



STOP

**ANIMAL
CRUELTY**

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Forestatement

Every day with the dawn, millions of animals such as chicken, goat, camel, cow, buffalo, horses, monkey, dogs, rats, snakes, crocodiles and many more are butchered to become food of human beings. Animals are butchered for food, entertainment, science, and religious reasons.

Animals are assaulted and killed in most harsh ways possible such as halal or Jhatka. Following that cooked in various ways such as frying in oil, roasting in oven etc, animals face cruel destiny. Millions of animals are killed every day and there is no one to really listen to their agony but many of us have become stone hearted with ignorance.

Human beings have forgotten that nature not just created them but millions or billions of other species as well who are just meant to share the planet as humans are. These species can be animals, insects, bacteria, fungus etc with their own unique capacities. Even killing of one of these species is enough to imbalance the very stable equilibrium of this universe.

Bhawan Mahavira has mentioned mantra to live good life : “Live and Let Live”. Everyone on this planet including human beings or animals want to live and no wants to die. Everyone wants happiness and no wants grief. Hence, one should not do any violence. Violence is painful for the doer and ensures hell. Violence is also a danger to this entire universe.

Famous Jain saint Shri Sudarshan Lal Ji Maharaj was a well-known personality of the Jain society of North India. Many monks who are great scholars and ascetics are his disciples. This book has been compiled under the guidance of one of them, Karuna Purush Shri Rakesh Muni Ji. Shri Rakesh Muni Ji has dedicated his life to advocate welfare of animals and become voice against animal cruelty. Hopefully after going through this book you will become more aware of the plight of animals and take appropriate action in your personal capacity to stop cruelty against animals.

Animal Cruelty

Cruelty to animals is known by many names like animal abuse, animal neglect or animal cruelty, is the infliction by omission (neglect) or by commission by humans of suffering or harm upon animals. More narrowly, it can be the causing of harm or suffering for specific achievements, such as killing animals for entertainment; cruelty to animals sometimes encompasses inflicting harm or suffering as an end in itself, defined as zoo-sadism.

Throughout history, some individuals, like Leonardo da Vinci for example, who once purchased caged birds in order to set them free, were nice to animals. His notebooks also record his anger with the fact that humans used their dominance to put efforts raising animals to ultimately slaughter them. According to contemporary philosopher Nigel Warburton, for most of human history the dominant view has been that animals are there for humans to do whatever.



Several religious traditions, especially those originating in India, have promoted animal welfare as an important concept, even to the point of promoting veganism. Examples include Buddhism, Jainism, and some forms of Hinduism.

René Descartes believed that non-humans are complex machines with no soul, mind, or reason. In Cartesian dualism, consciousness was unique to human among all other animals and linked to physical matter by divine grace. However, close analysis shows that many human features such as complex sign usage, tool use, and self-consciousness can be found in some animals.

Charles Darwin, by presenting the theory of evolution, revolutionized the way that humans viewed their relationship with other species. Darwin believed that not only did human beings have a direct kinship with other animals, but the latter had social, mental, and moral lives too.

Later, in *The Descent of Man* (1871), he wrote: "There is no fundamental difference between man and the higher mammals in their mental faculties."

Forms of Animal Cruelty

Animal cruelty manifests in many forms. From the child who throws rocks at a cat, to the backyard breeder who churns out puppies for cash, to killing animals for food, to killing an animal for ornaments and medicines, to the circus trainer who beats and prods an elephant performer, animal cruelty is pervasive in modern society. By being able to identify animal cruelty, we can be better advocates to animals.



Animal Slaughter

What Is Animal Slaughter?

Simply put, animal slaughter refers to the killing of animals. Enacted for food, for clothes, fun, animal slaughter is a uniquely human activity. So often, it's also uniquely cruel. To make matters worse, these innocent creatures lead lives of incredible pain before their untimely deaths, full of disease and trauma and injury.

But it doesn't have to be this way.

By demanding that corporations end their abuses on factory farms and in slaughterhouses, and electing to eat a plant-based diet, we can give animals a chance to stretch their wings, graze on fresh grass, and feel the warmth of the sun on their backs. Will you help to end the cruelty these animals face every day with one simple action.

Animal Slaughter: Facts and Statistics

While death is an inevitable part of all animals' lives, slaughter doesn't need to be—especially at the nauseating scale that intensive industrial agriculture demands.

The numbers alone is a grim portrait. Every day, people slaughter an incomprehensible number of chickens, turkeys, rabbits, sheep, goats, and cows for food. According to one estimate, 200 million land animals are slaughtered around the world every single day. That's 72 billion a year.

In the United States alone, roughly 25 million animals are slaughtered every single day. An average slaughterhouse kills up to 1,100 pigs every single hour.

Globally, animal slaughter numbers have only increased since the 1960s.

Humans are easily outnumbered by our farm animals. The combined total of chickens (19 billion), cows (1.5 billion), sheep (1 billion) and pigs (1 billion) living at any one time is three times higher than the number of people, according to the Economist.

But those figures are dwarfed by the number of animals we eat.

An estimated 50 billion chickens are slaughtered for food every year – a figure that excludes male chicks and unproductive hens killed while egg production.

The number of larger livestock, particularly pigs, slaughtered is also growing, as the chart below shows.



Half a billion sheep are taken to death every year. The number of goats slaughtered overtook the number of cows eaten during the 1990s, although the figure for cattle excludes the dairy industry cruelty.

When it comes to seafood, the number of individual fish and shellfish is almost impossible to calculate. One hundred and fifty million tonnes of seafood were produced for human consumption in 2016 – nearly half from aquaculture (for example trout or shrimp farms) rather than caught in fisheries.

We eat more meat per person than ever

In the last 50 years the number of people on the planet has doubled. But the amount of meat we eat has tripled.

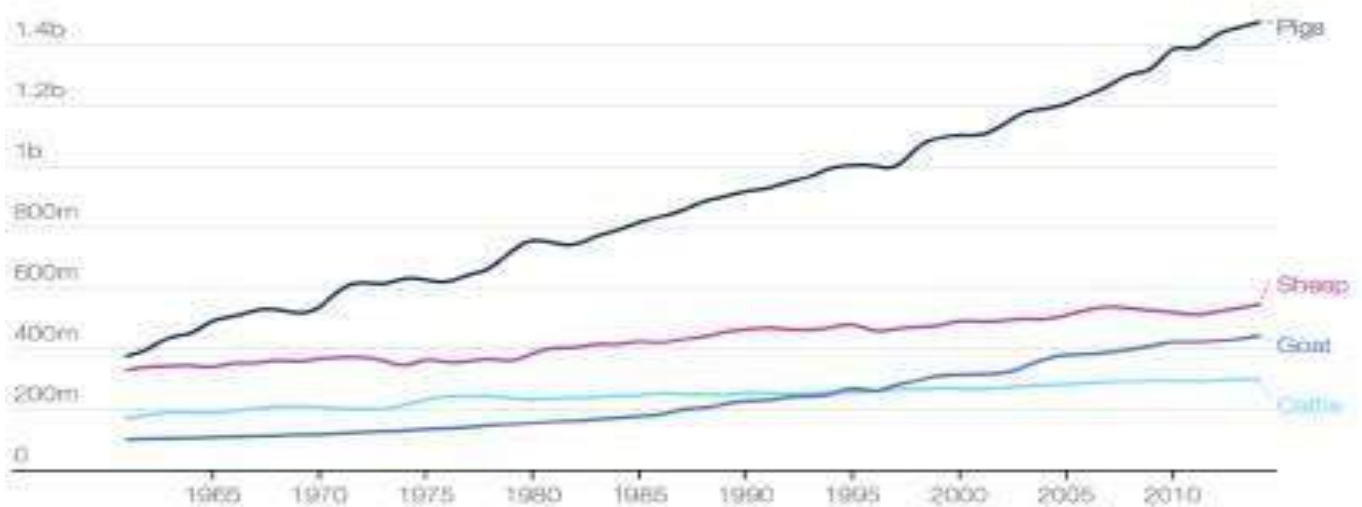
Most of this growing demand has come from middle income countries, and particularly China, which became the world's biggest consumer of meat as its economy boomed.

In contrast, the appetite for meat in Europe and North America has stabilized, and even declined.

India, despite rapidly catching up with China in terms of population, still consumes a tiny fraction of the world's meat.

How many animals do we eat each year?

Number of animals slaughtered for meat each year



Data excludes chickens and turkeys. Most recent data is 2014

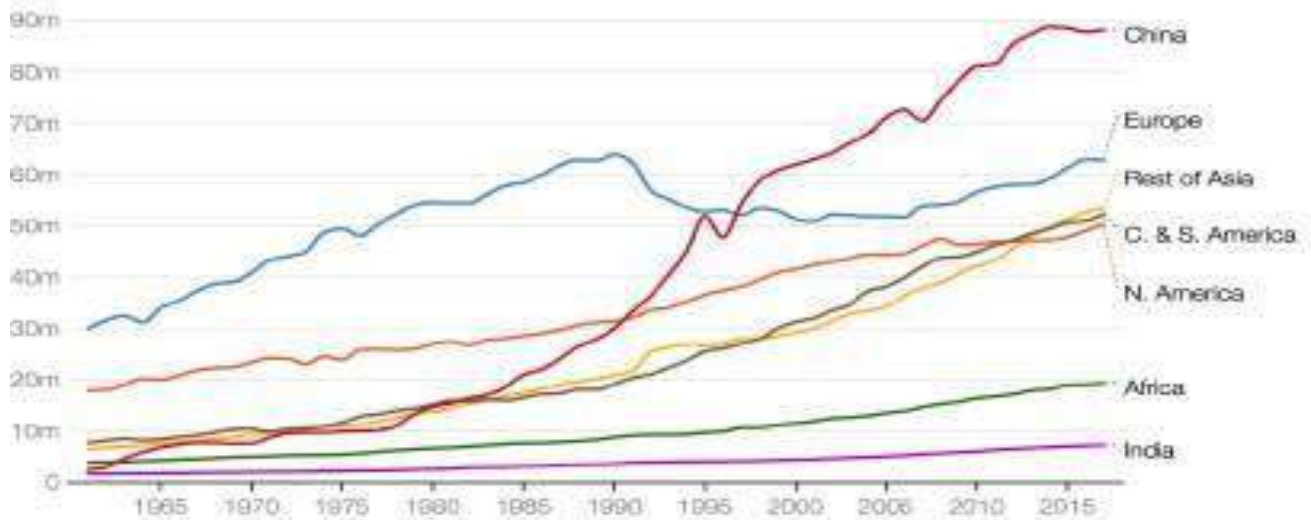
Source: [LIFE Food and Agriculture Organization 2017](#)



Pork has long been the most popular choice at the dinner table. But poultry has now caught up, and is likely to overtake it. In 1961 just 12% of global meat production came from chicken, duck, goose, turkey and fowl. Now poultry makes up a third of all the meat eaten worldwide.

In contrast, the most popular red meat, beef, has seen its global share nearly halve in the last 50 years, to 22%. But it still remains nearly five times more popular than lamb.

Global meat consumption by region



Latest available data used. Aggregate, may include official, semi-official, estimated or calculated data

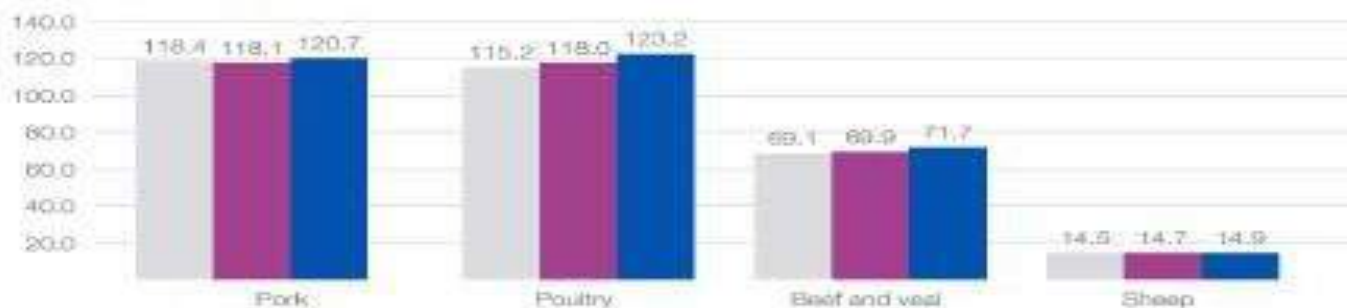
Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization 2019



Production of meat, worldwide, from 2016 to 2018, by type

Million metric tons*

2016 2017 2018



2018 data is projected. *Projection. Carcass weight equivalent (cwe). Figures were rounded to provide a better understanding of the statistic. Figures from 2016 are taken from previous report

Source: OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027, page 238



How Are Animals Slaughtered?

In places like the US, animals are slaughtered in buildings that go by many different names. Slaughterhouses, Meatpacking plants, Abattoirs. Often erected beyond city limits—out of sight and out of mind—these facilities expedite the deaths of trillions of land and sea animals each year.

Transport

After enduring lifetimes of abuse, these animals' final moments begin on the harrowing journey to the slaughterhouse.

Either herded onto crowded trucks or stuffed into tiny cages, the animals are driven to the warehouses where they will breathe their last breath. The journey can be long, stretching across vast distances and spanning many days. Along the way, the animals might suffer from frigid cold or baking heat, huddling together for warmth against the windchill or sweltering in the humidity. They might go without food or water, their bellies empty and their throats parched. Exhausted, confused, and caught in a heightened state of stress, many won't survive the journey. In the US alone, 4 million chickens, 726,000 pigs, and 29,000 cattle die in transport every year.

And for those who do make it, the terror is far from over.

Stunning

Billions of animals each year suffer a stunning blow to the head, electrocution, or gassing. These 'humane' acts are meant to make slaughter brutal—by rendering the animals unconscious for their imminent killing. The hope is that these animals won't feel any of the pain to come.

The trouble is that stunning doesn't always work. Too many times, the animals are awake, alert, and panicked as they go to their deaths.

Slaughterhouse workers use an array of methods to stun the animals, but no method is fool-proof. Far from it.

Firearms

Many slaughterhouses use firearms to stun gentle animals like cows. Rather than using bullets, which would stay lodged in the animals' skulls, these facilities use something called a "captive bolt." When the trigger is pulled, a thick piece of metal drives into the brain and, just as quickly, retracts back into the barrel of the gun. Even without a bullet, the result is the same: cow after cow is knocked unconscious by a decisive shot to the head. Unfortunately, not all cattle fall senseless. As many as 12.5% of cattle in the European Union are not properly stunned and continue to kick as they go on to be hung upside down and slaughtered.

Electricity

While cows suffer fractured skulls, birds like chickens and turkeys are forced to endure electrified baths. Shackled upside down in bone-breaking metal stirrups, the birds are lowered into waters carrying an electricity current on a fast-moving assembly line. While the electrical currents are meant to stun the birds, many survive electrocution and remain conscious—seeing, smelling, hearing, and feeling—as their throats are slit.

Gas

Meatpacking plants often use high concentrations of gas to knock highly sensitive and intelligent animals like pigs unconscious. Herded into metal cages and lowered into sealed

chambers, the pigs thrash against the cold bars, trying desperately to escape as toxic plumes of carbon dioxide fill the air. Every gasp and heave draws the poisonous gas deeper into their bodies. As the acrid fumes sear their throat and lungs, they panic. With nowhere to hide, they writhe in agony for up to a full minute—and sometimes longer—until they lose consciousness and fall to the floor.

Sadly, stunning by gas doesn't always work. If the chamber is overloaded, or if the animals are left within long after the gas dissipates, the pigs sometimes regain consciousness and faceslaughter in full possession of their senses. As this heartrending video depicts, not all pigs will go to their deaths quietly.

How Are Animals Killed in Slaughterhouses? Stunning is only

a prelude to the horrors of slaughter. **Cattle**

Calves, cows, and bulls, whether raised for veal, dairy, or beef, are stunned and then hoisted mid-air. Suspended upside down by their legs, their major arteries and veins are severed by knife. While a seasoned operator might deal the fatal stroke on a first attempt, less experienced workers might make several haphazard gashes. Once the throat is cut, blood gushes forth and steam rises from the wound. A bull's horns are shorn away. His head is skinned and promptly removed, leaving the rest of his body to be scraped, flayed, and eviscerated. Slaughterhouse workers and inspectors have recalled witnessing animals that, against all odds, stayed awake through this torture.

Poultry

Killed using a cruel method called live-shackle slaughter, chickens, ducks, and turkeys fare no better than cattle. These frightened birds are held upside down and their legs forced into metal shackles. So secured, they endure electrocution before an automated blade tears their throats. Many birds survive both the stunning and the slashing, and as the blood drains from their bodies, their final moments are filled with nothing but the extreme pain of drowning in tanks of scalding water. One percent of chickens in the US meet this fate each year—an unconscionable 1,400 birds every day.

Hogs

Following their brutal round of carbon dioxide, pigs—like cattle—are slashed across the throat and left to bleed. Then—like chickens—they might be lowered into vats of hot water or resin to loosen their hair. Alternatively, their hair might be scraped with a special knife or, in some cases, a gas torch. These pigs are then sawed and split down their backbones. Their organs are removed one at a time.

Do Animals Feel Pain When They Are Slaughtered?

If the animals are stunned correctly, they might suffer little pain afterwards—or even none at all.

But that's a big if.

Given how many animals are stunned the wrong way, leaving them conscious through the worst moments of their lives, it's safe to say that thousands upon thousands do feel pain, not only before the slaughter but during it. When their throats are slashed. When their bodies are boiled. When their limbs are severed.

And the physical anguish of this punishment is only exacerbated by the emotional trauma that begins as soon as the animals arrive at the slaughterhouse. Too scared to move an inch unless they're spurred by electric goads or dragged by sharp hooks. Too disoriented to make it all the way from the transport truck to the kill floor. Too distressed by the shrill screams and bleats and cries that echo around them.

Does Humane Slaughter Exist?

So-called "humane slaughter" refers to a method of killing that seeks to cause as little stress to the animal as possible. In 1958, the US passed the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act, which "requires the proper treatment and humane handling of all food animals slaughtered."

However, this law is full of problems. Most notably, it excludes all birds from its purview—a baffling oversight, given that more than 9 billion chickens, representing close to 90% of all land animals raised and killed for food, are killed for meat every year, just in the US.

Moreover, the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act is avoidable and notoriously difficult to enforce. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), which oversees the law, can't send a representative to every slaughterhouse in the nation, ensuring that every single animal is humanely slaughtered. It just isn't feasible.

What Constitutes a Humane Slaughter Violation?

It's not hard to violate the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act. Animals must be fully stunned—unconscious and insensible to pain—before they're hanged up, and slaughtered. But so many animals remain alert to what's happening through to the very end.

Animals must also be able to walk into the slaughterhouse on their own. Sadly, many animals are so sick or so injured, with broken bones or lame feet, that they cannot carry their own weight from the truck to the kill floor. Many workers—themselves the victims of exploitative labor practices—end up dragging these weakened animals into the meatpacking plant in spite of their "nonambulatory" condition.

What You Can Do

The realities of animal slaughter are hard to confront, especially when violations of laws like the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act are so rampant—and especially when the sheer number of animals killed every day, every week, every year are so staggering.

But there's hope when we take a stand against these cruelties together—for the animals. Are you ready to speak out against slaughterhouses and the meat industry?

You can start by telling the largest chicken meat companies to stop boiling birds alive—a heartbreaking end to their lives, that no being should endure.

Poaching

Poaching has been defined as the illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals, usually associated with land use rights. Poaching was once performed by impoverished peasants for subsistence purposes and to supplement meager diets. It was set against the hunting privileges of nobility and territorial rulers.

Since the 1980s, the term "poaching" has also been used to refer to the illegal harvesting of wild plant species. In agricultural terms, the term 'poaching' is also applied to the loss of soils or grass by the damaging action of feet of livestock which can affect availability of productive land, water pollution through increased runoff and welfare issues for cattle.

Stealing livestock as in cattle raiding classifies as theft, not as poaching.



The UN's Sustainable development goal 15 enshrines the sustainable use of all wildlife. It targets to take action on dealing with poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna so as to ensure they are available for present and future generations.

Parts of animals such as the tigers and rhinoceroses, are traditionally believed in some cultures to have certain positive effects on the human body, including increasing virility and curing cancer. These parts are sold in areas where these beliefs are practiced – mostly Asian countries particularly Vietnam and China – in the black market. Such taboo beliefs are pseudoscientific and are not supported by evidence-based medicine.

Traditional Chinese medicine often incorporates ingredients from all parts of plants, the leaf, stem, flower, root, and also ingredients from animals and minerals. The use of parts of endangered species (such as seahorses, rhinoceros horns, binturong, pangolin scales and tiger

bones and claws) has created controversy and resulted in a black market of poachers. Deep-seated cultural beliefs in the potency of tiger parts are so prevalent across China and other east Asian countries that laws protecting even critically endangered species such as the Sumatran tiger fail to stop the display and sale of these items in open markets, according to a 2008 report from TRAFFIC. Popular "medicinal" tiger parts from poached animals include tiger genitals, believed to improve virility, and tiger eyes.

Rhino populations face extinction because of high demand in Asia (for traditional medicine and as a luxury item) and in the Middle East (where horns are used for decoration). A sharp surge in demand for rhino horn in Vietnam was induced by rumors that the horn cured cancer, though this has no basis in science. In 2012, one kilogram of crushed rhino horn sold exorbitantly for as much as \$60,000, more expensive than a kilogram of gold. Vietnam is the only nation which mass-produces bowls made for grinding rhino horn.

Ivory, which is a natural material of several animals, plays a large part in the trade of illegal animal materials and poaching. Ivory is a material used in creating art objects and jewelry where the ivory is carved with designs. China is a consumer of the ivory trade and accounts for a significant amount of ivory sales. In 2012, The New York Times reported on a large upsurge in ivory poaching, with about 70% of all illegal ivory flowing to China.

Fur is also a natural material that is sought after by poachers. A Gamsbart, literally chamois beard, a tuft of hair traditionally worn as a decoration on trachten-hats in the alpine regions of Austria and Bavaria formerly was worn as a hunting (and poaching) trophy. In the past, it was made exclusively from hair from the chamois' lower neck.



Africa

TRAFFIC brings to light many of the poaching areas and trafficking routes and helps to clamp down on the smuggling routes the poachers use to get the ivory to areas of high demand, predominantly Asia.

As many as 35,000 African elephants are slaughtered yearly to feed the demand for their ivory tusks. This ivory then goes on to be used in jewelry, musical instruments, and other trinkets.

Members of the Rhino Rescue Project have implemented a technique to combat rhino poaching in South Africa by injecting a mixture of indelible dye and a parasiticide into the animals' horns, which enables tracking of the horns and deters consumption of the horn by purchasers. Since rhino horn is made of keratin, advocates say the procedure is painless for the animal.

Another strategy being used to counter rhino poachers in Africa is called Rhodes, which is a database that compiles rhino DNA from confiscated horns and other goods that were being illegally traded, as well as DNA recovered from poaching sites. Rhodes cross-references the DNA as it searches for matches; if a match is found, it is used to track down the poachers.

Africa's Wildlife Trust seeks to protect African elephant populations from poaching activities in Tanzania. Hunting for ivory was banned in 1989 but poaching of elephants continues in many parts of Africa stricken by economic decline. The International Anti-Poaching Foundation has a structured military-like approach to conservation, employing tactics and technology generally reserved for the battlefield. Founder Damien Mander is an advocate of the use of military equipment and tactics, including Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, for military-style anti-poaching operations. Such military-style approaches have been criticized for failing to resolve the underlying reasons for poaching, but to neither tackle "the role of global trading networks" nor the continued demand for animal products. Instead, they "result in coercive, unjust and counterproductive approaches to wildlife conservation".



Chengeta Wildlife is an organization that works to equip and train wildlife protection teams and lobbies African governments to adopt anti-poaching campaigns. Jim Nyamu's elephant walks are part of attempts in Kenya to reduce ivory poaching.

In 2013, the Tanzanian Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism urged that poachers be shot on sight in an effort to stop the mass killing of elephants. Since December 2016, anti-poaching police units in Namibia are permitted to return fire on poachers if fired upon. The government of Botswana adopted a shoot-to-kill policy against poachers in 2013 as a "legitimate conservation strategy" and "a necessary evil", which has reduced poaching to the point it is thought to be "virtually non-existent" in the country,

and that neighboring countries like South Africa should also adopt similar measures in order to save wildlife from extinction. In May 2018, the Kenyan government announced that poachers will face the death penalty, as fines and life imprisonment have "not been deterrence enough to curb poaching, hence the proposed stiffer sentence". Human rights organizations oppose the move, but wildlife advocates support it. Save the Rhino, a UK-based wildlife advocacy organization notes that in Kenya, 23 rhinos and 156 elephants were killed by poachers between 2016 and 2017. As of March 2019, the measure is being put on the fast track to implementation by Kenyan lawmakers.

Asia

Large quantities of ivory are sometimes destroyed as a statement against poaching, a.k.a. "ivory crush". In 2013 the Philippines were the first country to destroy their national seized ivory stock. In 2014, China followed suit and crushed six tons of ivory as a symbolic statement against poaching.

from the same nuclear family are likely to have very similar genetic profiles, and therefore the same predisposition to the same maladies and the same recessive genes. Their offspring, therefore, inherit a “double dose” of their parents’ genetic vulnerability to certain health problems. This is one reason the offspring of inbred animals are likely to have poor overall health.



Is there any harm in the breeding of “designer dogs?”

“Designer dog” is simply a moniker for “mixed-breed.” Because puppies are born of parents of two different breeds, the offspring will likely benefit from greater genetic diversity than a purebred puppy. However, some designer dog breeds are bred for extreme traits – such as a tiny size as in the “teacup” varieties, which make a dog prone to injury.

Animal fighting as sport

Animal fighting has existed across the globe in many forms for centuries. There are various forms and types of animal fighting in the world.

Dog fighting is a type of blood sport that turns game and fighting dogs against each other in a physical fight, generally to the death, for the purposes of gambling or entertainment to the spectators. In rural areas, fights are often staged in barns or outdoor pits; in urban areas, fights are often staged in garages, basements, warehouses, alleyways, abandoned buildings, neighborhood playgrounds, or in the streets. Dog fights usually last until one dog is declared a winner, which occurs when one dog fails to scratch, dies, or jumps out of the pit.

Sometimes dog fights end without declaring a winner; for instance, the dog's owner may call the fight.



Blood sports in general can be traced back to the Roman Empire. In 13 BC, for instance, the ancient Roman circus slew 600 African beasts. Dog fighting, more specifically, can also be traced to ancient Roman times. In AD 43, for example, dogs fought alongside the Romans and the British in the Roman Conquest of Britain. In this war, the Romans used a breed that originated from Greece called the Molossus; the Britons used broad-mouthed Mastiffs, which were thought to descend from the Molossus bloodline, and which also originated from Greece. Though the British were outnumbered and ultimately lost this war, the Romans were so impressed with the English Mastiffs that they began to import these dogs for use in the Colosseum, as well as for use in times of war. While spectators watched, the imported

English Mastiffs were pitted against animals such as elephants, lions, bears and bulls, and against gladiators.

Later, the Romans bred and exported fighting dogs to Spain, France, and other parts of Europe until eventually these dogs made their way back to England. Though bullbaiting and bearbaiting were popular throughout the Middle Ages up to the 19th century in Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, the British pitted dogs against bulls and bears on a scale like no other. In 12th century England during the feudal era, the landed aristocracy, who held direct military control in decentralized feudal systems and thus owned the animals necessary for waging war, introduced bull baiting and bear baiting to the rest of the British population. In later years, bullbaiting and bearbaiting became a popular source of entertainment for British royalty. For instance, Queen Elizabeth I, who reigned from 1558–1603, was an avid follower of bull- and bearbaiting; she bred Mastiffs for baiting and would entertain foreign guests with a fight whenever they visited England. In addition to breeding Mastiffs and entertaining foreign guests with a fight, Queen Elizabeth, and later her successor, King James I, built a number of bear gardens in London. The garden buildings were round and roofless and housed not only bears but also bulls and other wild animals that could be used in a fight. Today, a person can visit the Bear Garden Museum near the Shakespeare Global Complex in Bankside, Southwark.



With the popularity of bull- and bearbaiting, bears needed for such fights soon became scarce. With the scarcity of the bear population, the price of bears rose, and, because of this, bullbaiting became more common in England over time. Bulls who survived the fights were slaughtered afterwards for their meat, as it was believed that the fight caused bull meat to become more tender. In fact, if a bull was offered for sale in the market without having been baited the previous day, butchers were liable to face substantial fines. Animal fights were temporarily suspended in England when Oliver Cromwell seized power but were reinstated again after the Restoration. Dog fighting, bullbaiting, and bearbaiting were officially outlawed in England by the Humane Act of 1835. The official ban on all fights, however, actually served to promote dog fighting in England. Since a small amount of space was

required for the pit where a dog fight took place, as compared to the ring needed for bull- or bearbaiting, authorities had a difficult time enforcing the ban on dog fighting.

Bullfighting is a physical contest that involves a bullfighter and animals attempting to subdue, immobilize, or kill a bull, usually according to a set of rules, guidelines, or cultural expectations.



There are several variations, including some forms which involve dancing around or leaping over a cow or bull or attempting to grasp an object tied to the animal's horns. The best-known form of bullfighting is Spanish-style bullfighting, practiced in Spain, Portugal, Southern France, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru. The Spanish Fighting Bull is bred for its aggression and physique and is raised free-range with little human contact.

The practice of bullfighting is controversial because of a range of concerns including animal welfare, funding, and religion. While some forms are considered a blood sport, in some countries, for example, Spain, it is defined as an art form or cultural event, and local regulations define it as a cultural event or heritage. Bullfighting is illegal in most countries but remains legal in most areas of Spain and Portugal, as well as in some Hispanic American countries and some parts of southern France.

Bullfighting traces its roots to prehistoric bull worship and sacrifice in Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean region. The first recorded bullfight may be the Epic of Gilgamesh, which describes a scene in which Gilgamesh and Enkidu fought and killed the Bull of Heaven ("The Bull seemed indestructible, for hours they fought, till Gilgamesh dancing in front of the Bull, lured it with his tunic and bright weapons, and Enkidu thrust his sword, deep into the Bull's neck, and killed it"). Bull-leaping was portrayed in Crete and myths related to bulls throughout Greece.

Bullfighting and the killing of the sacred bull was commonly practiced among Männerbund in ancient Iran and connected to the pre-Zoroastrian god Mithra. The cosmic connotations of the ancient Iranian practice are reflected in Zoroaster's Gathas and the Avesta. The killing of the sacred bull (tauroctony) is the essential central iconic act of Mithras, which was commemorated in the mithraeum wherever Roman soldiers were stationed. The oldest representation of what seems to be a man facing a bull is on the Celtiberian tombstone from Clunia and the cave painting El toro de hachos, both found in Spain.



Bullfighting is often linked to Rome, where many human-versus-animal events were held as competition and entertainment, the Venations. These hunting games spread to Africa, Asia, and Europe during Roman times. There are also theories that it was introduced into Hispania by the Emperor Claudius, as a substitute for gladiators, when he instituted a short-lived ban on gladiatorial combat. The latter theory was supported by Robert Graves (picadors are related to warriors who wielded the javelin, but their role in the contest is now a minor one limited to "preparing" the bull for the matador.) Spanish colonists took the practice of breeding cattle and bullfighting to the American colonies, the Pacific, and Asia. In the 19th century, areas of southern and southwestern France adopted bullfighting, developing their distinctive form.

RSPCA assistant director for public affairs David Bowles said: "The RSPCA is strongly opposed to bullfighting. It is an inhumane and outdated practice that continues to lose support, including from those living in the countries where this takes place such as Spain, Portugal, and France."

The bullfighting guide *The Bullet point Bullfight* warns that bullfighting is "not for the squeamish," advising spectators to "be prepared for blood." The guide details prolonged and profuse bleeding caused by horse-mounted lancers, the charging by the bull of a blindfolded, armored horse who is "sometimes doped up, and unaware of the proximity of the bull", the placing of barbed darts by banderillero and the matador's fatal sword thrust. The guide

stresses that these procedures are a normal part of bullfighting and that death is rarely instantaneous. The guide further warns those attending bullfights to "Be prepared to witness various failed attempts at killing the animal before it lies down."

Alexander Fiske-Harrison, who trained as a bullfighter to research for his book on the topic (and trained in biological sciences and moral philosophy before that) has pointed out that the bull lives three times longer than do cattle reared exclusively for meat, and lives wild during that period in meadows and forests which are funded by the premium the bullfight's box office adds on to the price of their meat, should be taken into account when weighing concerns about both animal welfare and the environment. He also speculated that the adrenalizing nature of the 30-minute spectacle may reduce the bull's suffering even below that of the stress and anxiety of queueing in the abattoir. However, zoologist and animal rights activist Jordi Casamitjana argues that the bulls do experience a high degree of suffering and "all aspects of any bullfight, from the transport to the death, are in themselves causes of suffering."



Every year, at least 7,000 bulls are slaughtered in official bullfights in Spain's bullrings. The animals are pushed to extreme mental and physical exhaustion before being stabbed to death. Bullfighting is never a fair fight but rather a ritualistic slaughter of a helpless animal.

Since 2002, PETA has been teaming up with Spanish animal rights groups to stage eye-catching protests in Pamplona, in which hundreds of activists take a stand to draw attention to the vicious cruelty of the bull runs and subsequent bullfights.

These feisty activists aren't alone in their distaste for tormenting bulls: in 2010, the Parliament of Catalonia made the landmark decision to ban bullfighting in that region, and many Spanish and French towns are implementing bans of their own.

In every region around the world where bullfighting takes place, the majority of the local population is against it – that's why bullfighting is in decline everywhere. PETA estimates that in 2018, at least 7,000 bulls were stabbed to death in Spanish bullrings during official bullfights, about 56% fewer than 10 years prior.

Each year, thousands of bulls are barbarically slaughtered in bullrings around the world. Over the centuries, bullfighters have found countless ways to rig the "fight" in their favor. Bulls have been weakened with drugs or by having sandbags dropped on their backs. Their horns have been shaved to keep them off balance, or petroleum jelly has been rubbed into their eyes to impair their vision.

In a typical bullfight, the bull enters the arena and is approached by picadors—men on horses who drive lances into his back and neck muscles. This attack impairs his ability to lift his head and defend himself. The picadors twist and gouge the lances to ensure significant blood loss.

Then banderilleros enter on foot, distract the bull, and dart around him while plunging banderillas—brightly colored sticks with a harpoon point on the end—into his back. When he has become weakened from blood loss, the banderilleros run him in circles until he becomes dizzy and stops chasing them.



Finally, the matador appears and—after provoking a few exhausted charges from the dying animal—tries to sever the bull's aorta with his sword. If he misses, succeeding only in further mutilating the animal, he exchanges his sword for a dagger to try to cut the spinal cord. If he blunders this stroke, the bull may be conscious but paralyzed when chained by the horns and dragged out of the arena.

If the crowd is happy with the matador, the bull's ears—and sometimes his tail—are cut off and presented as trophies. A few minutes later, another bull enters the arena, and the sadistic cycle starts again.

Most tourists don't know that the dozens of bulls who are forced to run in the streets of Pamplona, Spain, are later killed in the bullring. During the daily runs, spectators and runners hit them with sticks and rolled-up newspapers. The panicked animals can lose their footing on the slippery cobblestone streets and crash into walls, risking breaking bones or otherwise injuring themselves. This violence prompts yet more violence: There are numerous reports of sexual assaults during the "festivities."

International condemnation of this deadly spectacle continues to grow. The Spanish region of Catalonia banned the so-called "sport" after officials were presented with the signatures of 180,000 residents demanding an end to the carnage. From 2008 to 2013, attendance in Spanish arenas fell by 40 percent. In 2008, about 3,300 bullfights were held in the country. In 2012, that figure dropped to fewer than 2,000, and in 2013, it was estimated that fewer than 500 bullfights were held.

In Mexico, the states of Quintana Roo, Sonora, Guerrero and Coahuila have banned bullfighting, and Mexico City banned it "indefinitely" in 2022. Bullfighting is banned in Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, and the U.K.

Despite the name, Portuguese bullfights are anything but bloodless. The bull is still stabbed with banderillas by a matador, causing deep wounds and significant blood loss. Then, eight forcados further torment the bull until he's exhausted. The bull isn't killed in the ring but is slaughtered outside the arena later.

Bulls aren't the only victims in bullfights. Horses used to run bulls in circles can quickly become exhausted. They can be seriously gored or killed by charging bulls trying to protect themselves.



Animals used for entertainment

Entertainment animals are those that perform or are displayed publicly to amuse people. These animals appear in circuses, carnivals, animal shows and exhibits, amusement and wildlife theme parks, aquariums, zoos, museums, fairs, and motion pictures and television programs. Although these venues are diverse, they all have one thing in common: They use animals for human purposes. Many of these purposes are purely recreational. Others combine recreation with educational goals, such as teaching the public about the conservation and preservation of endangered species. In either case, the animals are a source of income for their owners.



Entertainment animals include both wild and domesticated types. Wild exotic animals such as elephants, lions, and tigers are the most popular. They are objects of curiosity because people do not encounter them in their daily lives. The word exotic means "foreign" or "not native" but also suggests an air of mystery and danger that is alluring to people, who will often pay to see exotic animals living in cages. By contrast, domestic animals must do something to make money, because most people will not pay to see ordinary dogs and cats lying around. They might, however, pay to see them jump through fiery hoops or walk on their hind legs pushing baby carriages. They will pay even more to see wild animals do such things.

This unnatural basis of the exotic animal business is what makes it unacceptable to animal rights groups. They believe that wild animals should live in the wild, unaffected by human interference, and not be forced to do things that do not come naturally to them. Animal welfarists fear that exotic animals are not housed, trained, and cared for in a humane manner, particularly at circuses, carnivals, and roadside zoos and parks. The animals at these venues frequently are treated poorly, living in deplorable conditions without access to veterinary care. Performing animals must be trained to be entertainers, and many trainers use cruel and abusive methods.

Animal rights advocates feel that even nonperforming captive wild animals live unnatural existences. They are either removed from their natural habitats or born into captivity. Some people argue that this is beneficial to the animals and the perpetuation of their species.

Animals in the wild face many dangers, including natural predators, starvation, hunters, and poachers. Their natural habitats in many parts of the world are shrinking as human development takes up more and more space.

Some exotic animals live longer in captivity than they would in the wild, and some species might die out completely if humans did not capture specimens of them to preserve. Large zoos often do this kind of work, and they may also take in exotic animals that have been surrendered by or rescued from smaller, less capable zoos and parks. However, even these large zoos are in the entertainment business, earning money by displaying captive animals to the public. Does the end justify the means? This is one of the fundamental questions in the debate over animals in entertainment.

Animals aren't actors, spectacles to imprison and gawk at, or circus clowns. Yet thousands of elephants, bears, apes, and others are forced to perform silly, difficult tricks under the threat of physical punishment; carted across the country in cramped, stuffy semi-truck trailers; kept chained or caged in barren, filthy enclosures; and regularly separated from their families and friends—all for the sake of entertainment. Many of them are even forced to perform until the day they die.



Animals don't like to put on shows—they're used and abused for the sake of human entertainment. To force bears, elephants, tigers, and others in circuses to perform confusing and physically demanding tricks, trainers use bull hooks, whips, tight collars, muzzles, electric prods, and other painful tools of the trade. Frustrated by years of beatings and

confinement, many of them snap—countless animals, trainers, and members of the public have been injured and even killed.

Animals held captive at marine parks or in aquariums don't fare much better. In captivity, orcas and other dolphins swim in endless circles in tanks that, to them, are the equivalent of bathtubs, and they're denied the opportunity to engage in almost any natural behavior.

Instead, some are forced to perform meaningless tricks. Most die far short of their natural life expectancy.

The dead bodies of tigers at pseudo-sanctuaries, bears confined to cages and pits, and bulls forced to buck and fight are stacking up, too.

Animals are abused and exploited in a variety of forms of “entertainment.” In circuses, elephants, lions, tigers, and other animals are sentenced to a lifetime of misery in order to provide a few moments of human amusement.

Animals are also forced into the role of unwilling performer in other venues, including: Marine parks, where captive marine mammals such as dolphins and orcas are doomed to a life of confinement, deprived of normal social and environmental interaction. Animals in marine parks typically show signs of psychological disturbance are often forced to perform degrading tricks that run counter to their natural instincts.



Roadside zoos and aquariums, where, under the guise of “conservation” and the name of “education,” animals are too often treated as disposable specimens. Many animals held in captivity in these facilities continue to be bored, cramped, lonely, and unable to perform normal social behaviors. Too many zoos still sell off older and “surplus” animals who may

end up in roadside menageries, breeding facilities, circuses, or even as “game” in canned hunt facilities.

Movie and television sets, where animals are used as involuntary “props” to sell products and services, and to boost the profits of studios and production companies. In addition to all the problems associated with keeping wild animals in captivity, animals used in filming have been mistreated, injured, or even killed on set.

Other Venues: Animals are also exploited and mistreated for human amusement in horse and greyhound racing, cockfighting, and dog fighting, and in shopping malls and schools where they are put on public display. Exotic animals are often used as a photo opportunity or are shot and killed in canned hunts or on hunting ranches. Unfortunately, people can be very creative in finding ways to make a profit off of other animals.



The use of animals for entertainment dates back thousands of years. Even ancient civilizations were fascinated by exotic animals. Archaeological evidence shows that lions were kept in cages in Macedonia as far back as 2,000 BC. Egyptian, Chinese, Babylonian, Assyrian, and Roman rulers also collected wild animals, as did the Abbasid princes of Arabia. Ancient collections often included elephants, bears, giraffes, and big cats. Historians believe that wild animals were kept and shown off by rulers as a symbol of power and wealth.

Wild-animal performances were perfected in the traveling menageries, circuses, and sideshows of the 1800s. Most acts of the time focused on the ferocity of the animals and the bravery of the trainer. Lions were trained to roar and swat at the trainers, who fended them off with whips and chairs. These daring acts thrilled audiences, but the training methods used could be brutal. Trainers had to establish absolute dominance over their animals to prevent them from actually attacking. Animals were usually beaten, starved, and sometimes even had their teeth pulled to render them less dangerous.

In the nineteenth century horses, dogs, and other domesticated animals performed in variety shows throughout Europe and the United States. Near the end of the century, animal acts

were incorporated into a new form of American entertainment: vaudeville. Vaudeville shows consisted of short theatrical acts performed on stage. They usually included jugglers, singers, dancers, magicians, comedians, and performing animals. Vaudeville remained popular until about 1920, when it was overshadowed by radio and motion pictures. These new entertainment media also featured animal acts.

The movie and television industry became major media outlets for animal entertainment during the latter part of the twentieth century. Circuses and other traditional shows featuring live wild animal acts faded in popularity as they competed with new venues, such as theme parks and aquariums with exotic animals. In 1964 the first Sea World marine park opened in San Diego, California. The San Diego Zoo's Wild Animal Park was established in 1969.

Busch Gardens of Florida began in the late 1950s as a beer-tasting factory open to the public. Over the following two decades the company added elaborate bird and animal acts and amusement park rides to create a theme park. During the late 1990s Sea World and Walt Disney World both added massive animal theme parks to their existing attractions.

Exotic animal acts evolved during the twentieth century. These shows are often marketed as a chance for people to get closer to nature and to help protect endangered species. Tourists pay to swim with captive dolphins at beach resorts. Sea World in Orlando, Florida, advertises "amazing animal encounters" for its guests with orcas, dolphins, sea lions, and stingrays.

Ten Fast Facts about Animals in Entertainment:

1. The use of animals as "entertainers" removes animals from their natural habitat; deprives them of the ability to freely engage in instinctual behaviors; often involves cruel training methods; desensitizes both children and adults to animal mistreatment; and does not adequately address the real conservation threats that face animals in the wild.
2. There is minimal state and federal protection for animals used in entertainment. Many of the animals used for human amusement are not even covered by the federal Animal Welfare Act.
3. While zoos and aquariums may appear to be educational and conservation-oriented, most are designed with the needs and desires of the visitors in mind, not the needs of the animals. Many animals in zoos and aquariums exhibit abnormal behavior as a result of being deprived of their natural environments and social structures.
4. Some zoos and aquariums do rescue some animals and work to save endangered species, but most animals in zoos were either captured from the wild or bred in captivity for the purpose of public display, not species protection.
5. The vast majority of captive-bred animals will never be returned to the wild. When a facility breeds too many animals they become "surplus" and often are sold to laboratories, traveling shows, canned hunting facilities, or to private individuals who may be unqualified to care for them.



6. Horses and cows used in rodeos are abused with electrical prods, sharp spurs, and “bucking straps” that pinch their sensitive flank area. During bucking events, horses and bulls may suffer broken legs or run into the sides of the arena, causing serious injury and even death.

7. During calf-roping events in rodeos, a calf may reach a running speed of 27 miles per hour before being jerked by the neck to an abrupt stop by a lasso. This event has resulted in punctured lungs, internal hemorrhaging, paralysis, and broken necks.

8. Once greyhounds begin their racing careers, they are kept in cages for more than 20 hours a day. The cages are made of wire and are barely big enough for the dogs to turn around. Dogs who are considered too slow to race are often sold to research facilities or killed. About 20,000 are killed each year; very few are adopted.

9. Horses used in racing are bred for one purpose: to make money. Because of this motive, horses are often forced to run even when injured. More racehorses are bred than can prove profitable on the racetrack. As a result, hundreds of racehorses are sent to slaughter every year.

10. During a typical cockfighting tournament, one-third to one-half of the birds are killed. Winners as well as losers suffer severe injuries including broken wings, punctured lungs, and gouged eyes.

Horse Racing

Horse racing is an equestrian performance sport, typically involving two or more horses ridden by jockeys (or sometimes driven without riders) over a set distance for competition. It is one of the most ancient of all sports, as its basic premise – to identify which of two or more horses is the fastest over a set course or distance – has been mostly unchanged since at least classical antiquity.

Horse races vary widely in format, and many countries have developed their own particular traditions around the sport. Variations include restricting races to particular breeds, running over obstacles, running over different distances, running on different track surfaces, and running in different gaits. In some races, horses are assigned different weights to carry to reflect differences in ability, a process known as handicapping.

While horses are sometimes raced purely for sport, a major part of horse racing's interest and economic importance is in the gambling associated with it, an activity that in 2019 generated a worldwide market worth around US\$115 billion.



Horses weigh at least 1,000 pounds, have legs that are supported by ankles the size of a humans, and are forced to run around dirt tracks at speeds of more than 30 miles per hour while carrying people on their backs. Racehorses are the victims of a multibillion-dollar industry that is rife with drug abuse, injuries, and race fixing, and many horses' careers end in slaughterhouses. A New York Daily News reporter remarked, "The thoroughbred racehorse is a genetic mistake. It runs too fast, its frame is too large, and its legs are far too small. As long as mankind demands that it run at high speeds under stressful conditions, horses will die at racetracks."

Racehorses can cost millions of dollars and are often purchased by syndicates, which may be composed of thousands of members. There are also trainers, handlers, veterinarians, and jockeys involved, so a horse is rarely able to develop any kind of bond with one person or with other horses. Racehorses travel from country to country, state to state, and racetrack to

racetrack, so few horses are able to call one place “home.” Most do not end up in the well- publicized races but are instead trucked, shipped, or flown to the thousands of other races that take place all across the country every year.

Horses begin training or are already racing when their skeletal systems are still growing and are unprepared to handle the pressures of running on a hard track at high speeds. Improved medical treatment and technological advancements have done little to remedy the plight of the racehorse. Between 700 and 800 racehorses are injured and die every year, with a national average of about two breakdowns for every 1,000 starts. According to The Jockey Club’s Equine Injury Database, nearly 10 horses died every week at American racetracks in 2018. At Santa Anita Park in Arcadia, California, 37 horses died within a year, causing the Los Angeles District Attorney to conduct the first-ever criminal investigation into the culpability of trainers and veterinarians who medicate horses for soreness and injury and then put them on the track. Strained tendons or hairline fractures can be tough for veterinarians to diagnose, and the damage may go from minor to irreversible at the next race or workout. Horses do not handle surgery well, as they tend to be disoriented when coming out of anesthesia, and they may fight casts or slings, possibly causing further injury. Many are euthanized in order to save the owners further veterinary fees and other expenses for horses who will never race again.



PETA exposed the horse-racing industry’s “breezes” for 2-year-old horses in training— shows in which auction companies show off young horses to potential buyers by pushing them to run a furlong (one-eighth of a mile) at faster speeds than they would ever run in actual races. An equine veterinarian told The Wall Street Journal that the exercises can be “dangerous because they are market driven.” The veterinarian added, “You have a large number of participants in the horse industry ... that essentially invest in [racehorses] like stocks.”

Given the huge investment that owning a horse requires, reported one Kentucky newspaper, “simply sending one to pasture, injured or not, is not an option for all owners are willing to consider.” Care for a single horse can cost as much as \$55,000 per year. When popular

racehorse Barbaro suffered a shattered ankle at the beginning of the 2006 Preakness, his owners spared no expense for his medical needs, but as The New York Times reported, “[M]any in the business have noted that had Barbaro not been the winner of the Kentucky Derby, he might have been destroyed after being injured.” Compare Barbaro’s story to that of Magic Man, who stepped into an uneven section of a track and broke both front legs during a race at Saratoga Race Course. His owner had bought him for \$900,000, yet the horse hadn’t earned any money yet and—unproven on the track—wasn’t worth much as a stud, so he was euthanized. Eight Belles suffered a similar fate when she broke both her front ankles after crossing the finish line in the 2008 Kentucky Derby.

Many racehorses become addicted to drugs when their trainers and even veterinarians give them drugs to keep them on the track when they shouldn’t be racing. “Finding an American racehorse trained on the traditional hay, oats, and water probably would be impossible,” commented one reporter.

“There are trainers pumping horses full of illegal drugs every day,” says a former Churchill Downs public relations director. “With so much money on the line, people will do anything to make their horses run faster.” Which drugs are legal varies from state to state, with Kentucky holding the reputation as the most lenient state? The New York Sun explained that because “thoroughbreds are bred for flashy speed and to look good in the sales ring ... the animal itself has become more fragile” and that “to keep the horses going,” they’re all given Lasix (which controls bleeding in the lungs), phenylbutazone (an anti-inflammatory), and corticosteroids (for pain and inflammation). Those drugs, although legal, can also mask pain or make a horse run faster. Labs cannot detect all the illegal drugs out there, of which there “could be thousands,” says the executive director of the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium.

Rick Dutrow, the trainer of 2008 Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner Big Brown, openly admitted to giving his horses Winstrol, a steroid that is illegal for equine use in 10 states, although not in the three that host the Triple Crown. Before it was banned in Pennsylvania, nearly 1,000 horses were tested for steroids, and more than 60 percent tested positive. Big Brown’s veterinarian concedes that “without steroids, they’d lose some horses that can’t keep up the pace and race every three weeks or every month.” Dutrow was suspended for 10 years in 2011 by the New York racing board for repeated drug violations, although a stay was issued while he appealed the board’s decision, allowing him to continue to work with horses.

During an undercover investigation conducted in 2013, PETA found that one trainer was subjecting horses to an aggressive, daily regimen of pain-masking drugs and treatments in order to mask the animals’ pain and enhance their performance. For more on this investigation, please visit PETA.org.

Few racehorses are retired to pastures for pampering and visits from caring individuals. An insurance

scandal cost the life of Alydar, who came in second in all three races of the 1978 Triple Crown and fathered many fast horses. After being retired from racing in order to serve as a stud at a Kentucky farm, Alydar was originally believed to have shattered his leg by kicking a stall door and was euthanized when he wasn’t able to maintain a splint. Ten years later, an FBI investigation revealed that his leg was deliberately broken when it was tied by a rope to a pickup truck.

One Colorado State University study found that of 1,348 horses sent to slaughter, 58 were known to be former racehorses. PETA rescued a thoroughbred named Coming Home, who is the granddaughter of a Kentucky Derby winner, just after she had been sold at auction for \$200 to a meat buyer.

Ferdinand, a Derby winner and Horse of the Year in 1987, was retired to Claiborne Farms and then changed hands at least twice before being “disposed of” in Japan; a reporter covering the story concluded, “No one can say for sure when and where Ferdinand met his end, but it would seem clear he met it in a slaughterhouse.” Exceller, a million-dollar racehorse who was inducted into the National Racing Museum’s Hall of Fame, was killed at a Swedish slaughterhouse. During an undercover investigation inside Japan’s largest horse slaughterhouse in Kumamoto, PETA captured video footage of a thoroughbred’s last tragic minutes.

Although there are currently no equine slaughterhouses in the U.S., Congress has approved funding for inspections by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) should any equine slaughterhouses open, paving the way for horse slaughter in the U.S. to resume. In the meantime, there is still a horsemeat export industry that sends tens of thousands of horses every year to Canada, Mexico, and Japan for slaughter.

A 10-month PETA US investigation revealed that the South Korean horseracing industry sends thousands of horses to slaughter, including many American horses and their offspring. South Korea aggressively imports and breeds American racehorses in an effort to raise the quality of its races, on which South Koreans bet US\$8 billion annually. U.S. auction houses—including Ocala Breeders’ Sales Company, Fasig-Tipton, and Keeneland—as well as private parties sell approximately 400 horses to South Korea each year at a cost of about \$10 million total. But the Korean racing industry discards as many horses as it brings in, and while it “retires” more than 1,600 horses per year, they admit that only about 3% end up at other equestrian facilities. Most are sent to slaughter, usually at the Nonghyup abattoir on Jeju Island, where horsemeat restaurants abound. For more on this investigation, please visit PETA.org. Since this investigation, the Stronach Group, a company that manages North American racetracks, has endorsed PETA’s efforts to ban the sale of thoroughbreds to South Korean racing interests and is encouraging “all North American auction companies, breeders, and owners to develop policies that prohibit the sale of Thoroughbred racehorses or brood mares to South Korea without the meaningful and binding assurances that these noble animals will be protected after their racing and breeding careers.”

Most horses who are sent to that slaughter is forced to endure days of transport in cramped trailers. Usually, there is no access to water or food, and injuries are common: A University of California– Davis study of 306 horses destined for slaughter found that 60 of them sustained injuries during transport. While veterinarians recommend that horses be offloaded for food and water every four hours while traveling, the USDA allows horses to be shipped for 28 hours without a break. Horses are subject to the same method of slaughter as cows, but since horses are generally not accustomed to being herded, they tend to thrash about in order to avoid the pneumatic gun that is supposed to render them unconscious before their throats are cut.

While the horse racing industry markets itself as a glamour sport, there can be no doubt that horses suffer. Here are just some of the animal welfare concerns with horse racing:

Racing exposes horses to significant risk of injury and sometimes, catastrophic injury and death through trauma (e.g. broken neck) or emergency euthanasia. The odds are stacked against horses in the racing industry. Research in Victoria into the risk of death in flat horseracing found approximately one fatality per 1,000 horse starts.



Racing involves striking the horse with of a whip, which inflicts pain, and can result in injury, to enhance performance. Racing Australia's Rules of Racing require that only a specific type of whip (known as a 'padded' whip) can be used. There are also rules about the number of strikes with a whip during a race except for the last 100 metres where there is no limit on the number of times a horse can be struck. There is no limit the number of times horses can be slapped down the shoulder during a race.

'Wastage' is the term used for culling of uncompetitive animals and includes both the breeding of thoroughbred horses that never make it to the racetrack, and horses leaving the racetrack at the end of their career. We do not know exactly what happens to these horses as

there is currently no accurate or transparent lifetime traceability system for racehorses but the shocking ABC 730 investigation highlights widespread slaughter despite the industry's commitment to animal welfare.

Horses are social, plains-ranging animals, yet racehorses tend to be housed in isolation and close confinement. Stereotypical behavior – which manifests itself as abnormal, usually repetitive behaviors, stemming from frustration, stress, and inhibition of natural behavior is not uncommon in racehorses. These include the prevalence of crib-biting (repetitive oral behavior where the horse sucks in a large amount of air) and weaving (a repetitive behavior where the horse sways on its forelegs, shifting its weight back and forth).

Tongue ties is the widely used and unregulated practice of immobilizing a horse's tongue to prevent the horse from getting their tongue over the bit during a race and to preventing 'choking' during high-intensity exercise. It is used as a horse is easier to control when pressure is applied via the reins to the bit on the horse's tongue which forces them to be compliant. Problems associated with tongue tie use include horses showing signs of pain, anxiety and distress, difficulty swallowing, cuts and lacerations to the tongue, bruising and swelling.

Endangered Species

Species are disappearing so quickly that scientists now debate whether the earth is going through it's sixth mass extinction. Plants and animals go extinct for a variety of reasons, including climate change, habitat destruction, hunting and the introduction of nonnative species. The use of animal parts in traditional medicine can also contribute to a species' decline, despite there being no real evidence of the efficacy of these treatments. The rarity of a creature does not protect it from being killed in the name of "medicine"; it just raises the market price.

Rhinoceros

Rhino poaching reached epidemic levels in the 20th century, nearly driving all five species into extinction. But in the 1990s, China removed the animal from its list of ingredients approved for manufacturing medicines—rhino horn was supposed to relieve fevers and lower blood pressure, though any such effect was debunked by science—and rhino populations began to recover. That quickly changed a few years ago, though, after rumors began circulating in Vietnam that rhino horn had cured a VIP of terminal liver cancer. Poaching, particularly of black and white rhinos in South Africa, ramped up and the animals are threatened once again.



Water Buffalo

Purebred wild water buffaloes may already have disappeared from the world, scientists acknowledge. Domestic varieties or hybrids may be all that remain in Southeast Asia, according to some estimates, or there could be a couple of hundred pure water buffaloes left or possibly thousands. Researchers do agree, however, that the species is endangered. But that hasn't stopped people from hunting them in places like Cambodia (the water buffalo is considered an alternative to rhino horn in the treatment of conditions ranging from fever to convulsions). And the water buffalo has already been eliminated from swaths of Laos, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.



Chinese Alligator

This small, freshwater crocodilian species now numbers fewer than 200 in the wild, mostly restricted to a small reserve in the Anhui province of China, along the lower Yangtze River. Habitat destruction, particularly dam building, has devastated the alligator population, but hunting has also taken a toll. Alligator meat is promoted as a way to cure the common cold and to prevent cancer, and alligator organs are also said to have medicinal properties. Captivebreeding, in an effort to restore the species, has proved successful, and there are now thousands of captive animals and new efforts to reintroduce them into the wild.



Asian Elephant

Asian elephants were once thought to be relatively immune to poaching—unlike their African relatives, only some males, instead of all adults, have ivory tusks—but that is not true. The animals are killed for their meat, hide, tusks and other body parts. In Myanmar, for example, small pieces of elephant foot are turned into a paste to treat hernias. A bigger concern, though, is loss of the Asian elephant's natural habitat and increasing conflict between the animals and the growing human population.



Musk Deer

Seven species of musk deer are found in Asia, and all are on the decline. Thousands of male musk deer have been killed for their musk pods, a gland that produces the musk that gives the animals their name and has been used in perfumes. The musk, a brown, waxy substance, can be extracted from live animals, but “musk gatherers,” who can get around \$200 to \$250 per gland from foreign traders, find it easier to kill the deer. Though perfume makers have found synthetic alternatives to musk, the hunting hasn’t stopped. Musk deer meat is considered a local delicacy, and musk is still used in traditional medicines for treating cardiac, circulatory and respiratory problems.



Sun Bear

The sun bear is just one of several bear species killed for its gallbladder, which is used for treating everything from burns to asthma to cancer. Their population has declined by more than 30 percent in the past three decades due to hunting and loss of their forest habitat. The killing of sun bears is illegal throughout their home range in Southeast Asia, but these laws are rarely enforced. In addition, commercial farms that raise bears to milk their gallbladders for bile restock by capturing wild bears.



Grevy's Zebra

The Grevy's zebra once roamed across East Africa, but its population dropped from 25,000 in the 1970s to about 2,500 today. Humans killed the animals for their skins and to eliminate competition for water between the zebras and livestock. The zebras can now be found only in northern Kenya and a few parts of Ethiopia. The Kenyan government developed a plan in 2008 to conserve the remaining population. Included in the effort was the recognition of the need to work with traditional healers who use the zebra's meat and fat to treat diseases such as tuberculosis.



Tiger

While tigers originally lived across Asia, from Turkey to the eastern coast of Russia, their range has now dwindled to roughly a dozen countries in East and South Asia, and as few as 3,200 tigers may be left in the wild. Their decline is the result of the use of tiger skins, bones, teeth and claws in traditional medicine; they are believed to cure toothaches and protect against malicious curses, among other maladies. Criminal poaching syndicates can now get as much as \$50,000 for the parts from a single tiger, and although international law bans the commercial trade of tigers, several countries permit the farming of tigers, further driving black-market demand.



Banteng

The population of wild banteng, a species of cattle native to southeast Asia, is now estimated to be somewhere between 2,000 and 5,000, a decrease of more than 90 percent since the 1960s. While land development and agriculture pose grave problems for the endangered species, poaching is a continued and direct threat, driven by the market for their horns, coveted as hunting trophies and use in traditional remedies. In 2003, banteng became the first endangered species to be successfully cloned, and researchers hope to use this technology for conservation purposes in the future.



Hawksbill Sea Turtle

Although Hawksbill Sea turtles can be found in environments ranging from the Caribbean Sea to the waters surrounding Indonesia, their numbers have dwindled to the point that they are now listed as critically endangered. Poachers hunt hawksbills for a number of reasons, including for their shells, which have been distributed worldwide as travel souvenirs and incorporated into jewelry and other decorative items and for their oil, whose use in traditional medicine has increased in recent years. Bans on trading turtle products and various sting operations have achieved limited success in stopping the species' decline.



Key Global NGOs for animal welfare

Animal Aid

Created in January of 2012 by a small group of animal lovers, Animal Aid USA is a 100% volunteer organization dedicated to helping animals. Through their rescue and relocation model, they have created a lifeline for unwanted, abused, and abandoned animals in the southern states while also helping animals and their families in our own communities. Each month, their volunteers drive more than 1,600 miles from NJ to GA and back in order to relocate animals from high-kill shelters to receiving rescues and homes. To date, they have rescued and provided veterinary care to more than 36,000 homeless animals!

On average, they save 200 dogs and cats per month! In addition, Animal Aid USA raises money to fund spay and neuter programs in low-income communities and raise awareness of the legal animal cruelties happening daily in the U.S., such as the gas chamber, cardiac heartstick euthanasia and puppy mills.



The members of Animal Aid USA believe that by providing the proper education and resources, we can change the future of unwanted, abused, and abandoned animals.

They have reached out to facilities, adoption organizations, and rescue groups that participate in pulling animals from other states. They have taken the logistics out of long-distance rescue by self-containing the whole rescue model. Each month, their rescue partners select which dogs/puppies they want for their organization to then adopt out, based on their communities' adoptive requests. If an adopter has a certain breed, age, and size in mind that they are looking to adopt for their families, and they are able to provide those animals to the rescue partners, it prevents that same family from going to a puppy mill store and buying one. They

save as many adults as we do puppies. They pull from all the shelters that have partnered with the and in some cases.

Animal Outlook

Animal Outlook is a national nonprofit 501(c)(3) animal advocacy organization based in Washington, DC and Los Angeles, CA. Their mission is working today to build a better tomorrow for all animals. We're strategically challenging the status quo of animal agribusiness through undercover investigations, legal advocacy, corporate and food system reform, and empowering everyone to choose vegan. Animal Outlook recently obtained public records—including research protocols, photographs and approximately 10 hours of video footage—from experiments conducted by researchers at North Carolina State University (NCSU) in 2016. The researchers sought and received funding from the U.S. Poultry and Egg Association, an industry trade group, to study the effects of a mass-killing method called Ventilation Shutdown (VSD) on chickens.

They work on the following: -

Outreach & Education – Every day, our staff, interns, and volunteers are engaging in creative and effective outreach opportunities to empower others to choose compassion by leaving animals off their plates. Approximately 30 percent of your donation goes directly to outreach and education.

Undercover Investigations – Our brave investigators are shining a bright light on the hidden horrors forced upon billions of farmed animals. Approximately 20 percent of your donation goes directly toward supporting our ongoing investigative initiatives.

Legal Advocacy – Our proactive legal team is strategically challenging the status quo of animal agribusiness, from animal cruelty to misleading marketing and unfair business practices. Approximately 20 percent of your donation goes directly to Animal Outlook's legal advocacy.

Corporate Outreach – Working with various international corporations, we're successfully pushing for change to reduce suffering, eliminate animal ingredients, and mainstream the availability of plant-based options. Approximately 18 percent of your donation goes directly to campaigns for change.

CAFT

The Coalition to Abolish the Fur Trade (CAFT) is a grass-roots organization, run entirely by unwaged volunteers. Unlike many wealthy, national campaigning groups we rely solely on generous public donations to continue fighting the fur trade.

CAFT has helped regenerate the grass-roots campaign against the fur trade throughout the UK. Through investigations, education, campaigns and demonstrations we have exposed the horror of the fur trade and helped establish and continue many anti-fur actions across Britain. We have filmed undercover in fur farms, lobbied for a ban on fur farming and persuaded countless shops to stop selling real fur.

They also work with anti-fur groups across the world. The fur industry is a global one so our fight against it should work on an international level too.

Anti-Fur activists across the country have continued to campaign against the sale of fur in Harvey Nichols, with regular protests in eight cities across Britain and Ireland. This is the

largest national anti-fur campaign for many years and began when Harvey Nichols dropped its fur-free policy in September 2014. Since then, tens of thousands of leaflets and postcards have been handed to customers calling for a boycott of Harvey Nichols, as protestors have gathered outside the store's branches in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Leeds and Birmingham. In October 2013, Harvey Nichols' head of fashion Paula Reed was forced to resign over her decision to start selling fur again, but despite this, the company has continued to sell fur.

Friends of Animals

Friends of Animals (FoA) is a non-profit, international animal advocacy organization incorporated in the state of New York in 1957. Friends of Animals advocates for the rights of nonhuman animals, free-living and domestic. Our goal is to free animals from cruelty and institutionalized exploitation around the world.



The organization has grown from its beginnings as the most comprehensive low-cost spay neuter program in the country, facilitating more than 2.8 million spay/neuter procedures to date. It has evolved as well and now places critical habitat, wildlife protection and veganism at the core of animal advocacy. We also address the biggest contributors to climate change caused by human activity—deforestation, animal agriculture and fossil fuels.

FoA is on the frontlines of providing sanctuary for animals that were victims of exploitation in the exotic pet trade, research and entertainment industry, operating Primarily Primates in San Antonio, which cares for more than 300 animals including many chimps.

Their reach also extends overseas with two important projects in Africa: The Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project in The Gambia and our work in Senegal where FoA has been instrumental in establishing and maintaining a recovery program for the Scimitar-horned Oryx and Dama Gazelle. FoA is also working to restore the critically endangered North African, red-necked Ostrich (*Struthio camelus camelus*), the largest bird on earth. What's more FoA has partnered with Senegal National Parks to establish water-efficient gardens as a new source of sustainable nutrition for local communities in the Ferlo area of northeast Senegal.

Hunt Saboteurs Association

The Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) was formed in the winter of 1963 and first went into action in South Devon on Boxing Day...

Hunting with hounds was supposed to have been banned in England & Wales in February 2005, and in Scotland, several years earlier. However, now the fuss and media attention has died down, most hunts are carrying on as they did before. The police have never known much about hunting other than how to try to protect it, so we never had much faith in them changing sides.

Hunts around the country are arrogantly continuing their slaughter in the name of sport, in the hope or knowledge that the people in power don't really care. One of our greatest weapons is now the video camera – enough instances of hunts breaking the law caught on camera and hopefully not even the blinkered politicians will be able to ignore it. MiniDV camcorders cost as little as £250 and can be adapted to take a covert pinhole camera so no-one at the hunt need even know you are filming.



Hunt saboteurs, after holding back to see if the law would work will now seek to act where it counts – in the killing fields. We are experienced in using non-violent direct-action tactics to save the lives of thousands of hunted animals every season. From using hunting horns and voice calls to run off with the hounds at foxhunts, to standing in front of the shooting butts on the grouse moors, to wading through the rivers at minxhunts, wherever animals are being hunted for fun, hunt saboteurs will be there, protecting our wildlife from the “sportsmen” who get their kicks from killing.

It is no small measure of our effectiveness and the power of the people whose ‘sport’ we seek to affect and their friends, that has seen our relatively small number subjected to intense law-enforcement scrutiny and vilification in parliament and the media. We have seen laws brought in at the behest of the powerful pro-hunting lobby almost at the drop of a hat over the last 20 years.

In the early days of Hunt Sabotage, hunts that regularly found themselves the subject of attention from Saboteurs would generally resort to the most obvious and basic tactic of physical intimidation and attack to deter Saboteurs. When this failed to work, the police and the courts were brought into play. These initiatives have failed due to a lack of basic understanding of our reasons for existing – that we believe the hunting of a wild animal for sport to be inherently wrong, and as such we will do our utmost to prevent it happening, regardless of the attacks we face.

In our 57 years of existence, Hunt Saboteurs have experienced everything from the ancient (c1361) Breach of the Peace laws to the Prevention of Terrorism Act! What started off as a worrying threat for the early Saboteurs in the mid 1960’s was (as have been all the laws since) confronted and ultimately rendered ineffective when it was being abused. The use (and abuse) of the law has been one of the constant factors in Hunt Sabotage over the years.

MCL Vegan way

Compassionate living is about making connections between the way we live, and the way others suffer, between unnecessary industrial development and the destruction of the planet. It involves a commitment to work non-violently for change, promoting lifestyles that are possible for all the world’s people, sustainable within the resources of the planet, environmentally friendly and free of all exploitation of animals and of people.

The Movement for Compassionate Living 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 whereas much of our food and resources as possible are produced locally.

Dietary veganism is an important first step, but if we are to work towards the liberation of both people and the animals of the Earth, refusing food and other products derived from animal exploitation alone is not enough.

We must extend our compassion to all life:

- To humans who suffer increasingly world-wide from starvation, disease, warfare and exploitation.
- To wildlife that suffers as a result of the destruction of natural habitats.
- To the whole environment on which the health of all life depends.
- Only fully compassionate living will nurture the growth in human awareness and commitment on which the future of the world depends.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES (HSUS)

It is the largest animal rights group of US. It supports many small local humane societies as well. They spend millions of dollars every year in fighting for animal rights and stopping cruelty against animals.

There is a huge demand for wildlife due to the lifestyle of people. They need leather goods, seafood and other things that come from animals. The profit margin of illegal wildlife trade is very high. The pet and farm animals are also mistreated in many places. Many countries still don't have strong judicial systems to protect the rights of animals. These organizations spread their wings in different parts of the world and help to protect the animals from human cruelty. They work to end-

- End the cruelest practices toward all animals.
- Care for animals in crisis.
- Build a stronger animal protection movement.

Our rescue and direct care work responds to today's cruelties; our education, legislative and policy work prevents tomorrow's.

They have-

- The world's greatest roster of experts in animal welfare.
- Rescuers and caregivers with years of experience.
- State directors working on animal issues around the country and passionate advocates pushing for policy change.
- Several affiliated animal sanctuaries providing direct care and medical help for animals in need.
- A global affiliate, Humane Society International, which advances the welfare of animals in more than 50 countries

ANIMAL JUSTICE PROJECT

This animal rights group is based in the UK. They also have activities in the US and Europe. The organization was founded in 2015. They use the social media to spread their message across the globe. They also use press releases so that their voice can be heard. They talk about human justice and raise awareness through education, advocacy, media, and protest.

Animal Justice Project's mission is a society free from animal exploitation and we work strategically within five key areas to achieve this: Undercover investigation, pressure campaigning, education, organizing and public engagement. Animal Justice Project is guided by inclusive, empowered, compassionate, and fair values. These values enable us to work with respect and dignity for the rights of all animals.

They create innovative campaigns against industry leaders who represent the vast majority of animal abuse within their sector, and we carry out undercover investigations at these

facilities. Our key targets are industry leaders and those who hold ‘higher welfare’ and ‘free-range’ labels such as RSPCA Assured farms.

Their vivisection work highlights the cruel and needless torturing of animals in laboratories and shines a light on the 50% of animal experiments that take place at British universities. Their key campaigns such as Campus without Cruelty and Missing reflect our university targets.

Wildlife Conservation Network

Dedicated to protecting endangered species and preserving natural habitats, Wildlife Conservation Network stands as a leader in supporting innovative strategies to help animals thrive. Partnering with various animal protection organizations and community groups around the world to help develop solutions for human-wildlife coexistence, WCN is working towards a future where conservation and respect is a common goal for all generations.

They pass 100% of funds designated to a species directly to fieldwork to protect that species and 94% of donations to WCN are used to support our Conservation Partners.

Their Wildlife Funds have supported projects across the globe to protect threatened species throughout their entire habitat.

This has been WCN’s mission for two decades, and every stride towards this mission is made possible thanks to the generosity of our community of supporters. In honor of our 20th anniversary, let’s take a look back at WCN’s history and some of our Network’s most remarkable achievements.

The elephant Sanctuary

The nation’s largest natural habitat refuge, The Elephant Sanctuary, based in Tennessee, acts as the nation’s largest natural habitat refuge for endangered African and Asian elephants.

This animal protection organization aims to raise public awareness of the needs of elephants in captivity, while providing care, herd companionship and a safe haven to captive elephants. Standing true in their ethos as a sanctuary, the organization is not open to the public, but you can catch some stunning photos on their website!



The mission is to provide captive elephants with individualized care, the companionship of a herd, and the opportunity to live out their lives in a safe haven dedicated to their well-being and educate the public of the complex needs of elephants in captivity and the crisis facing elephants in the wild.

They believe that increasing public knowledge is key to creating a world where elephants no longer live under constant threat of poaching, habitat loss, conflict, or capture. The Elephant Discovery Center offers hands-on self-guided exhibits and educational programming that explores the many ways elephants shape our world.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

PETA is an animal rights organization that opposes speciesism, and the abuse of animals in any way, such as for food, clothing, entertainment, or research. PETA lobbies government agencies to impose fines and/or confiscate animals when animal-welfare legislation has been violated, promotes a vegan lifestyle, tries to reform practices on factory farms and in slaughterhouses, sends undercover investigators into animal-research laboratories, farms, and circuses initiates media campaigns against particular companies or practices, helps to find sanctuaries for animals formerly used by circuses and zoos, and initiates lawsuits against companies that refuse to change their practices.

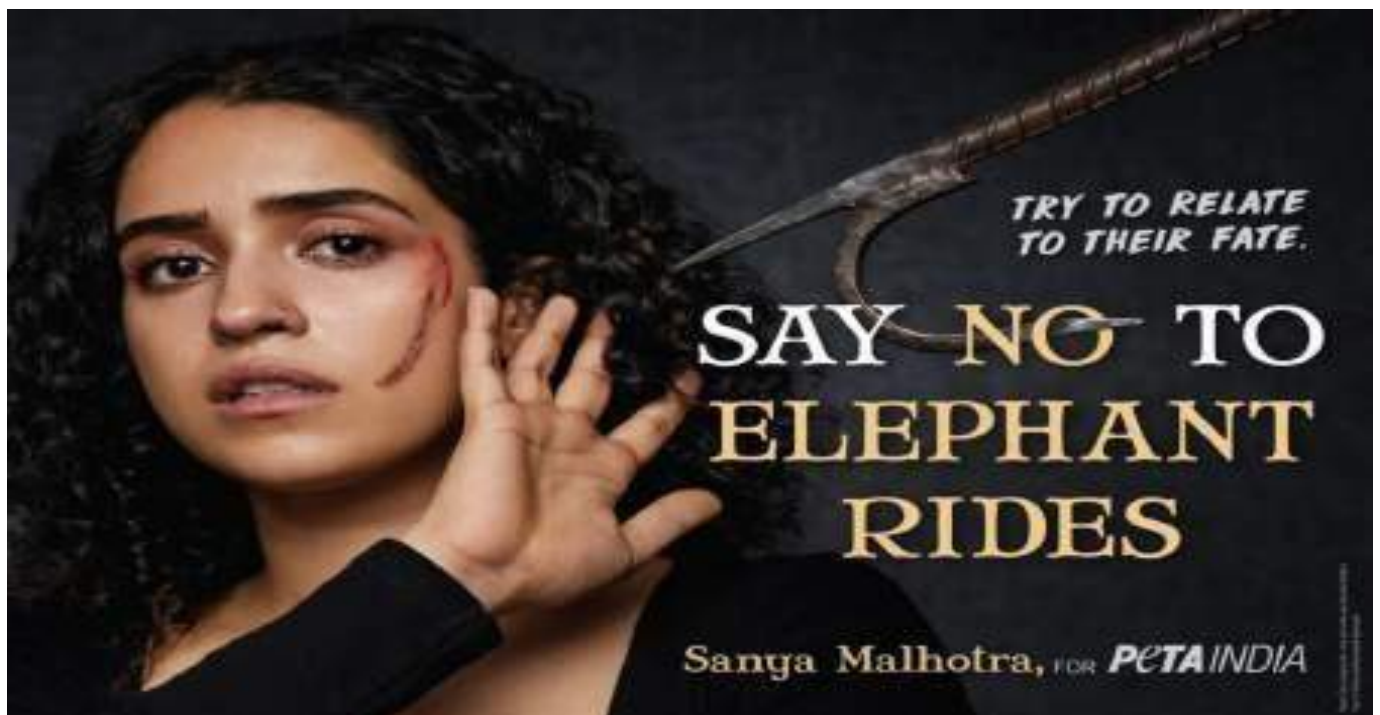
In 2020, PETA's website claimed they had 6.5 million supporters, and received donations of \$49 million for 2019. PETA sends its staff undercover into industries and other facilities that use animals to document the alleged abuse of animals. Investigators may spend many months as employees of a facility, making copies of documents and wearing hidden cameras.



PETA India was founded in 2000 and is based in Mumbai, India. It focuses on issues about animals in laboratories, the food industry, the leather trade, and entertainment."

PETA and NGO Animal Rahat, authorized by Animal Welfare Board of India, participated in a nine-month investigation of 16 circuses in India. After it was revealed that "animals used in circuses were subjected to chronic confinement, physical abuse, and psychological torment", AWBI in 2013 banned registration of elephants for performance.

PETA India put up billboards prior to a 2020 annual religious event Eid al-Adha where animals are ritualistically slaughtered. The billboards depicted goats with the words "I am a living being and not just meat. Change your view towards us and become a vegan." and "I am ME, Not Mutton. See the Individual. Go Vegan." Muslim clerics wanted the billboards taken down and claimed that it was hurtful to their religious sentiments



Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing

The Johns Hopkins University Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT) has worked with scientists, since 1981, to find new methods to replace the use of laboratory animals in experiments, reduce the number of animals tested, and refine necessary tests to eliminate pain and distress (the Three Rs as described in Russell and Burch's *Principles of Humane Experimental Technique*). CAAT is an academic, science-based center affiliated with the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

CAAT promotes humane science by supporting the creation, development, validation, and use of alternatives to animals in research, product safety testing, and education. It is not an activist group; rather, it seeks to effect change by working with scientists in industry, government, and academia to find new ways to replace animals with non-animal methods, reduce the numbers of animals necessary, or refine methods to make them less painful or stressful to the animals involved. CAAT has offered grants since 1993 that fund development of non-animal in-vitro test methods that may replace the use of laboratory animals in certain tests.

Starting in 2013, CAAT has co-sponsored an annual symposium with the Animal Welfare Information Center (National Agricultural Library, USDA) and the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (NIH) on the Three Rs. The first six symposia focused on the social housing of laboratory animals, since it has been shown that housing social species with other animals of their kind improves animal welfare. The most recent symposium, "7th Annual 3Rs Symposium: Practical Solutions and Success Stories," occurred virtually on June 4-5, 2020 and addressed topics throughout the spectrum of the Three Rs, including using brain organoids to study infectious diseases such as Covid-19 or Zika, using Grimace Scales to assess animal pain, positive reinforcement training of lab animals, and using guidelines such as ARRIVE and PREPARE to design experiments that use fewer animals.

Mercy For Animals

One of the leading organizations dedicated to exposing the treatment of farm animals, MercyFor Animals has been involved in some of the most important undercover investigations of recent years. As well as undercover industry investigations, they're active promoters of a compassionate vegan lifestyle through national outreach and education programs.

At industrial farms and slaughterhouses, farmed animals endure shocking abuse, out of sight and out of mind. But a team of Mercy For Animals undercover investigators, wired with hidden cameras, is pulling back the curtains of these cruel and secretive operations, leading to landmark changes along the way.

Pigs, cows, chickens, fish, and other animals raised at factory farms experience unimaginable cruelty. Mercy For Animals investigations have uncovered routine abuse and frequent brutality at these facilities, including cows kicked, punched, and dragged by the neck; piglets' tails cut off with dull blades; chickens stabbed and stomped to death; and fish skinned and cut open while still conscious and able to feel pain.

Mercy For Animals believes that a world without industrial animal agriculture is possible—if we work together to create it. Imagine a world in which we nourish ourselves with food that

is kind to animals and sustainable for the planet and all who share it. We envision a world in which eating is an act of compassion, in which no one is exploited or forced to exploit another.

United Poultry Concerns

United Poultry Concerns is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the compassionate and respectful treatment of chickens, turkeys, ducks, and other domestic fowl. We hold that the treatment of these birds in the areas of food production, science, education, entertainment, and humane companionship situations has a significant effect on human, animal, and environmental welfare. We seek to make the public aware of the ways in which poultry is used, and to promote the benefits of a vegan diet and lifestyle. We provide information through our quarterly magazine *Poultry Press*, our website at www.upc-online.org, and our sanctuary in Machipongo, Virginia on the Eastern Shore. We invite you to join us and support our work.

Founded in 1990 by Karen Davis, United Poultry Concerns is the world's foremost non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the respectful treatment of domestic fowl. UPC runs a haven for chickens in Virginia, and also teaches people about the egg and chicken meat industries, the natural lives of free chickens, pleasures and benefits of human-chicken companionship, and alternatives to chicken farming and the use of chickens in education and scientific experimentation. – Dr. Annie Potts, *Chicken*, 2012

Campaigning against cruelty to chickens and other domestic fowl, United Poultry Concerns (UPC) operates a poultry paradise in Virginia and teaches the public about the truth behind the egg and chicken meat industry. They are passionate about promoting cruelty-free alternatives and raising awareness of the pleasures and benefits of human-chicken companionship. UPC is leading the way when it comes to replacing school hatching programs and putting a stop to the cruel practice of forced molting.

Farm Sanctuary

Sanctuary is a place, a mission, a way of life, a state of being. It is a space of refuge and tranquility, where life is sacred and trauma is healed, where humans and other animals are free from harm and live in peace with dignity. In the physical world, as in our hearts, Sanctuary is a safe place where transformation can occur. For 36 years, Farm Sanctuary has provided that place of peace for thousands of rescued farm animals. In turn, these animals are ambassadors, representing the billions more like them currently suffering in an unjust food system.

These survivors' stories — which illustrate their sheer will to live, their sentience, their awe-inspiring resilience, and their unending ability to love and forgive — create deep connections and compassionate understanding in those who open their hearts to them and face the realities of their pain. While we can't rescue all the animals in animal agriculture, we know that Sanctuary can heal the animals who have been rescued, and fundamentally impact — often with lasting change — the people who hear these messages of hope, healing, compassion, and love. At Farm Sanctuary, we meet people where they are on their journey, without judgment,

and model a new way to live with farm animals without exploitation of them, our shared planet, or the workers and communities impacted by an oppressive food system. By meeting cruelty with kindness, and treating all beings with respect, we can all demonstrate the Power of Sanctuary.

Cruelty Free International

Cruelty Free International is the leading organization working to create a world where nobody wants or believes we need to experiment on animals. Our dedicated team is experts in their fields, combining award-winning campaigning, political lobbying, pioneering undercover investigations, scientific and legal expertise, and corporate responsibility.

Educating, challenging, and inspiring others across the globe to respect and protect animals, we investigate and expose the reality of life for animals in laboratories, challenge decision-makers to make a positive difference for animals, and champion better science and cruelty-free living.

We are widely respected as an authority on animal testing issues and are frequently called on by governments, the media, corporations, and official bodies for advice or expert opinions.

We work professionally, building relationships with politicians, business leaders and officials, analyzing legislation and challenging decision-making panels around the globe to act as the voice for animals in laboratories.

With a history spanning over 100 years, Cruelty-Free International has achieved so much for animals. Bringing the issue to public attention with our dynamic and determined approach, we have inspired generations of politicians, decision-makers, and compassionate people to make a difference for animals used in experiments. As the problem has grown, we have stepped up to meet the challenge across the world, placing the issue on the global agenda for the first time. We have saved millions of animals from a life of suffering in laboratories, and together we can do so much more. Established in 1898, Cruelty-Free International is firmly rooted in the early social justice movement. Our founder, Frances Power Cobbe, was a formidable women's rights campaigner and philanthropist. Previously known as the 'British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection' or 'BUAV', today Cruelty Free International is the leading organization working globally to consign animal experiments to the history books.

This organization works towards banning all kinds of animal research. They protest against the use of cats, dogs, and other animals in research. This organization was founded more than 100 years ago, and they are still working to prevent animal cruelty.

World Animal Protection

The organization is working to end the inhumane culling of stray dogs, which many countries do in a misguided effort to eliminate rabies. The organization points out that vaccination programs are the only effective way to eliminate rabies, and work with governments on vaccination programs. In 2012, a mass vaccination program was started in the Shaanxi, Guizhou and Anhui Provinces of China, working with the Chinese Animal Disease Control Centre; as of June 2014, 750 veterinarians have been trained and over 90,000 dogs have been vaccinated.[14] Mass vaccination programs have also been delivered in Bali, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Kenya, Zanzibar, and Kathmandu, Nepal.

A second focus is on stray dog population management itself, through proven humane methods such as education, improved legislation, registration and identification of dogs, sterilization and contraception, holding facilities and rehoming centers. They help governments design a program, and monitor and evaluate progress, using the model provided in the document "Humane Dog Population Management Guidance", developed in November 2007 by The International Companion Animal Management Coalition (ICAM Coalition), of which the organization is a member.

Programs often include veterinary services such as mobile clinics for stray cats and dogs or those belonging to people who cannot afford veterinary care. The animals are sterilized, vaccinated, and provided other

needed veterinary care. Such programs are provided in Sri Lanka, Zanzibar, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Sierra Leone, and Bali.

A further focus is on helping working animals (horses, donkeys, and mules) in the West Bank, where mobile clinics were noticing increases in signs of neglect and cruelty. Through a partner organization, the Palestine Wildlife Society, "In each community, we train a few people who can teach others about equine welfare. They attend workshops and visit communities where our training is already having an impact. They then share what they learn. Word spreads. Habits change. Animal welfare improves. And, because their animals are healthier, owners can earn a better living too."



The charity has disaster operations teams in Asia and Latin America. In the aftermath of disasters they travel to worst affected areas to administer emergency veterinary care, distribute food and reunite animals with their owners where possible. The work is of particular benefit in developing world countries, where communities rely on animals for food, transport and income. The charity also works with governments and local animal welfare groups in disaster-prone areas to set up national warning systems and teach communities how to protect their animals in the event of a disaster.

In November 2013 the charity were filmed for a BBC documentary called *Vets in the Disaster Zone*, during disaster response work in the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan. The program aired on BBC Two on 28 April 2014.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The emergence of the RSPCA has its roots in the intellectual climate of the late 18th and early 19th centuries in Britain where opposing views were exchanged in print concerning the use of animals. The harsh use and maltreatment of animals in hauling carriages, scientific experiments (including vivisection), and cultural amusements of fox-hunting, bull-baiting and cock fighting were among some of the matters

that were debated by social reformers, clergy, and parliamentarians. At the beginning of the 19th century, there was an unsuccessful attempt by Sir William Pulteney on 18 April 1800 to pass legislation through the British parliament to ban the practice of bull-baiting. In 1809 Lord Erskine (1750–1823) introduced an anti-cruelty bill which was passed in the House of Lords but was defeated in a vote in the House of Commons. Erskine in his parliamentary speech combined the vocabulary of animal rights and trusteeship with a theological appeal to biblical passages opposing cruelty. A later attempt to pass anti-cruelty legislation was spearheaded by the Irish parliamentarian Richard Martin and in 1822 an anti-cruelty to cattle bill (sometimes called Martin's Act) became law.

The RSPCA has long been criticized for its governance with the Charity Commission describing it as below the standard expected of a large charity and in August 2018 issued the society with an official warning. The RSPCA made significant changes to its governance in 2019 reducing the size of its council from 28 trustees to a new board of trustees of 12 trustees with nine elected by the membership and three co-opted. The RSPCA also introduced term limits of nine years for its trustees and appointed its first independent chair, Rene Olivieri, in its 196 years of history.

In Defense of Animals

IDA works for the protection of animals used in scientific research, food and clothing production, entertainment and sport, and other areas. Its early methods included coordinating protests and nonviolent civil disobedience actions including sit-ins, lockdowns and banner hangings. Today the organization is led by Marilyn Kroplick M.D. and focuses on pressure campaigns, education, and hands-on animal rescue in Mississippi, South Korea, and India.

Ongoing programs include a campaign to end the dog and cat meat industry in South Korea and a campaign aimed at improving conditions for elephants in zoos and circuses. IDA was one of many animal protection organizations that helped shut down the Coulston Foundation, once the largest chimpanzee research center in the world.

The organization's other achievements include the following:

- IDA investigator Ben White set free dolphins off the coast of Japan by swimming underwater to cut the nets held them.
- Campaigning against the hunting of goats and buffalo in Santa Catalina Island, California.
- Creating a chimpanzee sanctuary and education center in Cameroon in 1999.
- Preventing the bow hunting of Tule elk at the Point Reyes National Seashore.
- Ending New York University's crack cocaine experiments on monkeys as part of the Coulston Foundation. In 1995, the US Department of Agriculture backed IDA's claims by accusing the foundation of "keeping several dozen chimpanzees in undersize cages and causing the avoidable deaths of at least five chimpanzees".
- Campaigning against Rockefeller University's neurophysiology experiments on cats. This campaign was supported by PETA. IDA claimed that cats were fully conscious during experiments. The university has denied this. After 18 months of protests by IDA, the university ended the experiments in 1998.
- Ending brain cancer experiments on beagle puppies in 2001 in Phoenix, Arizona by launching a lawsuit against a scientist.
- Campaigned and eventually convinced the city of San Francisco, California to have meat-free Mondays

CalAnimals

The California Animal Welfare Association ("CalAnimals") formed in 2018 through a merger between California's two statewide animal-welfare associations: California Animal Control Directors Association (CACDA) and State Humane Association of California (SHAC). CalAnimals is a nonprofit organization.

SHAC was founded in 1909 to represent local humane organizations with matters of concern to all but beyond the resources of any one organization or agency. CACDA was founded in 1976 to represent California's animal care and control professionals. Together, as one organization, we unite California's animal welfare community and provide even greater support and advocacy to our member organization.

They do the following: -

- Statewide advocate for animal welfare professionals in California.
- Leader in state and regional legislative initiatives to protect animals and advance animal welfare.
- Provide expert guidance to more than 500 incorporated cities and 58 counties in California on public safety and humane animal care in their communities.
- Publish the California Animal Laws Handbook, a compilation of key California codes and regulations pertaining to animals.
- Sponsor the Animal Law Enforcement Training Academy for humane and animal control officers throughout the state.
- Organize year-round training opportunities for animal welfare and veterinary professionals from throughout the state to advance knowledge and offer continuing education opportunities.
- Administer California's Certified Animal Control Officer program, recognizing their training, professionalism, and commitment to pursuing continuing education.
- Sponsor an Emerging Leaders Program to mentor the next generation of animal welfare leaders.
- Support Disaster Response efforts through improved collaboration and implementation of best practices.



Our responsibility to stop animal cruelty

We are all responsible for optimal and responsible behavior towards animals. From almost all contributions to Animal Freedom it becomes apparent that our mentality and our behavior should be based on the principle that every animal has a right to live in freedom. The freedom to behave according to our natures.

We can simplify things to stop or avoid animal cruelty. The first thing can be to turn vegetarian as animal slaughter for food is one of the largest sources of animal cruelty. Second, we need to support organizations that are working towards the betterment of animal rights. Third, we need to avoid and not support places or events where animals are used for entertainment and so on. Finally, when we witness the cruelty, we should try to report to the authorities.



