Introduction

In this unit, we will ask the questions, “Is it morally permissible to cause or contribute to animal suffering?” To answer this question, we will primarily focus on the suffering of animals raised for food (though keep in mind that we also contribute to animal suffering in other ways—e.g., with animal experimentation, by demolishing habitats, and so on). Nearly all of the meat that is produced in the United States is the product of “factory farming”. Factory farms are basically factories or businesses that are in the business of making meat. Just as an automobile factory employs assembly lines and highly efficient, cost-effective methods of producing large numbers of automobiles very quickly, factory farms do just the same for meat. This often results in extremely crowded, extremely dirty living conditions for animals before they are slaughtered. (See: animalclock.org)

- 8.8 billion chickens—99% of them raised in factory farms—killed in the U.S. each year
- 115 million pigs—90% of them raised in factory farms—killed in the U.S. each year
- 29 million cows—80% of them raised in factory farms—killed in the U.S. each year
- 232 million turkeys—99% of them raised in factory farms—killed in the U.S. each year

In short, nearly all chickens, cows, and pigs (about 99% of the animals we eat) experience very impoverished, nasty, brutal, and short lives before being sent to slaughter. But, also keep in mind that:

- Over 100 million mice and rats are killed in U.S. laboratories each year.
- There are about 70,000 monkeys currently in captivity in the U.S. being experimented on right now (over 75% of these experiments are labelled “harmful” in their project proposals; 90% if you include “minimally harmful” experiments).

In light of these facts, we will ask, is killing animals for human benefit morally permissible?

Some videos: [Warning: EXTREMELY Disturbing] Chickens; Pigs; If Slaughterhouses Had Glass Walls
Cohen Against Animal Rights

Cohen argues that animals do NOT have moral rights. First, he defines what a “right” is:

**Moral Right:** A moral right is a moral claim that one can exercise against another.

For instance, I might have a right to life, or a right not to be harmed. These give rise to moral obligations (for instance, you are obligated not to kill or harm me).

*Side note: Rights give rise to duties, but not vice versa. If I have a right not to be harmed, then you automatically have a moral duty (obligation) not to harm me. On the other hand, if we have a moral duty to benefit or help others (as many think that we do), this does not entail that you a right to be benefited by others.]*

Cohen’s claim: Since rights are claims that one exercises against others, it must be that the only individuals who HAVE rights are those who CAN exercise claims against others. He writes, “The holders of rights must have the capacity to comprehend rules of duty, governing all including themselves. In applying such rules, the holders of rights must recognize possible conflicts between what is in their own interest and what is just.”

The result: But, note that animals are not capable of exercising claims against others, or comprehending the rules of moral duty. Therefore, animals have no rights. Since human beings are the only beings capable of exercising claims against others, only human beings have rights (Note that other intelligent species WOULD have rights under this definition if they existed; e.g., aliens or hobbits).

But, if animals have no right not to be harmed, then it is morally permissible to eat them, experiment on them, etc.

**Objections:** Let’s examine some objections to this view.

1. **Animals Are Moral:** Lots of animals have the ability to reason, and communicate moral claims to one another, etc. (e.g., they retreat when attacked; they “punish” others for stealing food by biting them; etc.), so they DO have rights.

   **Reply:** Animals may have SOME ability to reason, problem solve, communicate, etc., but it is too rudimentary. They do not grasp moral arguments or apply moral principles to determine right and wrong action. And THAT is what is required in order to have rights.

2. **Infanticide:** If Cohen is correct, then infants and the severely cognitively disabled have no rights, since they are not capable of exercising moral claims against others, or comprehending moral duties, etc. Therefore, according to Cohen, it is permissible to eat babies and experiment on the cognitively disabled.
Indeed, if moral rights depended ONLY on mental capacities, then it might be permissible for, e.g., Einstein to eat YOU. Possible reply: DO we recognize a limitation on rights due to intellectual capacity to some extent? For instance, a cognitively disabled person does not have a right to run for public office, or bear arms, vote, raise children, etc. Also, people under 16, 18, 21, etc. are not allowed to drive, vote, join the military, smoke, drink, etc.

Reply: Cohen amends his original claim. His REVISED proposal is this: An individual has rights if and only if it is a member of a SPECIES that is IN GENERAL capable of exercising moral claims against others, comprehending the rules of duty, etc. Since human beings are IN GENERAL capable of these things (i.e., it is the norm, or the majority state), infants and the severely cognitively disabled inherit these rights too.

In short, infants and the severely cognitively disabled get to have rights merely by being members of a species that, on the whole, fits the criteria for having rights.

More Objections: Even so, many worries remain:

3. Speciesism: Regardless of how intelligent animals are, they can still suffer. As Peter Singer noted, "The question is not, Can they reason? nor, Can they talk? but, Can they suffer?" And factory farming and animal experimentation cause animal suffering. Surely that is morally important. To believe and behave as if human suffering matters, morally, but animal suffering does not is "speciesism".

Racism and sexism are the beliefs that the well-being or suffering of one race, or one sex, matters morally, while that of another does not—or at least, matters a lot LESS. But, these beliefs are unjustified, and morally repugnant. So too is speciesism.

Reply: Forms of discrimination like racism and sexism are immoral because there is no morally relevant difference between races and sexes which might justify treating them differently. But there IS a morally relevant difference between humans and other species: Namely, WE have the ability to engage in moral reasoning, exercise moral claims, etc.!

If we were not speciesists, and all creatures were considered equally, we'd either have to admit that either: (1) NO species has rights, or (2) They ALL do (in which case, even rats would have the same rights as humans). Either option is absurd.

Is this fair to Singer? Singer EXPLICITLY takes steps to clarify that he is not suggesting equal TREATMENT of animals; but rather only equal CONSIDERATION of INTERESTS. Since, e.g., rats do not have the ability to reason or consider political policies and issues, they have no interest in being given the right to vote. But, since they CAN feel pain, they DO have an interest in not being physically harmed, so we should consider this fact when making moral decisions that might cause a rat to suffer. Is Cohen being ‘uncharitable’?]
[Cohen also points out that, even if we DID care about animal suffering, perhaps causing SOME animal suffering could still be justified if the benefits from it were ENORMOUS. For instance, if we cure a disease, and save millions of lives, might this benefit justify the suffering of thousands of rats, caused by laboratory experimentation and research?]

4. Counter-Examples: Imagine the following scenarios.

**Smart Cow:** A cow has been born which is extremely intelligent, and has learned to talk. The cow is capable of engaging in moral reasoning, and writes a philosophical essay in which she argues that it would be morally wrong to kill her.

But IS it morally wrong to kill the smart cow? Intuitively, yes. But, on Cohen’s revised view, it would NOT be wrong to do so. After all, assuming the smart cow is the only one of her kind, then apparently she is NOT a member of a species that is IN GENERAL capable of exercising moral claims, etc. Consider another case:

**Post-Apocalypse:** In the future, nuclear war breaks out around the world. The survivors live in a devastated world where, for some reason, 70% of the human survivors live as animals, no longer capable of speech or rational thought. The other 30% are still what we would call “normal”.

Notice that in this scenario the human race is NOT a species that is “in general” capable of exercising moral claims, comprehending moral duties, etc. Does this mean that human beings—even the “normal” adults—no longer have rights? That seems absurd.

**Secret Population:** Unbeknownst to us, a MASSIVE population of 10 billion human beings with the mental capacity of a normal cow has been living for decades, hidden away in the Himalayan mountain range. Some explorers discover them today.

In this example, it turns out that RIGHT NOW the human race is NOT a species that is “in general” capable of exercising moral claims, comprehending moral duties, etc. If this story were true, would that mean that, our whole lives, we have been MISTAKEN about whether human beings had rights? i.e., as it turns out, we NEVER had rights at all!? That is completely absurd. The fact of whether or not we have rights should not be affected by whether or not there are billions of humans that we do not know about, who are incapable of engaging in moral reasoning.

Suggested Amendment: What if Cohen were to AGAIN amend his principle by COMBINING his two proposals, such that an individual has a full set of rights if and only if it EITHER: (i) Can personally exercise moral claims against others, comprehending the rules of duty, etc., or (ii) Is a member of a SPECIES that is IN GENERAL capable of exercising moral claims against others, comprehending the rules of duty, etc.?
Rebuttal: On this hybrid proposal, it WOULD be wrong to kill and eat Smart Cow, because she meets criterion (i). It would also be wrong to kill and eat any of us “normal” adults in both Post-Apocalypse and Secret Population, because we too would meet criterion (i). So, problem PARTIALLY solved!

However, even on this hybrid proposal, NO human infants, and NONE of the billions of cognitively disabled human beings would have rights, because those individuals meet NEITHER criterion (i) NOR criterion (ii). Yet, that seems false. Surely the question of whether or not it is PRESENTLY wrong to kill babies does NOT depend on whether or not there is a secret population of cognitively disabled humans in the Himalayans.

[A Final Worry: If Cohen is right, then it should be permissible to, say, brutally torture puppies. But, clearly this is morally wrong. So, Cohen must be mistaken.

Cohen’s Reply: Cohen does not think we can do ANYTHING to animals. For instance, he believes there are duties of non-maleficence (duty not to hurt others) and beneficence (duty to help others) that might give us obligations to at least act HUMANELY toward animals; i.e., we should not be cruel to animals. So, we cannot torture animals for NO reason. However, these duties do not imply that animals have rights.

Rebuttal: But, then, aren’t factory-farms and animal laboratories immoral, since animals are NOT treated humanely there? Cohen’s reply seems to undermine his whole project!

Possible Reply: One might suggest, while we DO have duties to not harm animals for NO reason (i.e., it is wrong to harm an animal just for fun), this duty is easily overridden if we DO have a good reason for harming them. So, for instance, perhaps our duty not to harm animals is overridden so long as it: makes meat production cheaper and easier; helps us test cosmetics, creams, lotions, etc. for safety; helps us make scientific discoveries; and so on.]