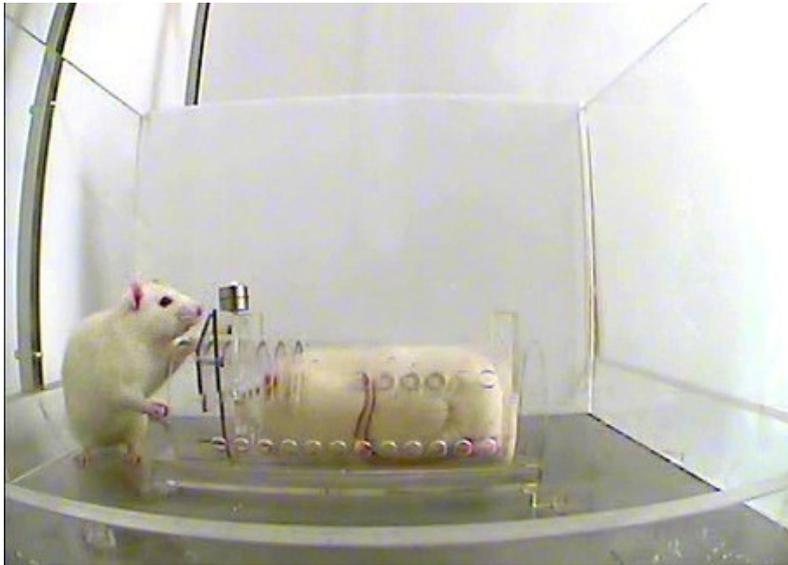
In this study, the scientists injected acetic acid into one or both of each pair of same-sex adult mice they were studying, causing them to writhe in pain, and allowed them to observe each other.

An injected mouse writhed more if its partner was also writhing, but only if the mouse had previously shared a cage with its partner for more than 14 days.

# Re-minding animals

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### Empathetic Rats Help Each Other Out



The act of helping others out of empathy has long been associated strictly with humans and other primates, but new research shows that rats exhibit this prosocial behavior as well.

In the new study, laboratory rats repeatedly freed their cage-mates from containers, even though there was no clear reward for doing so. The rodents didn't bother opening empty containers or those holding stuffed rats.

To the researchers' surprise, when presented with both a rat-holding container and a one containing chocolate — the rats' favorite snack — the rodents not only chose to open both containers, but also to share the treats they liberated.

# The Moral Relevance of Intelligence?



Human cognitive abilities enable us to suffer in ways no other animals find possible.

# The Moral Relevance of Intelligence?



## Rats Capable Of Reflecting On Mental Processes

*Date:* March 9, 2007

*Source:* University of Georgia

*Summary:* A new study by researchers from the University of Georgia, just published in the journal *Current Biology*, shows that laboratory rats possess the ability to think about what they know or don't know. It's the first demonstration that any non-primate knows when it doesn't know something, and it could open the way to more in-depth studies about how animals, and humans, think.

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# The Moral Relevance of Intelligence?

 AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

## Can rats reminisce?

Researchers are investigating whether animals have personal memories  
So far, scrub jays and rodents are showing up apes.

By Sadie F. Dingfelder

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« A test for episodic memory in rats could result in a flood of new research-research that could lead to treatments for memory loss due to aging, Alzheimer's disease or even brain damage. (...). »

# Re-minding animals

## The mental and social lives of rats



'To study pain, we need to produce pain — there's simply no way around it,' says researcher Jeffrey Mogil. (CBC)



TORO\_THE\_BULL/ISTOCKPHOTO

Rats can read the pain in the faces of other rats.

Rats see the pain in other rats' faces

Jeffrey Mogil was more open to ethical issues:

**“The more we do experiments like this, the more we wonder if we should do experiments like this.**

But if we want to study pain and pain treatments, “there is **no alternative.** (....). We must do animal experiments, as **we will never get ethical approval to do these tests on humans.**”

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But if we want to study pain and pain treatments, “there is **no alternative**. (....). We must do animal experiments, as **we will never get ethical approval to do these tests on humans.**”

But why not? If it is true that most research cause only minor pain and no distress...

# Animal « Care » Councils (ACC)

**Myth:** Research animals live in near-constant pain and suffering.

**Fact:** The vast majority of biomedical research **does not result in significant discomfort or distress** for research animals. The 2008 report of the Canadian Council on Animal Care shows that the overwhelming majority of procedures involving animals are described as experiments that **cause little or no discomfort or stress or experiments that cause minor stress or pain of short duration** such as an injection or minor surgery similar to pets undergoing spay or neutering.



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# Racial Bias in Perceptions of Others' Pain

Sophie Trawalter , Kelly M. Hoffman, Adam Waytz

Published: November 14, 2012 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0048546

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- Experiment 6
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- Supporting Information
- Acknowledgments
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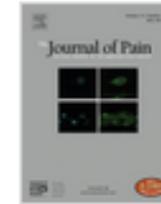
## Abstract

The present work provides evidence that people assume *a priori* that Blacks feel less pain than do Whites. It also demonstrates that this bias is rooted in perceptions of status and the privilege (or hardship) status confers, not race *per se*. Archival data from the National Football League injury reports reveal that, relative to injured White players, injured Black players are deemed more likely to play in a subsequent game, possibly because people assume they feel less pain. Experiments 1–4 show that White and Black Americans—including registered nurses and nursing students—assume that Black people feel less pain than do White people. Finally, Experiments 5 and 6 provide evidence that this bias is rooted in perceptions of status, not race *per se*. Taken together, these data have important implications for understanding race-related biases and healthcare disparities.

## Figures



Reader Comments (3)



Original Report

## Racial Bias in Pain Perception and Response: Experimental Examination of Automatic and Deliberate Processes

Vani A. Mathur<sup>\*</sup>  , Jennifer A. Richeson<sup>\*</sup> <sup>†</sup>, Judith A. Paice<sup>‡</sup>, Michael Muzyka<sup>\*</sup>, Joan Y. Chiao<sup>\*</sup>

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doi:10.1016/j.jpain.2014.01.488

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### Abstract

Racial disparities in pain treatment pose a significant public health and scientific problem. Prior studies have demonstrated that clinicians and nonclinicians are less perceptive of, and suggest less treatment for, the pain of African Americans relative to European Americans. Here we investigate the effects of explicit/implicit patient race presentation, patient race, and perceiver race on pain perception and response. African American and European American participants rated pain perception, empathy, helping motivation, and treatment suggestion in response to vignettes about patients' pain. Vignettes were accompanied by a rapid



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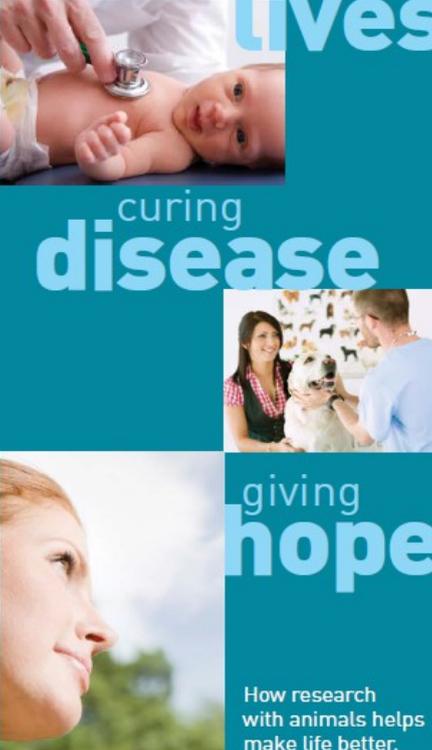
(implicit) or static (explicit) presentation of an African or European American patient's face. Participants perceived and responded more to European American patients in the implicit prime condition, when the effect of patient race was below the level of conscious regulation. This effect was reversed when patient race was presented explicitly. Additionally, female participants perceived and responded more to the pain of all patients, relative to male participants, and in the implicit prime condition, African American participants were more perceptive and responsive than European Americans to the pain of all patients. Taken together, these results suggest that known disparities in pain treatment may be largely due to automatic (below the level of conscious regulation) rather than deliberate (subject to conscious regulation) biases. These biases were not associated with traditional implicit measures of racial attitudes, suggesting that biases in pain perception and response may be independent of general prejudice.

### Perspective

Results suggest that racial biases in pain perception and treatment are at least partially due to automatic processes. When the relevance of patient race is made explicit, however, biases are attenuated and even reversed. We also find preliminary evidence that African Americans may be more sensitive to the pain of others than are European Americans.

# The Rhetorics of Animal « Care » Councils (ACC)

## Hiding Harms Under a Rhetoric of Care



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How research with animals helps make life better.  
For all of us.

### Compassion

Researchers and everyone involved in research with animals – including veterinarians and animal-care technicians – are sincerely concerned about the welfare of animals that are part of the research process. But researchers are also concerned about the sick and disabled among us who are desperate for ways to deal with pain or the prognosis of fatal illness or who seek better ways to ease their suffering from a chronic medical condition.



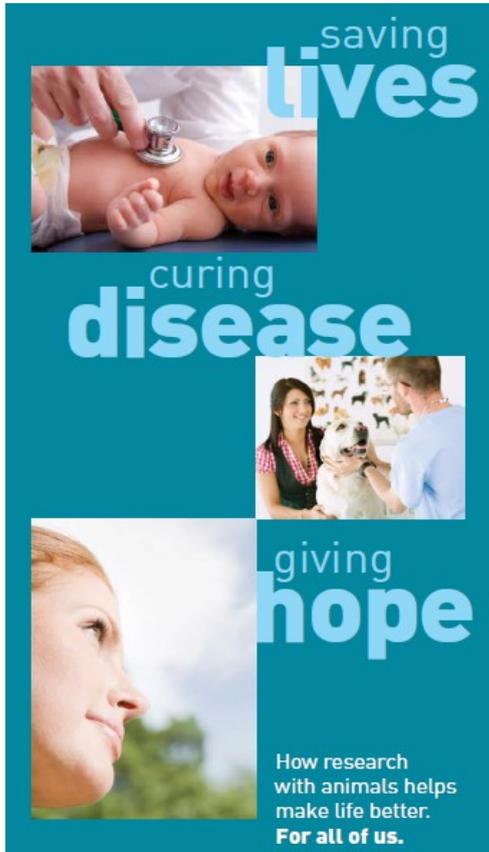
Thousands, perhaps millions, of lives can be improved by a successful research project that leads to better care and treatment – for the grandfather taken by Alzheimer's disease, the mother stricken with breast cancer, the child learning to live with diabetes, the whole segment of a community trying to cope with excessive levels of cholesterol or heart disease. Those are the people the researchers are trying to help.



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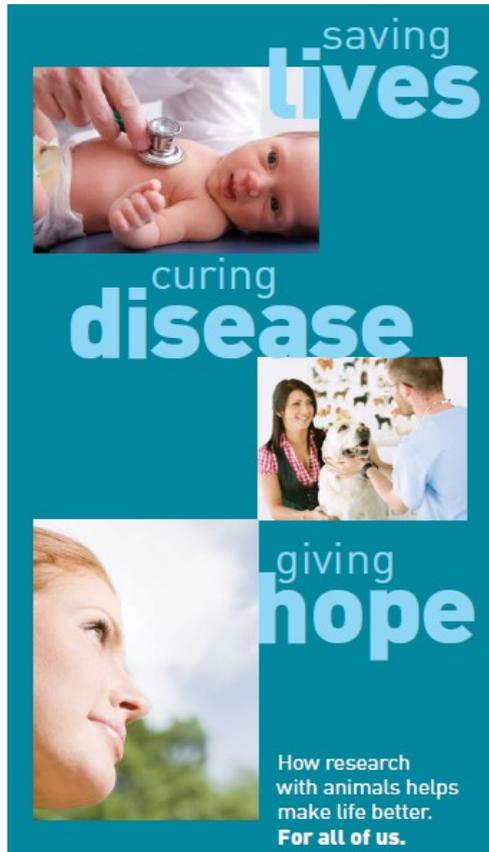


Animals are « part of the research »  
because we force them to.

← ACC's brochure doesn't mention they are coerced, forced and held captives, but simply that « they are part of the research. »)

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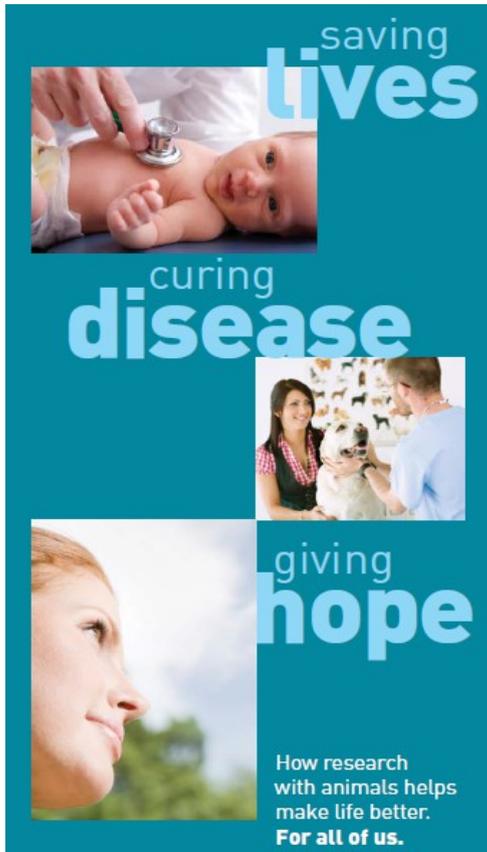
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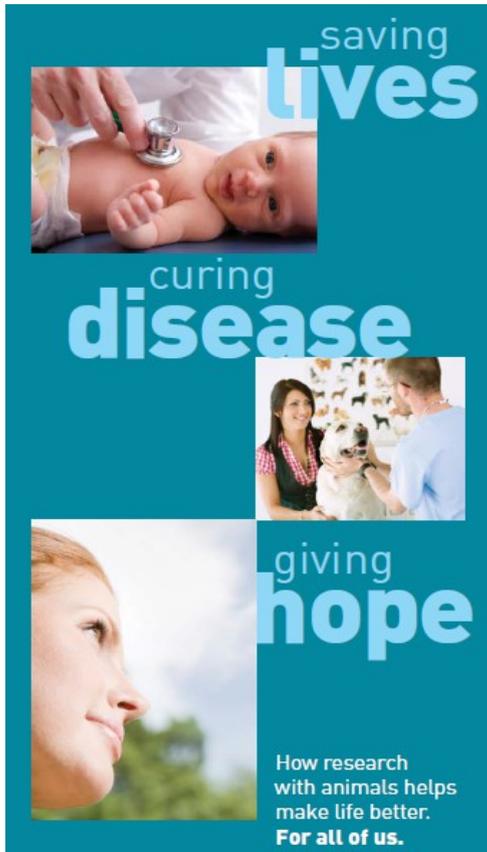
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## ...overexposing the same harms to others and the potential benefits.

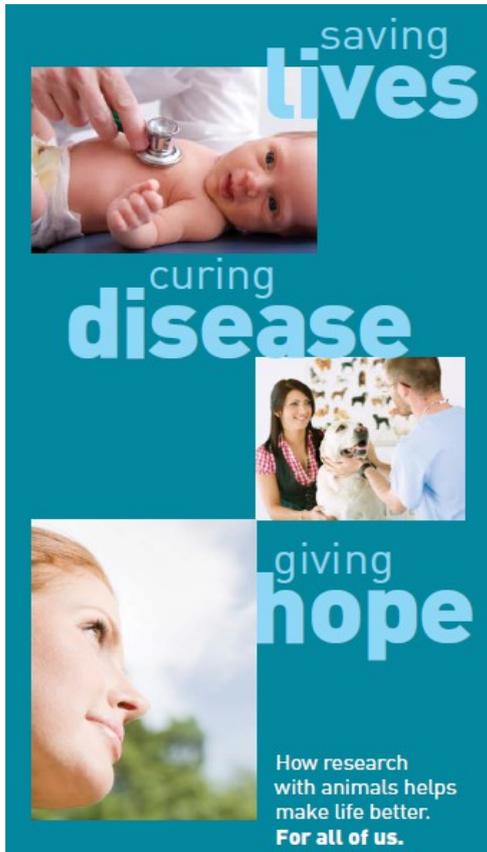
← Humans get represented as **members of communities** (grandfathers, mothers, children)



McGill University and Affiliated Hospitals /  
University Animal Care Committee

# The Rhetorics of Animal « Care » Councils (ACC)

## Hiding Harms Under a Rhetoric of Care



### Compassion

Researchers and everyone involved in research with animals – including veterinarians and animal-care technicians – are sincerely concerned about the welfare of animals that are part of the research process. But researchers are also concerned about the sick and disabled among us who are desperate for ways to deal with pain or the prognosis of fatal illness or who seek better ways to ease their suffering from a chronic medical condition.



Thousands, perhaps millions, of lives can be improved by a successful research project that leads to better care and treatment – for the grandfather taken by Alzheimer's disease, the mother stricken with breast cancer, the child learning to live with diabetes, the whole segment of a community trying to cope with excessive levels of cholesterol or heart disease. Those are the people the researchers are trying to help.

## Underexposing actual harms to some vulnerable selves...

← Animals are « part of the research » because we force them to.  
ACC's brochure doesn't mention they are coerced, forced and held captives, but simply that « they are part of the research. »)

...overexposing the same harms to others and the potential benefits.

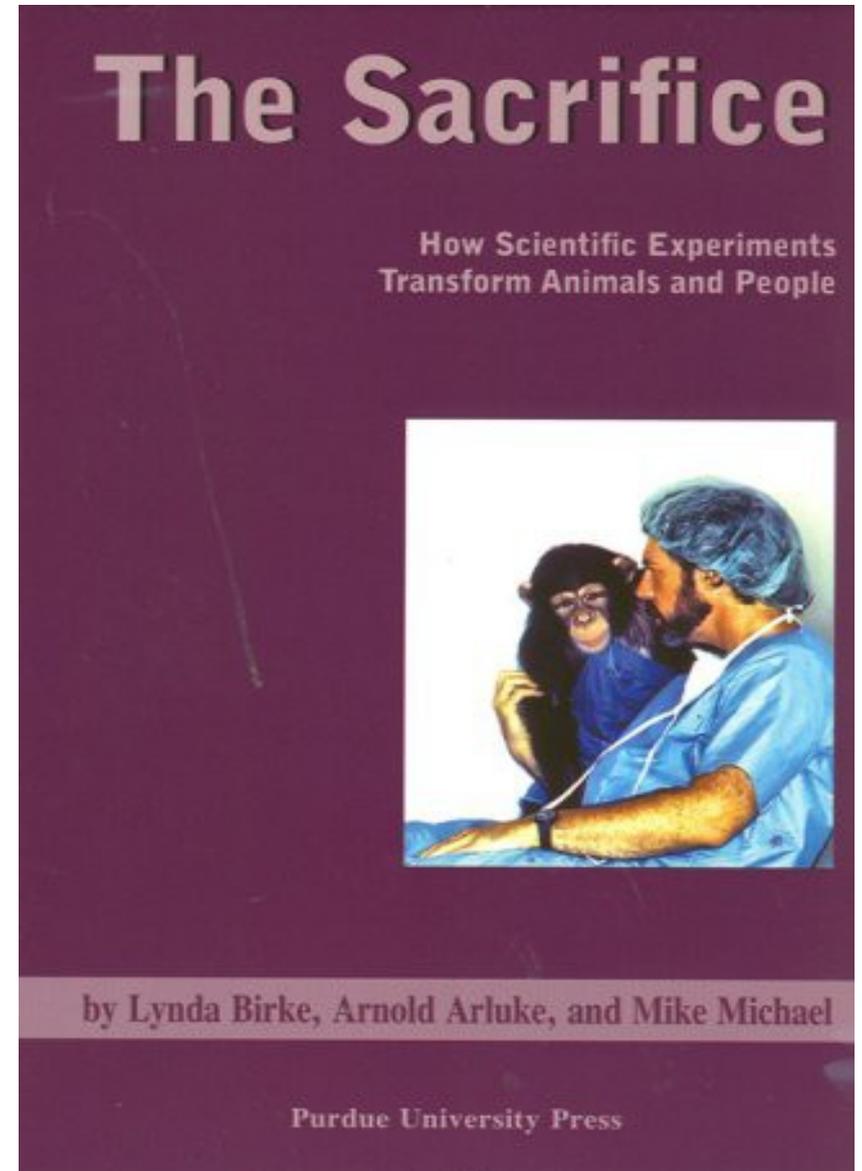
← Humans get represented as **members of communities** (grandfathers, mothers, children)

**Not an impartial cost/benefit analysis**

# Becoming an Animal Researcher

« People have to make adjustments with doing things to animals that in other contexts would be considered barbaric and cruel »

(Birke 2010, 5)



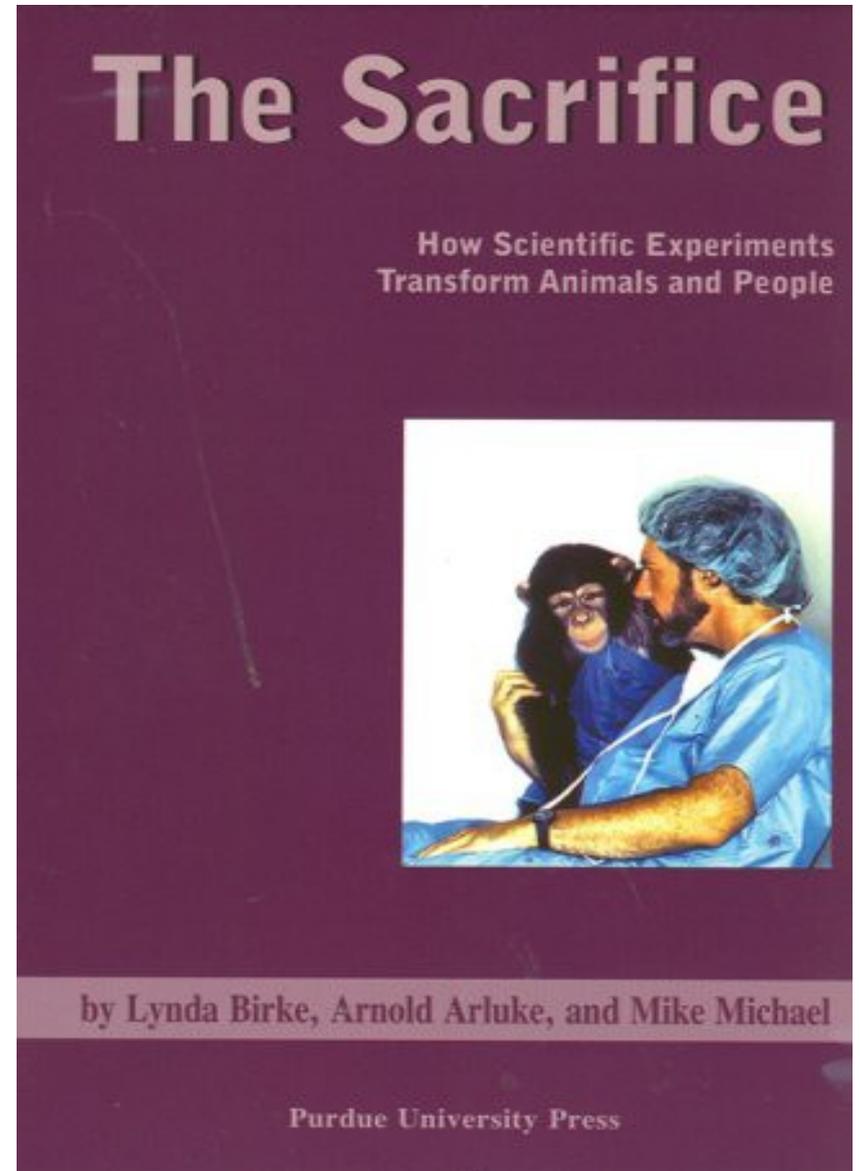
# Becoming an Animal Researcher

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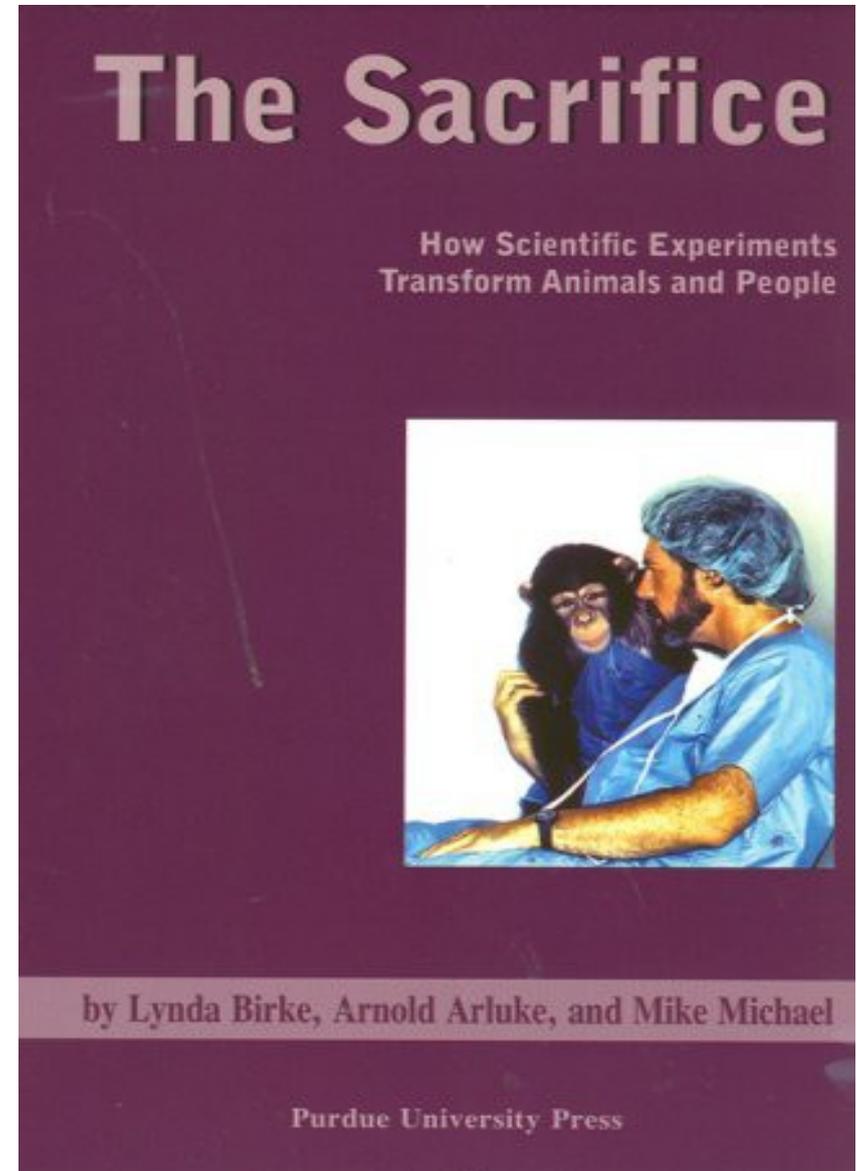
« Science students regularly express unease and discomfort at first, even anxiety. And many quit. Those who stay are the ones who were able to get used to it. »

(Arluke 1999; Birke et al 2007)



# The Language of Animal Research

- Use of the passive voice occludes human agency, therefore, responsibility (« animals were injected »)
- Animals are « models », « tools », « figthers », « saviors », and so on.
- Use of euphemisms (« put down », « euthanasia »)



# To Kill a Lab Rat

Some institutions are changing their protocols for rodent euthanasia, as research finds there may be more humane methods.

By Kerry Grens | November 4, 2014

About a decade ago, a laboratory technician approached Daniel Weary with concerns about the way she was asked to put down animals. As was—and is—widely practiced across North America and around the globe, **the lab tech would place rodents in a chamber and pipe in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at increasing concentrations until the animals passed out and then died.** (...).

Although **some rodents stop moving** upon exposure to CO<sub>2</sub>, **others seem to become stressed.** They might rear up, paw the sides of the box, or **emit ultrasonic vocalizations.** It seemed to the tech that the **animals were suffering before losing consciousness.** Her worries about the animals' welfare have led Weary down a decade-long path to explore if rats and mice do indeed suffer from CO<sub>2</sub> exposure. His results and those of others suggest that CO<sub>2</sub> alone **may not be as humane a killer as many once thought,** and that giving the animals an anesthetic in advance of CO<sub>2</sub> might ease their distress.

“There is **compelling evidence that carbon dioxide is not good for the welfare** of these animals that are killed with it,” said Huw Golledge, the senior scientific program manager for both the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare and the Humane Slaughter Association in the U.K.

“I think **we need to look for the perfect way to kill rodents because we haven't found that yet,**” Golledge told The Scientist.

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**TheScientist**  
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

# The illusion of consent

When animal agency is suggested it is not as resisting, trying to escape, biting, scratching, but as consenting and self-sacrificing victims:

- Helpers of science
- Fighters against diseases
- Life-savers
- Warriors
- Co-workers
- Collaborators



"I'm helping Science with Pride"...  
Hey, I've never said that!

# Laboratory Mouse

## Education

Caltech, Oxford, Stanford, Harvard, MIT, Princeton, Cambridge, Cornell, Berkeley, Chicago, Yale, ETH Zurich, Columbia, UPenn, John Hopkins, UCL, Cornell, Northwestern, Michigan, Toronto, Cambridge Mellon, India, UMass Lowell, UTexas at Austin, UN York, Tokyo, Indiana U, Singapore, USC, Wisconsin, Madison, Edinburgh, McGill, Hong Kong, North Carolina, Karolinska Institute, Uppsala, Alameda, ... and just about every other major university, medical school & research institution in the world.

## Nobel Prizes

1905 - Transmission and treatment of TB  
1906 - Structure of Nervous System  
1907 - Role of proteins in disease  
1908 - Immunity to infectious disease  
1910 - Knowledge of typhus  
1911 - Importance of dietary vitamins  
1914 - Discovery of antibiotic agent, Penicillin  
1915 - Discovery of penicillin  
1917 - Polio & other vaccines  
1918 - Discovery of streptomycin  
1924 - Culture of the polio virus  
1930 - Understanding of immunity  
1931 - Understanding of immunization  
1934 - Structural & functional organization of cells  
1935 - Tumor viruses and growth of cells  
1937 - Hypothalamus & hormones  
1941 - Techniques of monoclonal antibody formation  
1946 - Hormone growth factor and epidermal growth factor  
1950 - Organ transplantation technology  
1952 - Regulatory mechanisms in cells  
1956 - Immune-system detection of H-restricted cells  
1962 - Discovery and characterization of proteins  
1964 - Discovery of signal peptides  
1969 - Signal transduction in the nervous system  
1974 - G-protein receptors and organization of sensory systems  
1980 - Role of DNA and RNA in coding disease  
1981 - Development of in vitro fertilization  
1983 - Discoveries around insulin and adaptive immunity  
1987 - Reprogramming mature cells to pluripotent stem



## CV of a Lifesaver

## Overview

- Used in around 70% of research
- Short life span and fast reproductive rate means mice are suitable for studying disease across whole life cycle
- 90% of genes have comparable genes in humans
- Similar to production and nervous systems and suffer many of the same diseases as humans, including cancer, diabetes and anxiety
- Can be genetically modified to include human genes to enhance biological relevance
- Can act as an animal for a human vaccine to allow drug therapies to be trialled safely

## Research Areas

Stroke, heart disease, osteoporosis, AIDS & HIV, arteriosclerosis, Alzheimer's, arthritis, blindness, bone and joint disease, brain injury, breast cancer, cardiac arrest, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, hearing loss, Down's syndrome, drugs for high blood pressure, haemophil, hepatitis, Hepatitis B, C & E, Huntington's disease, influenza, leprosy, malaria, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Parkinson's disease, prostate cancer, schizophrenia, spinal cord injury, stroke, testicular cancer, tuberculosis,

## Contact

[www.molgen.kj.ku.dk/mouseresearch/eng/](http://www.molgen.kj.ku.dk/mouseresearch/eng/)  
[www.molgen.kj.ku.dk/](http://www.molgen.kj.ku.dk/)  
[www.oxj.org.uk](http://www.oxj.org.uk)  
[www.zookeepingforresearch.com](http://www.zookeepingforresearch.com)

The humble mouse has played a key role in the development of stem cell medicine.

# Animals as Vulnerable Subjects of Research

## Recognizing Oppression and Injustice



# Animals as Vulnerable Subjects of Research

## Recognizing Oppression and Injustice

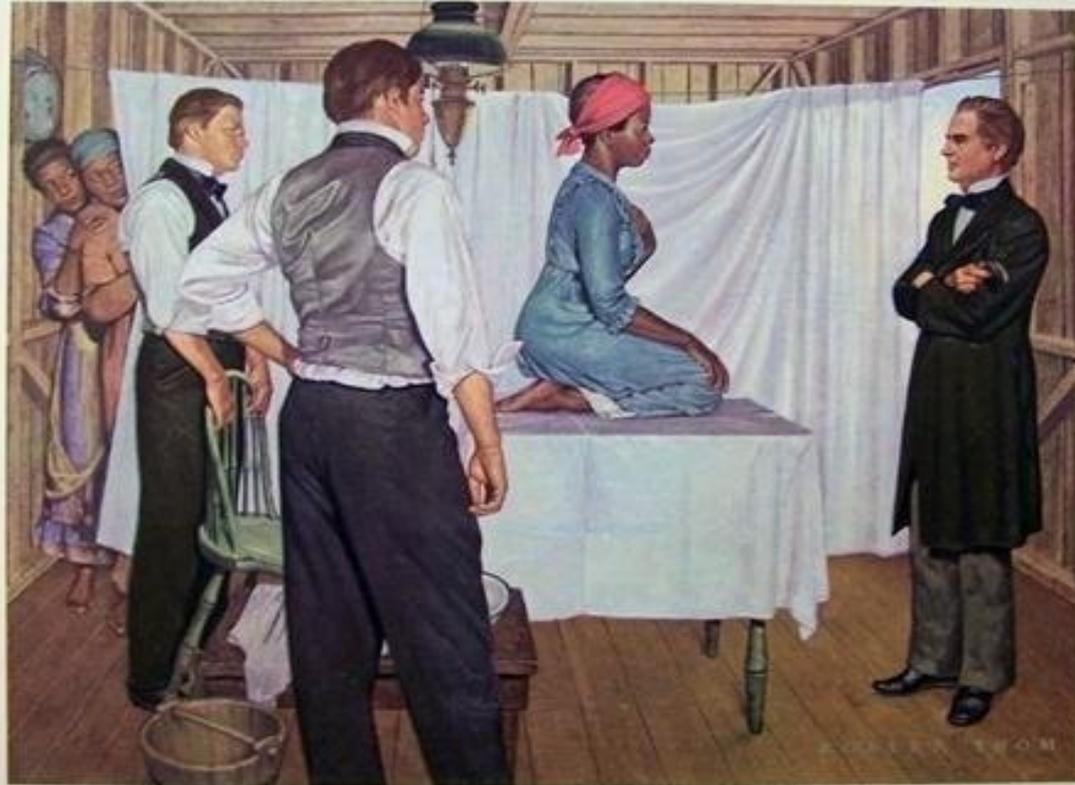
Coercing vulnerable individuals because we can and benefit from it is not a morally responsible practice.

It is the very definition of injustice.

Even if it is done to benefit ourselves or other members of our biological group.



# A « necessary evil »?



J. MARION SIMS: GYNECOLOGIC SURGEON.

Little did Dr. Marion Sims dream, in 1842, as he prepared to examine the slave girl, Lucey, that he was to become a woman's surgeon; or that his back yard structure in Montgomery, Alabama, would lead to opening of the nation's first Women's Hospital, in New York, in 1871.

One of a series: *A History of Medicine in Pictures* presented by Parker, Davis & Company  
Directed by George S. Shuster      © 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965      Painted by Robert S. Thore

A white doctor in Montgomery, Alabama, in the 1840s, Dr. James Marion Sim (sometimes called the 'father of gynecology') experimented on black slave women.

# A « necessary evil »?

What do we mean by « necessary »?

- The fact that an **action X is necessary in order to achieve a goal** (even a morally worthy goal) doesn't make it **morally justified**.

Tuskegee Syphilis Study



Experiments on non-consenting individuals may be a useful evil, but not a necessary evil.

« We must do *anything we can* to save the lives of our children. »



If this is true, then, we must accept to **kill human adults** and even other children.

Or, at least, we have to **outlaw cars and pools** (which are the major cause of children deaths).

I think we must do **anything we reasonably and morally can** to help save the lives of our children, but this doesn't include harming others.

**Duties to help do not override duties not to harm.**

# The Relative Values of Lives?

« We must do *anything we can* to save children's lives. »



Are very tendencious and dangerous. Of course, you will save the cute little blond girl. But you can put many humans on the rat's side and still get the same response.

Just pick anyone you don't like much, or a member of a marginalized or stigmatized social group (a cognitively disabled person, a homeless guy, a prisoner or a stranger from another country...)

# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

- Ignorant



# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

- Ignorant

The debate is often presented as a fight between scientists and non-scientists.

Obviously, scientists trained into using and killing animals are less likely to oppose to a practice they have been acculturated into.

But many still do. And they are building a strong scientific case against animal experimentation.



# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

- Ignorant
- Violent

By picturing defenders of animals as violent people (even as terrorist), researchers turn the attention away from their own violence.

They present themselves as victims of irrational and dangerous animal rights activists.

Despite the fact that no researchers was ever killed by animal activists who are opposed to violence against sentient beings, including humans.



# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

- Ignorant
- Violent
- Anti-progress



# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

- Ignorant
- Violent
- Anti-progress



Opponents to research on other animals do not oppose progress, they believe that scientific knowledge must progress within certain ethical boundaries.

We have accepted that in the human case.

We could develop medicine much faster without our strong regulations on human trials.



# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

- Ignorant
- Violent
- Anti-progress
- Anti-science



# Opponents to harmful and invasive research on other animals are represented as...

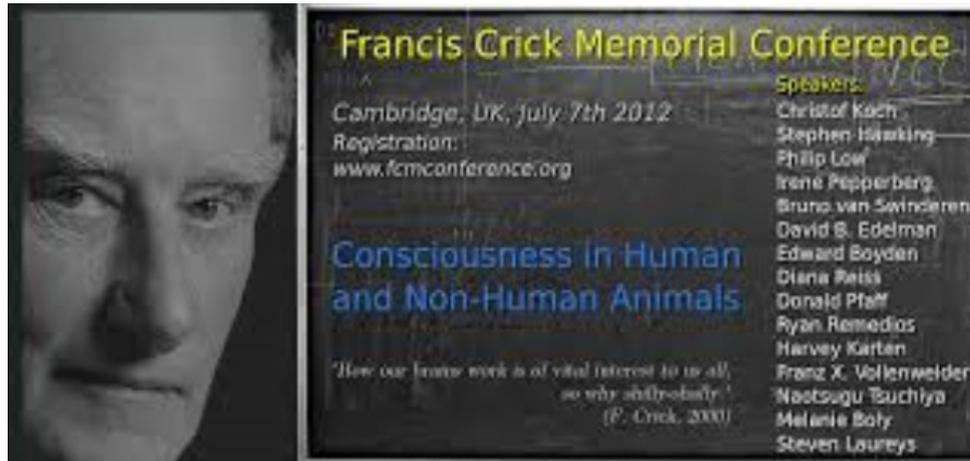
- Ignorant
- Violent
- Anti-progress
- Anti-science



On the contrary, opposition to animal research is based on the **best available research on animal consciousness** which strongly indicates that there is no metaphysical gulf between humans and other animals.



# The Cambridge Declaration on Consciousness



“Convergent evidence indicates that non-human animals have the neuroanatomical, neurochemical, and neurophysiological substrates of conscious states along with the capacity to exhibit intentional behaviors. Consequently, the weight of evidence indicates that humans are not unique in possessing the neurological substrates that generate consciousness. »

## The Cumulative Argument for Animal Consciousness :

- Given the
- evolutionary continuity
  - analogies in behaviors
  - analogies in neurological substrates

There is **no scientifically respectable way to deny consciousness** to, at least, **mammals, birds and reptiles.**

# Human exceptionalism and supremacy



Arguments in favor of animal rights are not based on religion or bad science.

But ethical justifications for animal research rely on very **old theological assumptions**; such as human exceptionalism and human supremacy.

How can we still believe today that there is a metaphysical gulf between humans and animals and that they exist for our ends, as human supremacists believe?

« Human Superiority », Illustration,  
*New Scientist*, 13 May 1976

# Beyond Suffering and Vulnerability

## Animals as agents with intersubjective and social lives

Focusing exclusively on  
**the capacity to feel pain** :

- (1) makes it harder to understand what is wrong with **captivity and killing**
- (2) blinds us to the **subjectivity** and the **agency of animals** (that each lives in a meaningful world of his own)
- (3) prevent us to see these highly social individuals as **members of communities** of their own.



# The Ethical Way Forward

Research involving animal subjects should :

- follow the same **general guidelines** and **oversight requirements** as research involving vulnerable human subjects (children).
- be for **therapeutic purposes only** (i.e. to help the individual himself, not his to her species).
- be more **transparent**, available and understandable by the general public to make open, honest and democratic debate possible.

Developing **alternatives** should be a **priority**.

Public should be informed when **charities** are involved in financing harmful and deprivational research on other vulnerable selves.

In the meantime, we must **create sanctuaries** for animals who outlive their lab usefulness.

## The Least We Can Do



Establish a Retirement and  
Re-homing Program for Lab  
Animals at Queen's

[queensanimaldefence.org](http://queensanimaldefence.org)



# Developing Alternatives

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Johns Hopkins University Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT). The header includes the Johns Hopkins University logo and the text "JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH" on the left, and the CAAT logo on the right. A dark navigation bar contains links for Home, About Us, Programs/Activities, Publications, Resources, Media Center, Altweb, Contact Us, and Make a Gift, along with a search bar. The main content area features a background image of laboratory glassware and a text box that reads: "Johns Hopkins University Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing. We believe the best science is humane science. Our programs seek to provide a better, safer, more humane future for people and animals. To learn more about CAAT and the 3Rs, visit our [About Us](#) page. And consider [supporting](#) our mission."



PhysiciansCommittee for Responsible Medicine

# Finding other ways to advance knowledge

## *Learning Without Killing: A Guide to Conscientious Objection*

Edited by Andrew Knight BSc., BVMS



## *Humane Education*

ANIMALS AND ALTERNATIVES  
IN LABORATORY CLASSES.  
ASPECTS, ATTITUDES, AND IMPLICATIONS

Helena Pedersen

HUMANIMAL 4