LIBERATOR

Campaigning Newspaper of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection **June/July 1986** **30p**



Vivisectors' Charter Becomes Law
The final stages of the Bill in Parliament, our opposition plus details of which MPs voted against it.
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Inside a Cancer Laboratory
First hand report from Barnet Animal Rights of their fact-finding tour of Clare Hall Laboratories.
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PETA
The first six years of this American animal rights organisation, and some of its notable campaigns.
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Dental Research
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University Panic

World Day Demo Forces Swansea to Cancel 'Open Day'



Anthony Lawrence

Marchers bring Swansea to a halt on World Day protest.



Press Association

Time for reform! BUAV spells out a clear message to Parliament following the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill's final reading in the House of Commons. One thousand balloons were released to confirm our intention to continue the fight to liberate all laboratory animals from their lives of suffering and misery in British laboratories — suffering that will still be allowed under the new legislation.

Swansea University's annual 'Open Day' was cancelled at the last minute after it was realised that they had chosen the same day to hold it as the BUAV's World Day demo in the town.

The 'Open Day' had been advertised in glossy pamphlets and in the local press, and the cancellation — only ten days before the event — cost them a considerable amount in time, money and prestige. A spokesperson commented, "It was the last thing we would have wanted to do."

But it became clear that the University, renowned for their experiments involving the deliberate infliction of brain damage, starvation, electric shocks and inducing aggression in rodents, were involved in a desperate cover-up. The experimental work at the Psychology Department and their animal holding unit were never intended to be "open" to the public.

Within the University, the BUAV march had also stirred up feelings in the Student Union. Posters and leaflets were displayed and distributed, and an article printed in the student newspaper. The student Labour group passed a resolution supporting the Swansea demonstration and opposing experiments at the University. This is to be placed before the full Students Union in the near future.

By the day of the march, Swansea was waiting expectantly, and was not to be disappointed. Over 1,000 people gathered for what proved to be a peaceful and colourful event. The message to the public as the march moved slowly through the city centre was: "Swansea University; what have they got to hide?"

Balloons, banners, placards and flags were displayed and the procession was led by two lorries decked out with faceless "academics" and hideous "vivisectors". There was considerable interest and support as we passed through the town. Radio, newspaper and television reporters all covered the event, as we proceeded to a rally in the very shadow of the University.

An international panel of speakers addressed the rally, in keeping with the concept of World Day for Laboratory Animals. Leading from the front with hard hitting messages of support and action in their own country were Jerry Esterley and Mary Beck from Seattle in the USA. They were followed by Lucion Feryl of Charisma Tierschutz from Frankfurt, West Germany, and all were greeted with a feeling of enthusiasm and solidarity. Other speakers included Martyn Ford and Christine Reece from the Swansea Animal Rights Group and Steve McIvor (BUAV Campaigns Organiser).

The event ended in a spectacular release of over 1,000 red, white and black balloons in memory of the millions of animals suffering at Swansea and throughout the world in vivisection laboratories.

Footnote: Leaflets with BUAV membership forms were attached to each balloon — and these are being returned to the office from all over South Wales and as far away as Ilfracombe, N. Devon!

See page 3 for reports from the two simultaneous demos in Cambridge and Manchester .

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

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NEWS

Liberator Comment

Over the last five years the BUAV has developed a particular style of campaigning: days (and weeks) of action, national and regional demonstrations, specially produced leaflets and posters etc. During this time, almost everyone has heard of animal experimentation, although their understanding and knowledge of the issue is slim.

Today, the BUAV faces a major challenge in breaking through this unawareness which prevents public opinion from declaring its widespread opposition to animal experimentation. This ignorance is usually motivated by a belief that animal experiments can solve disease and that animals do not matter. Our future campaigns must educate and inform while never losing sight of our fundamental ethic that animals have rights.

We recognise that we have presently reached the end of an era in the long campaign against animal experiments, especially as the Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals has concluded its work on the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill. The BUAV is therefore undertaking a long-overdue programme of internal review of its campaigns and organisation. This opportunity is being used to invest in the future of the BUAV.

A series of major initiatives are being undertaken whose dividends are only beginning to bear fruit. These include the creation of an Information Centre, an expansion of staff to 18 from 12 — its level for the last four years — increase in services to local groups and so on.

Discussions are already under way as to which direction the BUAV should now take in its campaigns. These have included consideration of the highly successful campaign organised by the Washington-based People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals where they recruited many thousands of new supporters by a positive campaign on cosmetic experiments. Having attracted public support by focusing on this area, the second campaign which the BUAV is planning would provide comprehensive information disproving the alleged medical benefits of animal experimentation.

We are embarking on a new future in the campaign against animal experiments. It is vital that these campaigns are a success. Accordingly, an intensive period of research and preparation will precede each one.

We have something important to say on behalf of the oppressed. It is our responsibility to ensure that we honour that commitment.



Misery of export halted with Phillipines ban.

Phillipines Bans Monkey Export

The Phillipines under new President Mrs Corazon Aquino, has acceded to international pressure to ban the export of all (wild) primates from their country. The ban will severely affect the traffic in crab-eating macaques (the species used in dental research at the Royal College of Surgeons). Indonesia now remains the only major supplier of this primate.

This decision will severely reduce supplies of primates particularly for experimental work in the USA and must be greatly welcomed.

Letters supporting this action should be addressed to: *Mrs Corazon Aquino, Malacanang Palace, Manilla, Phillipines.* and *The Honourable Ernesto Maceda, Ministry of Natural Resources, Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Phillipines.*



Export ban; too late for some.

Bags of Mail on Vivisection

In a recent opinion poll MPs were given a list of subjects and asked to put them in order of importance according to their own personal opinion. There were three categories: 1) what they considered to be the most important for the UK as a whole, 2) what they considered to be most important for their constituents and 3) what was the most important subject from their mailbags. In the first two categories animal experiments were listed as of little importance, but MPs said that 40% of all mail from their mailbags was on the issue of animal experiments. This was second in importance to housing.

It is a disgraceful state of affairs, that the feelings of the general public are not represented in Parliament. However, this does not mean that the many thousands of people who *do* write to thier MPs should cease, because if this were to happen the MPs would believe the issue had gone away. Our next stage is to bring pressure to bear on Parliament to demand real action. We remain sceptical that the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill will work — and as we have opposed it from the outset we must prove that the plight of laboratory animals has not been lessened in any way.

For further information contact *Martin Green, Mobilisation Political Researcher on 01-607 8704.*

TV Spotlight on Cottagepatch

That's Life (BBCl) turned the national spotlight onto the infamous Cottagepatch Kennels, in a programme broadcast on Sunday 11th May.

They revealed the amount of diseased and dying pupies sold by the dealers over the last year — complaints from the public included claims that puppies had been sold with Parvovirus, distempter and hip displacia.

The programme also exposed the links between Cottagepatch and David Walker, director of the notorious Wickham Research Laboratories. Walker has in the past appeared in court to defend the Worleys (owners of the Kennels) against attempts by the council to close the premises.



That's Life reporter Norma Shepherd visited Cottagepatch with a vet and a film crew, to inspect conditions. On arrival they were met by a resident thug with an alsatian in tow. The group's request to a tour was met by a torrent of abuse and the release of the dog onto the cameraman, who suffered serious bite wounds as a result. Millions of viewers must have seen the truth about this miserable place.

PLEASE WRITE NOW to Winchester City Council, informing them of your concern having seen the *That's Life* programme and calling on them to close down Cottagepatch Kennels. Write to *Mr L A Feetam, Chief Environmental Health Officer, Environmental Services Dept, Winchester City Council, City Offices, Colebrook Street, Winchester SO23 9LJ. Telephone (0962) 833245.*

The Portsmouth and District Anti-Vivisection Group has also launched a petition to get the kennels closed — please send a large sae for forms to *'Beagles', 99 First Avenue, Farlington, Portsmouth Hants PO6 1JW.*



Cottagepatch Kennels at centre of 'That's Life' exposé.

Liverpool Debate Won

During the week of 10th to 17th March, Liverpool University Animal Rights Group organised a variety of events including films and talks from invited speakers.

On March 10th, the Debating Society held a debate on the motion . . . "This house believes vivisection is justified because of the great benefits it brings to others." Professor Edwards, Head of the University's Medical Department, proposed the motion and Philip Churchward, BUAV's Scientific Adviser, opposed it.

Following a lively debate, with many people speaking from the floor both in favour of and against vivisection, the students overwhelmingly rejected animal experiments. Only 16 voted in support of the motion, with 49 against and 14 abstentions.

This verdict along with other encouraging developments, such as adoption of the "Violence-Free Science Charter" by many universities, clearly demonstrates that Animal Rights has become an important issue amongst students who are no longer prepared to accept the cruel practices of their lecturers as necessary, or justifiable.

Duchess' Legacy Won't Fund Vivisection

The Duchess of Windsor, who died on 24 April and left most of her estate to medical research, has stipulated in her Will that none of her legacy is to be used "directly or indirectly for vivisection".

The largest bequest will go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris which has been in the forefront of the search for a vaccine to counteract AIDS. Other beneficiaries include animal protection, cancer research and destitute children.

The Duchess of Windsor stipulated in a clause written 12 years ago that none of her bequest should be used to fund animal research.

World Day 1986

World Day for Laboratory Animals was commemorated on Saturday 26 April by three major marches against the use of animals in psychology experiments. Organised under the banner of Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals, protests were organised against the Universities of Swansea, Manchester and Cambridge.

Mass 'Die-In' at Manchester

Over 1000 people assembled in Platt Fields, Manchester, for World Day 1986.

The march was led by a stretcher bearing a model rabbit, pushed along by surgeons in green coats. Behind this, one of Mobilisation's huge advertising posters had been made into a banner. This banner, showing a laboratory beagle, was flanked by two pet beagles, to show the contrast in their lives. At the back of the procession was an open topped bus — the bottom windows blacked out to represent the secrecy at Manchester Medical School, and the top deck filled with demonstrators dressed as animals, to represent the animals on the top floor. A scream sounded through the PA on the bus every six seconds.

The march passed the Medical School, where a wreath had been placed, and giant letters read 'Animal Auschwitz 86'.

The end of the march took us through the busiest shopping streets which livened everyone up. The chanting grew to a tremendous pitch. Manchester certainly knew we had arrived!

A short rally was held in Albert Square in the centre of Manchester. Psychology experiments which had taken place at Manchester University were read out by some of the marchers, punctuated by animal-like screams from the bus. The rally was addressed by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Ken Strath, who told us that the City Council was discussing banning circuses from their land, and other animal rights issues. Adrian Sharrat from the Vegetarian Society spoke of the role the Society was hoping to play in the future, by getting more involved with other animal rights societies. Kathryn Reynolds and Mark Gold spoke on issues connected with the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill, which, sadly, is now an Act of Parliament.

The rally ended with a mass 'die in' and two minute silence, as a mark of respect for the animals who died in the University last year.

Kathryn Reynolds



World Day marchers move off in Manchester protest.





Scenes from Swansea: faceless academics and vivisectors (above), the city bears witness to the World Day message (below) and mass balloon release at University rally (right).



Sit-Down Demo at Cambridge

The demonstration in Cambridge organised by NAVS on Saturday 26 April was the culmination of a week of action centred on the area. Events in the week of action included a questionnaire to local residents which showed that 97% were against psychology experiments, and a vigil outside the Senate House on 24 April — World Day for Laboratory Animals. A giant replica of the front page of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill stamped "Psychology Experiments — Still Legal" in red was used on the vigil and the march. An anti-vivisection play sponsored by the NAVS was put on during the week, an original way of publicising the issue.

Saturday's protest took the form of a funeral march, with 1,200 demonstrators headed by two coffins carried by black-costumed "animals" and striking cut-out banners depicting animals being tortured in psychology experiments. Placards with a picture of a cat with electrodes in its head and the slogan "Brainless Research" also drew the public's attention to the Cambridge University torturers.

One coffin was left at the Senate House filled with messages along with a petition from students calling for a review of all experiments carried out there.

As the march drew to a close, a half hour sit-down took place, only ending when protestors moved off very slowly to a chant of "Human Freedom, Animal Rights, One Struggle, One Fight".

Later, Richard Ryder addressed the rally at Parkers Place, and there was a mime entertainment by Terry Mace of Pedalling Puppets.

Media coverage included TV items and radio interviews, and the residents of Cambridge were informed of the horrors behind the closed doors in their midst.

Vivisector to Front Animal Welfare Foundation

The British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation recently appointed the World's first Professor of Animal Welfare. Dr Donald Broom, presently a reader in pure and applied zoology at Reading University, will take up the appointment on September 1st at the University of Cambridge Veterinary School.

From comments made to the press it is clear that Dr Broom believes humans have the right to exploit animals for their own benefit — as he put it "Animal Rights are not the same as Animal Welfare . . . People will continue to keep animals for various purposes so we have an obligation to ensure that their welfare is as good as possible and never below certain standards."



Dr Broom, Animal Professor.

Included amongst Dr Broom's studies at Reading University are the adverse effects of isolation rearing on early behaviour in calves and the effect of housing conditions on dry sows. One of his published experiments appeared in *Animal Behaviour* 1980, page 201, Vol 28:— *Chicks were incubated and hatched in the dark and moved into individual cages in a quiet permanently illuminated room. The only object some of the chicks could see was a piece of cotton wool on a rotating motor. Kept under these conditions for four to six days and recorded their activity. Chicks seeing the moving object were more active and spent more time in different parts of their cage. Very active chicks were most likely to die before they were four days old.*

Establishing animal welfare as a 'scientific discipline' will not reduce the scope of human exploitation of other animals but merely carry on the BVAAWF strategy of 'abusing animals nicely' and thereby protecting the interests of those who make their living from the suffering and death of animals, including the many vets involved directly in animal exploitation.

Protest at Commons

Nineteen people staged a protest in the public gallery of the House of Commons while the 'Vivisectors Charter' had its report stage and third reading on Monday April 21st.

At ten minute intervals during the proceedings two people would stand up and read out a prepared statement about the Bill's failure to prohibit any area of experimentation and its failure to include any commitment to work towards ending animal experiments altogether.

The first two people to stand up and speak were violently dragged over the back of the seats after shouting only a few words. However the debate amongst ministers on the floor of the House stopped until the two had been taken away and everything was quiet.

Once the debate was underway again, two more people stood up and began reading out their statements. They were treated in a similarly violent way be security people as the first two and were bundled out of the public gallery.

This continued for two hours and eventually nineteen people were being held in police rooms in the Commons. At 2am, when the House finished sitting, they were all released.

Extensive media coverage was gained in national, regional and local papers, national and local radio, ITN News, ITV Good Morning Britain, BBC TV news, Radio 4 and World Service Radio.



NEWS



Shamrock Targetted

Brighton Animal Rights Campaign are organising a week of action against Shamrock Farms, notorious primate breeders and suppliers.

Starting on Saturday July 19th, we will have a march through Brighton, and the rest of the week's events will centre around educating the public as to what is going on there.

Please contact us as soon as possible so we can make arrangements, including putting people up (for a few nights if necessary). We know how hard it is to get to a place sometimes, but even if you only come for the march, that's great. Shamrock, as you all know, is a disgusting place and they've been out of the public eye for too long.

Please remember, though, if you can come, to let us know very soon.

Brighton Animal Rights *Phone (0273) 671423 for details (evenings), or write — PO Box 307, Ship Street, Brighton.*

Blaze at Porton

Hidden amongst the extensive press coverage on the fire at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, have been press reports of a fire which could have been even more dangerous.

During Wednesday 30th May, fire damaged the Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research at Porton Down. Press reports estimate that hundreds of thousands of pounds of damage was caused. The Public Health Laboratory Service, under whose board the centre comes, claims there is "no possibility of the release of any infectious agents into the environment".

Fire broke out in a section concerned with commercial pharmaceutical manufacture which is situated in the Porton complex. About 25 fire fighters fought the blaze and it was reported that no animals were involved.

Edinburgh Demo Against Monkey Expts

On Saturday, 5th April five hundred demonstrators marched through Edinburgh in protest at psychological experiments being carried out on live animals at the University.

Edinburgh University researchers have carried out several obnoxious procedures in recent years — in one experiment adverse stimulus was used to force squirrel monkeys to eat and groom using either their left or right hand. If the monkeys used the hand determined by the researchers to be the 'wrong' hand the animals were subjected to electric shock.

Following the march and rally a wreath was laid on the gates of the Psychology Department.

New Chair for Advisory Committee

The Home Secretary recently appointed Professor David Williams as Chair of the Advisory Committee on Animal Experiments, to replace Lady Warnock.

Professor Williams is President of Wolfson College, Cambridge, and a Professor of English Law.



Marching to the gates of Scotland's shame — five hundred bear down on Edinburgh University.



Animal Mayday

The Croydon Post has at last decided to refuse adverts for the notorious Animal Mayday. Until the end of April the paper had given space to the kennels, which local campaigners have continually battled against over a period of years. They have all agreed that Animal Mayday, who advertise for unwanted pets, are in fact involved in supplying animals to the vivisection industry.

The local groups, and later BUAV, had run a series of counter-advertisements in the *Post* over the last few months, warning people not to give away their pets. Following a conversation between a *Post* reporter and BUAV, the paper have agreed to halt all future Mayday ads.

'Thatcher' Leads Belfast Demo

To highlight the suffering of animals in laboratories, and in particular at the Queens Medical Biology Centre in Belfast, over 130 people took part in a demonstration on Saturday 3rd May.

The demo, organised by the Animal Rights Movement (Northern Ireland) came just after the Bill had its Third Reading in the Commons. A march through Belfast was led by a life sized replica of Margaret Thatcher, making a subtle link between the Government and the suffering of laboratory animals.

After the march, a public meeting was held in the nearby university. The film *Unnecessary Fuss*, about the head injury centre at Pennsylvania University, was shown followed by a talk by Peter Knowles, BUAV's Group Co-ordinator.



Belfast protest stirs up animal experiments issue.

Kids' Campaign to Save Gerbils

Shocked pupils at King Edward VII School in Kings Lynn have signed a petition "to stop gerbils being killed at school for experiments".

A petition with more than 200 names was handed to acting headmaster, Mr Richard Griffiths, who claimed the gerbils were put down humanely before being used for dissection.

Second-former, Amanda Hawkes, 12, and three of her friends started a petition protesting that the treatment of the gerbils was "not right" after they watched through a window and saw the gerbils being killed. Amanda also wrote to the *Lynn News*, a local newspaper, suggesting the school use slides and models of the gerbils instead. Her mother, Mrs Veronica Hawkes, said "it's teaching people to be murderous to animals and anything else, surely there's no need to kill them these days".

A spokesman for the Cambridge examining board, whose syllabus is followed by King Edward School, stated that all examining boards agreed there was "no real substitute" for dissection. "We try to avoid dissection on what are regarded as pets."

Mr Griffiths told the *Lynn News* "It was unfortunate that these pupils saw what was happening. They should not have seen it. It upset them, but they had no business to be there."



Amanda Hawkes and one of her own gerbils at home.

New Drug Launch Cancelled

After extensive advertising of its new anti-depressant (Wellbutrin), Wellcome was recently forced to cancel its US launch because of side effects. In a study arranged by Wellcome the drug was found to cause seizures amongst people suffering from Bulimia (insatiable appetite).

Clearly this is yet another adverse reaction that could not be predicted from animal studies, as laboratory animals do not naturally suffer from Bulimia — which in humans often has psychological causes.

Wellcome still intend to market the drug after concluding discussions with the US Food & Drug Administration. However, even if permanently withdrawn, the financial effect would not be serious as its worldwide sales are estimated at between $20m and $50m which is considered a minor sum in commercial terms. (*Ref. Financial Times* 21/3/86)



Neil Hanson inspects 'invisible' rabbits at Brentwood Blood Transfusion Centre.

Animals Used in Transfusion Centre

An investigation last year by Oxford Animal Rights revealed that blood used for transfusions is matched to that of a patient by injecting a sample of blood into a rabbit, sheep or goat, to produce anti-human antibodies which are then drawn off.

During the investigation, a letter was received from Dr Jean Harrison, director of the Transfusion Centre in Brentwood. She explained in detail how animals are used and said that all centres were obliged to match blood in this way. However, when members of Broxbourne Animal Rights telephoned the Brentwood centre as "potential donors" they were told that they had no animals, and that no animals were used in the process of testing blood. It was not until BAR produced a copy of Dr Harrison's letter that they apologised and admitted that they *do* have animals.

Eventually the centre agreed to allow a member of BAR to inspect their animal facilities. About 45 mostly female rabbits are housed individually in small metal cages measuring just 12"x 12"x15" which were, according to the centre, the biggest they could find! They do not have a Home Office licence but were visited two years ago by Home Office inspectors who suggested that the hay be removed from the cages so that the rabbits would not have to be cleaned out so frequently. Most of the animals were grossly overweight and many had very large sores — one had almost no fur on one side of its face.

The centre hope that within two years they will no longer need to use animals.

NEWS

FRAME by FRAME

FRAME is, by its own admission, not an anti-vivisection society, but recent activities show that concern for animals has a very low priority compared to its PR work for its financial supporters, ie the Government and the companies carrying out vivisection. (Michael Balls claims the Animal Rights militants are attacking the very people — ICI, Unilever — who are doing the most to replace animal research.)

FRAME felt justified in giving over a large proportion of their March 1986 newsletter to self praise. The review of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill included . . . "As the following summary indicates, FRAME did particularly well, since the charity and those associated with it were mentioned or quoted on more occasions than was any other organisation.

	mentions		mentions
FRAME	33	UFAW	2
Mobilisation	18	Royal Society	2
RSPCA	18	ABPI	2
CRAE	16	CIAR	2
Research Defence Society	5	SSPV	1
BVA	5	CIA	1
BVA/CRAE/FRAME	4	BWC	1
NAVS	2		

Obviously FRAME is very pleased with its efforts in support of a Bill that does absolutely nothing to benefit laboratory animals, and to complete its pathetic performance it went on to press strongly for the re-use of anaesthetised animals, an amendment that was successfully incorporated into the Bill. In FRAME's own words not allowing re-use . . . "is the only major weakness in the Bill. It is hoped that the Bill will be amended so that the new legislation will live up to the promise shown in all its other clauses".

As far as laboratory animals are concerned, with 'friends' like FRAME who needs enemies? At least the RDS admits "the new legislation has nothing to do with animal welfare . . . the Bill isn't designed to protect animal rights". (James Noble *Informer* 27/2/86).



PETA

Vigil 'til Victory: PETA activists set up camp outside the offices of the National Institute of Health where they intend to remain, day and night, a living conscience until NIH release the Silver Spring monkeys. The Institute for Behavioural Research wants the monkeys back for further experimentation. Please write now to Dr Otis Bowen (Head of the US Dept of Health and Human Services) at 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington DC 20201, urging him to tell NIH to release the monkeys to PETA.

Eleventh Hour Protest

Since December last year, the Eleventh Hour group for animals has staged a weekly protest against the Government's new bill on animal experimentation by walking from the Brown Dog monument in Battersea Park to Parliament Square.

The last of these walks was held on Sunday 27 April and supported by 150 people. The Eleventh Hour group has placed particular emphasis upon the human cost of animal suffering and this was the theme of the brief rally. Speakers included Sue Croshaw (DAARE), Chris Fisher (BUAV), Richard Ryder (RSPCA), Shelagh Dickety and Geraldine Dyson from Nurses Against Vivisection.

The demonstrators then marched the short distance to Downing Street, where a delegation led by Richard Ryder and Sue Croshaw delivered a letter to the Prime Minister which condemned the new Bill and drew attention to the continued human and animal suffering that will result from it.

The Eleventh Hour group now intends to turn its attention to persuading the national societies (including BUAV) to devote 90% of all their propaganda to highlighting the human cost of animal suffering.



Chris Fisher

Eleventh hour presents petition to Prime Minister.



BIBRA Action Group

Gongolli's angry wife shouts at members of BAG during the demonstration to expose his work at BIBRA.

Funeral on BIBRA Vivisector's Doorstep

On 23rd April the BIBRA Action Group once again brought the fate of BIBRA's laboratory animals to the public eye. After our recent successful demonstrations at the home of Chief Vivisector Dr Ian Gaunt, we decided to target the Director of Research, Dr Sharat D Gongolli. BAG's tactic is to personalise the action by holding demonstrations at the vivisector's homes, causing them embarrassment and making sure their neighbours know exactly what they do for a living.

At 7.30pm cars pulled up at the end of his road and the funeral march assembled. At the front a BAG member with a loud-hailer broadcast the animal experiments that Gongolli carries out. Then came a six-foot cross and then four "pall bearers", a cat, a rabbit, a monkey and an ALF activist, carried a full size coffin draped with wreaths. Behind the coffin were models of Draize eye test rabbits and a monkey in a restraint chair, then 40 mourners dressed in black followed by a number of cars with lights on, decked out with anti-vivisection posters. Every household in the street received a leaflet warning the residents of Gongolli and his work.

The procession set off at funeral pace followed by the local press and the BBC, and headed for Gongolli's house. By this time most of the neighbours were in the street, as was Sharat Gongolli and his wife. They were extremely surprised as the funeral went up his driveway to his doorstep and a funeral service took place. A speech was read out over the megaphone paying our last respects to the animals Gongolli has murdered, a minute's silence was held and wreaths were placed on the doorstep.

By now the Gongollis and some of their friendly neighbours had begun to argue with us, and one of our members and a press photographer were punched in the face. The police arrived in force — no less than 10 squad cars, sirens wailing, swooped on the demonstration, and the whole road, which is normally pretty busy, was brought to a standstill. Unfortunately the BAG member who was assaulted was then arrested and has been charged with "threatening behaviour". She is to appear at Croydon Court on 19 June.

The demonstration was very successful and received a very large amount of press — the local radio and all six local papers covered it extensively, including two headlines. Sharat Gangolli has now stated that he "cannot take any more and is considering retiring early".

The BAG are planning more actions of a similar type in the near future.

BIBRA Action Group

Animal Rights Campaign in Fulham By-Election



The Fulham By-Election held on 10th April saw a complete turn about when Labour candidate, Nick Raynsford, won the seat previously held by the Conservative Party.

West London Animal Rights (WLAR) were particularly jubiliant since the new MP was in favour of the abolition of many forms of animal abuse. With financial backing from the BUAV they had been able to run their own campaign and so bring the views of the three major-party candidates to the Fulham constituents. Joan Davis, local BUAV contact and group co-ordinator, said "We are very optimistic that Nick Raynsford will work closely with us in achieving better conditions for animals".

Working swiftly, because the expected date of the election had been brought forward, an emergency meeting was called. WLAR had only 3½ weeks left in which to work.

Fortunately, in preparation, they had already compiled a questionnaire which was designed to get the candidates' views on all areas of animal exploitation.

Fortunately, too, they had mailed out a poll to a representative section of Fulham.

In the time left available, the group:
a) produced a leaflet which was dropped, with the help of other London animal rights groups, to the whole of Fulham (52,000 households).
b) collated information from the opinion poll and got the results printed in the local press *before* the election.

Joan Davis emphasised the importance of the poll results, "It was necessary to show the candidates how strongly the majority of people in Fulham felt about animal abuse. The elected candidate might then recognise that people want legislation which will protect the thousands of animals suffering at human hands every year".

The poll showed:

	Against
Blood Sports	92.0%
Factory Farming	86.9%
Fur Trade	89.8%
Zoos/Circuses	49.1%
Cosmetic Expts	90.1%
Tobacco Expts	86.1%
Alcohol Expts	85.1%
Psychological Expts	80.2%
Warfare Expts	87.5%
LD50	91.3%
Draize	95.3%
Medical Expts	45.5%

Of the three candidates, Nick Raynsford (Labour) and Roger Liddle (SDP) were the most sympathetic to the animal issues. Nick Raynsford said he would vote to abolish the use of all animals in the above except for entertainment, psychological and medical experiments (given no available alternative). Roger Liddle said he would vote to abolish most, though not blood sports and psychological, warfare and medical experiments (given no alternative). Matthew Carrington (Conservative) sent a statement to the group indicating that he would not vote to abolish any of the above uses, "I do not believe that animals have 'rights' in the sense of rights equivalent to fundamental human rights".



Camberley Mail

Lilly Research at Windlesham in Surrey were the target for a mass chain-up on World Day. Members of Camberley Animal Rights staged the protest as company employees fumed, unable to enter the labs.

NEWS

Campaign Starts in Vivisectors' Paradise

The BUAV office recently received a visit from Ryu Ota of the Japan Green Federation. He was put in touch with us by BUAV member Anne Ashley, who met him on a recent visit to Japan. He has given us the following report.

In April last year the Japan Green Federation started Japan's first anti-vivisection campaign, after I had visited Britain and Germany where I met Animal Rights activists. Japan has been a paradise for vivisectors and the situation of animals in Japan is the worst among industrialised countries, as a result of government business expansion policies and the neglect of Buddhist tradition.

The concept of human rights has only gained any importance in Japanese society since the war, when the militaristic regime ended under which loyalty to State and Emperor was the only consideration and human rights had no meaning. The idea of animal rights has had no place in Japan until now.

We need a new philosophy on animals which should also be a revival of Buddhist tradition. We have begun to get support among Buddhist people and some scientists, and we hope to gain support among vegetarians: I myself am vegan.

The Japanese Green Federation adopted a manifesto calling for the total abolition of vivisection in July. Two symposia on vivisection with speakers have been held and in March this year a petition calling for the abolition of vivisection was started. The JGF have also been pressing the two largest cosmetic companies, Shiseido and Kanebo, and the cosmetic industry federation to stop the Draize test.

We have begun to get media coverage for our activities this year, and we have been using videos and other materials from Britain and the USA in our campaign. We hope to keep in close contact with the anti-vivisection movement in Britain and other countries in our fight for the rights of all living creatures.

Rya Ota
Japan Green Federation, 1-20-7 Honkomagome Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 113

Readers may also be interested in the following: Lorraine Elletson is campaigning in Japan on a variety of animal rights issues, including against brain damage experiments on monkeys similar to those performed at the University of Pennsylvania, promotion of dolphin meat, the gassing of abandoned animals at "Animal Protection Centres" and the destruction of the Shiraho coral reef in order to build a military airport. For details of how you can help contact her at *No.1 Hinode Mansion, 3-46-8, Horinouchi, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo 166, Japan.*

The Japan Animal Welfare Society rescue unwanted and abandoned animals: *Central PO Box 1481, Tokyo.* London Office: *88-90 Weston Street, London SE1.*



The notorious Perrycroft Lodge Kennels under siege over Easter as 40 local activists hold a three-hour peaceful protest against the lab beagle breeders.

In Sickness and in Wealth

The Government's tired old cliches that animal experiments are carried out for the benefit of human health appear more and more absurd when one sees how little concern the Government has towards preserving human health. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the continued abuse of animals to study the damage caused by tobacco and alcohol, and a recent report prepared by the BMA and Action on Alcohol Abuse adds further condemnation of the Government's lack of effective action.

Comparative Mortality from Drugs of Addiction shows that for every person who dies from the use of illegal drugs, around 30 die from alcohol and well over 400 from tobacco. Tobacco and alcohol related diseases cost the NHS £170 million and £95 million respectively.

For each premature death caused by smoking, the Government spends £35; for each death caused by alcohol abuse the Government spends £344, yet for each death caused by illegal drugs, the Government spends £1.7 million. The report urges that . . . "a proper perspective must be maintained. If the Government is genuinely concerned about public health it should direct resources to combat all types of addiction in proportion to the harm they cause. By lavishing attention on a relatively minor problem, the Government diverts public attention from the far greater damage and misery caused by alcohol and tobacco."

The authors hint at the reasoning behind such an approach when they point out . . . "tobacco and alcohol related diseases are susceptible to prevention, yet the Government does little. Illicit drugs, by definition, do not benefit the Government, but taxes on alcohol raise revenue of £6,000 million a year, and tobacco over £4,000 million. Both are produced in the UK by large multi-national companies."

In other words, once more human and animal suffering take second place to financial gain.

Violence-Free Science Update

The NAVS National Campaign for 'Violence-Free Science,' launched on January 22nd at a packed London press conference, goes from strength to strength.

With full backing from the National Union of Students, the VFS 'Charter', which aims to recognise student's rights to refuse dissection and experimentation without academic penalty, has now been officially adopted by Student Unions at Leeds, Oxford, Cambridge, Sussex, Bath and College of North Wales universities, plus many Polys and further education colleges.

National Student magazine have carried two consecutive articles on vivisection issues and this has resulted in a terrific response with many useful student contacts made.

School pupils too around the country have joined in enthusiastically — many getting their teachers involved in the campaign. Many parents too have written in offering their support. Thanks must go to Animal Vigilantes and Youth for Animal Rights for promoting this end of the campaign so effectively to their young membership.

For supplies of VFS literature (Student information packs/leaflets/posters/postcards) contact NAVS at 51 Harley St. London WIN 1DD. Telephone 01-580 4034/01-631 0612. T-shirts (£2.95) and Badges (15p) are also available.

For campaign details or to pass on information in confidence, call *Lorraine Walker, Campaign Organiser on Sheffield (0742) 352860.*

Porton Peace Camp Planned

At Porton Down experiments are conducted into the possibilites of the mass extermination of human, plant and animal life.

This summer, in an attempt to draw attention and to express our opposition to it, the Peace Pledge Union is organising a temporary Peace Camp there from August 1st-4th. Visitors are asked to come as self-sufficient as possible and to respect the wishes of the organisers that this is a peaceful and non-violent protest.

See Fixtures, page 16, for contact address.



Determined Canadian campaigners caused massive disruption at Connaught Laboratories on World Day for Laboratory Animals. The country's largest pharmaceutical manufacturer, Connaught use primates to test 70 million doses of polio vaccine every year. Protestors chained themselves across gateways and staged a sit-down, while others attempted to enter the monkey unit itself.

Safeguard Safe Medicines from Vivisection

Despite recent information, the threat of animal experimentation being imposed on natural medicines remains a possibility. The DHSS is using the same criteria for their safety and efficacy as are applied to synthetic drugs.

In *Towards Retaining Freedom of Choice in Medicine*, the Natural Medicines Group say "Animal tests are repugnant to the NMG and their relevance to the safety of medicine is debatable . . . The point still remains that natural medicine is not permitted to use evidence from practitioners and consumers as evidence of benefits and safety — thus there will be little alternative to a vast increase in animal experimentation."

In applying inappropriate criteria to the assessment of natural medicines, the DHSS threaten to render them ethically unacceptable as well as forcing many out of production. This must not happen.

Write to the *DHSS, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6BY* — demanding the appointment of a review committee composed of experts in Natural Medicine, and for a clear assurance that no animal testing will be required.

'Statue of Liberty' Challenged

A recent article in the *British Medical Journal* (8/3/86) demonstrates just how little has changed in the vivisectors' perception of animals since the turn of the century. This article regrets that under English law anyone can libel the dead by repeating words that have been declared libellous by a court during the lifetime of the libelled, thus allowing anti-vivisectionists to re-erect the Brown Dog statue with its original, and additional, inscriptions.

It concludes — "The next authority responsible for Battersea Park should remove this degrading libellous and offensive memorial." Undoubtedly to the vast majority of the public, it is not the memorial that is offensive, but the practices of the vivisectors who still continue to surgically mutilate, poison and torture sentient creatures; but like any other group or individual unable to adapt to a changing society the days of the vivisector are numbered and they — like the slave traders — will inevitably become a relic of a more primitive and barbaric age.



Munich Town Hall at the centre of a 'timely' banner protest by German anti-vivisectionists. The group were calling on the public to oppose the new animal 'protection' law.

Germany Votes to Ban Warfare Tests

On 17th April the central Bonn parliament approved the government's new Animal Protection Law, described as an "animal exploitation law" by most of the animal welfare and animal rights organisations.

Although voted against by the main opposition party (SPD) and the Green Party, the new law does incorporate a few amendments proposed by the Opposition. These include:

- a ban on using animals to develop and test weapons
- a basic ban on using animals to test tobacco products, detergents and beauty products. This basic ban places the onus on applicants to show that there is no alternative to animal testing.

The Bill also sets up "ethical committees" (to include a minority of animal welfare representatives), charged with determining whether the experiment is "important" and whether it could be carried out without using animals.

The parliament also called upon the government to produce proposals within 3 months for banning the LD50 and other painful tests, and to put forward draft legislation by 1st January 1988 for setting up a central data bank aimed at avoiding duplication of animal experiments. However, *New Scientist* (1/5/86) reports that animal researchers could take their work to the US or South Africa.



Brown dog; under threat.

Vivisectors' Charter Becomes Law

On Monday 21st April the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill had its third and final reading in the house of Commons. The Bill was accepted by a vote of 141 for and 26 against. On Tuesday 6 May the amendments that were accepted during the Bill's passage through the Commons were ratified in the House of Lords. The Bill will receive Royal Assent on May 20th and therefore become an Act. There will be a two year running-in period before it becomes fully operational.

The only significant change in the Bill is clause 14, which now allows animals to be re-used for experimentation when "the animal is under general anaesthesia throughout the further procedures and is not allowed to recover consciousness". This amendment was accepted without any guidelines on how this would work in practice, leaving many MPs with varied opinions on what exactly is meant. Janet Fookes MP (Con, Plymouth Drake), a council member of the RSPCA, thinks it means "that an animal can be re-used only if it is under a general anaesthetic throughout the first and subsequent procedures and is not allowed to recover." This is what many MPs were led to believe they were supporting, while the actual wording of the new clause is that animals should be under general anaesthetic during *further* procedures, so in practice this would allow animals to recover from the first experiment.

This amendment was devised by FRAME (Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments) and tabled at the Standing Committee by Dr Maurice Miller (Labour, East Kilbride), an ex-GP and adviser to AMRIC (Animals in Medicines Research and Information Centre, which is funded by the ABPI — Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries). The vote accepting the amendment was 9 for and 7 against. The 9 who voted in favour were:

David Amess (*Con, Basildon*)
Andrew Bowden (*Con, Brighton Kemptown*)
Peter Fry (*Con, Wellingborough*)
Roger Gale (*Con, Thanet North*)
Jim Lester (*Con, Broxtowe*)
Sir Dudley Smith (*Con, Warwick & Leamington*)
Sir Gerard Vaughan (*Con, Reading East*)
Ann Winterton (*Con, Congleton*)
Maurice Miller (*Lab, East Kilbride*)

Interestingly, David Mellor, the Minister who is responsible for this Bill, abstained, while his parliamentary aide, Patrick Nicholls (*Teignbridge*), and the Committee's Government Whip, Tristan Garel-Jones (*Watford*), both voted against the amendment. The other five voting against were:

Harry Cohen (*Lab, Leyton*)
Robin Corbett (*Lab, Birmingham Erdington*)
Dr Mark Hughes (*Lab, City of Durham*)
Terry Lewis (*Lab, Worsley*)
Richard Livsey (*Lib, Brecon and Radnor*)

Because the committee was dominated by representatives of pro-vivisection concerns it even managed to overturn David Mellor's minor scruples, proving that the true force behind this legislation is Big Business.

Patrick Nichols stated that his reason for voting against the re-use clause was because:

"Many ordinary members of the public who have been desperately upset at some of the things that have been said about the Bill, namely, that the Bill is nothing more than skilful packaging to make matters worse for animals. People have said that the BVA, CRAE and FRAME are either dupes or are co-operating with the Government in some kind of conspiracy. We have been able to repel those allegations so far. What concerns me is whether we would still be able to do so if we passed the amendment."

There was also a vote on preventing establishments licensed to conduct animal experiments from benefiting from Crown immunity. In the debate it was revealed that 103,000 animals were experimented on in 1984 in places covered by Crown immunity. There are 124 of these: 48 Government establishments, 20 public health laboratories and 56 NHS laboratories. Crown immunity means that these establishments do not have to comply with the previous legislation — the 1876 Cruelty to Animals Act — and will also be secure from inspection and prosecution under the new Act. Porton Down is one of these, and 10,900 experiments were conducted there in 1984; 92,100 experiments were conducted at the remaining 123 establishments. We believe that these figures, although horrific in themselves, are only a small part of the real figure.

The closest vote of the Committee Stage was on a new clause tabled by Harry Cohen which would disallow the import of animals for the purpose of experimentation. The Chairperson's casting vote defeated this clause.

The Liberal/SDP Alliance were the only party to oppose the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill by tabling a Reasoned Amendment which opposed giving the Bill a Second reading because it "fails to prevent a single experiment that takes place at present, does little to encourage, in the long term, the replacement of animals in experimentation, does little to increase the protection for laboratory animals and does not allay public concern for the need to have greater public accountability in the field of animal experimentation."

Unfortunately this amendment was not called by the Speaker and neither was one tabled by 30 Labour MPs.

Although any Bill is inadequate which does not abolish all animal experiments, the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill has reinforced our view that change can only be brought about through uniting Parliamentary lobbying with active campaigning. We must not be intimidated by the power which has been shown to be wielded in Parliament by the multi-national drug companies and scientific associations, because thier influence relies solely upon financial gain and professional standing. The power of the arguments against animal experiments is based upon ethics and illustrating that a vivisection-based curative health service does not prevent disease and encourage good health care. Even an article in the *Lancet* (March 1986) about the Bill came to a surprising conclusion that because of the groundswell of public opinion it would not be long before the new Bill was either replaced or amended.

MPs Who Voted Against the Bill at the Third Reading

David Alton (*Lib, Mossley Hill, Liverpool*)
Roland Boyes (*Lab, Houghton & Washington*)
Dale Campbell-Savours (*Lab, Workington*)
Robert Clay (*Lab, Sunderland North*)
Ann Clwyd (*Lab, Cynon Valley*)
Jeremy Corbyn (*Lab, Islington North*)
Lawrence Cunliffe (*Lab, Leigh*)
Ronald Davies (*Lab, Caerphilly*)
Donald Dixon (*Lab, Jarrow*)
Michael Hancock (*SDP, Portsmouth South*)
Sean Hughes (*Lab, Knowsley South*)
Simon Hughes (*Lib, Southwark & Bermondsey*)
Richard Livsey (*Lib, Brecon & Radnor*)
Oonagh McDonald (*Lab, Thurrock*)
Allen McKay (*Lab, Penistone*)
John McWilliam (*Lab, Blaydon*)
Max Madden (*Lab, Bradford West*)
Joan Maynard (*Lab, Brightside, Sheffield*)
Martin O'Neill (*Lab, Clackmannan*)
Peter Pike (*Lab, Burnley*)
George Robertson (*Lab, Hamilton*)
Brian Sedgemore (*Lab, Hackney & Shoreditch*)
Dennis Skinner (*Lab, Bolsover*)
James Wallace (*Lib, Orkneys & Shetlands*)
Ken Weetch (*Lab, Ipswich*)



Action for Animals

Action for Animals (Havering and Brentwood) held an all-night vigil outside May & Baker's laboratory in Dagenham, Essex to mark World Day for Laboratory Animals.



Tom Regan, author of "The Case for Animal Rights", visited the BUAV office in May and held a discussion on campaigns and strategy. Tom Regan, who is Professor of Philosophy at North Carolina State University, has just produced a video on Animal Rights aimed at the church. His visit was organised by the University of Essex Chaplaincy and included a one day conference there. Tom Regan (centre) is seen here with Steve McIvor and Peter Knowles.

Oxford Students Quizzed

Oxford University Students Union (OUSU) sent a questionnaire to 850 students taking courses which could involve experiments on animals. The questionnaire was designed to assess the general opinion of science students on the issue of animal experimentation, and the OUSU Ecology and Environment Committee responsible for drawing up the questionnaire will make recommendations in a report based on its findings.

Helena Djurkovic, Deputy President of OUSU, explained that this was the latest step in its enquiry into the whole issue of animal experimentation within the University. "Last term OUSU Council unanimously adopted the Students' Charter for Violence-Free Science, which demands the right for individual students to opt out of animal experimentation without academic penalty. At present, medics involved in Physiology practicals and zoologists are forced, many against their will, to take part in both dissection and vivisection. The results of this questionnaire should give a clear idea of what science students themselves want."

The four-page questionnaire asks students if they feel that animal experiments in which they have taken part were valuable, if they could have been substituted by the use of audio-visual material, and whether they knew before coming to Oxford that they would have to perform such experiments. Students are also asked to assess whether an increase in the ratio of students to animals in practical groups would have a detrimental effect on learning, and if they feel pressurised into taking part in animal experiments by tutors and colleagues.

Macdonald Daly of Oxford Students Animal Rights Group welcomed the questionnaire.

Hazleton Camp

A camp for animal liberation is being set up outside Europe's largest animal torture centre, Hazleton Laboratories in Harrogate on Friday, 11th July to last for at least a week. *See Fixtures, page 16 for contact address.*

Tragic Protest for Animals

Animal Rights supporter Robert Blackman made the ultimate sacrifice in his protest against animal suffering. He doused himself with petrol and struck a match in front of people attending the Colchester cattle market.

Robert's mother Doris said that "he gave his life because he thought the cruelty would never stop". She added, "He wanted to make a dramatic gesture which would wake people up to what was happening."

Only one newspaper, *Today*, carried any coverage of Robert's protest.



Oxford Mail

Flowers were laid in memory of dogs experimented on at Radcliffe during a protest by Oxford Animal Rights.

Thalidomide

Why These Experiments Will Never Work



Since the disastrous effects of Thalidomide were discovered in humans it has become probably the most extensively studied drug in laboratory animals. The Thalidomide tragedy is often quoted to illustrate the failure of animal experiments but this drug was never tested in pregnant animals before it was released for human use.

The first published animal studies on Thalidomide appeared in 1956 from the drug's manufacturer, Chemie Grunenthal — "N. Phthalylglutaminsaureimiz, experientelle untersuchungen an einem neuen synthetischen product mit sedativen eigenschaften." (*Arzneimittelforschung, Volume 6, pages 426-30.*) and included:

Acute Toxicity — when tested, Thalidomide was of such low toxicity that an LD50 could not be determined in mice, and 10 grams in water given to a dog had no harmful effects.

Subchronic toxicity — given for 30 days to 50 mice, 20 rats, 20 guinea pigs and 10 rabbits with no deleterious effects.

Sedative effects were measured in mice by recording spontaneous activity of animals in a specially designed cage system. Thalidomide's sedative activity was also compared with a number of other drugs in dogs.

Further tests covered mice on rotating rods, measurement of brain activity from electrodes in cats' brains, anti-convulsant activity in chemically induced seizures in mice and electrically induced seizures in rats, effects on circulation and respiration in dogs and cats, ability to reduce fever in rabbits, drug excretion in rabbits, effects on experimental infections and tumours in mice and its interaction with anti-biotics.

Based on this work the report concluded: Our experiments demonstrate that K17 combines favourable central sedative action with remarkably small side effects and extremely low toxicity. Therefore, clinical trials appear to be justified."

Animal tests since that time have only reinforced the fact that man is extraordinarily sensitive to Thalidomide and as the Sunday Times Insight Team wrote in "Suffer the Children" — "Not only does the range of species employed show very considerable variations with regards to their individual sensitivity to the compound, but also the malformations seen in creatures other than primates are rarely similar to those found in the human."

James Schardein summarised the situation in "Drugs as Teratogens" (1976) as: "To date, in approximately 10 strains of rats, 15 strains of mice, 11 breeds of rabbits, 2 breeds of dogs, 3 strains of hamsters, 8 species of primates, and in such other varied species as cats, armadillos, guinea pigs, swine and ferrets in which Thalidomide has been tested, teratogenic effects have been induced only occasionally."

The Thalidomide tragedy largely spawned routine teratogen (physical defects in off-spring) testing in rabbits and rats or mice but because of extreme species variability these do not safeguard humans and it is only a matter of time before the next major drug disaster occurs. As Dr. Mann points out in "Modern Drug Use" (1984): "The difficulty of predicting human risk from animal teratogenicity tests is illustrated by the fact that, although aspirin is a proven teratogen in the rat, mouse, guinea pig, cat, dog and monkey, it is also one of the substances which has been widely used by pregnant women and yet not been shown to produce any kind of characteristic malformation."

Even the Office of Health Economics, an organisation funded by the ABPI, admits in regard to Thalidomide: "In this particular case, therefore, it is unlikely that specific tests in pregnant animals would have given the necessary warning: the right species would probably never have been used."

What the Thalidomide affair should demonstrate is the short-sightedness of placing misguided faith in animal tests instead of attempting to develop humane alternative research techniques and make reliable alternatives and devoting massive efforts towards preventing women taking drugs during pregnancy.

Philip Churchward

Dental Rese

Animals Suffer in Attempt to Cure Preventable Disease



Feline victim of the confectionery industry's greed.

SEALL's raid on the RCS Research Centre at Downe and the subsequent court cases, highlighted a previously little publicised area of vivisection, the abuse of animals in dental research. At numerous laboratories throughout the UK, including Guys Hospital, The Welsh National School of Medicine, the RCS and Manchester University, monkeys, rats, mice and dogs are suffering and dying in painful dental experiments:

● Studies from different laboratories into the development of caries (tooth decay) in rodents, have produced variable results. In order to try and standardise the procedure various strains of rats were used having a precisely known resident microflora and fauna. Fed on a high sugar diet for 21 days and bacteria thought to be responsible for tooth decay introduced into their mouths. Animals killed, head removed and caries development assessed — *R. M. Green, Welsh National School of Medicine and D. B. Drucker, Manchester University. (Archives of Oral Biology — 1981, Vol. 26, Page 625).*

● Young Rhesus monkeys fed a high sugar diet, including sweets and icing sugar for up to 2 years. Caries development monitored and some monkeys given injections of treated bacteria in attempts to vaccinate against tooth decay — *T. Lehner, S. J. Challacombe, J. Caldwell — Guys Hospital Dental School.*

● The support of teeth by their roots may weaken. This study examines the effects of implants used to remedy this situation. Alloy wires implanted through the teeth of macaque monkeys and fixed firmly into jaw bone sockets using dental cement. Wires left in place for 3 to 62 months, then animals killed and tissue around implants examined. Tissue around implants was abnormal and in some areas clearly inflamed — *R. B. Jones, Guys Hospital. (Journal of Dental Research, 1980, Vol. 59, Page 1793.)*

● Marmosets have silken threads tied around base of their teeth in order to cause the inflammation characteristic of gum disease. If ligature is removed after a short period little damage results, but when left for 3 to 4 weeks, considerable deterioration of the gum occurs. *(Royal College of Surgeons, Brit. Dental Journal, 9/7/83.)*

Further examples of dental research using animals include giving primates 'high' fillings, dogs having their gums detached from the bone and sewn up over their teeth so that the teeth erupt into the mouth again, and the toxicity testing of a range of products used in dentistry, such as mouth rinses, acrylic resins and drugs.

But it is the abuse of animals in dental caries research that have been exposed through dealings with the RCS. In addition to the above work at Guys, almost identical experiments occur at Downe. The RCS use crab eating macaques fed a high sugar diet over many years, who are vaccinated with various bacterial preparations whilst the development of tooth decay is monitored. The alleged aim of this research is to produce a vaccine against dental caries.

Such experiments inevitably involve pain and suffering for the monkeys who often develop serious tooth decay in addition to the stresses imposed by isolation, inadequate housing and the consumption of unnatural diets over many years. Just how severely these deprivations affect the animals is illustrated in a paper by S M Jones who discusses the occurrence of spontaneous diabetes in monkeys used for long term dental research at Downe. Jones notes ". . . it is interesting to consider that the administration of a high sucrose diet over several years may have been a predisposing factor (to the development of diabetes), adding to the stresses of captivity." *(Lab. Animals — 1974, Vol. 8, Page 161.)*



Suffering — another victim of dental research.

This animal-based research into a dental caries vaccine is not only morally indefensible but also scientifically invalid and misleading, and this has been well documented by Professor William Sims from the Dental School at University College, London. *(Community Dental Health 1985, Vol. 2, Pages 129-147.)*

The worthlessness of the dental caries vaccine, soon to be used in clinical trials on man, arises largely from three factors:

a) Dental caries is a preventable diet-related disease;

b) The vaccine is not essential for human health but produced solely for financial gain;

c) Results obtained in the animal experiments cannot be extrapolated to man.

Tooth decay results from the action of bacteria on sugar and the resultant acid they produce rots the teeth. These bacteria are normally present in the mouth and it is impossible to remove them all, so the only realistic approach to the prevention of dental caries is to stop eating refined sugars. This approach combined with regular brushing and the greater use of fluoride toothpaste, will do more to reduce the occurrence of dental caries than any vaccine, and its adoption has already brought considerable benefits.

In 1973 a Government survey found 71% of 5 year-olds in England and Wales showed signs of tooth decay; in 1983 this had dropped to 48%. Such a strategy is endorsed by leading dental practitioners. "The degree of exposure to dental caries depends principally on habits of diet, fluoride usage and oral cleansing, and far from being unavoidable, is simply a matter of individual behaviour." *(Prof. W. Sims.)* and: ". . . dental decay is a multifactorial disease, which should continue to be fought on a number of fronts: fluoride is one, patterns of eating is another, but the basis of all prevention programmes is good oral hygiene". *(Malcolm Naylor, Professor of Preventive Dentistry at Uni. London. Times 14/6/85.)*

Undoubtedly with the success already achieved, demand for and uptake of a dental caries vaccine will be exceedingly small. Even Professor Johnson, Director of the RCS work on monkeys, acknowledges the market for a vaccine will probably be the Third World Countries who are seeing an upsurge in tooth decay as their diet becomes westernised. *(Times 14/6/85.)* Additionally, as Professor Sims points out . . . "It is axiomatic that no vaccine is completely safe and it is difficult to see how a vaccine can ever be justifiably employed for a disease such as dental caries".

As with so much so-called medical research, the underlying motive is not human health but financial interests. At Downe the research on monkeys is a joint venture with the DHSS and Wellcome, who will profit from the sale of a vaccine. Also, much dental caries work is funded by companies whose products are a key factor in

arch

the development of tooth decay; for instance, Mars Confectionery used to fund the experiments at Guys and the RCS has received funds from the confectionery industry, including the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance.

Funding this abuse of animals serves as a public relations exercise, but as Professor Sims aptly comments . . . "All a successful caries vaccine would do is to armour our children so that they may be more thoroughly exploited by the makers of cariogenic food". Foods which have been implicated in a number of serious illnesses, including diabetes and obesity, so even if a caries vaccine were to prove effective, humans would continue to suffer detrimental effects from a high sugar intake.

Accepting that this research has little to do with human health, it still remains a fact that overwhelming evidence shows a Streptococcus mutans vaccine will not prevent tooth decay in man. The only evidence to support such a notion comes from misleading animal experiments of which Professor Sims is particularly scathing, and the following excerpts in his own words perfectly illustrate the present absurd situation:

"There is no evidence in human studies to suggest Streptococcus mutans is essential for caries to occur. Caries vaccines have the fundamental defect of being directed at an organism which is not the specific cause of dental caries."

". . . The case for Streptococcus mutans, apart from the original work of Clarke, is based mainly on animal studies, many of which defy extrapolation to the human disease."

"In the author's opinion if Streptococcus mutans could be spirited out of existence, then with the exception of rodents fed huge amounts of sucrose, the occurence of dental caries would be unaltered."

His final comments on the achievement of this research obtained through the deaths of thousands of animals, say it all — "This exercise has served only to confuse thinking and confound progress, it has not prevented the occurrence of a single carious lesion."

Despite all the evidence against a vaccine, the actions of a few out of touch academics, who continue to pursue cruel and futile projects using living animals, serve to bring the name of the whole dental profession into disrepute. This view is shared by many dentists as was illustrated by a recent article in *the Dentist Practice Management Magazine* (Sept. 1985) from John Sweet, who felt the RCS's conviction by a magistrates and crown court damaged the reputation of the dental profession and posed the question: . . . "Indeed, the true benefit to man appears to be 'interesting' experimental results with little human application save the production of Ph.D's and at what cost to the animals?"

Further support for the BUAV's views was gained when, as part of the Free Mone Campaign, we mailed out an information pack to all UK dentists, which received a very favourable response, both in the number of dentists writing protest letters to the College, and from those writing letters of support to the BUAV. The following comments are taken from these letters:

"Tooth decay is a man-made disease and it is morally wrong to allow animals to suffer unnecessarily for man's greed, so I do support your campaign wholeheartedly."

"I agree that in this case there is abuse, and as a representative of the Dental Profession I wish to express my thanks to you for bringing it to light."

"A vaccine for dental caries is, of course, nonsense. Safeguarding man's vested interests by using God's wild creatures cannot be justified."

Predictably, the vivisectors are on their own in support for this animal abuse, and their protestations that such work is essential for the benefit of mankind are dismissed by their own colleagues in clinical practice, whilst the profession in whose name the research is carried out — along with the vast majority of the public — overwhelmingly reject this exploitation of sentient creatures for financial gain.

Philip Churchward



Sentenced to a life of misery in dental caries project.

Inside a Cancer Laboratory

After 9 months of negotiations with Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF) representatives from Barnet Animal Rights Group (BARG) were able to visit Clare Hall laboratories in March. (*See* Liberator *July/August 1985*)

The object of the visit was to inspect the conditions at the new labs and, in particular, the areas that house the animals. Whilst making it clear that from BARG's standpoint the animals should not be there, the opportunity to put across our views and make the inspection was not to be missed.

The visit lasted 4 hours and consisted of discussions followed by a tour of their non-animal research labs, the breeding house and vivisection areas.

Current annual research expenditure of ICRF is £21 million, 2% (£420,000!) of which is spent on vivisection. During the visit it was estimated that there were 50 guinea pigs, 180 rabbits, 3,600 rats and 40,250 nude and other mice in the breeding house, 4-5,000 animals being experimented upon annually at Clare Hall.

Initial discussions with ICRF representatives Dr Derek Duke (Head Administrator, Lincoln's Inn Fields) and Dr Nicholls (Head of Clare Hall) made it clear that both the moral and scientific arguments of the animal rights movement are getting through, as the drop in animal use by ICRF indicates. This Dr Duke had to admit.

It was clear too that the ICRF representatives were unable to counter the moral arguments put forward by BARG. Criticism of the current poster campaign ("Give generously. Cancer laboratories and 850 scientists to support.") was conceded as being partly justified when BARG pointed out that the funds could have been used instead to educate the public in preventative action against cancer.



North London Newspapers

Barnet Animal Rights group have been campaigning against the ICRF laboratories at Clare Hall since the planning stage, and have kept up a lively debate in the local newspaper. The culmination of this was the opportunity to visit the laboratory and see for themselves . . .



Gill Langley

During the visit no-one was able to define mild, moderate or substantial "severity" as set out in the new Act. Nevertheless, Dr Duke and Dr Sebesteny (vet) claimed that most experiments at Clare Hall are in the mild category! Moreover, a satisfactory reply did not emerge regarding the new requirement for the granting of a project licence where the applicant must state in advance which category of pain will be inflicted.

ICRF does much work on monoclonal antibodies (MCAs), proteins produced from animals with cancer cells outside the body. £4 million is being spent each year to make "artificial" MCAs by genetic engineering rather than involving animals.

They are currently testing fragments of MCAs to discover which is the active part. These antibodies can be used to diagnose tumours if a fluorescent molecule is attached to them and they are introduced into the body. They may be useful in treatment if an anti-cancer drug is attached to an antibody which, when introduced into the body, should seek out the tumour specifically and attach to it (this work is proving difficult to reproduce in humans).

ICRF keeps most of its human tumours going in cell culture but occasionally the cells are injected into animals to "re-condition" the cells, ie to keep their specific tumour properties. Until recently tumour cells were propagated continually in mice. All cells used in ICRF labs are produced at Clare Hall — mainly in 5-10 litre jars.

The principal reason given for use of specific pathogen-free animals is to reduce the number of animals needed because infections and other factors can be ruled out and results become easier to interpret. In seems doubtful, (and their reactions to tests) accurately represent members of their own species in the wild, let alone humans!

Animal experiments currently underway include a study of canary seed — the husks of which are believed to cause throat cancer in tribesmen in a Third World country — involving 600 rats.

Most tumour work involves injecting human tumours into nude mice upon which new drugs and treatments are then tried. ICRF stated that the maximum size tumours are permitted to grow is 2 sq.cm. in area. The animal is then put down — without exception. Animal technicians, they claim, have the discretion to put down an animal if it appears to be suffering — even if the scientist responsible for the experiment is away.

240 rabbits are used each year, mainly for antibody production. The shaved skin of mice is painted to test possible carcinogenicity of substances produced by the ICRF Chemical Dept, eg a potential anti-cancer drug.

Nude mice are also used to test tumorigenicity of human cancer cells and probably also animal tumour cells, as they have no natural immunity to disease.

Rodents are used to test new combinations of drugs, eg interferon and tumour necrosis factor (both substances naturally produced by the body which may help in cancer treatment). Interferon never lived up to original expectations in cancer treatment despite indications based on animal experiments that it could be effective in treating a wide range of tumours.

Other animal experiments at Clare Hall include the study of the spread of cancer (metastasis) to secondary areas, the injection of rats with specific chemicals into the pleural cavity (near the lungs) and the bladder to study their carcinogenicity, and the development of a new strain of mouse particularly sensitive to carcinogens.

In the breeding house some, but by no means all, the physical needs of the animals are catered for. Some rabbit and rat cages had no bedding at all, the metal grid cage floors in some left much to be desired.

Of fundamental importance to the keeping of the specially bred animals which are susceptible to any infection with which they come into contact, is a sterile environment. Both the breeding and vivisection areas reflect this. Access is through special showers.

Although the animals seen were in good physical condition with constant food and water and cages of probably above average size, their confinement, lack of mental stimulation and intense inbreeding must be a source of considerable frustration and boredom. The time allocated by ICRF to BARG's visit was greatly appreciated and the decrease in animal use is encouraging. It is a tragegy, however, that ICRF believes that animal experiments must be conducted before clinical studies (ie on humans). Species variation has been the dominant factor in retarding progress in cancer research despite the vast resources expended each year. This problem can only be exacerbated by the use of the "special" pathogen-free animals.

Barnet Animal Rights Group

At the time of writing further information and photographs are awaited. A full report will be prepared and made available to those who may find it useful for their campaigns.

Please send foolscap SAE and £1 to cover costs to *BARG, PO Box 76, Barnet, Herts EN4 9AW.*



Gill Langley

A nude mouse — victim of cancer research at Clare Hall.

Failure of Animal Research

Whilst drug companies are prepared to inflict suffering on and kill numerous animals to satisfy legislative requirements, they frequently also acknowledge that the use of many of these tests has no logical basis and that their worth has never been scientifically established. As the Office of Health Economics admits — "there is at present no hard evidence to show the value of more extensive and more prolonged laboratory testing as a method of reducing eventual risk in human patients. In other words, the predictive value of studies on animals is uncertain. Statutory bodies such as the Committee on Safety of Medicines, which require these tests, do so largely as an act of faith rather than on hard scientific grounds."

Recently a number of reports have compared the clinical effects of marketed pharmaceuticals with the effects seen in repeated dose toxicity tests using a variety of animals, and demonstrate just what poor models of humans animals really are. Toxicity tests using rats alone only identified half of the compounds with clinical effects on the respiratory system, gastro-intestinal tract and central nervous system. None of the compounds affecting the cardio-vascular system gave any indication of these effects in the rat tests.

In tests on dogs 29% of compounds with clinical effects on the central nervous system, 23% with effects on the gastro-intestinal tract, 50% with effects on the liver and urinary system, and 100% with effects on the cardio-vascular system were not identified. Combining the results of rat and dog toxicity tests still failed to identify 29% of compounds affecting the central nervous system, 8% affecting the gastro-intestinal tract and 100% of those affecting the cardio-vascular system.

Toxicity tests on primates failed to identify 50% of compounds with clinical effects on the central nervous system and gastro-intestinal tract, 33% of those affecting the liver, 60% of those affecting the urinary system and 100% of those affecting the cardio-vascular system. Combining the results from rat and primate tests still failed to identify 33% of those affecting the central nervous system, 25% of those affecting the gastro-intestinal tract and 100% of those affecting the cardio-vascular system.

These studies illustrate not just how dangerous drugs enter the market because of the failure of animal tests to predict side effects, but also how potentially useful drugs may be discarded because of side effects in animals that do not occur in man. Toxicity testing in rats produced effects on the cardio-vascular system that do not occur in man for 19% of compounds tested, effects on the liver for 43% of compounds tested, effects on the respiratory system for 11% of compounds tested and effects on the urinary system for 57% of compounds tested.

With such results it is hardly surprising the Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences states . . . "One of our main concerns relating to the predictive value of current animal tests, is that potentially useful agents are being discarded because of adverse effects in animal studies that would have no human counterpart under clinical conditions of usage."

Clearly such evaluation of animal tests should have occurred decades ago before millions of animals were slaughtered to provide manufacturers with an alibi when their products produced damaging side effects. Hopefully, the results of further studies on a wider range of clinical effects will continue to demonstrate the need to abandon animal testing and to develop more relevant non-animal based testing systems, as the *Economist* pointed out over three years ago . . . "Fewer test animals could mean safer drugs."

Philip Churchward



Religious taboos and fear of AIDS results in animal suffering. This live mouse is submerged in a solvent under investigation as an artificial blood substitute.

PETA

The Founding of the Active American Animal Rights Movement



Two of the Silver Spring monkeys — their fate still undecided as PETA battle through the Courts for custody.

The new generation of American animal rights activists was formalised with the founding of PETA — People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals — in early 1980.

This organisation — nearest in spirit, though with a very different history to the BUAV — was founded by Alex Pacheco and Ingrid Newkirk in Washington DC, from where it still operates.

Alex had discovered animal rights in a traumatic experience in a slaughterhouse two years earlier, and Ingrid had spent the previous 11 years as an animal law-enforcement officer working in an animal shelter. PETA was intended to be a 'grassroots group that could spur people to use their time and talents to help animals gain liberation . . . emphasising animals used in experimentation and food production . . . being out on the streets . . . bringing as many animal issues to the public's attention as we could'.

In 1981, Alex and Ingrid decided that they needed first-hand experience of an animal laboratory — and more or less at random chose the nearby Institute for Behavioural Research in Silver Spring which Alex approached for a job. He was given a volunteer post, working with 17 monkeys most of whom had been surgically crippled in an attempt to 'monitor the rehabilitation of impaired limbs'. This transpired to be a lofty description of the 'work' — some of which involved starvation experiments which the laboratory hoped would prove 'interesting' and stimulate government grant funding. But the most shocking thing was the appalling conditions that the animals were kept in — filth caked on the cage walls, food and faeces mixed in overflowing trays under the wire floors, and the monkeys themselves with fingers and toes bitten or torn from their mutilated limbs.

Alex collected evidence for several months, visiting the laboratory at night to photograph the horrors. Eventually, when his case against the laboratory and its chief vivisector, Edward Taub, was complete, he took his affidavit to the Silver Spring, Maryland police — and the first raid of a research facility in the United States took place on September 11th 1982 when Detective Sergeant Rick Swain and a search team of six confiscated the monkeys and the files. The court case is still, in fact, continuing — and through twists and turns has seen victory for the monkeys in Taub's prosecution, disaster when his appeal was upheld, and tragedy when the monkeys were temporarily returned to the laboratory by the courts and one died (through a 'heart attack' though the body was later found to be mutilated and was missing its heart, lungs, a testicle and several glands).

While the legal wrangling continues, the surviving monkeys are held in a primate quarantine centre — although at present (May 1986) they are under one of the severest threats of all to hopes for their future, and PETA members are mounting a Vigil Until Liberation. BUAV members can help by writing to the *Head of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Dr Otis Bowen, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201* asking for the immediate release of the monkeys to PETA's care.

A first hand account of this case by Alex Pacheco can be found in Peter Singer's 'In Defence of Animals' — and it was the Silver Spring monkeys which rocketed the organisation into the headlines and launched the concept of 'animal rights' in America. From those days of a few people who did everything, PETA has now grown to over 100,000 members from all over the United States.

Other landmarks in the organisation's history have been:

- The 1983 closure of the Defence Department Wound Lab following exposure by PETA. The laboratory, built with $100,000 of taxpayers' money, was set up to allow military personnel to fire high-velocity bullets into stray dogs and other animals to 'examine tissue damage'. PETA's action has forced a moratorium on these experiments and a permanent ban on the shooting of dogs and cats.
- The largest horse-slaughter operation in North America was closed down following PETA action in Falls County, Texas, 30,000 horses had been slaughtered there annually suffering miserable, disease-ridden conditions before being killed.
- 1985 saw the publication of the indescribably horrific Head Injury Laboratory tapes from the University of Pennsylvania — following a raid on the lab by the ALF. PETA campaigned on the issue on all levels and won the support of dozens of members of Congress — and

"We believe in change from the bottom up, not the top down."



Pitiful victim of horse-slaughter. Successful PETA action ends misery in one North American operation.







Silver Spring monkeys Chester, Paul and Domition await their fate in the US Courts.




Pennsylvania Primates — innocent victims of head injury research at the University of Pennsylvania.

eventually the funding was stopped following a sit-in at the offices of the Government body which funded the tests.

● Also last year — again following an ALF raid — PETA distributed video tapes taken from the University of California Riverside psychology lab, and the City of Hope facility near Los Angeles. Over 1000 animals were rescued in the two raids, including the infant monkey 'Britches' who was found with his eyelids stitched up, having been separated from his mother shortly after birth (*see* Liberator *Sept/Oct 1985*).

PETA have always believed in co-operation with people taking actions such as rescues and the removal of evidence from laboratories — Ingrid Newkirk says 'they provide us with information which allows us to use all the above-ground channels'. She sees PETA as a sister organisation to the BUAV 'because we *focus mainly* on the grass-roots and political campaigns and we believe in change from the bottom up, not the top down'. They operate a contact system, but she says 'We are not territorial, we don't care who does what or in what name'. This doesn't suit some of the other American societies who believe that campaigns belong to individual groups, but PETA's view is to decide what they are going to do and wish the others well in what *they* are going to do. 'It is just a waste of time to decide who has the best strategy'. Alex agrees 'There is a dire need to agree to disagree and get on with the work'.

PETA's latest success has been their cosmetics campaign — launched with the production of hundreds of thousands of special newsletters distributed nationwide — clearly outlining the whole issue and giving a complete catalogue of alternative products. Ingrid believes that 'if you are given a choice to avoid cruelly produced products and you don't, then you are pretty much a lost cause'. But people *did* take up the campaign, new supporters poured in, and the newsletter was reprinted to cope with the demands such as that from the owner of an apartment block who wanted to put one under each front door!

> *"Our job must be to alert people to the severity of animal exploitation and abuse."*

So in six frantically active years PETA has grown from a small group of determined people operating out of somebody's front room — to a campaigning organisation with a staff of 19 (funded by donation) willing to take on any opposition in the fight for the animals.

As Alex Pacheco says — 'Our job must be to alert people to the severity of animal exploitation and abuse and to the needlessness of it all. Animal rights must fill the air'.

Hilly Beavan

The BUAV has maintained close links with PETA since 1980 — and provided funding for the original prosecution in the Silver Spring monkeys case. Kim Stallwood has been on several working visits to the PETA offices, and has spoken at American Animal Conferences. Ingrid, Betsy and Susan from PETA attended the January Contacts Meeting in Birmingham and we plan reciprocal meetings and closer links in future, hopefully culminating in a joint campaign at some stage. Both organisations are helping to fund/support the new group DAARE — Disabled Against Animal Exploitation.



Victorious; PETA activists emerge from NIH offices after four-day sit-in.





Britches: rescued from horrific sight-deprivation experiments at Riverside labs.



Alex Pacheco with goat saved from the appalling fate of wounds experiments. PETA exposé shut down labs.



Otherwise engaged; the corridors of the NIH reverberate to the chants of activists during Pennsylvania Primates action.

The Vivisectors' Guide to Pain

In preparation for the fateful day when the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill comes into operation, a Working Party of the Association of Veterinary Teachers and Research Workers — (whose members include J Sanford, a vet from Wyeth's vivisection laboratory near Maidenhead, and Olga Uvarov, an RDS Vice-President) has prepared a set of 'Guidelines for the recognition and assessment of pain in animals" — (*Vet Record* 22/1/86).

It is immediately apparent that even after the deaths of millions of animals in painful experiments, very little notice has been taken of their suffering and the importance of the various biochemical and physiological changes assoicated with pain in different species is not known. Therefore "the overall assessment of welfare in individual cases can only be treated as a value judgement based upon the experience of those presented with the task".

In making such a value judgement the guidelines caution against being emotional or anthropomorphic as "Attempts to share the feelings of animals should be related to the neural development of the species and are more likely to be applicable to subhuman primates than to other mammals and non-mammalian vertebrates".

Particularly revealing is the Committee's comments on learned sensitisation and desensitisation towards suffering . . . "Most humans have a refined capacity to appreciate or share the feelings of others. This capacity is not static, it appears to be learned and its sensitivity can be either increased or decreased by experience".

Ignoring for the moment the practical difficulties inherent in the guidelines, their operation clearly depends on the individual making the value judgement about an animal's welfare. In the laboratory setting this means the vivisector abusing the animals, the laboratory technician with minimal knowledge of animals other than that gained by in-house training in vivisection establishments, or a highly trained vet lacking in any respect for animal life who sanctions their use or may even use them himself in experiments.

These people have, without exception, learned to be insensitive to the suffering of animals and cannot be regarded as individuals competent to make judgements on welfare matters. Any measures relying on such a misguided basis cannot be expected to help the animals, but it is in the practicalities of assessing welfare that the guidelines sink into the realms of complete absurdity.



Huntingdon researcher discovers how much pressure it takes to break a rat's leg.

Large drug companies use between 100,000 and 200,000 animals a year and many research establishments carry out experiments and confine animals over very long periods where it is normal practice to only observe the animals for a few minutes a day during working hours and not at all overnight. Yet the guidelines seriously suggest welfare is assessed on facial expressions, vocalisation, behaviour patterns, careful clinical observation and physiological and biochemical measurements.

Regarding the animals' mental state, the guidelines state . . . "It is of primary importance to assess the state of consciousness or awareness of the animal by subjecting it to appropriate tests, such as responses to visual or auditory threats or enticements". In other words, animals already frightened or depressed will be subjected to a number of behavioural experiments in order to make a judgement about their welfare!

Finally, the guidelines deal with species' specific signs of suffering and once more reveal just how little is known about these, in that a comprehensive list of the signs is not available and knowledge of the effects of analgesics in different species is very scarce. For primates, they point out, obvious signs of pain are not readily seen but "Pain gives rise to a general appearance of misery and dejection. The animal may be huddled in a crouching posture with a 'sad' facial expression and glassy eyes". Not surprisingly this description applies to all primates housed in laboratories.

While such guidelines may con the public into believing the new law is feasible, they will do nothing to improve the care of laboratory animals. In preparing such recommendations the Committee has failed to address fundamental questions, such as . . . Why after the deaths of millions of animals have vivisectors not become familar with the animals' expressions of suffering? — or become competent in the use of appropriate analgesics? The answer is simple — people who regard animals as laboratory tools can and will not acknowledge their suffering, and to pretend such people can function as animals' 'friends' is analogous to allowing the torturer to act as the victim's doctor.

Philip Churchward



Thoughtful vivisector contemplating the vexing question of whether the monkey he's electric-shocking is in pain.

Defence Funds



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

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

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

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

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

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

Vegans Go All The Way

The first ever sporting event exclusively for vegetarians/vegans was held in Folkestone on the weekend of 4-6 April. 106 people had registered to run the half Marathon, but after some had to withdraw through injury the field was reduced to 87.

The 87 runners came from around 20 different counties in England, Scotland and Wales. Ian Snow from Powys, Wales, won the event in a time of 1 hour 12 minutes — 3 minutes ahead of his nearest rival, and was presented with a trophy. The run itself proved a demonstration of stamina and fitness on the part of the competitors and the St John's Ambulance was on hand to administer to blisters!

The whole weekend proved to be a great success, with everybody entering into the activities with tremendous enthusiasm. The organisers are now being inundated with requests to make it an annual event, so Plamil Foods is convening a meeting shortly and extending an invitation to the Vegetarian Society, the Vegan Society, the Vegetarian Cycling and Athletic Club and the proposed Vegan Athletic Club to join forces and organise future events of this nature, which Plamil Foods is willing to sponsor and provide as much back-up as necessary.

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:

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 (budgetry, 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 £8,500 – £9,000.

Book-keeper
To be responsible for the day-to-day book-keeping of the BUAV. Duties to include the recording and banking of all monies received, administering petty cash and generally assisting the Financial Controller.
Experience of computers an advantage. Salary £6,500 pro rata for 6 months fixed contract with possible full time employment.

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. 01-607 1545/1892. Closing date for applications 27 June 1986.

United States of Mind

Mary and Jerry — activists from America where they are involved with the Seattle chapter of PETA — have been on an educational investigation of the animal rights movement in Britain. Many people will have heard them speak at the World Day demo at Swansea, and recent visitors to the BUAV office will have found them working and listening and discussing the issue. Here is their account of their visit, and the contrasts between campaigning in two different countries.



Mary Beck joined the BUAV demo at Swansea for World Day.

We came to England to get acquainted with animal rights groups and learn as much as we possibly could in a month's time about their work in the hope of improving our own activism in the United States. We exchanged information, sat in on planning meetings, viewed videotapes, attended demonstrations and volunteered. We spent a large portion of our time at the office of the BUAV whose staff kindly allowed us to observe the day to day inner workings of not only running, but building an organisation. Our impression of the BUAV is of a growing organisation staffed by dedicated individuals possessing expertise in a variety of areas, who carry out their work with professionalism while remaining accessible to diverse segments of society from MPs to grass roots activists.

In addition to the BUAV, we visited Animal Aid, Compassion in World Farming, Captive Animals Protection Society, League Against Cruel Sports, ALF Support Group, Lynx and others, as well as a few members of smaller, local groups. All of them gave generously of their time and resources, each presenting their own particular views and approaches to the enorous tasks facing animal protectionists. It was reassuring to spend time with others in the movement, discovering not only the problems and frustrations we share in common, but the progress they have made, for many of us in America feel isolated and overwhelmed by vast, institutionalised animal suffering, coupled with a fragmented American movement spread out over a large country.

Despite our own disadantages, we are thankful we do not have to contend with various obstacles which exist in Britain such as the Official Secrets Act; we, at least, can make use of the Freedom of Information Act in the US. As another example, we understand British citizens do not enjoy the right to participate in Parliamentary debate whereas we are permitted to submit oral and written testimony during Congresional debate and have done so in efforts to help pass or defeat legislation affecting animals. Added to these obstacles is a Bill before Parliament which if passed may restrict, if not virtually curtail, public demonstrations. These and other circumstances make the work of British activists all the more difficult and their successes all the more remarkable.

We were impressed by the perseverance, initiative and widespread degree of individual activist involvement, not to mention the actual changes brought about in public practice and policy. This includes the availability of free-range eggs in grocery stores; vegetarian meals in some school cafeterias; the closing of a number of fur salons; the banning of animal circuses and hunting on much Council-owned land; the slowly increasing use of pens instead of crates to house veal calves; laws prohibiting animal-baiting, the use of lead weights in fishing and the sale of animals in outdoor public markets; the co-operation and support of several unions and the landmark prosecution of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Our visit has strengthened our solidarity with animals suffering in this part of the world and with the human advocates working creatively and tirelessly on their behalf. This stay has given us invaluable experience as activists; we have gained not only an expanded repertoire of knowledge, ideas and materials, but a clearer understanding of how the animal rights movement is struggling yet thriving in a country other than our own. We are grateful to have had this opportunity and encourage others to make such an educational journey.

Mary Beck and Jerry Esterly

US Members

We would like to welcome new American members who joined following an article about *Liberator* in the *Animals' Agenda* American Animal Rights magazine.

However, we would ask our supporters in non-European countries to send £10 sterling, or international money order payable to BUAV, if an airmail subscription is required, as cheques and other currencies are very expensive to put through our bank. Please specify that you require an airmail subscription. Surface mail subscriptions are still £4, although donations to cover the extra cost would be appreciated.

Islington Promotes Pet Care

Islington Council has produced an excellent leaflet about the health, care and protection of pets. It lists pointers of things to be considered when buying a pet. The Council is to be congratulated on producing this leaflet and we hope other Councils will follow suit.

The leaflet is produced by Islington Council's Press Unit on behalf of the Environmental Health and Consumer Services department and in conjunction with SNIP (Society for Neutering Islington's Pussies). Contact Islington Council for further information.



Send off for these leaflets packed with useful information.

Thank You

We would like to thank all our members for their generous donations, which are very much appreciated in the fight against animal abuse. We hope you will understand that we do not acknowledge every donation, in order to keep our administration costs to a minimum and use more of your money for our campaigns.

Spring Draw Winners

We would like to thank everyone who sold or bought tickets for tickets for the raffle. Nearly £20,000 has been raised towards BUAV's work for laboratory animals. Thanks must also go to the dedicated team of volunteers who tirelessly separated all the tickets ready for the draw. Fund raising is not one of the most enviable of activities but nonetheless it is vital for the continuation of our campaigns, so we are sincerely grateful for everyone's support in making the raffle a success.

Prizewinners
£1,000 Kath Wakefield, Worcestershire *(Ticket number A03815)*
£500 Mrs S Cureton, Avon *(C83798)*
£250 A Brown, Birmingham *(D78148)*
£10 Mary Eves, Wiltshire *(B17856)*
Hedgson, Burnley *(C21376)*
Helen Irving, Bristol *(A09960)*
Alison Hartland, London *(B41300)*
Lynne Saunders, Wednesbury *(B80451)*
Mr S Cooper, Coalville *(A76382)*
B C Gilman, Ashbourne *(B96097)*
Carol Houston, Perthshire *(C05702)*
Mr K Partridge, Cornwall *(B85575)*

Poetry Aid

A booklet of animal rights poetry has recently been produced by Peter Smith, a member of the North Devon Animal Rights Group. 300 copies have initially been produced and Peter hopes to raise about £75. The booklet costs 25p + s.a.e or postage. You can contact Peter through North Devon Animal Rights Group, *c/o 50 Sowden Park, Barnstaple, North Devon.*

Shout Out

The next edition of the quarterly magazine *Shout* will soon be available, price 20p. The June-September issue will include an in-depth look at how to be a vegetarian and survive, a survey of health food shops, information on a Parliamentary Lobby and lots more.

For further information contact *Warren Turner, Editor, Shout Magazine, 27 Bedford Drive, Bishops Lodge, Groby, Leicester LE6 0YB.*

Committee Report

No.4

This report covers the Committee meetings of 31 January, 15 February, 15 March and also a special informal meeting to discuss future campaigns, held on 1 March. Several key areas have dominated discussions during this period, namely; the Royal College of Surgeons campaign, new Government legislation, staffing and the development of new campaigns.

A special meeting was convened for the evening prior to the Free Mone demonstration to discuss the outcome and implications of the Judicial Review. Concern was expressed over the decision to withdraw the propaganda on legal advice, especially as subsequent information suggested that it may not have been necessary at that stage. Discussion took place on the best way to handle any similar events that may occur in the future. The Committee re-affirmed its commitment to the Free Mone campaign which would of course need to be revised in the light of the Judicial Review.

As the propaganda was to remain withdrawn, it was agreed at the February meeting to proceed with the summonses as quickly as possible. After further legal advice and considering the development of other campaigns, it was agreed in March that, while pursuing our summonses, we utilise this period to review and prepare the Free Mone campaign for re-launch at a later date. NB: As the Committee is constantly reviewing the RCS campaign, by the time you read this report further developments may have taken place.

Unlike the RCS campaign, the time for developing and revising strategy against the proposed Government legislation is now past. It is now largely a matter of staying informed of current events and ensuring that all available resources are used to oppose it until the bitter end. Subsidies for coaches to the lobby were agreed (although subsequently paid for by Mobilisation). £500 has been made available to the BUAV Action Group to organise publicity stunts etc. In addition, £1,000 was made available to West London Animal Rights, to use the Fulham By-election as a platform to increase public awareness of animal abuse. Existing leaflets based upon Mobilisation's minimum demands are to be reviewed.

A special meeting was held to discuss the development of future campaigns, and further meetings are planned. As a result of recommendations from this meeting, the Committee subsequently decided to appoint an additional campaigns worker to assist Steve McIvor and Kim Stallwood. It was also agreed that the next few months should be set aside to develop future campaigns and to spend time conducting the long overdue re-organisation of the office. No new campaigns will be launched during this period.

After consultation with the staff, a general programme of re-organisation has been agreed. The first stage of this is to increase our existing floor space by about one third. This will be achieved by acquiring part of the ground floor premises for use as a storage area at a cost of approximately £4,000 per annum. A further £2,000 has been allocated to provide shelving. This will enable the new information centre to be developed within the main office.

Considerable time has been spent on staffing matters, both in relation to our planned expansion and also unforeseen departures. Mik Heslin and Nada Dicher have both left the BUAV, and in addition to these vacancies, the Committee wishes to fill those of a Campaigns Assistant, Press Officer, Scientific Adviser and Audio/Copy Typist.

AGM preparations begin early and the Committee has discussed various proposed revisions to the Articles and agreed to put some forward for consideration. The annual selection of Committee members to stand down has been conducted and it was agreed once again that candidates should seek their own nominations and not the patronage of the Committee. This year's annual report will also be more comprehensive and informative than ever before.

Donations made include £400 to East Anglia Animal Rights for their festival for animals, £50 to the Nurses Anti-Vivisection Movement and £200 to Manchester Campaign for Animal Rights to help produce their own leaflets.

New adverts have been placed in legal journals. A new cruelty-free cosmetics leaflet will shortly be available, and 830 new members have joined the BUAV.

Chris Fisher



Peter Knowles

The walls of Holloway Prison bear a slogan of support for animal rights activists awaiting sentence whilst the trials for a raid on Unilever Laboratories drag on.

Angling the Argument

In response to numerous requests from animal rights campaigners for information concerning the neglected bloodsport of angling, the Campaign for the Abolition of Angling (CAA) has produced a number of information sheets.

Information Sheet No.1 explains the practice of coarse fishing and its associated jargon. Sheet No.3 comprises extracts from the *Medway Report — A Panel of Enquiry into Shooting and Angling (1976-79)* and explains in scientific terms why fish are capable of experiencing suffering.

Contact: *Richard Farhall, Director, CAA, PO Box 14, Romsey SO51 9NN.*

Prisoners' Support

Hull Prison has just become remand category and there are at least 5 animal rights prisoners there, with the likelihood of more in the future. "Animal Rights Prisoners Support (Hull Group)" has been set up to co-ordinate prison visits, vegan food, etc. As it costs £2-£3 per person per visit, they urgently need funds.

Please send donations to: *ARPS, c/o 100 Boulevard, Hull, E Yorks, HU3 2UD.*

LIBERATOR

We are currently reviewing Liberator and would welcome feedback from readers. For example:

What do you like/dislike about Liberator?

Do you find it easy to find the information you need (news, fixtures, contacts etc)?

How do you see the balance – is there too much/not enough national and international news, group news, scientific articles, reviews, discussion . . . . . ?

Do you use back issues as a resource? Do you think and index of articles covering, say, one year's issues would, be useful?

How long have you been reading Liberator?

Please send your views to Kim Stallwood, BUAV, 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB. We won't be able to reply to every letter, but would welcome your comments.

On a Sticky Wicket

BUAV member Squid Gilmour has been writing to companies asking their policy on animal testing.

A reply from the Loctite company states: "I too share your concern regarding the use of live animals for product testing. However, I am also concerned at the growing use of violence and acts, very near to terrorism, being carried out by so-called animal lovers. I hasten to stress that I do not include you in this category and feel that you are sincere in your request for information.

Nevertheless in view of the violence I have mentioned earlier, it has become company policy to ignore all requests for any information regarding testing. You should not of course assume from this that any testing is carried out".

Loctite UK, Watchmead, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL7 1JB.

Group Noticeboard

Witham

We are a small group which campaigns against all forms of animal abuse. Anyone interested in helping is welcome to join us. Contact *John Lang, 4 Mill Lane, Terling, Essex.*

South Devon

South Devon Animal Rights has now been reformed on a new basis and urgently needs new local supporters. Regular meetings are held in Torbay and Newton Abbot. It is hoped to form new branches in Totnes and Teignmouth/Dawlish. Volunteers should contact SDAR, c/o *John Bainbridge on Teignmouth 6503.*

Liverpool

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

Cleveland

Cleveland Animal Welfare Group is involved in campaigning against all forms of animal abuse and also supporting national organisations such as BUAV, NAVS and Animal Aid.

We are planning various activities over the next few months. If you live in Cleveland please give us your support. Contact *Cleveland Animal Welfare Group c/o T. Milton, 3 Bell Close, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland TS18 8JQ.*

Hounslow and District

Hounslow and District Animal Rights Council (HADARC) meet on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at the Oxley Centre, Montague Road, Hounslow at 7.45pm.

New members are needed to become actively involved in the group.

For any further information contact: *HADARC, PO Box 40, Southall, UB2 5RE. Tel: 574 8341 or 574 1575*

Human Wreckage

A new tape by The Detective called *Human Wreckage* is now available which contains 12 songs referring to vegetarianism, animal rights, feminism and disarmament.

The tape, price £2.00 including p&p, is available from *Peeved Records, 37 Pointout Road, Bassett, Southampton SO1 7DL.*

Boycott Baboon Film

In the Shadows of Kilimanjaro is a film which will be shown in this country later in the year. The story of the film is about how a drought causes normally peaceful animals to starve and start attacking humans and other animals in Kenya.

American Humane, the organisation which supervises animal action in films, is not satisfied that all the animal action in the film meets their standards, in spite of a disclaimer in the credits of the film stating that no animals were killed or injured.

The scenes of baboons being killed are intensely realistic and were filmed without the supervision of the local representative of the World Society for The Protection of Animals, who had visited the site earlier. Two American animal trainers had also resigned before the scenes were shot, and they said that the original plan of the production team was to film baboons actually being killed. Wild baboons were trapped especially for the film and their future is unknown as they are considered vermin in their native area.

We urge everyone to boycott this film and tell your friends not to see it.

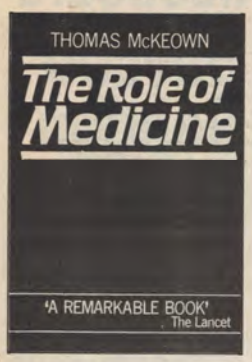


Circus Ban

Birmingham City Council voted on 18th March: "that, in future, circuses using non-domesticated (identified as dogs and horses) performing animals not to be allowed the use of land under the control of the Council."

The issue was brought before the Council by the lobbying of Birmingham Animal Aid. The ban is especially significant as Birmingham is the largest local authority in the country. Although the group are also opposed to the use of dogs and horses, the ban will effectively stop most circuses as they usually use other animals as well.

REVIEWS



The Role of Medicine

by Thomas McKeown
Basil Blackwell Publishers Ltd. Price £7.50
(First published 1979, reprinted 1984)
Reviewed by Philip Churchward

Thomas McKeown is Professor of Social Medicine at Birmingham University and has over many years published studies concerning the environmental and social factors determining our health and the implications for the health services. His basic argument is that . . . "misinterpretation of the major influences, particularly personal medical care in past and future improvements in health, has led to the misuse of resources and distortion of the role of medicine".

This argument is explored in depth throughout *The Role of Medicine* where Professor McKeown uses official health statistics to prove irrefutably that the increase in life expectancy and decrease in mortality that has occurred over the past 300 years is almost exclusively due to improvements in nutrition, environmental and social conditions. Consequently, medical measures have only had a marginal effect on our well-being.

In connection with today's major killers McKeown reaches the same conclusion and proceeds to criticise the gross imbalance in practice, research and education between the resources allocated to symptomatic or curative treatment, compared to those used for disease prevention and health promotion. He attributes this to the false belief that "health depends primarily on intervention in disease processes".

"The conclusion that medical intervention has made, and can be expected to make a relatively small contribution to the prevention of sickness and death could not fail to have large implications for personal health services. They have evolved on quite different assumptions; treatment by surgery and drugs is widely regarded as the basis of health and the essence of medical care."

Professor McKeown advocates an almost holistic approach to the practice of medicine, where nutrition, personal behaviour and environmental factors are regarded as the major determinants of health and where medical intervention takes a subservient position.

Obviously such a conclusion has important implications for those fighting for animal rights, as the majority of animals suffer and die to develop these misguided medical interventions. Professor McKeown's studies and conclusions are already used and quoted by many people involved in animal rights and the wealth of data presented in *The Role of Medicine* should prove invaluable to anyone challenging the current medical practices based on the abuse of other living creatures, because as this book clearly indicates . . . "for most diseases, prevention by control of their origins is cheaper, more humane and more effective than intervention by treatment after they occur".



The Animal Liberation Movement

by Peter Singer
Published by Old Hammond Press, price: £1.10. Available from BUAV.
Reviewed by Kim Stallwood

Many people will be familiar with Peter Singer's philosophical analysis in *Animal Liberation* and *In Defence of Animals*. But in this important publication, instead of focusing on the issue, he turns his attention towards the strategies and tactics of the Animal Rights Movement. Here he develops the themes covered in his article in *Liberator* (April/May '86). Singer's conclusions are profound: because of the justice of our cause, animal liberation cannot be denied. The idea will succeed without resorting to violence.

This important booklet will be of great interest to anyone new to animal rights or to those whose long experience must have led to many a debate about the direction in which we go.



I Want To Go To Moscow

by Maureen Duffy
Published by Methuen, £3.50
Reviewed by Ramona Meaton

Maureen Duffy's novel, originally published in 1973, predicts the setting up of direct action groups with the "All Heaven in a Rage" group. The group members are a set of comic stereotypes, including members of the aristocracy who provide the money, and a retired major as strategist.

A highly satisfying series of raids are carried out by an upper class woman, and a train robber sprung from jail by the group using a helicopter (as an incentive to carry out the raids he is promised retirement to Tangiers and a life income!). The two use a variety of fancy disguises and assorted cars, and their actions include planting a bomb in Porton Down, an arson attack on a slaughterhouse and a leaflet drop over London from a World War II plane.

All far more exciting than bricking a butcher's window but the book also brings up serious subjects such as the question of violence.

'Scalpel'

by Pith Artists Productions (A Mutilation of Spirit in Two Acts)
Reviewed by Vivien Clifford

We, in the Animal Rights Movement, are constantly seeking new methods of attempting to draw public attention to the horrors of animal experimentation in the hope that the majority of people will eventually turn to our way of thinking and oppose this barbaric form of research.

The National Anti-Vivisection Society did just this by sponsoring a play as part of the 1986 Week of Action and for the World Day Demonstration in Cambridge. Entitled *Scalpel*, the play is set in a vivisection laboratory and the scenes follow a few days in the lives of Rat, Monkey, Rabbit and Collie. These creatures, with the exception of Collie, who is a stolen pet, know of no life other than the degrading misery of the vivisection laboratory. All are subjected to appalling experiments, but Collie tells them of the outside world and how her 'feeder' was kind and is sure to rescue her. The other inmates refuse to believe a world exists with trees, flowers, sunshine and sky and 'feeders' who are not cruel. Rat, in particular, has been brainwashed into believing that it is his place in the purpose of things to be experimented upon for the benefit of the superior-minded 'feeders', that the pain inflicted upon him makes his role important; is his sole purpose for living and he tells the others they should accept their fate as he does.

The author, Trevor Hadley, has placed the pro-vivisection, pro-exploitation arguments into the lines of Rat, which are then cleverly refuted by the other animals in the laboratory and the People's Liberation Army which, at the end of the play, rescues the inmates of the laboratory, with the exception of Rat who has been so indoctrinated by the 'feeders' that he refuses to leave.

There is much theatrical licence in *Scalpel*, but this only serves to strengthen the message that animals can suffer as people do and a system and philosophy that allows animals to be tortured in the so-called respectable name of scientific research for the so-called benefit of humanity, could so easily subject humans to the same brutal treatment.

These days, people in general read far less than in the past. Even though modern books are written in racy, easy-to-read styles, people tend to prefer the television for entertainment or go to the live theatre. The days are gone of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who prompted a civil war in America and helped end slavery with her book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The fastest channels through which to promote our cause for animal liberation are television, films and theatre, which will bear more influence on the modern public than articles and books.

Scalpel will be playing at numerous venues throughout the summer months and those wishing to see it should contact *(0908) 664942* for details of venues.

LETTERS

Parliament's Failure

Gandhi wrote that "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated".

By that yardstick, we're not doing very well. We sentimentalise over our "pets", and over horses and other animals who bring us profits, but we avoid thinking about the massive cruelty we inflict by eating them, hunting them, laughing at them, and torturing their defenceless bodies and minds in the usually futile hope of finding cures for ills we mostly bring upon ourselves.

"Vivisection," Gandhi went on, "is the blackest of all the black crimes man is at present committing against God and his fair creation."

Many others have said similar things, but vested interests have ensured that we may inflict the most appalling suffering on animals to gain power, profit, or other material advantage.

Parliament has now considered the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill which allegedly improves upon the woefully inadequate Cruelty to Animals Act of 1876 — itself carte blanche to vivisectors to do anything they pleased. In 1876 the number of experiments permitted in Britain was 273. In 1984, 3,500,000.

The proposed new Bill is a sham — a placebo to calm mounting concern at what is being done in the guise of science and progress. It fails to deal adequately with the infliction of serious pain, allows experiments for trivial purposes to continue, and will actually increase the secrecy in research laboratories. It still fails to provide adequate inspectors to supervise the many licensed establishments.

As the *Financial Times* has said: "The new Act will have little effect on existing procedures". The UK drug industry, they added, is broadly satisfied with the contents of the new Bill. As well it may be! Their approval says more than the shrillest protestor.

The White Paper contains not one positive proposal to reduce or end the level of animal testing, even for cosmetics, tobacco and alcohol experiments. No ban is contemplated on the iniquitous Draize eye irritancy tests, or on the vile LD50 poisoning test — where a batch of animals is fed poisons until the death rate of 50% within 14 days confirms the lethality of the substance.

There is not even to be a ban on behavioural and psychological experiments which include some of the most odious cruelties yet devised by man.

However, we need to see that no laws are enforced effectively until hearts and minds are ready for them. In whatever form the Bill appears, it must be less effective than the wishes and actions of each one of us. Only individually can we contribute to the process of humane education.

We are a part of Nature, and are wrong and unwise to try to tame and exploit her without regard for others' rights. Albert Schweitzer saw why. He wrote: "Until he extends the circle of his compassion to all living things, man will not himself find peace".

Jon Wynne-Tyson
Sussex



Green Cuisine

Quarterly magazine published by Argus Health Publications. Price £1.25.
Reviewed by Hilly Beavan

I found the experience of reading a 'normal looking' magazine which concentrated on vegetarianism (and related issues) for the *animals'* sake mind-boggling to say the least. I am rather fed up with the thrust of most mass-market mags with veggie interest being centred on health — and to read page after page of animal-rights orientated consumerism was a bizarre (and welcome) experience.

Of course, nothing's perfect and strict vegans may feel there's an over-emphasis on dairy products in the abundant recipes — but with fashion spreads of non-leather shoes and bags, comparative surveys of vegetarian burger mixes and articles on vegetarianism in schools there's plenty to read. I especially liked the piece about looking for acceptable food at work 'minutely inspecting all the rolls on the trolley to find one without anything dead in it'.

With 'Alternatives to Animal Experiments' promised for the next issue, I look forward to it with interest.

All for One

For the second year, there will be three demonstrations on 'World Day', rather than the one massive get-together. With publicity for demos wilting by the year, it is said that regional coverage for three smaller demonstrations will be better overall. The last single 'World Day', in London, lost its coverage because there was much happening in the world that day.

But, whatever the pros and cons are, I believe that one massive get-together, just once a year, is invaluable, not only for media coverage, but simply for a morale booster, to be with so many like-minded people, to meet people from other areas, and the amount of people makes you realise you are not isolated, and hardens your resolve. People around me, already, have voiced that they are less keen to join one of the smaller demos, whereas, I feel that with one big demo, everyone makes that extra effort to attend.

Personally, I would travel any distance to attend such events, like those in '82, '83 and '84. People can attend small demos in their locality at regular intervals. But 'World Day', the big one of the year, should be kept to the biggest get together in one place, of 8-10,000 people, as in previous years, when this was the largest number of people gathered in one place, for the rights of animals.

Jeff Ball
Wolverhampton

Negative Advert

As a BUAV member I know that there are many of us who belong to a whole host of other animal organisations and societies, among them the RSPCA. I feel I have to write and complain of a new RSPCA advertisement that has appeared in the press.

The RSPCA's pompous, self righteous ad claims that donations to the Society achieve more than the wire-cutting militants. I dispute this vehemently. The RSPCA already has £18 million from public donations, a good part of it invested in companies that actually perform vivisection. The Society only comes up in the rear when the vanguard of militants have done the dirty, frightening and often imprisonable acts of saving tortured animals. These militants have also been responsible for acquiring vital evidence on the activities taking place in these labs, some of it used in historic legal challenges to the research establishments.

The RSPCA says it has changed many laws. This is ludicrous. Only the other day a man was sentenced to a *maximum* three months for putting a live puppy in an oven and roasting it to death. On the other hand while saving animals from the vivisector, militants have been given sentences of up to three years. One hundred and sixty years after the Society's formation, 3.5 million animals were still experimented on and killed in labs in 1984. Furthermore the RSPCA has welcomed the new Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill that is going through Parliament which will not stop one single experiment now performed. Could the Society's enthusiasm for the Bill be linked to the fact that amongst the 18 members of the Animal Experimentation Advisory Committee there are 3 vivisectors, 6 ex-licence holders and 2 members of the pro-vivisection Research Defence Society?

Meanwhile the Society's ad states that over one million calls were made to them about mistreated household pets. From these calls, 2,112 convictions were obtained in 1985, which seems rather pathetic and certainly nothing to brag about.

While the Queen of England is the establishment figurehead of the RSPCA — a woman who eats, rides, wears, uses and makes *money* (through farming and racing) out of animals, I find the Society's sanctimonious posturing rather a farce.

For those of us who are neither brave enough or committed enough to be a militant but want to see good done, give your money instead to a local grass roots group.

As I write there is a local sanctuary local to me which will have to close down and send all the horses to the knackers' yard for want of £9,000 they have incurred in debts.

Sara Starkey,
London NW3

Concentrate on the Target

This is an open letter to the people who were screaming anti-police slogans at the Royal College of Surgeons demo in February. I thought it was a demo for the animals, a demo to free Mone. Where I was marching, all I could hear was 'What do we want — dead cops!" and cries of 'Vivisect the police!' You were only a small minority, just five or six of you, but I wonder did the people of the small village we were at know that? Several of them were looking out of the windows, listening to you. Well done! You disgraced us, made them think all we are is a bunch of police-hating hooligans. We were there to help the animals, to represent the BUAV. You let us down and more importantly, you let the animals down. Next time, you and your little crowd, stay at home if you can't behave.

Ms S Johns
London, NW10

Taking the Message Out

I attended a showing of the film *Primates of Pennsylvania* to which the public had been invited. Needless to say, only about four people turned up, the rest were AR members, which set me thinking. It is such a sad and appalling film that I felt we must somehow reach the public, and if they won't come to us, then we must go to them. We must take the film(s) to them.

So why can't we have a trailer type lorry, (that can be used for displays also) and set up an inset just behind the cab, to show the film in public places. If the idea is not successful, then the lorry and video equipment can be sold. Nothing ventured — nothing gained.

I would like to know what other members think.

Dorothy Adams
Hants

Crossbow Campaign

May I ask your readers to spare a moment to contact their MP specifically asking him/her to sign the "Early Day Motion No.638" presented by Miss Janet Fookes re the sale of crossbows.

This is aimed at banning their sale by mail order or otherwise other than to those persons with a legitimate interest and hopefully will result in the licensing of this weapon.

Sheila Coates
Coulsdon, Surrey

90%

Animal abuse is immoral. The animal suffering moves us to devote all our available time and money to ending it. But most of the public regard vivisection and factory farming as necessary for humans, and reject our moral campaigning.

For the sake of the animals, we must campaign mostly on *human* grounds. We must convince people that animal abuse harms *them*. This is what the 90% Campaign aims to do by persuading the animal organisations on the human harm in 90% of posters, press adverts and leaflets.

Humans are dominated by survival instincts, like all animals, and will oppress other species if they believe it helps their survival. This is why moral campaigning cannot end animal abuse. Only concentrating on the human effects can.

How we end animal suffering does not matter to the animals. If you were an animal in a factory farm or laboratory, you would want campaigners to concentrate at least 90% on the human harm!

The moral case is a luxury for humans who are not undergoing the suffering. I would prefer ending animal abuse on moral grounds, but I know this is impossible.

By adopting the 90% human approach on vivisection, we can reverse the public effects of the vivisectors' clever "YES or NO?" advert. By concentrating on the human tragedies of animal-tested drugs and the abysmal results of animal-based research which deprives funding of non-animal research and prevention, we can put the vivisectors into the position, which we are now in, of having to respond to the public's "but what about . . ?" questions.

So instead of our struggling in vain to make vivisection a major public issue, the 90% approach will force the vivisectors into doing this for us!

If the national organisations merely add some more human content to their publicity, there will be no public change of attitude and no prospect of ending vivisection. I fear that is what will happen, but hope that the members will insist on the full 90% approach.

The RSPCA and some other societies are unlikely to adopt it, so half of total publicity will remain on the moral case even if the BUAV bravely adopts the 90% approach.

If the BUAV adopts the full 90% approach, this may be enough human-based publicity to awaken public concern, force the vivisectors into making their evil practices a major public issue, defend ALF activists by showing that they are not threatening human welfare, and end vivisection in our lifetime.

If we shrink from the full 90% approach, and merely add some more human content to our publicity, we would be doing what the vivisector wants and condemning the animals to indefinite suffering.

Terry Hunt
London SW18

POSTERS & LEAFLETS

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

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



Small poster: K21
Leaflet: J21



Small poster: K22
Leaflet: J22



Small poster: K24
Leaflet: J24



Small poster: MOB7S
Large poster: MOB7L



Small poster: K25
Leaflet: J23



Small poster: K26
Leaflet: J25



Small poster: MOB8S
Large poster: MOB8L



Small poster: MOB9S
Large poster: MOB9L



Small poster: MOB10S
Large poster: MOB10L



Large poster: K10



Small poster: K9



Leaflet: J8


Large poster: K17


Large poster: K18



Leaflet: J7



Small poster: K8
Leaflet: J13



Leaflet: J14



Leaflet: EL1

For office use only	Code no.	Quantity

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

Name _____

Address _____

CONTACTS

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

ENGLAND

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

Bedfordshire
Luton Animal Rights c/o Beds HSA, PO Box 45, Luton

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

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

Cambridgeshire
J Struszkowski 60 Elstone Orton Waterville, Peterborough
*Shelley Gregory-Jones** Girton College, Cambridge University

Cheshire
Janet Giblin 22 Poplar Grove, Sale
Crewe Animal Rights Tel: Crewe 258613

Cleveland
Tracey Milton 3 Bell Close, Stockton-on-Tees

Cornwall
Marie Mitchell 9 Station Road, Fowey

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

Devon
Chris Deacon 28 Rowden Street, Peverell, Plymouth

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

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

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

Essex
John Lang 4 Mill Lane, Terling
Action for Animals (Havering area), PO Box 292, Witham
Mid Essex Animal Rights PO Box 292, Chelmsford
Ann Sims 46 Knox Rd, Clacton-on-Sea
Harlow Animal Rights c/o 128 Pittmansfield, Harlow
Emma Furby, 1 Burleigh Square, Southend on Sea
Katherine Austin 177 Smarts Lane, Loughton
Lorraine Hurley 47 Cross Green, Basildon
Colchester Animal Rights Martin Page, 35 York Road, Sudbury, Suffolk

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

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

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

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

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S Russell 14a Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells
Steve Parker 63 Widmore Road, Bromley
Grace Waugh 103a The Brook, Chatham
John Dixon 4 Mount Pleasant Cottages, Platts Heath
Teresa Utlee, 4 Church Road, Willesborough, Ashford

Lancashire
Pam Warhurst 1 Duke Street, Todmorden
Hayley Green 6 Daventry Avenue, Bispham, Blackpool
Tina Lewis 83 Barden Lane, Burnley

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

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

London North
Islington Animal Rights Box 17, 83 Blackstock Road, N4
Brent Animal Rights 10 Tiverton Road, NW10
Haringey Animal Rights Group 512 Muswell Hill Broadway, N10

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

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

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

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

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

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

Northamptonshire
Rachael Levene 27 Upper Dane, Desborough

Oxfordshire
Tim Phillips & Mandy Journeaux Box 1, Earth'N'Wear, 15 Cowley Road, Oxford
Banbury Animal Rights 1 The Green, Milcombe, Banbury
*MacDonald Daly** Holywell Manor, Manor Road, Oxford

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

South Humberside
Claire Benson 21 Edgemere, Moors Road, Scunthorpe

Somerset
Jane Daniels 7 Glenville Road, Yeovil

Staffordshire
J Jardine 39 Yoxall Avenue, Hartshill, Stoke
*John Wade** Student's Union, University of Keele, Keele
Katrina Meddings 28 Woodheys Lawns, Etchinghill, Rugeley

Suffolk
Andrew Booth 2 Southgate Green, Bury St Edmunds
Ann Bartram 48 Palmerston Road, Ipswich

Surrey
Marjorie Pooley Laureston Cottage, Crawley Ridge, Camberley
Elmbridge Animal Rights 41 Dundas Gardens, East Molesey
Phil Shemmings 26 Brockenhurst Ave, Worcester Park
Gary Ashdown Flat 3, 16 The Hermitage, Richmond
Tim Daley 66 Norbury Avenue, Thornton Heath

Tyne & Wear
Tyneside Animal Rights PO Box 33, Gateshead
Graeme Hiles 44 Patterdale Road, Sunderland
*David Alderson** c/o Porter's Lodge, Newcastle University SU, Kings Walk, Newcastle

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

West Sussex
Pip Linberry 20 Lyon Street, Bognor Regis

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

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

SCOTLAND

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

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

Highland
Hazel Johnston 67 Bruce Avenue, Inverness

Strathclyde
T Beggan 57 Cowan Crescent, Ayr

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

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

WALES

Clwyd
Clwyd Concern for Animals PO Box 102, Wrexham

Dyfed
Bobby Balfour 29 Queen Street, Aberystwyth

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

Mid Glamorgan
*Polytechnic of Wales Animal Welfare Society** Student Union, Forest Grove, Trefforest

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

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

NORTHERN IRELAND

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

**Student Contact*

BLINDED BY SCIENCE



Cosmetics, shampoos, make-up, soap and toothpaste . . . most of the new products that appear on the market have been tested on animals. Rabbits have shampoo dripped into their eyes, rats and mice are poisoned to death with the constituents of lipsticks and nail polish. Most people are horrified to discover this ugly side to the beauty business, yet there are alternatives – the animals don't have to suffer. Send us an s.a.e. for our list of cruelty-free cosmetics. Make sure that your make-up hasn't cost lives. And join us at the BUAV in our campaign against all animal experiments.

BUAV AGAINST ALL ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

Membership Form Renewal/New Member **47**

I endorse the object of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.
I wish to become a member of BUAV
I enclose a cheque/P.O. payable to BUAV for £4.00 annual subscription (£2.00 unwaged) £100 life membership.

(Block capitals please)

Name (Mr/Miss/Mrs) _____

Address _____

_____

_____ **Telephone**

Signed _____ **Date**

Please send to BUAV, 16a Crane Grove, Islington, London N7 8LB 01-607 1545/607 1892

FIXTURES

JUNE

Saturday 14th
Animal Aid Annual Public Meeting at Central Hall, Westminster 2pm.
Contact Animal Aid, 7 Castle Street, Tonbridge, Kent. Tel: 0732 364546.

LIVING WITHOUT CRUELTY

Saturday 21st
Living Without Cruelty public information week begins.
Contact Animal Aid (as above).

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

Northern Animal Liberation League Summer Fair, Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. 11am-3pm. Food, info, shows etc.
Contact Bob (061) 432 4599.

Llandrindod Wells Animal Rights Group street campaign, at The Buttercross, Ludlow.
Contact LWAR, The Green Dell, Cefnllys Lane, Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 5LE.

JULY

1st-31st
Islington Animal Rights are holding an exhibition in the Public Library, Manor Gardens, London N7.
Contact Islington Animal Rights, Box 17, 83 Blackstock Road, London N4.

Tuesday 8th
Islington Animal Rights holding a public meeting in Manor Gardens Library at 7.30pm. All welcome.
Contact Islington Animal Rights (as above)

Saturday 11th
Start of week-long animal liberation camp outside Hazleton Laboratories in Harrogate.
Contact Paul, Menwith Hill Peace Camp, outside US spy base, Menwith-with-Daley, Harrogate, N. Yorks HG3 2RA or ring Kev on (0602) 788710.

Saturday 19th
March through Brighton starting Week of Action against Shamrock Farms.
Contact Brighton Animal Rights Campaign, PO Box 307, Ship Street, Brighton. Telephone (0273) 671423 evenings.



Saturday 26th
BUAV AGM. Friends Meeting House, Euston Rd, London NW1.

Llandrindod Wells Animal Rights Group jumble sale at The Buttercross, Ludlow. Jumble accepted by Mary Joliffe, 26 Broad Street, Ludlow and Shirley Wharton.
Contact LWAR (address above).

AUGUST

1st-4th
Peace Camp at Porton Down (on the A30 close to the entrance).
Contact Pippa Marriott at the Peace Pledge Union, 6 Endsleigh Street, London WC1 0DX. 01-387 5501.

Stop Press

The third, and final, part of the Unilever trial ended on 22nd May with the conviction of a further 13 people. This brings the total to 27 convictions out of 40 defendants and sentencing will take place in early June. All except one were remanded in custody.
Full report in next issue.

1986 BUAV AGM

This year's Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 26th July at Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, London NW1.

Guarantee the BUAV's future at Crane Grove

Join

Animal Properties

MEMBERSHIP FORM RENEWAL/NEW MEMBER

£1.00 Annual subscription, £10.00 Life membership
I would like to become a member of Animal Properties
I endorse the object of Animal Properties

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Signed _____ Date _____

Please return form to Animal Properties, 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB.

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