

Candidate Identifier Number: _____

UCL Language Centre English for Academic Purposes (In-Sessional) Course

Autumn Term 2006.

Listening Examination: Lecture

Time allowed 50 minutes

**FOX-HUNTING, ANIMAL TESTING AND THE ANIMAL RIGHTS
MOVEMENT**

Before the lecture begins you will have 10 minutes to read this document. During the lecture you should complete the questions according to the instructions given. Where you are required to complete the gap, it is usually one word per gap (with 1 mark per correct answer). Occasionally, you may have to write a phrase, but this should be clear from the question.

After the lecture you will have 10 minutes to check through the answers.

Please note that no questions will be asked during the Introduction.

[The marks available for each question are in brackets, *for example* (2), at the right hand side of the page at the end of each question.]

I INTRODUCTION

No questions

II FOX-HUNTING

1. Complete the gap (one word):

Until the beginning of 2005, more than _____ people took part in fox-hunting in the UK. (1)

2. Circle **one** answer:

Fox-hunting was restored in 1660

True / False (1)

3. Circle **one** answer and then complete the gap:

Farmers **liked / disliked** fox-hunters because foxes were considered to be

_____ (2)

4. Circle **two** answers:

Fox-hunting has had an influence on which **two** of the following:

health colour pub signs
painting hunting scenes (2)

5. Circle **one** answer and then complete the gap:

Fox-hunting traditionally took place in **winter** / **summer** because the fields were not full of _____.

(2)

6. Complete the gap (one word):

Fox-hunting created _____ in rural areas
because it needed people to look after the horses and dogs.

(1)

7. Supporters are in favour of fox-hunting because: Circle **two** from the list below:

foxes kill farm animals it is a sport for rich people
it unites country people socially it is old-fashioned (2)

8. Opponents are against fox-hunting because: Circle **two** from the list below:

It is cruel It is bad for health
it is a sport for rich people it gives work to local people (2)

9. Circle **one** answer:

In the UK a **majority** / **minority** of the public oppose fox-hunting (1)

10. What sorts of animals cannot now be hunted with dogs?

_____ _____ (2)

11. Circle **one** answer:

Everyone in the UK has now stopped hunting with dogs.

True / **False** (1)

III ANIMAL TESTING

12. Complete the gap (one word):

Hunting Life Sciences is _____ largest animal testing laboratory. (1)

13. Circle **two** of the following:

The laboratory tests the safety of which **two** of the following products:

machines medicines cosmetics food (2)

14. How does Brian Cass defend animal testing?

Circle **one** answer:

- a) it is beneficial to managers
- b) it is beneficial to industry
- c) it is beneficial to sick people (1.5)

15. Circle **one** answer:

700 / **7000** / **70,000** animals are used for testing at HLS annually. (1)

16. The majority of animals used for testing are: circle **two** answers:

dogs rats fish monkeys (2)

17. Which word best describes the living conditions of the animals visited by the *Monde Diplomatique* reporters? Circle **one** answer:

- a) fearful
 - b) clean
 - c) dangerous
 - d) free
- (2)

18. Which **one** of the following arguments is **not** true in terms of animal testing? Circle **one**:

- i. tests are compulsory in Japan and the US and therefore essential for export/trade
 - ii. the law in the UK requires animal testing on products for human use
 - iii. tests on animals are simpler than other methods such as computer simulation
- (2)

IV WHY ALL THE FUSS? WHAT ARE ANIMAL RIGHTS?

19. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed approximately:
Circle **one** answer:

- a) 50 years ago b) 60 years ago c) 70 years ago (1.5)

20. Add **three more** to this list:

Human rights refer to lack of distinction based on race, colour,

_____ ,

_____ ,

_____ ,

(3)

21. Circle **one** answer:

The Animal Rights' website says animals have the right not to be used for human purposes.

True / **False** (1)

22. Add **three more** to this list:

Animal rights activists believe animals can feel pain, _____,
_____, and _____ (3)

23. Link the term on the left with the correct definition in the middle and the correct description on the right →

Factory farming	uses animals for scientific research	no freedom to move
Vivisection	rears animals for maximum profit	conditions of pain

(3)

V ANIMAL RIGHTS PROTESTORS

24. Complete the gaps (one word per gap):

“One example of such debate is whether research that _____
animals is ever _____, even if it _____ human
beings.” (3)

25. **Mention** three kinds of **places** where protestors have broken the law in recent years:

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____ (3)

26. What happened to the newly liberated mink in Denmark? Circle **one** answer:
- a) Most of them escaped
 - b) Only 25% escaped (1)
27. Of those that escaped in Denmark which **one** of following is true? Circle **one** answer:
- a) Most remained free
 - b) Most were killed on the motorway (1)
28. What is one of the unintended consequences of releasing animals such as mink into the wild? Circle **one** answer:
- a) they are predators
 - b) they quickly die
 - c) they kill native animals
 - d) they are more important than local species (2)
29. Circle **one** answer:
- Actions by animal rights protestors have frequently harmed people
- True** / **False** (1)
30. Complete the gap:
- Currently, animal rights activists' main strategy is
- _____ (1)

VI HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

31. Circle **one** answer:

How effective has the animal rights movement been in the last 30 years?

- a) extremely b) somewhat c) not very (1.5)

32. Circle **one** answer:

It is easy to buy a real fur coat now in the UK.

- True** / **False** (1)

33. Why did Cambridge University decide to give up the research laboratory project? Circle **one** answer:

- a) it was conducting experiments on large animals
b) it was no longer a simple laboratory
c) it was unacceptable to the university
d) it cost too much to protect against animal rights activists (2)

34. Circle **the one** answer which is **not** true:

Huntington Life Sciences is surviving,

- a) but still being attacked by activists
b) but with fewer company links
c) but is the main focus of protesters
d) but has lost £16bn of investment (2)

35. Link the numbers on the left with the correct activity on the right : →

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 113 | threatening phone calls |
| 117 | cases of damage to property |
| 100 | termination of supply contracts |
- (3)

36. Link **one** form of democracy on the left with **one** activity on the right: →

Participative democracy	taking direct action	
Representative democracy	voting once every 4/5 years	(1)

37. According to the lecturer, Tony Blair has kept his 1997 election promise to protect animals.

Circle **one** answer:

True / **False** (1)

38. Link **one** of the times on the left with **one** type of law on the right: →

About 20 years ago	Law against animal testing	
Currently	Law against destroying property in protests	(1)

39. Circle **one** answer:

“Economic sabotage” means:

- a) destroying property
- b) destroying commercial activities
- c) both of these
- d) none of these (2)

40. Complete the gaps (one word per gap):

The lecturer says that animal rights activities are _____ successful
but not necessarily _____ right. (2)

VII CONCLUSION

41. Complete the gaps:

Rural communities have changed in the past 30 years because:

_____ (type of people) have bought

_____ homes (type of homes) in the countryside

(2)

42. Which of the following views best expresses the opinion of the lecturer: Circle **one** answer:

- a) the political process has been somewhat influenced by protestors
- b) the political process has been greatly influenced by protestors
- c) the political process has not been influenced at all by protestors (1.5)

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING EXAMINATION
You now have 10 minutes to check through your answers

TOTAL MARKS

72

Candidate Identifier Number: _____ ***ANSWERS***

UCL Language Centre English for Academic Purposes (In-Sessional) Course

Autumn Term 2005 ***REVISED** Post exam

Listening Examination: Lecture

Time allowed 50 minutes

**FOX-HUNTING, ANIMAL TESTING AND THE ANIMAL RIGHTS
MOVEMENT**

Marking : where it is a 'dictation' gap fill (a quoted sentence), then normal rules apply: ½ for wrong form but correct word; 1 for correct word wrongly spelt as long as it can't be different word (eg weather / whether)

I INTRODUCTION

No questions

II FOX-HUNTING

1. Complete the gap:

Until the beginning of 2005, more than **200,000** people took part in fox-hunting in the UK. (1)

2. Circle **one** answer:

Fox-hunting was restored in 1660

True / **False** (1)

3. Circle **one** answer and then complete the gap:

Farmers **liked** / **disliked** fox-hunters because foxes were considered to be

**Pests = 1 / nuisances = 1/pested =1/dangerous for farm
animals=1/dangerous = 1/2/killers of farm animals =1**

(2)

4. Circle **two** answers:.

Fox-hunting has had an influence on which **two** of the following:

health

colour

pub signs

painting

hunting scenes

(2)

5. Circle **one** answer and then complete the gap:

Fox-hunting traditionally took place in winter / **summer** because the fields were not full of crops

(2)

6. Complete the gap

Fox-hunting created employment in rural areas / **work =1/employ= 1/2**

because it needed people to look after the horses and dogs.

(1)

7. Supporters are for fox-hunting because: Circle **two** from the list below.

foxes kill farm animals

it is a sport for rich people

it unites country people socially

it is old-fashioned

(2)

8. Opponents are against fox-hunting because: Circle **two** from the list below

It is cruel

It is bad for health

it is a sport for rich people

it gives work to local people

(2)

9. Circle **one** answer:

In the UK a majority / **minority** of the public oppose fox-hunting

(1)

10. What sorts of animals cannot now be hunted with dogs?

Wild mammals = 2/ **wild animals = 1/animals =0,wild =1/fox or foxes =1**

(2)

11. Circle **one** answer.
Everyone in the UK has now stopped hunting with dogs.
True / **False** (1)

III ANIMAL TESTING

12. Complete the gap:
Hunting Life Sciences is **Europe's** largest animal testing
/European=1/Europe =1
laboratory. (1)
13. Circle **two** of the following:
The laboratory tests the safety of which **two** of the following products:
machines **medicines** **cosmetics** food (2)
14. How does Brian Cass defend animal testing?
Circle **one** answer:
a) it is beneficial to managers
b) it is beneficial to industry
c) **it is beneficial to sick people** (1.5)
15. Circle **one** answer
700 / **7000** / **70,000** animals are used for testing at HLS annually. (1)
16. The majority of animals used for testing are: circle **two**
dogs **rats** **fish** monkeys (2)

17. Which words best describe the living conditions of the animals visited by the *Monde Diplomatique* reporters? Circle **one**.
- a) fearful
 - b) clean
 - c) dangerous
 - d) free
- (2)
18. Which **one** of the following arguments is **not** true in terms of animal testing? Circle **one**:
- i. tests are compulsory in Japan and the US and therefore essential for export/trade
 - ii. the law in the UK requires animal testing on products for human use
 - iii. tests on animals are simpler than other methods such as computer simulation
- (2)

IV WHY ALL THE FUSS? WHAT ARE ANIMAL RIGHTS?

19. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed approximately:
Circle **one** answer.
- a) 50 years ago b) 60 years ago c) 70 years ago
- (1.5)
20. Add **three more** to this list:
- Human rights refer to lack of distinction based on race, colour,
- Any three of: sex, language, political opinion, religion, national or social origina, property, birth or other status
- (3)

21. Circle **one** answer:
The Animal Rights' website says animals have the right not to be used for human purposes.

True / False (1)

22. Add **three more** to this list:

Animal rights activists believe animals can feel pain, Any three of: fear, hunger, thirst, loneliness and kinship (accept incorrect spelling such as 'loneleyness')

(3)

23. Link the term on the left with the correct definition in the middle and the correct description on the right →

<u>Factory farming (A)</u>	uses animals for scientific research (C)	<u>no freedom to move (E)</u>
Vivisection (B)	<u>rears animals for maximum profit (D)</u>	conditions of pain (F)

A-D (or B-C) = 1.5 / C-F (or D-E) = 1.5 (3)

V ANIMAL RIGHTS PROTESTORS

24. Complete the gaps.

"One example of such debate is whether research that

harm animals is ever justified even if it benefits human beings." (3)

25. Mention three kinds of places where protestors have broken the law in recent years.

Any three of:

- i) Butcher's shops/fish shops/shops windows/
- ii) Abattoirs (factories – ½) zoos/ circuses/ places to cut meat =1
- iii) Farms/laboratories / or farms laboratories' employees homes (3)

Shops = 1/5; aboratory =1/homes =0/cars if streets also mentioned =1

26. What happened to the newly liberated mink in Denmark? Circle **one**.
- a) Most of them escaped
 - b) Only 25% escaped (1)
27. Of those that escaped in Denmark which **one** of following is true? Circle **one**:
- a) Most remained free
 - b) Most were killed on the motorway (1)
28. What are some of the unintended consequences of releasing animals such as mink into the wild? Circle **one** answer:
- a) they are predators
 - b) they quickly die
 - c) they kill native animals
 - d) they are more important than local species (2)
29. Circle **one** answer:
- Actions by animal rights protestors have frequently harmed people
- True** / **False** (1)
30. Complete the gap:
- Currently, animal rights activities' main strategy is
- Intimidation = 1 / making people afraid -= 1** (1)

VI HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

31. Circle **one** answer:
How effective has the animal rights movement been in the last 30 years?
- a) **extremely** b) somewhat c) not very (1.5)
32. Circle your answer:
It is easy to buy a real fur coat now in the UK.
- True** / **False** (1)
33. Why did Cambridge University decide to give up the research laboratory project? Circle **one** answer:
- a) it was conducting experiments on large animals
b) it was no longer a simple laboratory
c) it was unacceptable to the university
d) **it cost too much to protect against animal rights activists** (2)
34. Circle **the one** answer which is **not** true:
Huntington Life Sciences is surviving,
- a) but still being attacked by activists
b) but with fewer company links
c) but is the main focus of protesters
d) **but has lost £16bn of investment** (2)
35. Link the numbers on the left with the correct activity on the right : _____
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| <u>113</u> | threatening phone calls |
| 117 | <i>cases of damage to property</i> |
| 100 | <u>termination of supply contracts</u> (3) |

36. Link **one** form of democracy on the left with **one** activity on the right→

Participative democracy-----taking direct action

Representative democracy-----voting once every 4/5 years (1)

37. Tony Blair has kept his 1997 election promise to protect animals.
Circle your answer.

True / **False** (1)

38. Link **one** of the times on the left with **one** type of law on the right:

About 20 years ago-----Law against animal testing

Currently-----Law against destroying property in protests (1)

39. Circle **one** answer:

“Economic sabotage” means:

a) destroying property

b) destroying commercial activities

c) **both of these**

d) neither of these (2)

40. Complete the gaps:

The lecturer says that animal rights activities are **politically** successful

but not necessarily **morally** right/. **Accept political/moral**
(2)

VII CONCLUSION

41. Complete the gaps:

Rural communities have changed in the past 30 years because:

Town dwellers = 1/city people=1/urban people =1 (type of people)
have bought citizens=0/dwellers=0

Second/retirement /accept retired=1 homes (type of homes) in the
countryside

(2)

42. Which of the following views best expresses the opinion of the lecturer: Circle
one answer.

- a) the political process has been somewhat influenced by protestors
- b) the political process has been greatly influenced by protestors
- c) the political process has not been influenced at all by protestors (1.5)

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING EXAMINATION
You now have 10 minutes to check through your answers

TOTAL MARKS

72

I INTRODUCTION

I'm sure you know what this small animal is and why it is constantly in the UK news.

[pics hunting and foxes] I'm talking of course about foxes and fox hunting, which has recently been banned by law. For many years there has been fierce discussion, even violence, between those who support fox-hunting as a traditional British sport, representing the way of life in the British countryside, and between those who oppose it on grounds of cruelty. This issue of cruelty is also implicated in the wider heated debate, and indeed political action, concerning animal rights in general. For example, using animals to test new pharmaceutical and beauty products. I know visitors to the UK are often puzzled by this obsession with animals in general and it is a well-known stereotype that the British care more for their dogs than for their children (if you want evidence: more money is actually collected for retired racehorses than for orphaned children). So, today I thought I would try to give you a brief introduction to this complex topic with the aim of helping you to understand both traditional British attitudes and the current debate. I have divided my talk into seven sections.....**[overview OHT]**

II FOX HUNTING

So let's begin with a closer look at fox hunting. Until 18 February 2005, more than 200,000 people took part in fox-hunting in the UK. Fox hunting, as it is recognised today, has been around for about 300 years. The training of foxhounds, or special dogs, to hunt foxes came about after the restoration of King Charles II in 1660. It co-existed with other forms of hunting such as stag, or deer, hunting **[pic]** which was mainly associated with the king and his court. Farmers outside the normal royal stag hunting areas were believed to have welcomed fox hunters as a method of getting rid

of what they saw as a substantial pest, or nuisance. Fox hunting grew until it covered much of the UK. and has had a marked impact on the tradition, language and culture of the UK. Every-day expressions, such as being "in the pink", are derived from the hunt. (Pink is the way the hunt has traditionally described the colour of its red jackets and "being in the pink" means to be in very good health.) And traditional Christmas cards, brewery and pub signs featuring aspects of the hunt are as common as hunting scenes in works of art. **[pic]** The Inn Sign Society ("inn" means pub) says that there are 27 pub names including the word fox – such as The Snooty Fox, The Lazy Fox, The Crafty Fox and The Hungry Fox. **[pic]** Why pub signs? Well, traditionally, the people going on a hunt would meet outside the local pub for a warming drink (usually alcoholic!) before setting off. By the way, the hunting season is in winter so it is usually pretty cold when the hunt sets off early in the morning. The reason hunting takes places only in winter is that the horses have to ride across open fields when chasing the fox and in summer the fields are full of crops which might be damaged or hide the escaping fox.

Apart from the sport and enjoyment involved, hunting also provides a wide network of employment in rural areas. Fox hunters ride horses and these horses need a range of people to look after and train them. This is also true of the foxhounds.**[pic of hunting from beginning]**

What is the debate about then? For many opponents of fox-hunting the key issue is cruelty – it causes fear and pain in the hunted animal and should not form part of the leisure of a modern civilised society. Supporters, on the other hand, argue that the fox is a pest – it kills farmstock such as lambs, chicken, geese and ducks, and hunting is a kinder way of eliminating foxes than alternatives such as poisoning. Supporters also

argue that hunting maintains the fabric of rural society – it is a communal and social activity bringing together people of all classes and backgrounds who have one thing in common – they live and work in the countryside and indeed look after it. These supporters say a “whole traditional way of life is under threat” – as well as a popular and healthy sport. Opponents, on the other hand, argue that fox-hunting symbolises the class system of the UK: the hunters in the red jackets on the high fast horses are either big landowners or aristocrats or else very rich people who have moved to the countryside, often at the expense of local people who can no longer afford to buy a house in rural areas. Local working people have to do the work of looking after the animals and keeping the land clear for hunting. The sport is therefore elitist. In fact, the government maintains that 7 out of 10 of the public oppose hunting, including a majority in rural areas.

The British Labour Party had long promised to ban hunting. Hunting with dogs (or fox-hunting) has now become illegal in the UK. The Hunting Act 2004 came into effect on 18 February 2005. The law makes hunting with dogs of all wild mammals (including of course the fox) an offence. There are a few exceptions which opponents are using to continue hunting in spite of the law and the news often carries reports of these cases as they reach the courts. *Having talked about one controversial issue, I will now move on to another one. Animal testing.*

III ANIMAL TESTING

Also frequently in the news is Huntington Life Sciences (which I’ll be referring to as HLS in this talk). HLS is Europe’s largest animal testing laboratory. The HLS

laboratory tests the safety of new industrial, medical and beauty products on animals. For the past 5 years protesters have been trying to get into the HLS building in Cambridgeshire [pic] to release animals being used for tests. Protesters call it an animal concentration camp. The managing director of HLS, Brian Cass, defends animal testing because of the benefits to patients. The centre uses 7,000 animals in tests for global industry every year. As reported in Le Monde Diplomatique [pic] in August 2004, "85% are fish or rodents. Dogs and monkeys account for only 1% - that is still 700 animals." Reporters for Le Monde Diplomatique were allowed to enter the building and said: "the dogs seemed properly looked after. Most ran up to be patted, though one shook with fear at our approach. The cages are clean and organised to allow them to socialise. The beagles [pic] are entitled to 30 minutes walk a day – albeit in a corridor. The assistants show consideration, but it is relative: every day they give the dogs substances mixed with their food or through inhalation. All the dogs will be killed to allow post-mortems (that is, medical examination to find the cause of death). And they will never run free outdoors."

The scientists at HLS maintain that there is no alternative to animal testing if products safe for human use are required. HLS claims that before a pharmaceutical or industrial product is marketed, the law requires it to be tested on two types of mammal – most frequently rats or dogs – to prevent any undesirable effects on humans or the environment. However, the British Home Office admitted that the rules do not require animal testing if reliable data can be collected using other methods.

"However, [*and I quote*] there appears to be a strong presumption that animal testing is probably a compulsory stage in launching products that are safe and effective for humans." Opponents of testing quote instances in which drugs have had side effects

on people but none on animals, and vice versa. Tests on animals are compulsory in the US and Japan and so if a company wants to sell their products there, they still have to use animals. At the same time, tests on animals at present are simpler and there is not enough funding for research into alternative methods, such as computer simulation. *In the next section I will try now to describe why there is so much negative feeling towards animal testing.*

IV WHY ALL THE FUSS? WHAT ARE ANIMAL RIGHTS?

Before turning to animal rights activists who are so often in the news, I'd like to discuss briefly the idea of animal rights. We are all familiar with the term 'human rights', although we may define it somewhat differently depending on our political or philosophical point of view. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed on December 10, 1948 says that: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

According to the 'Animal Rights' website, "the fundamental principle of the AR movement is that nonhuman animals **also** deserve to live according to their own natures, free from harm, abuse, and exploitation. This goes further than just saying that we should treat animals well while we exploit them, or before we kill and eat

them. It says animals have the RIGHT to be free from human cruelty and exploitation, just as humans possess this right.”

How does this work in practice? Well, animal rights activists try (and again I quote) “to extend the human circle of respect and compassion beyond our species to include other animals, who are also capable of feeling pain, fear, hunger, thirst, loneliness, and kinship. When we try to do this, many of us come to the conclusion that we can no longer support factory farming, vivisection, and the exploitation of animals for entertainment.” I should explain two of these terms. Factory farming is large-scale, industrialised farming, where the animals are kept in conditions designed to create the maximum production of meat or dairy products [pic]. This is often done with no regard to the welfare of the animals themselves who might be kept in crowded, stressful conditions with no opportunity to walk around freely. Vivisection, the other term I’d like to explain, means the act of operating on living animals (especially in scientific research). Again, like factory farming, this can involve much pain and distress on the part of the animals. *To recap, animal rights activists are against factory farming, vivisection and other kinds of animal exploitation.*

V ANIMAL RIGHTS PROTESTORS

Like all political movements, the animal rights movement has many areas of disagreement. One example of such debate is whether research that harms animals is ever justified, even if it benefits human beings (such as the medical research I mentioned earlier). Another hot issue among animal rights supporters is: if and when civil disobedience is appropriate. “Civil disobedience “ means breaking the law in some way and there have been many examples in recent years which I’ll now tell you about.

For example, protestors, or activists, have smashed the windows of butchers' shops; they have attacked fish shops to save lobsters [pic] from being boiled alive; they have set fire to [pic] abattoirs (factories where animals are slaughtered for meat); they have caused trouble at zoos and circuses; they have broken into farms and laboratories that breed animals for testing; they have harassed employees of these farms and laboratories in their homes, breaking windows and damaging their cars. Ironically, in one incident, in Denmark, an attempt by animal rights campaigners to set free thousands of mink from a Danish farm ended in tragedy when most of them were run over on a nearby motorway. [pic] – these are small mammals valued and bred for the fur which is made into coats] A total of 8,000 mink were free to go when protestors opened a gate at the farm near Copenhagen, but only 2,000 took the opportunity. Their freedom was short-lived because they ran across the nearby motorway and were killed almost immediately. There have been attempts to 'liberate' mink in the UK as well, with similar unintended consequences. These animals are predators and not native to the UK. In the wild they quickly destroy local native animals – so raising the interesting question of why the freedom of these 'killer' animals is more important than the safety and lives of local species.

Generally the actions by animal rights protesters are only violent against property: not against people themselves, but occasionally people have been hurt. Recently, a letter bomb injured a farmer and his 6-year old daughter. This last violent action did much damage to the animal rights movement and since that time activists are being careful not to hurt anyone, according to Mark Matfield, the director of the Research Defence Society which is a lobby, or support, group for animal testing. He points out that intimidation, or making people afraid, is now the activists' main strategy. *I will now move on to discuss the effectiveness of the Animals Rights Movement.*

VI HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

According to the article I mentioned before in *Le Monde Diplomatique*, and in fact, this is its main argument, the animal rights movement is very effective and has won significant victories over the past 30 years. For example, as a result of campaigning and lobbying for many years, it is now impossible to buy a genuine fur coat in Britain [pic]. Several farms that reared or bred animals for testing have been economically destroyed, or ruined. In January 2004, Cambridge University was forced to abandon a planned neurological research laboratory that would have involved experiments on large mammals such as monkeys. Before that, this Cambridge University project had already changed from a simple laboratory to a fortress with its costs rising dramatically from £24m to £32m, mostly to pay for added security and protection against animal rights activists. The university finally decided this was unacceptable and gave up the project.

A similar project at Oxford University is under threat and already many contractors have pulled out because of threats of attacks from animal rights protesters.

Huntington Life Sciences, which I have already mentioned in this lecture, is still surviving despite being the main target of the protesters. [pic] However, in the past year or so, at least 22 companies have broken their ties with HLS. The Guardian newspaper (January 2005) reported that an estimated annual £16bn of investment in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries is at risk from the increasing violence (usually against property) of the activists. Research by a pharmaceutical trade organisation showed that 113 suppliers had withdrawn from agreements with

companies involved in animal testing. It recorded 117 cases of damage to company and private property, and 100 threatening phone calls and text messages to company employees.

What are the political implications of this? The animal rights movement describes itself as a “participative democracy” in contrast to a representative democracy, as we currently have, where voters are only active once every 4 or 5 years, at election time. They point out that Tony Blair, before he was elected for the first time in 1997, promised to help protect animals. Since then, little has been done. This is why, they argue, some people have chosen to take direct action or “participate”. And it is working. In spite of strong industrial groups urging the government to continue to allow animal testing, the defenders of animal rights ARE influencing politicians and political decision-making. Mark Matfield (whom I quoted earlier) acknowledges that lawful demonstrations have contributed to the pressure: in 1986 Britain enacted the world’s toughest laws on animal testing. However, the government now wants to enact a new law to control the more extreme actions of animal rights activists and will define some of their activities as “economic sabotage” (or destruction). This is a clear response to the effectiveness of some of the actions.

Similarly, to return to my first topic in this lecture, fox-hunting, in the end it was as a result of the activities of activists and pressure over a number of years that hunting with dogs was finally banned this year. So we can conclude this section by saying that the activities of the animals rights movement have been politically rather successful. This does not mean, of course, that they are morally right.

VII CONCLUSION

This brings me to my conclusion. In this lecture I have tried to describe some of the issues behind our leisure and industrial use of animals – namely, fox-hunting and animal testing. Looking at sport first, I tried to present the background to the ban on fox-hunting and the reasons for the opposition to this ban. As I indicated, countryside pursuits such as hunting have a long tradition in Britain and play an important role in rural communities. However, it must also be pointed out that many rural communities have changed beyond recognition in the past 30 years: many town dwellers have bought second homes or retirement homes in the countryside, so that the type of people taking part in fox-hunting was changing even before it was banned. I then looked at the animals rights' issue behind the opposition to hunting – that is, cruelty and an animal's right to decent treatment. I went on to talk about the animal rights movement in a wider sense, and focussed particularly on examples of direct action, some of it violent, in the last few years, before evaluating the surprising effectiveness of such action on the political process. I have tried to be objective and present both sides of the argument and I will leave you as listeners to decide what you feel about this issue, whether in the UK or indeed in your own countries.

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