# LIBERATOR

**Campaigning Newspaper of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection** **April/May 1986** **30p**




**World Day**
This year's demonstrations focus on psychology experiments in three University laboratories.
Full details on page 10.

**The Bill**
Progress of the disastrous Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill and why we oppose it.
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**What Direction for Animal Liberation?**
Peter Singer explores the growing violence in the movement and questions its validity in the struggle for animal rights. Page 14.

**DAARE**
Sue Croshaw explains the significance of this new group set up by people who are often used as an excuse for vivisection by the drug companies.
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**Free Mone**
The Week of Action, culminating in the first ever animal rights motorcade, and the March for Freedom.
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# Injustice!

## RCS Let Off the Hook on Technicality

Less than a year after the BUAV's successful prosecution of the Royal College of Surgeons, for causing unnecessary suffering to the monkey Mone, the Courts have quashed their conviction on a legal technicality.

The original case, heard at Bromley Magistrates Court in February 1985, resulted in a guilty verdict on the RCS after the court heard how Mone was found collapsed and dehydrated on the floor of her cage. This verdict was based on the fact that the RCS had not provided adequate ventilation in the monkey house.

The RCS immediately appealed, and the case duly came up before Judge Graham Hall at Croydon Crown Court last May. The Judge ruled that Mone had suffered dehydration as a result of bullying by a breeding male that had been put into her cage, and on that basis that the conviction against the RCS should stand. But it was this difference in the *reason* for the dehydration which led the Judicial Review at the Divisional Court on 23rd January this year to accept that the conviction should be quashed as the Colllege were 'afforded no opportunity of putting a defence.' No judgement was made however, since the DPP conceded the case.

In response to this decision the BUAV organised a peaceful occupation of the RCS Headquarters in London. The message — that the court ruling would not deter our campaign to achieve Mone's release.

For over an hour protesters remained in the building lobby. Meanwhile outside a visual display of banners, cages and placards was arranged across the College front. The event ended when police moved in, but no arrests were made.

*Continued on page 8*




*Prisoner monkeys spell out the message on the BUAV's dramatic "March for Freedom". "Free Mone; Victim and Prisoner of the Royal College of Surgeons."*



*Under siege! The Royal College of Surgeons' headquarters is the target for sit-in protest by BUAV.*

# New Animal Created to Suffer in Labs

Charles River Laboratories, the world's biggest seller of laboratory animals, will unveil in the USA later this year its trademarked Micropig. Charles River's advertising brochure promoting the Micropig states that the animal is "docile and responds well to human contact".

Charles River makes two claims in the promotion of the Micropig, firstly that these animals bear "remarkable anatomical and physical similarities to man", and accordingly, they state, will be used for research into heart ailments, stress, obesity, alcoholism, diabetes and dermatology.

Their second claim is not based on any "medical" assertions but on tactics. A Charles River consultant states that anti-vivisection organisations "appeal for donations on the basis of our using dogs. But there will be little publicity or concern about using an animal in research whose average life span is only 6 months, after which everybody eats them."

Charles River are frightened by the Animal Rights movement, and in an attempt to ensure that their precious profits in animal suffering continue, they will be promoting an animal whose selling point in their eyes is that it does not arouse compassion in humans. Clearly, Charles River have failed to perceive the arguments for Animal Rights and insult the public with such patronising attitudes.

**LIBERATOR**

**Campaigning Newspaper of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection**

*All photos, articles and news should be sent to Kim Stallwood*

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**The BUAV Executive Committee and Staff do not necessarily agree with all the views expressed in the Liberator.**

**Subscription Rates:**
Annual £4.00
Unwaged £2.00
Life £100

In accordance with the Cheques Act 1957, the BUAV will rely upon the paid cheque as proof of payment. We will not, therefore issue a formal receipt unless specifically requested and accompanied with an SAE.

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# NEWS

## Liberator Comment

**The politics of the British judiciary are self-evident in the sentencing of Animal Rights campaigners. People who risk their liberty for others have been heavily sentenced in comparison to those who practise cruelty to animals.**

**Of course the real villains, the animal researchers, go free.**

**Within the past few months alone, the following incidents have been reported in the national press:**
**–for crucifying a cat — £40.00 fine.**
**–for kicking a kitten to death — £50.00.**
**–for roasting a puppy to death in an oven — 3 months in a detention centre.**
**–for hammering a dog to death 2 months jail.**
**–for beating a hedgehog to death with a broom — acquittal.**
**–for organising a dog fight — £500 fine.**
**–for organising a dog fight — 2 months jail.**
**–for organising a cock fight — fines from £250 to £1,000.**

**These are tragic examples of deliberate human violence towards innocent animals. But what of the animal researchers? Their work is covered by an aura of scientific respectability. But is it any different from the thugs who indulge in gratuitous acts of violence towards animals? Animals are deliberately poisoned in the name of science. Animals are deliberately burnt in the name of science. Animals are deliberately irradiated in the name of science. Animals are deliberately starved in the name of science. Animals are deliberately given electric shocks in the name of science.**
**Animals are deliberately shot in the name of science. Animals are deliberately poisoned with tear gas in the name of science.**
**Animals are deliberately subjected to sensory deprivation in the name of science, etc, etc, etc.**

**Is this sophisticated science or science thuggery?**

**In comparison to the dog fighter or cat crucifier, the animal researcher is rewarded for his or her violence towards animals with a prestigious career, social status and funding, which is provided either directly or indirectly by ourselves.**

**Whereas the animal researchers go free and the thugs receive lenient sentences, the animal liberationist is dealt with by a special section at New Scotland Yard and rewarded with the full force of the Courts' punishment.**

**A total of nine years and nine months was meted out to Sue Baker, Gordon Briant, John Curtin, Sally Miller, Mike Nunn, John Quirke and Kevin Williams for their part in the South East Animal Liberation League's action against Wickham Research Laboratories. As SEALL rightly say in their current newsletter *Target* — Is this justice?**

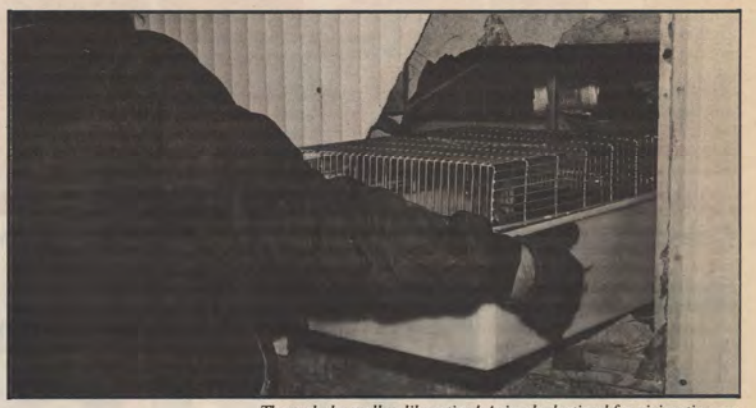
**It is BUAV policy that all forms of non-violent activity are essential to the campaign against experiments on living animals. Although the BUAV as a limited company can only organise legal activity, we aim to complement and support direct action whenever possible. As the BUAV is opposed to violence towards animals, we specifically oppose acts of pre-meditated physical violence against human and non-human animals.**

## Wellcome Goes Public

The massive drug company Wellcome was until recently entirely owned by the Wellcome Trust, a registered charity that funds medical research involving many painful experiments on animals throughout the UK.

Over recent years Wellcome's profits have steadily increased from £50.2 million in 1981 to £121.7 million in 1985. During the first week of February the Trust sold 25 per cent of its 100 per cent shareholding in the company and Sir David Steel, the Trust's Chair, stated that investing the proceeds from this sale will enable Wellcome to double the funds it has available each year. This extra money for research will no doubt be used to further increase the amount of animal abuse paid for by Wellcome.

Wellcome



*Through the wall to liberation! Animals destined for vivisection are rescued during the ALF raid on Tucks, the notorious animal dealer.*

## Tuck's List of Misery

The September/October *Liberator* reported on the devastating ALF raid (17 July, 1985) on the notorious animal dealers A. Tuck & sons of Battlebridge, Essex. As well as causing £10,000 worth of damage the ALF removed many of Tuck's documents, which provided a full list of customers.

Between 1982 and 1985 Tucks have supplied various selections of mice, rats and guinea pigs to the following establishments for use in vivisection and presumably in the case of schools, for dissection:–

University of Aberdeen
University of Aston (Birmingham)
Brunel University, Middlesex
University of Cambridge
University of Edinburgh
University of Glasgow
University of Leicester
University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
University of Reading
University of Sheffield, Medical School
University of Sussex
University of Wales Institute of Science & Technology, Cardiff
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
Queen Elizabeth College, London
Royal Veterinary College, London
Chelsea College, London
Kings College, London
Institute of Ophthalmology, London Hospital
Guys Hospital Medical School, London
Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, London
Westminster Medical School, London
Brompton Hospital, London
Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield
Harold Wood Hospital, Essex
Old Church Hospital, Romford, Essex
MRC, LLandough Hospital, Glamorgan
Midland Centre for Neurosurgery and Neurology
*(Letter 23 May, 1985 states they no longer experiment on animals)*
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine
Bromley College of Technology, Kent
Hatfield Polytechnic
North East London Polytechnic
Orpington College of Further Education, Kent
Tottenham College of Technology, London
Wolverhampton Polytechnic
Blood Products Laboratory, Elstree, Herts
Griffin & George, Gerrard Biological Centre, West Sussex
Hannah Research Institute, Ayr
MAFF, Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex
MRC Centre for Reproductive Biology, Edinburgh
Consultox Laboratories, London
Huntingdon Research Centre, Cambridgeshire
Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Harlow, Essex, and Betchworth and Epsom, Surrey
BP, Sunbury-on-Thames
*(claim they no longer use animals) — all their work is carried out by Wickham Research Laboratories*
Hoechst, Milton Keynes
Lilly Research Centre, Windlesham, Surrey
Parke Davis & Co. Ltd. Pontypool, Gwent
Pfizer Ltd., Sandwich, Kent
Smith & Nephew Research Limited, Harlow Essex
Wellcome, Beckenham, Kent
Wyeth Laboratories, Maidenhead, Berks
Natural History Museum, London
Westcliff High School for Girls, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex

## Gutter Press Reaches New Low

The BUAV has written to the Press Council over a series of articles in the *Daily Star* between 3rd and 5th February. *Star* journalist Frank Curran portrayed the Animal Rights movement as being dominated by fanatics who were more interested in "sex and drugs" parties than in fighting for the rights of animals.

More seriously, in an article headed "21 things you never knew about animal fanatics", the *Star* asserted that the BUAV has a policy "not to condemn anyone who threatens a vivisectionist". BUAV policy is to support all forms of activity providing no harm is caused to human or animal life. More specifically, the BUAV opposes acts of pre-meditated physical violence. As the BUAV is a company limited by guarantee our activities have to stay within the law. However, the BUAV helps to support and complement direct action in its campaigns.

What is alarming about the *Daily Star* article is that it was a piece of journalism deliberately designed to smear the movement. The BUAV briefed *The Star* journalist Frank Curran on the understanding that he was producing a series of anti-vivisection articles. These were to follow on from their highly sympathetic coverage of the Northern Animal Liberation League's campaign against the Babraham Labs in Cambridge.

# NEWS




Mike Benson

# Massive Turnout for Lobby

Over 700 people from across the country attended the lobby of parliament on Thursday 27th February. Some had travelled great distances, including from Scotland, and although they had been assured that their MP would be available, he failed to turn up. During the afternoon there was a succession of meetings at the House between Animal Rights campaigners and their MPs. Some found their MPs to be very supportive, others had what can only be described as a heated exchange.

The Mobilisation has a room booked in nearby Westminster Central Hall and throughout the afternoon people talked, watched videos, ate vegan food, visited the various stalls and looked at exhibition materials. At 6.00 pm, a rally was chaired by Kim Stallwood, Secretary to the Mobilisation, and speakers included Lord Melchett, Sir Bernard Braine MP, Harry Cohen MP and Richard Ryder.

The numbers attending the lobby far exceeded those expected, and on behalf of the Mobilisation, the BUAV would like to offer its apologies for any inconvenience caused to those who attended because of this.



S&S

*Cohen condemns the Bill.*



S&S

*Melchet addresses the Rally.*

# Surgeon Rejects Vivisection

West Germany's best-known surgeon, Prof. Julius Hackethal, has just established a fund for health aid and cancer research and treatment, named "Eubios-Gesundheitshilfe e.V", to back up the work he carries out at his clinic in Bernau-Felden. Professor Hackethal, who advocates a humanising of the doctor/patient relationship and is a stern critic of modern orthodox medicine, has issued a 16-point list of guidelines for cancer research, one of which is "the total rejection of animal experiments of any kind".

# Newcastle 24 Hour Vigil

Between noon on Thursday 27th February and noon on Friday 28th February, Newcastle University Animal Rights Society, with members of Tyneside Animal Rights, held a 24 hour vigil for laboratory animals outside the Students' Union.

The vigil had two aims: to point out the complete inadequacy of the Government's Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill and, at the same time, highlight the large amount of vivisection which is carried out in the University. We also announced on the hour, every hour, the death toll in British laboratories starting from noon on Thursday, along the lines of 'Every Six Seconds . . .'. Leaflets were distributed quoting examples of past animal experimentation at the University and detailing the various kinds of animals used.

For the most part the vigil was peaceful and provoked both discussion and argument. However, in the early hours of Friday morning, as the Union shut its doors, we were attacked by around sixty students from the Agriculture Faculty who demolished our display, ripped a tent and stole a banner and money from the donation box. The police had to be called in and this prevented the incident from becoming too nasty.

Nobody was seriously hurt, but obviously this is indicative of the kind of strong anti-animal rights feeling which exists among those who feel threatened by us (the Agrics not only have a vested interest in animal agriculture, but are notorious for their participation in bloodsports).

Despite this attack, the vigil continued and gained publicity in the local press as well as a spot on Radio Newcastle.

**David Aldenon**

# Doomed Victims of Transplant Experts

These photographs depict the doomed victims of transplant surgeons at the University of Cape Town Medical School, South Africa. Here baboons, pigs and dogs have been butchered in similar experiments for at least 20 years with the stitching up and post-operative care often being left to unqualified staff. "Scientists" at the University point out that the baboons — which are caught in the wild — can be used for more than one experiment and ". . . do not seem to need painkillers when they recover from the anaesthetic."

Probably their most infamous vivisector — Christian Barnard — (Professor of Surgical Science until 1983), was the first surgeon to transplant a baboon's heart into a human patient. Afterwards the husband of Barnard's 25 year old human sacrifice insisted: "If the heart team had not done this kind of transplant my wife would be alive today."

Even after 20 years of clinical experience animals are still suffering and dying in transplant research that can never offer a practical means of tackling the western epidemic of heart disease, and around the world the exploits of a few vivisecting surgeons are becoming even further removed from the needs of humanity as they develop artificial hearts and transplant animal hearts into human bodies.



*The international face of vivisection. Baboon victim ripped apart in quest for "improved" transplant techniques.*

In Britain during 1984 15,005 animals died in the development of transplant techniques — 2,367 more than in 1983.

*Information and photographs supplied by the South African Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals.*



*The compassionate face of vivisection. Stitched up, caged and waiting. No respite for transplant victim.*

# Oxford Cat Blinding Continues

The November/December *Liberator* reported on recent difficulties experienced by Colin Blakemore at Oxford University in obtaining funds to support the work of his research assistant David Price. Published experiments — for example *Journal of Physiology*, 1985, Volume 369, page 39P, demonstrate how David Price is carrying on Blakemore's tradition of abuse.

This experiment used 17 kittens. Twelve were normal and aged from seven to seventy days, the remaining five aged between twenty-one and eighty-four days had been reared in total darkness from the day they were born.



*Blakemore: cat blinding.*

At various ages the cats were anaesthetised and recordings made from cells in their brain concerned with vision. Price found that rearing kittens in darkness prevented the normal development of their brain cells. Public money funded this research through the MRC.

# RCS Vet's Shame

In campaigning against those who abuse animals it is rare to have the satisfaction of witnessing the devastating personal effect these activities are having on individual vivisectors. However, the long running RCS campaign provides such tangible evidence in the form of a photocopy of a letter sent anonymously to the BUAV.

This letter originates from the RCS senior vet — John Cooper — and is addressed to Professor H. C. Rowsell, the Executive Director of the Canadian Council on Animal Care. The following are extracts from Cooper's letter dated 18 July, 1985 and perfectly illustrate the declining fortunes of John Cooper, MRCVS.

"As you can imagine, the ruling (from their appeal at Croydon Crown Court) has shocked us all and further legal advice is now being sought."

"Incidentally, in view of our present problems and threats from activists, it might be best if correspondence to Margaret (Cooper's wife) were sent care of me at the Royal College, rather than to our home."

"The past 10 months have been very unpleasant and distressing . . . As far as I am concerned I have lost nearly a year's work and my enthusiasm has waned considerably."

"I wonder whether I shouldn't offer my resignation to the Scientific Advisory Committee of WSPA (World Society for the Protection of Animals). I don't in any way feel responsible for the court actions against the RCS but I don't want WSPA to be embarrassed by my connections with them."

Clearly all those involved with the RCS campaign are delighted over the decline in Cooper's professional status and hope that he finds the coming 12 months and the further 10 Summonses equally distressing.

# NEWS

# Free Mone

## Motorcade and Week of Action ...

The morning broke cold, wet and miserable. Yet gathered on Keston Common, near Bromley in Kent, was a large group of cars, vans and dedicated people.

At 10.30 a.m. on Saturday 1st February a brightly coloured convoy of vehicles moved off on the road for Mone's liberation. Through the busy streets of Bromley, Petts Wood and Orpington, the line of vehicles travelled broadcasting over a PA system the story of Mone, her confinement and suffering at the Royal College of Surgeons.

This unique motorcade and the afternoon's March for Freedom were to be the climax of a nationwide "Week of Action" for the Free Mone campaign.

Nationwide events from leafletting, displays, street theatre to vigils, marked the launch of the Free Mone campaign. Despite the divisional court ruling that the RCS conviction be quashed only two days previously, the "Day of Action" continued.

Press interest was high and local groups — including those from Wrexham, Halifax, Portsmouth, Swansea, Darlington and Stroud — all received coverage.

Bromley was the setting for a Public Meeting on the Mone campaign on Monday 27th January. The evening attracted close to 150 people to hear speakers — including John Mackenzie (BUAV prosecuting solicitor in the Mone case), Mike Huskisson (author of *Outfoxed*) and Steve McIvor (BUAV Campaigns Organizer). Video film and slides from the RCS and from the Central Animal Liberation League were also shown.

It was an encouraging and lively evening, the support from the local community exposing the depth of feeling and concern present in the area at the treatment of animals at the RCS research unit just four miles away at Downe.

## ... and National March for Freedom

Despite bitter cutting winds and driving rain, 1,000 people marched united and determined. Their destination, the village of Downe, home of the Royal College of Surgeons Dental Research Unit.

In a colourful swathe of brightly coloured flags of freedom, the National Free Mone March for Freedom traversed the roads to Downe in a dramatic display of compassion.

Led by a vast banner proclaiming the march theme: "Free Mone — Victim and Prisoner of the RCS" and by a line of "prisoner monkeys" protestors filed their way from the town of Farnborough out into the Kent countryside.

On arrival at Downe a delegation of six BUAV and local group representatives passed through heavy police lines and marched to the gates of the College itself. There a letter was handed over, once more requesting the release of Mone from her bare-caged life of misery into the care of the BUAV. No reply has yet been received.



Tim Daley



Anthony Lawrence

*Above: RCS security guard is handed a giant key to symbolise Mone's freedom. Below: Headlights blazing as the motorcade winds its way through the streets of Bromley.*




Cheshire Chronicle

*Members of Crewe Animal Rights take the campaign out onto the streets.*

# One Down ...

Within the next 6 months Buckinghamshire will lose one of its major vivisection laboratories as the drug company G. D. Searle close down their research centre at High Wycombe.

This establishment carries out animal experiments on new drugs — mainly for the treatment of cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases and allergies, and is Searle's largest research centre outside the US.

Closure is blamed on reorganisation by the US parent company and the UK Government's policy on prices, particularly their limited list of products that can be prescribed on the NHS. Searle claim to have lost £500,000 since their cough suppressant, Lotussin, was blacklisted last April.

Their administration and clinical research will continue at a new UK site, whilst most of their animal experiments will be transferred to the US — with some moving to centres in Belgium, France and Japan.

# Teachers to Vote on Liberation?

The Cheltenham Branch of the National Union of Teachers has submitted a resolution to the NUT Annual Conference. The subject of this resolution is animal welfare and it calls upon local education authorities to ban dissection in schools; boycott circuses featuring animal acts; ensure that vegetarian meals are available in all schools and the preparation of such meals included in Home Economics courses; encourage speakers from animal welfare organisations to address pupils, and for school librarians to stock literature dealing with animal welfare. Gloucester NUT has also submitted a motion in support of vegetarian food and cookery lessons in schools.

NUT Branches throughout the country are now to vote on which motions should go forward, out of nearly 300 which were submitted, to the Annual Conference in Blackpool during April.

Further information from **Teachers for Animal Rights, 29 Lynwood Road, London SW17.**

# Swiss Ban Fails at Referendum

The Swiss referendum against vivisection has failed to ban the industry following a massive public relations exercise by the powerful Swiss pharmaceutical industry. Every house in Switzerland received a leaflet warning that a ban could lead to the research moving abroad and subsequent unemployment.

Although the overall vote was overwhelming — 70.5 per cent against a ban and 29.5 per cent in favour — some of the cantons (districts, of which half have to register a positive vote to win a referendum) did vote in favour of the ban. Switzerland is the headquarters of many famous multi-national pharmaceutical companies, including Ciba-Geigy, Hoffman La Roche and Sandoz, and the chemical industry accounts for 53 per cent of all research in the country.

The referendum has certainly raised the whole question of vivisection in Switzerland to a much wider audience with massive advertising campaigns mounted from both sides. The research industry is estimated to have spent around 20 million Swiss francs ($9.3 million) and the animal protectionists 500,000 Swiss francs ($234,000).




*Despite mass protest by Swiss campaigners, referendum fails.*

# RSPCA: Vivs In, Activists Out

The RSPCA, in an attempt to quell growing criticism of activities, has rejected applications for membership from 150 people and £1,200 in membership fees. The RSPCA has been under attack for its investments in drug companies which profit from animal abuse and because members of the pro-vivisection and drug company-funded Research Defence Society sit on the Society's Council and Advisory Committee on animal experiments. The BUAV has supported the RSPCA Action Group in its campaign to radicalise the Society into an effective campaigning organisation.

Telephone calls to the membership department at RSPCA headquarters in Horsham have elicited comments on the mass membership rejection. They have stated, for example, that the BUAV "organises violent criminal acts". The RSPCA is now also committed to expelling anyone who has a conviction gained in Animal Rights activities.

The RSPCA Action Group is urging all those who support RAG's campaign to write to the RSPCA, **Causeway, Horsham, Sussex,** stating that you would like to become a member of the Society by asking for them to send you an application for membership.

Please contact the RSPCA Action Group, **c/o Middlesex Animal Rights, P.O. Box 199, Harrow, Middx.**

# Glaxo Campaign Steps Up

On Saturday 8 February approximately 70 people took part in a demonstration against Glaxo Laboratories at Greenford, Middlesex. The protest, which was organised by members of Hounslow and District Animal Rights and Middlesex Animal Rights, began with a short demonstration outside the laboratories. This was followed by a march through *Greenford town, passing* through the main shopping area.

Masks and sandwich boards represented the various animals vivisected by Glaxo, while banners, placards and leaflets highlighted some of the experiments performed by Britain's biggest drug company. The visual effect of the demonstration, along with chanting, informed local residents of the torture and slaughter of innocent animals by Glaxo vivisectors.

The march, which received good local media coverage both before and after it took place, marks the launch of a continuing campaign against Glaxo, Greenford, with the aim of bringing issues to the public eye and protesting against the multi-national pharmaceutical company and their profits from torture.

**Clare Lothian**

# Special Animal Rights Branch

A special department has been created at New Scotland Yard to monitor the Animal Rights movement. This new squad has been briefed to infiltrate and monitor the activities of Animal Rights activists. The squad will be funded nationally and draws officers from several provincial forces. It will be part of the C11 undercover intelligence operation.

# Test Tube Protest

On the 19th January, members of the South London Animal Movement staged a demonstration on the London Underground aimed at experiments performed on baboons at the Institute of Psychiatry. The protest took the form of a SLAM member dressing up as Dr. Brian Meldrum and another wearing a baboon costume and mask. Other group members were to leaflet passengers, the leaflet depicting an experiment which has been taking place at the Institute for many years in which baboons are held in restraining chairs and electrocuted. This experiment is carried out by Meldrum and also Dr Stuart Checkley.

When everything had been sorted out, we boarded the first compartment of the train at Stockwell station which is only a couple of miles from the Institute. A pair of jump leads had been bought and one end of each was attached to the arms of the 'baboon'. As the doors closed 'Dr. Meldrum' announced to the somewhat surprised passengers that they were about to witness an experiment performed at the Institute and leaflets were handed to them. The carriage was full and so not everybody was able to see what was going one but they were able to hear. Every now and then the 'baboon' gave out an agonising scream while the vivisector who was dressed in a bald head and glasses, mask and a 'blood' spattered white coat, described the experiment. It was pointed out also that the US Army, tobacco and alcohol companies as well as the mysterious medical research council fund research carried out at the Institute. Passengers were told how baboons are captured in their native country, the Senegal in West Africa, and shipped over to this country to be used in cruel research and how there is no difference between what Dr Meldrum does in Camberwell and what Dr Mengele did in the Nazi concentration camps.

All this took place between Stockwell and the next station and so when the train pulled into Vauxhall station we ran down the platform and jumped into the next carriage and repeated the whole thing again. This happened all the way down the train until we arrived at Victoria where we crossed the platform and did the same thing all the way back to Brixton and continued going backwards and forwards about five times.

We feel that a tremendous amount was achieved by this protest because we had a captive audience who were generally only too willing to listen and read about what we had to say. During the hour which the protest lasted only one drunken man became abusive and another told us he was with the Special Branch (he was clutching a half empty bottle of special brew). More of these demonstrations will be held in the near future.

**SLAM**

# Torture by Any Other Name ...

As a response to the growing unpopularity of the pharmaceutical industry, serious consideration is being given to re-naming it as "The Healthcare Industry" or "The Healthcare Products Industry".

The 23rd December, 1985 edition of SCRIP reports: "Senior industry strategists believe that the word 'pharmaceutical' has become synonymous with high profits, exploitation of the NHS and patients and unsafe products".

The Office of Health Economics will be investigating this idea over the next few months and if it is adopted "all companies will be urged to use the agreed new term as widely as possible".



*Members of Hounslow and District Animal Rights present MP Patrick Ground with a bomb-shaped petition as part of the Mobilisation day of action against warfare experiments.*

# Permission to Breed Suffering

The long awaited outcome of the notorious Wickham laboratories' application for planning permission to build dog breeding kennels has been announced.

Inspector J S Cheer, who considered the case at a packed public inquiry at Winchester Guildhall in December, granted consent to the "profits from death" company. Local residents must now face up to the prospect of new, uninvited, and decidedly unwelcome neighbours.

The breeding kennels at Torbay Farm, Upham, has been the subject of heated local debate for almost four years. Despite a string of applications to Winchester City Council, permission was continually refused. There can be little doubt that the massive campaign in the area was prominent in this matter. During the period over 3,500 letters of objection were received by the council, whilst local residents and Upham Parish Council strongly opposed the proposals.

In the meantime Wickham's research including the use of animals for commercial testing of brake fluid, mouth washes and shampoos (on the skin and eyes of conscious rabbits) has come under heavy fire. In late 1984, Wickham laboratories and the Animal Pathology and Toxicology Consultancy (APT), also operated by Wickham director David Walker, were raided by the South East Animal Liberation League (SEALL). As a result of arrests following these actions, seven people were given prison sentences of up to three years (see elsewhere in this issue), yet the real offenders continue to prosper in their evil trade.

In their latest venture with the dog breeding kennels at Torbay Farm, yet more profits may be gained from suffering. The kennels will supposedly breed some 200 beagles a year for use in animal experiments, at Wickham and elsewhere. Many believe the numbers will be far greater.

Construction on the village site is likely to begin shortly. Local campaigners have already pledged an "intensive" campaign of opposition.





*Brocades breeds misery. Guinea pigs (left) rescued from life as laboratory "tools" in a huge lab raid. (Right) Also into the arms of freedom went 8 rabbits and mice.*

# Austrian Movement Grows

There is a growing anti-vivisection movement in Austria, and each of the 9 self-governing states has at least one active group — there are at present 21 such groups in all.

On 18th December 1985 a petition containing 200,000 signatures was presented to the Austrian Parliament by two members of the largest opposition party. The petition calls for the immediate phasing out of animal experiments, leading to their total abolition by 31st December 1988.

*(Source: Neue Tier-Zeitung, Jan/Feb. 1986)*

# Tortured Terrier's Timely Return

**A Resounding Bark from the Brown Dog**

At last, after an interval of 76 years, "Brown Dog" returns to London and a wrong, which was perpetrated many years ago, is now put right.

On December 12, 1985, a new statue of the Brown Dog was unveiled in Battersea Park, replacing the one removed under a heavy police guard in the early hours of March 10, 1910.

The original bronze monument was erected in Latchmere Recreation Ground (also in Battersea) in September 1906. It was in memory of the brown terrier dog which was the victim of two successive experiments at University College, London in 1902-3, and the subject of the famous Bayliss-Coleridge libel case.

Two women medical students, who were present at the second experiment on the dog — a lecture demonstration — recorded in a diary that the animal had not been properly anaesthetised, and reported the matter to the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, Secretary of the Victoria Street Society (forerunner of the National Anti-Vivisection Society). As a result of the women's detailed account, a public statement was made by Coleridge, and in turn a libel action was brought against him by one of the vivisectors concerned.

Although Coleridge lost the case in the law courts, it was not so with the public. Sufficient funds were raised for a memorial to be erected to the dog, which became a symbol of outrage against the practice of vivisection. The memorial, however, was to remain standing for only 4 years. Attempts by medical students to destroy the statue and drinking fountain necessitated a round-the-clock guard. The police requested financial reimbursement, but it was only when political control of Battersea Council changed in 1909 that it was agreed to remove the monument. An injunction was granted to prevent this action, but arrived too late.

On 12 December, 1985 over 150 people attended the unveiling ceremony of the second and replacement memorial to "Brown Dog". The date coincided with the Second Reading of the Government's Scientific Procedures Bill in the House of Lords. The statue of the dog was sculpted by the young artist, Nicola Hicks,



*The Brown Dog returns.*

who has received so much acclaim recently for her animal sculptures. Like the original, it is made in bronze and sits on a simple stone plinth. Fixed to the plinth are four bronze plaques with four inscriptions. The inscription from the original memorial, which caused so much controversy at the time, has been reproduced in full. Details about how the original memorial came to be removed and of the replacement memorial are included in the other inscriptions. Also recorded is the number of experiments which took place on live animals at the turn of the century and the number today. In 1903, 19,084 animals suffered and died in British laboratories; in 1984 3,497,335 animals were used in such experiments.

The new statue, which was funded by the BUAV and NAVS through donations made to them, was presented to the GLC by Animal Rights campaigner Jose Parry. Peter Pitt, Chair of the GLC Arts and Recreation Committee represented the Council and received the gift on its behalf. The unveiling itself was undertaken by Geraldine James, the actress who played leading roles in **The Jewel in the Crown** and **Gandhi**. Ms James is a committed supporter of Animal Rights and also lives in Battersea. In her speech she encouraged other public figures like herself to speak out against the abuse and exploitation of animals and not to fear any unpopularity which this might cause.

A past wrong has now been corrected. However, the shameful crime of animal experimentation continues and on an horrendous scale. The new "Brown Dog" statue will serve to remind us of the continuing struggle to end this barbaric and cruel practice.

**José Parry**

# NEWS

## Six Labs Hit on Inspection Day

Britain's animal experimentation industry faced a severe challenge on 19 November, 1985, when laboratories in Cardiff, Exeter, Kent, Oxford, Sheffield and Surrey became the targets for inspections by Animal Rights Groups.

The Day of Action, organised by Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals, was aimed at exposing the Government's deliberate cover up of the vivisection industry, with its total disregard for animal suffering, and throwing open the doors of secrecy surrounding the use of animals in research.

Every day almost 10,000 animals suffer in experiments in 499 registered premises around Britain. This suffering is allowed by Government and the public is conned into believing that there is no cause for concern. On National Inspection Day the Animal Rights movement went out to penetrate the secrecy — and report the truth.

Extensive regional and local publicity, including newspapers, radio and television was gained for the day's actions and BUAV would like to thank everyone who took part in the Day of Inspection and helped to make it a success.

## Queen Opens £24m Lab

Amidst massive security the Queen opened the new headquarters of the Central Public Health Laboratory Service in Colindale on 11th December, 1985. Colindale's new vivisection laboratory took three years to build and cost £24 million, and whilst it is an ultra-modern building the "scientists" inside will continue to practice science that belongs in the dark ages using rabbits, guinea pigs, mice and marmosets to diagnose and research infectious diseases like AIDS, Lassa Fever, Legionnaires' Disease, Hepatitis, Influenza and hospital infections.

The week before the laboratory was officially opened the house of Colindale's Deputy Director, Dr. Peter Meers, was decorated by the ALF, although laboratory staff denied this had any connection with the massive security surrounding the Queen's visit.



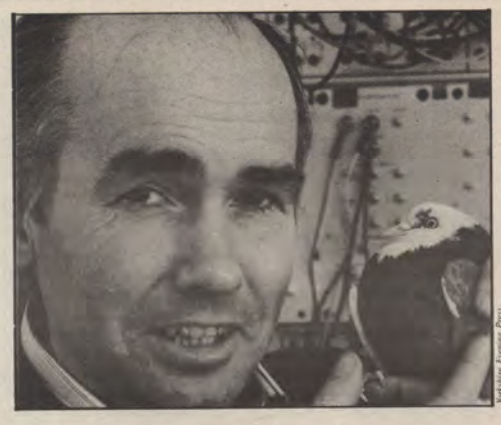

Kent Newspapers

*You can be sure of Shell for animal suffering! Members of Kent Animal Rights Alliance gather outside Shell research laboratories to highlight the Government's deliberate cover up of the vivisection industry.*



Dave Parsons

*Campaigners in Wales at University College Cardiff, determined to penetrate the veil of secrecy and expose the misery behind the doors of the laboratories.*



Yorkshire Evening Press

## Public Pays to Brain Damage Pigeons

Dr Evan Macphail is, and has for many years, been carrying out research into the retention of information in pigeons.

Macphail's experiments require pigeons to be starved down to 80 per cent of their normal weight and kept at this weight whilst they are trained to press various illuminated panels and given access to food for a few seconds when they make the correct response.

Once the pigeons are trained they are anaesthetised and electrodes implanted into their brains, an electric current is then passed through the electrodes to damage specific brain areas. Following recovery from surgery the pigeons are re-tested to determine the effects of brain damage on memory and performance.

This work must obviously be considered to be of outstanding importance as a number of Macphail's experiments are funded with public money by the Medical Research Council.

## Hinckley MP Petitioned

Members of the group collected signatures on a petition during January which was sent to Sir Adam Butler MP asking him to support the Mobilisation demands.

Other recent activities included a stall in Hinckley Town Centre where a good response was gained from the public and literature distributed.

Anyone who can take part in HART's activities should contact *Graeme Wotherspoon, 2 Begonia Close, Burbage, Hinckley, Leicestershire.*

## Drug Pushers Prosecuted

George Bernard Shaw wrote: "Whoever doesn't hesitate to vivisect will hardly hesitate to lie about it". Apparently this is as true today of the companies involved in animal abuse as it is for the individual vivisectors.

Recent press reports provide an enlightening insight into some of the dishonest practices of leading multinational pharmaceutical companies.

In December Dr. Ian Shedden resigned as Research Director at Glaxo. Before taking up the position, he had been Vice-President of Eli Lilly during the withdrawal of Opren from the market. Last Summer the US courts fined Dr. Shedden $15,000 for his involvement in Lilly's failure to provide information to the Food & Drug Administration on Opren's side effects and their failure to place adequate warning labels on the drug for sale in the US. *(Reference: Guardian 14/12/85)*

The drug firm Roussel — a subsidiary of Hoechst — and its Medical Director Dr. Christopher Good, have been committed for trial at the Old Bailey. They each face charges brought by the Department of Health under the Medicines Act for publishing misleading advertisements and making unfounded claims for their arthritis drug Surgam. *(Reference: Guardian 28/12/85)*

On 27th December, 1985 the Swiss chemical company Ciba-Geigy admitted to falsifying safety data on 46 antibiotics and other drugs submitted to the Japanese Health Authorities. The falsified data concerned shelf life tests which are necessary to determine that a drug remains safe and effective until its expiry date.

However, since 1980 Ciba-Geigy had failed to perform these tests whilst submitting data showing they had completed all required tests. The Japanese Government has ordered Ciba-Geigy to close two factories and to suspend sale and import of drugs for 20 days from 6th January. *(Reference: Guardian 28/12/85)*

Clearly companies that are prepared to falsify data, mislead doctors and potentially endanger patients are unlikely to have any qualms about issuing misleading statements concerning other aspects of their work. Under these circumstances does the drug industry really expect people to believe their claims that animals never suffer *unnecessarily or excessively* and that all animals are used in research for the benefit of humans without which medical progress would be unable to continue?



*Three go free. Piglets destined for slaughter rescued along with 20 hens from New Bridge Farm, Liverpool.*

## Charges Against Lab Animal Dealer

Following the ban imposed on laboratory animal dealer Erich Stock at the end of 1984, the Public Prosecutor in Hanau, West Germany, has now drawn up a 28-page list of charges against the dealer, his wife and son, who are accused of flouting the ban, falsifying documents, fraud and receiving stolen goods. In view of the public importance of the case, the accused are to be tried before the main District Court in Hanau.

The ban had been imposed after anti-vivisectionists from Stuttgart had kept a watch on the dealer's premises for several months and finally alerted the public prosecutor, who made two raids on them with accompanying police, impounding many of the animals found there. The public prosecutor's enquiries have taken a year to complete, and 39 witnesses, plus several veterinary experts, are to be called upon to give evidence. According to the prosecution charge document, cat owners have identified their pets among those found at the dealer's "farm", the dealer had altered entries on vaccination certificates and the animals had been confined in quarters which broke the German animal welfare regulations.

The trial, for which no firm date has yet been announced, is expected to arouse considerable public interest, coming as it does at a time when the proposed amendment of existing animal welfare laws is under critical discussion.

## No Action on Leaflet Ban

Following the incident in March 1985 when members of the Bishop's Stortford Animal Rights group were threatened with arrest for distributing leaflets in Hertford town centre, an Official Complaint was made and has now been dealt with by the Police Complaints Authority: NO ACTION IS TO BE TAKEN.

Said Group Chairman Taggart King, "one of the Officers claimed that we said we had 'been troubled by youths congregating nearby and shouting abuse' . . . which strengthened his belief that a breach of the peace could occur".

This is absolute rubbish. We've never had trouble like that and in any case the Town was half empty because it was so cold!"

The Deputy Police Constable of Hertfordshire is "satisfied that the Officers acted reasonably in the circumstances".

**Taggart King**

# Rats Suffer in Bhopal Gas Tests

The disastrous escape of Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) gas from Union Carbide's pesticide plant at Bhopal, India, in December 1984 killed almost 2,500 people and left more than 20,000 injured.

Adding further to this catalogue of suffering, researchers in the UK are now using rats to study the toxic effects of MIC.

A. G. Salmon and N. Anderson at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and M. Kerr Nuir of Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, have demonstrated the action of MIC on the central nervous system, eyes and lungs of rats. Exposure to low concentrations had a sedative effect and intermediate concentrations caused disturbances of the central nervous system. Death resulted from damage to the lung and fluid accumulation in the lungs: "These findings in rats are similar to the effects found by the authors and others on the people of Bhopal."

At the MRC Toxicology Unit in Surrey, B. Nemery, D. Dinsdale, S. Sparrow and D. E. Ray have also been exposing rats to MIC gas, studying specifically its effects on their lungs. At low levels of exposure there was extensive damage to the lining of airways and inflammation. Lethal doses caused fluid accumulation, inflammation and haemorrhage in the lungs.

This research and many other examples demonstrate the absurd and twisted logic of the vivisector. There are 2,500 dead humans and 20,000 injured people available for study yet they still persist in abusing laboratory animals, based on the observation that rats apparently provide a good model of MIC's toxic effects in people *(Ref: New Scientist 30/1/86)*




*"Sentenced to Death by the British Government!" Over 800 Mobilisation billboard adverts nationwide convey the grim prospect for laboratory animals under the Government's new Bill.*

# Vivisection Professor Condemned by Students



*Evans: resignation sought.*

Professor Evans works at the Communications and Neuroscience Department at Keele University. He has appeared a number of times on television and radio and uses his position to glorify his work and other diabolical practices, such as the LD50 test and the Draize eye tests.

His work, carried out on cats and occasionally guinea-pigs, consists of artificially deafening the animals with drugs or loud music. He then carries out experiments on their brains to try and find a way of curing human deafness.

In late 1985, at a Union General Meeting, Keele University Students' Union condemned his work at the University. By a large majority, the Union decided to ban the Professor from all Union premises and has written to the Senate asking for (1) his resignation and (2) the grant to his Department to be frozen.

**We reproduce the full text of the resolution passed by the Students Union:**

**This House Notes:**

1 the work of Professor Evans in the Communications and Neuroscience building at Keele University
2 that this work contains experiments on animals resulting in their death
3 Professor Evans has come to the forefront of vivisection in the last twelve months

**This House is Appalled by:**

1 Professor Evans' support of such cruel and unnecessary experiments as the Draize eye test and the LD50 test
2 Professor Evans' use of his influential position to condone the above-mentioned experiments

**This House Also Notes:**

1 that the Communications and Neuroscience Department receives one of the largest grants of all Departments in the University
2 the reduction in the amount of money available to other departments at Keele

**This House Mandates:**

1 that Union Committee writes to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection expressing our opposition to the use of animals by Professor Evans in his experiments
2 that Professor Evans should not be allowed to use Union facilities
3 that Union Committee write to Senate asking them to withdraw the grant given to the Communication and Neuroscience Department and asking Professor Evans to resign his post at the University.

# Violence–Free Science




*NAVS' logo for the campaign.*

A national campaign for "Violence-Free Science" was launched by actress Virginia McKenna on behalf of the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS) on 22 January.

The campaign is aimed at securing the right for students at both school and university level to decide against participating in dissection or vivisection, without academic penalty. An excellent information pack has been produced for students, which includes a leaflet, information sheets, postcard, badge, poster and a students' charter. The aim is to gain agreement by universities, student unions, schools, their pupils and examining boards that neither dissection nor vivisection shall be compulsory in any course syllabus.

Already the campaign has achieved one success in the adoption by Leeds University Students Union of the "Violence-Free Science" charter, and Phil Woolas, President of the National Union of Students (NUS) stated that:

"The NUS is happy to officially endorse this crucial and timely campaign, which aims to help students as well as animals. It is a terrible thing when students are forced to choose between career and conscience, especially when sophisticated and humane alternatives are available."

*For further information contact NAVS, 51 Harley Street, London W1.*

# Natural Medicine Reprieved?

Recent correspondence from the DHSS contains reassuring information concerning their directive requiring the safety and efficacy testing of natural medicines after July 1986. (*Liberator*, September/October 1985.)

It appears that these tests will not involve the use of living animals. The DHSS states: "In neither situation is it expected that animal studies would normally be necessary to establish efficacy and safety." And: "From the point of view of quality, other forms of control are available to manufacturers and animal tests are unlikely to be required for that purpose."

Assessment of these products will be based on clinical data and their proven efficacy in humans.

# Rabbit Rescue

Fifty-eight rabbits were liberated from a unit in Liverpool where they are bred for local labs and the meat/fur industry.

Two units within the same complex were raided by 10 activists.

The hundreds of rabbits remaining were all sprayed with the same non-toxic dye used on seal pups. They were sprayed on their lower backs with a variety of colours to prevent them entering the fur trade and the labs.

A video camera with a light fitting for filming at night recorded the event.

# Irish Action for Animals

Stop Animal Experiments, the Dublin-based Animal Rights organisation, have had a busy and active time in recent months.

Every local council in the Republic of Ireland has called for an end to animal experiments, as has the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union covering the whole of Ireland.

SAE sent a delegation including parliamentarian, Liam Skelly, to the international demonstration held in Switzerland on 19 October, which led to success in obtaining enough signatures to gain a referendum on 1 December, where half a million votes were obtained to ban vivisection in a country which is the heart of the pharmaceutical industry. The press reported on this in Ireland and the delegation was interviewed on national radio and TV.

SAE have a petition calling for the abolition of vivisection in Ireland which already has 25,000 signatures in Dublin. Work is also progressing on getting full trade union backing through the Trades Union Congress which meets in July.

**Stop Animal Experiments**



*Simone Robson,14, peers out from behind the bars of her cage during a marathon 48 hour protest at the imprisonment of animals raising £60 for BUAV.*

# Food Additives Targetted

In 1984 experiments on food additives cost the lives of 12,000 animals, and with 3,500 in widespread use, a person in the UK may consume up to 10 or 15kg of additives a year.

12 December saw the launch of a new group called FACT ("Food Additives Campaign Team") representing MPs from all parties, trade unions, consumer and health organisations — which aims to put pressure on the Government to ban some of these unnecessary and dangerous chemical additives and to make information on them widely available to the public

Accumulating evidence points to a rising toll of ill health that is directly attributable to these additives and clearly any move to restrict their use must benefit human health.

However, hopefully it will ultimately also save the lives of animals used in food additive research, for as the Director of BIBRA (one of the organisations largely responsible for testing food additives) pointed out: ". . . food additive toxicology is not a science which seeks to understand the biological effects of chemicals upon humans but merely a technology designed to produce animal test data sufficient to gain permission from governments for the use of additives."

*(Reference: New Scientist 18/10/84)*

# NEWS

## Wickham 19 Trial

Following the false start on 12th June (*Liberator July/August 1985*) the trial of those accused of raiding Wickham Laboratories, Cottagepatch Kennels and APT Consultancy eventually commenced on 30th September 1985 at Winchester Crown Court, before Judge Lewis McCreery QC.

The first week ended on a high for the defence when prosecution witness, Faith Raven, an employee of Wickham at the time, described Cottagepatch Kennels as "known for the dreadful way they keep their animals!"

But when the defence barristers wanted to ask prosecution witnesses about the work carried out at Wickham and the type and source of animals used — with a view to substantiating that the defendants acted reasonable and without dishonesty — McCreery saw that were he not careful it would be Wickham and the State on trial, not the 19, so with a few minor exceptions he blocked all requests.

The defence also challenged the value of the damage caused. Wickham claimed £37,000, high presumably for insurance purposes, including secretarial work valued at £12 per hour! McCreery later agreed that the true figure for structural damage was only £3,500.

On 8th October, William Bamber Cartmell made his long awaited appearance. Asked to describe a location, he studied the map and then uttered a telling phrase, "You will see a dog's leg in the road . . ." — another victim of the Cottagepatch regime?? McCreery blocked any potentially embarrassing questions regarding his business or indeed *his* rumoured criminal convictions.

During the same week Dr Walker, owner of the APT Consultancy, gave evidence. Sadly, he too was well protected from harmful and embarrassing questions. The same day a defence barrister complained that a representative of Wickham Laboratories was sitting in an area reserved for defence solicitors, listening to conversations. In a put-on display of anger, to demonstrate to the jury his concern for defence interests, McCreery ordered her to the public gallery — and thereby concealed the fact that his own clerk had authorised her to sit there.

During the fourth week charges of possessing an offensive weapon against two defendants were withdrawn as were all charges of conspiracy to rob and conspiracy to assault. The case against Paul Robinson was dismissed.

Following the case for the defence, McCreery agreed to withdraw the criminal damage conspiracy charge, leaving only the charge of conspiracy to burgle all three premises.

Of the remainding 18 defendants, seven were found guilty and the following sentences were given:
Mike Nunn — 3 years
John Quirke — 18 months (9 months suspended)
Gordon Briant — 21 months (9 months suspened)
John Curtin — 9 months (3 months suspended)
Sally Miller — 18 months (6 months suspended)
Kevin Williams — 6 months (3 months suspended)
Sue Baker — 9 months (4 months suspended)

The police had initially charged 20 people with 82 offences and billed the trial as the one that would smash the Animal Rights movement. Yet, after one person was discharged at committal, they had seen just seven people convicted of just one offence each, with a staggering 71 other counts on the indictment failing to result in convictions.

**SEALL**

## BUAV COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Members wishing to stand for election to the BUAV Committee should submit their nominations between 1st April and 1st May.
Nominations should be supported by 12 members' signatures, a letter stating willingness to stand for election, a c.v. of up to 300 words and a passport photograph.
Please see leaflet 'Your Guide to the Democratic Structure of the BUAV' inserted in this Liberator.

Send complete nominations to BUAV, 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB.

**BUAV AGAINST ALL ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS**

## ICI Attempts Cover-Up

*"Beagles barked and wagged their tails. New Zealand rabbits munched quietly in their wire cages. Docile white rats twitched their whiskers and snuggled up for companionship.*

*It would have been easy to mistake this scene for a cross between Crufts, a pet shop and the cavy section of a country show — but for the scientific paraphernalia and clinically attired attendants in their masks, white coats and protective footwear."*
***(Manchester Evening News 29/11/85)***

This blinkered and distorted portrayal of life in a vivisection laboratory is typical of that presented in recent feature articles appearing in local papers around ICI's Alderley Park Research Centre.

As part of a large scale PR exercise aimed at gaining public sympathy for their work and favourable publicity for the Government's Bill on Animal Experiments, ICI have been giving guided tours to the local press and MPs. After his visit MP Neil Hamilton commented: "The use of animals in medical experiments and in the safety testing of consumer chemicals is carried out in a most compassionate and humane way".

The papers reported only ICI's views on the use of animals and inevitably claimed all their experiments are justifiable, humane and cause no significant suffering. Regarding the dogs used in chronic toxicity tests — who remain incarcerated indoors for many years — one member of the research staff pointed out: "They never go outside, but we know they are happy".

The Draize eye test is dismissed as never being allowed to cause significant damage to the eye and the rabbits suffer no pain or discomfort, but: "If they appear to do so, perhaps by putting their head on one side or not eating or jumping about, the law demands they are painlessly destroyed". In fact the law does no such thing as it only requires animals to be killed if they are suffering severe and enduring pain, all other degrees of suffering are legally permitted.

However, ICI's disingenuous and bland assurances cannot be expected to pacify the public when their own published work shows just how much the 200,000 animals they use every year suffer before they die.



*The pathetic sight of a beagle at ICI — "life" is confinement and a toxic chemical diet.*

● Groups of beagle dogs fed diets containing chemicals produced in the dyes industry for a maximum of 9 years 1 month. Surviving dogs were killed at the end of 10 years 8 months. In one group all the dogs passed blood in their urine and has massive bladder tumours. Some had convulsions and none lived longer than 47 months. *Reference: British Journal of Cancer, 1981, Volume 44, page 892.*

● Marmoset monkeys had the exudate from cold sores painted onto their skin, which resulted in inflammation of the brain with fever and convulsions, leading to stupor and death in all monkeys. *Reference: Veterinary Care of Marmosets and Tamarins.*

● Male rats were injected with the insecticide Cypermethrin. After 11 minutes the animals salivated profusely, followed by continuous irregular jerking movements of all limbs at 15 to 20 minutes and progressing to continuous writhing and violent twitching movements after 40 minutes. *Reference: Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 1981, volume 59, page 508.*

That ICI supports the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill is hardly surprising when Dr Brian Newbould — a Research Director at ICI — sits on the Committee that advises the Home Office on animal experiments, and when James Noble of the RDS freely admits: "I cannot think of a single experiment allowed now that will not be allowed in future".

An ICI spokesperson qualified their support for the measures with: "We believe them to be at the limit of workability and would be very concerned if there was a further tightening of controls or increase in bureaucracy as a result of significant amendment to the Bill."

In other words ICI supports the Bill precisely because it does nothing to change the status quo but they would oppose any measures that infringe on their freedom to abuse laboratory animals for financial gain.

## Armed Rabbit Breeder Threatens Demo

Following the raid on Chalk-Pit Farm, Whiteparish by the Southern Animal Liberation League in late 1985 a demo was organised by Salisbury Animal Rights. The aim of the day was to take photographs of the rabbits and their appalling conditions as first exposed by SALL.

We were met at the entrance by Robin White, the owner, brandishing a rifle. A scuffle broke out as he pointed his rifle menacingly at one of our members. Realising the strength of our numbers (approx. 100) he invited everyone in to take photographs. This was readily accepted by the group.

How he felt no shame, we can't understand, as the conditions were atrocious. The rabbits were all kept outside and had been there for days or weeks judging by the excreta piled beneath their cages. The smell was indescribable and many people had to put scarves, etc, around their faces. Each rabbit was individually housed in a small wire cage with no bedding and no shelter or warmth. Horrific symptoms of ear diseases were apparent in some of the rabbits and one had its ears full of dry blood. This rabbit and two others were rescued by some of the demonstrators.

Things escalated when the owner, along with his hired muscle all of whom had rifles or pistols, decided forcibly to evict their invited guests. Punches were thrown, which resulted in one of the demonstrators receiving a split lip and another a neck injury.

The local television filmed the whole event, and a carefully biased edited version of the event was shown on TV with the headlines "Violence flares at Animal Rights demo" and "'Farmer attacked by rampaging mob". An interview was also held with Robin White's wife who admitted that they supplied Wickham Research Labs with rabbits. Following this biased news item, SARG have approached the TV South news editor who has agreed to receive a deputation to see our photographs and to let us put our case re the day's events.

Two people were arrested and charged with the theft of a rabbit, although no rabbits were recovered.

**Southampton Group**



*Rabbit breeder pulls a gun on peaceful protestors during the demo to highlight suffering at Chalkpit Farm.*



**Injustice**
*Continued from front page*

There was and is no doubt that Mone was severely dehydrated, and close to death, and that she was in the hands of the RCS at the time. There was and is no doubt in most people's minds that extreme dehydration would cause suffering. These facts have not altered, and have not even been challenged by the RCS themselves. The campaign will therefore continue, while Mone remains imprisoned at the Royal College of Surgeons laboratories.

We are no longer permitted to say that the RCS is guilty of causing suffering to Mone, and the information relating to the RCS is being re-written in view of this. But we can let the facts of the incident reports — which started the whole legal process off — speak for themselves. The campaign for Mone's release will continue — and we need your support in the fight for her freedom.

The BUAV is also, as previously reported, involved in taking out a further ten summonses against the RCS which relate to the conditions of *all* the animals kept there. We expect further developments later in the year and will, of course, keep members in touch with any news.

# Making Contact



*Ingrid Newkirk, PETA.*

The Royal Angus Hotel in Birmingham played host to the fourth Weekend Contacts Meeting on 18-19 January and was attended by 75 people, among them BUAV contracts, other group representatives and BUAV staff and Committee members.

The meeting opened on Saturday with a training film about creative thinking and brainstorming aimed at developing creative thinking abilities leading to the generation of more effective ideas and decision making in a group situation.

Alan Cheeseman, BUAV Hon. Secretary, led a session where developments within BUAV since 1985's AGM were discussed and staff members were introduced to the meeting. New faces Helen Fox, Information Officer; Martin Green, Political Researcher; Peter Knowles, Group Co-ordinator and Steve McIvor, Campaigns Organiser, discussed their areas of work and what they had been involved with since starting work at BUAV.

The Free Mone campaign was introduced by Steve McIvor and TV news coverage of the original RCS prosecution was shown on video. Details of the Week of Action, culminating in a motorcade and national march for freedom, were discussed along with other aspects of the campaign.

Using the Media, Getting Animals into Politics and Defining the Aims of a Local Group became the focus of workshop sessions where people formed into three smaller groups. Role playing, brainstorming ideas and general discussion took place and at the end of the session each group reported its conclusions back to the whole meeting.

The meeting played host to the launch of Disabled Against Animal Research and Exploitation, an international organisation formed by BUAV member Sue Croshaw and her American colleague Dana Soule. After introducing the background to the formation of DAARE, Sue and Dana discussed their aims and how local groups could help them in their work.

An international flavour was also brought to the meeting when Ingrid Newkirk, Susan Rich and Betsy Swart from the Washington based People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals spoke about their organisation and the work of PETA. USA Animal Rights campaigns and activities were discussed, along with the American vivisection industry.

On the Sunday, Hilly Beavan, one of BUAV's Graphic Designers, led a session where everyone brainstormed ideas on the sort of materials and accessories which could prove valuable in local campaigns and which BUAV could produce. Loads of ideas were put forward and the feasibility of producing these is now being looked into.

Proposals for re-organising BUAV's democratic structure were put to everyone by the BUAV Democracy Working Group. The proposals had been worked on since the summer of last year and the meeting provided the opportunity for direct feedback on the proposals.

Discussion about the Government's Bill to replace the 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act was led by Campaigns Officer Kim Stallwood, who gave an update on the progress of the Bill through the House of Lords and the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals campaign.

Brainstorming sessions were held to generate ideas for future BUAV campaigns and when each group reported its conclusions back to the meeting it was really interesting to see how similar each group's ideas were. The proposals that came out of the session will be further worked on and developed in the planning of BUAV's campaign strategy.

The Government's Public Order Bill and its implications for us as a pressure group were discussed with James Wood, a barrister who has represented Animal Rights activists and who is chairperson of the Campaign for the Right of Assembly and Dissent (CROWD). A whole new meaning will be given to the phrase "freedom to protest" if the Bill becomes law, and James Wood explained the various parts of the Bill which relate directly to Animal Rights campaigning.

Weekend meetings are continuing to prove to be an important and successful part of BUAV's work, and have highlighted the tremendous potential that there is in people working together, sharing skills and learning from one another's ideas and abilities.

**Peter Knowles**




*Helen Delmont, 26 (CAFAA) during her 14 day hungerstrike last December aimed at exposing cruelty at Cocksparrow Farm, Warwickshire.*

# Biologist Fined After Lab Rescue

A 37-year-old scientist at the Austrian Academy of Sciences was fined approx £450 by a Viennese court in December, after being found guilty of carrying out five animal liberation raids on laboratories at the Pharmacological Institute of Vienna University.

Herr Peter Mueller had worked five years at the brain research department of the Academy, and himself carried out some animal experiments, but finally decided to help the animals after being ordered to inject 76 rats in order to provoke epileptic fits, and then to dispose of their bodies because the test results conflicted with what was stated in existing medical literature. He embarked on a series of lone nightly raids in his private car, climbing through a fanlight and rescuing a total of 31 animals — dogs, rabbits and goats — which he delivered to the homes of animal-lovers. He was finally caught attempting to liberate a goat, but refused to disclose where he had taken the animals he had freed.

The scientist became unemployed as a result of his animal liberation activities, but his fine was paid by a number of Austrian actors and entertainers, and the magazine *Rennbahn-Express* nominated him "Man of the Month". The actor Frank Hoffman is now founding a prize in Austria for "the most courageous animal rights action of the year".

As a result of trial,the Austrian public prosecutor has started an enquiry into conditions at Vienna University labs.

*Sources: Bild-Zeitung; Moz)*

NB: Our German correspondent was told by Peter Mueller that he in fact carried out *six* raids on the university labs, but was not prosecuted in respect of one of these because the animals he found were in such a pitiful condition that the authorities decided it better not to have this raised in court.

# AIDS Origins in Warfare Experiments?

Representatives of the vivisection community have in recent months been capitalizing on the publicity surrounding deaths from the AIDS virus by using AIDS to justify numerous animal experiments around the world whilst David Mellor claims its spread demonstrates the need for continuing to experiment on living animals.

However, a new twist to the story emerged at the end of December (*Times 20/12/85*) when a Harley Street specialist in venereal diseases and a former consultant at the Middlesex Hospital — Dr John Seale — claimed the AIDS virus may be man-made.

In a letter to the New Zealand AIDS Foundation Dr Seale states there is circumstantial evidence to support the belief that the virus was genetically engineered in a laboratory as it is remarkably similar to the Visna Virus. He further expresses the view that the AIDS virus may have been created as a biological weapon by scientists working on the Visna Virus which is responsible for a fatal disease in sheep.

# Profit v Animals

The British drug industry is notoriously secretive about its research expenditure, particularly its expenditure on animal experiments — which is hardly surprising considering the following.

In 1982 the UK pharmaceutical industry spent £225.3 million on research and development of prescription medicines. This is equivalent to 19.7% of its total UK sales of £1.14 billion. £182.5 million (81%) was spent on new chemical entities and £42.8 million (19%) on improvements or modifications to existing products.

Biological and pharmacological screening which relies on animal experiments with some in vitro work cost £42.8 million (19% of research and development). Toxicology and safety testing using animals cost the industry £27 million (12% of research and development) and bioavailability and pharmacokinetic studies (covers absorption, distribution, excretion, etc.) cost £11.3 million (approximately 5% of research and development). The UK drug industry therefore spent over £81 million in 1982 on tests which nearly all involved the abuse of laboratory animals.

These figures compare to £6.75 million (3% of research and development) in initial human volunteer studies and only £22.5 million (10% of research and development) on pre-marketing clinical studies and £15.7 million (7% of research and development) on post marketing clinical trails. A total of less than £45 million on studies in humans.

Wellcome's research and development expenditure was £23 million in 1982 with total UK sales of £67 million. They spent £3.6 million (15.56% of research and development) on biological and pharmacological screening, £1.06 million on toxicology and safety testing (4.6% of research and development) and £650,000 (2.8% of research and development) on bioavailability and pharmacokinetic studies.

Expenditure on human volunteer studies amounted to £570,000 (2.47% of research and development), on pre-marketing clinical trials £760,000 (3.3% of research and development) and on post-marketing clinical trials £65,000 (a mere 0.28% of research and development). A total of £1.4 million on human studies compared to the £5.3 million spent largely on animal experiments.

These figures demonstrate a massive abuse of animals so that drug companies can continue making immense profits, a supposition backed up by further evidence showing that almost 20% of UK research and development (£45 million) expenditure was into cardiovascular medicines.

Cardiovascular diseases account for over half of all UK deaths and offer drug companies the opportunity for lifelong treatment of patients.

However, numerous studies have shown the only way to effectively tackle cardiovascular diseases is through prevention.

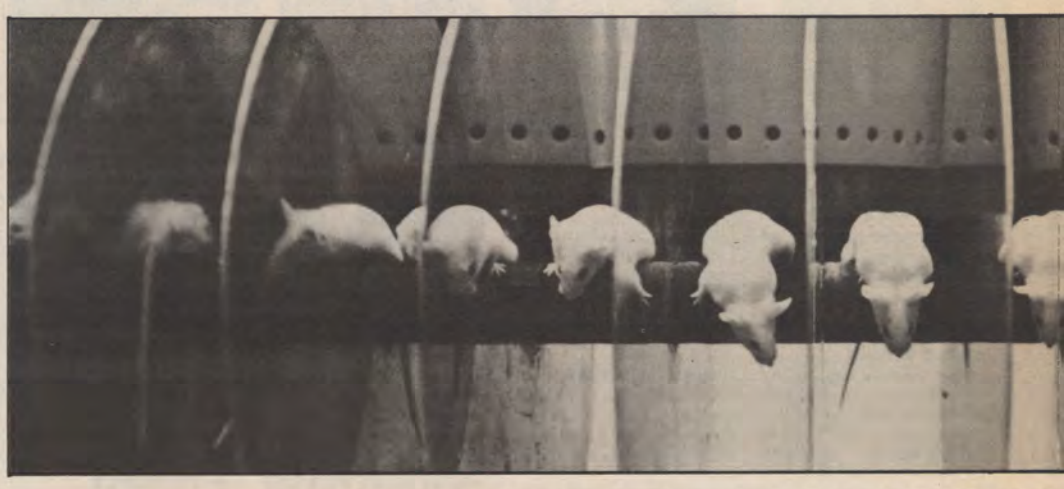



*The towns of Hertford and Ware were the centre for a striking and imaginative demonstration on 8 March. Over 300 people marched through the towns, led by the figure of death, their destination the animal research laboratories of Glaxo Pharmaceuticals, Britain's largest drug company.*

*On arrival at the labs 100 black balloons were release to mark a century of suffering for animals under the 1876 Act. Wreaths were also tied to the fences and the demonstration was addressed by march organiser Taggart King and Steve McIvor, BUAV Campaigns Organiser.*

*A successful and memorable day that left concern in the minds of many local people about their "undesirable" neighbours.*

# World Day for Laboratory A



**Psychology experiments are to be the focus of attention for this year's World Day for La 26th April three major demonstrations will take place across the country.**

**BUAV, NAVS and Animal Aid have joined together under the banner of the Mobilis organise what promises to be a powerful and effective day for the anti-vivisection movem Manchester and Cambridge have been selected. Each is involved in atrocious experim shocks and deprivation for mere human curosity.**

**At this crucial time in a year when Parliamen will finally update the 1876 Cruelty — it is vital that we mark 26th April, 1986 as a notable day in the history of the an**

**In spite of this Government's attempt to silence our voices.**

**In spite of the determined efforts of the animal experimentation *industry to break ou* the courts and in Parliament.**

**It is our duty to stand united and determined to achieve an end to the business of**

**Join us in our marches. Support World Day for Laboratory Animals. *Help us to achie animals.***

The British Psychological Society states: "Psychology is generally defined as the scientific study of mental experience and behaviour" and if the information gained from such studies is to be of any value to humanity it clearly needs to be obtained by studying these phenomena in human beings.

However, common sense rarely serves to moderate the excesses of vivisectors and experimental psychology is a thriving area of animal abuse. During 1984 at least 71,922 animals — ranging from monkeys, ungulates, cats and rabbits to rats, mice, guinea pigs, pigeons and chickens as well as fish and frogs — suffered in painful psychological and behavioural experiments in Britain.

Whilst all animal experients inevitably cause suffering, the techniques used in psychology are particularly barbaric and include starvation, water deprivation, solitary confinement, rearing in complete darkness, deliberate induction of a state of stress, repeated electric shocks, drug treatment and addiction, brain damage and electrical stimulation of the brain. One recent article accurately portrayed the inventiveness of animal researchers: "The ingenuity of psychologists could strike shame into that end of the profession that tortures human beings for a living, although no doubt human tortures do occasionally pick up a tip".
*(David Helton, BBC Wildlife, August, 1984)*

Whereas human torture is almost universally condemned, experimental psychologists largely escape such criticism and are freely permitted to torture animals under the all embracing excuse of "scientific research". However, as Michael Ross explains in *The Ethics of Experimenting on Higher Animals*, when discussing a 1974 study where human volunteers hired as "experimenters" were instructed to give electric shock of increasing severity to other volunteers: "it is clear that in the name of science individuals will carry out acts which in the normal course of events they would regard as offensive, immoral or even criminal on other humans of the same age, race and sex."

Psychologists inflict all this misery and suffering for the alleged purpose of helping to understand human behaviour and mental illness, but far more useful information would be gained from carefully recording the behaviour of healthy humans or the normal behaviour of animals in the wild and by caring for and understanding those already suffering from mental problems.

In the case of psychological and behavioural research the vivisector's dilemma is particularly acute as they defend their work scientifically on the basis of similarities between human beings and animals but defend it morally on the basis of differences. As Peter Singer puts it: "Either the animal is not like us, in which case there is no reason for performing the experiment; or else the animal is like us, in which case we ought not perform an experiment on the animal which would be considered outrageous if performed on one of us."

The British Psychological Society is aware of this dilemma and justifies their position with: ". . . although lower species are similar to humans in many important respects, there are other important respects which differentiate them to such a degree as to justify exposing animals to procedures which would not be applied to people". *(January 1979 — Report of Working Party on Animal Experimentation.)*

Clearly this argument does not stand up to close scrutiny as it is in the area of mental processes that man differs most from other animals and where results have the least relevance to humans. Fortunately there is a growing body of opinion, including many psychologists, that the information gained from such animal experiments is trivial, obvious and of little — if any — value to humans. As Dr. Alice Heim (Fellow of the British Psychological Society) puts it: "Moreover, I am convinced that little of value can be inferred from studying animals which have been reduced to mindless automata by treating them as such."

Concerning the development of treatment for mental disorders the psychologists Drewitt and Kani point out: ". . . it would be curious to argue that it would have been impossible to carry out the relevant research on human subjects, for how could a therapeutic method for use with human beings be based on principles of learning which could be demonstrated and investigated in dogs and rats but which could not be demonstrated and investigated in human volunteers? Indeed, one could argue that the development of behavioural therapy might have been more rapid if more of the relevant research had been carried out on human volunteers rather than on animals (for instance, the importance of imagery would probably have been defined earlier)." *(Animals in Research, 1981.)*


**EVERY 6 SECONDS AN ANIMAL DIES IN A BRITISH LABORATORY**



BUAV AGAINST ALL ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

- I would like to join the BUAV Renewal/New Member 39
  (Annual subscription £4.00, Unwaged £2.00, Life membership £100.00)
- I endorse the object of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.
- I would like to support you and enclose a donation.
- I would like some more information.
- I enclose a cheque/P.O. payable to BUAV for _____

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Please send to: BUAV, 16a Crane Grove, Islington, London N7 8LB


Perhaps the greatest testimony to the failure of animal based psychological and behavioural research is the great burden placed on individuals — and society as a whole — by mental disorders.

Our behaviour is complex and these psychological disturbances have many causes, including the stresses and strains imposed by the society in which we live. Brutal and simplistic animal experiments cannot really be expected to help in understanding people or in developing treatment for mental disorders, and this legalised torture for curiosity has no place in a civilised society.

## Experiments at Cambridge

**Electric Shocks to Rabbits' Eyes**
Rabbits were restrained in perspex stocks and presented with a light, followed by electric shocks to the eyes to make them blink. This was continued until they were conditioned to blink with just the light. Then they were occasionally presented with the light and a clicking noise but no eye shocks. Light, together with eye shocks, continued. Eventually the animals blnked less when they heard the clicking noise which they associated with safety. *(J. M. Pearce, A. M. Montgomery, A. Dickenson — Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, Volume 33B, page 45, 1981.)*

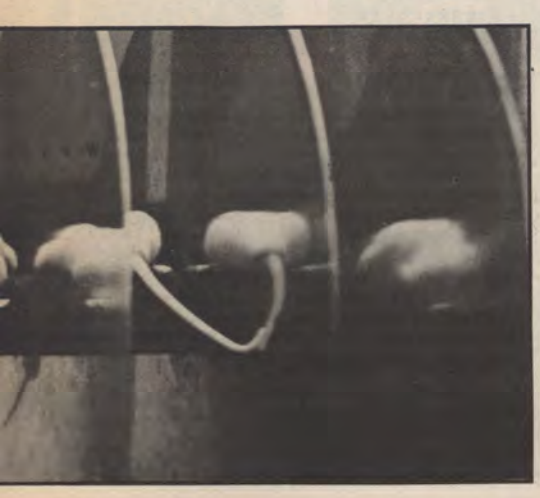
**Sight and Memory Tests on Brain Damaged Monkeys**
Adolescent rhesus monkeys were subjected to brain damage to see the effects on visual performance. The injuries were already known to disrupt visual performance and these experiments confirmed the earlier findings. The injuries resulted in impaired visual learning and memory and also adversely affected attention." *(A. Sahgal, R. Hutchinson, R. P. Hughes, S. D. Iversen — Behavourial Brain Research, Volume 8, page 361, 1983.)*

**Brain Damage and Brain Grafts on Rats**
20 female rats were given brain damage using an injection of the neurotoxin



*The teaching of misery at Manchester University.*

# Animals 1986



**oratory Animals. On Saturday**

**ion for Laboratory Animals to**
**nt. The Universities of Swansea,**
**nts, including blinding, electric**

**Animals Act — for the worse**
**-vivisection movement.**

**backs and our hearts through**

**vivisection.**
***the liberation of all laboratory***

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6-OHDA and cavities made into their brains. 3 weeks later they were split into one group of 14 and one group of 6 and grafts from different areas of embryonic rat brains implanted into the cavities. After a further four months electrodes were implanted into the grafts and rats trained to electrically stimulate their brain by pressing a lever. Electrical stimulation induced circling behaviour and ineffective snout grooming. Injection of various drugs effected the rate of self stimulation. 6 to 8 weeks after the end of behavioural testing the rats were killed and their brains examined. *(P. J. Fray, S. B. Dunnett, S. D. Ivemen — Science, Volume 219, page 416, 1983.) (And A. B. Jarklund, V. Stenevi — University of Lund, Sweden.)*

## Experiments at Manchester

The following psychology and behaviour experiments were performed at the University of Manchester who work extensively on the effects of nutrition and environment on the development of the brain and behaviour. The MRC justifies their experiments by stating "malnourished children are known to be lethargic and lack curiosity in exploring their surroundings" but there is "controversy about whether this is a direct consequence of the malnutrition rather than being caused by other factors".

**Mother Rats Starved, Babies Forced to Fall Off Rotating Drum**

Used two strains of rat, mothers starved throughout pregnancy and lactation, offspring fed normally when they are 25 days old. From 110 days onwards male rats' behaviour observed, including social behaviour with male of same strain and their motor performance when placed on a rotating drum and forced to run backwards for up to 3 minutes. Count number of times they fall off drum. Conclude differences between strains may be one of the reasons why conclusions from various early life undernutrition studies are different. *(J. Tonkiss, J. L. Smart — Developmental Psychology, Volume 16, page, 287, 1983.)* Funded by MRC and National Fund for Research into Crippling Diseases.

**Baby Rats Starved Until Brain Damaged**

Baby rats were subjected to food deprivation so that at one month old they were only one half their normal weights. One and five month old starved animals were then housed in interesting or boring conditions to see the effects of environment on recovery from the brain damage caused by lack of food. *(H. B. Katz, C. A. Davies — Developmental Psychobiology — Volume 16, page 47, 1983.)* (Partially MRC funded.)

**Sexual Behaviour Tests on Undernourished Baby Rats**

Examine the effects of undernutrition on the sexual behaviour of male rats born to mothers starved during pregnancy and lactation, using two different strains of rat. Found "early life undernutrition reduced the numbers of non-pentrative mounts and shortened the latency to ejaculate in rats of the Lister but not the Wistar stock". In general, infantile undernutrition faciliated rather than impaired the sexual behaviour of male rats. *(J. Tonkiss, J. L. Smart, E. C. Griffiths — Volume 32, page 397, 1984, Physiology and Behaviour.)*

## Experiments at Swansea

Psychology and behaviour experiments performed at University College, Swansea specialise in aggression in rodents.

**Brain Damaged Rats Given Electric Shocks on Water Bottle**

Used 37 male rats. At weaning 20 were housed in four groups of five and 17 were housed singly. When 107 to 115 days old electrodes inserted into brain and specific areas of brain damaged by passing electric currents through the electrodes. Five rats died during surgery.

15 days after surgery examine their behaviour wtih novel objects and 3 days later deprive rats of water whilst they are trained to run in an alley with water as a reward. Once trained animals receive an electric shock when touching the metal water spout, followed by 15 seconds to drink freely.

Brain damage had considerable effects on the behaviour and avoidance learning in group housed rats but very little effect on isolated animals *(J. C. Dalrymple-Alford, D. Benton — Behavioural Neuroscience, Volume 19, page 23, 1984.)*

**Mice Injected with Alcohol**

To investigate the effects of alcohol on aggression in mice used two strains of mice housed in isolation for 16 days. Select those that show aggressive behaviour and inject them with various doses of alcohol. 20 minutes later placed in a cage with a docile male opponent for 500 seconds and record the number of attacks and displays of aggression directed at the docile mouse.

Found increasing doses of alcohol reduced the amount of time spent in attacking and increased the amount of time spent in flight and submissive behaviour *(R. Smoothy, M. S. Berry, P. F. Brain — Aggressive Behaviour, Volume 9, page 119, 1983.)*

**Mice Crammed into Plastic Tubes**

Mice were tightly restrained in a plastic tube with a metal target fixed at one end of the tube. Record the number of times mice bite/attack the target during 10 minute period. Study the effects of sex, group or single housing, castration and destroying sense of smell on this behaviour.

Found this model of aggression bears little resemblance to other models such as electric shock induced fighting. "In view of the failure to obtain any parallels between tube restraint induced attack and more commonly employed models of "aggression", one must have serious reservations about extrapolating between the results of such tests." *(P. Brain, et al — Behavioural Processes, Volume 8, page 277, 1983.)*

**April 26th 1986**
**WORLD DAY FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS**
**Protest against psychology experiments on animals**

*PROTEST AT SWANSEA*
Meet at Dyfatty Recreation Ground, near BR Station, off High Street, Swansea, 12 noon; march moves off at 1pm.
*Further details from BUAV, 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB. 01-607 1545/1892.*

*PROTEST AT CAMBRIDGE*
Meet at Parkers Piece, Parkside, Cambridge, 12 noon; march moves off at 1pm.
*Further details from NAVS, 51 Harley Street, London W1N 1DD. 01-580 4034.*

*PROTEST AT MANCHESTER*
Meet at Plattfields Park, Wilmslow Road, Manchester 14 at 11.30am; march moves off 12 noon.
*Further details from Animal Aid, 7 Castle Street, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1BH. (0732) 364546.*

*If you won't speak for the animals – who will?*



*Sue Croshaw (left) and Dana Soule of DAARE.*

# Who DAARES Wins

On January 18, 1986 a unique animal rights group was launched at the BUAV's contacts weekend in Birmingham. Disabled Against Animal Research & Exploitation (DAARE) is now a reality instead of just a vague idea that has been in the back of my mind for many years. The reason for DAARE's birth is due to the BUAV and my good friend Dana Soule.

Dana, who lives in America, wrote to me 12 months ago after reading an article in the *Liberator* that I had written about being a disabled animal rights campaigner. She told that up until 1½ years ago she was in a wheelchair due to a misdiagnosis made by her doctor and that she had been treated for this non-existent illness with valium for 15 years. The misdiagnosis came to light when she got involved in the animal rights movement by working at the PETA office in Washington D.C. She went to a research hospital that was studying her so called illness only to discover that her doctor was treating her for a condition that she did not have. Eventually, after various tests and clinical observations, Dana was correctly diagnosed and given the relevant medication. She now leads a relatively healthy life. Dana feels very strongly that more money should be available for human study programmes as this would benefit us far more than studying artificially induced diseases in animals. She felt that her amazing story and experiences would relate to many other disabled people so she decided to form DAARE with the help of PETA and encouraged me to do likewise in England.

I found it hard to conceive how I could implement a group such as DAARE without the help and guidance of an organisation like the BUAV. Consequently I approached the BUAV about DAARE who in turn invited me to their November committee meeting where I put forward the concept of Disabled Against Animal Research & Exploitation. The BUAV responded with enthusiasm and encouragement. It was decided that PETA and the BUAV jointly fund Dana's airfare over to England to help me launch DAARE here. The climax of Dana's stay was the Birmingham contacts meeting where we presented DAARE to the contacts. The response I received was quite overwhelming and the interest showed for DAARE was heart warming and inspiring. I spoke to many interested people and discovered that DAARE has got quite a large membership potential.

I feel that people who are disabled have an enormous amount to give to the animal rights movement. We are members of a powerful minority that draws public attention when we voice our opinions or take a stand on an issue. Because of this we are in a unique position to help animals in experimentation. Our feelings and objections to vivisection give strength and credibility to the arguments against animal experimentation because we are considered the ones who benefit from it and would therefore have something to lose by calling for its end. The disabled are used by the multi-billion pound medical research and drug industries to justify and perpetuate their abuse of millions of animals yearly in often redundant, out dated, repetitious and cruel experiments. We must make our voices heard by speaking out against these atrocities.

We cannot change the past or bring back the lives of animals lost in experimentation by giving up our medications or treatments. But if we think creatively and unite together we can activate change for a future where animals are safe from exploitation and scientific gains are based on progressive, safe and ethical grounds, not on the torture of innocent animals. If you are interested in finding out more about DAARE's work and campaigns please contact me at *22 The Severn, Grange Estate, Daventry, Northants. NN11 4QR.*

**Sue Croshaw**

# Committee Report

**No. Three**

Since the last edition of *Liberator* the Executive Committee has met on three occasions: 23rd November, 14th December and 11th January. The volume of items for discussion is not likely to reduce while we continue to seek progress in so many areas of the BUAV's campaigns and internal structure.

Despite monthly meetings which last eight to nine hours, sufficient time is still not being allocated to discuss specific areas of campaigning or to consider longer term planning and strategy. To combat this, the first of what may become regular additional Committee meetings has been called to discuss present and future campaigns in more detail. When added to the regular Committee and Working Group meetings it is clear that more time than ever before is being put into managing and planning the affairs and campaigns of the BUAV, not only by Committee members but also staff and nominees from local groups.

The Government's new Bill is regularly discussed, a special *Liberator* has been produced and despatched, £20,000 allocated to the Mobilisation billboard campaign plus a further £5,000 for its general fund. Martin Green has been appointed for one year as a Political Researcher, his position being jointly funded by NAVS. Relevant literature, including *Hansard*, is now being acquired by our new Information Officer Helen Fox, who has been allocated an initial sum of £1,000 to purchase books, periodicals, etc.

New Campaigns Organiser Steve McIvor has worked hard with the support of the RCS Working Group, to bring the Free Mone campaign together so quickly. Leaflets are being distributed at a phenomenal rate and the demonstration organised for 1st February promises to be a success, despite a lack of co-operation from Bromley Council. Steve has been allocated up to £1,000 to advertise in the local media to publicise both the campaign and the Public Meeting.

The Committee is in regular contact with solicitor John Mackenzie about BUAV's various legal cases, including the latest one brought against us by Bantin & Kingman Limited. Kim Stallwood and Alan Cheeseman have specific responsibility for liaising with John Mackenzie on a day-to-day basis.

Since his appointment as Group Co-ordinator, Peter Knowles has been spending much of his time organising the successful Annual Contact Weekend held in Birmingham on 18th and 19th January. He has also prepared proposals to improve the system of appointing Contacts, revamped the Contacts mailout, organised a national fund-raising event for 1986, provided a discount order form for local groups ordering merchandise in bulk and to improve support for Animal Rights prisoners. All of these ideas have been discussed and in many cases have already been implemented.

To assist Kim, Steve and Peter with the large amount of travelling often required for their work, the Committee has agreed to purchase two vehicles at a total cost of approximately £7,500, including tax, insurance, etc. These will replace our battered old Ford Transit van, which is impractical to use for general group meetings, etc. Peter will be organising a competition amongst local groups and the winners will receive the old van for use in their campaigns.

Internally, a long hard look is being taken at the efficiency and layout of the BUAV office, in particular by the Administration and Finance Working Groups. Everything from cleaning to the computer is under scrutiny with a view to increasing both the quality and quantity of our output and where necessary investing in the extra staff and equipment needed to produce it.

We were unable to appoint a suitable Office Administrator from the available applicants and so — for a trial period at least — extra responsibility has been taken on by Lesley Garbutt and Kim Stallwood. If after six months the arrangement has proved satisfactory, no Administrator will be appointed.

We are still attempting to recruit an additional Scientific Adviser and also a Press Officer. To assist with the volume of work that is bound to occur in addition to the existing workload, it has also been decided to recruit an additional Audio/Copy Typist.

The question of our overall approach to publicity and advertising has been discussed and will be examined further by the Publicity Working Group, who have prepared a questionnaire for inclusion in a future *Liberator*.

Also included is a guide to the existing democratic structure, produced by the Democracy Working Group.

Small advertisements are to be placed in *The Vegan, Peace News, Vegetarian* and *Here's Health*, and up to £8,000 has been allocated for a series of advertisements in the *Daily Star*.

The problem of dealing with requests from other groups and organisations should be reduced when a new Grant Application Form is shortly introduced. Donations totally approximately £4,000 have been made during this period, including £1,000 towards an appeal by Animal Rights campaigners arrested while leafleting, £1,200 to the Wales Animal Liberation League, £200 to CAW Education and £500 to the Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society.

Approximately 650 new members have joined during this period. With good campaigns and publicity this impressive figure will undoubtedly increase in the coming months.

**Chris Fisher**

# Political Research

*Martin Green has joined the staff at the BUAV as Political Researcher. The post is funded jointly by the National Anti-Vivisection Society and BUAV.*

My main function as Political Researcher is to monitor the views and actions of all 650 MPs as they relate to animals. The most effective way of lobbying and educating Members of Parliament is by individual representations from their constituents. However, efficiency is increased if this information is also held centrally, in our manual and computer files. Up to date information on MPs and the political climate will enable both local groups and headquarters to lobby MPs effectively to gain maximum response and support.

I need to know your MP's view on all animal rights/welfare, environmental, health and moral issues to be able to build up an accurate picture of his/her views and potential. I also need to know which laboratories, animal breeders and suppliers, pharmaceutical and chemical industries, factory farms, etc, are in a particular MP's contituency. With the general election on the horizon it would also be helpful to ascertain the views of the prospective parliamentary candidates.

Our lobbying capability would be much enhanced if we had contacts in each constituency who could liaise with each MP and further contacts who could work and liaise with local political parties.

I know this is very ambitious but this is what we must have if we are going to counteract the massive lobbying done by the pharmaceutical industry in relation to the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill.

**Martin Green**



*Rescued: the touching face of freedom.*

# CALL Raid Reveals Damning Evidence

The Central Animal Liberation League raid on Oxford University Park Farm on 7th July, 1985 obtained shocking film of the appalling conditions the University's monkey's are housed in and the documentation taken during the raid reinforces this impression.

Park Farm is a holding and breeding centre for monkeys and dogs. They appear to use both single cages for individually housing monkeys and "Gang cages" for groups of animals. Like the RCS, mating takes the form of "rape" when a female is periodically put into a male's home cage for a few days.

Obviously the breeding programme is not particularly successful as they regularly import monkeys from the wild using Shamrock Farms to satisfy research demands and the documents show many problems, including babies being born dead, dying soon after birth or having to be removed for hand rearing, on top of the normal problems of captivity where fighting and biting are common place events.

The Farm's primate centre is managed by a vet, Mr. Hovell, MRCVS and the monkeys are used by the University's Anatomy and Physiology departments and identified by numbers tattooed on their chests. In addition to Professor Blakemore, Drs. Sloper and Powell are carrying out research where the eyes of young monkeys are stitched closed.

Park Farm does not only hold monkeys for Oxford University but additionally acts as carrying agent and quarantine centre for monkeys supplied to other vivisection laboratories, including Hammersmith Hospital, London, Dr. Latto at the University of Liverpool and Dr. Lemon at the Physiology Department, University of Sheffield.

Following the raid an Oxford University spokesperson claimed nearly all their dogs were bred at Park Farm but the documents removed by CALL show differently, indicating that both beagles and crossbreds are purchased from outside suppliers.

It is inevitable that monkeys kept in such conditions will suffer ill health, but it is not only exotic animals the Farm has trouble with as their rabbits also experience a high incidence of disease and death. For example, the entry for 3rd March 1985 reads: "Five young put down over weekend with snuffles, one also with diarrhoea. one dead with snuffles, two put down".

Like the RCS prosecution the Oxford evidence proves beyond doubt that it is legal — and widely practised — to house primates in conditions that conform to all guidelines and recommendations whilst still causing the animal intense suffering from the moment they are incarcerated until they die at the hands of the vivisector or until their useful breeding period has ended.



*Liberation: CALL activist with Park Farm "mongrel".*



*Break-in: CALL members enter "notorious" animal unit.*

# Cancer Research—The Humane Alternative

Cancer is an emotive subject and because of the fear it engenders in the public at large, the major cancer charities are able to collect millions of pounds in donations each year and to support research torturing living animals. In 1984, 176,311 animals were used in experiments concerned with cancer despite the overwhelming evidence that the majority of cancers are potentially preventable and that very little progress has been made in treating the major forms of cancer.

In these delicate circumstances it is important for anti-vivisectionists to be able to offer contructive alternatives to the animal abuse in Cancer Research campaign and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and two recently formed charities help to fill the gap.

One is the **British Cancer Control Society,** *75 St. Mary's Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7DX* whose objects are to promote the dissemination of information about cancer preventaion and holistic cancer care and to provide financial support to organisations concerned with the use of natural non-toxic cancer treatments. Additionally, their publications are highly critical of, and oppose the use of animals in cancer research and **Quest for a Test for Cancer,** *Woodbury, Harlow Rd, Roydon, Essex, CM19 5HF,* which aims to develop routine screening tests to detect cancers before they become malignant and supports research at various Universities on human tissue samples. Quest makes a point of stating that "No animals are used in the research" in their advertisements and all published material.




*Animal based cancer research is challenged as compassionate alternatives show a caring way forward.*

# Vivisectors' Charter Nears Completion

Over the next few weeks, the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill will complete its final stages in the House of Commons and will soon be given the Royal Assent.

The Bill's reception in both Houses of Parliament has been influenced by the reception it has been given by the Labour Opposition. This has included passive support in the House of Lords and a critical welcome in the Commons. However, throughout its passage the Bill has received widespread criticism for its fundamental inadequacies not only from Labour and Liberal Peers but also from Conservative MPs.

Despite Amendments put in both Houses to abolish different types of experimenation including cosmetic testing, warfare research and so on, the Government have refused to act and not one single area of experimentation is going to be prohibited.

The Home Office Minister with responsibility for animal experiments, David Mellor, has continually stressed the support he has received for the Bill from the triple alliance formed by the British Veterinary Association, the Committee for Reform on Animal Experiments and the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (BVA/CRAE/FRAME). It is hardly surprising that this alliance should be so much in favour with the Government as it has helped write the Bill.

The Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals, which united the four leading anti-vivisection societies, provided the only focal point of opposition to the Bill as the RSPCA regretably gave a cautious welcome to the proposed legislation. The BUAV Executive Committee and staff are currently holding a series of planning meetings to consider the future direction of our campaigns.

# Second Reading Amendments

The Second Reading provides the first main ocassion for a wide debate on the general principles of a Bill, including alternative methods of achieving its purposes. Detailed discussion, including critisms which could be met by amendment, is reserved for the committee or Report stage. However, a "Reasoned Amendment" may be tabled at this stage, which clearly states objections and is a means of declaring opposition to the Bill.

In this case two such amendments were tabled: the first by the Campaign Group of Labour MPs; 30 Labour MPs gave their names in support. The second was tabled by the Liberal/SDP Alliance and the signatories included David Steel and David Owen.

**Labour Amendment**

On Second Reading of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill (Lords), to move, That this House declines to give a Second Reading to a Bill which provides totally inadequate protection for animals against unnecessary experiments which are known to be taking place in British laboratories; fails to include as basic minimum requirements bans on cosmetics, tobacco and alcohol experiments on animals, the Draize eye irritancy test, the LD50 poisoning test, and behavioural, psychological and warfare experiments on animals and also fails to provide for the reconstitution of the Home Secretary's Advisory Committee on Animal Experiments with the exclusion of those members who have a vested interest in the continuation of animal experiments.

# The Bill

**Quotes from the Debate in both Houses**

"We shall confidently rely, as we have done for over a century, on willing co-operation between scientists and the Home Office."
**Lord Glenarthur** *28/11/85*

"The standards of care applied to animals kept in laboratories for experimentation would be in breach of the law were they to apply to animals kept in a zoo. The standards are now much higher for zoo animals, and I am not so sure that there is any justification for keeping animals which are going to be experimented on in less satisfactory conditions than animals on public display just because they happen to be locked away in a laboratory."
**Lord Melchett** *28/11/85*

"Of course the inspector and the experimenter are on cosy terms. They see one another regularly. The experimenter discusses his future experiments with the inspector. If he wants to vary some procedure that has been agreed, he asks the inspector to come round and agree to it with him.
**The Earl of Halsbury** *12/12/85*

"As regards missing dogs and cats, to the best of my knowledge and belief, cats are stolen for their fur and they end up in the fur trade, not in the laboratory. Dogs are stolen for dog meat and they end up inside other dogs and not in a laboratory."
**The Earl of Halsbury** *17/12/85*

". . . because of the scope, which I am sure the noble Lord will accept exists, for vexatious or ill-informed prosecutions, there must be a counter-balancing protection, which is provided by the role given to the Director of Public Prosecutions.
**Lord Glenarthur** *17/12/85* referring to clause 26 which will prevent the BUAV from ever again taking a private prosecution in a similar way to that against the Royal College of Surgeons.

"Animals recovering from wounds are given analgesics. They need to recover in order that the recovery from wounds may be studied. The tissue will not react is the animal is dead. The tests on baton rounds are to protect human beings and that must be as paramount as the need to take the greatest care over animals."
**Lord Glenarthur** *16/1/86*

"A Bill that is almost empty without any prohibitions in it and that does not say, 'You cannot do this to an animal", must be open to all sorts of abuses and unwelcome practices."
**Mike Hancock MP,** SDP, Portsmouth South *17/2/86*

"That (Animal Procedures) Committee is overwhemingly loaded with vested interests and licence holders. The Minister referred to Dr Balls of FRAME. He has written papers which make it clear that he has taken part in a number of vivisections and animal experiments, yet the Minister tells the House that he belongs to the anti-vivisection lobby. If that is the best he can do, he will have to do much better."
**Harry Cohen MP,** Labour, Leyton *17/2/86*

One would think that after 110 years in gestation the Bill would provide the opportunity at last to strike a blow for more civilised behaviour and for sanity by eliminating all animal testing for non-medical purposes. That is what I have dreamed of for the last 30 years.
**Sir Bernard Braine MP,** Conservative, Castlepoint *17/2/86.*

I support the Bill in its entirety and I hope that most of my colleagues will too.
**Ted Garrett MP,** Labour, Wallsend *17/2/86.*

Warfare experiments are the most obscene, unacceptable and disgusting of animal experiments. They are used for exactly the opposite reasons that the experimenters would have us believe. I am not alone in assuming that . . . I assure you, Mr Deputy Speaker, that people are finding out and will initiate steps to ensure thatn neither Porton Down nor any other chemical defence establishment that treats animals in this way is allowed to continue to exist.
**Roland Boyes MP,** Labour, Houghton and Washington *17/2/86.*

We have to decide whether, on balance, experiments on animals are defensible. that decision must not be made by those who object to the use of animals; it must be made by people who agree that animal experimentation is necessary. More than 80 per cent of the animals used in experiments are rats or mice, and we do not usually hesitate to get rid of them by any possible means.
**Dr M S Miller,** Labour, East Kilbride

**Alliance Amendment**

On Second Reading of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill (Lords), to move, That this House declines to give a Second Reading to a Bill which, despite being the first Government Bill to reform the law on animal welfare for over one hundred years, fails to prevent a single experiment that takes place at present, does little to encourage, in the long term, the replacement of animals in experimentation, does little to increase the protection for laboratory animals and does not allay public concern for the need to have greater public acountability in the field of animal experimentation.

It is significant that the Alliance were the only party to oppose the Bill. Regrettably neither amendment was selected by the speaker of the house and were therefore not put to vote.

# Ten Reasons Why We Oppose the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill

1. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill **does not** contain a commitment to the eventual elimination of **all** experiments on living animals.
2. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill **does not** commit the Animal Procedures Committee to ensuring that there is an annual reduction in the number of animals used.
3. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill will not prohibit any one area of experimentation, and the following experiments will **still be legal**:—
   — Cosmetics, tobacco and alcohol
   — The Draize eye irritancy test
   — The L.D.50 test.
   — Behavioural and psychology research.
   — Warfare research.
4. Animals Procedures Committee shall include those who have a vested interest — either by way of monetary gain or job security — in the use of animals for research purposes.
5. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill **does not** contain any effective measures to remove the secrecy that surrounds animal experimentation, and it even contains a commitment to make illegal the disclosure of information in some circumstances.
6. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill **does not** contain any effective measures to ensure that experiments on living animals are policed by an independent body which is open to public scrutiny. The Bill contains no commitment to ensure that Home Office Inspectors will not be ex-licence holders — as most of them are at present.
8. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill **does not** ask for the Home Secretary to consider the need for or the duplication of products when granting project licences.
9. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill attempts to link the amount of pain to be inflicted upon an animal to the likely benefits of the experiment and since the level of pain in animals cannot be assessed, this system is open to gross abuse and is a clever public relations excercise.
10. The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill relaxes the present prohibitions on the use of animals to gain manual skills and dexterity. This will hardly provide the incentive to use humane alternatives, like the normally discarded placenta as a means of practising micro-surgery.

And finally, we can have no confidence in the Standing Committee of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill when it has been packed with pro-animal experimentation interests. This is in stark contrast to the Government's proclaimed intention of balancing and protecting the needs of commerce with that of animals.

# Standing Committee on Animals Bill

An important stage in the passage of a Bill through parliament is the Standing Committee. In the House of Commons the Standing Committee on the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill consisted of the following MPs:

**David Amess,**
*Conservative, Basildon.*
In "Who's Who 1985" lists animals under recreation.

**Andrew Bowden,**
*Conservative, Brighton Kemptown.*
Committee member of CRAE — Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation.

**Harry Cohen,**
*Labour, Leyton.*
Supporter of the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals campaign.

**Robin Corbett,**
*Labour, Birmingham Erdington.*
Opposition Spokesperson on the Bill. Supporter of BVA/CRAE/FRAME.

**Peter Fry,**
*Conservative, Wellingborough.*
Made pro-animal experiments speech in Second Reading (17th February, 1986).

**Roger Gale,**
*Conservative, Thanet North.*
Chair of All-Party Parliamentary Group of FRAME.

**Tristan Garel–Jones,**
*Conservative, Watford.*
Government Whip.

**Ted Garrett,**
*Labour, Wallsend*
Secretary, All-Party Group for the Chemical Industry. "I do also have to declare an interest in that for 20 years I was an employee of ICI." Second Reading (17th February, 1986)

**Mike Hancock,**
*SDP, Portsmouth South.*
Alliance Spokesperson on the Bill. Supporter of the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals campaign.

**Dr Mark Hughes,** *Labour, City of Durham*
Honorary Vice-President of British Veterinary Association.

**Jim Lester,** *Conservative, Broxtowe.*
Primary source of employment for constituents is Boots in Nottingham.

**Terry Lewis,**
*Labour, Worsely.*
Supporter of the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals.

**David Mellor,**
*Conservative, Putney.*
Home Office Minister.

**Dr Maurice Miller,**
*Labour, East Kilbride.*
Member of the Advisory Board of AMRIC (Animals in Medicines Research Information Centre) — drug industry funded pro-vivisection group.
Sponsored by ASTMS.

**Patrick Nicholls,**
*Conservative, Teignbridge.*
Parliamentary Private Secretary to David Mellor.

**Sir Dudley Smith,**
*Conservative, Warwick & Leamington.*
Member of Advisory Board of AMRIC (Animals in Medicines Research Information Centre) — drug industry funded pro-vivisection lobby group.
Director of Beechams 1966-70. Acts as a client to the Nutritional Division of Wyeth Laboratories.

**Sir Gerard Vaughan,**
*Conservative Reading East.*
Former Minister of Health 1979-82. Governor of University College London 1959-68.

**Ann Winterton,**
*Conservative, Congleton.*
"I represent a constituency in which the employees of four major pharmaceutical companies live and where the chemical industry is an important employer." (Second Reading — 17th February, 1986.)

**Chair: Stanley Crowther,**
*Labour, Rotherham.*
Vice-Chair to the All-Party Parliamentary Group of FRAME.

19 Committee Members:
11 Conservative; 7 Labour; 1 SDP.

# What Direction for Animal Liberation?

**by Peter Singer**

In the past five years the animal liberation movement has made unprecedented gains; but it has also come to a momentous turning point. The next five years will show whether animals are going to reap the benefits for which so many activists have worked so hard, or whether that work will be dissipated in an increasingly bitter and violent, but inevitably unproductive, confrontation.

With major achievements in the campaign for Animal Rights in a relatively short space of time, and the movement still evidently growing, why should the animal liberation movement be at a turning point? The question-mark over the future direction of the movement concerns its methods rather than its objectives. The issue is whether to work principally through the conventional political channels, or to place increasing reliance on direct militant action.

The same five years in which we have seen these gains have also seen a steady rise in militancy in the movement. In Britain, break-ins at laboratories are becoming almost commonplace. One Animal Liberation Front spokesperson has said that animals are being freed from laboratories and factory farms on a daily basis. Often the aim is not so much to release animals, as to obtain documentation of animal suffering. In one of last year's larger actions, for instance, approximately 80 animal rights activists stormed the ICI laboratories at Cheshire and forced doors open while others took film. In another raid, the South Eastern Animal Liberation League went into the Royal College of Surgeons Research Farm in Kent, photographed the animals, and removed documents on experiments carried out there. One widely used photograph showed a monkey with 'CRAP' tattooed across its forehead; a name which was not easily reconciled with the experimenters' professed respect for the animals they use.

Nor is this activity limited to Britain. In Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Australia, animals have been released and laboratories have been damaged. The United States Animal Liberation Front gained national publicity last May last when they entered the laboratory of Dr Thomas Gennarelli at the University of Pennsylvania, damaged equipment and took a number of videotapes. The videotapes, sections of which where subsequently shown on television, show severe head injuries being inflicted on monkeys. Injured monkeys, their limbs flapping uncontrollably, are tied to chairs while experimenters try to get them to respond. On the videotapes, the research team jokes about the monkey's injuries, and Dr Gennarelli refers to the animals as 'suckers'.

The research community is understandably alarmed. Many laboratories have increased their security arrangements, but this is a costly business, and money spent on fences and guards is presumably not then available for research — which is just what the animal liberation activists want. To guard every factory farm would be even more expensive. No wonder that some of those who experiment on animals, or raise them for food, hope that animal liberation will just prove to be a passing fad.



*Primate Prisoner for a society without conscience.*

That hope is bound to be disappointed. The animal liberation movement is here to stay. It has been building steadily now for more than a decade. There is wide public support for the view that we are not justified in treating animals as mere things to be used for whatever purposes we find convenient, whether it be the entertainment of the hunt, or as a laboratory tool for the testing of some new food colouring.

The moral basis on which the animal liberation movement stands — the principle that animal suffering is not be disregarded or discounted simply because the being who suffers is not a member of our own species — has won wide support, not just among animal liberation activists, but also from academic philosophers. In fact the animal liberation movement may be unique in the extent to which the practical activists just described have been linked with the development of the issue as a topic of discussion in academic journals and a subject of debate in university philosophy courses. Fifteen years ago, the question of the ethical status of animals was scarcely mentioned by academic philosophers. Only Rosalind Godlovitch's pioneering article 'Animals and Morals', published in *Philosophy* in 1971, broke the silence. But over the next few years everything changed. Journals like *Philosophy, Ethics, Inquiry* and even the Polish journal *Etyka* published special issues on the ethical status of animals. Readings on animal liberation and animal rights became standard inclusions in anthologies widely used in university ethics courses. With so strong a moral foundation, the animal liberation movement is not going to disappear.

But there is still the question of the course the movement will take. Within the animal liberation movement, some forms of direct action have widespread support. Provided there is no violence against any animal, human or nonhuman, many activists believe that releasing animals from situations in which they are wrongly made to suffer, and finding good homes for them, is justified. They liken it to the illegal underground railroad which assisted black slaves to make their way to freedom; it is, they say, the only possible means of helping the victims of oppression.

In the worst cases of indefensible experiments, this argument is strong; but there is another question that should be asked by everyone interested not only in the immediate release of ten, or fifty, or a hundred animals, but in the prospects of a change that affects millions of animals. Is direct action effective as a tactic? Does it simply polarize the debate and harden the opposition to reform? So far, one would have to say, the publicity gained — and the evident public sympathy with the animals released — has done the movement more good than harm. This is, in large part because the targets of these operations have been so well selected that the experimentation revealed is particularly difficult to defend.

Now there are signs that this crucial matter of selecting only the most blatantly indefensible targets is being neglected as the groundswell of militant activity increases. Some activists are even going beyond actions directed at releasing animals or documenting cruelty. In 1982 a group calling itself the 'Animal Rights Militia' sent letter-bombs to Margaret Thatcher. The group had never been heard of before, has never been heard of since, and may not have been a genuine animal rights organisation at all. But the 'Hunt Retribution Squad', an offshoot of the highly successful Hunt Saboteurs Association, is undoubtedly real. To disrupt a hunt so as to make it possible for the intended victim to escape is one thing; to see 'retribution' on the benighted hunters is another thing althogether, and morally far more dubious. (If we consider the unfortunate social background and childhood experiences of most hunters, their atrocious behaviour becomes readily explicable, and more a matter for pity than retribution.)

Among other actions that point in a dangerous direction, experimenters have been woken by midnight phone calls and threatened and the Animal Liberation Front warned that it had poisoned a number of Mars bars in shops as a protest against experiments funded by the manufacturer. It was later announced that this was a hoax. No Mars bars on sale to the general public were actually poisoned, although warning notes had been placed inside some. Still, the suggestion that they might have been poisoned was no doubt enough to cause anxiety to some children and their parents. It was also enough to allow Mr David Mellor, the government minister responsible for the control of animal experimentation, to portray the animal liberation movement as a bunch of fanatics who put the welfare of animals above the safety of children. The portrayal may have been false, but it will certainly stick in the minds of millions of parents. To put oneself in a position where this can be said, with the faintest tincture of plausibility, is not the way to persuade the public.

My concern with these events is not based on any belief that illegal actions are always morally wrong. There are circumstances in which, even in a democracy, it is morally right to disobey the law; and the issue of animal liberation provides good examples of such circumstances. If the democratic process is not functioning properly; if repeated opinion polls confirm that an overwhelming majority opposes many types of experimentation, and yet the Government takes no effective action to stop them; if the public is kept largely unaware of what is happening in factory farms and laboratories — then illegal actions may be the only available avenue for assisting animals and obtaining evidence about what is happening.

My concern is not with breaking the law, as such. It is with the prospect of the confrontation becoming violent, and leading to a climate of polarization in which reasoning becomes impossible and the animals themselves end up being the victims. Polarization between animal liberation activists, on the one hand, and the factory farmers and at least some of the animal experimenters, on the other hand, may be unavoidable. But actions which involve the general public, or violent actions which lead to people getting hurt, would polarise the community as a whole.

As matters stand at present, it should not be too difficult for reasonable people to agree on major and significant reforms which would cause an immense reduction in the amount of sufering now inflicted on animals. Such reforms may not give the animal liberation movement all it seeks, but they would at least show that there is movement in the right direction, and that progress can be made through democratic means, coupled perhaps with some unorthodox methods of getting information before the public. If this does not happen, and happen soon, there is a real risk that we will witness the all too common tragic cycle of escalating violence and counter-violence. The initiative on both sides will pass to fanatics, with terrible results. With the example of Northern Ireland before us, it should hardly be necessary to spell this out.

The animal liberation movement must not be allowed to go down this road. The Government, and people of goodwill working in science and agriculture, can do their part towards avoiding it by showing a willingness to eliminate at least the worst abuses. I have spoken to dozens of experimenters who are prepared to admit, privately, that there are experiments being carried

out which should not be allowed; and there are thousands of decent farmers who think factory farming is an appalling way to treat animals. If all of these people would speak out publicly, the danger of polarization would be greatly reduced.

The animal liberation movement must also do its part to avoid the vicious spiral of violence. Animal Liberation activists must set themselves irrevocably against the use of violence, even when their oppoents use violence against them. By violence I mean any action which causes direct physical harm to any human or animal; and I would go beyond physical harm to acts which cause psychological harm like fear or terror. It is easy to believe that because some experimenters make animals suffer, it is all right to make the experimenters suffer. This attitude is mistaken. We may be convinced that a person who is abusing animals is totally callous and insensitive; but we lower oursevles to their level and put ourselves in the wrong if we harm or threaten to harm that person. The entire animal liberation movement is based on the strength of its ethical concern. It must not abandon the high moral ground.

Instead of going down that same blind alley taken by the IRA and so many other terrorist groups in recent years, the animal liberation movement will do far better to follow the examples of the two greatest — and, not coincidentally, most successful — leaders of liberation movements in modern times: Gandhi and Martin Luther King. With immense courage and resolution, they stuck to the principle of non-violence despite the provocations, and often violent attacks, of their opponents. In the end they succeeded because the justice of their cause could not be denied, and their behaviour touched the consciences even of those who had opposed them. The struggle to extend the sphere of moral concern to nonhuman animals may be even harder and longer, but if it is pursued with the same determination and moral resolve, it will surely also succeed.



*Peter Singer is Professor of Philosophy at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, and the author of* ***Animal Liberation****, first published in 1975. He is also editor of* ***In Defence of Animals****, a collection of essays by philosophers, scientists and activists in the movement, which has recently been published by Basil Blackwell. This article is based on one originally published in the* ***Times Higher Education Supplement*** *during 1985.*



*A baby monkey is rescued from a life of suffering.*

# Moving Away from Violence

The very basis of the BUAV, and the animal rights movement as a whole, is a commitment to ending violence inflicted on other species. That commitment is translated into action; legal and illegal tactics have a part to play in the struggle for animal liberation, and each is complementary to the other, as the Royal College of Surgeons case so amply illustrates.

It cannot be disputed that in the last decade, the single most influential tactic in heightening popular awareness of the conditions endured by animals in laboratories has been direct action. The image of activist with animal in arms has been most potent in touching the compassion of all who have either seen or read of such actions. The euphoria that surrounds successful direct actions however, should not stop us questioning tactics. We have now reached a stage where boundaries have to be drawn between those actions that are legitimate and those which are not. Legitimate not in terms of arbitrary state imposed laws, but laws founded on compassion and the principles of morality. Breaking into a laboratory might fall foul of the laws of the state, but is entirely legitimate in our eyes because higher moral laws dictate that we have duties and responsibilities to prevent violence and suffering wherever it occurs. There stands before us a long tradition of social reformers who chose to disregard elements of state law in order to campaign for change — the suffragettes and more recently women at Greenham Common being but two examples. Premeditated physical violence takes us not only beyond state laws, more importantly it transgresses the boundaries of moral laws, and as such has to be unacceptable.

Those who hold the view that premeditated physical violence is inevitable and therefore is not worth opposing display a degree of arrogance in their willingness to vilify those within the movement who voice their opposition to such tactics. It is imperative that we question and debate tactics if we are not to get trapped into a cul de sac of narrow minded elitism. The 'ends justify the means' strategists appear to hold views remarkably akin to those (mainly macho men!) in power who abandon reasoned debate by substituting brute force for informed argument. The Hunt Retribution Squad's motto 'A punishment to fit the crime' bears too close a resemblance to the philosophy of those who advocate the return of capital and corporal punishment, and believe that revenge and violence are the solutions to society's ills.

The tacit or unspoken approval of premeditated violence against humans, whatever their crimes, will drag the animal rights movement back to the times when it was dismissed as a haven for misanthropic people haters. We cannot let that happen, because one of the most encouraging developments to have evolved within the movement in recent times has been a growing realisation that human and non human suffering is inseparable. To forge links between animal rights and human rights groups must be a priority for we all share the same goal.

**Steve Hampson**



*Times move on for SEALL as they stay one step ahead.*

# The End of SEALL

With the completion of the Winchester Trial, the time has come for SEALL to cease to exist as an entity. Of course, the Wickham Defence Fund will remain in operation until the last prisoner, Mike Nunn, is released.

SEALL has set many new trends in the animal rights movement — use of video, subtlety in direct action, the concept of raiding an establishment to bring a prosecution, cultivation of *good* media relations and many other ideas — and has fought, in the Wickham 19 trial, the most dramatic and significant criminal trial to date in animal rights history. But the strength of a group is its ability to keep one step ahead of the opposition and hence to continue SEALL as if *nothing* had changed would be foolhardy in the extreme.

Already, the south-east has seen the establishment of other successful groups such as Kent Animal Rights Alliance, and the Southern Animal Liberation League, and in the Midlands the Central Animal Liberation League has continually harassed Oxford University. And, of course, the ALF continues its war of non-stop attrition against all animal abusers. The aim of all these groups must be to learn from the mistakes and failures of SEALL; and to carry out better and more effective actions in the cause of animal liberation.

In particular, the militant animal rights movement must learn to analyse carefully its direction and tactics. If SEALL proved anything it is that the "crowbar" mentality is not always the most effective — there are times when gratuitous destruction and other damage is simply a knee-jerk response to the problem facing our movement: Unilever, ICI, Beechams, Glaxo, etc. will *not* be seriously affected by £250,000 damage to their property, whereas headline TV exposure of their animals dying in cages may have a devastating effect on their public standing and staff morale. Conversely, small concerns may well be devastated by extensive criminal damage and for such concerns this may be the appropriate mode of attack. There is no *one* answer to the question of which form of militant action is the best — the activists in the movement must approach each action with a clear idea of what is intended to be achieved by the particular direct action event; in essence, flexibility is what is required.

Of course, real success for militant action lies in the *combination* of different kinds of direct action — when local groups leaflet against an establishment, when an Animal Liberation League raid establishments, and when the ALF cause damage or rescue animals from an establishment in a concerted campaign, then the effect is devastating. There are many examples of this kind of all-pervading multi-strata campaign and it is these kinds of campaigns which the opposition fear most.

Militant action is *imperative* for the success of the Animal Liberation cause. Parliamentary legislation on Animal Rights must be seen as merely the end point of the animal liberation campaign, where politicians have no choice but to legislate. Government will remove the requirement to test products on animals when the multinationals are on their knees begging the government to do so, such will be the harassment of the vivisection industry. And, of course, no amount of government legislation will be as effective as the conversion of the population to vegetarianism which will destroy the meat industry regardless of political intentions.

But perhaps the most compelling argument for "direct action" is that it is morally reprehensible and an abdication of our responsibilities to expect that animals should await the whims of politicians, before they are relieved from their sufferings. The effectiveness of direct action is evident from the phenomenal reaction presently (and slightly belatedly) being mounted by the establishment. The drastic nature of the charges at the Wickham trial illustrate just how seriously the police (representing the powers that be) viewed the growth of SEALL, and the new vigour with which the police and media are attacking the animals rights movement generally, illustrates the growing despair which is gripping the opposition.

Perhaps the following extract from a speech Margaret Thatcher gave to the American Bar Association last summer most vividly reveals the extent to which the establishment fears direct action.

*"A second fashionable heresy is that if you feel sufficiently strongly about some particular issue, be it nuclear weapons, racial discrimination or animal liberation, you are entitled to claim superiority to the law, and are therefore absolved. This is arrogant nonsense and deserves to be treated as such."*

**SEALL**

# Defence Funds



Many animal rights activists face charges and high bills for fines and legal costs as a result of animal liberation activities. Financial help is needed for the following:

**Unilever**
41 people on trial after invasion of Unilever, Sharnbrook. Please make cheques payable to EALL Defence Fund and send to *Eastern Animal Liberation League, PO Box U, Grapevine Bookshop, 25 Gwydir Street, Cambridge.*

**Wickham**
5 people still in prison following action at Wickham. Contributions still needed — please make cheques payable to 'Wickham Defence Fund' and send to *PO Box 133, Enfield, Middx EN3 6DF.*

**Bristol**
Two people have been charged with criminal damage, theft and attempting to dig up and offer indignities to the reamins of a body in connection with the desecration of the Duke of Beaufort's grave. Please make cheques payable to "Bristol Defence Fund" and send to *Bristol Defence Fund, c/o BCM 1160, London WC1N 3XX.*

**Wickham Libel**
Two people accused ob publishing and distributing defamatory leaflets regarding directors of Wickham Research Laboratories are being sued for libel and if found guilty will have to pay costs to date over £6,000.

Please make cheques payable to "Wickham Libel Defence Fund", *address as Wickham Defence Fund.*

**Oxford**
One person charged with burglarly and criminal damage following rescue of 32 dogs from UPF, Oxford. Donations to *CALL, c/o Central Animal Liberation League, PO Box 45, Birmingham 1*

# Meat Industry Cuts Back

Sainsburys have announced that one of the reasons for closing part of their distribution depot in Basingstoke, Hants, with the loss of 237 jobs, has been the growing number of vegetarians.

# Christian Campaign

Animal Christian Concern has been formed to express the view, both inside and outside the Church, that cruelty of any kind is incompatible with the teachings of Jesus Christ. ACC is an ecumenical group and offers prayer and active support to peaceful animal welfare ventures. All those interested in ACC should contact *Mrs May Tripp, 46 St. Margaret's Road, Horsforth, Leeds, West Yorkshire LS18 5BG.*

# Puppet Power

Pedalling Puppets has been formed to promote the arguments for Animal Liberation in the form of a travelling tricycle puppet roadshow. Anyone who is interested should contact Terry Mace at *85 Strouden Rd, Bournemouth, Dorset.*

# New RSPCA Leaflets

The RSPCA has produced two new leaflets on the subjects of lead poisoning in swans and tail docking of dogs.

The first leaflet describes the suffering caused to swans as a result of lead poisoning caused by lead weights discarded by anglers. The birds die slowly as a result of paralysis of the neck muscles and an inability to digest food, which results in starvation.

The docking of dogs' tails is condemned in a leaflet which describes the painful operation of cutting off the tail in puppies of many breeds, and the danger of complications such as perineal hernia. Poodles, Boxers, Dobermanns, Corgis, Schnauzers, Old English Sheepdogs and many spaniels and terriers are routinely deprived of their tails. The public are urged not to buy dogs with docked tails, and to write and protest to the Kennel Club, *1 Clarges Street, London W1Y 8AB.* Addresses of Breed Societies that require a docked tail as part of the Breed Standard can be obtained from the Kennel Club.

Copies of these leaflets can be obtained from the RSPCA, *Causeway, Horsham, W Sussex RH12 1HG,* by sending a large stamped addressed envelope.

# Advertising for Animals

Andy Grantham of Hull and District Animal Rights Group has asked us to thank Quail Advertising, who have donated a total of 35 spaces in Hull for the display of Animal Rights posters. Letters of thanks to Quail Advertising Ltd, *Kirkley House, 56 Bradford Road, Brighouse, HD6 1RY,* would be appreciated.



# Painted Protest

This picture, painted by BUAV supporter Joan Dawson, vividly portray the suffering of animals in experiments. It has been shown in an exhibition called *Surveying the Scene — Fifteen Women Artists form the Southern Region,* which has been on show at Bracknell and is at the Aspex Gallery, Portsmouth, until mid-May. "At present," commented Joan Dawson, "there has been virtually no exposure of the important issue of Animal Rights in the art world, so I decided to deal with the subject in as direct a way as possible with a little embellishment, but in the hope that the images are emotive enough to strike a chord with spectators who may have given little thought to the matter."

# Help Italian Sanctuary

Help needed in large cat and dog sanctuary in Northern Italy (near Florence). Vegetarian or vegan helpers must pay their own fare to Italy, but accommodation would be free. A knowledge of the Italian language might also be helpful.

If you are interested please write to: *Antonia, 1 Bures House, Offord Road, London N1.*




# Get it On!

Along with other national Animal Rights organisations, the BUAV has been urging its members and supporters to write to Jeremy Isaacs, Chief Controller of Channel 4 (*56 Charlotte St, London W1*) in an attempt to persuade him to agree to a second screening of Victor Schonfeld's "The Animals Film". This film, which was shown during the first week of Channel 4's broadcasting, vividly documents our cruelty to animals in all its manifestations.

We know that Channel 4 has received many letters on this subject but they have yet to agree to its re-screening. So please do write to Channel 4 urging them to show this important film.

# Join the Crane Grovers!

The BUAV head office has always relied on regular volunteers to assist with its day to day activities. The work is not always exciting, but it can certainly be varied, ranging from filing and typing to making flags and placards to be used on demonstrations. You need not necessarily have any particular skills, although they are of course welcome.

We prefer volunteers who are able to commit themselves to regular working in the office because then you will become more familiar with the work that you will be doing. We will pay reasonable travelling expenses as well.

We need your help now. Anyone interested should ring Lesley Garbutt at the BUAV.

*The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection is a radical campaigning organisation which is committed to the total abolition of all animal experiments. We have a busy office situated in Islington, North London. As part of our programme of expansion we wish to fill the following vacancies:*

### A Scientific Adviser
An additional person is required with the ability to research and translate into lay terms scientific information relating to animal experimentation and associated issues. Applicants should also have the ability to prepare briefing material, propaganda, articles, etc, and should be able to work on their own initiative. Experience of public speaking an advantage. Salary £6,500-£7,500 per annum.

### An Audio/Copy Typist
An Audio/Copy Typist is required to assist with the production of correspondence, reports, *Liberator* copy and so on. Applicants should be able to type at least 40 wpm. Shorthand and word processing skills an advantage. Salary £6,000-£6,500 per annum.

### A Press Officer
To be responsible for dealing with local and national media. To improve links and contacts with the media both nationally and regionally. To assist other members of staff with their media presentation and encourage and develop the media skills of local groups and contacts. Another important aspect of this position will be to contribute to and help co-ordinate the production of our bi-monthly newspaper and the production of information and factsheets. Must be willing to travel. Driving licence an advantage. Salary between £7,000 and £8,000 per annum.

### Campaigns Assistant
To assist the BUAV in the organising of its campaigns and provide support to the Campaigns Department. An ability to work on own initiative and under pressure is essential. Driving licence an advantage. Salary £6,000-£6,500 per annum.

### Office Assistant
To perform a wide range of general office duties including: incoming/outgoing post; photocopying; filing and packing. Opportunities also exist to assist our information, campaigns and group workers during busy periods. The successful applicant will need to be both adaptable and able to work on their own initiative. Salary £5,500 per annum.

All positions are for a 37½ hour 5 day week with 20 days holiday per year. Team spirit and a sense of humour are essential. Additional attendance at evenings and weekends will be required. Applicants must be either vegetarian or vegan and committed to the total abolition of vivisection. The BUAV is an equal opportunities employer.

**Please write or phone for an application form: British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, 16a Crane Grove, Islington, London N7 8LB. 01-607 1545/1892. Closing date for applications 25 April 1986.**

**BUAV AGAINST ALL ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS**




Black Beast is an independent, quarterly magazine covering all aspects of animal rights. A year's subscription costs £2. For a single copy send 40p plus 20p p&p. Discounts for bulk orders – details on request. Send cheques, POs, etc to:
BLACK BEAST,
Box 1,
Earth 'n' Wear.
15 Cowley Road,
Oxford.
*(Please state issue required)*

The Animal Rights Magazine.

# Group Noticeboard

**West Country**
Western Animal Rights Alliance is involved in campaigning against all forms of animal abuse in the West Country and also supporting national organisations such as the BUAV, Animal Aid, Lynx and so on. WARA organises many activities and holds regular meetings in Bristol. Please support us if you live in the West Country. *WARA, Box 174, 37 Stokes Croft, Bristol 2.*

**Liverpool**
Following a period of reorganisation the Liverpool branches of CIWF, Animal Aid, NAVS, Protection and Conservation of Animals and Plant Life (PCAP), BUAV and CAFAA have formed the Liverpool Animal Rights Association to co-ordinate campaigns. New members are needed to take part in activities in the Liverpool area. Anyone interested should contact *LARA, c/o 29 Broughton Drive, Grassendale, Liverpool L19 0PB.*

**Swindon**
A new Animal Rights group has been formed in Swindon to carry out activities in support of BUAV campaigns and to oppose all forms of animal abuse locally.

Anyone wishing to become actively involved in the group can contact *Janet Hughes, 56 Fairford Crescent, Swindon.*

**SHARC**
Members of Surrey and Hampshire Animal Rights Council are mounting peaceful weekly demonstrations every Tuesday morning at Guildford cattle market. More people are needed to take part and anyone who can help should contact *Jenny on (0252) 703585.*

**Epping Forest**
Newly formed Epping Forest Animal Rights will be campaigning against all forms of animal abuse and need new members in the Epping Forest area. Activities will initially include leafleting and promoting the cause of Animal Rights through the local media. We intend to work closely with other local groups who share a common aim. Anyone interested in joining should contact *Katherine Austin, 177 Smarts Lane, Loughton. Telephone 01-508 0721.*

**Barnet**
I would like to appeal to any of your readers residing in the London Borough of Barnet which incorporates Barnet, Finchley, Friern Barnet, Whetstone, Totteridge, Mill Hill, Hendon, Edgware, Golders Green, New Southgate and Burnt Oak that we would like to hear from them with a view to becoming a member even if they do not wish to be active. Simply their joining gives the group more credibility and impact.

We can be contacted at *BARG, PO Box 76, Barnet, Herts EN4 9AW (or by ringing 449 1605, 440 1715, 368 1766, 449 3145).*

**Llandindod Wells**
Llandrindod Wells Animal Rights Group travel within a 50-60 mile radius with display units for the purpose of carrying out street-publicity fund raising campaigns. Do you need us in your area? If so — please contact *Shirley Wharton on Llandrindod Wells 3646.*

**Cambridge**
ARC — Animal Rights Cambridge, meets on the second Tuesday of every month at the Wesley Centre, King Street, at 7.30pm.

For further information contact: *Joan — Cambridge 311828 or Sean — Cambridge 862553.*



*A high street demonstration against the fur trade — one way of getting the Animal Rights message across.*

# Devastate to Liberate

"Devastate to Liberate" is the name given to a compilation LP whose profits will go to the Animal Liberation Front. Produced by Tibet and Stapleton and distributed by The Cartel, it includes unreleased material by Crass, Coil, Current 93 and so on.

The record is also available from *BM Wound, London WC1N 3XX* for £5.00 inlcuding p&p.

# Poetry Protest

**The Art of Killing Chickens** is a collection of poetry written by Charles Thomson which contains a number of pieces on the exploitation of animals. The titles include "A Laboratory Rat" and "Animals for Experiments". If you would like a copy, please write direct to Charles Thomson at *50 Buckland Road, Maidstone, Kent ME16 0SH.* The collection costs £1.00. Please enclose a large SAE.

# The Power of the Leaflet

Many years ago I received a leaflet about animal experiments. This leaflet changed me from simply opposing the suffering inflicted on animals to actively campaigning to bring it to an end.

*Liberator* has previously carried articles about "The Power of the Leaflet", but I think sometimes we all need reminding how strong that power is.

Leafletting often means standing for hours in high streets, outside bus and train stations or other busy places, in the pouring rain or in the hot sun — you *might* be lucky and get nice weather! You may be cold, you may be tired, you may be frustrated by people who take no notice, but there is currently no finer way of informing and educating people about the terrible suffering which is inflicted on millions of animals.

The media rarely feature articles which fully explain the enormity of the misery and exploitation, they may report the actions of the Animal Rights Movement against the suffering, but sadly that does not educate people as to what *really* happens in vivisection laboratories, factory farms, circuses, zoos and fur farms.

We must educate, and use the anger and concern raised by that education to increase the campaigns and pressure against those individuals, establishments and Governments who are responsible for the suffering.

You can leaflet on your own, you can leaflet with friends. A few hours or more a week is not a lot to ask nor a lot to give to the animals who are imprisoned, tortured and sentenced to death despite their innocence.

**Margaret Manzoni**

# Play Your Part for Liberation

Local group activities form the main base of the Animal Rights movement, and even though there are hundreds of groups throughout Britain, their campaigns and activities could be even more effective and successful if everyone gave some of their time and talents to helping in a practical way.

All too often local groups are run by a very small number of people who have to do all the work simply because there is no-one else to help. There are so many ways in which everyone can help a group and the assumption that many people make that they can't help or have nothing to offer couldn't be further from the truth.

Everyone has something to offer and even if you cannot attend demonstrations, leafleting and fundraising sessions, there are still many ways in which your help can be invaluable to a local group.

Perhaps you are good at handicrafts and could make things for the group to sell, or you may be artistic and could help with designing leaflets and posters. Letters to papers are an excellent source of publicity and should be exploited to the full. You can write letters in support of the group's activities and about Animal Rights issues in general.

Fundraising events such as coffee mornings can be enjoyable and simple to organise, and groups would be only too grateful for any amount of money you could raise for them.

If you can't go to demonstrations, why not sponsor a seat so that someone less able to afford it can go. You may have space where you live where you could store things for jumble sales and bazaars. Animal Rights activities don't simply consist of demonstrations, leafleting, hunt sabotage and the like, there is a lot of background work and other jobs to be done — things which you could help with.

All day, every day, animals are suffering. All the time we sit back and do nothing, or think we have nothing to offer, or that someone else will do our share of the work they will continue to suffer.

If you can spare time to help in an active way or can offer practical support for a local group then please do. Each issue of *Liberator* carries a full list of all our contacts, so get in touch with your nearest one and offer help in whatever way you can, not for our sake or for the group's sake, but for the animals' sake.

## POSTERS & LEAFLETS

**Large Posters: 20" x 30"**
**Small Posters: 16½" x 11½"**
**Leaflets:** J13 is our general distribution leaflet which we advise you to order in quantity. J21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 are leaflets for our current campaigns.

Price: Free *(whilst we don't make a specific charge for leaflets and posters, donations to help cover costs are appreciated and needed. 500 leaflets cost approx. £5 to print and post, 20 small posters approx. £2 and 20 large posters approx. £3.50).*



Small poster: K21
Leaflet: J21



Small poster: K22
Leaflet: J22



Small poster: K24
Leaflet: J24



Small poster: MOB7S
Large poster: MOB7L



Small poster: K25
Leaflet: J23



Small poster: K26
Leaflet: J25



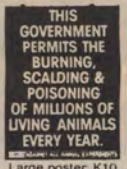
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Large poster: MOB8L



Small poster: MOB9S
Large poster: MOB9L



Small poster: MOB10S
Large poster: MOB10L



Large poster: K10



Small poster: K9



Leaflet: J8


Large poster: K17



Large poster: K18



Leaflet: J7



Small poster: K8
Leaflet: J13



Leaflet: J17


Leaflet: J18



Large poster: K13
Small poster: K14



Large poster: K15
Small poster: K16
Leaflet: J16



Leaflet: J14

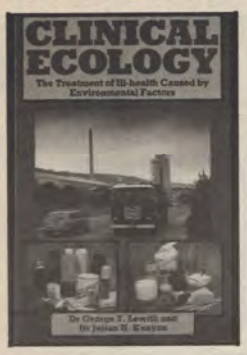
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**Address** _____

# REVIEWS




## Clinical Ecology

**by Dr. G. T. Lewith and Dr. J. N. Kenyon**
Published by Thorsons Publishing Group Limited
Price: £4.95
*Reviewed by Philip Churchward*

With so many of the population suffering and dying from chronic diseases against which conventional medicine is virtually powerless, the appearance of an easily readable and informative publication on "Clinical Ecology" is most timely. The authors are co-founders and directors of the Centre for the Study of Alternative Therapies in Southampton and previously both pursued distinguished careers in orthodox medicine.

*Clinical Ecology* offers a holistic approach to health care by studying the environmental factors, particularly diet, which promote ill health, and utilises dietary/environmental modifications to treat a wide range of serious conditions.

Such an approach to diseases as different as depression and arthritis allows people to regain good health and to reduce — or eliminate — their dependence on drug therapy.

Unlike conventional medicine *Clinical Ecology* takes a casual rather than a symptom orientated approach to sickness. As an illustration, the authors highlight rheumatoid arthritis where: "Conventional medicine seems to have become bogged down in analysing the disease process whilst the clinical ecologist is interested in what precipitates the disease". Yet approximately 60 per cent of patients with this condition respond to an ecological approach.

That diet and environment should have profound effects on our health is hardly surprising, but the medical profession is regrettably slow in adopting such ideas and: "This may have something to do with the constant brainwashing of doctors, particularly General Practitioners, by drug companies".

The book's epilogue argues strongly for the wider adoption of an ecological approach to illness in medical training and general practice, believing that: "Perhaps the most important changes have to be brought about by multi-national companies and governments. Ironically multi-nationals often appear to wield more power than governments, but so long as their decisions are based purely on economic considerations, then we can't hope to move much further forward. Ecological awareness doesn't make profits but it enables us all to live a more healthy and fulfilled life".

In all respects this book provides an excellent introduction to the theories behind clinical ecology and its diagnostic and treatment methods and is important to the Animal Rights Movement, for as long as medical practice is symptom-orientated animals will continue to die in developing drugs to treat these symptoms.




Only 50p
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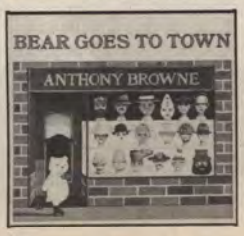


## Why Vegan

**by Kath Clements**
Published by GMP Publishers Ltd, price £2.95
*Reviewed by Ramona Meaton*

Another book on veganism can't be bad, and this new book sets out the arguments for the general reader in a clear and unsentimental way. The book concentrates on the political and economic arguments, the evils perpetrated by the food industry and agribusiness, and the role of animal farming in causing world hunger. "The biggest threats to world health are malnutrition in the Third World, and degenerative disease in the West. Both of these extremes are aggravated by animal farming, which must be wound down before true progress can be made."

Excellent graphics illustrate the arguments in simple form throughout, and there is a section with sample meals and recipe ideas, which sets out to give an idea of a general vegan way of eating rather than a set of strict menus and recipes.
Recommended.




## Bear Goes to Town

**by Anthony Browne**
Published by Hamish Hamilton, £4.50.
*Reviewed by Valerie Clarke*

Bear not only goes to town, he also goes to the rescue! With his magic pencil he liberates his friend cat and other animals from 'Dead End Street'. They "don't want to be eaten . . . or beaten", so Bear sets about drawing them a place that's safe and free.

This unusual story book has clear, detailed illustrations, the text is simple and to the point. Almost every page has a reference to an Animal Rights issue eg. the butcher whose face is just like a piece of meat, the lone goldfish in its bowl.

A charming and essential book for those aged three and upwards. Big people will like it too.



**HELP . . !**

# LETTERS

## From Sally & Sue

Dear Friends,
We'd like to take this opportunity to thank all of you for the wonderful letters and cards and messages of support we've received since we were sentenced. The difference a letter makes to the prison day has to be experienced to be believed — mind you we have been receiving up to 24 a day each!! Doesn't make us popular in the letters queue!

On the serious side, prison life is not much fun. We've been in an open prison for three weeks now and it's been three weeks of hard labour — from 8.15 to 4.15. Scrubbing floors, digging gardens, chopping trees, etc.

The diet is appalling — apparently the cook thought at first that we didn't eat vegetables. We aren't allowed vegan margarine/marmite/soya milk as their budget won't stretch to it (even though the carnivores eat meat *every* day) and we aren't allowed to buy it. We aren't allowed B12 supplements, although Sue, who is pregnant, has been given a 'pregnancy supplement'. A few letters to the Home Office on this subject wouldn't be a bad idea.

So life here isn't a bundle of laughs. But we tell ourselves that this prison is *no* battery cage. There are no restraining devices here. At the end of the day we can sleep pain-free, and eventually we will be going home — to start the fight against animal abuse again.

Once again, thanks for all you support and don't be put off by our experience — there's a lot of work to be done.

For the animals
*Sally Miller and Sue Baker*

*Sally Miller D22865,*
*HM Prison, East Sutton Park, Sutton Valence, nr. Maidstone, Kent.*
*Sue Baker has now been released.*

## Warning

Looking at the "Lost and Found" column in my local paper recently, I suddenly realised the danger there is of pets falling into the wrong hands because people give full descriptions of the stray pets they have found. For instance, one advert read: "A beautiful brown Burmese cat found in the West Bridgford area . . ."

I wrote to the newspaper, pointing out the danger, and asked if anything could be done to rectify it, explaining how animals are stolen for vivisection, for their fur, or for coursing. I had a reply from the Editor of the Classified adverts, who was very concerned about what I'd told him (I'd also sent him a BUAV leaflet about pet-stealing) and he said he'd given it a lot of thought and had decided to put a warning the top of the "Lost and Found" column.

The warning now printed in the *Nottingham Evening Post* says: "Found ads are published free. Readers are asked to keep descriptions of animals found to a minimum, and to obtain a full description from claimants to verify ownership."

There is increasing concern about the rise in the number of pets that go missing. I am writing to ask if other people could write to their own local papers, or any of the national papers, to ask if this warning could be put in their papers too. Please help if you can to stop one way in which pets could be being stolen.
*Christine Scott*
*Nottingham*

## Sinister Connections

Readers may be interested to hear what happened to me as the result of a letter I sent to my MP. The letter in question was along the lines suggested in the article in the Sept/Oct issue of *Liberator* concerning the CALL raid on Oxford University's Park Farm.

My MP forwarded my letter to the Home Office for their comments, the result being that I received a visit from the police! It was clear from the questions I was asked that the Officer had been instructed to ascertain whether or not I was in any way connected with the CALL raid. He asked several leading questions, for instance: did I know where in Birmingham the house was that the police raided in connection with the CALL raid? He also asked several of a more general nature to ascertain my political beliefs, such as: are you a member of any extreme or fanatical organisation with a particular axe to grind? (At this point I just managed to resist the temptation to say yes, the police federation). After some 15-20 minutes of such questioning he left.

Not surprisingly I informed my MP of the fact that I had been interrogated by the police in my own home on the strength of my letter to her, and she took my complaint to the Home Office. The reply I received would have brought a smile to the face of George Orwell. The only reason for my visit, the Home Office told me, was so the police could find out the address of a house they had themselves raided!!! The Home Office reveal the true purpose of the police visit in their next sentence, as they state that the police visited me to ascertain if I had any personal knowledge of the CALL raid. Needless to say, the original issues raised in the *Liberator* article and in my letter remain unanswered.

I trust that readers of the *Liberator* will not be deterred from writing to their MP by my letter. I for one have no intention whatsoever of being intimidated into silence by either the Home Office or the police. As a result of what has happened I intend to write more letters then ever before to my MP and whomever else I choose. I sincerely hope that readers will express their contempt in a similar fashion by insuring that their MPs and the Home Office receive more letters on animal rights than ever before, particularly with the pending legislation by the government on animal experiments.
*Richard Alonzo*
*Birmingham*

## The Meaning of the Word

I was struck by the use of the pronoun "it" to refer to non-humans while reading the *Liberator*.

This language use serves to encourage humans to subconsciously put non-humans in the same category as the inanimate object and thus to think of non-humans as having the properties of such inanimate objects, and by the same token it keeps humans from mentally acknowledging the traits non-humans do have. (Perhaps this language use is in large part the reason why humans are able to vivisect non-humans.)

I hope to see a change to the pronoun her or his where indicated, or the use of both if the gender of the non-human is unknown.

The above flaw aside, I applaud the thrust of your excellent newspaper
*Jane Rich*
*Cambridge, USA*

## Are You Cruelty-Free?

It is generally agreed that the two worst forms of animal abuse are vivisection and factory farming; both have a steel-like grip on Westminster which is retained by consultancies, parliamentary advisory posts and directorships handed out to MPs of all political persuasions. In addition, many MPs are actual farm owners, paid-up members of the NFU

(regarded as one of the most powerful lobby groups in Europe) and are fanatical supporters of bloodsports to boot!

This is the fundamental reason why the Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group view Westminster as a no-go area regarding the struggle for animal rights. Since it is naive to suppose that anyone will try to abolish their own vested interests the ALF have no policy in connection with parliament except to ignore it like it ignores the screams of pain and suffering from billions of animals.

Apart from directly rescuing animals it is ALF policy to economically sabotage industries that exploit animals. In this we hope to have the support of every *Liberator* reader and indeed, member of public. Even the most peaceful of campaigners, along with those who for some reason oppose the use of direct action tactics, can take part in the financial downfall of animal abuse by withdrawing as much of their own money from the exploiters as possible.

The most obvious way to achieve this regarding factory farming is through the adoption of a vegan diet and it's about time we saw some anti-factory farming leaflets that dare to suggest to our "animal loving" nation that they cease to digest the objects of their affection.

Ways of withdrawing your cash from vivisection can appear less obvious but the first step is cosmetics; no antivivisectionist will gain an ounce of credibility with faces covered in Revlon and Max Factor etc. Other steps you could, should, take include using cruelty-free non-tested products that also don't contain animal ingredients like soaps, shampoos, washing powders, dyes, fertilizers, baby products, drinks, paints, oils, etc., etc. (*A list of vegan products available from the Vegan Society, 33-35 George Street, Oxford OX1 2AY.*)

Many complain that the non-animal alternatives are both expensive and hard to get, in many cases this is true and will remain so unless people within the movement see themselves as pioneers in the change to cruelty-free goods — of course these products are expensive and hard to obtain when so few people are buying them. We must all be prepared to go out of our way to effect change and benefit animals.

Furthermore, it is possible for people in local groups to make the task easier by operating wholefood, health-food and cruelty-free product co-ops where things are bought in bulk and distributed at regular meetings — this generally makes the goods less expensive too.

This movement should be vegan — anything less is not animal rights. We should not advocate change in others if we ourselves lack the personal commitment to adopt a non-animal exploitative lifestyle.

*John Harris*
*ALF Supporters Group*

# Wickham Report Correction

I was rather shocked to see, in the November/December 1985 issue of the *Liberator* my name linked with the likes of Dr David Walker and William Cartmell in your report of the Wickham trial.

Whilst it is true that I was called on as a witness for the Prosecution, my "evidence" hardly helped their case. My aim in giving evidence was to confirm that two of the Defendants were in London at the time of the Wickham raids and could not therefore have taken part in those raids.

**M Dallas,**
**East Sussex**

# Street Wise

Street Collections are gaining momentum and are an important and very effectie method of raising money and passing on information. However, increased public sympathy and support has also aroused a certain amount of antagonism amongst some members of the community and in this last must be included certain members of the police force.

In my area, as I believe in most places, licences have to be issued to hold a street collection and for this it is necessary to apply to the local Council. These are sometimes refused if a specific organisation is named, but the broad term "Animal Welfare" is usually acceptable, and donations can then be passed on to whichever branch you wish to help.

The Council will then issue a "licence" giving you permission to operate on a certain day, and accompanying this will probably be a letter setting out the terms of the licence. It is *very* important to study this carefully, and read *all* the small print. It may give details regarding the size of any tables or equipment, design of collection boxes, method of receipts. It may not say you must carry the licence on you, but for goodness sake DO SO! And make sure you are packed up and ready to depart when your time is up. If you do have a box for the ALF make sure it is tucked away and only produce it if you are asked to do so by sympathetic well-wisher.

I understand that in some places the police apper to be quite sympathetic and are usually good natured during animal rights activities, but this is not always the case, and in my own town I have found the police to be extremely hostile, and during a recent street collection we were harrassed and bullied by two plain clothes policemen who insisted we pack up all our equipment because I was not able to produce my licence IMMEDIATELY! Furthermore a small jar marked "Wickham Defence Fund" was removed and taken away "to be used in evidence" and I was firmly told "This is not Animal Welfare".

Whilst scenes like this do arouse a great deal of public support, they are probably best avoided by persons of a nervous nature!

*Helen Nelson*
*Gosport, Hants*

# Young Liberals' Campaign

I read with interest your article in the last issue of *Liberator* on working with political parties and trade unions. I would like to add to your list of addresses the Young Liberal Animal Rights Group; *Youth Office, 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A.*

The group attempts to work as an information, ideas and resource exchange for all Young Liberals interested in the rights of animals. A large number of YL branches have been involved in protests against animal abuse in the last few years — High Wycombe YLs campaigned vigorously to stop planning permission being granted to Searles, the pharmaceutical company, for animal laboratories. Another branch held a 24-hour picket outside a lab in Essex, while others have been active in opposing circuses in their areas. At times we have achieved success, particularly with the help of local Liberal councillors, for instance in Kingston-upon-Thames.

As with all other animal rights groups the next few months is an important time for us. The Government White Paper should, in our opinion be completely opposed. There is something more than a hope that the Parliamentary Liberal Party will follow this line. Should this happen we will have a political party openly supporting the Mobilisation demands, from then on animal rights would be firmly fixed on the political agenda of all parties. I urge all BUAV members to write to David Steel asking him to lead the parliamentary opposition to the Bill.

You quote Robert Wyatt's lyric "No-one wins who fights alone". This message of co-operation with others has to do with more than party politics. It is the message of the Animal Rights Movement, to live and work with other living creatures on our planet and not to abuse them as if they were our possession. The politics of all parties will have to change considerably for this to happen, let those of us who realise this fight together and win together.

*Andrew Binns*
*Co-ordinator Young Liberal Animal Rights Group.*

# Animals & Religion

Regarding the letter "Religion — Untapped Possibilities", which appeared in the November/December issue of *Liberator* from John Taylor, Leeds, if he, or anyone else wishing to get involved with Christian Animal groups would care to get in touch with me, I would be pleased to supply details.

Mr Taylor is on to a winner as in July of this year a new group, **Animal Christian Concern** (ACC — pronounced Assisi) was started in his area, and they are more than keen to link up with secular Animal Rights people. For information, please contact me.

*Mary, 1 Bayldon House, School Lane, West Kingsdown, Nr Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 6JN.*

Your correspondent John Taylor of Leeds points out the untapped possibilities in animal welfare within religious institutions. I agree and you may like to publish details of existing societies:

**The Anglican Society for the Welfare of Animals,** *Secretary Miss V Elliott, 10 Chester Ave, Hawkenbury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.*
I am on the committee and the sub. is £2 per annum.

**Catholic Study Circle for Animal Welfare,** *39 Onslow Gardens, London E18.*

**Quaker Concern for Animal Welfare,** *c/o Webbs Cottage, Saling, Braintree, Essex CM7 5DZ.*
*Miss V Huggins*
*London WC1*

Readers may also like to contact the **Christian Consultative Council for Animal Welfare,** *8a Gaywood Street, London SE1.*

# Thank You

This letter is long overdue, but on behalf of the Wickham 19 we would like to thank the organisers of the Wickham Defence Fund and also everyone who donated money to the fund. Without this fund it would have been a very hard struggle for us to last those ten weeks without any financial help.

Twelve of us were lucky enough to be acquitted but seven received prison sentences and it is for these people that the fund must continue, so that although their freedom has been taken away they will not be forgotten.

The Animal Rights movement in the South East owes a great deal to these people currently serving sentences of up to three years in prison. Please show your support for them in the best way possible, by helping us to build up the Wickham Defence Fund which is nearly exhausted.

Please also continue sending letters of support — but don't expect to receive a reply as prison rules allow inmates to send only two letters a week.

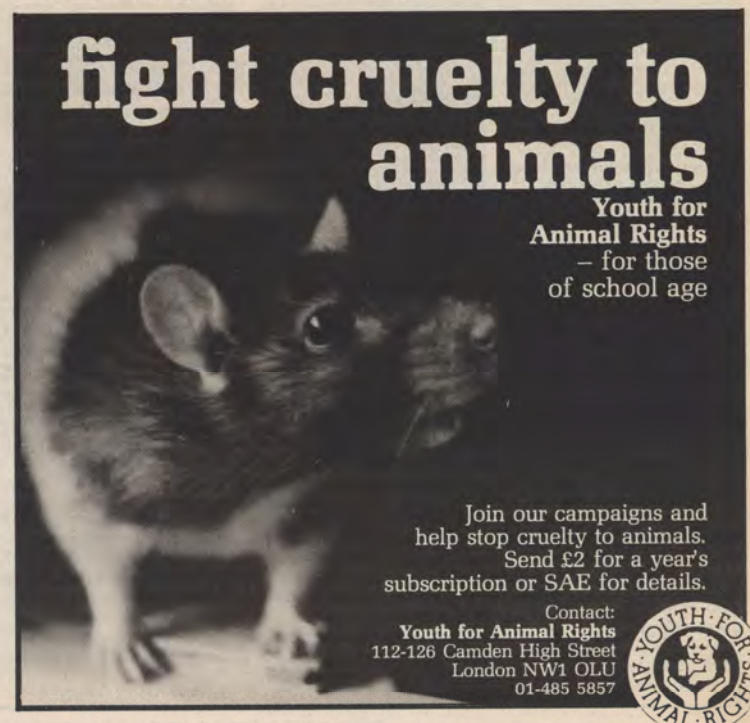
Yours for animal rights,
*Joy Thomas and*
*Alun Davies*

Change of address: donations should now be sent to Wickham Defence Fund, P.O. Box 133, Enfield EN3 6DF.

# Be Prepared

Could I urge everyone to carry a supply of fur leaflets with them every day and hand them out to as many fur wearers as they can. If we were *all* doing this, we could reach a lot of people. As a note of encouragement, I have even been thanked by some people for giving them the leaflet, and been told it confirmed their worst suspicions.

*Carole Hayman*
*Middlesex*

# CONTACTS

The importance of local campaigning and activities cannot be stressed enough and each local Contact carries a heavy responsibility for the furtherance of local action. Please play your part in our campaign and get in touch with your local Contact.

**England**

**Avon**
*Michelle Dean*, 10 North Grove, Pill, Bristol
*Nicky Hanger*, 67 Manor Road, Keynsham, Cheshire

**Berkshire**
*Deborah Loe*, 40 Purssell Close, Maidenhead
*Vincent FitzGerald*, 41 Staines Road, Wraysbury. Tel: 2901
*Andy Jones** 150 Cumberland Rd, Reading

**Buckinghamshire**
*Animal Lib & Rights Movement* 8 Laurels Rd, Iver Heath, Iver 655957
*Aylesbury Animal Rights* Tel: Aylesbury 33401

**Cambridgeshire**
*J Struszkowski* 60 Elstone Orton Waterville, Peterborough
*Shelley Gregory-Jones** Girton College, Cambridge University
*Kenneth Revell* 154 Wistaston Rd, Crewe

**Cornwall**
*Marie Mitchell* 9 Station Road, Fowey

**Derbyshire**
*Derby Animal Rights* c/o Forum Bookshop, Abbey Street, Derby

**Devon**
*Chris Deacon* 28 Rowden Street, Peverell, Plymouth

**Dorset**
*Mike Meeks* 16 Percy Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth
*Pat Murgatroyd* 65 Prankerds Rd, Milborne Port

**Durham**
*M Spybey* 12 Hollyhurst Road, Darlington (Cleveland & S. Durham area)

**East Sussex**
*Brighton AR Campaign* PO Box 307, Ship St, Brighton
*Hastings Animal Rights Group* PO Box 71, Hastings
*Jacqui Royce*, 17 Gorringe Place, Eastbourne

**Essex**
*John Lang* 4 Mill Lane, Terling
*Action for Animals* (Havering area), PO Box 292, Witham
*Mid Essex Animal Rights* PO Box 292, Chelmsford
*Ann Sims* 46 Knox Rd, Clacton-on-Sea
*Harlow Animal Rights* c/o 128 Pittmansfield, Harlow
*Emma Furby*, 1 Burleigh Square, Southend on Sea
*Katherine Austin* 177 Smarts Lane, Loughton
*Lorraine Hurley* 47 Cross Green, Basildon

**Gloucestershire**
*Liz Walton* 18 Parliament Street, Stroud
*Valerie Clark* 52 Duke Street, Cheltenham

**Hampshire**
*Shelagh Martin** Portsmouth Poly AR, 67 Napier Rd, Southsea
*Kevin Williams* 91 Ernest Road, Buckland, Portsmouth
*Kathy Fitzgerald* 22 Northfield Farm, Upper Cornaway Lane, Porchester
*Ms Kim Anderson* 14 Ash Grove, Basing, nr Basingstoke 0256 792071

**Hereford & Worcester**
*Jenny Gridley* Wilderness, St Owens Cross, Hereford
*Nick Richardson* 51 Ombersley Road, Worcester
*Maurice Brett* 35 Line House Lane, Bromsgrove, Worcester
*Felicity Hutchinson* 5 Carless Close, Hereford
*Tim Long* Flat 2 Kinnersley House, 269 Wells Road, Malvern Wells

**Hertfordshire**
*Barmet Animal Rights Group* PO Box 76, Barnet
*Broxbourne Animal Rights Group* PO Box 66 Broxbourne
*Margaret Von Hoensbroech* 9 George Street, Berkhamsted
*Jeff Barwick* 72 The Walk, Potters Bar
*Taggart King* 146 Heath Row, Bishops Stortford

**Kent**
*Barry Emptage* 40 Harold Road, Cliftonville, Margate
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*Steve Parker* 63 Widmore Road, Bromley
*Grace Waugh* 103a The Brook, Chatham
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*Teresa Utlee*, 4 Church Road, Willesborough, Ashford

**Lancashire**
*Pam Warhurst* 1 Duke Street, Todmorden
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**Leicestershire**
*Winifred Moulson* 28 Rushton Rd, Wilbarston, Market Harborough
*Phil Robinson** 88 Leopold Street, Loughborough
*Ms R Ferrara* 20 Longhurst Close, Fairway Park, Rushey Mead, Leicester
*Graeme Wotherspoon* 2 Begonia Close, Burbage, Hinckley
*Simon Smith* 43 Trent Road, Oakham, Rutland

**London East**
*Walthamstow & Hackney Animal Movement* 249 Glyn Road, E5
*Chingford Animal Rights* PO Box 183, Chingford, E4
*East London Animal Rights* PO Box 216, Leyton, E10

**London North**
*Islington Animal Rights* Box 17, 83 Blackstock Road, N4
*Brent Animal Rights* 35 Kempe Road, NW6
*Haringey Animal Rights Group* 512 Muswell Hill Broadway, N10

**London South**
*South London Animal Movement* PO Box 213, SW19 8RJ

**London West**
*Joan Davis* 24 Margravine Gardens, Barons Court, W6

**Greater Manchester**
*Steve Watson* PO Box 96, Manchester M60 4AL

**Middlesex**
*Harrow & Wembley AR* PO Box 199, Harrow HA3 9RL
*BARG** c/o Student's Union, Brunel University, Uxbridge
*Enfield Animal Rights* PO Box 133 Enfield
*Julie Roxburgh* 2 Norman Avenue, Twickenham
*Claire Lothian* 51 Thorncliffe Rd, Southall

**Norfolk**
*R Bayliss* 94c Aylsham Road, Norwich
*Vanessa Walker* 29 Tennyson Ave, Kings Lynn

**North Yorkshire**
*Patsi Waite* 4 Princess Mount, Knaresborough
*York Animal Rights Group* Peace Centre, 15a Clifford Street, York

**Northamptonshire**
*Rachael Levene* 27 Upper Dane, Desborough

**Nottinghamshire**
*Pat Giddings* 98 Loughborough Road, Mapperley, Nottingham

**Oxfordshire**
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*Banbury Animal Rights* 1 The Green, Milcombe, Banbury
*MacDonald Daly** Holywell Manor, Manor Road, Oxford

**Shropshire**
*Telford Animal Rights Group* PO Box 467, Madeley, Telford

**South Humberside**
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**Somerset**
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**Staffordshire**
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*Phil Shemmings* 26 Brockenhurst Ave, Worcester Park
*Garry Ashdown* Flat 3, 16 The Hermitage, Richmond

**Tyne & Wear**
*Tyneside Animal Rights* PO Box 33, Gateshead
*Graeme Hiles* 44 Patterdale Road, Sunderland

**West Midlands**
*W Midlands AR & HSA* Birmingham BUAV contact, PO Box 45, Birmingham. Office: 3 George Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham
*M Grill* 6 Hitchmans Road, Leamington Spa
Glynis Cartwright 11 Beaudesert, Boney Hay, Burntwood, nr Walsall
*Dudley Animal Rights* PO Box 8, Tividale, Warley
*Helen Lear* 16F Pioneer House, Adelaide Street, Hillfields, Coventry

**West Sussex**
*Pip Linberry* 20 Lyon Street, Bognor Regis

**West Yorkshire**
*Bradford Animal Rights* 11 Thackley Road, Thackley, Bradford
*Sally Gillott* 11 Askham Avenue, Nevison, Pontefract

**Wiltshire**
*Monica Harvey* 6 Folkestone Road, Salisbury
*Nina Louise* 7 Poulton, Bradford on Avon
*Janet Hughes* 56 Fairford Crescent, Swindon
*Sarah Graham* 39 Seend Cleeve, Melksham

**SCOTLAND**

**Fife**
*Val Langer* The Scheiling, Bogside by Alloa
*Rachel Roland* 51/53 Kinnesburn Road, St Andrews

**Grampian**
*Steven Chalmers* 7 Fernie Road, Frazerburgh
*Mabel Park* 22 Golf Crescent, Inverurie

**Highland**
*Hazel Johnston* 18 Island Bank Road, Inverness

**Strathclyde**
*T Beggan* 57 Cowan Crescent, Ayr

**Tayside**
*Lorraine McCann* Dundee Animal Rights Group, c/o Castlehill House, 1 High Street, Dundee

**Lothian**
*Lothian Animal Rights* Box 2, Candle Maker Row, Edinburgh

**WALES**

**Clwyd**
*Clwyd Animal Rights Alliance* PO Box 102, Wrexham

**Dyfed**
*Bobby Balfour* 29 Queen Street, Aberystwyth

**Gwynedd**
*Patrick Bell* Ardwyn Gate House, Tal-y-Bont, Bangor

**South Glamorgan**
*S Wales Activists* Box 20, 108 Salisbury Road, Cardiff
*Dianne Corker* 35 Llandennis Road, Cardiff
*Wales Animal Liberation League* Box 20, 108 Salisbury Rd, Cardiff

**West Glamorgan**
*Swansea Animal Rights* 26 Tudno Place, Penlaw, Swansea

**NORTHERN IRELAND**

**County Antrim**
*Vivienne Rhodes* 87 Kilgad Road, Kells, Ballymena
*Allan McCluskie** 75 Rutherglen Street, Ballgomartin Road, Belfast

**Student Contact*

# Sorry

We sincerely apologise for the delay in the production of this issue of *Liberator*. This has been because of our resources over the past few months have been devoted to the Free Mone campaign and the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals campaign against the Government's new Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill.

The BUAV is also investing in a radical re-organisation of its headquarters which includes an expansion of staff and facilities and the creation of an information centre. We are also presently researching a number of possible future campaigns for launching later this year.

# Stop Press

**Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill Committee accepts amendent to allow animals to be re-used.**

An amendment, devised by FRAME and tabled by Labour MP Maurice Miller (adviser to AMRIC) will allow animals to be used in more than one experiment. It was accepted by a vote of 9 for, 7 against. David Mellor abstained.

An amendment will be tabled on our behalf at the report stage which seeks to get the re-use amendment revoked. We urge members to write/contact their MPs urging that they support this.

# FIXTURES

Please send details of your activities if you would like them to be listed in a future *Liberator*.

**MARCH**

**Saturday 22nd**
Vegetarian Society leafleting, Northwich car park, Cheshire. Meet 11.00am Sainsburys.

**APRIL**

**Tuesday 1st**
Opening date for any BUAV member who wishes to stand for election to the BUAV Executive Committee.

**Saturday 5th**
Edinburgh World Day for Laboratory Animals. Assemble in Regents Road below Cotton Hill from 2.30pm, move off at 3.00pm. March route includes Edinburgh University Laboratories.
*Contact Lothian Animal Rights, c/o Joan Pringle, 17 Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh EH3 7PU.*

Plamil Foods Half Marathon for Vegetarians and Vegans. 12 noon. St Mary's Bay, nr Folkestone.
*Application forms available from Sandra Hood, Plamil House, Bowles Well Gardens, Folkestone, Kent.*

**Saturday 19th**
"Good Health" Symposium organised by the Vegetarian Society at the Commonwealth Institute Theatre, Kensington High Street, London.
Tickets £2.50 (unwaged £1.50)
*Contact Vegetarian Society, 53 Marloes Road, London W8. 01-937 7739.*

**Thursday 24th**
World Day for Laboratory Animals



**Friday 25th**
Richard Adams will be appearing in the Shire Hall, Hereford to speak about the exploitation of animals for the fur trade. The film "Dumb Animals" will also be shown. 7.30 pm.
*Contact Felicity on Hereford (0432) 266060.*




**Saturday 26th**
Three national demonstrations targeting behavioural and psychology experiments at the Universities of Cambridge, Manchester and Swansea.
*See elsewhere in this issue.*

**MAY**

**Thursday 1st**
Closing date for any BUAV member who wishes to stand for election to the BUAV Executive Committee.

**JUNE**

**Saturday 28th**
RSPCA AGM, Central Hall, Westminster, London SW1. All RSPCA members are urged to attend this meeting.

**JULY**

**Saturday 26th**
BUAV AGM


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Published by BUAV 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB. Typeset by SDM Typesetting Ltd. London SE7. Printed by Development Workshop, Diss, Norfolk