

## All Animals are Equal by Peter Singer

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## Peter Singer and animal rights

Ethical and philosophical perspective

Utilitarian: the doctrine that actions are right if they are useful or for the benefit of a majority.

•One entity, from the point of view of the universe, is no more good/valuable than another.



## Equality: Looking to the oppressed past...

#### Racism/Sexism

- "natural" superiority/inferiority
- 2. Pejorative terms for minorities
- Differences between women/men, black/white



#### Animal abuse

- 1. NORM: Slavery regarded as 1. NORM: Eating and experimenting animals
  - Calling them "animals" isolates humans as civilized and superior
  - 3. We shouldn't TREAT groups equally (i.e. giving a pig the right to vote), but we should consider their rights in the same way



# How should we judge equality?

#### **Among Humans**

- Moral Idea
- Distinct from judgments of "intelligence, moral capacity, physical strength, or similar matters of fact."
- A philosophy on how we should treat all other humans
- Interests
- Capacity for suffering
- NOT
  - Intelligence
  - Moral capability
  - Strength
  - Any attribute



## Why is it wrong to have a **bias** for our species?

#### Humans...

1. Can live the "good life"

- 2. Capacity to suffer
- 3. Inherent 'dignity' of humans
- 4. Ability to rationalize (voting)

#### Counterargument

- 1. "every sentient being is capable of leading a life that is happier or less miserable than some alternative life".

  Behavior of some animals show emotional expression.
- 2. Adult apes, cats, mammals are aware and sensitive to pain
- 3. Humanist thinkers prioritize humans based on Judeo-Christian values
- 4. We should equally CONSIDER them



### "Most humans are speciesists"

- Eating them as most common form of contact
  - Objectified and only valued economically, within the market system
  - Singer would call this a trivial interest (we can eat soy instead...)
  - Even calling them "animals" arbitrarily distinguishes humans from other animals in an US vs. THEM mentality
- Modern philosophers have not challenged the prevailing ideology and thus not extended rights' language to non-humans
- Why do we continue to accept/perpetuate this "injustice" according to Singer?





### Questions for discussion

- What separates humans from non-humans?
  - Consciousness?
  - What about mentally disabled humans?
  - Dignity?
- Would be "unfair" to use an imbecile or orphan infant for medical research instead of a dog?
- Can a weighing of considered interests help solve this dilemma of injustice?
- Singer often mentions mammals (pigs, apes, cats, etc.) in his arguments. Would Singer want us to extend rights to other nonsentient beings such as bacteria, plants or rocks?
- Should we try to minimize all suffering in our dealings with animals?