Ce sujet comprend 3 documents :


- Document 3 : Screen capture of the “About the Project” section of *The Nonhuman Rights Project* internet web page

Compte tenu des caractéristiques de ce dossier et des différentes possibilités d’exploitation qu’il offre, vous indiquerez à quel niveau d’apprentissage vous pourriez le destiner et quels objectifs vous vous fixeriez. Vous présenterez et justifierez votre démarche pour atteindre ces objectifs.


US animal rights activists filed an unusual lawsuit on Tuesday on behalf of a macaque monkey who snapped selfie photographs, arguing it owned the photos rather than the British nature photographer involved.

One of Naruto's selfies  Photo: David Slater/Court exhibit provided by PETA via AP

US animal rights activists filed an unusual lawsuit on Tuesday on behalf of a macaque monkey who snapped selfie photographs, arguing it owned the photos rather than the British nature photographer involved.
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) filed the suit in federal
court in San Francisco on behalf of six-year-old Naruto, seeking to have
the macaque “declared the author and owner of his photograph.”

“Our argument is simple,” PETA said in a statement. “US copyright law
doesn't prohibit an animal from owning a copyright, and since Naruto took
the photo, he owns the copyright, as any human would.”

The photos were taken in 2011 on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi by
David Slater, a British nature photographer.

He later published a book of his photographs that included two selfies
taken by Naruto. The San Francisco-based company that published the
book - Blurb - is named as a co-defendant in the suit.

“If this lawsuit succeeds, it will be the first time that a non-human animal
is declared the owner of property, rather than being declared a piece of
property himself or herself,” PETA said. “It will also be the first time that a
right is extended to a non-human animal beyond just the mere basic
necessities of food, shelter, water, and veterinary care.

“In our view, it is high time.”

But Slater insists he owns the rights to the photos since he set up the
tripod and walked away for a few minutes only to find out that the
monkey had grabbed his camera and snapped away.

He told the Washington Post last year, when the copyright controversy
erupted, that the widespread distribution of the photos on the Internet
had cost him a lot of money.

“This is ruining my business,” he told the paper. “If it was a normal
photograph and I had claimed I had taken it, I would potentially be a lot
richer than I am.”

http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b07gxpzd7

Document vidéo (2’09”) à consulter sur la tablette multimédia fournie.
About the Project

Q&A About the Nonhuman Rights Project

Frequently asked questions: Are you talking about giving human rights to animals? What’s the scientific basis for your lawsuits? What happens to your plaintiffs if you win? What do you mean by “legal person”? Many more ...

What Is the Nonhuman Rights Project?

The Nonhuman Rights Project is unlike any other organization in the world. Why? Because we’re the only group fighting for actual LEGAL rights for members of species other than our own. More ...

Are You a Legal Person or a Legal Thing?

If you are a nonhuman animal, you are simply a thing — property that is owned by a legal person. In legal terms, “things” are invisible to civil judges. They possess no legal rights and no hope of having them. Not so long as they remain legal things. More ...

Why We Work Through the Common Law

The Nonhuman Rights Project argues that some nonhuman animals should have the capacity to possess common law rights. What is the common law and why do we take that approach as opposed to using federal laws, which only provide for minimal protection of certain animals? More ...