LIBERATOR

Campaigning Newspaper of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection August/September 1986 30p



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Exclusive photographs of monkeys undergoing horrific experiments.
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Unilever Prisoners

27 Activists Sentenced to Total of 45 Years

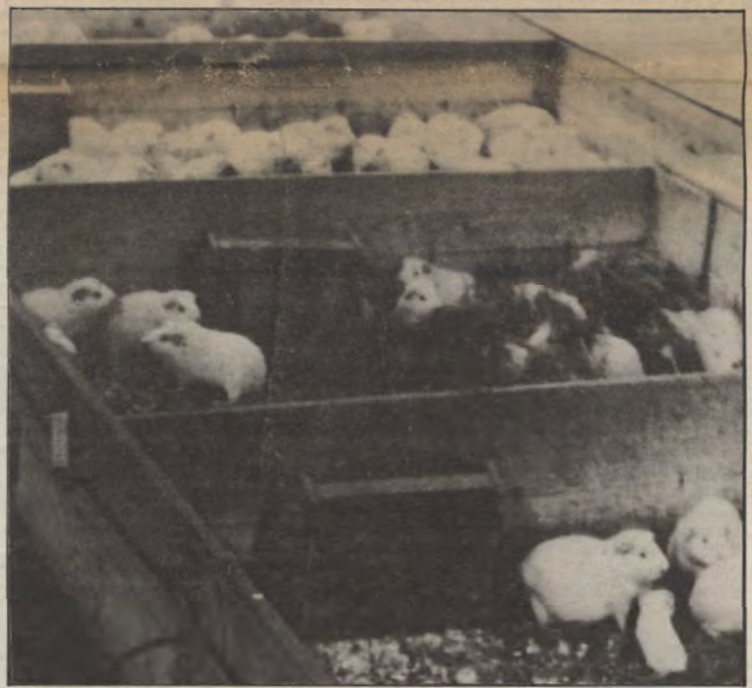
On 27 June at Leicester Crown Court 27 animal rights campaigners were given outrageous prison sentences totalling forty-five years after being convicted of conspiring to burgle Unilever Research Laboratories at Sharnbrook in Bedfordshire in August 1984.

24 of them are now serving sentences ranging from 6 months to 2½ years, their only "crime" a desire to expose the suffering and misery inflicted on animals behind closed doors at Unilever.

The raid, organised by the Eastern Animal Liberation League, involved over 100 people who penetrated the heavy security surrounding the laboratory. Large quantities of files and documents detailing experiments were removed.

Forty-one people were involved in the case which was split into three separate hearings. From the outset of the first trial, which began on 10 February, Judge David Wild made his position blatantly clear with acts and comments overtly biased against the defendants.

During the first trial, which took place in Northampton, most of the defendants chose not to give evidence, instead retaining the right of having the case against them proven by the prosecuting counsel. Judge Wild indicated to the jury that they would be wise to consider that there might have been a "conspiracy of silence", despite several of the defence barristers pointing out that silence should never be used against a defendant.



Exposed by EALL — what does the future hold for animals such as these, bred at Unilever?

At the start of the second trial, which had been moved to Leicester, people arriving at the court were astounded when told that upon a directive issued by Judge Wild everyone, including counsel and solicitors, had to be searched before being allowed in. Several barristers refused this ridiculous treatment and so Judge Wild was called into court where he denied issuing the directive but added that he couldn't see anything wrong with it anyway!

During the second trial both Judge Wild and the prosecuting counsel went completely over the top and at one point one of the defendants was actually called a "brazen liar".

The Judge very reluctantly agreed to allow information regarding experiments at Unilever to be submitted as evidence during the third trial, culminating in the appearance of Dr Parish, one of Unilever's top vivisectors, who was forced to reveal details about Unilever's work. *(See elsewhere in this issue.)*

Continued on page 9



Behind the scene of a banner protest EALL penetrated Unilever's veil of secrecy.



Unilever taken by surprise — activists break through the fences at "Fort Colworth".

71% Increase in Burning Experiments

On 16th July the Home Office released its Statistics of Experiments on Living Animals, Great Britain, 1985 (Cmnd 9839), David Mellor greeted their publication with the following sanctimonious comment:

> "I very much welcome the continuing reduction in the number of animal experiments. The fact that the number of experiments in 1985 was the lowest for 27 years is a clear indication of scientists' awareness of the need to ensure that animal use is kept to an absolute minimum".

It is not difficult to show the hypocrisy of this statement as analysis of the statistics in greater detail provides not a shred of evidence to support the view that scientists are increas-

Continued on page 12

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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

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NEWS

Liberator Comment

Animal Rights has been hailed as an idea whose time has come. Slowly but surely, the prejudiced view that our own species is superior is being eroded and our circle of compassion is expanding to include other animals.

The road to Animal Rights will be a long and arduous one. There is, however, an inevitability to Animal Liberation: we have discovered that animal abuse is not the solution to the world food problem, nor does it create health.

But the forces that perpetuate animal experimentation are powerful. It is in their interests to ensure that experiments on living animals continue. With their massive resources, the trans-national pharmaceutical industries can manipulate public opinion to make people believe that their products are essential to health, but the public are not totally gullible. There has been a marked increase in public awareness on health care and the necessity of preventing disease. The British Medical Association have scored an "own goal" in publishing a report condemning complementary medicine, as this has stimulated interest in the alternatives rather than turning the public away from them.

Throughout history all social reformers have had a bad press. It is hardly surprising that the Animal Rights movement has been pilloried on occasion, but it is the movement's responsibility to ensure that the rightness of our arguments, and the violence of the scientists, are clearly shown. Only hindsight and success have turned the suffragettes and the campaigners for social justice into the heroes and heroines they really are. Terrible prison sentences were imposed on these people; we should be proud of the Unilever prisoners, as like the Pankhursts, Gandhi and others, they have put principles before their own freedom. In the course of time, perhaps Judge Wild will be seen as being in the same camp as hanging Judge Jeffreys!

Victories were eventually won by the Pankhursts, Tom Paine, Gandhi and others, and we shall win. Support the Animal Rights prisoners.

Double Blow for Shamrock

The ban by the Philippines Government (*see June/July 1986 Liberator*) on the export of primates, may well pose serious problems for the Sussex based Shamrock Farms.

Britain's major primate breeding and suppliers for vivisection, Shamrock, are part of a four company multi-national which includes Intersimian. The firm owns a primate breeding colony in the Philippines with a stock of 1,000 crab eating macaques. At present it appears certain, despite denials from the company, that they will be forced to close down this lucrative operation at vast expense.

Further bad news on the Shamrock front was inflicted closer to home in Oxford last month. The company had sought planning permission for a change of use of a unit on Milton Industrial Estate, Didcot, near Oxford. Their application was for facilities to breed gerbils, guinea pigs and hamsters for vivisection.

Following strong protests from local campaigners and opposition from the Town Council, who feared animal rights protestors and poor security on the estate, Shamrock decided to withdraw their application.

Public Outcry Follows Cottagepatch Programme

The *That's Life* (BBC) exposé on Cottagepatch Kennels in May (*see June/July Liberator*) has provoked a furious response from the public.

In only a month local campaigners have gathered over twenty-five thousand signatures on a petition calling for the kennel's closure. On Friday 1st August, MP Michael Hancock, delivered the forms to the offices of Winchester City Council.

The Council, who are responsible for licensing the premises have also been deluged with letters and telephone calls asking for action. In response the Council has stated its concern over Cottagepatch and its previous rejection on two occasions of the kennel's licence.

It is important that pressure is maintained on the Council so that further licence applications are refused.



These dogs were the lucky ones — freed from a life of misery in West German experiments.

Hospital Animals Freed

In the night between June 14 and 15, German animal liberators broke into the laboratories at Aachen General Hospital and rescued 13 dogs, one cat and 6 rabbits, also removing a quantity of documents and the corpses of a number of badly-mutilated animals which had already died at the hands of the experimenters.

For a week following the raid, the Director of the animal laboratories, Prof. Werner Küpper, denied that any animals had been liberated, and only changed his story after a press conference was held outside the hospital on 21st June by the "National Association of Animal Liberators", at which photos of the rescued dogs and some of the dissected corpses were issued to the media.

The Director then told the Press: "You can't discuss with these people. They are against every kind of animal experiment". The liberation raid was given support in the media by a number of environmental and animal welfare organisations, including the German "Doctors Against Vivisection Association", whose spokesperson, Dr. Ingeborg Lemburg, after referring to the "absurdity of this unrealistic and self-seeking research", said she hoped that "not only the cage doors, but also the eyes of unaware people, have now been opened".



What hope is there for these dogs at Cottagepatch Kennels?

Locked Doors at Swansea Open Day

One week late and at considerable cost, the University of Swansea opened its doors — but not its animal house — to the public. Following the establishment's emergency action in cancelling their open day on Saturday 26 April, when 1,000 people arrived in the city for the World Day march, it cast its academic gown of secrecy once again around the animal research work at the site.

Nevertheless, public and professors alike were met with the same question on the day: "Swansea University — What have they got to hide?" Local campaigners were out in force to expose the truth and their banner protest at the gates drew considerable attention and support. Within the University itself, however, officials informed public and protestors that the animal house doors were to remain firmly closed. The University did, however, concede that all experiments at the site were under review and the findings would be published later this year.

Protestors confront the public at University's Open Day.

YOU CAN HELP OUR OPERATION BE A SUCCESS.

Our Surgical Research Fund relies solely on donations from the public.

Please help us to continue this vital work by sending your donations to:

THE SURGICAL RESEARCH FUND

Royal College of Surgeons
42 Lincoln's Inn Fields London
WC2A 3PN

RCS Buys New Image

The Royal College of Surgeons, shaken in its position as one of the august and *unquestionable* medical organisations, has decided to appoint a company called Catalyst Communications to handle its PR, in a desperate attempt to polish up its tarnished image. This follows the uncovering of animal suffering at the College's Buckston Browne research centre by the South East Animal Liberation League, which resulted in a prosecution by the BUAV for causing unnecessary suffering to a monkey. Found guilty at the trial and at the appeal, the College were let off on a legal technicality.

The first project for the new company will be lobbying the government for an increase in surgeons, as the College claim that West Germany has six times as many as Britain. However an article in the *Mail on Sunday* (6/7/86) by Dr Vernon Coleman, criticised the attitudes and behaviour of Britain's surgeons and their old-fashioned approach, leading to thousands of unnecessary operations being performed.



Freedom for all Unilever Prisoners



In response to the appalling sentences handed out to the Unilever prisoners, and to the suffering which Unilever inflicts upon thousands of animals, the BUAV organised a unique event — a "March of Solidarity", which took place on Saturday 2 August, its theme, "Freedom for all Unilever Prisoners", making the link between the people imprisoned for the raid and the animals which are imprisoned in the laboratories.

The idea behind the march was that everyone taking part was to be sponsored to raise money so that a special fund could be established to provide financial support for the Unilever prisoners. Gill Price, one of the defendants acquitted during the first trial, marched on behalf of everyone who could not attend themselves, and non-attenders were asked to sponsor her and help swell the fund.

The object of the march was to show support for our fellow campaigners who had lost their freedom in the struggle for animal rights, to raise substantial funds to provide the kind of financial support that is essential for the people and their families whilst in prison, to show Unilever and the authorities that harsh sentences will not deter people from campaigning to bring an end to animal suffering, and to draw public attention to the plight of laboratory animals.

After starting at the laboratories in Sharnbrook, scene of the raid almost 2 years ago, the march made its way along a 10 mile route to the centre of Bedford, its message plain and clear — "Freedom for all Unilever Prisoners".

If you missed the march but would like to contribute towards the fund, your donation will be sincerely appreciated. Cheques/POs should be made payable to *Unilever Prisoners Support Fund* and sent to *PO Box 567, London N22 6XN.*



400 people marched in solidarity for the freedom of all Unilever prisoners raising £5,000 for the support fund.

PETA Monkeys Sent to Horror Lab

In the June/July issue of *Liberator*, we reported on the success of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals in its many campaigns. However, late at night on the 23rd June, the Silver Spring Monkeys were removed from their caging facilities at Poolsville. They were loaded aboard a truck and shipped to the Delta Regional Primate Centre in Louisianna. The transfer was part of an underhand operation by the United States National Institute of Health (NIH) to defy Congress, public and courts alike.

The Primate Centre at Delta, where the fifteen crippled monkeys have been installed has the worst mortality record in the country. In 1979 and 1984, Delta "lost" 85 per cent of the primates there, in "accidental" non-experimental deaths. In fact, mortality rates were so unacceptable that Delta is the only centre ever to lose a breeding contract from the United States Government. Delta are also involved in the wide ranging use of primates in experiments. They have inflicted leprosy, strokes and arthritis, as well as castration and smoking experiments on these helpless creatures.

Throughout, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) have continued their battle for the monkeys' release through the courts, press and Congress. Presently, the Silver Spring monkeys are under a ninety-day quarantine and no access has been permitted to PETA. The final moves, however, could well come from Congress itself. Two separate resolutions to release the monkeys into the care of the Primarily Primate Sanctuary in Texas, have been tabled and support is growing.



PETA protestors have gone as far as Capitol Hill, Washington, in campaigning against vivisection. This giant banner opposes cosmetic tests.



Striking banner protest at PETA's camp outside NIH, part of their tireless campaign to free the tortured monkeys.



Innocent victim permanently crippled by Giessen vivisectors. This rabbit was one of 45 liberated in the raid and saved from further terror.

115 Liberated from Medical Lab

70 guinea-pigs and 45 rabbits were liberated from the laboratories at the Institute for Medical Microbiology in Giessen over the weekend of 10/11 May 1986. The disappearance of the animals was followed by an appeal by the Institute for their return, as they were allegedly infected with a TB virus which could be very dangerous to humans, and especially children, who came into contact with them.

After an anonymous phone-call to a national newspaper, offering to return the animals in return for the release of 500 others which had not yet been used in experiments, there was no further comment from the Institute. Its Director, Prof. Hans-Jobst Wellensiek, had complained that the raiders had not only removed the animals, but also taken 40 stainless steel cages valued at some DM4000 (£1,200). He claimed that vital research had been set back by several months.

Among the rabbits found by the raiders were some whose heads were permanently contorted at an angle of up to 90 degrees to their bodies as a result of the experimenters' work on them.

Zoo Linked to Wallaby Experiments

An experiment reported recently in the *Veterinary Record (21/6/86)* once more raises questions about London Zoo's supplying animals for vivisection. The commonest disease amongst captive Wallabies is "necrobacillosis" resulting from infection with Fusobacterium necrophorum. Outbreaks of this disease occur sporadically amongst animals at London Zoo in Regents Park and at Whipsnade; in the first four months of 1979 more than 200 animals died out of a population of 700 red-necked Wallabies at Whipsnade.

The experiment was carried out by G R Smith, A Turner and R Cinderey at the Zoological Society of London's Nuffield Laboratory of Comparative Medicine and investigated whether Wallabies have a uniquely low resistance to infection with this bacteria and if their resistance could be increased by vaccination.

Eighteen male and two female red-necked Wallabies aged from two to eight years old, Dutch rabbits of both sexes and female mice were injected with various doses of the bacteria near the base of their tails.

Eight out of twelve Wallabies died from twelve to twenty days after their injection and obvious signs of infection were first noted on Day seven.

Eight out of thirteen rabbits died fom six to twelve days after their injection and obvious signs of infection were first noted on Day 5.

55 out of 104 mice died from six to nine days after their injection and clear signs of infection were first noted on Day 1.

All surviving animals were killed on Days 20 or 21 and examination of the animals that died showed large areas of dead muscle and tissue around the injection site and in some cases this was accompanied by pus formation. Ulceration of the skin occurred in Wallabies and mice but not rabbits.

Eight of the twenty Wallabies were used in vaccination experiments, three received a vaccine made from heat killed bacteria, followed eight weeks later by live bacteria, and five received only an injection of live bacteria. Fourteen days later, one vaccinated Wallaby died and one vaccinated and two unvaccinated animals were obviously ill.

The research paper doesn't detail the source of the Wallabies, but the fact that the experiment was undertaken in a laboratory of the Zoological Society of London, the body also responsible for running London and Whipsnade zoos who keep Wallabies that are susceptible to the disease under investigation, must raise strong suspicions that the animals came from one of their collections.



Recent London Zoo advertising on London's Underground.

Glaxo Warned After False Claims

Once more the pharmaceutical industry's dishonest activities have made the news (*Guardian 21/6/86*). In this instance, the company in question is Glaxo, one of Britain's major animal abusers, who recently received a severe reprimand from the US Food and Drug Administration for persistently making false promotional claims for the ulcer treatment Zantac.

The FDA reported that "We apparently have had little success in achieving voluntary correction of these advertising and promotional practices on the part of your firm," and concluded with a warning that if Glaxo repeated their exaggerated claims they will face formal regulatory action.

Zantac with annual sales of $730 million, and its rival Tagamet with annual sales of $900 million are the two most profitable drugs in the world. In an attempt to overtake their competitor, Glaxo have repeatedly misrepresented the alleged healing powers of Zantac — and Tagamet's weaknesses; most recently they wrote to the Drug Advisory Committees in California and Hawaii claiming Zantac is safer than Tagamet, has a higher ulcer healing rate and is more cost-efficient. According to the FDA none of these claims has been substantiated.

At their vivisection lab in Ware, Glaxo have carried out comparative tests on the effects of Zantac and Tagamet on gastric acid secretion in Beagle Dogs.

NEWS

Head Transplant Horror



Dreaming of Immortality, Dr White hoping for a young body to house his warped old brain?

On 29th June the *Sunday Mirror* carried a front page story and shocking photographs of head transplants being carried out on monkeys by Dr. Robert White at the Metropolitan General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, who forsees human brain transplants occuring in the near future.

White began isolating the brains of living monkeys in 1962 and from there progressed to head transplants. So far, he has swapped around the heads and bodies of about fifty primates, mainly chimpanzees, of these twenty-five proved "successful" as the brains inside the heads attached to their new bodies continued to function:

> "We demonstrated that the animals were awake and functioning, they would follow us with their eyes, they could chew food and could perceive pain".

Presently, White is unable to rejoin the transplanted heads to the spinal cord and the monkeys remain paralysed from the neck down for the seven to eight days they are kept following the operation. The American Medical Association has said there is "little or no scientific justification for this kind of experimentation" and the British Medical Association believes White's work goes too far.

However, one British neuro-biologist, Dr Harold Hillman from Surrey University, has spoken out in defence of White as — "He is probably one of the greatest experimental neurologists in the world . . . What he is doing is certainly right. If he could repair the spinal cord the implications are endless".



Paralysed from the neck down, attached to an alien body, this monkey craves only the peace of death to end his pain and release him from the tortured nightmare world of Dr White.

Primate Prison Protest

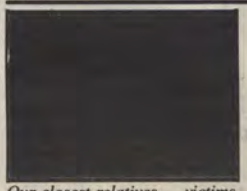
Brighton became the scene of a day of action organised by Brighton Animal Rights Campaign on Saturday 19 July, as part of the ongoing campaign against Shamrock Farms, suppliers of monkeys for vivisection.

Over 250 people marched through the centre of the busy town, their united voices demanding the closure of the notorious primate prison. Leaflets detailing the sordid business which Shamrock is involved in were distributed, gaining a favourable and sympathetic response from members of the public, several of whom actually joined the march.

Following the day's activity many people braved the night, maintaining a constant presence outside Shamrock Farms itself.

At any one time up to 700 monkeys sit huddled in their small metal cages at Shamrock awaiting their fate in experiments in research laboratories. Shamrock Farms is one of Europe's largest laboratory animal suppliers, dealing in cats, hamsters and guineapigs as well as monkeys.

BARC spells out its message loud and clear.



Our closest relatives — victims of Shamrock's greed.

8 Years of Futile Research

"Hot bodies get drunk faster". This, and the observation that alcohol disrupts the body's temperature regulation, is the profound conclusion reached by Ronald Alkana at the University of Southern California Institute for Toxicology after eight years of abusing animals.

His experiments involve exposing drunken mice to a wide range of temperatures from 15°34°C, which is an acceptable span for sober mice. The animals' sensitivity to alcohol was assessed by observing how long it took them to turn over when placed on their backs after being dosed with large amounts of ethanol.

Alkana concludes: "The results show that body temperature is an important determinant of brain sensitivity to alcohol in mice", and he believes his findings have important implications. Presumably, that is for mice who like the odd drink, as this study could easily have been carried out using human subjects which would have produced results of far more relevance to people. Additionally, if Alkana had taken the trouble to question people before embarking on animal experiments he would have discovered that these results are common knowledge amongst the public at large. *(Ref. New Scientist 9/6/86)*

Monkey Dealer Convicted



Magistrates drive another nail into Terry Hood's coffin.

Local campaigners in Swansea, witnessed the focus of one of their most persistent campaigns dragged before the courts recently. Previously convicted for causing unnecessary suffering to a baboon by keeping it in a cage so small that it could not stand upright, monkey dealer Terry Hood added further to his record of offences.

Hood, and his company — Swansea Zoological Limited — were found guilty on July 15th of causing unnecessary suffering to a squirrel monkey. Along with company employee, Preston Jones, a total of £1,352 in fines and costs against Hood was ordered by magistrates. At the conclusion of the case it was stated that the decision could result in the company going out of business.

The Prosecution had resulted following the transportation of the squirrel monkey to a North Wales pet shop. The primate had been enclosed in a wooden box, into which a nail was protruding. The sharp edges of wire mesh were also found to be liable to cause injury to the monkey during transport. On opening the case the monkey was found starving, bald, bleeding and covered in scabs. At this point the RSPCA were called in which enabled them to bring the prosecution.

The defendants denied the charges of treating the monkey in a way likely to cause injury, failing to ensure the box was suitable, failing to attach a label stating it contained a live animal, and failing to attach a "This Way Up" label.

The campaign to close down Swansea Zoological has once more gained valuable ground. Local campaigners will now seek the Local Council's support in refusing any future licence for the premises.

Islington to Break Charter?

Islington Council is considering demands for halal meat to be introduced for meals on wheels and in schools. The Islington Animal Rights Group have registered a strong protest, as the introduction of such meat would be in direct contravention of the Animals Charter which was adopted in 1983, the first Charter of its kind in the country.

Letters of protest should be sent to *Councillor Peter Rees, Environmental Health Dept, Islington Council, Town Hall, Upper Street, London N1 2UD.*

Greed Generates Genetic Research

Australian scientists recently announced the creation of the world's first transgenic sheep, which is expected to grow up to 50% larger and one third faster than normal sheep. This animal is seen as a major step towards developing much larger, leaner and faster growing livestock and was produced by inserting the gene that codes for growth hormone into a sheep embryo.

The research team responsible are working on transplanting other genes into sheep for the control of factors like disease resistance and wool production and to extend the techniques to cattle. In America, scientists have already produced transgenic mice and inserted human growth hormone genes into pigs.
(Ref. New Scientist 10/7/86)



Peter Knowles



Graffiti protest by Spanish ALF at Madrid University Psychology Dept., wishing scientists a dose of their own medicine.

Animal Misery Revealed in Hospital Raid



CALL

Clutching at straws — futile Animal-based Cancer Research.

At 10.30pm 8th July, members of the Central Animal Liberation League (CALL) mounted their most significant action to date. Using an electric angle grinder 13 activists cut their way through reinforced steel security doors and entered the animal house of the John Radcliffe Hospital. The animal house is owned and run by Oxford University and this was the fourth CALL raid on an Oxford University target in a year. The raid in fact took place only a day after the first anniversary of the University Park Farm raid which launched this campaign.

At the John Radcliffe Hospital ferrets, polecats, primates, pigeons, guinea pigs, mice, nude mice, rabbits, pigs, mini pigs, dogs and sheep are all vivisected. It is at this laboratory that the mongrel dogs from University Park Farm are experimented upon. The University itself boasts that the majority of the work carried out there is in the field of renal transplants or cancer research, and that the rabbits there are kept for the production of antibodies for the blood transfusion service.

Inside the laboratory complex CALL activists filmed and photographed nude mice, polecats, mice, ferrets, rabbits and rat breeding rooms. The housing of the rats was particularly confined, this species being especially popular with the laboratory. The rat breeding rooms annually supply 4,500 rats and Oxford University plan to double this to 9,000 a year. CALL also filmed and photographed pigs that appeared to have already been used in renal transplant experiments. These animals had grossly distended stomachs, to such an extent that they trailed on the ground as they moved and their legs appeared too short for their bodies. Their eyes were sore, and in some cases blood trickled from the corners. Records show that earlier this year the laboratory housed as many as 32 pigs. The pigs are also used in dermatology experiments.



CALL

Warning! — The person who did this may work on patients.

In one room, four rats had been left undergoing an experimental procedure. The vivisector had gone home leaving the animals completely immobilised in metal tubes. The rats had catheters inserted into them to collect urine, and tubes protruded from bloody wounds in their sides. CALL believe they were being fed saline solution in a study of kidney breakdown.

A number of documents detailing the day-to-day running and vivisection at the unit were taken away by CALL. These include a full set of experimental notes belonging to L. Maskell which relate to experiments that he is conducting on ferrets involving irradiation, severing the vagus nerve and fitting cannulas into their stomachs. In these experiments he notes ferrets bleeding, oozing and tearing at their own mouths.

The activists left the building when a night maintenance man began to work close to where they were working. 11 rabbits, 15 guinea pigs and 20 rats were liberated from the laboratory.

CALL can provide a speaker, video and slides for local groups or public meetings if any readers could organise such an event. We would also like to urge readers to send donations to our newly formed animal sanctuary fund. For further information contact: *CALL, PO Box 45, Birmingham 1.*

CALL Follow-Up Action

CALL have organised pickets at the John Radcliffe Hospital and the Oxford University Vice Chancellors Office, displaying photographs of the animals at John Radcliffe. Street stalls have also been organised in Oxford City Centre displaying photographs taken on the action. A public meeting with video and slides was held in Oxford on 31st July.

On 18/7/86 the CALL Press Officer met with the Oxford University Press Officer. The University have refused to attend the Public Meeting or to discuss with CALL vivisection at the University. They did however, admit that the dogs used at the John Radcliffe are not purpose bred for vivisection.

Freedom
FOR ALL
UNILEVER
PRISONERS

Unilever Freedom Camp

To show solidarity with Unilever prisoners — both animals and activists — a camp is being organised outside Unilever Laboratories in Bedfordshire for September. For more details contact *Luton Animal Rights, Box A, 33 Guildford Street, Luton, Beds* or your local BUAV Contact.

Please lend your support.

Freedom for All Unilever Prisoners.

Establishment Investigates Cancer Alternatives

May 19th saw the commencement of a pilot study, funded by the Cancer Research Campaign and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, comparing two patients receiving conventional treatment for breast cancer with a volunteer from the Bristol Cancer Help Centre. If this and a second pilot study due to begin later this year prove successful, longer term investigations, over 3-5 years, into the survival and quality of life of patients with different forms of cancer will be undertaken.



EGM and AGM Report

26th July 1986

This year's AGM was preceded by an EGM which had been requisitioned by 25 members of BUAV in accordance with the Articles of Association. The meeting was to consider the following motion:

"That, in order to preclude corruption in the management of the affairs of the BUAV, no member of the BUAV Executive Committee, whilst serving as an elected or co-opted member, or for a period of three years following resignation from the BUAV Executive Committee, shall be considered as an applicant for paid employment in the BUAV and that no person who is or has been engaged under a contract of employment with the BUAV within the previous three years shall be eligible for membership of the BUAV Executive Committee."

However, none of the requisitionists bothered to turn up thereby wasting about £3,000 of BUAV funds.

In the absence of any of those who called the meeting another person proposed the motion but after brief discussion it fell by a very large majority.

Following a change to the BUAV's Articles of Association, on 9 November of last year, it now requires 100 members to requistion an EGM. As the above EGM was submitted prior to this change it only required 25 signatures. Hopefully we shall not see the organisation being abused by way of calling unnecessary EGMs in the future.

AGM

The AGM was chaired by Steve Spencer, chairperson of the BUAV Executive Committee.

The Minutes from last year's AGM and the two EGMs were adopted by the meeting as were the Annual Report and the Balance Sheet.

The following people were elected onto the Executive Committee: Malcolm Eames, Simon Fearn, John Hale, Steve Hampson, Margaret Manzoni and Tim Phillips, to fill the six vacated positions. Alan Cheeseman and Barbara Kay were re-elected to the positions of Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer respectively.

Members of the Committee reported to the meeting on two resolutions passed at last year's AGM, these being:

"How improvements can be made in the present organisational structure to provide a better and more efficient service to its members, supporters and local contacts."

and

"A review of the present democratic structure and to consider various alternative decision making systems."

The meeting then went on to discuss and vote on the resolutions as tabled in the Agenda of the Annual Report.

Resolution 1, to increase the membership subscriptions, did not achieve the necessary two-thirds majority vote to become policy and therefore subscriptions remain at the present rate.

Resolution 2, regarding the election of Committee members, the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, and the conducting of the election by the single transferable vote method was passed by over a two-thirds majority.

Resolution 3, regarding increasing the number of people necessary to form a quorum at General Meetings from 25 to 100, was passed by over a two-thirds majority.

Item 16.2 on the Agenda regarding BUAV concentrating 90% of its publicity (press adverts, posters, leaflets etc.) on the human harm done by vivisection was amended to read:

"That the BUAV will increase its emphasis on the human harm done by vivisection; ie tragic effects of animal-tested drugs, poor results of animal-based medical research and deprivation of funds for non-animal research and prevention."

The amended resolution was subsequently passed by over a two-thirds majority.

Beaufort Case: Two Imprisoned

On June 11 at Bristol Crown Court two men were convicted on conspiracy charges in relation to the desecration of the 10th Duke of Beaufort's grave and theft of a cross.

Both men were given appalling prison sentences of two years for the incident which took place on Boxing Day in 1984.

The fox hunting Duke was a leading figure in the bloodsports world and was Master of the infamous Beaufort Hunt.

Women Against Vivisection

The German magazine *Ein Herz für Tiere* has published in its July issue the results of a survey conducted among 4,000 women aged between 14 and 64. These show that only 8% find the present level of animal experimentation acceptable. 58% of the women favour a general ban on vivisection, with exceptions being allowed only in a very few strictly controlled cases. 28% want the total abolition of all animal experiments.



A rat deformed by Smith Kline and French's experimental blood pressure drug Prizidilol. In a 2-year study, 26 out of 80 male rats given the highest dose became lethargic, developed an abnormal slouching posture and difficulty in breathing and died before the end of the study.

NEWS

New Faces at BUAV

After advertising to fill several positions at the BUAV office we are very pleased to introduce the following new members of staff.

Wilf Frith, from London, has taken over from Mik Heslin as BUAV's Office Assistant. Wilf's work involves processing incoming correspondence and dealing with the despatch of outgoing letters and parcels. Prior to becoming a member of staff Wilf, who is vegan, had worked as a full time volunteer in the BUAV office for several years.

Clare Lothian, also from London, has been appointed as Campaigns Assistant and her work will involve assisting the campaigns unit in the research, planning and implementation of BUAV's campaigns. Clare has previously been involved with BUAV as a local Contact, is vegan, and has worked with a local animal rights group in Hounslow.

Carole Porter has been appointed as Audio/Copy Typist to assist in the secretarial work of BUAV and has recently moved to London from Somerset. Carole has previously worked for the BBC, is vegan and has been involved in animal rights for a number of years.

Dr Robert Sharpe will be joining the BUAV staff in December as an additional Scientific Adviser to work alongside Philip Churchward. Robert, who is a Doctor of Chemistry, worked as Scientific Adviser to the National Anti-Vivisection Society until recently. Before that he was a research chemist at the Royal Post Graduate Medical School, but never worked with live animals in experimentation. Robert, who is vegan, has taken part in many TV and radio broadcasts on the subject of vivisection and we look forward to his joining us in December.



Clare, Carole and Wilf . . . new members of the BUAV's office staff.



Dr Robert Sharpe.

Farm Freedom Fighter's Raid

On Wednesday 4 June, the Farm Freedom Fighters liberated 25 laying hens from a battery egg farm in Hartly, Delaware, USA. According to Farm Sanctuary, the spokesgroup for the liberators, this is the first direct farm animal liberation ever conducted in the United States.

Farm Sanctuary was contacted by a phone call from a member of the Farm Freedom Fighters and Farm Sanctuary received a videotape of the raid with photographs and a detailed description. The slogans "Animal Auschwitz" and "Battery cages are torture chambers" were painted on the walls of the hen warehouse and a note was left by the liberation group at the battery, condemning factory farming.

According to a statement made by the FFF: "This action is the first of many farm animal liberations. Our war against farm animal oppression will contine until all farm animals are free from the brutality of factory farms."

Report Highlights Lack of Funding for Alternatives

Despite Government and industry claims to the contrary, it is clear that their commitment — particularly financial — to the replacement of live animals in research is minimal. This impression is further reinforced by recent statements from Dr Colin Garner, a York based scientist, to the effect that experiments on animals could be virtually ended if the Government and industry provided enough money.

Dr Garner's company — Microtest Research Limited — was originally backed by York University but is now an independent commercial company and the second largest operation in Europe seeking alternatives to experiments on live animals. Dr Garner admitted that the Animal Rights lobby were influential in the move towards the development of these test tube techniques.

Aspirin Banned in Children's Medicine



On the 10th June the DHSS banned the general sale of children's aspirin and children's medicines containing aspirin, and by early next year, all products containing aspirin will be labelled with a warning that they should not be given to the under twelves. Withdrawal of these products resulted from mounting evidence linking aspirin to the fatal disease Reye's Syndrome.

Reye's Syndrome is thought to be an abnormal reaction in genetically susceptible people to a viral infection, usually chickenpox or influenza. The disease damages the liver and brain and affects about fifty children a year, who initially vomit profusely, followed by changes in their behaviour, delirium and coma or convulsions. Severe cases die within four to sixty hours.

The Government's Committee on the Safety of Medicines has been criticised for being slow to act on the dangers of aspirin as epidemiological studies in the US published between 1980 and 1982 linked the drug with Reye's Syndrome. The Surgeon General agreed that aspirin was probably a factor in causing the disease and after widespread public discussion the use of aspirin by children fell significantly and cases of Reye's Syndrome fell from 204 in 1984 to 91 in 1985.

There has been no such public discussion in this country because CSM enquiries are covered by the Official Secrets Act, secrecy which is being increasingly attacked by MPs and doctors. After the aspirin action Labour MP, Jack Ashley, tabled an early day motion calling for the Official Secrets Act to be lifted from the CSM and to open their investigations to public scrutiny as he believes the Committee is overly influenced by the drug manufacturers.

This concern is shared by Dr. Andrew Herxheimer, Consultant Pharmacologist at Charing Cross Hospital, who edits the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* and says: "The aspirin affair illustrates the dangers of decision taking in private where strong pressure groups can exert influence behind the scenes". *(Daily Telegraph 24/6/86).*

Meanwhile, Canadian scientists are using animals to show how chemical substances can enhance the action of the Influenza B virus, for use as a model of Reye's Syndrome. In their experiments mice are injected with either the virus, an emulsifying agent, or a combination of both. After nine days the death rate amongst mice given a combination of virus and emulsifier was more than double that of animals given the virus alone. "The Canadian researchers believe that their model provides a possible way of screening substances that might, in combination with viral infection, help to produce the condition". *(New Scientist 26/6/86)*

Lab Dealer Back in Business

The long-awaited trail of animal dealer Erich Stock, together with his wife and son, came to an abrupt end on June 17 when the key prosecution witness, an actor who had obtained most of the evidence against the accused, claimed under questioning that he could no longer clearly recall the facts on which the major part of the Public Prosecutor's case was based.

Dealer Stock did receive a suspended sentence of one year in respect of minor offences to which he had pleaded guilty, his son also receiving a 9 month suspended sentence and his wife a caution, but the judge called the hearing to halt in mid-trial on the grounds that there was now insufficient evidence to proceed with the graver charges.

To the dismay of the entire German anti-vivisection movement, who had seen the State prosecution of one of Germany's largest laboratory animal dealers as a major break-through, the court also *lifted the ban which had been* imposed 1½ years earlier on the Stock family's business operations. This means that Stock, who claimed an annual turnover of 300 dogs, 1,500 cats, 15,000 rabbits and 5,000 guinea-pigs in his evidence to the court, is now back in business as a supplier of animals to hospitals, universities and pharmaceutical companies including Hoechst, Sandoz, Merck, ICI and the German subsidiary of Wellcome.

Unilever Meat Firms Close

Mattessons Walls, a subsidiary of Unilever, has announced the closure of three of its factories in Southall, London; Chippenham, Wiltshire; and Dyce, Scotland. Also expected to close are slaughtering operations at Godley in Manchester. Chair of the recently merged company, Mr Wim Kok admitted that sales may have been adversely affected by campaigns against high-fat processed meats and publicity promoting a healthier diet.

The company maintain, however, that the closures are part of a restructuring policy and plan to build a single, large plant in the South Midlands. In spite of Wall's Meats making a loss of £4 million last year, the now merged company appear to be attempting to maximise their profits from the slaughtering and processing of millions of animals.



Ledbury Animal Rights Group catch Toxicol Laboratories off guard in a surprise demonstration in which 20 people occupied the forecourt of the Hereford based contract testing lab for over an hour. Toxicol carry out tests on cosmetics, household products, drugs and industrial chemicals.

MPs' Quotes

Please note that in the April/May 1986 issue of *Liberator* (page 13) each of the quotes by an MP or Lord appears above the name of the person quoted, and therefore the quote expressing support for the Bill is by Ted Garrett MP and not Sir Bernard Braine MP. We apologise for any confusion caused.

Also on the same page Mike Hancock MP was listed as a member of the Standing Committee. Although he was Liberal/SDP Alliance spokesperson for the Bill he had prior engagements that made him unable to attend the Committee Stage. His replacement was Richard Livsey MP (Radnor and Brecon).

NEWS



Sussex ALF

Sussex liberators and victims rescued from fur trade misery.

Rabbits Go Free

At 2am on 15th July, Sussex ALF raided 'Buckfold Rabbits' Fur Farm, Toat Hill, Slinfold, West Sussex, the property of Mr Denyer.

We had paid the farm three previous visits and on the night of the raid we parked our vehicle in a field opposite the entrance to the farm, taking care to leave it well away from the road out of view of passing cars. Carrying boxes and tools, we cut through a barbed wire fence and made our way to the rabbit battery.

Whilst two of us entered the rabbit prison the third activist went to keep watch on the farmer's mobile home. Inside the shed we were appalled by what we saw, we had not really been prepared for the extremity of the conditions, or the large number of rabbits. The heat and stench inside the battery was unbearable, dead rabbits were lying on the wire floors of the cages.

Quickly we began putting these poor creatures into boxes. We rescued five adult rabbits with no babies, and with no nesting boxes in their cages (though we couldn't be sure that they weren't pregnant) plus one mother and her nine babies. Finally we took photographs of the appalling place.

Before doing anything else we loaded the animals into the van so that if anything did go wrong and we had to run for it, we'd at least get away with the rescued rabbits. We quickly returned to take documents from the farm office, damage the telephone and spray slogans on the battery.

Sadly we could only take 15 rabbits as this was all we had homes for.

Sussex ALF



These rescued rabbits are from a previous raid.



DAARE to Support

Four months have passed since Disabled Against Animal Research and Exploitation (DAARE) received its first completed membership form. We have continued to grow at a steady pace even though all the possible avenues for potential members have not yet been explored.

DAARE spokespersons are now established all over the country. They promote DAARE's philosophies to the disabled community and public in general by letter writing, fundraising and giving talks to disabled groups, schools, colleges and rehabilitation centres.

Many people who are not disabled have expressed their admiration for DAARE by writing letters of encouragement and donating money. A DAARE Supporters Group has been suggested on numerous occasions. Now that DAARE is established we feel the time is right for the Supporters Group to be launched. Whether we are disabled or able-bodied we are all striving to stop animal exploitation. The Supporters Group will give everyone the opportunity to join together with disabled animal rights campaigners and encourage their unique stand against animal research and exploitation. Please show your support by joining. For more information and membership forms write to: *DAARE Supporters Group, 15 St. Augustin Way, Daventry, Northants.*

Sue Croshaw

Bill Support Defeated at RSPCA AGM

This year's RSPCA AGM was well attended, although it had been artificially packed; a letter from the Chair of the Council and of the meeting, had been sent out to all branches asking that at least two members from each branch attend the AGM and support a resolution that would double the branch representation on the Council, while the numbers of nationally elected council members would continue to be 8. Branch representatives are elected by branch officials and in the majority of cases the elections for representatives are not contested. It is yet another ploy to disallow the majority of RSPCA members from having a say in the running of the organisation.

During the meeting a number of people made a point of order questioning the validity of Aneley Hart's position as Chair of the meeting, as the standing orders state that the Chair must be impartial. This was obviously not the case and it was suggested that his Chairing of the meeting should be disallowed, a point that the RSPCA Director refused to acknowledge.

David Thomas spoke against the resolution on branch representation, commenting that as a solicitor he considered that if this resolution were carried it would be contested in court because the Chair had failed to be impartial. The resolution was defeated, with the proviso that a report on branch representation should be presented to the 1987 AGM.

Unlike last year, the Annual Report and Accounts were officially adopted by the meeting even though the RSPCA continues to have two-thirds of its investments in companies that are involved in animal abuse, and continues to include vivisectors on its Animal Experimentation Advisory Committee.

A resolution concerning the problem of stray dogs was successfully amended which means that after a 10-year phasing- in period a no-destruction policy for healthy dogs would be implemented. The other major motion asked the meeting to welcome and rejoice in the new Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act. This motion was rightly thrown out.

For information about the radicalisation of the RSPCA, contact *RSPCA Action Group, c/o Middlesex Animal Rights Group, PO Box 199, Harrow, Middx HA3 9RL.*



Paint protest outside Perrycroft Lodge kennels shows the truth about their evil business.

Badgers Threatened

Next Spring, hundreds of badger-cubs face the prospect of being starved to death, deliberately, by the Ministry of Agriculture. In the last ten years over 20,000 badgers have been slaughtered by the Ministry.

Generally, in the past, lactating sow badgers have been released from Ministry traps and allowed to return to their young. Under new proposals, currently being considered by Secretary of State for Agriculture Mr Michael Jopling MP, lactating sow badgers may be shot.

Badger-cubs are totally dependent on their mothers for the first months of their lives. If lactating sows are shot these cubs will slowly starve to death in the darkness of the badger-setts. The suggested new policy is both cruel and heartless.

May we plead with your readers to write as soon as possible to *Mr Michael Jopling MP, Ministry of Agriculture, Whitehall Place, Londdon SW1A 2HH,* asking that his Ministry continue to release lactating sows and also to send a similar letter to their own Member of Parliament (*House of Commons, London SW1.*) We would be pleased to send further information about our campaign on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. *Dartmoor Badgers Protection League, Spitchwick Manor, Poundsgate, Devon.*

BLOT OUT A LABORATORY!



The 2nd Festival For Animals is being held this year at Peterborough on 13th September. The day of animal rights stalls, vegetarian and vegan food, street theatre, live music and displays will be climaxed by the spectacular mass release of black balloons – one representing each British laboratory.

Sponsor a balloon for £1 and blot out an animal laboratory. Send your £1 sponsorship and we'll tell you which laboratory is going up in the air in your name.

Name..... Address.....

.....

Send to: Eastern Anglian Animal Rights, 10 Station Road, Waterbeach, Cambs.

NEWS



Vivisectors beware! A stern warning of continuing pressure is left by animal rights campaigners following the camp for liberation outside Hazleton Laboratories in Harrogate.

Professional Misconduct

Other than financial considerations, amongst the major reasons for the continuation of vivisection are the backward and conservative attitudes of those scientists involved in animal abuse and their constant struggle for the academic distinction gained by the publication of research papers.

An enlightening study by Michael Mahoney, a psychology professor at the University of California, recently exposed these attitudes.

Reviewers for a social science journal were asked to evaluate the write-up of a bogus experiment where the data and conclusions either agreed with accepted theory or conflicted with current thinking.

Mahoney found: "When the results were contrary to the reviewer's theoretical beliefs, the procedures were criticised and the manuscript rejected. But when the results confirmed the reviewer's beliefs the same procedures were praised and the manuscript recommended for publication."

In another study the reviewers were presented with identical manuscripts except that half contained references to the author's own work presently in press and the remainder included references to other people's work. Mahoney found manuscripts citing the author's own work consistently received a higher rating from the reviewers and he concluded: "Even in science, nothing succeeds like success. Publication begets publication, recognition begets further recognition and the rich get richer."

(Ref. New Scientist 28/5/86)

Irish Unions Demand Abolition

The Irish Congress of Trades Unions, at their Belfast Conference in early July, endorsed the following motion, proposed by Eddie O'Doherty of the Carrick-on-Suir (Tipperary) Council of Trades Unions:

"VIVISECTION - Conference totally opposes the use of live animals in research and seeks the support of the Executive Council in calling on the Government to introduce legislation to outlaw vivisection."

Attempts were made by two unions to prevent its success, one proposing an amendment for partial abolition and the other proposing that the resolution be referred back to the E.C. Both proposals were defeated and the resolution was endorsed by Conference.

Ireland is the first country to give trade union backing for abolition of vivisection. In 1985 the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union in Ireland (covering North and South) called for a ban on animal research, as did also all Local Councils in the Republic through the Municipal Authorities.

Prior to Mr O'Doherty's motion, the delegates were shown the film "Hidden Crimes" and it was evident that they were deeply moved and shocked.

Mr O'Doherty's visit to the Conference was funded by the BUAV.

Porton Death Toll

Figures published during July show an almost 40% decrease in the number of animals used in warfare experiments at the Porton Down Chemical Defence Laboratories from 10,900 in 1984 to 6,600 in 1985.

However, this does not reflect any concern on the part of the vivisectors for the mice, monkeys, rabbits, guinea pigs and sheep used in these barbaric tests as a senior Ministry of Defence scientist at Porton eagerly pointed out — "Don't get the impression we are on a downward trend — the figure could well go up again".

Biased BMA Rejects Alternatives

After almost three years the British Medical Association's Board of Science and Education finally published its long awaited report on Alternative Therapies.

The working party was set up in June 1983, "To consider the feasibility and possible methods of assessing the value of alternative therapies, whether used alone or to complement other treatments and to report on the evidence received to the Board of Science and Education".

From the outset the Working Party's eventual conclusions were predictable as not a single practitioner of alternative medicine was represented on the Working Party.

Briefly stated they concluded that the vast majority of alternative therapies have no scientific basis and are at best useless and in some cases positively dangerous. They further beleive that "These systems are incompatible with the corpus of scientific knowledge, and must be rejected by anyone who accepts the general validity of the latter".

In fact a substantial section of the report has nothing to do with alternative therapies and is used as a platform for the BMA to put forward a highly selective and biased historical survey of the development of orthodox medicine and how this has transformed all our lives for the better.

Grudgingly, the report concedes that certain alternative therapies, including manipulative techniques, acupuncture, and hypnotherapy, can be of use in certain cases but they should only be utilised either by qualified Doctors or other medically qualified practitioners or by other individuals following diagnosis and recommendation by an orthodox doctor.

This arrogant attitude is totally unjustified when one considers these techniques are not included in a doctor's training and are largely unavailable on the NHS.

Additionally, the report places great emphasis on occasional reports of side effects and damage resulting from alternative therapies — such as the transmission of disease by non-sterile acupuncture needles and gives the impression that these isolated instances are the rule rather than the exception. The BMA fails to point out that such misadventures pale into insignificance compared to the side effects of orthodox drugs which have become a major cause of illness in the UK.

Fortunately, the BMA have gone so over the top in their efforts to condemn and discredit alternative therapies that their contemptible and derogatory report had quite the opposite effect and consequently was dismissed as biased drivel not only by alternative practitioners but also by many practitioners of orthodox medicine.

Despite the BMA's efforts, increasingly large numbers of people will continue to consult and obtain help from alternative practitioners as confidence in the safety and effectiveness of orthodox medicine decreases.

Condemning treatment such as homoeopathy as ineffective apart from their placebo effect appears quite absurd when one considers a number of vets use homoeopathic remedies successfully to treat animals.

So far, the only people to come out of this enquiry looking foolish are the BMA themselves who have shown that, as the Doctors Trade Union, they are more concerned with protecting their own virtual monopoly on health care rather than on trying to expand the present system to offer patients the best treatment available — from whatever source.



Members of Bury Animal Rights spell out the suffering of animals in society to the public,and show them how they can play their part in the campaign for animal rights.

New Group Contacts

As a regular feature from now on we shall be introducing newly appointed BUAV Contacts here in *Liberator* so that if a Contact is appointed in your area you will know who they are.

The people below have been appointed as Contacts since the last edition of *Liberator*.

DERBYSHIRE
Sharon Grigg *58 Amberwood, Newhall, Swadlincote.*
Sharon is a founder member of the newly formed Burton and District Animal Welfare Group who are looking for new members, both active and non active, to help with and support campaigns and fund raising activities. All members receive the group's bi-monthly newsletter and annual membership costs £2.00.

ESSEX
Gary Notley *c/o PO Box 540 Chelmsford.*
Having been involved with Chelmsford Animal Rights Group for a number of years, Gary is now Chair and Secretary of the group. The group is small but active and new members are needed so that larger campaigns can be undertaken.

WORCESTER
Michael Bennett *99 Heathfield Road, Webheath, Redditch.*
Michael, better known as "Benny" and a group of friends have recently formed Action for Animals (Redditch) to campaign on local and national animal rights issues. New members are more than welcome so if you can help in any way please get in touch.

SURREY
Peter Sleight *43 Alexandra Gardens, Stanley Road, Carshalton*
Peter is involved with the local group Rights for Animals in Morden and Sutton, (RAMS), which has BIBRA laboratories right on its doorstep. The group's work includes campaigning against BIBRA and more local members are needed to help in this.

AYRSHIRE
Fiona Murdoch *45 Fullarton Street, Kilmarnock*
Fiona has recently formed Kilmarnock Animal Rights Group and so needs your assistance and support for the group's activities if you live in the Kilmarnock area. Plans are already in hand for campaigns against nearby labs so please contact Fiona if you can offer any help.

GWENT
Erica Rochester *44 Vincent Lane, Clarence Place, Newport.*
Erica is Secretary and Treasurer of Gwent Animal Rights Group who campaign locally and hold regular meetings to discuss campaigns. Activities are varied and new members are more than welcome to come along to meetings and help or support the group's work.

POWYS
Sylvie Lovell *2 Parkdene, Temple Street, Llandrindod Wells.*
Sylvie is an active member of Llandrindod Wells Animal Rights Group and has recently taken over as BUAV contact from another member of the group. LWARG organise street campaigns, public meetings, fund raising events and aim to visit local schools giving talks and showing films. If you can help actively or offer any support please get in contact with Sylvie.

LANCASHIRE
Keith Mann *92 Dunkirk Rise, College Bank, Rochdale*
Being an active member of Rochdale Animal Rights, Keith would like to hear from anyone who would like to support the group's work. Activities organised by the group include leaflettings, demos, street stalls, hunt sabs and fundraising events.

HEREFORDSHIRE
Iain Shiner *Ground Floor Flat, Mill End Farm, Castle Frome, Bosbury, Ledbury*
Iain is a founder member of Ledbury Animal Rights Group which was formed just over a year ago and has campaigned against Toxicol laboratories and Perrycroft Lodge (cat and dog breeders). The group needs more supporters so if you are able to help in anyway please get in contact with Iain.

CHESHIRE
Nicola Lambert *c/o PO Box 127, Stockport*
Stockport Animal Aid is a fairly new group but has already run a very successful campaign against ritual slaughter. Regular open meetings are held in Stockport town centre every Saturday and this generates a lot of public interest. As well as informing and educating people, fund raising plays an important role in the group's activities.

Unilever Prisoners
Continued from front page

Towards the end of the third trial one of the defence barristers observed three police officers standing in the jury area whilst the court was empty. They were supposed to be doing a routine security check but were in fact leafing through a book of photographs which were exhibits in the case, and looking at papers on the defence counsel's bench. Upon the court resuming the barrister who had witnessed the incident brought it to the attention of Judge Wild, whose reply was: "What do you expect me to do about it?" Wild reluctantly agreed that the officers should be called into court and questioned. The first officer denied that anything had happened but the second admitted not only that it happened but that it was the first officer who had picked up the photographs! The third officer predictably said he could not remember anything.

At the end of each trial those convicted were remanded in custody to await sentencing; and those convicted in the first hearing had already served an appalling four months by the time they were actually sentenced.

In his summing up speech before sentencing, Judge Wild labelled those convicted as ". . . enemies of society". During this totally outrageous speech, Wild told them that their motives for the raid were "as bad, if not worse, than burglary for money or personal property . . . I reject the alleged sincerity of your motives . . . most of those who gave evidence . . . displayed the hallmarks of trained agitators".

Two of the 27 convicted had their sentences suspended and one person, convicted in the first trial, has now been released. Some of the people have been sent to closed prisons in places far away from where their families and friends live. One woman, Sally Miller, who had already served 7 months at East Sutton Park open prison was told by the assistant governor at Holloway Prison that because of the "notoriety" of the case she would not be returned to open conditions.

As a multi-national operation, companies owned by Unilever carry out animal experimentation on a worldwide basis. Evidence from documents taken during the raid show that in the UK and they are directly responsible for poisoning and torturing thousands of animals to make massive profits from the development and sale of numerous trivial cosmetics, toiletries and household products.

It is ironic that those people who deliberately inflict suffering on animals are legally protected whilst those who seek to expose that suffering are severely dealt with by the courts. This trial highlights the seriousness with which the state now views animal rights activity.

The Unilever Prisoners

Gary Allen	18 months
Peter Anderson	2 years
Boris Barker	6 months
David Carre	2 years
Alan Cooper	2 years
Bev Cowley	2 years
Nigel Crouch	2 years
Carl Egan	2 years
Giles Eldridge	2 years (suspended for 2 years)
Alistair Fairweather	18 mths
Karl Garside	18 months
Keith Griffin	2 years
Sally Levitt	2 years
Delia Lowick	2 years
Eric Marshall	18 months
Michael McKrell	18 months
Sally Miller	12 months
Nancy Phipps	6 months
Gill Phipps	2 years (suspended for 2 years)
Lesley Phipps	6 months
Duncan Thorpe	2 years
Virginia Scholey	18 months
Debbie Smith	2 years
James Snook	2 years
Nicholas Sweet	2 years
Paul Watkins	2½ years
Julian Webster	12 months

It is important that animal rights prisoners receive regular letters and cards of support. At the time of going to print the Unilever people are still being moved between prisons so we could not include their addresses here. However, an up to date list is available from the BUAV office in exchange for a SAE.



Files at Coleworth House — a secret catalogue of animal suffering, without the raid they would have remained locked away.

Pressure on German Govt to Improve Law

To the surprise of all the political commentators and the embarrassment of the West German Government, the Upper House of the Bonn Parliament, instead of automatically rubber-stamping the new Animal Protection Law as had been expected, has referred it back for *further discussion* between representatives of the Lower and Upper Houses.

Following up objections first raised by the Conservative State of Bavaria, no less than seven of the 11 Federal parliaments, representing more than two-thirds of the electorate of West Germany, called on the Federal Government to amend the new law so as to bring about a more sweeping reduction of animal experiments.

One significant feature of this surprise move is the fact that not only five SPD ("Labour")-ruled States gave it their backing, but also the CDU ("Conservative") governments of Bavaria and Lower Saxony.

The Federal Chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Kohl, expressed his views on vivisection when opening the country's first Animal Welfare Academy in Neubiberg on June 22nd. After stating his concern for animal experiments to be reduced throughout Europe by the exchange of test results and the creation of a data bank, Herr Kohl condemned experiments on animals for testing cosmetics. In his opinion, such tests were "totally uncalled-for". The Chancellor also praised the efforts of those who banded together to actively campaign for animals; they were, he said, an "Important movement, demonstrating and fighting for a good cause."

Unilever Vivisector Justifies Suffering

During the final Unilever trial Dr William Parrish — a vet who joined the company in 1974 and who is presently head of the Environmental Safety Laboratory at Colworth House — was called to give evidence as an expert witness.

In keeping with Unilever's previous statements on vivisection, Parrish was loath to reveal any details concerning their use of animals because as he saw it ". . . some of this information is of very important financial and commercial relevance, because it does indicate the nature of the substances and the degree of innovation which will have made it necessary to undertake these tests and I don't think it will be fair on the Company to state why and the numbers we actually use".

At this stage the barrister felt it necessary to remind him that ". . . in assisting the jury, Dr Parrish you are, of course, bearing in mind the public good in the interests of justice and not the sensitivity of Unilever.".

Apparently Unilever have not carried out any LD50s since December 1983 because for the chemicals now being used or developed by the company the relevant data can be obtained from other sources such as computer data banks.

However, Parrish was at pains to stress this was not due to a policy change and if required in the future Unilever would carry out further LD50 tests.

He went on to admit: "There are a lot of people in the company who would like us to say that we have stopped doing LD50 tests".

"There have been pressures put upon me to abandon LD50 tests which I have refused to accept."

Whilst agreeing the LD50 test has no true scientific value Unilever used 1,030 animals in this test during 1983 and approximately 5,000 in 1982.

Typically, 45% of these animals die or are killed during the test and the remainder are put down at the end of the experiment. Overall the Environmental Safety Laboratory used 24,000 animals in 1984 and between them, all labs at Colworth House used 30,000 animals.

As a vet, Parrish felt their code of ethics contained nothing of relevance to his involvement in LD50 testing.

When asked about testing cosmetics, Parrish justified the use of animals by reference to personal cleanliness and the control of infection, claiming: "If these products mean personal hygiene and public health, and also the ability to be able to sit down near your neighbour, then in order to ensure that it is safe to sit down next to my neighbour, it is necessary for animals to be experimented on".

A series of questions close to the end of Parrish's evidence illustrates perfectly the hypocrisy of vivisection and particularly that of vets who are prepared to torture the very animals whose welfare they are allegedly sworn to protect.

Q. "But you would accept, no doubt, the vast majority of the procedures — and this is putting it at its lowest — must cause some degree of discomfort or suffering?"

A. "No, I tried to make it clear this morning also this afternoon that the great majority of animals are put on test solely to confirm substances are acceptable and many of them are feeding tests."

Q. "But since you have been at Colworth House your duties have not been concerned with the pastoral care of animals?"

A "Yes. I have pastoral care of all their animals in my care. In fact, we have an even greater obligation as one is responsible for those animals bred into being — as we breed our own — we have got to maintain their health and to make sure they are not abused in any way."

Q. "You mean before they are experimented upon and killed?"

A "Before they are experimented upon for the purposes of public safety and are painlessly killed at the end."

Q. "You do not regard animal experimentation as a form of abuse upon the animals?"

A. "No. I have had to ask myself this many times. No, I do not. I beleive it is justified."

A view the innocent victims of Unilever's craving for profit are unlikely to agree with.

Nothing on view in shops and supermarkets bears Unilever's name but the names of companies which it owns are well known. Listed are some of these companies and products sold throughout the UK.

Krona
Stork SB
Flora
Blue Band
Echo
Tomor
Outline
Spry
Cookeen
White Cap cooking fat
Flora cooking oil
Spry Crisp 'n' Dry
Lawson Dyce
Walls Meat Company
Mattesons
Marine Honest
Macfisheries
Midland Poultry Holdings
Snack Pots
Quick Custard
Cup-a-Soup
Batchelors Canned Peas and Beans
Vesta dishes
Pack-a-Pie fillings
John West canned foods
Frisk cat food
Walls ice cream
Cornetto
Italiano ice cream
Funny Feet ice cream
Birds Eye frozen foods
Persil
Surf
Drive
Radiant
Stergene
Comfort Fabric Conditioner
Sunlight washing up liquid
Squeezy washing up liquid
Domestos
Dot lavatory cleaner
Lifebuoy
Shield
Lux
Knights Castile soap
Sunsilk shampoo
All Clear shampoo
Pears shampoo
Sunsilk hairspray
Harmony hairspray
Pin-up
Twink Curler and Twink roller home perms
Harmony styling lotion
Sunsilk setting lotion
Sunsilk blow style lotions
Harmony hair colourant
Melody hair colourant
Sunsilk conditioner
Cream Silk conditioner
Astral
Pears skin cream
Norsca foam bath
Sure
Norsca anti-perspirant
Impulse deodorant
Norsca talc
Gibbs SR
Signal toothpaste
Gibbs SR toothbrushes
Erasmic
Easy shaving stick
Superfoam Aerosol shaving foam
Denin perfume
Stowaway perfume
Nairn vinyl flooring
Contour wallpaper
Kennedy's building materials
BOCM animal feed
United Agricultural Merchants Limited
Armstrong-Massey

Brass Tacks

The *Brass Tacks* special on animal rights 'terrorists' screened June 19 left many in the movement feeling deeply aggrieved — not least those who'd given their time to the programme's researchers and reporter and who had anticipated a final product that would show, at the least, a maturity of intent. After all, the series has an excellent record of serious investigation.

Instead we got what was, in my view, a piece of primitive tabloid reportage that fixed obsessively on the violent rhetoric of one particularly gullible 'terrorist' supporter. At the same time there was not a glimpse or a full description of what actually rouses people to action — namely the suffering of animals.

In a letter of complaint to *Time Out* after I'd attacked the programme in that magazine, *Brass Tacks* reporter David Henshaw argued that the 'subject under investigation was the extreme end of the animal rights movement and not the issue of vivisection itself'. But, as a duck-out clause, this simply won't do.

After all, TV programme makers select their own briefs and they are at liberty to set the object of their interest inside the larger context. Would the BT team have covered Ulster in such a half-baked manner? Or is the suffering of animals considered not sufficiently serious to warrant proper analysis?

But I detect more than a simple case of omission. I detect wilful distortion aimed at producing what is known in the trade as a 'sexy' item.

Brass Tacks reporter David Henshaw

Its working title might have been *Animal Bomb Loonies* and such items are designed not to inform but amuse the public. This is achieved by trawling wide for data, footage, talking heads and then selectively editing. How else to explain that:

- Practically the opening shot, taken at a demo, was of a thuggy looking animal 'liberationist' wearing the sort of Union Jack T-shirt beloved of proto-fascists.
- Despite numerous interviews undertaken with activists — some of them imprisoned — no proper exposition was allowed of the movement's pervasive creed of non-violence. Nor of the relative strength of support for, or the logic of, economic sabotage. Instead, we got reels on 'Godfather' Tim Daley counterpointed with saintly Brian Meldrum, the South London monkey tormentor.
- The value of Meldrum's work was not analysed, nor were we shown what he actually does to his monkeys and mice. Similarly there was no footage or description of Draize, LD50, cow slaughter, veal production or any of the other detested practices.
- The fate of activists under the Justice system was not explored, despite widespread civil liberties incursions.
- And — particularly wilful and damaging — there was the interchanging of references to 'liberationists' with references to 'terrorists'.

In this last point is revealed the crux of BT's intent. Unable or unwilling to comprehend the scale of animal abuse and society's pathological negation of it, the BT team (carnivores all?) found it convenient to smear the whole lot of us as 'terrorists'.

Andrew Tyler

The accepted image of animal liberation



After Anim

With the screening of BBC2's *Brass Tacks* programme on "Animal Warfare", it may be thought that violence towards humans in the campaign against cruelty to animals is a recent development. This is not the case: in Coral Lansbury's book *The Old Brown Dog* (see page 18) she details street battles in London between medical students and anti-vivisectionists in 1907-08.

Interestingly, these riots were not provoked by the animal campaigners but by the medical students whose objective was to remove the Brown Dog statue. In more recent times, many hunt saboteurs peacefully trying to save the fox, hare or stag have had to withstand repeated physical assaults from the hunt. Jill Lockwood (*below*) details the many examples of violence towards animal campaigners.

In the April/ May issue of *Liberator*, Peter Singer wrote that the animal liberation movement must "not abandon the high moral ground" and sink into "the vicious spiral of violence".

The *Brass Tacks* programme featured Tim Daley who spoke approvingly of the possibility of animal researchers being shot on their doorsteps. Not surprisingly, his opinions were also reported widely in the press and the real violence, towards the animals — let alone the Animal Rights campaigners — was ignored.

Brass Tacks has been widely criticised for not producing a balanced programme. A letter in the *The Listener* from Newcastle University Animal Rights Society commented: "Henshaw (the reporter)'s attempt to smear the Animal Rights movement was successful because it seems to have been deliberately devoted, in the main to the unrepresentative views of one person, who would appear to be on something of an ego-trip". Unfortunately, although BUAV staff co-operated with David Henshaw and his colleagues, our views were apparently not what the programme makers wanted and Andrew Tyler (*below*) questions their objectives. It would appear that biased sensational TV reporting was more important than objective journalism exploring the many different facets of Animal Rights and the movement.

Tim Daley's views on physical violence do not represent the BUAV's, and even though he is a member of the BUAV Executive Committee, he was not speaking on behalf of the BUAV, but expressing views entirely his



These puppies, born after their pregnan a laboratory, owe their lives to direct

Violence to People

As you will well know, the media have finally turned on the animal rights movement; and especially the activists, no doubt because they take the most effective actions against the powerful animal exploitation industries. Now it seems that they are to be labelled as "terrorists" and "violent" at every opportunity, but we know who the real terrorists are, in their laboratories and factory farms.

It is revealing that NOT ONE person who exploits animals has ever been seriously injured, yet compare that to the following:

- Anti-bloodsports campaigner Eddie Coulston was severely injured during a demonstration at the notorious Waterloo Cup hare coursing event. He was attacked with a shooting stick by a bloodsports fanatic who later spent four months in prison. Eddie had his skull badly fractured and underwent lengthy brain surgery and almost died. He still now suffers from epileptic fits and has been told that he will never work or drive again. 25 animal rights campaigners have recently been sentenced to a total of 41 years imprisonment for smashing the torture equipment of vivisection, yet the man who almost murdered Eddie Coulston was dealt with lightly.
- Hunt Saboteur Gary Mallard suffered a small skull fracture after being struck with a riding crop by a member of the Cambridgeshire Foxhounds.



Wilts fur farmer fires at animal rights campaigners

- Another hunt saboteur had his leg broken when the huntsman of the North Staffordshire Moorland Beagles deliberately drove him down with the hound van. Compensation was settled out of court.
- Circus violence. There are many examples of circus employees attacking demonstrators giving leaflets out to the public. A recent case resulted in two of Gandeys Circus workers being convicted after they hospitalised one person with cracked ribs and attacked two others. Similar incidents have occurred in Blackpool and Yeovil (the latter involving a broken jaw).
- Hunt Saboteur Mary Jones was demonstrating at a country show when she had her back broken by a policeman. The court case for this is due this year.
- Anti-bloodsports campaigner Peter Skinner was attacked by hare coursing thugs, again at the Waterloo Cup. He was taken to hospital with a suspected back injury and kept in for observation.

> *"Violence comes from animal abusers not the animal rights movement"*

No doubt many other people will know of other incidents where animal exploiters have viciously assaulted members of the animal rights movement; but ask yourself one important question: ever heard of anything similar happening to a vivisector, huntsman, farmer, etc, etc? Yet, WE are "violent"!

All animal rights campaigners must now be prepared to expose the real truth: that the violence comes from the animal abusers, not the animal rights movement. If you see a letter or a programme saying that our movement is violent, please write, using the incidents above, and any others that you may know about, to ensure that the public is no longer conned by the lies and distortion from those who believe it is right to make huge profits from the terrible suffering of animals.

Jill Lockwood

No Time for Despair

It is extremely depressing to witness the national animal rights groups being pushed, pulled and generally bullied by the animal abuse industries who use their puppets of the media, police and politicians to issue condemnations of the movement's activists.

The last ten years have proved the massive value of direct action, and support for such measures must be maintained at *all* costs. It doesn't matter if the opposition declare that we are extremists and terrorists because one thing is for sure, if they didn't we would know we weren't having the desired effect. And despite all the thorough conditioning we must realise that law breaking isn't necessarily wrong. As Kim Stallwood rightly said in 1982: "Any struggle for freedom, whether for votes for women or black civil rights or any other example, has always inevitably involved action outside the law because people are frustrated and fed up with apathy and ignorance which prevents change". It should be stressed that the thing that prevents change, even more than apathy and ignorance, is a financial vested interest.

Of course, I'm not suggesting that every direct action or direct action group is faultless, but any criticism should be based on effectiveness and not illegality or the mass media's reaction to it. The worms in the press have finally turned, they are far more interested in attacking the activists than supporting the movement. This should

al Warfare



nother was rescued from ion.

own, in a personal capacity. The BUAV's policy on direct action, adopted at the 1985 AGM and clarified at an EGM in November, is as follows:

(i) That the BUAV believes that continued Direct Action is essential to the campaign for Animal Rights.

(ii) That the BUAV is totally opposed to the use of premeditated physical violence against individuals.

(iii) The BUAV fully understands and shares the frustration of a growing number of individuals at the continuing suffering of animals which is a direct result of the intransigence shown by successive Governments. However, the BUAV cannot condone acts of premeditated physical violence against individuals committed in the campaign for Animal Rights, if they should occur.

This Annual General Meeting instructs anyone publicly speaking on behalf of the BUAV, including members of the Executive Committee, staff and local contacts, to adhere strictly to this policy."

Clearly there must be a discussion on strategy, and below Roger Yates discusses the importance of direct action above all other activity in the campaign for Animal Rights.

An additional factor in this debate now includes the RSPCA's use of a balaclava'd figure in its advertising. Steve Baker considers the implications below.

Whatever the outcome of the debate, what is apparent is that there is never a "magic answer" to any difficult question. It is also clear that all forms of activity are essential in the campaign for Animal Rights except the use of premeditated physical violence against individuals.

The BUAV places considerable emphasis on the holistic solution to the problem of abolishing all animal experiments, from the case for Animal Rights to the promotion of primary health care.

In a letter to *The Listener*, Jon Wynne-Tyson commented: "Tim Daley is not a pacifist, but a logical product of the society for which we are all responsible. We will not dismiss his kind except by creating a society that makes him an anachronism."

Kim Stallwood



Our supporters prefer to use a pair of scissors

The RSPCA believes that the way to secure lasting improvements in animal welfare lies within the law, not outside it.

Cutting the coupon and sending a donation achieves far more in the end than cutting wire fences.

Since our foundation in 1824, we've seen countless new laws successfully onto the statute book by tireless Parliamentary lobbying. And that's how we intend to continue.

But this is only part of our work.

Animal abuse of all kinds is on the increase. Last year we took over a million calls, and complaints investigated by our Inspectors soared by over 36% to 64,678. We secured a record 2,112 convictions as a result.

How much we achieve this year depends, as it always has, on our supporters being prepared to dig into their pockets.

One thing is certain however; all our fighting for the welfare of animals will be done with the law on our side.

RSPCA

Charity in Action

Distorted images of Animal Rights "terrorists" are also used in the US by those with vested interests in animal abuse. The fur trade ad below is part of this smear campaign.

not be surprising: it is their mates in the establishment who are exploiting the animals in the first place and now they are fully prepared to churn out misinformation to discredit us.

This is not the time for despair because it shows we are being effective. Gandhi knew that to be effective, a movement must provoke a response, and a violent one at that. The animal rights movement is now subject to much violence, physically and indirectly. In my prison cell I have had time to tot up the figures of animal v human deaths in the current hysterical "the animal rights movement is violent" era. Since the Animal Liberation Front has been in existence (about 10 years) TENS OF HUNDREDS OF *BILLIONS* of animals have been massacred by human kind, yet not ONE person has ever been seriously injured by the animal rights movement anywhere in the world. On top of that I know of at least four animal rights campaigners who have received broken bones from the opposition, including one broken back and two skull fractures, one very serious case which involved subsequent brain surgery: can anyone state similar injuries sustained by an animal exploiter?

The animal abuse industries regard damage to property as violence. Personally, I find it difficult to equate damage to buildings and vehicles with violence and more importantly, it cannot compare with the violence and torture inflicted on animals for financial gain.

We should never be taken in by the opposition ranting

"We should all rise above the media hysteria"

about violence, because theirs is absolute, horrific and systematic. I'm sure every person in the movement is reasonable enough to trade with the exploiters: I will say now with no hesitation that if the current vivisectors, farmers, etc, renounced violence and never again use it against animals, then I would press for the cessation of campaigning against them — let's call it a "cease fire" arrangement. Perhaps the movement's spokespersons could propose such a truce at every opportunity.

Since the abuse industries are currently using the media to attack the movement, we should all rise above their hysterics, defend direct action, state why it is necessary, reject labels like "terrorists" and "extremists" as the lies which they are, point out the violence, both to animals and people, of the opposition, attack the vivisectors as the money-grabbing death merchants that they are — the same goes for factory farmers and the bloodsports clique — and refuse to be conned by the media rubbish aimed at smashing the movement. It shocks me that animal rights campaigners may actually read the likes of the *Daily Express* etc, but it scares me to death that they could actually believe them as well!

Roger Yates



The Public Image



This year has already seen two hostile and rather hysterical front-page stories in the national press about the animal rights movement. Media coverage of this sort makes it ever more important that the movement as a whole pays more attention to its public image, because however distorted the present media coverage may be, it provides the only picture most people ever get of The movement.

The disgraceful RSPCA advertisement shown here, which was used in *The Observer* in February, demonstrates how deeply rooted the problem is. What makes this advertisement so divisive and harmful is not so much the self-righteous caption as the image of the furtive figure with wire-cutters. Photographs of masked figures of this sort are commonplace in the pages of *Liberator*, so it's easy to forget that for readers of the national press this man is without doubt a law-breaker, who will stop at nothing. When he's not cutting through perimeter fences he's doubtless super-gluing butchers' doors or hoaxing the innocent consumers of Mars bars. Worst of all, he's giving decent law-abiding folks like the RSPCA a bad name. All of this, we may take it, is the image the advertiser wanted to get across. The press, however, has no obvious visual stereotype for this particular rogue, so the advertiser has to *borrow* one which was already firmly fixed in the public consciousness. To find out what it was, and thus to discover the masked figure's identity, we must digress for a moment.

When the press attempts to describe what it finds unspeakable, it frequently labels the offending individuals as non-human: football hooligans are 'animals'; the IRA are 'rats'. In its visual imagery, however, the press handles such situations differently. When, as often happens, a press cartoonist tries to ridicule a politician by depicting him or her in animal form, it is understood as a far milder form of abuse than an editorial which calls a Millwall supporter an animal.

What, then, can the cartoonist do to show further contempt, or greater horror? What does the cartoonist think is worse than being caricatured as an animal? The bombing of Brighton's Grand Hotel during the 1984 Tory conference provided a rare chance to find out. In the days following, no national press cartoonist depicted the IRA bombers as animals. Of the four cartoons which showed the IRA in some kind of human form, one showed it as a cloaked and hooded skeleton, the other three — as readers will have guessed — showed a hunched and masked figure almost identical to the one in the RSPCA advertisement.

Let me make my point quite clear. In order to represent a group of activists who *share* the RSPCA abhorrence of cruelty to animals, this RSPCA advertisement has borrowed the most extreme image of hate and fear that the press has managed to devise in recent years. That animal rights activists may in real life wear such masks is neither here nor there. The public knows a press stereotype when it sees one, and what it sees here is the visual stereotype of political terrorism. Similarly, the two front-page stories mentioned earlier both had the emotive word 'terror' in their headlines. The animal rights movement cannot afford to be marginalised and outlawed in this way. It must begin to attend seriously to its own public image.

Steve Baker

Liberator Comment

The RSPCA's advertising agency, The PTK Partnership, also number amongst their clients Concept Pharmaceuticals, May & Baker Ltd, Rentokil Ltd and Stafford-Miller (denture fixative manufacturers).



Meet The World's Newest Terrorist.

"This man spray paints fur garments and slashes them with razors. He throws bags of human waste through store windows. He steals animals used for vital medical research.

He calls himself an "animal rights activist." But his actions are those of a terrorist. Someone who will strike out at innocent people. Anytime. Without warning.

America's fur industry believes terrorism of any kind cannot be allowed to exist in America. And we're pushing for tougher legislation to make sure.

If you're against terrorism, write us today. We'll make sure your opinion is heard."

DON'T TOLERATE TERRORISM IN AMERICA

FUR IS FOR LIFE

NEWS

71% Increase in Burning Experiments

Continued from front page

ingly concerned about the abuse of lab animals. On the contrary the main trend discernible in these figures is a continuing increase in the use of animals during the development and safety testing of non-medical products. For instance, safety testing of pesticides used over 4,000 more animals; of weedkillers almost 10,000 more animals; of food additives almost 3,000 more animals; and general environmental pollutants over 10,000 more animals than in 1984.

Whilst the Government frequently expresses its concern over the Draize Eye Test and their "sincere" wish to see it phased out as soon as possible, 1985 saw more animals having substances applied to their eyes than in 1984.

In addition to increasingly large numbers of animals being used to test non-medical products their use in particularly painful procedures — that may well result in the animals suffering severe and enduring pain — continues to rise with a 71% increase in the number of animals being burned and scalded and a 4½% increase in the number used in trauma/injury research.

Whilst these Government Statistics, based on information provided by the vivisectors themselves, cannot be relied on to accurately reflect the true extent of animal abuse in British laboratories, they do reveal:

- Over a 6% increase in the number used to test various non-medical products;
- A 35% increase in the number used to demonstrate known facts.
- Only a 5% decline and a 3% decline in the numbers used to test cosmetics and tobacco products compared to an overall decline of over 6%;

and prove only that animals are still being used as laboratory tools on a massive scale to provide alibis for companies marketing unnecessary, but highly profitable, products whilst the scientists involved continue to steadfastly ignore the mounting public opposition to their torture of sentient creatures.



To the Government she's just another faceless statistic . . .



. . . but the figures don't show the suffering involved.

1985 Home Office Statistics

	1984	1985	Change	% Change
Number of Experiments performed	3,497,335	3,280,135	−217,200	−6.2%
Experiments without Anaesthetic	2,747,253 (78.6% of total)	2,501,795 (76.3% of total)	−245,458	−8.9%
Experiments on Mice	1,903,859	1,724,616	−179,243	−9.4%
Experiments on Rats	887,980	884,343	−3,637	−0.4%
Experiments on Guinea Pigs	141,676	135,907	−5,769	−4.0%
Experiments on Rabbits	156,036	151,530	−4,506	−2.9%
Experiments on Primates	5,961	5,869	−92	−1.5%
Experiments on Cats	6,371	6,428	+57	+0.9%
Experiments on Dogs	14,410	12,721	−1,689	−11.7%
Experiments on other Carnivores (eg Ferrets)	1,719	2,371	+652	+37.9%
Experiments on Horse, Donkey or Crossbred	653	715	+62	+9.5%
Experiments on other Ungulates	33,090	34,484	+1,394	+4.2%
Experiments on Birds	154,979	164,108	+9,129	+5.9%
Experiments on Reptiles or Amphibians	8,104	12,625	+4,521	+55.8%
Experiments concerned with Transplants	15,005	16,448	+1,443	+9.6%
Experiments concerned with Neoplasia (Cancer)	176,311	158,968	−17,343	−9.8%
Experiments to demonstrate known facts	1,166	1,571	+405	+34.7%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of Medical, Dental and Veterinary Products and Appliances	1,915,700	1,699,834	−215,866	−11.3%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of various substances	211,484	224,927	+13,443	+6.4%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of pesticides	46,695	50,811	+4,116	+8.8%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of herbicides	18,147	27,823	+9,676	+53.3%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of substances used in Industry	64,525	58,856	−5,669	−8.8%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of household substances	12,864	9,807	−3,057	−23.8%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of Cosmetics and Toiletries	17,512	16,625	−887	−5.1%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of Food Additives	12,000	14,752	+2,752	+22.9%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of Tobacco and its substitutes	2,166	2,103	−63	−2.9%
Experiments to select, develop or study the use, hazards or safety of general environmental pollutants	31,804	41,835	+10,031	+31.5%
Acute Toxicity Tests	395,458	362,602	−32,856	−8.3%
Acute Toxicity of Pesticides	29,318	26,978	−2,340	−8.0%
Acute Toxicity of Herbicides	6,763	7,898	+1,135	+16.8%
Acute Toxicity of substances used in Industry	36,659	34,691	−1,968	−5.4%
Acute Toxicity of Household substances	2,182	856	−1,326	−60.8%
Acute Toxicity of Cosmetics and Toiletries	6,381	6,121	−260	−4.1%
Acute Toxicity of Food Additives	5,325	7,541	+2,216	+41.6%
Acute Toxicity of Tobacco and its substitutes	308	868	+560	+181.8%
Acute Toxicity of general environmental pollutants	15,775	19,992	+4,217	+26.7%
Experiments involving application of substances to the eye	12,975	12,983	+8	+0.06%
Experiments involving application of substances to the eye without anaesthesia	9,246	9,678	+432	+4.7%
Application of various substances to the eye	4,864	5,048	+184	+3.8%
Application of Pesticides to the eye	800	568	−232	−29.0%
Application of Herbicides to the eye	283	165	−118	−41.7%
Application of substances used in Industry to the eye	1,685	2,235	+550	+32.6%
Application of household substances to the eye	466	256	−210	−45.1%
Application of Cosmetics and Toiletries to the eye	1,624	1,800	+176	+10.8%
Sub Acute or Chronic Toxicity tests	155,031	149,329	−5,702	−3.7%
Warfare Experiments	10,900	6,600	−4,300	−39.4%
Interference with the Central Nervous System for Behavioural Studies	14,511	17,518	+3,007	+20.7%
Interference with the Central Nervous System for other purposes	71,772	64,527	−7,245	−10.1%
Use of Aversive Stimuli, Electrical or other for Behavioural Training	32,828	30,665	−2,163	−6.6%
Use of Aversive Stimuli for inducing a state of Psychological Stress	5,454	2,374	−3,080	−56.5%
Induction by any other means of a state of Psychological Stress	16,604	18,266	+1662	+10.0%
Experiments involving exposure to Radiation	120,878	111,626	−9,252	−7.6%
Experiments involving burning or scalding	1,078	1,839	+761	+70.6%
Experiments involving infliction of Physical Trauma	6,597	6,890	+293	+4.4%
Inhalation Experiments	37,639	39,672	+2,033	+5.4%
Total number of Licencees	21,000	20,900	−100	−0.48%
Total number of Licencees experimenting	11,609	11,757	+148	+1.3%
Number of Registered Premises	499	453	−46	−9.2%
Experiments performed in Universities	772,689	787,423	+14,734	+1.9%
Experiments performed by Commercial concerns	1,843,915	1,663,222	−180,693	−9.8%
Experiments performed in NHS Hospitals	134,376	127,569	−6,807	−5.1%
Experiments performed in Government Departments	103,219	73,020	−30,199	−29.3%
Experiments performed in Public Health Laboratories	63,762	81,277	+17,515	+27.5%
Number of visits by Inspectors	7,539	7,436	−103	−1.4%

Doctors Break the Silence

The medical profession was once highly regarded as a caring profession but today the public's opinion of doctors is changing dramatically. Involvement of leading members of the profession in vivisection cannot be reconciled with their alleged goal of reducing suffering. Their abuse of animals leads directly to the depersonalised and often inhuman approach to health care that so dominates present medical practice, where doctors have become mere purveyors of pills and potions.

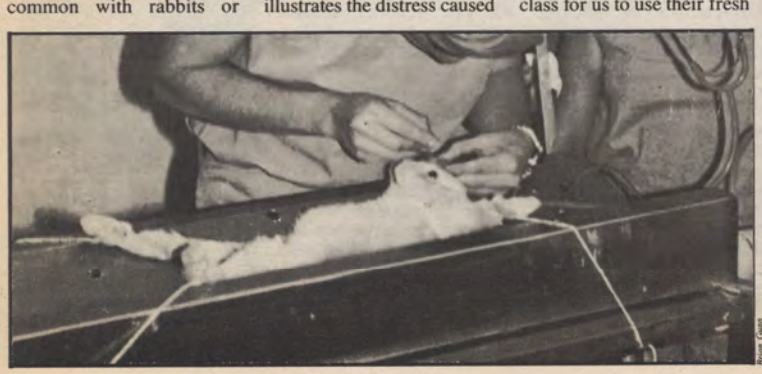
Whilst the doctors directly involved in the abuse of animals are a small minority, they exert a disproportionately large influence in medical practice and training. Regrettably the great number of doctors who genuinely are opposed to all suffering, be it human or animal, have been noticeably silent in their opposition to, and condemnation of, vivisection — in contrast to countries like West Germany who have an active Doctors Against Vivisection movement.

However, recent articles show a growing awareness by medical practitioners of this important moral issue. The *Sunday Independent* (2/2/86) carried an article condemning animal experiments by Dr Vernon Coleman, a television medical expert, and author of over 30 books on health and medical practice. Dr Coleman writes: "The researchers who conduct these experiments usually argue that their work will benefit mankind. They dismiss protestors as ignorant and unreasonable. They claim that it is necessary to maim, torture and kill animals in order to push back the frontiers of medical science. It's all absolute hogwash. Most of the experiments conducted with animals have little or nothing to do with medicine at all . . . Even when experiments have some vague medical link it is extremely doubtful whether they are of any real value. Human beings really don't have much in common with rabbits or monkeys, and the results of an experiment conducted with animals cannot be applied to human beings. I cannot think of a single major medical breakthrough that was produced as a result of an animal experiment. I wonder how many more million animals have to be sacrificed before we abandon the useless and barbaric practice of animal experimentation".

On the 26th April, 1986, the prestigious Medical Journal — *The Lancet* contained a letter about the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill and animal experiments from a Dr E J H Moore. Dr Moore pointed out ". . . the pressure on young doctors to publish and the availability of laboratory animals have made professional advancement the main reason for doing animal experiments. Animal experiments that have significantly altered morbidity and mortality are few and far between, and it is shameful that we as doctors have not formally sought to limit the use of animals in medical research, to avoid the unnecessary infliction of pain and suffering. The procession of papers confirming the results of other studies or adding some minute piece of useless information, is depressing and dreary. Such papers are read, if they are read by anyone, only by other workers in the same business of producing publications for professional advancement, or by animal rights campaigners (and these may be the majority of readers) looking for evidence of misuse of animals . . . Sadly, young doctors must say nothing, at least in public, about the abuse of laboratory animals, for fear of jeopardising their career prospects. In permitting this situation to continue the august bodies which administer the affairs of the profession do us no service. Animals should never be abused in the course of medical research, and a truly ethical profession should not allow this to continue".

Finally, the following article from a GP practising in North London was sent in to the BUAV, and graphically illustrates the distress caused to caring members of the medical profession by animal experiments, and draws a clear parallel between the desensitising effect vivisection has on students, and the apparently insensitive attitude some doctors show towards their patients.

Philip Churchward



Bryan Gates

Animals in Medical Education

It is a well established tradition in teaching the sciences that where possible the students make their own observations of experiments and demonstrations as part of the learning process. These experiments do, of course, have a known outcome; the student is merely repeating it under orders, so to speak, without the enthusiasm of a true researcher who is exploring unknown areas and thereby adding to knowledge.

In the field of medical science, knowledge of living beings must be gained. Before studying disease processes, the student must learn how normal bodies work. Here, of course, the experimental material is not inert apparatus and chemicals, but living creatures.

I studied pre-clinical medicine at UCH in London in the mid-sixties. Greatly in awe of the most famous physiologist there, Nobel Laureate Sir Andrew Huxley, I was shocked on arriving for his first lecture on the heart and blood pressure to see he had a black labrador dog strapped to a bench on its back, with blood filled tubes inserted into its arteries. I tried to prevent the other students from filing in. No one joined my protest, and finally to my shame I was persuaded to sit at the back and try to ignore the dog and concentrate on the experiment.

I felt powerless in the face of the respected scientist, plus the authority of the medical school and its traditions; it seemed I was a sentimental schoolgirl now in a man's world and had better put on a brave front or else. Rather than respecting my sensitivity, I learnt to hide it, and eventually shut it out altogether.

More was to follow. Over a hundred animals were used for our classes. Most were killed at the beginning of a class for us to use their fresh organs. Many were experimented on while alive, though apparently unconscious, and then killed being too mutilated to survive.

Particular occasions stand out as examples.

- a technician actually hacking off rats' heads with a pair of scissors and handing us each a decapitated body, so we could have a piece of its bowel to test glucose absorption;
- benches of live tortoises on their backs, each with its ventral shell cut away so we could experiment with drugs on the exposed heart;
- a live dog with its chest and throat cut open and breastbone removed for a demonstration of heart control mechanisms;
- a rabbit, pulled from a basket full of scrabbling animals, being hit on the neck so its still beating heart could be cut out;



- rats being whacked on the neck with a metal file which was then forced down while the body was tugged to snap the spine.

The way the technicians handled and killed the animals was so matter-of-fact, just another chore in the daily routine. Although it was a shock every time I witnessed it, I tolerated it and, apart from that first feeble attempt, I do not think I ever protested again. I do not think anyone did. What hope for humanity when we let this go on merely for fear of going against authority?

I think there can be no doubt that all that slaughter was unnecessary. We were perfectly able to learn the facts without that.

So one wonders what effect it had. Did it encourage insensitivity to the suffering of another? Did it make one regard living creatures as machines whose bits can be fiddled with in ruthless disregard for the whole being?

One is tempted to draw a parallel between that form of training and the way modern medicine often seems to deal with people.

Dr Sarah Webb

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.

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



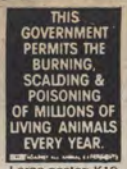
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Small poster: MOB9S
Large poster: MOB9L



Small poster: MOB10S
Large poster: MOB10L



Large poster: K10



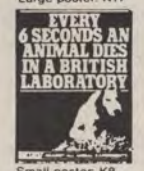
Small poster: K9



Leaflet: J8


Large poster: K17


Large poster: K18



Small poster: K8
Leaflet: J13



Leaflet: J14



Leaflet: EL1

For office use only	Code no.	Quantity

I enclose a cheque/P.O payable to BUAV for £ _____

Name _____

Address _____

BUAV Campaigns

The Way Ahead



Every 6 seconds . . . the advertisement that launched a slogan.

Over the last five years the BUAV has developed a distinctive style and approach to its campaigns. Initially, there were marches to the gates of laboratories throughout Britain. Porton Down in 1982 is probably the most renowned. Surprised by the new direct approach of animal campaigners taking on their targets, the police were unable to contain protesters outside the defence establishment's outer fencing. A wave of further demonstrations followed and police and laboratory security tightened drastically as a result.

National campaigns meanwhile focused primarily on individual areas of animal experimentation. Psychology, Pet Stealing, Dissection and companies such as Shamrock Farms, Wickham Laboratories and Boots. Local groups throughout the country became involved in the standard "Week of Action" involving a local "Day of Action", a national march combined with the leaflet, poster and advertising campaign. The formula was effective in bringing in new members, support and media attention. Animal Rights and vivisection in particular became the subject of nationwide debate.

Notably, the actions of two diametrically opposed bodies was to influence the next step onward for BUAV. On the one hand the Government, in producing its White Paper in May 1983 to update the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876, prompted the formation of Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals. On the other, the raid by the South East Animal Liberation League (SEALL) on the Royal College of Surgeons (RCS) was to initiate a campaign lasting for almost two years.



Thousands at Trafalgar Square in demo against Govt's Bill. Roy Reed

Mobilisation, in drawing together the four major British anti-vivisection societies was a worthwhile venture in that respect alone. The understanding and co-operation that built up from initial agreement has proved a major strength. In its campaigning strategy also, the Mobilisation was to break new ground. The largest and most adventurous march and rally for the Animal Rights Movement was held in Trafalgar Square in May 1984. The first national lobby of Parliament, the production of professional briefing materials, a national day of inspection at five laboratories and local actions and publicity stunts were all part of the highly diverse and continuous campaign. In total almost three years was dedicated to opposing the Government's proposals.

At the end of the day we can claim no victories in legislative terms. Unsurprisingly, we have joined the gathered ranks of fellow campaigners, politicians and public who have gained nothing from this Government. Mobilisation has now been officially disbanded but the national groups thrown together by their common target will continue to meet regularly, whilst as a movement we must all have learnt, matured and re-adjusted our perspective to accommodate the world of politics into which we were cast.

During the same period the campaign against the Royal College of Surgeons (RCS) offered a very different challenge. The courtroom and the street were regularly exchanged in a battle that brought the bitter taste of humiliation and defeat to the College. Respectable and renowned, the reputation of the RCS was almost overnight turned on its head. In both Magistrates Court and the Crown Court Appeal, the RCS were found guilty of causing unnecessary suffering to Mone, a macaque monkey. The courtroom exposure of conditions at their dental research unit provided national press coverage. As a result donations from industry and individuals alike to the Charity dried up. BUAV, launched a follow-up campaign to free Mone, who remained in her tiny, bare metal cage. We also issued ten further summonses relating to their outdated caging, ventilation and primate handling systems. Time however, proved to be on the side of the RCS. They returned once more to the courts and in a closed session a judicial review overturned their conviction on a legal technicality.

Apparent since their acquittal was the College's attitude that Mone must remain imprisoned. Nevertheless, the whole affair had inflicted irreparable damage. The entire dental profession had received information packs detailing the manner in which primates suffered in the RCS dental vaccine research programme. Many dentists replied expressing their own disgust and support for our campaign. Publicly, the RCS admitted to spending over one hundred thousand pounds on increased security, court costs and publicity to counter our campaign. In reality the cost is likely to have been far higher. Most recently the RCS has appointed the public relations company, Catalyst Communications, to counter 'Animal Rights Activists'.

In an environment of judicial and media antagonism toward the animal rights movement the RCS campaign has proved remarkable. Serious doubts nevertheless concerning the likelihood of gaining a further court victory in the present climate have emerged. The BUAV Executive Committee recently expressed their opinion that by proceeding with the ten further summonses we would once more be taking a meandering passage, at vast expense, through the British courts. The distinct possibility that the RCS would come out the other side in the clear would prove a major boost to their, at present, tattered reputation. The BUAV has therefore withdrawn the court actions. As a Society we now feel it is time to move on and use the experience gained in our future projects.

So where to now? With the RCS and the Mobilisation now history, the BUAV are preparing a new offensive. In a time when the movement is under pressure from all sides we are faced by a tougher challenge which we must accept and overcome. The lessons of the past have been learned and our strategy for the future is already under way.

In early 1987, BUAV is to launch our most enterprising and adventurous programme of campaigns ever undertaken.

The year will open with a campaign for Cruelty-Free Cosmetics. Aimed at drawing in the public as a popular and personal issue it holds the key to rebuilding support. A timetable of events for the campaign will run it through into 1988. The whole package will be fronted by a number of international celebrities, and support is being sought within the producer and retailer side of the non-tested market. In all, the campaign will be impossible to ignore.

Launched later in the year and directly interlinking with the cosmetics issue will be our first major campaign on the use of animals in medical research. An education campaign, it will be geared to promoting the basic scientific and moral arguments for the total abolition of all animal experiments.

Members of the public joining on the more popular cosmetics issue will thereby be given a further case against animal experiments. A one-day march and festival is also planned in the late summer against warfare experiments at Porton Down.

The days of one demonstration after another are long gone and this event will be quite a unique and challenging project.

The future of the BUAV is one of a more professional image and long term outlook. A new range of leaflets are already in the pipeline. Our office is in a state of reorganisation and preparation. We await 1987 with a promise of change.

Steve McIvor















21 Years of Sabbing

The Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) was formed in Devon in 1963 when a small group of young people, tired of the traditional means of protesting against hunting, decided to take up more active methods and intervene on the side of the hunted animal.

Their first action was to "sab" the South Devon foxhounds on 10 January 1964. While pessimists proclaimed that the HSA was a "flash in the pan" — and hunters prayed that they were right — the sabs, despite disappointments, hunt violence and near collapse, struggled through their first decade growing in numbers and increasing in effectiveness.

Now into its third decade, the HSA (still plagued by lack of funds, hunt violence and general apathy and facing a hostile establishment made up of generally unsympathetic police and media) is a flourishing organisation with over 50 regularly active groups and some 90 local representatives, which each year save many hundreds of lives. Few hunts in Britain have yet to be "sabbed"; many have had to, albeit reluctantly, accept them as a regular and probably eternal thorn in their flesh.

"The HSA does not believe in an exclusively political approach"

Recently, on the occasion of the Association's "coming of age", the HSA lived up to its well earned reputation as a no-compromise upholder of animal rights: despite opposition from some quarters of the anti-bloodsports movement it announced its intention to encourage HSA members to sabotage angling.

In recent years local groups, sometimes acting together, have taken on pheasant and grouse shoots, hare-coursing meets and angling matches as well as hunts. The latest edition of the *HSA Tactics Booklet* (obtainable from HSA HQ, price £1.00) also includes advice on how to tackle poaching, badger-baiting and other unofficial or unorganised bloodsports. Most sabbing, however, takes place at hunt meets.



Danger for sabs at the Duke of Beaufort's hunt.

The methods used to sabotage bloodsports vary greatly from group to group, depending on many factors. Some groups, consisting perhaps of three or four activists, keep a consistently low profile, only intervening at critical moments with hunting horns or spray to distract the hounds from their quarry. At the other end of the spectrum, groups of as many as 50 people come together and completely swamp a hunt, preventing its hounds from finding or settling a scent and forcing the huntsmen to retreat. The tactics developed over years of trial and error are proven to work, they can be employed by individuals, small or large groups and are regularly updated.

The Hunt Saboteurs Association has rightly been described as the direct action wing of the anti-bloodsports movement, but this is not the whole truth. The HSA does not believe that an exclusively political approach, as adopted by some anti-bloodsports organisations, can achieve an end to the cruelty and killing of wildlife for amusement. The HSA is confident that its 21 years of direct action has paved the way for possible political gains against bloodsports, by outflanking and undermining the apparently unbreakable stranglehold the bloodsports lobby has held on the parliamentary system until recent years. However, the HSA believes that its no-compromise Animal Rights demands must never be blunted in favour of lesser or illusory political gains divorced from the reality of bloodsports. Therefore, the HSA continues to commit its funds and resources against all those who kill for pleasure. The HSA is an organisation which believes in and wants success. It has achieved this countless times in the hunting field, whereas nothing concrete seemed achievable until direct action was brought to bear at the very heart of bloodsports.

Looked at in the broader context the HSA has had, throughout the short history of the Animal Rights movement, a large part to play in the recruitment of young, vigorous and militant-minded activists, which has done much to radicalise what was staid and unadventurous movement. By focussing attention on the barbarity of bloodsports and opposing them with action rather than solely words of protest, the HSA has bred some of the best activists who on leaving the hunting field have gone on to struggle against vivisection and other forms of animal exploitation with the same zeal and commitment necessary to save lives successfully at a hunt.

"Tactics developed over years of trial and error are proven to work."

Nevertheless, despite its success the HSA is at present critically short of funds (principally because it gave many thousands of pounds to local groups in 1984/5 to further the struggle) and desperately needs money now.

The Hunt Saboteurs Association, PO Box 19, London SE22 9LR.

HSA Committee

The BUAV Committee recently agreed a £2,000 loan to the HSA.

The price of safety? — These photographs from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals in Washington show monkeys under experimentation at the hands of the American Food and Drug Administration who carry out tests on a wide range of chemicals from food additives to drugs.



PETA



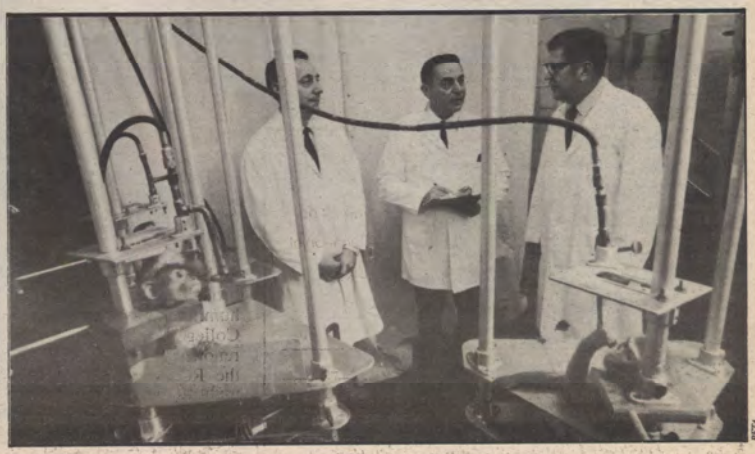
PETA



PETA



PETA



PETA



Mike Hudson

"A typical country scene" — bloodthirsty humans intent on murder.



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:

Leicestershire
One person found guilty of criminal damage following attacks on nine butchers' shops, damage of £2750 — fined £500. Please send donations to *S Smith, 161 Capel Road, London E7.*

Unilever
24 people imprisoned following raid on Unilever laboratories (see front page story).
Unilever Prisoners Support Fund, PO Box 567, London N22 6XN.

Support Animal Rights Prisoners
Donations needed for helping animal rights prisoners and their families with practical support.
BCM Box 5911, London WC1N 3XX.

Hull
Group set up to raise money for vegan food etc for those imprisoned at Hull (currently 4 people).
ARPS, c/o 100 Boulevard, Hull, E. Yorks HU3 2UD.

Vegans Launch New Publicity

"Milk's no treat for the calf you cheat" — eye catching new merchandise and leaflets just launched by the Vegan Society strike the message home. The argument for animal-free eating is clearly and persuasively presented in a range of new leaflets, one of which is enclosed with this issue of *Liberator.*



Use these new campaigning tools for a cruelty-free lifestyle.



The Vegan Society has also produced a range of stickers, badges, t-shirts, pens and other items, and a new enlarged edition of the *Vegan Shoppers' Guide* is available. For further details send a stamped self-addressed envelope to the *Vegan Society, 33-35 George Street, Oxford OX1 2AY.*

New Fur Leaflets





Beauty Without Cruelty (educational charity trust) have new-look leaflets available showing the suffering of foxes in leghold traps for the fur trade.

Contact *Beauty Without Cruelty, 11 Lime Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 1LJ.*

Boycott the Bullfight

The RSPCA has produced a new leaflet detailing the horrific cruelty of the bullfight and urging tourists to boycott this so-called "sport".

Every year thousands of bulls and hundreds of horses are killed and maimed in Spain, France, Portugal, Mexico and South America in the bullring. Many tour operators have already followed the stand of ABTA and stopped featuring bullfights as an attraction in their brochures.

The RSPCA is urging everyone to boycott the bullfight completely and write to their Euro MPs and the Ambassadors of countries where bullfighting is allowed to demand an end to the killing. Leaflets available from *RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, Sussex RH12 1HG.*



Good News from Mike

Mike Nunn, who was sentenced to 3 years after being found guilty of conspiracy to burgle Wickham Laboratories, recently wrote to *Liberator* with the good news that he hopes to be moved to an open prison.

He writes: "Please convey my sincere thanks to all those who, over the past eight months, have been kind enough to send letters of support. Hopefully, I am now coming towards the end of my incarceration as my parole on or around the 27th November, this year, appears to be guaranteed.

The maintenance of my well-being has been, and still is, very well attended to by many close friends in the Animal Rights movement and to them I shall always be indebted. May I take this opportunity to ask you all that letters of support be directed to every one of the other forty odd Animal Rights folk imprisoned in this country, for being involved in events of non-violent direct action".

Mike has been able to spend his time very usefully in prison. He has campaigned on behalf of pigeons who use the prison compound by ensuring that they are fed scraps from the prison's kitchens.

Mike has learnt new skills — for example touch typing, weight training and yoga. He has also stopped smoking.

Unfortunately Mike fell quite heavily while taking part in a game of five-a-side football on the tarmacadam surface of the exercise yard and cracked a couple of ribs.

Liberator wishes him luck in his application for parole.

Mike Nunn J92297, HM Prison Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

Committee Report

No. 5

In the period between April and June the Committee have met on several occasions.

One of the main topics for discussion during this period has been the campaign and summonses against the Royal College of Surgeons which has taken a considerable amount of Committee time.

Legal advice has been taken concerning how the continuation of the campaign would affect the summonses and also the likely cost and result of proceeding with them. At the meeting of 16th June it was agreed not to proceed with the summonses against the Royal College of Surgeons. This was a decision that was not taken lightly, all aspects were taken into account and it was decided that the BUAV would not gain by proceeding with this action, the likely cost being prohibitive and the likely outcome not to our expectations.

However, also on the campaigns side the Committee has agreed to proceed with a cosmetics campaign and a drugs/medical campaign which are being researched and developed at present. The proposal for a march and festival against Porton Down for Summer of 1987 is currently being researched and will be discussed further during the coming months.

On the staff side the Committee has agreed to end the probationary period for the following members of staff whose positions are now permanent: Steve McIvor — Campaigns Organiser; Peter Knowles — Group Co-ordinator; Helen Fox — Information Officer and Beverley Baverstock — Merchandise Despatch.

In addition, the following new staff have been appointed: Clare Lothian — Campaigns Assistant; Carole Porter — Audio/Copy Typist and Wilf Frith — Office Assistant. Kim Stallwood has been appointed Acting General Secretary which is to be reviewed in December.

The Executive Committee has also agreed to employ Dr Robert Sharpe as Scientific Adviser. His work will complement that of Philip Churchward, our only scientific staff member at present. Robert will not commence working for the BUAV until 1st December as he is currently working on a major project.

Also on staff matters, the posts of Financial Controller Book-keeper and Press Officer are presently being advertised.

Office refurbishments and re-organisation are progressing at a good pace and will give a much needed face lift to the BUAV office and lead to increased efficiency. To further increase efficiency within the office steps are being taken to establish working units which will cover campaigns, information, finance and administration. How these units develop and work will be reported at a later date.

New propaganda has also been agreed and should be available shortly and further details will appear in *Liberator.*

The Committee and staff have met informally to discuss the role and responsibility of both staff and Committee and this was felt to be a useful discussion.

Other discussion has included the future of the Mobilisation campaign. Following the passing of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill in Parliament it was felt that the Mobilisation now has limited use and steps are now being taken to wind up the campaign. However the members of the Mobilisation committee will be meeting at regular intervals to keep in touch and informed.

A meeting was convened to discuss and pass the draft accounts for 1986, but this failed to obtain a quorum, being a mid-week meeting, and the draft accounts were passed at a later weekend meeting. The BUAV auditors commented that the BUAV administration was in a better state than at the same time last year.

During this period the following groups have obtained financial assistance from the BUAV: Disabled Against Animal Research and Exploitation £733.00, Sheen & Barnes Animal Rights £25.00, Youth for Animal Rights £3,000.00, Stop Animal Experiments Dublin £250.00. New members during this period have amounted to 980.

Steve Spencer

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:

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 media skills of local groups and contacts. Must be willing to travel. Driving licence an advantage.
Salary £8,000-£9,000.

Financial Controller
A suitably qualified and/or experienced person is required to positively transform the management of the BUAV's financial affairs. Areas of responsibility include those more normally associated with this post (budgeting, payroll preparation, making payments, etc), but the successful applicant will also be expected to work closely with all staff on the financial implications of the BUAV's campaigns and activities. Experience of computers and an ability to supervise staff preferred.
Salary £9,000-£12,000.

Both 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. 01-700 4888. Closing date for applications 26th September 1986.

BUAV AGAINST ALL ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

'Enough' Volunteer Needed

The Mobile Animal Shop now has a wide range of second hand and new books on Natural History, ecology, environmental issues, alternative medicine and animal rights. In order to provide a more efficient service the Shop will now be operating only by telephone. Geoff Francis runs the shop to help fund the Enough Project, which aims to make people aware of the link between Third World starvation and animal farming, and to encourage people to become vegetarian/vegan. The shop has many items on special offer in its summer sale, so give us a ring, pick up a bargain and help an exciting new project which seeks to serve both animals and people. *Mobile Animal Shop 0983 754419.*

The Enough Project is also looking for a volunteer researcher to read, gather and precis information. Enough has recently moved to new headquarters in the Isle of Wight, although the researcher can be located anywhere (access to a library would help). An interest in, and awareness of, third world and animal welfare issues is essential. For further information contact *Geoff Francis, London House, Queens Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.*



New Badges

A new range of anti-fur badges with slogans such as *A real fur coat is a dirty habit* and badges to wear on fake furs, such as *Not trapped nor farmed, no animal harmed* and *Make no mistake this fur is fake* are available from Beauty Without Cruelty Charity. Also available is a badge and t-shirt showing a laboratory rabbit with the slogan *Cosmetic testing is an eyesore.*

For details of these items and other merchandise, send a stamped self-addressed envelope to *Beauty Without Cruelty Charity Cheshire/Staffs Branch, 17 Springfield Drive, Crewe, Cheshire CW2 6RA.*



Lynx in Action

Lynx supporter David Hattersley is doing a 2,000 mile round Britain walk in aid of the anti-fur organisation Lynx. The walk started from the offices of the British Fur Trade Association where a "Seal of Public Disapproval" was presented, and there will be public meetings and local group activities on the route. David returns to London on 22 October.

Lynx has also given an "Ugly Award" to the Fair Bear Trading Company, c/o Gidding Furs Ltd, 249 Station Road, Harrow, Middx, who are selling real mink teddy bears. These unbelievably bad taste cuddly toys have been made from the skins of gassed or lethally injected mink which have led miserable lives on fur farms.

The fight against the fur trade continues on all fronts — the BFTA failed to get a Lynx advertisement banned which shows a fur trader holding out a coat with the slogan "How would you like your fur, madam? Gassed, strangled, trapped or electrocuted?" The BFTA tried to argue that the poster was anti-Semitic.

Mark Glover, Chair of Lynx, said: "We find any inference that the poster has in any way any anti-Semitic implications deeply offensive. We have a great many Jewish supporters and have received no complaints from any of them." The model used in the advertisement was not Jewish and it would seem to be yet another attempt by the fur industry to stop their opponents in any way they can. *Lynx, PO Box 509, Dunmow, Essex CM6 1UH.*



Rousing funds for Lynx

Book Appeal

Preston Youth for Animal Rights are collecting old books to raise money to buy some animal rights books for their school library. Please send your old books to *Preston YFAR, 1 Cheshire House Close, Farington Moss, nr. Preston PR5 3SA.*

Group Noticeboard

Harrow & Wembley
Harrow & Wembley Animal Rights held a very successful Healthy Living Without Cruelty open evening on July 12th in Harrow. There was a showing of The Vegetarian World, stalls of cruelty-free products, information on animal rights, and delicious food made by the Young Indian Vegetarians. A practising naturopath/oesteopath gave a talk and answered questions on alternative medicine.

Other activities by the group: Displays in Libraries, school and youth group visits, showing films and having discussions; liaising with Brent Council on trying to implement The Animals Charter, and regular High Street information stalls.

We need active supporters badly, PLEASE JOIN US! *Harrow & Wembley Animal Rights, PO Box 199, Harrow HA3 9RL*



Plymouth
The Plymouth Branch of Devon Animal Rights has formed a new group; Plymouth Animal Rights, and will soon be producing its own leaflets and newsletters. Our recent activities include an anti-fur demonstration outside Dingles, psychology leafleting sessions for World Day, a public meeting and various stalls at local fairs etc. We meet at 10.30am on the first Saturday of each month at Plymouth Arts Centre (top floor), Looe Street, Plymouth (near Bretonside bus station). Anyone is welcome to come to our meetings. Contact *Chris Deacon, Plymouth Animal Rights, PO Box 67, Plymouth PL1 1TH.*

Salisbury
Salisbury Campaign for Animal Rights meet on the third Tuesday of each month at 6 Folkestone Road, Salisbury at 7.30pm. New members are needed to help with the group's activities, which include campaigning against the notorious Porton Down.
SCAR, 6 Folkestone Road, Salisbury, Wilts.

Nottinghamshire
Any members who are interested in taking part in local campaigns and activities in the Worksop area please contact *Jane Sumpter, 289 Sandy Lane, Worksop, Notts.*

Tewkesbury
BUAV Contact Tim Long, who has moved from Worcestershire to Tewkesbury, would like to hear from any local members who are interested in helping to set up an animal rights group in the Tewkesbury area. Tim can be contacted at *10 Cromers Close, Northway Farm, Tewkesbury, Glos GL20 8RT.*

Merseyside
Wirral Animal Rights campaigns locally against all forms of animal abuse and WAR co-ordinator Tina Pye would like to hear from any BUAV members in the Merseyside area. If you have a few hours to spare and could help out with local activities please contact Tina at *23 Highfield South, Rock Ferry, Merseyside L42 4NA.*

Elmbridge
If you live in the Elmbridge area and could help out with local campaigns and activities we would very much like to hear from you. Elmbridge Animal Rights carries out local activities and holds regular meetings but we need new members. EAR can be contacted at *41 Dundas Gardens, East Molesey, Surrey.*

Bangor
Anyone living in the Bangor area who is interested in taking part in local campaigns and activities please contact *Patrick Bell, Ardwyn, Gatehouse, Tal y Bont, Bangor, Gwynedd.* Bangor Animal Rights Concern needs new active members so please give them your support.

Fraserburgh
Fraserburgh Animal Rights is a small group run by a very small number of people who urgently need new supporters to help with the group's campaigns and activities. If you live in or around the Fraserburgh area and can help in anyway please contact *Steven Chalmers, 35 Witchill Road, Fraserburgh, Grampian, Scotland.*

Bognor and District
Over the last year the group has held campaigns/demos against factory farming, MacDonalds, inhumane (ie all) slaughter, the fur trade and vivisection as well as the killing of feral cats at a local hospital. Group members also joined the recent demo against Shamrock Farms, and the group plan to help West Sussex Animal Rights Alliance in a future demonstration there. In the next few months actions are planned against vivisection, a new poultry slaughterhouse in the area, dissection in local schools and the fur trade.

The group holds informal meetings about once a month to plan actions. The group has a policy of non-violent legal protest, although they do not condemn direct action.

Anyone interested in joining BDARG (Bognor Regis, Chichester, Littlehampton, Selsey, and Arundel areas) should contact *BDARG, c/o 20 Lyon Street, Bognor Regis, W Sussex PO21 1DA.*



"Veggies" vegan snack bar in Nottingham town centre serves local residents with snacks and campaign information too. Contact Veggies, 180 Mansfield Road, Nottingham for info on setting up a similar group.

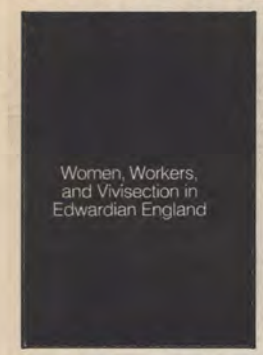
New Range from Honesty

A new range of products has been launched by Honesty, manufacturers of cruelty-free skin and hair care. Set up in May 1984 as a workers' co-op, Honesty's aim is to provide quality cruelty-free products to a wide market in order to end the abuse of animals in cosmetic testing.

The range is mainly vegan (beeswax is the one non-vegan substance used), no artificial colours are used and all ingredients are stated on the label. Products are tested on human volunteers who include allergy and eczema sufferers. Honesty also sell Pacific Isle soap and Vicco toothpaste.

Groups with similar aims are offered full trade discount for the purpose of raising funds. Mail order from: *Honesty Cosmetics Ltd, South Place, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S40 1SZ.*

REVIEWS



The Old Brown Dog: Women, Workers and Vivisection in Edwardian England

Coral Lansbury
Published by The University of Wisconsin, 1985.
Reviewed by José Parry

The conclusion of Coral Lansbury's book is the weakest part of it. She tells us that the anti-vivisection movement failed and that the statue of Brown Dog was broken up. While writing the book Professor Lansbury was unaware of my activities to mobilise support and resources to erect a new Brown Dog memorial, which was unveiled in Battersea Park with considerable publicity in the same year as the publication of her book.

At the outset, Professor Lansbury asks the pertinent question, why would people riot over the statue of a brown dog? And why were uncommon alliances formed between workers and suffragettes on the one hand, who supported the anti-vivisectionist cause, and, on the other, the medical students and professors who were committed to vivisection and who represented the 'new priesthood and gods of science'.

The riots over the Brown Dog statue were most certainly a media event of a kind which we have grown used to in the twentieth century. But for Coral Lansbury, whose approach to this issue is through her study of English literature, the issues are more complex. She argues that popular working class attitudes towards animals had been transformed during the nineteenth century from savage cruelty in bear-baiting, dog fights and cock fighting to a close, positive identification with the beasts of burden and with domestic pets.

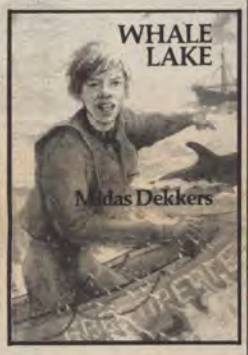
But she shows that in the literature of the period the struggle to reform attitudes towards animals, such as in Anna Sewell's *Black Beauty*, reflected also progressive attitudes to women and workers. By contrast, there was a dark side to the literature of this era and especially in pornography in which women, servants and animals were caught in stereotyped cultural images where men — particularly upper class men — found sexual gratification through unbridled power over their fellow creatures. In harrowing excerpts from such contemporary literature, Coral Lansbury shows us how in this male pornographic world women and animals were used interchangeably as objects of power and lust upon whom pain and torment can be inflicted.

Lansbury's main point is that medical science and medical practice during this period — however far the profession had risen in public esteem — was based upon crude and brutal treatment of animals and women. Working class women, in particular, as objects of medical demonstration, were strapped down and exposed with no more feeling than were animals in contemporary experiments. It is this sense of male power in a male profession — disguised as unalloyed altruism — which is the victorious party in the legal case over Brown Dog. However, it is the cause of the popular alliance of the powerless (that is, of women, of trade unionists, of young workers, of middle class suffragettes and working girls) which triumphs in the conflict with haughty young medical students and the medical and legal establishment. It is this latter victory which unaccountably Coral Lansbury omits from her conclusion.

The message I have taken from the book does not come over as clearly as I have stated it above because Carol Lansbury, whether consciously or not, is inhibited by the neutral academic tradition. This may also be why her conclusion leaves much to be explained. She says, 'the cause of animals was not helped when they were treated as surrogates for women or workers, or when they were translated into fiction, no matter how appealing. If we look at animals and see only the reflection of ourselves, we deny them the reality of their own existence'. Superficially, this seems to be a good point until we remember that it is Coral Lansbury and not those in the Brown Dog riots who sees animals as surrogates for women and workers. Ordinary people, and particularly the powerless, can apprehend cruelty vividly and directly. And this can be helped by literature.

Since the time of Brown Dog we have witnessed the rise of industrialised cruelty in which the multi-nationals exploit and destroy animals for profit on a massive scale. The reaction has been to fuel a yet bigger and more powerful mobilisation of ordinary people in the animal rights movement committed to overthrowing the system of cruelty. The recreation of Brown Dog in Battersea Park under the auspices of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection and the National Anti-Vivisection Society serves to remind us of the historical continuity of the struggle.

It is a history which is illuminated by Coral Lansbury in her well-written and interesting book. Despite one or two factual inaccuracies the book is one that should be read and discussed by all those in the animal rights movement because it addresses the complex links between cruelty inflicted on animals and people.



Whale Lake

by Midas Dekkers
Translated by Jan Michael
Published by Andre Deutsch, price £5.95
Reviewed by Valerie Clarke

A love story with a difference, here boy meets whale. It's not soppy stuff though, this is a tale of adventure and bravery.

Menno, fifteen years old, leaves behind the safe world of his family in Holland to join his brother on an archaeological expedition. That alone is some prospect, but things are to happen, like skirmishes with barbarous Norwegian whalers, being taken aboard a Greenpeace ship and meeting 'Anouk', the Greenland whale who lives in a salt water 'lake'. No one is going to kill this one and Menno is selfless in ensuring that this is the case.

A great book for young people. Don't be put off by the stiff dialogue at the beginning as it soon turns into a well told and exciting story that will introduce the reader to Greenpeace, conservation and the rights of other species.

LETTERS

Vivisectors' False Humanity

While I am in sympathy with at least some of Singer's comments on the movement *(Liberator, April/May)*, I was surprised to see him take dozens of animal researchers at their word in their claims that they are opposed to some animal research.

I too have spoken to a number of animal researchers who claim, almost without exception, to be opposed to "bad" research, such as Harlow's, or Taub's, or the Draize test, etc. The tactic is clear: by opposing at least some research, vivisectors hope to promote an image of partial humanity. They are well aware that while the public may still be swayed by the "your dog or your child" argument in the case of cancer or perhaps AIDS, the Draize and maternal deprivation studies are all but lost causes.

My question to such "reasonable" researchers is always: "Where are your publicly stated objections to such research?" After all, objections made by bio-medical researchers would presumably be particularly effective. Yet they are nowhere to be seen, in the case of most who claim to hold these objections.

Until I see animal researchers support their alligator tears with public demonstration, I shall continue to take vivisectors' anti-vivisection sentiment as nothing more than a faint-hearted attempt to cast a thin veil of false humanity over their intrinsically evil activities.
Russ Francis,
Maryland, USA

Exposing the Suffering

In your magazine it is sometimes suggested we write to certain vivisectors (whose name and address you supply, which is great) to put across our disgust at what they are doing.

I don't know if it's been suggested before, but would it not be a good idea to always send, to those who work in universities, a photocopy of our letter of complaint and the article exposing the vivisector to the President of the Students Union?

Most people believe good of their fellow man and most vivisectors, I'm sure, do not actually brag around the campus about what they *actually* do in the lab to defenceless creatures. This sending of photocopies may well be a good way of exposing the vivisector to his/her fellow students or peers.

For animal rightists, such as ourselves, to send letters to the vivisector or dept. may not be enough, as their secret vices are still not known to the vast body of students. This may well be a very productive way of getting to a large group of people.

So I suggest that in future a note is added that a copy of letter and article will be sent to the Students Union. Hope this meets with your approval.
Sara Starkey,
London NW3

Positive Action

I recently went into my local Holland & Barrett, to find a cancer research collecting box on the counter. I wrote to their head office complaining about this and received a reply saying that the box had been removed as the franchisee had not been aware that vivisection was involved in cancer research.

I see it as no little victory for us that the biggest chain of health food store in Britain is actually sympathetic to a customer who complains that a collection for cancer research is offensive. It should encourage members to protest if they see cancer or any other research boxes in other branches of Holland & Barrett, or in any other stores or public places.
Jan Adams,
London NW8

Prisoners of Conscience

May I take this opportunity, through *Liberator*, to thank everybody who wrote to me whilst I was in Winchester Prison.

I served a nine month sentence in connection with the raid on Wickham Labs in October 1984 and was released on 23rd May.

I know that the Wickham prisoners received lots of mail which really did make things easier. It is so important for imprisoned activists to receive lots of support and all the messages of solidarity were much appreciated.

Prison is not very pleasant as you are deprived of your freedom and privacy but it's not as bad as I thought. With the right attitude and lots of support, it's not too difficult to "serve your time".

I think the biggest problem was the authorities' inability to make adequate provision for vegan prisoners. The diet is not that good, for example the vegetables you get are mainly overcooked and processed. We were not allowed a ration of soya milk although we did get it in puddings. Also the Home Office refused to let us have vegan toiletries which I thought was outrageous. Could I ask all readers to protest to the Home Office *(Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1)* about the treatment of vegan prisoners. Things will improve if sufficient pressure is applied on the authorities.

Please don't forget Animal Rights prisoners and write to them whenever you can. It is of course very sad that there should even be one prisoner of conscience but it just shows that the establishment are worried.

RIGHT IS ON OUR SIDE AND NOTHING THEY CAN DO CAN CHANGE THAT!
John Quirke
Leytonstone, London

All or Nothing

The Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals campaign was a mistake. To call for a ban on other than medical experiments was a mistake. To call for anything other than the total abolition of vivisection was a mistake. We asked for a little and got nothing; this is not to imply that to call for the aboltion of medical experiments would have been to ask for a lot — we already have all the proof we need that vivisection is not only morally wrong but also a scientific fraud.

The Animal Rights movement has made enormous progress in the areas of vegetarianism and living without cruelty — areas which have benefited from an enormous public interest in health and fear of disease. The same selfish reasons have prevented the public from embracing the idea of the abolition of vivisection. Cosmetic and similar experiments yes, but medical experiments — no; we have, until now, only reached a compassionate or morally-motivated minority. For the remaining majority the argument of "a dog or your baby" will always win.

Ultimately everyone must understand the moral argument for animal rights but this is a thousand years into the future. Vivisection can, however, be abolished now if people will begin to use the scientific arguments available to them. These are clearly set out in Hans Ruesch's books *Slaughter of the Innocent* and *Naked Empress or the Great Medical Fraud* and in the new video *Hidden Crimes*.

The total abolition of vivisection is within our grasp

and we must never again call for anything but total abolition.
Mark Popplewell, Batley, Yorks.

Sponsored Research:
A Small Success!

It seemed as if every other advert on LBC radio in May was for their Sponsored Cycle Ride to raise money for the Cancer Research Campaign, and I couldn't help thinking about all those well-meaning people unwittingly helping to inflict appalling suffering on the animals in CRC's laboratories.

Bearing in mind that many of the cyclists simply wouldn't be aware of the animal experiments involved in cancer research, we prepared a short 'rider' which we photocopied for people to attach to their sponsor forms. It read: *Yes! we want to see an end to cancer. But not at the expense of laboratory animals. So here's the money I raised in sponsorship on the cycle ride — but please don't use any of it on animal experiments or vivisection-based research.*

Three of us went along to the starting point in Battersea Park on the Sunday morning and talked to as many cyclists as possible as they prepared for the race. Contrary to our expectations most people were very receptive to the idea (only one abusive reaction, though a few polite refusals); typical reactions were "I was a bit worried about that" and shock as to the involvement of vivisection. When I suggested to one man that he might like to staple the rider to his sponsor form he said "I'll GLUE it on!" We gave out over 100 forms to people who were willing to send them in.

Challenging cancer research is a difficult area which must be approached with tact and understanding. We didn't feel that people would have been as receptive to the idea of *not* sending money to the charity which is why we decided to suggest it was re-directed towards non-vivisection-based research. In a way, the awareness and challenge to the animal side of cancer research would be as significant to the CRC as any money lost.

I would recommend this simple (and cheap) tactic to any group faced with local fund-raising for vivisection-based research — so long as people involved are tactful and polite. Do keep in mind that people giving up their time to walk/cycle/parachute for charity are doing so to help others, and are probably totally unaware that to us 'medical research' is often a fancy name for vivisection.
Hilly Beavan, London

BUAV MERCHANDISE

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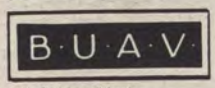


C1: White and orange on black | C10: White on black | C11: White on black | C12: White on black | C13: White on black | C14: White on colour (various)



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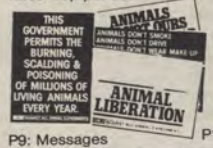
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CONTACTS

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Gary Ashdown Flat 3, 16 The Hermitage, Richmond
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W Midlands AR & HSA Birmingham BUAV contact, PO Box 45, Birmingham. Office: 3 George Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham
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Pip Linberry 20 Lyon Street, Bognor Regis
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Patrick Bell Ardwyn Gate House, Tal-y-Bont, Bangor
Mid Glamorgan
*Polytechnic of Wales Animal Welfare Society** Student Union, Forest Grove, Trefforest
Powys
Sylvie Lovell 2 Parkdene, Temple Street, Llandrindod Wells
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 Animal Rights Movement NI, 3 Donegal Street, Belfast

**Student Contact*

Please note that BUAV's telephone number has changed to

01-700 4888

Stop Press

On 1 August Mike Hancock MP handed into Winchester City Council a petition containing 39,000 signatures to close Cottagepatch Kennels. This was organised by Portsmouth & District Anti-Vivisection Group.

Lynx Walk Cancelled

The sponsored walk (see page 17) has unfortunately been cancelled. Please contact Lynx for further information.

FIXTURES



AUGUST
Saturday 30th
Demonstration at Toxical Laboratories, Herefordshire. Meet at Ledbury Station at 1 pm.
Further details — Iain Shiner (053186) 263.

Glaxo

SEPTEMBER
Wednesday 3rd
All day vigil outside Glaxo Laboratories, Greenford Road, Greenford, Middx. 7.30 am-6.30 pm. Balloon release 12.30 pm. Nearest tubes: Greenford (Central Line and British Rail) and Sudbury Hill (Piccadilly Line).
Contact Hounslow and District Animal Rights Council, PO Box 40, Southall, Middx UB2 5RE. 01-574 8341

Saturday 6th
All night vigil at Safepharm Laboratories, Shardlow nr. Derby.
Contact Derby Animal Rights, c/o Forum Bookshop, Abbey Street, Derby.

Friday 12th/Saturday 13th
Vegetarian Conference "Vegetarian Society and Animal Welfare". Newcastle University.
Contact Vegetarian Society, 53 Marloes Road, London W8 6LA.



OCTOBER
Saturday 13th
Peterborough Festival for Animals, organised by East Anglian Animal Rights. Featuring stalls from national and local Animal Rights groups, speakers, music theatre, films and videos. Please support East Anglia's major Animal Rights promotion.
For information contact: Jan Struszkowski, 60 Elstone, Orton Waterville, Peterborough PE2 0JZ. Tel. Peterborough 236403.

Saturday 18th
Vegan Society AGM, Oxford College of Further Education.
Contact Vegan Society, 33-35 George Street, Oxford.



Campaign Against Farm Animal Abuse national demonstration against battery farming. Meet 1.30 pm Becketts Park, Northampton Town Centre. 45 minute march to "Our Ladies of Passion" Monastery where thousands of hens are battery farmed. 4 pm-5.15 pm rally, speakers, etc. This is a peaceful demonstration against battery farming, not religion.
Contact CAFAA, PO Box 45, Birmingham. Tel. 021-565 0265/ 021-440 2445 (24 hr. answerphone).

Sunday 28th
Animal Christian Concern service for animal welfare York Minster, 2.15 pm.
ACC, 46 St Margarets Road, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 5BG.



NOVEMBER
Sunday 30th
Demonstration at Smithfield Market.
Contact Vegetarian Society (address above).



THE 1987 ANIMALS DIARY

The Diary is printing now, and will be ready for despatch during October. Order your copies early — fill in the form and your Diary will be sent to you 'hot off the press'!

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